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ATTENTION:

Portions of this scanned document are illegible due to the poor quality of the source document.
Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Fort McHenry

From: Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region

Subject: Star Fort Buildings Furnishings Plan

This Office recognizes the lack of historical information directly illustrative of the Fort McHenry Star Fort furnishings, which has resulted in an unusual dependence upon sources relating to similar forts of the period. Despite this circumstance, we believe the subject report will provide a sound working basis for furnishing the Star Fort buildings. Accordingly, the Furnishings Plan is approved, subject to the conditions listed below:

1. The portions prepared by Park Historian Lionel Bienvenu and Contract Curator Anna F. Cunningham have been combined into a single folder. Additional data in the form of an Introduction and a Table of Contents have been added. This memorandum itself is made part of that Introduction. Most importantly, a room-by-room tabulation of furnishings has been devised by Regional Museum Curator Willcox in accordance with Chief, Branch of Museum Operations Lewis' memorandum of July 22, 1964. This should be your basic guide in implementing the Furnishings Plan, used in conjunction with the Bienvenu-Cunningham reports.

2. The recommended corrections in the physical appearance of room interiors, suggested in various portions of the report, are not approved. This will be made the subject of a special investigation.

3. Those furnishings recommended that are known to post-date the bombardment (September 13-14, 1814) are not approved. These include the Duluc print (Cunningham, page 62) and the presentation punch bowl, ladle, tray, mugs and sword (Bienvenu, page 11).

4. The Adjutant's Office (Building A) will be refurnished to include sleeping accommodations.
5. The Guard Room (Building F, Sally Port Complex) will be refurnished as Civil War prisoner detention cells.

As the refurnishing program progresses, we recognize that certain additions, deletions, or minor alterations are inevitable. By copy of this memorandum we are asking the assistance of the Branch of Museum Operations to further firm up the Tabulated List of Furnishings particularly as concerns the kitchen of Building E.

You may now proceed with the implementation of this Plan. In this regard, you will recall Chief, Branch of Museum Operations Lewis' memorandum of February 23, 1965, forwarded to you with our memorandum of March 2, 1965, and its helpful suggestion regarding Mr. William Elder. If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

J. Carlisle Crouch
Regional Director

Enclosures

cc:
Director
Chief, EODC
Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region

From: Chief, Branch of Museum Operations

Subject: Furnishing Plan, Fort McHenry

We have studied the Fort McHenry furnishing plan - Parts A, B, C by Park Historian Bienvenu and the rest, corresponding to Parts D, E and F, by Miss Anna F. Cunningham, Supervisor of Historic Sites, New York State Department of Education. Acting Regional Director Crouch forwarded the plan for comment with his memorandum of May 18, but we apparently have not received a copy of Superintendent Mackenzie's comments referred to in the memorandum.

Both planners have done excellent work on the Fort McHenry plan. It should provide a fine basis for furnishing the selected rooms. First, however, the discrepancies between the two sections need to be reconciled. We understand that Miss Cunningham reached her conclusions before some of Mr. Bienvenu's important data became available. Consequently, we recommend that the plan be amended before approval by adding a definitive tabulation showing exactly which rooms are to be refurnished, the function each room is to interpret, the date it will represent, the number and kind of people who occupied it and enumerating as a checklist all the items of furnishings proposed for each room. Such a listing should settle the differences between the sections and clarify any vague points such as the number of NCO's who occupied a room in 1814, how many officers shared the mess in whatever date is selected for this room, how many artillerists in the barracks room, and (if the enlisted men slept on the floor) whether each man had a pallet or two shared one. The checklists of furnishings would make the plan easier to use and could also serve to add accessory furnishings not mentioned in sufficient detail in the plan at present.

We feel the need for more items of a personal nature in the rooms such as a miniature of wife or child in the commandant's quarters, a watch
placed casually on a table or desk, a well worn footstool, a cushion for his easy chair, appropriate books, newspapers, game equipment in the NCO's quarters, clothing and equipment to hang on the peg boards, and so on.

May we receive a copy of the amendment or of whatever other means is used to round out the Fort McHenry furnishing plan? The Branch of Museum Operations will cooperate in any way it can to help carry out the plan when you have approved it.

Ralph H. Lewis

Ralph H. Lewis

In duplicate
Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Fort McHenry

From: Assistant Regional Director, Operations, Northeast Region

Subject: Star Fort Building Furnishing Plan

A review of the two sections of the Furnishing Plan for the Star Fort buildings, prepared respectively by Historian Bienvenu and Miss Anna Cunningham, discloses several discrepancies. Your memorandum of May 11, 1964, also points out some of these. To help us clarify the situation, we would appreciate brief answers or comments on the following points:

1. The identification and complement of each company stationed at the Fort during the bombardment.

2. The names, ages, rank and duty of all officers stationed at the Fort during the bombardment. This will guide the quantity of specimens needed for the Officers' mess.

3. A recommendation for the number of enlisted men probably quartered in each of the two rooms in Building D. Undoubtedly, conditions were overcrowded, so the number of straw palliasses required should reflect this.

4. A brief summary of the evidence for a latrine. Do we assume, otherwise, that a "half-barrel" and equipment for shaving, washing, bathing and haircutting all are appropriate for the enlisted men's barracks rooms?

5. We understand each enlisted man's barracks had its own kitchen. If so, how many soldiers would be serviced at one sitting? If not, the quantity of specimens needed for the kitchen of Building K should be increased proportionately. Would two cooks per kitchen seem appropriate?

6. Do you agree it would be appropriate to show two people occupying the NCO bedroom of Building C?
7. We favor exhibiting the guardroom and cells (Building F) as of Civil War vintage. This would negate most of Miss Cunningham's refurnishings, as she recommended an 1814 refurnishing. Do you agree with this approach? If so, we need to know the total number of persons in the guardroom, not including those in each of three cells. We would also appreciate any Civil War furnishings data not already included in Mr. Bienvenu's or Miss Cunningham's reports.

8. A study of the HARP Report (p. 61-64, Architectural Section) shows Building A to be of two rooms, with a separate guardhouse at the east end. Therefore, we plan to recommend a bed and necessities for the Adjutant in the Office at appropriate.

Please let us have the foregoing information as soon as possible, so that steps may be taken to carry through this furnishings project.

J. Carilelo Cressen

 EWillscox/PA
 General
 Daily
 Area
IN REPLY REFER TO:

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region

From: Superintendent, Fort McHenry National Monument & HS

Subject: Star Fort Buildings Furnishings Plan

March 11, 1965

In reply to Assistant Regional Director Crouch’s memorandum of January 27, 1965, asking for clarification concerning discrepancies between the two furnishings plans prepared by Historian Bienvenu and Miss Cunningham, we offer the following comments:

1. Based mainly on the report of Captain Thomas Sangston, 2nd in command at Fort McHenry, and corroborated by Lieutenant Colonel George Armistead’s report, the best probable identification and complement of each company stationed at Fort McHenry during the bombardment is as follows:

   (a) Armistead’s own force (Regular Artillery)

   1. Commanded by Captain Evans - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50 men
   2. Commanded by Captain Bunbury, Sea Fencibles - - - - - - - - - - - 50 men
   3. Commanded by Lieutenant Rodman, Barney’s Flotilla - - - - - - - - - - - 50 men

   (b) Commanded by Captain Thomas Sangston, 2nd in command at Fort McHenry, detachments of the 12th, 36th, and 38th Regiments, Regular Infantry:

   1. Commanded by Captain Thomas Sangston, 12th Regiment
      Infantry, Virginia, Regular - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 110 men
   2. Commanded by Captain Joseph Hook, 36th Regiment
      Infantry, Maryland, Regular - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 125 men
   3. Commanded by Lieutenant Rogers, 38th Regiment
      Infantry, Maryland, Regular - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 130 men
   4. Commanded by Captain Joseph H. Hook, 38th Regiment
      Infantry, Maryland, Regular - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 100 men
   5. Commanded by Captain John Busk, 38th Regiment
      Infantry, Maryland, Regular - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 100 men

   (c) Volunteer Militia from Baltimore and Virginia:

   1. Commanded by Captain Joseph H. Nicholson, one company
      of Baltimore Fencibles, Volunteer Artillerists - - - - 75 men
2. Commanded by Captain Berry, one company of Baltimore Volunteer Artillery - - - - - - - - - - - 100 men
3. Commanded by Captain Addison, one company of U. S. Sea Fencibles - - - - - - - - - - - - - 100 men
4. Commanded by Lieutenant Commandent Pennington one company of Baltimore Volunteer Artillery - - - - 75 men

Unfortunately, neither Lieutenant Colonel Steuart nor Major Lane were mentioned by Captain Sangston in his report. Armistead's report places them in command of the 12th, 14th, 36th and 38th Regiments, U.S. Infantry. While Sangston does not mention the 14th Regiments, U.S. Infantry, he places command of the 12th, 36th, and 38th Regiments, U.S. Infantry as noted above. We cannot reconcile this discrepancy, and further, cannot definitely place Sangston as 2nd in command at Fort McHenry during the bombardment, except by his own admission; the same being listed under his signature in his report of the battle.

References:
HARP, PERSONNEL - INDIVIDUALS, ARMISTEAD - 1809 to 1814. (Both reports come from the above volume)
Other volumes of HARP pursued (Vols. 41 - 57, 120, 34 -37, & 136)
Armistead Letter
Sangston Letter

2. Lack of personnel has largely prevented the exhaustive research necessary to determine conclusively identification of every officer stationed at Fort McHenry during the bombardment. However, in the limited time available, we have isolated a significant number, possibly all who were here at the time. There is general disagreement concerning the rank of several officers, these being variously ranked, as noted. Given names of some officers, and ages of all, were impossible to locate within the short period of time available to us to complete this investigation. The list follows:

1. Addison - - - - - - - - (Captain) Commanding one company U.S. Sea Fencibles.
2. Armistead, George - - - - (Major - Brevet Lt. Col., September 12, 1814, Commanding Officer, Fort McHenry. His branch was Artillery.)
3. Berry - - - - - - - - (Captain) Commanding one company of the Baltimore Volunteer Artillery.
4. Bunbury - - - - - - - - (Captain) Commanding one company of U.S. Sea Fencibles.
5. Claggett, Levi - - - - - (3rd Lieutenant). This officer was a member of the Baltimore Fencibles, Volunteer Artillerists, Maryland Militia and was killed during the battle. His immediate commander was Captain Joseph H. Nicholson.
6. Clemm, Joseph —— (2nd Lieutenant) Member of Baltimore Volunteer Artillery.
7. Clopper, Andrew —— (2nd Lieutenant) Member of Baltimore Fencibles, Volunteer Artillerists, Maryland Militia.
8. Bichenberger, Jesse —— (1st Lieutenant) Member of Baltimore Fencibles, Volunteer Artillerists, Maryland Militia.
11. Moore, Robert S. —— (3rd Lieutenant). Member of Baltimore Volunteer Artillery.
13. Pennington —— (Lieutenant Commandant/Lieutenant/Captain) Commanding one company of Baltimore Volunteer Artillery.
15. Rodman —— (Sailing Master/Lieutenant/Captain). Commanding a detachment of the U.S. Flotilla.
16. Steuart —— (Lieutenant Colonel). Commanding, in conjunction with, Major Lane, 12th, 14th, 36th, and 38th Regiments of U.S. Infantry, according to Major Armistead's report. Not mentioned in Captain Sangston's report.
17. Stewart, William —— (Surgeon). Stationed at Fort McHenry

References for the above names and ranks: Major Armistead's report.
Captain Sangston's report.

Both reports in HARP, PERSONNEL - INDIVIDUALS, ARMISTEAD - 1809 -1814.

3. Relying on Historian Bienvenu's report, we suggest that each of the enlisted men's rooms would comfortably sleep 8 men. Undoubtedly, during 1814 - or more precisely, July, August, and September of 1814, there was an increase in the number of men using each of these rooms.
Captain Sangston states that there were 1010 men inside the Fort during this time, but does not mention where or how they were quartered.

4. In the HARP report, 1957-1958, Archeologist G. Hubert Smith found evidence of a privy next to the powder magazine; however, his notes suggest that its age was indeterminate from the evidence found. We are convinced that shaving, washing, bathing, hair cutting accoutrements would have been provided within each of the barracks rooms; this being most consistent with the comfort of the individual soldier. The matter of a half barrel privy within the barracks is purely one of conjecture and cannot be ascertained by any definite evidence.

5. There were kitchens under sections of Buildings A, C, D, and E. For reference, see Lee Nelson's report following page #73, HARP. Because of the size of the kitchens, we doubt if more than 8 men would have been served at one sitting. We assume that there was only one cook, certainly no more than 2, for each kitchen. It should be noted that the substance of this paragraph is conjectural.

6. Bienvenu's report, page #7, refers to an Ordnance Department Circular of December 1, 1813, which suggests that all officers should be quartered two per room. If in fact this was an NCO barracks, this distribution might have been the situation during normal times, but we feel that this complement must have been increased during the months of 1814.

7. We agree with your approach that this should be presented in a Civil War setting. According to Bienvenu's report, page #20, referring to Building P, it is stated, "In July, 1863, 9 men were housed in the big room, with one prisoner each in the small cells." We have no further information on the furnishings of this room during the Civil War, but are enclosing two items for your edification which have not been used in previous research. One is the diary of a man who was incarcerated in the present guardhouse, and the other is that of a Union soldier stationed at Fort McHenry during the Civil War which has increased our knowledge of the area as a Civil War Prison.

8. We agree with your proposal for Building A. Any problems that may arise later with reference to the refurnishing of this building can be resolved through discussions of interested personnel.

In submitting this material to you, we recognize that it could conceivably have been more definitive had time for further research been available
to us. An earnest effort has been made to answer all of your inquiries to the maximum extent possible from source materials at Fort McHenry. We sincerely hope this project may now move forward and at the appropriate time a service coordinator may be selected to work with such local contacts as may be of help in the location of suitable furnishings.

George C. Mackenzie
Superintendent

In duplicate

Enclosures 2
February 5, 1965

Mr. George C. Mackenzie
Superintendent
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
Baltimore 30, Maryland

Dear Mr. Mackenzie:

The only material we have about Fort McHenry is the letter you inquired about.

We are enclosing a copy of the letter and its accompanying diagram. We wish to apologize for the poor reproduction of the diagram but blame it on the fact it was drawn in pencil and is not very dark on the original. There is no charge for the copies.

Please let us know if we may be of any further help.

Yours very truly,

Joseph W. Snell
Curator of Manuscripts

JWS: mj
Enc.

P. S. The line in the center of the second page should read "is what is called the provost prison. Now this is the worst. . . ."
Dear [Name],

I received your recent letter today, before yesterday, and was exceedingly glad to hear from you. I don't know whether this letter will reach you or not, but I hope it will.

I have drawn a picture of the fort, the best I could for you know I am no kind of a描. From I suppose you have been under the impression that we have been quarters in the fort but such is not the case. you will see by my drawing... we are inside of the fortifications... but not in the fort. This is what is called a birds eye view and in other words you are supposed to be looking down from above. now you see that the fort was never built to face the city it is strength is pointing out in the bay and it can do considerable damage in that direction, its largest guns and mortars are turned on the city since this war as you will remember Gen. [Ope] at one time threatened to shell the city and he turned his large guns in the end of the fort for that purpose, when this fort was built it was never suspected that this country would be at war with itself. now this water battery is a good deal lower than the fort, if the enemy should take the lower or water battery, they would have to scale a wall about 35 feet high to get to the fort. the supposition of gun in forts are always considered the best, and they would have to do some little
fighting before they could take it as the water tullly was
not gone it is, but no one the enemy should take it the guns
were not as good as they cannot be turned on the
side. The round wall in the east of ty coomfort
that supplies the ground to water it is pumped full every
day by the prisoners. the buildings on each side of the salty part
of the sea on the left is the one that they stay con
found in, the far one on the right is the one that the 46 May
of Washington is confined in. He is sentenced to stay there for the
remainder of the war he already served two years he is a
political prisoner. Stockade is covered with all parts of the
ground and are fixed so that infantry can pass through them
on ease a few armed and the guns become useless.

- in what is called the present fort within this event
place is guard on this whole fort and there is a great deal of
snowing when the boys have it guard it. The exterior guards
are guards that guard the gait and the walls around the
fortifications the exterior gaurd of the fort and nothing else.
Mother you will see by this drawing where my tent is it is on
the mark in the corner. Every building in the
fort is represented here. I can not go into all the explanations
in detail but if you will only promise that till I come home I will
explain it all. Mother I am ashamed of this letter and I hate
not to send it but I have got the drawings of the fort and it is a
good one too and don't like to lose it. My pen is a miserable
one as you will see by the writing I have taken all over the paper
of get a good one but cannot so I hope that you will excuse me
and remember the circumstances I am in. I hope well and doing
not well. Tell Anna she will answer her letter tomorrow or next day
I am on guard at the present is moment so you know where I am

1 month from to day our time is up. I love you very much your little son
E.H. B. Moore.
### Statistics of Fort M. Henry

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<td>Musket Room Barracks</td>
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<td>Col. Res. Office in the Fort</td>
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<td>Tents (soldiers)</td>
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<td>Gun &amp; House</td>
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<td>Stables</td>
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Please Return

Mr. Bernard Goodman
Historian
Fort McHenry National Monument
Baltimore 30, Maryland

Dear Mr. Goodman:

Last Sunday I drove up to Fort McHenry in connection with some research I am doing for a biography on the Civil War figure, John Yates Hall, who was imprisoned there from November, 1863, to January, 1864. Primarily I was trying to locate his cell, as described in the attached pages of his diary, but the guard suggested that you might be in a better position to help in that than he was.

As I gather from the diary, he and his men were brought to Fort McHenry on November 18th and were placed in the old stable, the officers in one room, the enlisted men in another. On the night of the 23rd, the officers were chained, or "ironed," and marched up to the interior of the fort, where they were thrust into a room that was either 12 x 16 or 14 x 18. Since he says this "is the 1st right hand room as you enter," I assume he means the old guard room that is now closed and marked as a supply room or some such thing. Offhand, do you know if this room originally had a barred door and two barred windows, or possibly a solid door (since he doesn't specify that the door was barred)?

On pages 11 and 19 of the diary, he refers to a "middle room," which I gather to have been part of the stable prison quarters. Do you know if this is so?

Needless to say, any information you can give me in this respect will be greatly appreciated. Am enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope which you may use in replying. As for the diary excerpts, you may dispose of them as you see fit since I have another set here.

Sincerely yours,

John E. McHale Jr.
14th. I was not aware of his capture till after I captured a second punky and abandoned the first. We then tried to get to a large Boston schooner, but our boats being small and the wind high.

PAGE 3: Ahead, we were driven back on the shore, where we found ourselves surrounded by the enemy & were captured Nov 15th by the 2nd Easter Shore Maryland Infantry. We were taken to the Headquarters, Drummondtown, and consigned to Capt. Grahame, Prov. Marshal. He stripped us taking my commission, prayer book, and money. He got $27 from me and some hundreds from the party. After a careful search and examination we were lodged in jail. Those there were very sorry to see us. Our party consisted of J.Y. Beall, Act. Maj. com:ex. C. Edmonson -- sergeant

S.W. Wheeler -- in all 15, all told. We spent two nights in jail, having as companions blockade runners, citizens loyal but yet suspected. We got half rations. Grahame carried us on the 17th on the "Gen. Meigs" up the Chesapeake and about 8 a.m. on the 18th landed us at Fort McHenry. Here Stedman & myself & McFarland were bundled into the officers room

"men's"

PAGE 5: and the rest into "women's" room, all in the old brick
stable. My first impression of prison life was a deep one of disgust. The &quot;gutter&quot; of Accomac, who had failed to present some &quot;Secesh Doctors&quot; because of want of evidence accompanied us, miserable wretches they were in every sense of the term.

In the morning we found our old friends McGuire, Hudgins, Craig, Johnson & Olapsaddle (?) #.

The first thought of a prisoner is -- freedom -- out of the fullness (f) of the heart the mouth (m) speaketh, oh the long walks, the wild schemes, the sighs, of the first few days.

Occasionally I saw the boys, who bore up bravely especially as harshness was brought to bear against them. The Union prisoners were encouraged to maltreat them. Within those four walls were a strange medley of men, from the chivalric gentleman, the plain unassuming countryman, the flashy army man, the honest stupid Yankee, the blockade runner, horse thief, bounty jumper, robber, and murderer & deserter. Men who have left all to fight unknown and obscure for the right worthy to be trusted with untold gold and

men who did knock out a man's teeth for the silver plug, and murdered their comrades in cold blood for one dollar.

On the night of the 23rd Stedman, McFarland & myself were ironed and walked up to the &quot;interior&quot; of Fort McHenry.
over whose sally port might be written for the prisoner, "Leave all hope behind ye, who enter here." We were thrust into a cell, where we found Maj. Ames (?), Lt. Reid & Davis of the Conf. Cav., and Mr. (or Wm.) Grimes of Va. Cav. and Moses Damoll, Stewart & Young, and a Yankee, Craft.

PAGE 8: By name, deserter & detective by profession. This room is the last right hand room as you enter and is 12 (14) by 16 (18). From its two grated windows and openad door one could see the circle of quarters and the blue sky. Hope of escape there was none, for every conceivable precaution had been taken against escape. There was nothing left us but the resources of our mind and cards (?). While there often did I think of Burns' words "Conceal yourself (sic) as well you can, few critical dissection; But look (?) throu every other man, with sharpened spy inspec-

PAGE 9: Gradually we became accustomed to the prison. Then we began to lose our companions. Young took the oath and gave security and went out a free (?) (sic) man. He was a rogue and low fellow. Then Craft was transferred. Then Maj., Lt. Davis & Mr. (Wm.?) Grimes were sent off ______ sentence. The day after their departure, all were sent out of our room save Stedman, McFarland & myself. Capt ______ The following day my crew came up and into our cell. 'Twas a pitiful sight to see them come in, ragged, muddy, & chained. It brought tears to my eyes.
PAGE 10: Yet I was glad to see them, to be with them, to cheer them up. One was missing. Xadmonph had made his escape; no one knew how, only that his shackles were present, the guards all uninjured, the walls intact, the floor sound & the ceiling whole. But he was gone, 'how many fervent wishes went forth for his safety, "for him who travelled by land or water." They had had their trials too. Every heart knoweth its own bitterness. A day or two after my imprisonment they were enrolled in the LEGION OF HONOR, and account (?) so

PAGE 11: worthy of chains for opinions' sake and transferred to the "Middle room." The horrors of that room language can not describe, nor has it entered into the heart of men to conceive. Every wicked thought that the heart could hatch; every villainous word that the tongue could utter; every damning deed the hand could execute. These, all these found fathers (?) there. Glad were they to be sent to the interior.

Reid, Dammell & Stewart had been sent to the adjoining.

PAGE 12: room or cell - a room much smaller. It contained besides them Capt. Gordon & Compton condemned to death. Messrs Menadier (?) & Leopold. Communication was forbidden, but we could see each other & when men's eyes meet they can interchange ideas. But it could mean nothing for we knew nothing.

The dreary days followed the sad nights, and every
by pertinacity like the poor widow & the unjust judge (?), we got a half barrel to wash our clothes in. Vermin afterwards were kept down. Sometime in December our doors were opened to receive a guest. Ex-Mayor Lenox, a refugee in Richmond, in an evil hour went to Baltimore and was arrested, accused of being a spy and sent to Fort McHenry to try solitary confinement. and one of the cells on the left hand of the sally port as you enter was emptied to admit him. Its inmate, Cooper, was brought into our room. He was like a bird let loose from a cage.

His narrative of his imprisonment was interesting. He claimed to be a private in White's cavalry, under accusation of being a deserter from the Yankee army & having taken the oath of allegiance and then joining the Confederate cavalry. He says that in Sept. he was brought into the interior from the middle room and had not seen the light of the sun till brought to us. The cells were 10 by 4, with a door & no window. The door opened into a passage which had no window, a door connected it with the guard room, so that the

wretched inmates never saw the light of the sun. His bleached face attested the truth of his statement of long & close confinement. Such are the arrangements, that a man hostile to a leading man in power could be arrested by the "bell" arrangement and concealed in those cells for years unknown to all the world, consigned to a grave while yet alive. What a great
Data from Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts of the General Accounting Office, Record Group #217

The microfilm file at Independence National Historical Park was briefly surveyed to determine if lists of furniture and furnishings at installations and offices similar to Fort McHenry would be of assistance in the refurnishing of the Fort. The three documents included here are:

1) Record #12035, dated November 26, 1800. Records showing the purchase by the War Department of 100 cases or chests, each containing twenty (20) British Tower muskets with bayonets, having been received at New York, New York.

2) Record #12073, dated May 22-29, July 11-26, August 2-5, September 20, 1800. Records showing purchase of office supplies and equipment for use by the War Department, apparently, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The itemized list follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quine book plain</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 ream Medium paper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 ream Large English letter paper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ream No. 1 Cap paper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 ream No. 1 Cap paper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 [box?] best Wafers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Quills about 9/6 - 7/6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pounce box and pounce</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory folder</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass inkstands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quine blotting paper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1/2 Pint Ink and bottle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Rubber pencil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorandum books with pencils</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany Rulers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Letter Book</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle Ink</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rm. [ream] Extra superfine paper</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm. folio Ex. Large fine paper</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qrs. [quire] Hot pressed vellum</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large qrs. post paper</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Black lead pencils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black sand and 1 paper</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sticks sealing wax</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophical Ink stand</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papers shining sands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 doz. memorandum Books</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4 Rm. Hot pressed paper</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papers Shining sands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3) Record #6617, dated September, 1794. Records showing purchase of supplies for hospital, Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, for Federal troops. The itemized list follows:

1/2 hundred quills
2 Orderly books
1 hammer and 6 handcups
1 Axe and handle
2 bottles neats foot oil for arm
1 small funnell
1 iron bound waterbucket
1 Pick axe and handle
1 spade for burials
1/2 hundred quills
2 Quires paper
1 book for returns
1 Lanthorn
1 small funnell
4 earthen cups
1 Water pitcher
1 bench and 1 Table
4 bunks for hospital
2 Tables
3 Benches
1 horn Lanthorn
2 tubs
1 Sinder bar
4 wooden bowls
6 tin cups
6 Tablespoons
6 Clasp knives
2 Camp kettles
2 Sauspans
1 Teapot
1 Iron tea kettle
1 tin soup ladle
4 night hawks
2 buckets
6 yds. Tac cloth
1 wood axe and handle
1 Mop and handle
1 Hair broom and handle
350  [quantity ?] Straw
1  doz. porter for hospital [medicinal alcohol ?]
1  bucket
1  Set scales and weights
1  Quart and 1 Gallon measure
1  horn Lanthorn
1  Drum cord
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2nd.</td>
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<td>3rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5th.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6th.</td>
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<td>8th.</td>
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<td>10th.</td>
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<td>11th.</td>
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<td>12th.</td>
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<td>13th.</td>
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<td>14th.</td>
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<td>15th.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16th.</td>
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<td>17th.</td>
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<td>18th.</td>
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<td>19th.</td>
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<td>20th.</td>
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*Note: All items are in units of 1.5.*
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>July 30</td>
<td>$1,000 Deduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>$1,000 Deduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amended and Tabulated List of Furnishings
Star Fort Buildings, Fort McHenry

The following rooms are to be refurnished:

Bldg. A : Commanding Officer's Quarters; 1 room; ground floor.
        Adjutant's Office and Quarters; 1 room; ground floor.
        Officers' Mess; 1 room; ground floor.

Bldg. C : NCO's Quarters; 1 room; ground floor.

Bldg. D : Enlisted Men's Barracks; 2 rooms; ground floor.

Bldg. E : Kitchen; 1 room; basement.

Bldg. F : Guard Room; 1 room; ground floor.

All furnishings are to reflect the appearance of September 13, 1814, (the first day of the bombardment) before the bombardment took place. With the battle of North Point already past, and the threat of bombardment apparent, a certain impression of "use" and "activity" would be desirable, (disarranged papers, files, books, chairs pulled back from tables, etc.). The exception to the date named is the guardhouse. Building F was not extant in this form at the time of the bombardment. Therefore, the guardhouse will be refurnished to the Civil War period when Confederate prisoners were detained in these cells.

The rooms will be refurnished to account for the following persons associated with each:

1. CO's Quarters. Sleeping and living accommodation for Major Armstead. Additional furnishings needed as social calls and conferences might well have taken place here.

2. Adjutant's Quarters and Office. Fort HQ room. Adjutant and sergeant or orderly probably also on duty station here. Various officers and men would call on business. The Park lists a maximum possible number of 15 officers at Fort McHenry at the time of the bombardment. Thirteen officers are definitely accounted for. Table space and seating for six would be an educated guess. Also, bed and necessities for Adjutant's quarters.

3. Officers' Mess. Service for 12. This is an arbitrary number, but to date no evidence has been discovered to suggest any more appropriate number.
4. **NCO's Quarters.** To be refurnished to accommodate two men, both sergeants of the Artillery.

5. **Enlisted Men's Barracks.** Each room, considering the emergency conditions prevailing at the time, will house accommodations for 12 men. In one room, four of these people will be musicians.

6. **Kitchen, Building E, basement.** Only fireplace (food preparation) end to be refurnished. The cellar kitchen was approximately 22' wide by 32' long. Assuming an eating area of 22' x 22', approximately 50 soldiers could be served at one sitting, under somewhat crowded conditions. As we have estimated sleeping pallets for 12 men for each of the three ground floor rooms plus the additional space available in the "garret" attics, this number roughly checks out. We believe the kitchen equipment, i.e., food preparation and cooking, should be in a quantity to handle 50 men. Probably two cooks worked the kitchen.

7. **Guardroom.** This space includes a small room with three adjacent cells. The existing Sally Port Complex was built after the bombardment, and received its most notable use during this period. It housed 12 men, including one in each of the three cells. There was no space inside the building for a jailer.

A tabulated list of furnishings (by room) appears below. Those specimens unmarked are recommended by Miss Cunningham; those with an "R" by the Northeast Regional Office; those with "WASO" by the Washington Office; those with a "P" by the Park. Those items already in the park collection are marked with a "PC". Additional items may be found following a more detailed examination of the park collection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officers' Quarters</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bed - acquired</td>
<td>Armchair - &quot;PC&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattress - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td>Upholstered chair - &quot;WASO&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverlet or blanket</td>
<td>Side table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk</td>
<td>Papers - military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>Candles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottles - wine, whiskey, grooming</td>
<td>Tea service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistol</td>
<td>Camp chairs - 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-legged stool</td>
<td>Trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table - acquired</td>
<td>Portmanteaus - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bench</td>
<td>Pegboards (architectural feature)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cloak
Sword
Dress sword - "R"
Cupboard - acquired
Personal clothing
Windsor armchair - acquired
Map
Pipe rack
Pipes - 3
Tobacco jar
Bookjack, wooden
Window curtains - 3 sets
Mirror

The several items noted on p. 11 of Historian's Report as presentation pieces given to Armstead after the bombardment would not be appropriate for refurnishings.

Armstead's commission - "P"
Miniature of Armstead's brother - "P"
Newspapers or broadsides - "R"
Shaving stand - "P"
Shaving gear - "P"
Civilian clothing - "P"
Portable liquor cabinet - "P"

Chamber pot - "P"
Pitcher - "P"
Wash basin - "P"
Andirons - "P"
Poker - "P"
Tongs - "P"

Surveying and drawing instruments - "P"
Case; 3" theodolite; box sextant and horizon; pocket compass; two tape measures; spirit level; staves; chain; telescope; box of colors; logarithmic tables.

Banjo clock - "P"; "PC" - not mentioned by Miss Cunningham - date to be checked.

Portrait of Mrs. Armstead - "R"
Personal letters - "R"
Writing equipment - "R"
Slippers - "R"
Kindling box - "R"
Lamp - "R"
Spyglass - "R"
Adjutant's Office
Bed
Mattress
Blanket
Chest
Desk
Books
Ledgers
3-legged stool
Table - acquired
Writing box or traveling desk
Cupboard
Personal clothing
Andirons
Barometer - "PC"
Trunk
Portmanteaus - 2
Bench
Table benches - 2
Table
Documents
Maps

Shaving mug
Brush
Razor
Mirror
Clothes rack
Pegboards (architectural feature)
Candles - 2
Lamps - 2
Candle box
Tapers
Cots - 2
Poker - "R"
Writing equipment - 2 sets - "R"
Poker - "R"
Swords - 3 - "R"
Pistol - "R"
Military hat - "R"
Military cape - "R"
Military coat - "R"
Windsor chair - "R" - acquired
Sandbox for spittoon - "R"
Curtains - 3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCO's Quarters (1 room; 2 men)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beds - 2</td>
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<td>Ticks - 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blankets - 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cupboard</td>
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<td>Table</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Windsor armchairs - 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bench</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pegboards (architectural feature)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe rack - &quot;R&quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipes - 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco jar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaving mirror</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaving mugs - 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaving brush - 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Razors - 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spyglass - &quot;R&quot; suggests delete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor bottles - 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tumblers - 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side table</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candle box</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Candles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tapers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swords - 2 - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistols - 2 - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military hats - 2 - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military cloaks - 2 - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck of cards - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal letters - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of wife - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootjack, wooden - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing equipment - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitcher - 2 - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash basin - 2 &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamber pots - 2 &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andirons - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poker - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Curtains - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enlisted Men's Barracks</td>
<td>(2 rooms - 12 men in each room)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw pallaises</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name label</td>
<td>(&quot;R&quot; questions) Cartridge box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squad number</td>
<td>(&quot;R&quot; questions) Blanket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>Candles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pegboard (architectural feature)</td>
<td>Candlesticks, tin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow or bolster</td>
<td>Lantern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musket ?</td>
<td>Wall shelf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scabbard ?</td>
<td>Canteen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sword ?</td>
<td>Eating equipment - plate; cup; knife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sword belt ?</td>
<td>1 Musician's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapsack</td>
<td>1 Artillerist's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great coat</td>
<td>Glass tumbler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap</td>
<td>Poker - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clothing</td>
<td>Bucket - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Broom - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bench</td>
<td>Powder horns - &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Officers' Mess

Table

Chairs
  Windsor armchairs - 2
  rush seat - 6

Pewter dresser

Pewter

China

Whiskey decanters - 2
Whiskey tumblers - 6

Side table

Wall shelves (architectural feature)
  crockery
  utensils
  cooking tools

Prints - 5 - "R" vs. Duluc print

Violin

Bow

Flute

Candlesticks - pair

Silver bowl

Silver tray

Iron hooks

Chandeliers - 1 or 2
Kitchen - Building D, (not completed)
Table
Large kettle
Crane
Tea kettle
Various kettles - 3
Dutch oven
Trivets - 5
Ladles - 5
Serving spoons - 8
Serving bowls - 8
Jugs
Basins
Tinware
Brushes
Guardroom - Civil War appearance
Mattress - 12

Tin plates - 12

Bucket for washing - "R"

Half barrel (toilet)

Tin cups - 12

Table

Handcuffs - "P" - "R" does not recommend

Pegboard (architectural feature)

Deck of cards - "R"

Candles - 2 - "R"

Blankets - 12 - "R"

Personal clothing (hats, coats, cloaks, etc.) - "R"

Wall shelf (architectural feature) - "R"

Comb - "R"

Bible - 2 - "R"

Ambrotype or tintype - 6 - "R"
Part a.

This study will be directed toward four buildings inside the Star Fort at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland. These include two enlisted men's barracks, the Commanding Officer's Quarters, and the N. C. O. or Junior Officer's Quarters. The rooms to be furnished, or refurnished, as the case may be, are eight: Building A, Commandant's Quarters; Room 1 Officers' Mess. Room 2, Commandant's Bedroom, Room 3 Commandant's Office. Building C, Junior Officers Quarters, Room 1, N. C. O. Bedroom. Building D, Enlisted Men's Barracks, Room 1, Musicians Bedroom, Room 2, Regular artillerists Bedroom. Building E, Kitchen, (Subterranean). Building F, Guardroom. By restoring these rooms, with the exception of the Officer's Mess and the Guardroom, to their appearance at the time of the Bombardment of September, 1814, the National Park Service hopes to foster visitor appreciation for the gallant defense offered by this garrison, which saved the City of Baltimore from foreign invasion, and perhaps British destruction, and which set the scene for the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner".

The restoration of all the buildings in the Star Fort should give the visitor a more integrated feeling for Fort McHenry as a living entity. This should, in turn, lead to deepening national pride and stirring patriotism.
Part b.

The only individual of the Fort McHenry garrison of 1814 to receive special notice is Major George Armistead. All the other defenders from this garrison, who suffered the twenty-five hours bombardment, are called the "soldiers" or the "men" of Fort McHenry. Nothing is known of their individual acts or stations during the crisis.

Major Armistead's precursors and successors as Commandant of Fort McHenry have little to do with the buildings and furnishings of 1814. Undoubtedly, Major Lloyd Beall and Lieutenant Samuel Dyson are historically important, but not to this furnishings plan.

George Armistead, a native of New Market, Virginia, was a career soldier of the United States Army. He first served at Fort McHenry in 1811, as a lieutenant and Assistant Military Agent. He left Fort McHenry in 1812, and proceeded to the Northern Frontier as an officer of artillery. He served at Annapolis and at West Point, was promoted to captain, and was made a part of the 3rd Regt. of Artillery, when the army reorganized in 1812. 1

From West Point, Armistead was ordered to Fort McHenry to help Major Lloyd Beall, who suffered from the gout, and had only a twenty year old lieutenant to aid him. Beall commanded fifty-two men of the 2nd Artillery in the Fort McHenry garrison. 2

Armistead arrived at Fort McHenry, took command of the garrison, and was promoted to major all in the month of July, 1813. Major Beall was put in command of the new fortifications being constructed around the harbor.
Armistead apparently did not bring his family with him to occupy Building A at Fort McHenry. His wife may have exerted some influence in the personal furniture he brought with him. Before Armistead's arrival, on April 13, 1813, the order came through banishing all women and children from Fort McHenry for the duration of the danger of British attack. Mrs. Armistead, nee Louisa Hughes of Baltimore, gave birth to a child in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on September 12, 1814.
By 1798, the main defense for the harbor of Baltimore, Fort Whetstone, had fallen into disrepair. Anticipating a war with Britain or France, Secretary of War James McHenry, at the request of the local naval committee, ordered Major Louis Tousard to repair these works. Captain Staats Morris, Corps of Artillerists & Engineers, was in command of the fort, which was later known as Fort McHenry.

Maj. Tousard estimated the costs of the restoration at $30,000.00. Secretary McHenry had only authorized an expenditure of $20,000.00, but the overage was to be made up by the citizens of Baltimore.

A French engineer, Foncin, was placed in charge of the construction work on March 25, 1799. By April of that year, $16,000.00 had already been spent. Barracks had been contracted for since December 1798, but these were probably the old wooden barracks near the water batteries, outside the Star Fort. We conclude there were no habitable barracks available at the Fort, since the garrison was still paying rent for quarters in Baltimore on September 18, 1799.

Major M. Ford was placed in command of the 4th Artillery Battalion in 1799. Captain James Bruff, Captain Staats Morris, Lieutenant Phillip Sandais, and Lieutenant Samuel Dyson were his subordinates. Staats Morris remained in charge of the Fort McHenry garrison.

In January, 1802, Sam Dysoj was appointed Assistant Military Agent, and as he rented quarters in town, there were apparently still no barracks at the fort, particularly for officers. When Capt. Morris left, Dyson was temporarily in command of Fort McHenry. Captain McClellan took command on June 20, 1802.
At this time, the garrison consisted of the C. O. commanding officer, three lieutenants, one surgeon, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians, five artificers, fifty-six privates, four washerwomen, one matron, and one private servant.

From the following, it will be seen that the Fort McHenry officers' barracks were not completed by the middle of 1802:

City of Washington
10th July 1802

I mentioned the business of finishing the Barracks at the Fort to the Secretary. He says they shall be finished... That is the Officers Barracks... Whatever materials may be wanted for the completion. You will purchase... and set the Carpenters to work.

Henry Burbeck
Col. of Artillery

Lt. Sam Dyson

Lieut. Dyson wrote from Fort McHenry on July 23:

...I had commenced the finishing of one room in the officers being obliged to occupy a part of the Barrack allotted for the men....

All barracks in the Star Fort were completed by 1804. Sam Dyson was replaced by John B. Walback. Walback was appointed Captain in 1806, and Lieutenant Ninian Pinckney became Assistant Military Agent. On August 1, 1806, Pinckney replaced Walback as Commandant.

Ninian Pinckney left Fort McHenry to become Adjutant General of Maryland Militia, and was replaced by Lieutenant George Peters, September 25, 1807. At that time the garrison included two officers, three sergeants, two corporals, forty-nine privates and four women.

On October 3, 1807, Peters wrote the following to William Linnard, the Militar Agent in Philadelphia:

...I am now engaged in making some repairs in the Fort,....and shall before the winter...have to make a small purchase of glass to repair the windows and place a new floor in one of the barrack rooms....
The floors of the barracks, at least on the first and second stories, were probably pine boards. The kitchens may have had brick or earth floors.

George Peters was promoted Captain in 1808, and Lieutenant Swearingen became Assistant Military Agent. Military Affairs for 1809 contains the following a propos Fort McHenry:

Maryland

Baltimore-Fort McHenry at the entrance of the harbor; an enclosed pentagon, with five bastions of masonry, calculated for forty guns, ten mounted; a water battery, of ten guns mounted; a brick magazine; gun house; and barracks for two companies, including officers.11

Rolls and musters for this period show the garrison consisting of between 49 and 52 men, with only two officers. On October 11, 1810, Captain George Armistead of the Regiment of Artillery received orders to replace Lieut. Swearingen as Assistant Military Agent at Fort McHenry. The Captain reported for duty on January 1, 1811. During the last three months of 1811, Armistead bought 3" oak plank, other wood, scantling and timber for $325.85.12 While Armistead's purpose was not mentioned, he apparently built another barracks outside the Star Fort. Military Affairs for 1811 states:

without the fort, a wooden barrack for one company...13

Captain Lloyd Beal became Commanding Officer of Fort McHenry in August, 1812. Armistead transferred to West Point. On an inspection trip to Fort McHenry, General Sam Smith found only forty men at the post. About this time, a major reorganization of the U. S. Army was effected.

The Quartermaster General took over the functions of supply. The office of Purveyor of Public Supply was done away with. Lieut. Col. William Linnard, who had served as Military Agent in Philadelphia, became Deputy Quarter Master General and served until 1832.
Most of Fort McHenry's furniture would have been made or purchased under the Purveyor system. Barracks furniture and furnishings were not accountable property under that or the new system. The post supplied artificers, carpenters, smiths, and other skilled workers to make and repair furniture.

A circular from the Ordnance Department December 1, 1813, orders that all returns exclude camp equipage and barrack furniture. The rules and regulations for the new Quartermaster Department stated that a captain commanding a post should have one room and a kitchen. All other officers should occupy one room for every two officers. Each mess of eight officers would be allowed an additional room and a kitchen. Each eight NCO's, musicians, or privates were allowed one room. The duties of procuring straw, bed sacks, camp kettles, and mess pans were assigned to the Commissary General of the Purchasing Department.

Unfortunately, the barracks and garrison at Fort McHenry did not allow these new rules and regulations to be effected. Assuming that the outside barracks was used exclusively for Militia troops, Fort McHenry had four buildings of sixteen rooms to accommodate forty-two men and two officers!

There were six large rooms for enlisted men, each of which could comfortably sleep eight men. Four subterranean rooms were available for kitchens and bakeries. This leaves at least six rooms for officers and company offices. The hospital was outside the Star Fort, and it is probable that the Surgeon and the Surgeon's Mate had their sleeping facilities there.
After Armistead transferred to West Point, Lloyd Beall enlisted the services of Colonel Small as a part-time Quartermaster. During the first quarter of 1813, the garrison never numbered more than fifty-two men. By April of that year, Major Beall was laid up with gout, and almost unable to function. Lieutenant Prestman, twenty years old, was acting Commanding Officer.

On April 8, all dependents were ordered to leave Fort McHenry for the duration. General Smith anticipated an attack. The following letter was transmitted from him to Colonel Nichols, who was temporarily in charge at Fort McHenry:

...Having assumed the command of Fort McHenry I present to your consideration to be executed immy, the absolute necessity of moving the women from the Fort, the confining of Soldiers of the Garrison to the number of rooms requisite to cover them from the weather, the Stationing within the Fort as many Artillerists as are necessary for the guns and of Infantry to repel an assault. The assigning quarters for the Officers barely sufficient for comfort not for ease. The Assigning of Quarters out of the Fort for the Corps of Mariners.... The Quarters already occupied by the Artillerists near the gate will be retained for them and their Post....

After this order was promulgated, some confusion ensued. Major Beall retained one half the barracks space for his fifty men. Captain Babcock and Colonel Wadsworth arrived to construct other batteries, a ravelin, and hot shot furnaces. Brigadier General Henry Miller and Colonel Nichols were placed over Major Beall at Fort McHenry, and no one, including Sam Smith, knew who was in charge at the Fort.

Captain George Armistead was ordered to take command of Fort McHenry on June 27, 1813, until Major Beall recovered from his ailment. Armistead was promoted to major in July, and Major Beall was placed over Captain Babcock, and the erection of the new fortifications, later called Fort Covington, Fort Babcock, and the Lazaretto Battery. Armistead remained as permanent Commanding Officer.
of Fort McHenry. The morning report for August 15, 1813, lists three companies present for duty; 267 men. This of course includes Infantry and Artillery, Regular and Militia.

Armistead constructed a new hospital at Fort McHenry, using post artificers, and contracted out the sinking of a well in the Star Port. He paid Mrs. Mary Pickersgill for making two colors for the Fort on October 27, 1813. On December 1, Captain Babcock reported that Fort McHenry had 21 guns mounted in the Star Fort, and 36 on the water batteries.

When the British finally attacked Baltimore, Generals Smith, Winder, and Miller, Colonels Wadsworth, Small, and Nichols, Majors Armistead and Beall, and Captain Babcock had everything in readiness to administer a repulse. Little of interest concerning the Star Fort Buildings was written for the official records during this critical time. Armistead was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and his family ostensibly moved into his quarters in January, 1815.

The number of troops at Fort McHenry began to dwindle after the Treaty of Ghent was signed and the Battle of New Orleans ended. By the middle of 1815, Fort McHenry had 125 men and two officers. Much of the artillery was disposed of, and new mortars were mounted in 1816. In September, a sea wall was constructed to arrest the washing away of Old Fort Whetstone. Colonel Armistead became sick shortly after the bombardment, and he remained unfit for duty until his death in 1818.

The first major restoration of the Star Fort Buildings took place in 1820, and thereafter the furnishings and furniture are of no concern in this furnishings plan. It will be intended to aid in refurnishing Fort McHenry in the 1814 manner.
Part c.

It is unfortunate that not one piece of original Fort McHenry furniture now remains at the fort. Only a few items belonging to the descendants of Major Armistead, and the Smithsonian Institution could possibly have been here. No records have been found which mention or name definite objects to be found in the buildings at the Fort for 1814. No official orders tell what the furniture should be or how it was made. The job of the National Park Service is, therefore, to refurnish the se rooms from comparative studies, and from representative furnishings known to have been in such rooms immediately before or after the 1814 period. Some furnishings will be recommended that might possibly have been in evidence at that time.
BUILDING A

It is known that the portion of Building A now furnished as the Officers' Mess, Room 1, was detached and used as a Guardroom in 1814.\textsuperscript{17} It was not until November 15, 1820, that Lieutenant Ripley gave orders that the Guardhouse would become officers' quarters. Since full-scale restoration of the buildings at Fort McHenry is not planned at this time, this room will be retained as an Officers' Mess of the 1820-1830 period. The 1814 kitchen and mess are beneath Building A, and are not scheduled for excavation and furnishing.

Room 2 is now furnished as an office, but plans call for it to be refurnished as Major Armistead's Bed Room and Sitting Room. Several of his possessions now belong to Mrs. Alexander Gordon: Commission as Major U. S. A., signed by James Madison and James Monroe, 1813; a miniature of Lewis Armistead, George's brother, who was killed at Lake Erie; a mahogany cabinet containing a shaving set. The Smithsonian Institution has the Star Spangled Banner Garrison Flag and a silver punch bowl, ladle, tray, and ten mugs, which had been presented to Armistead after the bombardment. There was a gold sword also presented, but it was stolen from Mr. Alexander Gordon. All the above items, or reproductions, would fit in well as exhibits for the Bedroom.

The silver service would not be out of place if it could be regained from the Smithsonian Institution.
Besides these objects, the Bedroom-Sitting Room should contain curtains; a good sturdy, old bed; a portable writing desk; a large dining table; a bureau; a portable liquor cabinet; some windsor chairs; a trunk; uniforms and civilian clothes. If space is available, a chamber pot; pitcher and wash basin should be added. Fine andirons, poker, tongs, and other accoutrements for the fire place should be provided. Surveying and drawing instruments for an engineer officer could be exhibited in this room, or in the adjoining room. This set might include a case, a three inch theodolite, a box sextant and horizon, a pocket compass, two tape measures, a spirit level, staves and chain, a reconnoitering telescope, a box of colors, and logarithmic tables. The banjo clock could stay in the room.

Room 3 is furnished as the Adjutant's Office, but will become the Commandant's Office, with space for the Adjutant. It is probable that a young lieutenant was kept in this office during 1844. He probably had a bedroom in the adjoining room, where the 1837 stair well is now situated. A suitable exhibit can be had from the present furniture in the C. O.'s office and the Adjutant's Office. The barometer there should be retained.
BUILDING C

At present, divided into three rooms on the ground level, this structure housed the Junior Officers of Fort McHenry in the 1830 period. While labeled as Junior Officers Quarters on all Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine interpretive plans, it is difficult to comprehend how an entire barracks would be set aside for the use of one officer in 1814. Bowing to reason, it is proposed that Room 1 of Building C will be furnished as a period non-commissioned officers’ room. If the Adjutant had quarters in Building A, Building C was probably turned over to the ranking sergeants of the garrison.

Fort McHenry is fortunate in possessing the photostat of an inventory of property of William H. Overstreet, a sergeant in Captain Armistead’s Company in the Regiment of Arillerists. The list follows:

1 Silver French Wach
1 Portable Writing Table
1 Large Mahogany Dining Table
1 Small Pine Table
1 Beaureau
1 Gin Case
9 Windsor Chairs
1 Large Trunk
3 Small Do
2 Feather Beds with furniture
1 Uniform Coat (Private propy)
1 do Hat & Ploom Do 2 Citizen’s Hats
4 Citizen’s Coats
9 Waistcoats
6 Pairs of Pantaloons
6 Shirts linen and Musling
2 Do Flannel
4 Pairs Cotton Stockings
2 Do Boots
2 Do Shoes

1 Dutch Oven, Tea Kettle & Skillet
All of the above mentioned items could be set in Room 1 of the NCO Quarters.

BUILDING D

This Enlisted Men's Barracks was altered to some extent in the 1820's and 1830's. As the underground rooms, used for cooking and baking, began to flood, they were filled in with earth, and a two-storied extension added to the Western end of Building D to house these necessary operations. The ground floor of the extension is used as a comfort station, and the upper is not now in use.

The two rooms currently used to house the E. Berkley Bowie firearms collection will be refurnished as 1814 Enlisted Men's Quarters. To make the exhibit more interesting, and to show some contrast between the two rooms, Room 1 will be furnished as a Musician's Room, and Room 2 as a Regular Artillerists' Room.

In a return of uniform clothing for 1811-12, Captain Armistead listed four musician coats and three music swords and belts. The Accountant's Office transmitted a memo for disbursements for fife, drum heads, and sticks for Fort McHenry dated May 25, 1811. On a list of clothing at Army Posts, 4/9/1812, Captain Armistead was accountable for four musicians coats, Drums and Fifes. In an abstract of expenditures for the Commissary, Armistead was charged for a drum chord, drums, cases, and fifes in 1814. A return of Quartermaster stores in the Baltimore Arsenal dated December 31, 1814, lists drums, heads, bags, sticks, slings, and trumpet mouth pieces.

Room 1 should contain all the aforementioned musical instruments and the uniforms of the musicians. Otherwise, the furniture will be the same as for the Regular Artillerists' Room, to follow.
Room 2, Building D, Artillerist's Room, Enlisted Men's Barracks. These rooms present the greatest problem encountered in trying to discover information on 1814 period furnishings. No official records were kept concerning these furnishings, and nothing of a personal nature on this subject has as yet turned up.

No mention of bunks or beds for the enlisted men can be found between the dates of 1798 and 1820. The Star Fort Barracks were not built as early as 1798; and by 1820, the first major restoration of the buildings had taken place.

There were artificers and carpenters on the post who were able to make bunks or beds, and they could have been in any of four different historical forms. They could have been of wood or of metal.

On the other hand, some of the inmates of Fort McHenry were sleeping on the floor on bed sacks or pallaises filled with straw.

The wooden barracks outside the Star Fort were reserved for Maryland Militia troops who reported to Fort McHenry in rotation. The one wooden barracks near the gate was used to house all the officers and men of a company.

During the court martial of one Lieutenant Hill, in 1813, it came out that all the officers occupied the middle room on the ground floor of these barracks.

Lieutenant Hill and the company commander, Major Moore, had an altercation. Lieutenant John McKane was in Major Moore's quarters lying on a bench. He claimed that Lieutenant Hill broke a tumbler or a glass on the floor. Major Moore told Hill to throw the pieces into the fireplace, or he could not use any of the articles on the table. This apparently meant that the Lieutenant could not have another drink if he didn't behave. Hill refused to pick up the glass so Moore ordered him to use the porch as his
quarters. Another eye witness, Captain Alexander Crook, was behind the door, lying on some straw on the floor.\textsuperscript{25} To support the theory that the men of the garrison slept on the floor, Richard Walsh, of the HARP staff wrote:

The enlisted men's barracks probably lacked furnishings for the most part. Soldiers of the War of 1812 usually slept on the floors on straw mattresses.\textsuperscript{26}

The last information to be considered on this point are the remarks of James Ripley Jacobs, the author of \textit{The Beginning of the U. S. Army 1783-1812}, in a letter to former Historian Harold I. Lessem:

\textit{...The only thing that I am reasonable sure of is that they had little or nothing save bedsacks and their equipment...} \textsuperscript{27}

After careful consideration of the furnishings plans and historical documents pertaining to other period forts, there is no choice left but to recommend that the Enlisted Men's Quarters at Fort McHenry be furnished with straw pallaises set on the floor.

If, in the future, definite information on bunks can be presented, it will not be a difficult matter to fabricate them and place them in the barracks. Besides the bed sacks, which were usually of linen, the soldiers were issued straw and blankets, as part of their bedding.

Each man would have been armed with a musket and bayonet. He would have had, as accoutrements, a cartridge box, a scabbard, flints, a gun wort, lead balls, and a canteen.\textsuperscript{28} Muskets were manufactured at the armories in Springfield, Massachusetts, and Harper's Ferry, Virginia for many years.

Horn lanthorns and candles were definitely used for lighting in the barracks, but whale oil lamps could have been used also! At this point, it should be noted that rations to the enlisted men were fairly well covered by army regulations.
Fuel Supply

"Regulations for delivery of fuel...To every room occupied as barracks by eight noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates, one cord and a half per month."

Straw for Bedding

"...One truss of straw, weighing thirty-six pounds, is allowed for each pallias for two men. At the expiration of sixteen days, each pallias is to be refreshed with eight pounds. At the expiration of thirty-two days the whole straw is to be removed, and a fresh bedding of one truss to be furnished and so on every succeeding period of sixteen and thirty-two days."

Allowances of Certain Items of Camp Equipage

"There shall be allowed to every six men, one common tent, one iron camp kettle, or pot, (of four gallons) and two tin pans; and to each company, four axes and four spades."

Stationery (annual allowance)

(Pens, quills, blank paper, printed forms, ink, and other supplies were probably kept in a company QM' office)

Ration

"Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each ration shall consist of one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey, or brandy; and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations."

Clothing

"Sec. 9...That every men-commissioned officer, musician and private of the artillery and infantry, shall receive annually the following articles of uniform clothing...one hat, one coat, one vest, two pair of woolen and two pair of linen overalls, one coarse linen frock and trousers for fatigue clothing, four pairs of shoes, four shirts, two pair of socks, two pair of short stockings, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of half gaithers...."

A list of clothes at Fort McHenry for 1812, besides listing the garments worn by sergeants, privates and musicians, contains the following:
Blankets, Plumes, Knapsacks, Watch Coats, Swords, Camp Kettles, Tin Pans, Spy Glasses, White Belts, Brushes & Wires, Gun Worms, Gun Slings, and Canteens, Buckets, brooms, soap, and water casks or containers were found in the barracks.\(^{31}\)

The camp kettles, tin pans and other items of this nature will be considered in refurnishing the kitchen. Three dozen birch brooms and thirty powder horns were drawn from Commissary Calhoun on 1/13/1814.\(^{33}\) The powder horns should go in the barracks room, but the brooms could be found in both places. Chamber pots, wash tubs, basins and pitchers were probably in the barracks.\(^{34}\)

Room 2 should have an arms rack to hold the muskets. This could be circular and moveable upon a pivot. A large table with benches alongside could be in the middle of the room. Civilian clothes or items of the uniform dress could be exhibited in the barracks on pegs on the wall, or in the trunks or knapsacks.

The regular artillerymen wore trousers after 1813 instead of pantaloons. They wore leather hats similar to those of the British Army. Short coats, called coatees, were part of the uniform. Gunners wore a leather bricole instead of the usual cross belts of white. Some cannoneers had gloves to be used to cover the cannon touch-hole while swabbing for reloading.\(^{36}\)
Building E

This is the second of the Enlisted Men's Barracks within the Star Fort, and the only room scheduled to be furnished therein is the subterranean kitchen beneath Room 3 on the Northern end.

This kitchen was filled with earth in the early 1830's along with the underground cellars of all the buildings at Fort McHenry which began to fill with ground water. Hopes are that the 1814 kitchen is more or less intact as it was buried. It is scheduled to be excavated under the current furnishings program. As soon as feasible thereafter, this highly interesting exhibit will be refurnished in the 1814 style.

The kitchen contained bowls and pots and pans of many sizes. Camp kettles, tin pans, scales and weights, and barrels for molasses, vinegar, whiskey and rum were probably kept here. Baking ovens, buckets, brushes, brooms, stools, griddles, frying pans, iron pots, skillets, and washing tubs were to be found.

A large table with benches on either side would have been used in the mess. There may have been one or two smaller tables for serving and preparing the food. On the tables might be seen forks, jugs, knives, earthen mugs, pitchers, coffee pots, plates, spoons, sauce pans, tea kettles, tin cups and tumblers. Here again, lanthorns holding candles and/or whale oil were used for lighting.
Building F

The Guardroom is the only room to be furnished under the present plan. As the entire Sally Port Complex was not in existence in 1814, this room, recently occupied by Evelyn Hill, Inc., the concessioner for Fort McHenry, and used as a Guardroom or Guardhouse in the Civil War, will be refurnished in the 1863 style, as a prison for Confederate spies. When the other rooms in Building F are refurnished, this Guardroom will be tied in with them for post-1814 interpretation.

The furnishings for this room are very simple: a straw filled mattress in each cell, a half barrel for sanitary purposes, a tin plate, a basin, and a pair of hand irons. In July, 1863, nine men were housed in the big room, with one prisoner each in the small cells. Brogden was in Cell 1 and Gordon in Cell 2. Both were convicted Confederate spies, who were later pardoned by President Abraham Lincoln.
Footnotes

Part b.


3. Photostat of Orders, HQ, 3rd Div. 14 April 1813; letter, S. Smith to Col. Nichols, 4/7/1813; HARP-Chrono.-1813A.


7. Photostat, HARP-Chrono.-1802, of the original letter in the National Archives, Record Group 92, Quartermaster General's Records. (Hereafter, National Archives will be cited NA, Record Group, RG, and Quartermaster General as QMG.)

8. Dyson to Linnard, NA-RG92-QMG.

9. Military Affairs, American State Papers, XVI. This officer joined the army under President Washington in 1799, and went on to become a general by the time of the Mexican War. Dyson, of course, was later court-martialed for surrendering Fort Washington.

10. Photostat of letter, HARP-Chrono.-1807


13. Military Affairs, American State Papers, XVI, p.310


15. Ibid., p. 189.

16. Photostat, HARP-Chrono.-1813A, 4/8/1813. The Artillerists near the gate are Maryland Militia. Units were rotated into Fort McHenry for one week's duty.
17. Photostat of letter, Ripley to Hook, HARP-Chrono.-1820. Original in NA-RG92-QMG.


20. Photostat HARP, Chrono.-1811

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid., 1812

23. Ibid., 1814

24. Ibid., 1814E

25. Ibid., 1813B


27. Photostat of letter, James Ripley Jacobs to Harold Lessem, Nov. 19, 1949


31. HARP, Chrono.-1812A October 6, 1812, 1811, November

32. HARP, Chrono.-1812 4/9/1812.

33. Ibid., 1814, v. I

34. Photostat, Return of Hospital Stores, HARP-Chrono.-1814 E, 12/31/1814.

35. HARP-Chrono. 1828, November 7.

37. Photostat, letter, Dyon to Coxe, February 18, 1804. HARP-Chrono.-1804. One gallon tin bowls, half gallon bowls, four gallon pots.


39. Photostat, Return of Hospital Stores, Baltimore Arsenal, HARP-Chrono. 1814E, 12/31/1814.

40. Henry Hall Brogden, An Account of his experience During the War, May to December, 1863, Photostat, HARP-Chrono.-1863.

"There was no bedstead or chair, there being no room for such luxuries. I was allowed a mattress, which I placed on the damp floor at night, and stood up on end against the wall in the day. I was not allowed bed linen. At no time were the walls of my cell(dry), the rear wall particularly. Moisture trickled down it the whole time, and I could fill my hand with a green slime, simply by passing it up the face of the wall."
BUILDING A
Room 1 - Officer's Mess
Length - 18' 8" Width 16'
Building A

Room 2 - Commanding Officer's Bedroom
Length - 16' 10"  Width 16'
Banjo Clock
BUILDING A
Room 3 - Commanding Officers' Office
Length 17' 4"  Width 16'
BUILDING C
Room 1 - Junior Officers' Quarters
Length - 15' 10" Width 15' 5"
BUILDING D

Room 2 - Enlisted Men's Quarters. Length 28' 4", Width 19' 9"
Room 3 - Enlisted Men's Quarters. Length 28' 11" Width 19' 9"
BUILDING E
Room 3
Fireplace over kitchen
GUARD ROOM
Cells - Length 9' 1" Width 4'
Room - Length 14' 6" Width 22"
GUARD ROOM
Cells - Length 9' 1" Width 4'
Room - Length 14' 6" Width 22'
FORT McHENRY FURNISHING PLAN
FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE

Prepared by

* Anna K. Cunningham
Supervisor of Historic Sites
New York State Department of Education

***

Historic Research Report by
Lionel J. Bienvenu, Historian
Fort McHenry Nat. Mon. & Hist. Shrine

March, 1964
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RESEARCH

Research on this FURNISHINGS PLAN has been carried on in the manuscript collections and research libraries of:

The National Archives, Washington D. C.
The Library of Congress, Washington D. C.
The Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
The Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.
The Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore, Md.
The Peale Museum, Baltimore, Md.
The New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
The New York Public Library, New York, N. Y.

[Signature]
FORTS VISITED ON THE PROJECT

Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada
Fort Henry, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York
Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, Penna.
Fort Washington, Maryland

I have talked with Mr. Ronald Way who was in charge for the Niagara Frontier Commission of the restoration and refurnishing of both Fort George and Fort Henry in Canada. He tells me that, generally speaking, refurnishing was by analogy. Old newspapers were studied for lists of furniture offered at auction by officers leaving the posts. Then, the thesis that what was available in the area at the time would have been used was followed. With the single exception of a mess inventory of
the 1840's, no inventories were found by Mr. Way.

Fort Mifflin in Philadelphia has not yet been restored nor refurnished.

The refurnishing of Fort Ontario, Oswego, was accomplished by the writer and research was done primarily in Army records in the National Archives.

Anna H. Cunningham
INTRODUCTION

The Presidency of the United States was assumed on March 4, 1809, by James Madison of Virginia, a man slight in stature, brilliant in mind but unimpressive in personality. It was thirty-three years since the thirteen colonies had declared that they were "free and independent" and they had now been states under a new Constitution for twenty years. The 1810 Census was to show a national population of 7,250,000 souls, a gain of 2,000,000 in ten years, but both France and England continued to treat the young nation insolently. The Congress that assembled in December of 1809 had no idea what to do about all this and it received no lead from Madison. The Royal Navy stopped American merchant-men on the high seas at will and impressed their sailors into the British service. And every mail brought news
of fresh seizures and scuttlings of American vessels by French port authorities and privateers. Madison, however, insisted that "the national faith was pledged to France," and on February 11, 1811, forbade further trade with Great Britain.

It is not necessary to detail in this brief review of the state of our national distress in the early 1800's the background of decrees, international manœuvres, embargoes and legislation enacted on both sides of the Atlantic that finally led to a declaration of war by Congress against Great Britain on June 18, 1812. Sufficient it is that although impressment of American naval personnel and other infamous acts committed on the high seas were supposedly the cause, yet the fundamental reason had as much to do with western lands and Indians as with maritime affairs.
Baltimore - A Young City

In the War of 1812, so called, that ensued
Baltimore became at one time a focus of world attention. The town had been founded in 1729 largely because the local river bearing the name of Jones Falls afforded waterpower for mills which ground the wheat of the rich rolling Maryland Piedmont and that from the fields of German-settled Pennsylvania into flour. And for this there was a brisk demand in the West Indies and Europe. Before many years, the export of grain and flour through the port of Baltimore was pushing that of tobacco for first place.

Baltimore in 1752, when charmingly sketched by John Hoale, was little more than a cluster of buildings on the shore of the Patapsco River, a mere village, but by the time of the Federal Census in 1790, it had 13,000
inhabitants and was approaching Boston in population. On the river front, wharves and warehouses were rapidly building in the census year setting a pace which would be followed, except for the war years, during the next 30 years.

Baltimore became a city in 1797, the place where the inhabitants of central and frontier Pennsylvania sold their crops and purchased their supplies, to the resentment of Philadelphia merchants. And the young city grew. The Census of 1800 showed a population of 31,514, an increase of more than 100 per cent over that of 1790. By 1804 there were 50 mills within 18 miles of the city making flour for shipment, while tobacco continued to be an important article of export.

After the American Revolution, Maryland's statutes re-establishing religious freedom there, and an unsuccessful uprising against England by Irish patriots which
ended in 1798, brought a horde of refugees from Ireland to Baltimore. The new immigrants, bringing their own tools with them, represented a variety of crafts - clockmakers, silversmiths, cabinetmakers galore arrived. And from advertisements we know that some Irish furniture was imported into Baltimore in the eighteenth century.

English cabinetmakers, too, had arrived early in Baltimore and they continued to come, and Germans. Baltimore in the Federal Period was a flourishing center for the mobiliary and decorative arts, a city noted for its gracious living and its sophistication. By 1800, Baltimore was already famous for belles, one of whom, Betsy Patterson married Napoleon Bonaparte's brother Jerome. It was famous also for its shipyards and for the Baltimore clippers that made such excellent priva-
FORT MCHENRY

It was in the thriving economic and social milieu such as was Baltimore's in the early years of the 19th century that the city's old fort on the peninsula called "Whetstone Point" prepared, somewhat unknowingly, to take its place center stage for a brief moment in history. The peninsula then separated the North West Branch and the Perry Branch of the Patapsco River. This point had long been regarded as strategic to the defense of Baltimore and Fort Whetstone was noted by a group of local patriots in March of 1776 as being "ready to mount 3 guns and we shall use every exertion to expedite it." The fort was mainly a deterrent force (it never came under enemy fire) in the American Revolutionary War but as the situation with England worsened in the late 1799's and early 1800's, alarm arose for the safety of the chief commercial city of Maryland. And it was
during these years that the various steps to enlarge, strengthen and arm Fort Whetstone that are detailed in the historian's report were undertaken. Shortly before the turn of the century, James McHenry, Secretary of War and a resident of Baltimore, was honored by the bestowal of his name on the fort. From its completion to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the history of the fort was uneventful.

FORT MCHENRY - PERSONNEL

The man in command at Fort McHenry the night of September 13, 1814, when the British fleet bombarded it, was Major George Armistead, born in 1780 at New Market in Virginia. The young officer was distinguished at the capture of Fort George in Upper Canada in May of 1813. In 1810 he had married Louisa Hughes, the daughter
of a wealthy and socially well connected family of Baltimore. Her father, Christopher Hughes, was one of two brothers, silversmiths, who had arrived in 1771 from Dublin where silversmithing had long been the family trade. Christopher Hughes not only continued silversmithing in America but made a fortune in his new country in real estate and brick manufacturing and, by 1778, he was referred to as a gentleman.

Christopher Hughes' son, another Christopher (1786-September 18, 1849) born in Baltimore, was educated as a lawyer. He was noted as a wit, moved in the best social circles and in 1811 married Laura Sophia, daughter of General Samuel Smith, Revolutionary War hero and United States Senator from Maryland, one of the wealthiest merchants in the city. (It may be of interest to note that Mrs. Smith's sister, Dorcas, was Mrs. William Patterson, the mother of Betsy who married Jerome Bonaparte.) Thus tightly knit socially and financially
was the milieu into which George Armistead married. In 1814 Hughes entered the diplomatic service and remained in it for over 30 years. Henry Clay once declared that while he was Secretary of State, Hughes sent him more news and more important news than all the other diplomats put together. It was this man's sister whom George Armistead, "the hero of Fort McHenry," married.

There were four children born to this union whom The Armistead Family genealogy lists as follows:

1) Mary, born in Baltimore December 27, 1812

2) Margaret Hughes, born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1814

3) Christopher Hughes, born in Baltimore April 21, 1816

4) Georgina, born at Fort McHenry November 25, 1817

Two letters written by George Armistead to his

1. Clay to Gallatin, Mss., Department of State, Netherlands, Vol. VIII


wife in September, 1914, perhaps present as clear a picture as we can hope for of the Armisteads' life at this time. These letters contain so much of interest that I quote them in full.

"Fort McHenry, 10th Sept. 1814.

"My dear Louisa's letters of the 7th have just arrived. I am really sorry to find you so dissatisfied. I wish to God you had not been compelled to leave Baltimore but you now must be contented as it is impossible for you in present situation to attempt to return. Your dear mother is better and recovering as fast as possible.

"The British have left the Patuxent and are now at another point. We cannot correctly ascertain what their intentions are but should they depart from the Bay I will be with you immediately so be not alarmed if I should pop in on you.

"I am perfectly well • • •
I am truly sorry to find that my dear Mary does not get better and I am delighted to hear that our dear Mary is well. Has she fattened any - make her frequently talk of me. Present my respects to Mrs. Stewart, tell her the old gentleman is tottering to me at this moment he is well and advises your remaining where you are. Your father, Peggy and George are all well. I am to dine with your father today and will not seal this until after dinner."
"Saturday morning—Your mother was much better yesterday and recovering fast. I dreamed last night you had presented me with a fine son. God grant it may be so and all well. I am confident if you do not first that you will have a fine time. The British are now at the mouth of the Potomac. Mr. B. died in the night—got up and got his sword and ran it through his body. His friends say it was done in a dream. Kiss my dear Mary Anne, love to Mary, Mrs. Stewart and Isabel. God protect you my dear wife.

Geo. Armistead"

"Baltimore, September 22nd, 1814

"My dear wife:

"Peggy has written you all that I can tell you, only that I am waiting on her husband in place of his waiting on me. He is limping about the house grunting and I am tightening for something to eat.

"Lomax has been to see me and made me laugh until I thought I should expire, the poor fellow is in very bad health and is on his way to Virginia. R. has returned and just reported himself. I have ordered him to the fort on duty.

"We have just dined and I have smacked my chops over a brace of brace of blue wings. This is all talk my dear Louisa. I want to see you and
my dear babies which will I am in hopes be
soon. I shall visit the fort this evening
but will not remain there. I am pestered
out of my life with visitors—few I see.
The President promptly sent my promotion
with a very handsome compliment. So you
see my dear wife all is well, at least your
husband has got a name and standing that
nothing but divine providence could have
given him, and I pray to our heavenly Father
that we may long live to enjoy. It is now
for you to exert yourself, do not fret,
return thanks to your God that you have me.
We must soon all meet and talk the war over.
I do declare to you that I am not in the
least disappointed in the little stranger.
The old man says they are the best and I
think so too. Delighted all is tranquil
in town.

"God bless you my dear wife is the prayer
of your affectionate husband,

Geo. Armistead"

It should be noted Armistead planned on September
22nd to "visit the fort this evening but will not re-
main there." Also, he speaks of Mrs. Armistead's being
"compelled to leave Baltimore" - not the Fort. And he
is bearing up pretty well ever having gotten a daughter
instead of the son he wanted.

It is, of course, known that wives and dependents had been evacuated from Fort McHenry in preparation for a British attack. So, Mrs. Armistead, with parents living in Baltimore, was not resident at the Fort possibly from 1812 through 1816. However, she was there in 1817 because, as noted, above, her youngest child was born there in November of that year.

Some officers lived in Baltimore while stationed at Fort McHenry. Armistead, at least immediately after the battle, lived there as stated in his letter to his wife of September 22nd. Living accommodations at the Fort were never too highly regarded by personnel over the years. Army records in the National Archives yield complaints over crowded conditions, lack of privacy, unhealthy location. Typical of statements about the Fort is this of Fitzhugh to Jesup:
The committee, therefore, recommends that the

29th...
painting. One or two of the doors require new locks. These quarters are generally very small and inconvenient being but one story in height - over each room is a small loft or lumber room which are occasionally used as bed rooms.4

I am Sir

Very Respectfully, 
Yr. Obt. Servt.
H. W. Fitzhugh
Fort C.M.

Brig. GenL.
F.S. Jesup

Two years later, in July of 1824, he reported in much the same vein:5

"Baltimore 17th July, 1824

Sir:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th Inst. requiring a report on the subject of the Quarters at Fort Mchenry - from the situation of the Officers Quarters I am of the Opinion that Col. Hindman could not be accommodated with the quarters allowed him by the regulations without inconveniencing the Company officers. There are

5. Ibid
five rooms and two kitchens (independent of the building adjacent to the Hospital and occupied by the Surgeon) for the accommodation of the officers. Two rooms and one of the kitchens are occupied by Capt. Belton and his family. Two rooms and the other kitchen by Lt. Barney with his family. The fifth room is very small and unoccupied at the time. I have to remark that in the event of another Subaltern being ordered to join that Company (their (sic) being but one attached to it at present) Col. Hindman could not possibly, under these circumstances, be accommodated with quarters without very much incommoding the unmarried officers.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Yr. Cbt. Servt
H. W. Fitzhugh
Acting Q.M.

Brig. Gen
T. S. Jesup
Washington City

An in December of that year Colonel John Fenwick wrote Major General Jesup:

6. MA, R.O.92, Office of the Quarter Master General, CC File, 1794-1915, Box No. 630
Baltimore Dec. 18th, 1824

General:

"By several reports showing the inadequacy of Quarters at Fort McHenry for the due accommodation of myself & staff - where by order 69 the old Quarters of my Regiment were removed & indulgence has been granted to my "remaining in the city, near my command" - the expense of Quarters being defrayed by myself. Fuel being a considerable account in the items of charge of my landlord I request the favor of your Instructions to the officer of your Department here to commute my Fuel. My expenses here are great necessarily and the deduction of both the amount of Fuel & quarters from my resources would be heavier than I could well afford. I trust General you will not consider my application extraordinary especially as the Assessment is saved to your department of the transportation of the Wood.

With great respect General
I remain your Obt.
John Fenwick
Col. 4th Art

Maj. Genl.
T. Jesup
Q. Master Genl USA
THE FORT

Let us for a moment then try to visualize this fort which Armistead wrote on September 22, 1814, "I shall visit . . . this evening . . . ."

Seven buildings were distributed around the parade ground, listed by function, beginning just north of the sally port:

1) A small Guard-House about 18' x 20', apparently one story high.

2) Commanding Officer's Quarters and Office, 18' x 48', one and a half stories high, with gable roof and dormers. This building was divided into three rooms on the first floor and two garret rooms on the second which could not be occupied in summer because of the intense heat. There was a cellar kitchen below.

3) Powder Magazine, 20' x 31'.

4) Officers' Quarters, 18' x 61', one and a half stories, with a small cellar kitchen.

5) No. 1 Soldiers' Barracks, 22' x 91', one and a half stories, gable roof with three dormer windows, and a cellar kitchen under the north room. The building was divided into three rooms, each 19'-6" wide and about 28'-6" in length.

6) A small cistern house 17' x 30', one story, hipped roof, with a small porch.

7) No. 2 Soldiers' Barracks 22' x 98', one and a half stories, gable roof, with three dormer windows, and cellar kitchen under the east room.

There was also a well in the courtyard, and trees in front of the buildings. 8

The present restoration at Fort McHenry does not portray the original architectural character, but rather the appearance of the buildings as they looked in 1830 after the second stories and full length piazzas were added.

The earliest surviving graphic document to show the

8. Ibid
completed brick-faced, pentagonal fort with bastion, is the plan of Fort McHenry dated 9th November, 1803. Its authorship is unknown but it was later endorsed and reused by Richard Delafield, Captain of Engineers, and General Charles Gratiot, Chief Engineer of the Army, September 27, 1836.

As a result of architectural explorations undertaken in October of 1958 by the National Park Service, it is now understood that each cellar occupied only that portion equal to one room on the ground floor. In every case, the cellars are located under an end room and access to each cellar was from the outside, by a brick-lined stairwell under the end wall. With respect to the buildings now designated A, D, and E, it should be noted that each cellar was lighted with four windows distributed equally between the front and back walls. Building C which contains the smallest cellar was furnished with only two windows, one in front and one in back.10

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9. NA, Cartographic Section, Drawer 51, Sheet 1
10. Ibid
FURNISHINGS PLAN

The refinishing of the Commanding Officer's
Quarters, the Adjutant's Room and the Officers' Mess
at Fort McHenry as accomplished in 1936-1939 by the
National Society of the United States Daughters of
1812 was not based on documentation and it is not
credible. I recommend that all reproduction items
of furniture now on display in these rooms be re-
moved. The total appearance at present is colorless
and sterile.

The Pennsylvania slatback armchair in the Officers'
Mess should, however, be retained. I shall speak of
that piece again in the detailed placing of furniture.

Since a furnishings plan should present a total
visualization of an area, the background against which
furnishings will be displayed is important. There are
at present, therefore, certain architectural and other
features in various rooms at Fort McHenry that I feel it is important to comment on. I cite certain incongruities and anachronisms only to make them a matter of record in this report. They have been recognized and discussed by Mr. Lee Nelson in his excellent architectural study of the Fort and also in other reports and they are, hence, well known to the National Park Service. I would mention:

**Floors**

In July of 1824, Lieutenant Henry W. Pittsugh, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort McHenry, brought to the attention of the Quartermaster General, that "... the floors of all the buildings have sunk in consequence of the decay of the joists and the floors in many places are literally (sic) worn out ..." This statement would
indicate that flooring in 1814 (and earlier) was wooden. The date of installation of the present first level brick floors is not known.

In the detailed analysis prepared by Lieutenant S. B. Deenbury for Quartermaster General Jesup, dated February 24, 1829 and headed, "Estimate of the probable cost of the proposed repairs to the public buildings at Fort McHenry," there is listed an item of "9,204 ft. 5/4 heart yellow pine flooring." Yellow heart pine may well have been the original flooring at this site. It would have been supported by floor joists (such as those reported rotted away by Lieutenant Fitzhugh in 1824) which rested upon the stone foundation

11. Ibid
ledge. There was probably a shallow space for circulation of air in those areas where no cellar existed. The floor boards would have been approximately 8" or 10" wide and they would have been untreated, the color either a dark gray (achieved by frequent moppings with water) or almost white boards if sand were used in cleaning the hard pine. Untreated boards are the type of flooring that has been used by the Niagara Parks Commission in their restoration of Fort George in Upper Canada. That fort was burned in the 19th century and was rebuilt by the Commission about 1940. (See pictures of Fort George in ILLUSTRATIONS.)

An exception to wooden flooring is in the cellar kitchen areas. "Sufficient bricks
were found at the bottom of the excavation (7.5 feet from the top of the present brick floor) to indicate that there had been a complete brick floor in the original basement. The bulk of the brick had probably been removed at the time of filling. 12

WALLS

I do not believe whitewashed or white painted interior brick walls were original to the Fort. Such an interior finish would have caused dampness at certain seasons. The present brick interior walls, I would suggest, were once furred

12. ADDENDUM to Archeological Report by G. Hubert Smith, 1958, File No. H2215, P.5
out, lathed and plastered. 13 A good original document showing the type work that would have been done early at Fort McHenry remains today in the Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters, Fort Washington. Certain areas in that building have had only surface alterations made and while the house may have been erected somewhat later than the Fort McHenry buildings, still what now remains there should furnish information in depth. Fort McHenry, unfortunately, has lost its original fabric for almost all areas completely and beyond recovery through a

13 PLASTERING: Take down all the old plastering in the Attic Story and lath and plaster all the side walls and ceiling with lime and sand and hair mortar and hard finish and repair all plastering in first story that may be broken.

NA, R.G. 92, Office of the Quarter Master General, McHenry, Ft., Md., Box No. 631 "Specification of Carpenter and Mason Work required in making alteration to two buildings now used as Company Quarters at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. April 28, 1875."
Repairs wanted

First Floor

Wants front window shutter (too small broken & sufficient). Wants shutter fastenings - wall, door, ceilings broken & cracked. chimneyatters partly. (Remedy a Franklin stone) & the wood door needs paint very much. Inside front Hall step stairs.

Some windows & shutters want painting very much. outer doors want new locks. Plastering is broken & cracked! And stair want bread board very much! (Old ones are worn & broken at the surface & edges)!

Room No. 2 Fire place smashed. Roof leaks, ceiling cracked. Wood work has paint worn off & wants repairs.

Room No. 3 Fire place smashed. Wood work in want of paint. Shutters want fastenings & roof leaks!

The down stairs hall needs a thorough repairing. The west porch also, the plastering having all fallen off.

The Hall or passage between, there (i.e.) the kitchen need completes.
long series of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. Additional exploration of the fireplaces and cellars at Fort McHenry might, however, prove fruitful.

CEILINGS

The original ceilings were lathed and plastered. The present exposed beams were an installation of the 1920 "restoration" and some of them today appear to be supporting nothing. This type of construction is too early for the period of the Fort.
FIREPLACES

I would suspect that the lack of splay at the sides of the fireplaces results, again, from speculation on the part of the 1920 restorationists and that it does not repre-
sent findings made after actual architectural exploration. I do not believe any cooking, or even warming of food, could have been done in so shallow a fireplace as that now in Building 'A', the Officers' Mess, and there is no indication of an oven. I attach a photograph showing the construction details of a fireplace at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, with original ironwork still in place. This is in one of the rooms of a set of Officers' Quarters built at that Fort about
FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, New York

Fireplace, circa 1839
(during reconstruction)
1839. Further excavation and exploration of cellar areas and fireplace footings at Fort McHenry should establish correct dimensions; and correct dimensions also for the hearth or skirt.

The chimney breasts should not show exposed brickwork - this does not follow 19th-century practice - but they should be plastered and either whitewashed or painted as the room originally was. There may or may not still remain some indication of whether the chimney breasts had mantels. Here again Fort Washington should yield a clue as to Army construction methods of these years. The kitchen fireplace in the Commanding Officer's quarters there remains intact although it was
at one time closed. It has, I note, been recently opened for study.

HEATING

Modern steam radiators are an anachronism in the exhibit area. Originally heat was furnished by fireplaces, one in each room.

LIGHTING:

Lighting in the exhibit areas consists of electrical fixtures installed during the 1930 rehabilitation. Candle light was for long the Army's method of lighting at its installations. An 1881 memorandum to the Quartermaster General states; "The subject of furnishing some substitute for candle-light in the Army was often suggested,
and from time to time engaged the attention of the War Department after the general introduction throughout the country of mineral oil for illuminating purposes; but there was an indisposition to permit the introduction, even for experiment, of lamps and volatile oils possibly explosive and apparently unsafe and dangerous in unskilled hands."

"In January, 1879, Captain James Bell, Seventh Cavalry, addressed a letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army setting forth the importance of providing better lights for barracks and quarters . . . and suggesting the appointment of a Board of Officers to test lamps and oil with a view to their introduction into the Army if
found suitable."14

The above makes somewhat inexplicable an invoice from John Kipps, Baltimore, under date of April, 1811, reading "Paints, lamp oil for the use at Fort McHenry, $178.01."15

WINDOWS

All windows at the Fort now are replacements and all details such as muntins and sash bars are modern as to design and construction. They are equipped with modern hardware. Fort Washington has, however, in its basement area an original window sash


with original mantins. Some of the Fort Washington pane sizes, 8" x 10", are the exact size of the panes of glass sold in October, 1811, to "The United States" by John Kipp of Baltimore, for building then going on at Fort McHenry. His invoice reads:

The United States
to
John Kipp, Dr.

October 1811

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To 2 gal. fish oil</td>
<td></td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 15 gal. linseed oil</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 3 lbs. lamp black</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 cents</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 4 do red lead*</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 cents</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 box of glass 8x10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 12 lb. putty</td>
<td></td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The item of red lead is of particular interest since dark red (Spanish brown) is the color of the stair treads and of certain other
The United States, To John Kipp

October 15, 2 Gallons Liquid Bile
2/3 of Fish
7/12 of White Lead
2 to 15 Gallons Linseed Bile
3 1/2 of Lamp Black
3/12 of Vitriol
1/2 of Red Lead
2 1/2 Paint Brushing

October 16, 2 1/2 Bushels
2/3 of Ships 8 by 10
2/3 of Pullet

At the first of November 1811, 2元旦 — 58.00
6 10 — 37.98 pennies 35.80
20.51 — 48.32
9.22.53
6.33

The Adj. Military Agent
Will please to
pay the above account amounting to
Forty-Eight Dollars and Twenty Three and a Half Cents

George Scott

Received Fort McClary 31, Dec. 1811, of Capt. Geo. Scott, acting Adj. Military Agent, Forty Eight Dollars and Twenty Three and a Half Cents in full of the above account signed.

John Kipp

George Scott
original trim still remaining at Fort Washington.

**SHUTTERS**

All shutters and shutter stops are replacements. A batten-construction type of shutter (possibly original) still remains in a window at Fort Washington. (See National Park Service Photo No. 4110-6)

**INTERIOR WOODWORK COLOR**

I do not question that the plastered walls were originally whitewashed (although Dr. Walsh cites a document written in 1845 which states that both interiors and exteriors of the building were in need of paint.)¹⁶ I would like, however, to raise

---

a question concerning white for the interior woodwork color. White may be correct. I doubt it, particularly in view of the considerable purchase of "lamp black" and "red lead" shown in Mr. Kipps' various invoices through 1811 and on. This would indicate grey and dark red woodwork. Have the various alterations obliterated every possibility of establishing the original woodwork color or colors? I think this problem should be explored.

PIPPS

The exposed water pipes and pipe conduits for wires are an obvious anachronism in an early 19th century display area.
Although much has been compiled about battles and campaigns, little is available regarding the interior appearance of American barracks, commissary warehouses, magazines and quarters such as have survived at Fort McHenry or contemporary posts. It is, however, documented that army officers furnished their own quarters. As late as 1853 the Quartermaster General, Thomas S. Jesup, wrote to the then Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, as follows:

"The government has furnished a standard of suitable accommodations in the dwellings constructed at the navy-yards, the marine barracks, and the ordnance stations and armories. Navy and marine officers not only have excellent quarters and abundance of them at their stations, but have the more necessary articles of furniture provided at the public expense.

"The officers of the army cannot perceive the justice of allowing furniture to navy
and marine officers and denying it to them....

"They do not expect to be sumptuously quartered, but they have a right to expect that comfortable buildings be provided for them and their commands at the posts they are compelled to occupy." 

This would mean that officers' quarters would have been furnished as the homes of persons of like economic status living at a given time would have been outfitted.

I am submitting a suggested furnishing plan for Fort McHenry, therefore, as it might have appeared in the summer and early fall of 1814, its historic moment, and at a time when women and children had been evacuated from it. I am omitting such items as a woman's shawl, a cradle, a treasured small piece of silver, a trundle bed for children. Women living even in such crowded quarters as were Fort McHenry's would have had these.

I recommend, however, that when refurnishing is ultimately undertaken, it be within a given span of time, say 1800-1830, rather than as of one particular year. This will allow for increased variety and interest in furnishings.

In attempting to recreate a home of any period, it should be borne in mind that furniture and accessories too closely related in date tend to lose the semblance of reality. Most families used a combination of old and new, best and second best - they still do. For Fort McHenry in the early nineteenth-century I am suggesting some pieces from the eighteenth-century. They would be items that an incoming officer might find left in his quarters as too cumbersome for the departing officer to move; or early items he might buy after he arrived at a venue in Baltimore. Such furnishings would be mixed with a few "heirlooms" such as might
have been inherited by the family as well as some up-
to-date pieces which might have been newly acquired.
The "heirloom" in the case of the Arnaud family
(and they would have had moderately independent eco-
mic means) probably should be a small piece of silver
(if security is not a problem) bearing the mark of
Christopher Hughes. This might be a teapot, a spoon,
a small tankard - Christopher Hughes silver such as
the Baltimore Museum of Art has on display in its
White Collection.

cit As suggested furnishings are being thought of as
much as possible in terms of their use.
The drawings of furniture placement in this PLAN have been prepared in perspective. Therefore, certain items of furnishings such as chandeliers, lanterns and upper wall hangings which have been suggested in the manuscript could not be portrayed.
BUILDING "A"

COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS
BUILDING "A", COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS

FURNISHINGS

Furniture

A folding or "slaw" bed to be placed in the alcove beside the fireplace. "Slaw" is a corruption of a sixteenth-century word "slough", meaning clothed, hence a bed clothed with curtains. See illustration attached. The bed folds against the wall in the daytime and is covered with a checked (crossbar) handwoven cover; or a handwoven blanket thrown over it.

Desk

A pine desk with cabinet top should be placed between the front windows. This
Commanding Officer's Quarters
Six-legged folding bed
is not a delicate piece. The cabinet top contains a place for books, bottles, tobacco; a favorite pistol (every officer would have his own - perhaps a pair of London-made ones if he were financially well connected as Major Armistead was). There is a place for storage underneath; a writing flap. Some of these desks were made with the writing flap at such a height that a person stood to write, or used a crude three-legged stool to sit upon (as illustrated).

Table

A table should be placed in the center of the floor. It should have a plain or two-board top, preferably with cleated ends.
and be approximately 5-6 feet long, 30-34" wide. It will be supported by four two-inch square straight legs without feet, and stretcher braced, plain skirt. The table will probably be of pine with some parts made of maple or other woods. It will date ca. 1800-1830.

There will be a bench along one side of this table, - the type the post carpenters might have made.

_Armchair_

The Pennsylvania slatback armchair now in the Officers' Mess is of interest for display in this room particularly because of Baltimore's trade connection with Pennsylvania; and also because it is to be remembered Mrs.
PENNYSYLVANIA slatback armchair, ca. 1725-1750
This chair is now at the site and should be retained for exhibit in the Commanding Officer's Quarters.
Armistead took refuge in that state in September of 1814. The chair dates about 1725-1750 and is the type of "old" possession an Army family on the move might be willing to leave behind, or might "bang" along with them when they moved in.

**Easy Chair**

Beside the fireplace there should be placed an easy chair. I am suggesting one such as was made in Baltimore about 1790 (No. 66, Baltimore Furniture, 1947, Collection of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Harrison) and which is now in the collections of the Baltimore Museum of Art. To the modern mind such a piece, upholstered as it is generally seen in a pastel silk or damask, is a fragile,
precious item, one for an elegant home. In 1790 and the early 1800's it was the type of chair a Baltimore craftsman made for a gentleman's "easy chair" and the Commanding Officer at the Fort ought to have at least one comfortable fireside chair. A reproduction of the antique chair I have cited above would be acceptable but it should be upholstered in an antique fabric, a faded and mended old leather, or a patched butternut color linsey-woolsey, perhaps quilted.
SIDE TABLE

Along the back wall there should be a casual sidetable. This might even be several boards cleated together and attached to the wall itself. There could be two front legs (or simply posts) which would fold back and let the table hang flat against the wall when not in use. This could be an architectural part of the room and be painted the color of the woodwork, perhaps a dark red. When in use, such a table could serve as a "catchall" for papers, books, candle, or tea service.

ROLLING SIDE CHAIRS

There could be two of these at the side of the center table, opposite the bench, and perhaps a few stacked in a corner for extra seating.

TRAVELING TRUNK

A trunk and several portmanteaus of the period could be placed on either side of the clothes cupboard.
Pegboards

Pegboards on which to hang cloaks, swords, etc, and painted the color of the woodwork in the room, should be placed probably along the front wall near the entry to the Adjutant's Room.

Cupboard

A cupboard (such as the one in the attached
illustration) should be placed along the hall wall. This, of course, is for the storage of clothing and other personal possessions.

**Windsor Chair**

A low-back Windsor armchair should be placed at the head of the Commanding Officer's center table. The low-back has a heavy horseshoe-shaped continuous arm, slightly crested at center.

**Miscellaneous**

No floor covering, just untreated boards.

A map of the area either lying on the center work table or hanging on a wall. A pipe rack hanging on a wall with clay pipes in it and a clay pipe and tobacco jar on the
This one is mid-eighteenth century. Windsors were made over a long period of years. It is suggested that a chair of this type be placed (back to viewers) at the conference table in the Commanding Officer's Quarters.
table. 18 Books of the period in the cabinet of the desk. A wooden bootjack by the fireplace.

Window curtains

In this room there can be homespun, cream-colored, woolen sheeting hanging in straight strips on either side of each window. These can be pulled shut in the evening for privacy and for warmth. They will be hung simply on wooden rods set in wooden brackets.

18. A clay pipe bowl was unearthed in the 1938 archaeological explorations at the site.
BUILDING "A"

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE and LIVING QUARTERS
BUILDING "A"
ADJUTANT'S OFFICE AND LIVING QUARTERS

FURNISHINGS

Bed

A four-post bed of maple or pine with tapered posts and simple, curved headboards. The rails are bored for rope holes and the "jack" to tighten the rope web (spring) can be seen placed against the wall. This bed should be placed in the front corner along the wall by the entrance door. The mattress would be a feather-filled "tick", that is, a large envelope made of striped blue homespun "ticking." A homespun woolen blanket, blue, grey or brown would cover the bed.
ADJUTANT'S OFFICE

Tapering post, pine or maple bedstead.

Pine storage chest at foot.
Chest

A plain, pine chest for the storage of clothing placed at the foot of the bed.

Desk

An early desk of the type spoken of as a school-master's desk should be placed along the back wall. The drawers will serve for the filing of records; the well for books and ledgers and the top to write on. The Adjutant's office would have been a place of intense activity at the time of the attacks on the city of Baltimore, with several aides and clerks working there.

A three-legged stool could be placed before this desk.
Adjutant's Office
Desk with filing drawers
ADJUTANT'S OFFICE

Three-legged stool before desk
A simple, functional work table (and table for dining if need be) in the center of the room. It will be of the same type as that in the Commanding Officer's Room, approximately 5-6 feet long, 30-34" wide. It will be well worn and scarred.

A crude (probably pine) writing box or traveling desk belonging to the Adjutant should be placed at one end of the center table. The hinged lid is slanting to provide a writing surface. The interior has pigeon hole compartments as a desk.
SLANT-LID WRITING BOX
Cupboard
A cupboard for the storage of clothing in the inset at the side of the fireplace.

Andirons
The handsome pair of 18th century, "geese-neck" andirons now on exhibition in the Adjutant's Office should remain there.

Barometer
A wall barometer of the period hanging over the clerk's desk, between the front windows.

Traveling Gear
As in the Commanding Officer's Room, a trunk and portmanteaus about the room.
EARLY CORNER CUPBOARD
of walnut
Fireside Bench

A crude bench with tapered legs (as illustration) placed near the hearth; or it can be carried over to the center work table as needed.

Table Benches (Seats)

Pine benches, as illustrated, placed on each side of the work table. These benches would be 3-4 feet long; and possibly made by the post carpenters.

Half-Round Table

This should be placed on the front wall between the windows. This will have three legs, stretcher braced, probably with an apron just under the top. On it would be placed a box for the storage of books, documents or maps. Also there might be a shaving mug, brush and razor on it.

Shaving Mirror

This would hang on the front wall over the half-round table. This would be
ADJUTANT'S OFFICE

Fireside bench
ADJUTANT'S OFFICE

Half-round table
small, homemade, of pine, hung from a peg by a thong of leather or piece of rope. Mirrors of this type and of varying degrees of sophistication should be in all areas where men shaved - the Commanding Officer's Room, the barracks rooms.

**Clothes Rack**

A simple wooden clothes rack could be placed near the fireplace. This might have three rails and be of mortise and tenon construction, shoe feet. This piece could be moved about the room as needed.

**Peg Boards**

Peg boards for the hanging of clothing should be placed at various spots around the walls of the room.

**Lighting**

It is probable that lighting was mostly
ADJUTANT'S OFFICE

Clothes Rack
by tin or sheet iron candle sconces hung on the walls or set on the tables. Whale oil lamps may have hung in passageways. I am suggesting, however, lanterns as attached illustration. This is four-sided, with a wooden frame and pierced tin top ventilator and tin hanging ring. Pierced tin lanterns (reproductions) painted red are used for lighting at Fort George in Canada.

**Candle Box**

For the storage of candles, lighting tapers - it hangs on the wall.

**Extra Cots**

Extra sleeping facilities in this room could be taken care of with a folding cot or two propped in a corner ready for use.
PINE CANDLE BOX
BUILDING "A"
OFFICERS' MESS
BUILDING "A" - OFFICERS' MESS

FURNISHINGS

Table

This probably will be the major piece of furniture in a restoration notable for the simplicity and sparsity of its furnishings. I think an item of historical significance should be sought - a table documented as having descended in the Armistead, Hughes, Samuel/Smith or other family connected with the fort, or a family of prominence in Baltimore in the early 1800's.

There are several pitfalls to be avoided. First, the one into which the restorations/
at Fort George fell. In seating a considerable group of men, it is natural to think of a long, rectangular type of table. Fort George, therefore, turned to a 17th-century reproduction. At Fort Henry a donation of family furnishings from a leading family in Kingston led to a room too late in period.

The proper table for Fort McHenry probably should be a Hepplewhite one made in parts, ca. 1785-1800. These parts consist of two drop-leaf tables with matching end tables. The top varies in width from 48 to 54 inches; total length 6-8-10 feet. The table has square tapered legs with one or two swinging ones to support the drop leaves. It was made
in all sections of the country of mahogany; sometimes of cherry or of curly maple. I would prefer a cherry table for Fort McHenry, not highly polished and somewhat worn.

This table will probably be a donation to the site, either of table or of funds. A documented piece could be quite costly but such a table as I am describing above might be picked up for $250.00, plus (with additional restoration charges.)

**Chairs**

I am suggesting a variety of styles of chairs be placed about the dining table. There could be a few windsors, a few slat backs with rush or woven splint seats.
Pewter Dresser

I suggest an open-face dresser, probably placed along the back wall of the room. It is in two parts - the upper part has a flat, slightly overhanging molded cornice or hood, 45-60" wide, sometimes with a narrow flat frieze below. This section contains three or four full-width shelves, with plain or rounded edges.

The lower section has a counter top. Below it the usual arrangement is a tier of two or three drawers, above a full-width cupboard with single or double doors that may be plain or paneled.

The shelves of such a piece would hold pewter and china; glass whiskey decanters and whiskey tumblers.
Side Table

A casual table, as in the Adjutant's office, should be placed along the hall wall of this room. This could be either a console type, that is attached to the wall and with two front legs, or a set of boards that swings down flat against the wall when not in use as in the Adjutant's Office. When in use, this would be a serving table for the carving of meats or the placing of dishes.

Set of Shelves

There should be a set of shelves, as there is now in the room, in the niche beside the fireplace, to hold crockery, utensils, utilitarian objects.

Prints

A few prints with general appeal should be hung on the walls to enliven the room. One of these might be a reproduction of the "First View of the Battle of Patapsco Neck (Dedicated to Those Who Lost Their
Friends in Defence of Their Country" by Buluc. There might also be a set of four sporting prints - early 19th century hunting scenes or racing scenes. American officers admired a good race horse as much as did their British counterparts.

**Music**

On a simple, taper-leg stand placed between the two front windows there should be an old violin, bow, and a flute. Dinner was the time for conviviality.

**Silver Candelsticks**

A piece of Baltimore silver (and Baltimore were very early famous for its silversmiths) seems to me to be a "must" for the Officers' Mess at Fort McHenry. This piece should preferably show the Hughes hallmark or that of Samuel Kirk & Son whose shop on Market Street opened in 1815. The item/ or items/ chosen could be a pair of candlesticks; a silver bowl or a tray. The Armistead punch bowl, cups and tray, given to him by the City of Baltimore after his victory are,
of course, too important holdings and too "overpowering" for display in the Officers' Mess even if they were available.

Fowl

In deference to Colonel Armistead's having "Smacked my chops over a brace of blue wings" at dinner in Baltimore on September 22, 1814, "a brace" or more of ducks should hang, curing, before the fireplace. They will be suspended from the ceiling by iron hooks or a circular device for the purpose. Fowl frequently, no doubt, was served at an officers' mess.

Lighting

Lighting would be by one or two wooden chandeliers with tin arms and cups hanging over the center table.
BUILDING "C" - JUNIOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

FURNISHINGS

Beds

Low post beds of a type generally referred to as an "under-eave bed" because of the low posts. The plain headboard is 10 to 14 inches high with head posts 28 to 36 inches tall. The posts and rails would originally have been left natural or finished with red filler. This type of bed was made in America from about 1690 through 1840 with some slight variations. The beds would have feather ticks and handwoven linen; homespun blankets.
**Cupboard**

Corner cupboard as attached illustration.

**Table**

A simple pine or hickory table would be placed in the center of the room for writing or dining purposes.

**Chairs**

Two low-back Windsor armschairs placed about the table.

**Bench**

A plain pine bench before the fireplace.
Miscellaneous

There would be pegboards around the room for the hanging of clothes; clay pipes and tobacco jars; a shaving mirror over a plain stand; shaving mugs and brushes; a spyglass on the center table; liquor bottles and tumblers on a side table.

Lighting

Candles in wall sconces and tapers on table; candle box on wall.
BUILDING "D", ENLISTED MEN'S QUARTERS

FURNISHINGS

Bunks

"Fort McHenry, Major Belton's Company

The buildings occupied by the company are old and will require frequent repairs. Also those occupied by the officers. The bunks and bedding are in good order. Knap-sacks, arms, etc. in proper place."19

"Fort McHenry, 7th November 1819.
One Company 4th Artillery, Capt. J. Erving Commanding.

Police

... Bunks ... Bunks neatly made and of

handsome materials, and thus the greater the misfortune that no attention was paid to the prescribed form - they are too narrow by a foot, much too low for a proper arrangement of shelves, and with all perhaps of insufficient length. 20

The "prescribed form" for Army bunks of the period mentioned in the above-noted Inspection Report has not been found by this researcher. There were bunks in the Barracks at Fort McHenry in the early 1800's but it is to be doubted that they were double-tiered. The double-tiered bunks shown in the illustration of the Casemates at Fort Mifflin date from the Civil War period. And the construction in the 1930's at the

restoration of Fort George in Canada of
double-tiered bunks (see illustration) is,
apparently, an error in period. Early bunks
at Fort McHenry had shelves at the foot.

Several lists of personnel at Fort McHenry
include artificers and carpenters. These
men probably constructed most of the general
furnishings, including those of the Enlisted-
men's Quarters. The furniture would, there-
fore, be well joined and of sturdy construc-
tion. Mr. Farrar in his 1956 Report sug-
gested "unfinished" furniture.21 The Army
Inspection Report of 1828, cited above, how-
ever, states, "bunks ... of handsome materials."

21. PRELIMINARY REPORT ON MILITARY FURNISHINGS
at Fort McHenry 1794-1814. Robert B. Farrar,
1956.
ARMY REGULATIONS for 1824-1825 contain these stipulations

"329. The chambers in the same building, or set of buildings, will be numbered in the same series, and the numbers inscribed on the outer doors."

"330. The name of each soldier will be labelled on his bunk, in the place the most apparent, and the number which he bears in his squad (See No. 122) placed against his firelock and accoutrements. Shoes, after being well cleaned and tied together, soles out, hung on a peg over the bolster." (N.B. This would indicate a pillow or bolster on each bunk.)
"331. Firearms will be habitually placed (the cocks let down, and the bayonet in its scabbard) in the arms rack; the accoutrements suspended over the firelocks; swords hung by the belts, on pegs."

"332. The knapsack of each man will be placed on the lower shelf, at the foot of his bunk, ready to be slung and charged with his effects except such as are habitually in use. The latter will be arranged and placed as follows: the great coat rolled and strapped, on the same shelf the coat and vest folded, inside out, under the knapsack; the cap in its labeled case on the second or upper shelf. Dirty linen, etc. will generally be kept in an appropriate part of the knapsack; the men not to be allowed to
put any article whatever under the bedding."

"337. Unless under special circumstances, Saturdays will be more particularly appropriated to police. The chiefs of squads will cause bunks and bedding to be overhauled; floors to be washed, sanded or secured according to orders; table and benches to be secured; arms to be cleaned .... everything else put in the most exact state of neatness and order."

In November of 1828, an Army inspector reported concerning Captain J. Erving's command at Fort McHenry: 22

"The arms rack circular and moveable upon a pivot - a worse arrangement could not have been imagined."

"Quarters - Referring particularly to the soldiers' chambers, I would pronounce them in neat condition, comfortably roomy, and in a pretty appropriate state of repair."

"Arms and accoutrements - arms, old and inserviceable - cartridge boxes unfit for use, spoiled by the use of varnish."

A clear picture, therefore, emerges of Building "D" at the time of the 1814 bombardment. It was a one and one-half story brick barracks, approximately 22 x 91 feet in plan, and was divided into three rooms, each 19'-3" wide and about 28'-6" in length. Each room was heated by a single fireplace centered on the brick crosswalls. Ceiling heights were slightly over eight feet.
Floors

The floors were of yellow heart pine, scrubbed with sand until they were white in appearance. The walls and ceilings were plastered and whitewashed frequently for sanitary reasons. Quartermaster reports show frequent purchases of lime and "whitewash brushes."

Bunks

Bunks made of pine, and with double shelves at the foot, lined the walls in each room. Bedding consisted of homespun, blue and white striped "ticks" were supplied, perhaps down filled. Blankets were handwoven woolen, butternut brown in color, or grey.
Benches

There were two or three pine benches (such as would have been made by the Post's carpenters) about the room - near the fireplace, along a wall.

Pegboards

Pegboards hung around the walls for the hanging of equipment in accordance with regulations. An arms rack (a circular one in 1828) probably occupied the center of the floor.

Lighting

Light was by candles set in iron or tin candlesticks or sconces. A lantern (see illustration) hung above a central passegeway in each room. The sconces would be
hung on the walls; the iron candlesticks
set on a wall shelf or on a mantel ledge
if there was one.
BUILDING "D" - KITCHEN

Cooking in the period under consideration at Fort McHenry was done at a fireplace.

The Inspector's Report on Fort McHenry in 1819 read:

"Provisions good, except the whiskey which is supposed to contain deleterious properties. At least its injurious effects upon the health of the men have evidently been perceptible from the circumstance of its issue having been at different times suspended and invariably producing the effect of removing severe and continued complaints of the bowels, to which the troops of this garrison have
been liable for many months past to a considerable extent during the issue of whiskey. In attributing however these effects to the whiskey, a suspicion of its being aided by the issue of five days salt provisions in the weeks may not be unreasonable."23

The American Army at this time apparently followed the British practice of issuing a daily ration of rum or whiskey.

**GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE ARMY** yield this statement:

**ARTICLE 27**

Messing

"196. Bread and soup are the great items of

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a soldier's diet in every situation; to make these well is, therefore, an essential part of his instruction."

"204. Fresh meat issued to the soldiers in advance, in hot weather, may be preserved by half boiling it, or, if there be not time for that operation, the meat may be kept some twenty-four hours by previously exposing it, for a few minutes, to a very thick smoke."

"334. Cooking and table utensils, after being well cleaned, will be arranged in closets or recesses. Blacking, whiting and brushes will be placed as much out of sight as practicable, the white pot well covered."26

25. Ibid
An Inspection Report of 1824 reads, "Messing and furniture. The room for this purpose in neat order and furniture likewise."

And the Report, dated 7th November 1828, reads, "Men's mess. The requisite attention seems to be given to this subject and I doubt not the soldiers live as well here as they do elsewhere. The garden belonging to the post furnishes an abundance of vegetables essential at all times to proper fare and good health. The tables, benches and other furniture of the mess room are particularly well made, but as they have been purchased out of the company fund, they must be taken along with the company at every change of post; why are not these necessaries furnished by the public and thus made fixtures?"

This would indicate that in 1828 the men dined in
a room separate from the kitchen. They may have, however, in 1814 eaten in the kitchen itself or the barracks rooms seated on benches or bunks.

The kitchen for Building "D" was located under the easternmost room - entered from an exterior cellar stairwell centered along the end wall. There were four windows, two front and two rear, all located below the first floor windows which had only two instead of three as in other rooms. The light wells were bricked, and the kitchen floor was brick laid in a herringbone pattern.

KITCHEN FURNISHINGS

**Kitchen Table**

Two-board top (scrubbed white) with clefted ends, about five to six feet long, made of
WILLIAMSBURG

Eighteenth-century kitchen
pine or maple. It should be stretcher braced with several drawers in the skirt for cutlery. Such a table would be placed near the fireplace.

Utensils

Methods of preparing food and cooking it did not differ greatly from the eighteenth-century until well over into the nineteenth. The utensils shown, therefore, in the Cooperstown and Williamsburg kitchens would have been found in the kitchens at Fort McHenry. There would be the large kettle for boiling hanging on the crane; an iron tea kettle; other iron kettles of various sizes around the fireplace; a
The farmhouse was built in the 1790's and is furnished ca. 1790-1820. This is a home kitchen, so the wools and spinning wheel do not apply in the Fort McHenry kitchens. Otherwise, the methods of preparing food and cooking do not differ. To be noted are the wooden and pewter plates and utensils on the scrubbed "breadboard" top work table; bellows and hearth brush hanging beside the fireplace; great cauldron on the fireplace crane; iron tea kettle; three-legged stool; wooden mortar and pestle; small barrel for flour for immediate use by the hearth; the fireplace oven and wood storage area beneath it.
Dutch (sheet iron) oven; trivets on the hearth; ladles of copper and of wood; wooden serving spoons and wooden bowls (treen ware); stoneware (brown and grey) jugs and basins. Ladies, pans, pots would have hung from hooks set in boards and attached to the walls over the fireplace and around the room. Lieutenant Dyson bought in Baltimore on February 18, 1804, "10, gallon tin bowls at .75 and 10 half gallon tin bowls at .43." There would have been plenty of tinsware about the room.

There would be brushes, scrubbing, sweeping and small ones for the hearth hanging from pegboards; wooden stools by the
fireplace and about the room.

**Barrels**

Nineteenth-century barrels for the storage of molasses, liquor and vinegar.

**Kitchen Sink**

Stoneware sink in wooden stand, as illustrated (Fort Ontario).

**Milk Bench**

Pine, open shelves, as illustrated, for standing stoneware jugs of milk, buttermilk, water.
Lighting

Lighting will be by candlelight.

Tables and Benches

A rough pine or hickory table, long enough to seat four or six men at a side would be suitable for the mess table. Benches would be placed at either side.

Mess Table

Another (smaller) table of the same size could be on display for the use of the non-commissioned officer, or officers, in charge. Plain chairs might be used at this table instead of benches.
Wood Boxes

A plain box for storing the wood immediately needed would be beside all fireplaces at the site.

Fireplace Accessories

Such accessories as fire tongs, small leather bellows, ash shovel would be beside all fireplaces.
On July 9, 1835, Lieutenant Lee prepared an estimate for adopting the sally port vicinity to accommodate guardhouse and prison facilities. The two new guardrooms (with a prison in the rear of each) were begun about August 15, 1935 and finished the same year.27

In 1814, the building at Fort McHenry now designated "Building A" was two separate buildings, that is, a Guardhouse and Commanding Officer's Quarters. They were joined together sometime after 1819 and before 1829. The original Guardhouse, therefore, was a small, separate building about 18' x 20' and, apparently, one story high. I recommend that it be so reestablished and furnished of the period. This will permit the display of the earlier methods of handling prisoners such as would have been in

practice in 1814. For example, at Fort George, Canada, there is a leg 'stocks' for culprits as well as a whipping post before the Guardhouse.

In May of 1857 a board of officers convened at Fort McHenry to discuss crowded conditions and seek a remedy. The minutes of their meeting reveal that "The prisoners from this post and from other stations are from twelve to thirty men and are so crowded and deprived of proper breathing air or sleeping space as to be detrimental to health." The report further mentioned that "casual" prisoners were forced to be confined with "confirmed delinquents" resulting in a "constant deterioration of morals." Further, the board concluded that the prison rooms were "entirely inadequate to maintaining the discipline of a post exposed as is this to the temptations of a large city."
We have the account of a Civil War prisoner at Fort McHenry of how he was housed:28

"There was no bedstead or chair, there being no room for such luxuries. I was allowed a mattress which I placed on the damp floor at night, and stood up on end against the wall in the day. At no time were the walls of my cell dry, the rear wall particularly. Moisture trickled down the whole time, and I could fill my hand with a green slime simply by passing it up the face of the wall."

Brogden goes on to tell that prisoners were furnished a tin plate of food and

28. Henry Hall Brogden - An account of his experience during the war.
a basin of water from time to time. A half barrel for bathroom.

**FURNISHINGS**

**Mattress**

In the cells, straw "ticks" hung up against the walls on pegs.

**Utensils**

Tin cup, basins and plates for food and water.

**THE GUARDROOM - FURNISHINGS**

**Table**

A crude table in the center of the
floor with one or two "firehouse" Windsor armchairs beside it.

**Bed**

A bed, low post, unfinished wood, made by post carpenter, along one wall for the guard off duty.

**Gun Rack**

A gun rack along one wall.

**Lighting**

Whaleoil lamp in guardroom.
The price of any antique is what you have to pay for it. It is very relative.

I have tried to indicate in the manuscript the approximate cost of a few important items such as the dining table in the Officers' Mess. I would hope that as the project progresses there would be widespread interest in so nationally important a restoration and, hence, donations of historically important artifacts to the restoration.

The pine desk in the Commanding Officer's room should cost about $385-400; the six-legged folding bed about $185-215; the replica of the "easy chair" should run about $500 although the antique covering for it may prove expensive. The cellaret is the type of item I would hope would be donated. The hutch should cost about $185-200. Windsor chairs run about $125-165.
I would suggest that the majority of the important accessions for the site should range from about $150 to $500 an item. Accessories are, of course, less.
INTERPRETATION

I am hopeful that the interpretation program ultimately developed at Fort McHenry for the restored buildings area will bring to the attention of visitors some of the facts about the city of Baltimore and the personnel at the Fort which I have found so interesting in reading the story of Fort McHenry.

I should like to see good oil reproductions* of the Rembrandt Peale portraits of Colonel Armistead and General Sam Smith at the site. People like to know how historical personages looked. Additionally, drawings of the bombardment should be displayed; samplers worked by little girls who grew up at the Fort.

Perhaps an ACOUSTIGUIDE lecture could be prepared to enable each visitor to wander at will through the restored buildings (outside the rooms) and study various pieces of historic

* In the Visitor Center perhaps
furniture and I hope that, through the years, such pieces (and some of them must exist somewhere) will come back to Baltimore and to the Fort. Such acquisition is always a slow process, sometimes a happenstance - a descendant comes to visit.

I have tried to indicate in my PLAN that it could not be more fitting that our National Anthem came out of Baltimore because Federal Baltimore was a cultivated, cultured center - a thriving, vibrant town.

Fort McHenry, when restored, should be colorful, intimate - a place to linger, a place to listen.
ILLUSTRATIONS

FORTS VISITED DURING PROJECT
FORT GEORGE

Kitchen Fireplace
FORT GEORGE

Blacksmith Shop
FORT MIFFLIN, Philadelphia
(on Mud Island)
1772-1956
Larger casemate showing double-tier
bunks used by Civil War prisoners.
FORT MIFFLIN

Casemate with ovens. Note rifle ports on right side of vaulted room.
FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK

Across Parade from Magazine
FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK

Hall in Commanding Officer's Quarters
FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK

Living rooms in Commanding Officer's Quarters
Ca. 1850
FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK

Living room in Commanding Officer's Quarters
Ca. 1850
Bedroom in Commanding Officer's Quarters
Ca. 1839

Handwoven linen curtains at windows.
Doublewoven coverlet on bed.
ESTIMATE OF COSTS OF PROPOSED
REPAIRS TO THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS
AT FORT MCHENRY

(AND ITEMIZED LIST OF MATERIALS TO BE USED)

February 1829
Estimate of the probable cost of the proposed new
buildings at Shelter Island.

1st. 6 years quarters, to have an addition of 4 1/4
acres in the rear, fronting right front line, the whole enclosed
of the present building, which is 125 ft., in addition to
be 2 stories high, and one story raised on the Lot. Fig.

177 feet 12 ft. long 9 ft. wide at 12 ft. 15.60
per foot 214.20

2000 ft. 4 1/4 heart yellow pine flooring
5' 5' 1/4 6.00

1000 ft. 3 1/2' yellow pine flooring
10' 21.60

2000 ft. 4' white pine paneling
15' 50.00

20 pieces yellow pine 16 ft. long 3' 3.00

Carpenter labor putting up house
100.00

Ladders, hinges, and doors
25.00

2000 ft. 4 1/2' wide 2 1/2' deep
3' 24.00

2000 ft. 4' double 2 1/2' deep
2' 24.00

1/2" pine planking.
15' 50.00

115 m. Board truck (delivered)
4' 12.00

Time, hands & laying the stave
7' 67.05

Hauling the lumber
12.00

Labor, opening foundations of taking off roof
180.00

Brick in front of the above, very close setting high
2696 sq. ft. by heart, flour of yellow pine
32.00
29.00

2400 ft. 10 1/2' wide, 10 1/2' long 2400 sq. ft. 14' 22.60

Amount entire premium
200.00
Amount brought forward & continued: 170.36
170.36
7 81.60
50 for new plastering of materials.
Modeling of glazing, including old building, making new 210 ft. of speaking of east double X 6. 157.60
26 in. round thin yellow.
New bands of casing the brick 45. 45.00
Heading lumber. 68.00
Labour, opening foundation of taking off roof. 99.66
Beams on front of the above 750 lbs. hickory 4 3/8 ft. - 5 ft. 6.66
7 ft. 15 ft. long 3 inch wide 3 3/4 ft. 19. 25.40
A press to support floor to arch over
18 ft. long 50 ft. 6 3/4 9.60
18 ft. to 30 ft. plaster floor 10. 10.
1000 lbs. White pine planks. 3. 30. 30.
1000 lbs. White pine planks 1 1/2" thick.
87. piers 3' each by 4 standing 18 wide 12.07.
28.21
55 yards plastering of all materials 11.50.
Finishing and sundries 18.
She to cut wood. 9.75
10 sheres to support the posts. 11.50
Laying the number of stones. 12.00
Total. 413.67

Dr. Head to Mr. Warren. 413.67
Frank and partners.

...
solders [illegible as lbs continued]

34 5. 7. 10 1. 9 2.

181 2. 3. 0. 1. 5. 3. 4. 0.

1000 5. 12. 13. 15. 16. 17. 18.

1000 best Suffolk Thighs
5000 best Double X ten

Secs, hinges, screws & laths
Framing, Fixing of materials
the cost of plastering of materials
workmen's work on frame

30.

3.4. Hard brick delivered
3.04. Round of laying brick firm

50.00

Framing Lumber

25.00 2292.16

Nail'd in frame

40 joints 18 1/2 long 9 inches wide 1690.00 35.00
1650 1/2 3/4 deal yellow pine flooring 81.00 39.75
16 joints 9 1/2 long 8 1/2 inches square 55.00 13.25
27.00 12.75

1200 1/2 4% fround while pine 66.00

12.00

400 best Suffolk Thighs

500 10 nails

Framing Lumber

28.00

25% more plastering of materials 23.00

Painting, vathing of materials

30.00
No. 2. Selecting Barrocks Army light, 50 yards, (two just width,) to be raised on long, long, and short ends. Mary light set in his high on short end as far as the great vertical length of the building, light set each, short high with the floor.

75 inches 20 lbs. 11 1/2 lbs. with 4 3/4 lbs. 6 1/4 lbs. 8 1/2 lbs.
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The capitals of the Pragensis church
20 fl. Venetian blinds complete, 28 fl. 10 pf. 28 fl. 00
Pragensis and Miramare. The others
Venetian blinds, two stone's edges, and fifty glass
and two each
11/4 yards yellow, 35 fl. 2 gr. 17 pf. 7/14 70 fl.
11/2 fl. 12 do. 11/4 fl. 1 1/4 32 fl.
and 3/4 yard yellow for pilasters 8 fl. 110 fl.
18 yards 15 ft. length 1 shillings 1 1/2 17 fl. 17 fl.
11 stone cementing 19 17 20 44 fl. 11 fl. 13 fl.
11 do. 12 fl. 18 do. 17 fl. 17 fl.
11 do. 13 fl. 18 fl. 12 fl. 13 fl.
5 fl. best asphaltum shingles 8 fl. 2 fl. 10 fl.
24 ft. 8 in. white pine channel 3 3/4 3 3/4 20 fl.
30 ft. 24 in. do. fillings 17 fl. 25 fl.
57 ft. 5 in. cut work 5 fl. 9 fl. 19 fl.
6 wainscot chairs on the same 7 fl. 0 fl. 7 fl.
11 ft. 11 1/4 ft. width of materials 43 1/2 35 1/2
36 ft. 1 3/4 ft. width of materials 104 1/2
27 ft. 3 ft. painting hall double door 15 fl. 11 fl.
1/2 fl. 1 1/4 fl. 1 1/4 3 3/4 10 fl. 10 fl.

total probable cost of Venetian blinds & g. & Pezzato wallpaper 7 fl. 0 fl.

Wooden building on the Wharf—1,000 feet long to be divided into six rooms 16 1/2 ft. each, with a Pezzato on one side by 16 fl. 11/2 16 fl. 11/2 10 fl. 10 fl.

Wooden building complete
The Middlers, Oct 24th

A Morden building forty feet long, twenty one stories, brick a story, then two more feet high, build a piazza one eigh of the whole length by 8 foot inside, one story high, making two floors on the present building, viz.

163 pieces of the antich 3 by 2 bricks, making total of 326. 60
163 feet, each 11 bricks each, 360 - 14", in all.
500 barrels 17 1/2 bag 3 by 2 bricks 1000 - 12", 24.60
2000 ft Common 14 White Pine for Morden building 2112.00
6.50 ft Whit, yellow pine, lathes.
80.17.10
500 white pine cuttings
114 83.60
1500 new lath for finish
82.17.11
500 lath, nails
21 7.10
51 Yds. 2 coat, whitewashing materials 73.10
24 6 1/2 white pine, half round posts 1 1 17.55.25
4 1/2 8 4 1/2 white pine, round posts 1 1 17.55.25
Total amount paid 2112.25
An account of the quantity of the work

In writing the materials in the Estimate, it has been solely directed to those of the first quality, consisting of Common Planks, Blue and White Pine. Common Planks may be had at various prices from fifteen dollars per thousand. The price of White Pine, Blue Pine, and Yellow Pine flooring can be had at reduced prices in proportion to quality. By Collins at the property Common from 13 to 32 cents per board foot. With respect to the finishing of the work it is respectfully suggested in respect to OFFICER QUARTERS, that if it was required to complete within two months, it would require over and above the carpenters force you have under your Contract, twelve more hands to finish within the
In additional to the Commissioners' order, the parry up tonight is eighteen to six. Joseph's Eleven next week.

2116 have been delivered. 12.50
Some work by laying them. 1.87
2 1/2 ft long 2 inches wide. 2.85
1 1/2 ft long 2 inches wide. 0.80
2 1/2 ft long 2 inches wide. 1.50
6 ft. White pine unplains. 2.25
10 falters by 3 inches 12 ft long. 2.35
3 1/2 ft long.

Having done the work of laying back the fencing, with the opening for a drain.
conducted under a proper and regular system and supported by the officers of such and the same.

The delivery of such and the same shall be attended by the acceptance of each book. It may not be amiss to observe that all publication to the employees must be acted by authority from, and in their behalf. The amounts specified in the foregoing books is "as we hold you." Payments to the Operatives employing them for work be considered eligible to cover a deficiency in the remittance which is left over for your benefit, and which is reinstated."

Peter M. O'Conway
Debtors, 16th February 1859
QUARTERMASTERS STORES
at Fort McHenry
in the Eighteenth Century