

Updates, Additions and Corrections

[does not include format corrections such as italic, bold, font size etc.]

The research for this book took place between the years 2000 and 2010. Since then a tremendous amount of new research has been conducted in the Chesapeake Theater thanks in part to the interest created by the War of 1812 Bicentennial. The authors continue to update our book, add new information and make corrections as necessary. Twenty-five new sites have been identified (thirteen in Maryland, nine in Virginia and three in the District of Columbia). In numerous cases extensive new information has been added to existing sites. In other instances only minor updates or corrections have been made. Anyone with additional new information or corrections is encouraged to contact us. The authors express their sincere appreciation to those who have made comments but particular thanks goes to Paula Degen.

One of the most notable pieces of new research is that Francis Scott Key, although a poet, was also a lyricist, and he was composing the lyrics to a song - not a poem - at the time of his writing of the words that became known as the Star-Spangled Banner. Therefore each occurrence of poem is corrected to lyric.

Keep in mind that for ease of the general user each entry is listed by its most currently used name followed by alternative names. For example, Shuter's Hill (Alexandria), the name used during the War of 1812, is listed as Shooter's Hill, the more commonly used name; however Shuter's Hill is noted as being so called during the war. We use current spellings of place names as they appear on U.S. topographic maps. Thus the apostrophe has been dropped from names like Poole's Island and the apostrophe and "s" have been dropped from names like St. Leonard's Creek (except when in quotes). These are not considered errors but merely following conventional suggested usage.

In some instances it was easier and hopefully clearer to just include corrected and/or updated text such as in a paragraph or a portion thereof rather than point out the individual updates. These are noted as "[replace with]"

Updates, additions and corrections:

viii - second column, last full paragraph, last sentence - [replace with] "is little altered. The grounds of Fort Norfolk are generally open but entry into the buildings is restricted to special events."

P. 4 - second column - Who Won [not What Won]

P. 9 - first column, last paragraph - 550 men [not 500]

P. 10 - caption - H. 1,500 foot-long Eastern Branch Bridge - delete "Virginia side destroyed by Americans and Maryland side destroyed by British" [this statement is true for the Long Bridge but not for the Eastern Branch Bridge].

P. 12 - first full paragraph - Godly Wood [not Godley]

P. 15 - second column, Nicholson paragraph - The Baltimore Fencibles served in the defense of Fort McHenry [delete the Battle of Bladensburg]

P. 18 - second column, last full paragraph, line 8 - [replace with] Norfolk and Portsmouth, due to the presence of the Gosport Navy Yard, were significant military targets

P. 21 - first column, second paragraph, line 5 - Columbia [not Columbian] Foundry

P. 24 - Aetna Furnace (Anne Arundel Co). see Curtis Creek Furnace Site [moved this site under Curtis Creek Furnace]

P. 27, first column, first full paragraph - add at beginning of paragraph - [add] U.S. Frigate *Constitution* came into Annapolis harbor in the very early days of the war to take on provisions and crew.

P. 27 - map - Port Deposit [not Deposi]

P. 29 - first column - new paragraph after Cockburn quote - [add] Governor Levin Winder issued this order July 9, 1814: *...the whole of the city militia shall be prepared to turn out at a moments warning, they shall remain with the cloaths and accuterments on, their muskets charged, and so placed that they can lay their hands upon them in a moment. A gun from within fort or State House hill or two properties from Horn Point will be the signal of alarm, on which having fired, the artillery company will repair to the guns in the battery and Rutlands wharf. One company was to form in the rear of the market house, and in front of the State House. (General Order by Levin Winder, July 9, 1814, MSA S1005-56)*

first column - new section after Barrett quote - [add] When the British fleet returned back down the bay they anchored off Annapolis for the night. Many slaves made their escape that night.

Upon the return of the British frigate Menelaus down the Bay on Sunday last, she came to anchor nearly opposite this city, where she continued for the night. While at anchor negroes to the amount of between twenty and thirty, the property of different individuals in this city and neighbourhood, went off to her and were taken down the Bay. (Maryland *Gazette*, December 2, 1814).

P. 31 - map - James Island [not Janes]

P. 33 - Annapolis map - Statehouse [not State House] and Nicholson [not Nickelson]

P. 35 - Taney Statue - line 4 from bottom of section - William T. Walters [add T.]

last sentence in paragraph - [replace with] A duplicate of this statue stands at North Square, Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore.

P. 35 - H.M. Frigate *Confiance* - the cannon is located on the north side of Macdonough Hall [not Bancroft Hall]

[add at end of section] British Commodore George Downie was killed when a cannonball fired from U.S. frigate *Saratoga* hit this cannon which caused it to overturn and crush him.

P. 35 - H.M. Frigate *Cyane* - [replace with] (two carronades were moved from near Bancroft Hall to the front steps of Preble Hall, home to the U.S. Naval Academy Museum)

P. 36 - first column, end of first paragraph - [add] "...A strong guard of several hundred men are ordered to Fort Madison and the commanding heights on that side of Severn, and Horn Point is to be defended to the last..." Baltimore *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, August 9, 1813.

first column, fifth paragraph, last line - Annapolis Maryland *Republican* [not *Maryland Republican*]

second column - Fort Madison Site - Severn River, near rifle range of the David Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center

second column - end of Fort Madison Site section - [add] On August 21, 1814, the British attempted to attack Fort Madison but the landing party grounded several times and not finding a good landing spot eventually gave up.

second column - end of addition above -[add] At dusk we weighed and ran down to Annapolis Sir Peter [Parker] being determined to storm Fort Madison...we started from the ships at twelve with near two hundred men, seamen & Marines, and pulled in shore, we grounded several times at some distance from it, we continued pulling up & down for some time at last Sir, P. Could not find the landing place, & we returned to the ship at half past Three (Benjamin George Beynon, August 21, 1814).

P. 37 - H.M. Frigate *Macedonian* Figurehead Monument - Four 18 pounder cannon reputed to be taken from *Macedonia* complete the monument... [these cannon appear to be too small to have actually been used onboard *Macedonian*]. [add] The original figurehead will be moved inside the U.S. Naval Academy Museum and a bronze replica will replace the original on the monument itself.

P. 40 - first column - end of first paragraph - [add] But of all the trophy flags related to the War of 1812 perhaps the most interesting is the British Royal Standard taken from the Parliament House, during the American occupation of York, now Toronto, then the capital of Upper Canada. The town was taken by the squadron under Commodore Isaac Chauncey and a land force under General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, on April 27, 1813. This is the only British Royal Standard captured during the war.

first column - Nicholson, Col. Joseph Hopper, House Site section - line 7 - The original manuscript of Key's lyrics [not poem] that eventually became "The Star-Spangled Banner"...

second column - end of Nicholson section - [add] The Nicholson house and property was purchased in 1847 to expand the U.S. Naval Academy. A bandstand was added to the site after 1852 when the Naval Academy Band was established so it could play "The Star-spangled Banner" on the site to preserve the memory of Key's manuscript once located here.

P. 41 - Tripoli Monument - Officers of the American Naval Mediterranean Fleet, who donated \$3,000 for the design and construction of the monument to eulogize five American naval officers [delete "and one midshipman"] who in 1804 fell during the Tripolitan Wars

The monument, which was sculpted in 1806 by Carlo Giacinto Micali of Carrera

P. 45 - first column, first line - Thomas T. Warner [add "T."]

P. 45 - Baltimore City map - Washington Street [not Wasington], Old St. Paul's Cemetery [not Pauls], Johnson Brewer Site [no longer Brewer's Park - torn down for hotel]. London Coffee House [not London Coffee House and *Niles' Weekly Register* Site]

P. 46 - first column, last line of first paragraph - lyrics [not poem]

P. 48 - Armistead, Lt. Col. George, Monument - designed and sculpted by G. Metzger [not Metgerat]

P. 49 - Baltimore *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* - lyrics [not poem]

P. 50 - second line - Baltimore *Patriot & Evening Advertiser* - lyrics [not poem]

P. 51 - first column - end of first partial paragraph - [add new site] **Bank of Maryland** (South Street between Baltimore and Water Streets; then Walnut Street and Lovely Lane). The Bank of Maryland was established in 1784 and opened in 1791. When the British advanced on Washington, New Yorkers Jacob Barker, a financier, and Robert G. L. De Peyster, a merchant, arrived at the White House to offer their assistance to Mrs. Madison. In addition to helping to save the portrait of George Washington by finding a suitable farm to temporarily store it, they also are believed to have on August 26, 1814 taken the cabinet documents and the White

House silver to the Bank of Maryland for safe keeping. In the panic of the time, this respectable bank at nearby Baltimore must have seemed like a logical place of safety and not a place the British would soon attack.

P. 51 - first column - Battle Monument - line five - [replace with] claim the signal cannon that fired the shots was mounted on Federal Hill

P. 51 - second column, first paragraph - line 4 - [replace with] Sculptor Antonio Capellano of Florence, Italy, executed the eight foot two inch tall statue of Lady Baltimore.

line 5 same paragraph - December 1825 [not 1925]

last two sentences of same paragraph - [replace with] A griffin consisting of a lion's body and the eagle's head stands atop each of the four corners of the base. A column rises from the base depicting bundled rods representing strength in union. The combined height of the pedestal and the column is 39 feet, representing the number of year since the country's independence.

P. 52 - first column, first paragraph - malt house of Edward Johnson's [not Eli Clagett's- he owned it later] brewery

last sentence of same paragraph [delete] "Pvt. Eli Clagett served in Capt. David Warfield's Company, Baltimore United Volunteers, and was wounded at the Battle of North Point"

P. 52 - second column - The Star-Spangled Banner Memorial Centennial Eagle - first sentence - [replace with] The Star-Spangled Banner Memorial, sculpted by Hans Schuler, consists of a ...

P. 53 - Federal Hill, second column, third paragraph - On September 11, 1814 [not September 12, 1814]

P. 54 - first column - line 10 - "The well directed fire of the little fort [Wood?]..." [the little fort could be Fort Wood, Fort Babcock or Fort Covington - most accounts give the credit to Fort Babcock]

P. 56 - Niles' Weekly Register Office Site - [replace with] (next to Merchant Coffee House, Bond Street, southwest corner of South and Second Street). This news magazine published many of the official military reports of the war as well as accounts by private citizens, providing an American viewpoint of the war. [move to p. 70 - not Fells Point, adjust in index]

P. 58 - first column, first complete paragraph - Edward Johnson's [not Eli Clagett's] brewery

first column, second paragraph - "...proprietors of Clagett's [actually Edward Johnson's] brewery..."

first column, third paragraph - second to last line - telescope [not spy glass]

second column, first line - Old Road Bay [not Old Roads Bay].

P. 62 - caption - Pulteney [not Puteney]

P. 66 - first column, line 4 - George Roberts [not Robert]

P. 66 - Howard, Col. John Eager Monument (North Square [not North of] of Mount Vernon Place...) - first sentence - [replace with] This bronze equestrian statue, sculpted by Emmanuel Frémiet, was erected in 1904 to primarily commemorate John Eager Howard's Revolutionary War achievements

P. 66 - second column - Key, Francis Scott, Death Site Plaque - [replace with] (entrance facade of Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church, 10 East Mount Vernon Place [delete and 700 Washington Place]). NHL District. Francis Scott Key died while visiting his daughter Elizabeth Phoebe who lived in a house which once stood on this site. Key was initially buried in Old St. Paul's Cemetery before being finally interred in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick. A bronze plaque mounted in 1912 by the Daughters of the American Revolution on the exterior entrance facade of Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church commemorates the house site where Francis Scott Key died in 1843. The plaque consists of a center relief medallion with a profile of Key and a furled Star-Spangled flag stretching diagonally across the relief.

P. 69 - first column - Maryland Historical Society - lyrics [not poem]

first column - seventh line from end of section - Samuel Etting [not Gitting]

P. 73 - first column - Smith, Major General Samuel, Monument - first sentence - [replace with] The Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith Monument consists of a bronze statue, sculpted by Hans Schuler and erected by the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission, was originally dedicated on July 4, 1918, in Wyman Park. Smith is shown in his full military uniform with full-length cape with his left hand resting on a sword.

second column - Star-Spangled Banner Buoy - line 7 - lyrics [not poem], and last line, Old Road Bay [not Roads]

second column - Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Memorial (near Pagoda, Hampstead Hill, Patterson Park...) - first sentence - [replace with] This bronze sculpture, created by J. Maxwell Miller, depicts two 9-year-old children, Edna Schooler Campbell and Robert Gimbell, who...

P. 74 - Sterett, Joseph, House - [add] Sterrett as alternative spelling

P. 74 - Taney, Roger Brooke, Monument (North Square, Mount Vernon Place) [not North, Mount Vernon]

P. 75 - first column, first full paragraph, third to last line - 1859 [not 1858]

P. 76 - second column, last paragraph - William Williams [not William Williams Hall]

P. 77 - Bellona Gunpowder Mills Site - first sentence [replace with] The mill works were located near the point on the west side of the lake ...

P. 78 - Bell's Ferry - also called Lapidum, Smith's Ferry and Upper Ferry - first sentence - Lapidum [not Bell's Ferry]

P. 84 - first column - second paragraph - second sentence - [replace with] For the first time in American history, the president as well as other high-ranking members of the government assumed an active role in the field in time of war directing or suggesting troop deployment.

P. 87 - second column - end of first partial paragraph - [add] The river course is changed from its 1814 location because of flood control measures introduced in the 1950s.

P. 88 - Bostwick - [add] While serving as English consul-general at New York in May 1812, Barclay wrote to Sir George Prevost, "You may consider war as inevitable. It will take place in July at the latest. Upper Canada will be the first object. Military stores of all kinds and provisions are daily moving hence towards the lines."

Barclay reluctantly came to Bladensburg as requested by the American government in an attempt to speed up prisoner exchange negotiations but then was ordered back to New York when it was believed he was spying for the British. Barclay departed only an hour before the British forces entered Bladensburg. His secretary, George Barrton, warmly welcomed his countrymen and offered the officers tea.

P. 88 - Carleton Mill - second column - second to last sentence before quote - [replace with] Two mill stones said to be from Carleton Mill were incorporated into the private walkway at 3718 42nd Avenue at the intersection with Bunker Hill Road. These stones have since been moved to the Market Masters House.

P. 91 - Magruder House - last two sentences - [replace with] Local tradition claims the only American civilian resistance at Bladensburg came from this house but a British map identifies a now demolished house immediately to the southeast of the bridge as "Fortified House deserted by the Enemy". Prince George's Heritage, Inc., acquired the dilapidated Magruder house in 1979, restored it, and now uses it as office space.

P. 91 - Ross House Site - second sentence - [replace with] It is reputed to have served as a hospital for treating wounded after the Battle of Bladensburg but Dr. Ross died in the late eighteenth century and no Ross or doctor is known to have lived at the house in 1814. It is however possible this house was one of several where wounded soldiers were taken for treatment. [new research suggests Barney was taken to Ross Tavern - not the Ross House]

P. 92 - second column - end of Ross House Site section - [add new site] **Ross Tavern Site** (located just north of George Washington House where a sign shop is now located). This tavern operated by William Ross is probably where Com. Joshua Barney was taken after the battle to recuperate from his wound before traveling to his home Harry's Lot in Savage, Howard County. Here at least 18 wounded British officers may have also been treated including two colonels, Lt. Col. William Wood and Col. William Thornton, and one major, possibly Maj. Francis F. Brown, who died of his wounds.

I strolled up to a house which had been converted into an hospital, and paid a hasty visit to the wounded. I found them in great pain, and some of them deeply affected at the thought of being abandoned by their comrades, and left to the mercy of their enemies. Yet, in their apprehension of the evil treatment from the Americans, the event proved that they had done injustice to that people; who were found to possess at least one generous trait in their character, namely, that of behaving kindly and attentively to their prisoners (Lt. George Robert Gleig, 1847). [note quote for Ross House above moved here]

P. 94 - Brookville - last sentence - [replace with] Brookeville therefore calls itself the "United States Capital for a Day," although in actuality it was occupied for less than 24 hours over parts of two days, from about 9:00 p.m., August 26 to about noon, August 27, 1814.

Brookeville Academy (east side of High Street [Georgia Avenue extended] and south of intersection with Market Street). [replace with] A Senate clerk and office messenger moved by wagon the executive proceedings of the U.S. Senate temporarily to Brookeville to keep them safe from the invading British Army at Washington. The stone walled Academy may have been the location where these records were kept but no documentation is known to prove this claim.

second column - third paragraph - last sentence - [replace with] She described Brookeville in a letter to her sister on Friday, August 26, 1814, before the President arrived.

P. 95 - Broomes Island - end of section - [add] Two slaves are known to have escaped in July 1814. In 1828 the Broome family received compensation for the loss of these slaves, valued at \$280 each.

P. 96 - between Bulls Mountain and Butler's Mill - [add new site] **Bush River** (off Chesapeake Bay near Pooles Island, Harford County). The British destroyed a schooner and two sloops at the head of Bush River and brought off a light schooner on September 4, 1814.

P. 97 - Caulks Field - first two sentences - [replace with] On the night of August 30, 1814, the British landed approximately 143 troops near Worton Creek at Parker Point. Capt. Sir Peter Parker, commander of the British forces, called the maneuver a "frolic with the Yankees." The British advanced on an American encampment of approximately 177 militiamen under the command of Lt. Col. Philip Reed.

P. 100 - first column - first sentence - Cedar Point - [replace with] On June 3, 1814, the British landed at Nicholas Sewall's home at Cedar Point which had been used as a barracks by the local militia and took his livestock and slaves. [second sentence begins "Then during..."]

P. 100 - Centreville - third paragraph - manuscript [not poem]

P. 100 - Chaptico - delete second sentence beginning with "The landing here..." [these raids were prior to the British feints related to the capture of Washington]

P. 101 - second column, first line - got about 80 hnds [not 30]. [Correct citation is *Baltimore American & Commercial Daily Advertiser*, August 12, 1814]

P. 102 - Charlestown - second sentence [replace with] "A historical roadside marker (end of Conestoga Street at intersection with Water Street) near the location of the gun battery site claims the British destroyed the earthwork but a letter written soon after the incident claims the town fathers "buried their cannon & knocked down a little fort" to keep the militia from using them. A British officer states that upon finding there, "a train of boarding school misses with governesses & teachers, about 40. These we shewed great humanity to & spared a village on their account."

quote - first line - Charleston [add] [Charlestown] after Charleston for clarification

P. 102 - Charlotte Hall - first three sentences - [replace with] Charlotte Hall served as a muster site for the St. Mary's county militia in 1814. Secretary of State James Monroe visited here while reconnoitering the British landing at Benedict and the British advance toward Washington in August 1814. Students from Charlotte Hall School (the Military Academy was not established until 1852)...

P. 102 - Chestertown - after first paragraph - [add two new sites] **Dougherty Barroll House** (108 High Street). Judge and Congressman Joseph Hopper Nicholson lived here. He commanded the Baltimore Fencibles at Fort McHenry. Nicholson, Francis Scott Key's brother-in-law, is credited with the first publication of Key's lyrics for the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Hynson-Ringgold House (106 South Water Street). Here lived James Edmondson Barroll (1779-1875), secretary and adjutant to the Troop of Horse under the command of Capt. Frederick Wilson.

Town Square - [add before first sentence] Here are located a monument to veterans of the War of 1812 and a cannon said to be used at the Battle of Caulks Field. The cannon appears to be a Revolutionary War era gun. It was fired to celebrate each Fourth of July and political gatherings until July 1843 when a nurse carrying a child walked in front of gun while being fired. The child was killed and the cannon retired.

Widehall - first sentence - [replace with] Judge Ezekiel Forman Chambers originally lived at the Buck-Chambers House located on 103 N. Queen Street but in 1810 moved to Widehall, built circa 1770.

P. 103 - after Creswell's Ferry and before Dares Beach - [add revised Aetna Furnace Site now called Curtis Creek Furnace Site] Curtis Creek Furnace Site, also called Marley, Dorsey, Ridgelys, Aetna, Etna and Barkers Furnace (south side of Furnace Branch off Curtis Creek, near end of Pumping Station Road (gated), north off Hammerlee Road, east off Furnace Branch Road [Rt. 270], Glenn Bernie, Anne Arundel County. Caleb and Edward Dorsey, and Alexander Lawson established a furnace on Curtis Creek circa 1759. The Dorseys also operated the Elkridge Furnace and forge at Avalon on the Patapsco River. Between April 12 and 16, 1813, this furnace supplied Baltimore with 80 six-pound shot, 80 four-pound shot, 85 French thirty-six-pound shot, 386 French eighteen-pound shot, and 1,568 twelve-pound grape shot. On January 7, 1813, John E. Dorsey entered into a contract with United States Ordnance Department to supply "300 Tons of heavy Shot 18 & 24 Pdrs deliverable at Baltimore @ 72 \$, 10 Ton Grape Shot @ 120 ... Also 60 Gun Carriages (traveling) with Timbers complete 40 for 6 pdrs: at 215 \$ a piece, 20 for 24 pdrs at 245 \$ a piece." Militia were often posted at the furnace as it was considered a potential British target. The Dorsey's supplied cannon for many of the barges in Com. Joshua Barney's U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla.

the Armament for them [eight barges built at St. Michaels] is nearly ready, but I have been most cruelly disappointed in the delivery of the Guns (light 18 pounders) by Mr. Dorsey, he has trifled with us from the first, with promise from day to day, and it was but four days ago I was able to get from him the Guns, in fact, no dependence can be put, on his word (Acting Mas. Com. Joshua Barney to Sec. of Navy William Jones, April 4, 1814).

If her [U.S. Frigate *Java*] lower battery is to be of the long 32's of the new pattern (which will be the case if Mr. Dorsey can make them in time) and the spar deck battery

of course of 32 pd. carronades, it will be necessary to attend to the Gun carriages in time (Sec. of Navy William Jones to Capt. Oliver H. Perry, July 17, 1814).

P. 104 - second column - Deep Falls - first sentence [replace with]...in 1807 and commissioned a major in the 4th Cavalry, Maryland militia, in 1813.

second column - Dorsey's Furnace Site - see Curtis Creek Furnace Site [entry moved to above newly named entry]

P. 111 - first column - second paragraph - [replace with] On April 29, 1813, a British force of approximately 150 marines in at least 10 barges approached Elkton but withdrew upon finding the narrow river defended by three earthworks. The town and 30 bay craft were saved from possible capture or destruction.

[delete newspaper account that immediately follows - it is a confusion with the attack on St. Michaels]

third paragraph - first sentence - [replace with] On July 11, 1814, British barges attempted a surprise attack on Elkton but were beaten off by militia manning an 11-gun battery

P. 112 - end of first paragraph - Fort Defiance and Fort Frederick Sites - [replace with] On April 29, 1813, these two fortified earthworks caused the approaching British to withdraw back down the river.

P. 114 - second column - fifth complete paragraph - [replace with] On August 30, 1814, the British entered Fairlee Creek and took a schooner belonging to William Bowers and then raided Great Oak Manor, which was built in 1762 and owned by James Frisby. Although Frisby's wife persuaded the British to spare the house, they took poultry [delete "and four slaves, which the Frisby's later valued at \$6,000"]. The British then landed at Farley, the farm of Richard Frisby (James cousin) located on the south side of the creek. Located on a small bluff, it provided an excellent vantage point to monitor British movement and was therefore used by the militia as a lookout post and where mounted pickets were stationed. In retaliation for this military use, all the structures, valued at \$4,450, were burned.

P. 115 - first column - Fort McHenry National Monument & Historic Shrine - second and third sentence - [replace with] The 1806 brick, stone and earthen five star-shaped fort (the five points are actually bastions, not salients usually associated with true star forts) controlled the entrances to both the Northwest Branch and the Ferry Branch of the Patapsco River and thus served as the cornerstone of the water defenses of Baltimore. In 1814 the fort mounted twenty-three 18-pdr and 24-pdr cannons and the upper and lower water batteries outside the fort mounted thirty-six 18-pdr and 36-pdr guns

P. 117 - second column - second line - lyrics [not poem]

second column - Armistead, George Monument - first sentence - [replace with] The City of Baltimore with some monetary support from the Society of the War of 1812 donated this bronze 8-foot-tall statue on a 14-foot tall granite base as a tribute to Lt. Col. George Armistead, the commander of Fort McHenry.

P. 121 - Key (Francis Scott) Monument, Orpheus - first six sentences - [replace with] In 1914 Congress appropriated \$75,000 to commission this 24-foot-tall bronze statue on a 15-foot high marble circular base, known as "Orpheus with the Awkward Foot," to mark the centennial of the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Sculptor Charles Henry Niehaus' design was selected from 34 submitted in a national competition. Pres. Warren G. Harding delivered a speech during the unveiling ceremony on June 14, 1922, the first coast-to-coast radio broadcast by a president. Orpheus, the Greek god of music and poetry, is depicted playing a lyre. The monument's marble drum base bears a medallion being held by a soldier on one side and a sailor on the other depicting a profile of Francis Scott Key. The pedestal contains a time capsule filled with documents of patriotic and historical interest.

P. 124 - Hessian Barracks - [add at end of paragraph] A state arsenal was also located here during the war to serve western Maryland.

[add new paragraph] In the nearby museum is a four or six pound cannon recovered at the foot of Broadway, Fells Point, Baltimore. It was presented to the barracks in 1914 by the National Star-Spangled Banner Commission as part of the War of 1812 Centennial celebration. The cannon may have come off a vessel or more probably was used as a bollard and over time fell in the water. The provenance of the gun is unknown.

P. 125 - second column - first paragraph - [add at end of paragraph] In the basement are the original gravestones of Francis Scott Key, his wife Mary Tayloe Lloyd Key and his parents John Ross Key and Anne Phoebe Key. Replicas replace these originals at the grave sites.

P. 129 - first column - third paragraph - Catharine [not Catherine]

P. 131 - Hampton Mansion - first two sentences - [replace with] Charles Carnan Ridgely (1760-1829), the second master (owner) of Hampton, also owned the nearby Northampton Foundry, which produced iron that was made into camp equipment, solid shot and cannons, some used by Baltimore privateers. Ridgely was commissioned a brigadier general in the Maryland militia in 1794 and his son John served as a member of the First Baltimore Hussars during the War of 1812.

P. 132 - Hancock's Resolution - Ridgely [not Ridgley] misspelled in two places

[add to end of first paragraph] Militia were often posted here because of excellent observation advantages of this point.

second column - Havre de Grace - fifth line - carronaded [not bombarded - cannonballs were fired on the town, not bombs]

P. 133 - map - Aveilhe-Goldsborough House should be on west side of intersection

P. 134 - first column - first paragraph, second line - During the attack British Lt. George Westphal was wounded

second column - first full paragraph - end of first sentence - [add] A model of how Havre de Grace may have appeared in 1813 before the attack is located at the Havre de Grace Visitors Center at 450 Pennington Avenue.

P. 135 - second column - Aveilhe-Goldsborough House - [add after first sentence] A cannonball is reputed to have hit the front wall of the house.

P. 135 - second column - Concord Point - [replace with] There is dispute on the number of gun batteries that protected Havre de Grace. Some scholars now believe there was only one gun battery probably located near where the Potato Battery site is described (below). This locale was then considered part of Concord Point (thus the confusion). This is reasonable conjecture and if correct means there was probably no battery at or near the Bayou Hotel Site despite its strategic commanding height - but not in a position to actually protect the town. The monument and cannon erected in 1914

P. 136 - Concord Point (continued) - first column - start new paragraph with "For his bravery ..."

[delete this entry] Concord Point Gun Battery/Bayou Hotel Site [should be deleted from map on p. 133 and from index]

P. 137 - Potato Gun Battery Site - [replace with] Potato Gun Battery, so called because of its shape, was built to protect Havre de Grace. Here John O'Neill heroically fought, not at Concord Point where his monument is located.

P. 138 - Rodgers House - [replace with] **Rodgers House**, also called Ferry House, Rodgers Tavern and Elizabeth Rodgers House (226 North Washington Street). NRHP. The 1788 Rodgers House was owned by John and Elizabeth Rodgers, parents of Commodore John Rodgers. At the time of the attack their eldest daughter Mary Goldsborough and son-in-law, lived here. It is the oldest documented structure in Havre de Grace.

P. 140 - second column - end of first partial paragraph - [add] At least two other structures may have survived the British destruction including the wood frame Nicholas and Gabriel Sutor House at 121 South Washington Street and the Joshua Green house at 140 St. John Street.

second column - [add new site immediately after Havre de Grace entry] **Hays-Heighe House** (401 Thomas Run Road, Harford Community College, Bel Air, Harford County). The Hays-Heighe House was built in 1808. Here lived Thomas Archer Hays who served as quartermaster of the 40th Maryland Regiment, made up of men from Harford County, during the War of 1812.

P. 142 - Java Plantation - December 29, 1812 [not December 19, 1812]

line 9 beginning with "On January 28, 1830" [replace with] Contee earned a Congressional Silver Medal for each of the two major sea battles in which he served, and was awarded the honorific title of Colonel. In 1824, he married Anna Louisa Snowden. Contee bought this property, including a 1747 plantation house, in 1819 with prize money received from the *Constitution's* defeat of *Java*, and he resurveyed and renamed the plantation in 1828 for the captured vessel. On January 28, 1830, the Maryland legislature presented Contee with a sword for his service.

P. 142 - Kent Island - first sentence [replace with] In the spring of 1813, the Queen Anne's County militia established a gun battery on Piney Neck facing the east side of Kent Island at the narrows between the island and the main land. The militia abandoned the gun battery and the island in early August 1813 when it was occupied by a force of two thousand British troops who had previously occupied Point Lookout. On August 6, 1813, the British erected their own gun battery on the east side of the island at the narrows. It was from Kent Island that the British attacked Queenstown resulting in the skirmish at Slippery Hill.

P. 142 - second column - last paragraph through end of entry - [replace with and add three new sites] From August 6 to August 23, 1813, Kent Island served as a British base of operation for raids in the region. Kent Island became a magnet for run-away slaves, some 300 of whom found refuge here, some serving as pilots for the Britons. The British abandoned Kent Island on August 23, 1813, reportedly leaving graves of British troops who died of disease. Richard Ireland Jones of Kennersley, Island Creek on the mainland, who operated the ferry between Kent Island and Annapolis, was commissioned a captain in the 9th Cavalry and later appointed a major. Robert Gardner of Kent Island served as pilot for the British in the attack on Queenstown; he was arrested and jailed at Centreville but escaped in February 1814.

- **Belle Vue (Bellevue) Plantation**, off Love Point Road (Rt. 18) north of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge. PRIVATE. The British established their main camp at Jonathan Harrison's Belle Vue (Bellevue) Plantation, later known as Sillen Plantation and now as Blue Bay Farm on the northwest side of the island. The British officers occupied Harrison's house, flying the Union Jack from its roof.

a picturesque encampment formed about the centre of the island, in a beautiful spot resembling a gentleman's park. Here they constructed tents with the boughs of evergreen trees, which, being regularly placed and of equal size, formed a very pretty sight. A good-sized farmhouse on one side of the encampment served for the accommodation of the General and his staff. The ferry remained guarded by the marine artillery, with a couple of field-pieces and a howitzer, supported by some of the boats of the fleet....slaughtered sheep and quarters of beef that were suspended every morning from the trees, intermixed with a plentiful supply of geese, turkeys, fowls, &c. with heaps of vegetables...evinced that we had fallen on the land of "milk and honey" (Capt. James Scott, 1834).

- **Broad Creek**, just south of the east end of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, west off Romancoke Road (Rt. 8). On August 6, 1813, the British landed here near the site of the 1652 Broad Creek Church and cemetery. Archaeological investigation has recovered cornerstones of the 1652 church as well as gravestones dating from 1746 to 1903.
- **Gun battery sites**, Kent Island Narrows near bridge (Rt. 18). In the spring of 1813, the Queen Anne's County militia established a gun battery on the mainland overlooking the narrows and the east side of Kent Island. On August 6, 1813, when the British occupied the island they erected their own cannon at a gun battery on the east side of the island overlooking the narrows.

P. 143 - caption - second sentence - [replace with] The American gun battery on the mainland and later the British gun battery on the island were located on the narrows.

P. 143 - first column - last sentence - [delete] Richard Ireland Jones of Kennersley, Island Creek, on the mainland [not on the island], operated the ferry between Kent Island and Annapolis. He was commissioned a captain in the 9th Cavalry and later appointed a major.

P. 148 - Lower Cedar Point - line four - July 17, 1814 [not July 1814].

P. 148 - second column - last full paragraph - [delete as these raids were actually before the British diversions were instigated]

P. 149 - first column - third complete paragraph - third line - [add] [Elizabeth Ballard] after lady.

second column - fourth paragraph - line 9 - [replace with] Ball had been sold to a Georgia slave trader from whom he escaped. Returning to his family in Calvert County, he worked as a free black, saved money, and purchased a small farm near Baltimore. After ten years he was enslaved again by his former master. He again escaped, and at great risk returned to Baltimore to find his family members, but they had been kidnapped and sold south into slavery. Ball lived

the rest of his life in Philadelphia as a free man. Charles Ball is probably a pseudonym; his real name unknown.

P. 150 - [add new site] after Magruder's Landing - **Mannings Hole Plantation Site** (near end of Smith Creek House Lane, off Wynne Road, west of Point Lookout Road [Route 5], Ridge, St. Mary's County). On February 20, 1815, the British raided the Mannings Hole Plantation owned by George Loker. Eight slaves were liberated. When Loker pointed out that the war had officially ended on February 17, the British officer in charge of the raid replied that until he received an official account of the ratification he would take all the slaves that would come to him. Twelve years later, Loker received \$2,240 (\$280 per slave) in reparations under the Treaty of Ghent.

P. 151 - Maxwell Hall - second sentence - [replace with] This property is now owned by Charles County Government and is open to the public on a limited basis. It was built by George Maxwell during the mid-eighteenth century and sold in 1812 to Philemon Keech, a tobacco planter and merchant. He served briefly as a private in 1st Regiment of Maryland militia. The British encampment....

P. 153 - first column - line six - [add] ... Maj. Joseph Thomas Mitchell and his wife Anna Maria were ...

first column - before Moore, Nicholas Ruxton, Grave - [add new site] **Montanverde** (14601 Berryville Road, Darnestown, Montgomery County). NRHP. Built between 1805 and 1812, Montanverde was the residence of Major George Peter (1779-1861), the last military officer commissioned by George Washington. Peter lived here until his death in 1861. During the War of 1812 Peter commanded a Georgetown artillery battalion in which Francis Scott Key was a private. Peter and his unit fought at the Battle of Bladensburg. He served in the U.S. Congress from 1815 to 1817 and the Maryland House of Delegates from 1819 to 1827. Peter held a presidential rally for Zachary Taylor for 600 guest at Montanverde. Then Congressman Abraham Lincoln attended the event and spent the night in the downstairs bedroom (http://www.mdihp.net/dsp_county.cfm?search=county&criteria1=M&criteria2=MO&criteria3=&id=17497&viewer=true)

first column - Mount Adams - line 13 - the Dallam-Webster Family Cemetery [not family graveyard]

second column - last paragraph - line 3 - Columbia [not Columbian] Foundry

P. 154 - second column - Mount Welby - line 2 - Oxon [not Oxen] Hill Farm

P. 156 - first column - first full paragraph - [delete first two sentences so paragraph begins with "From near here..."]

P. 156 - Northampton Foundry Site - line 7 - Charles Carnan Ridgely (1760-1829) [not 1790]

line 9 - 1830 [not 1850]

P. 156 - North Point - last line - Old Road Bay [not Roads]

P. 157 - first column - last line - Godly Wood [not Godley]

P. 158 - first column - second paragraph - lyrics [not poem]

P. 158 - second column - last line - [delete] "Remains of entrenchments." There is only one source that makes this claim and it may be a mistake for dug graves. Begin sentence as "Remains of a log hut ..."

P. 160 - first column - first paragraph - Mount Vernon Square [not Mount Vernon]

second paragraph - first two sentences - [replace with] Dr. Jacob Houck, a prominent physician, conveyed the deed for Battle Acre to the State of Maryland for the sum of one dollar on the day before the ceremony. Houck annually hosted a diner for the North Point veterans at his nearby Houck's Pavilion.

P. 162 - first column - third line - Godly [not Godley]

second column - new paragraph - [add] Following the battle Elizabeth Sands was among several ladies who tended to the wounded and dying on the field. Three of her brothers had served in the battle; John S. Warner (Capt. Aisquith's First Baltimore Sharp Shooters) and Thomas and Andrew E. Warner both captains in the 39th Maryland Militia.

P. 166 - second column - end of first paragraph - [add new site] **Ross, Major General Robert Mortal Wounding Site** (approximately at the 4630 block of North Point Boulevard, approximately 50 feet east of the road, and approximately at the north end of where the DAP fence line is located today). Major General Ross was mortally wounded in a skirmish before the Battle of North Point.

General Ross, while gallantly riding at the very head of the advance by the side of Lieutenant Evans, Acting Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, received a rifle shot in his left arm, which, after passing through it, and breaking the bone between the elbow and shoulder, entered his body, breaking the ribs, and inflicted a mortal wound. The General exclaimed – "My arm is broken," and almost immediately fell, but he was caught by those near his person, and gently supported. He requested to be taken on board the

Royal Oak, after he had with difficulty communicated with Colonel Brooke and Rear-Admiral Cockburn. As he became weak and evidently near his end, he lamented very strongly that should he die on such an insignificant field of battle, wishing that, since it was his fate to fall, that he could have ended his glorious career amidst some more brilliant scene. He bore his great pain with the most heroic, and indeed, astonishing composure, and his last words were, which he ejaculated with a convulsive sigh- "Oh! My dear wife!

The fall of the General had a visible effect on the troops who observed it, so much was he beloved : but Lieutenant Evans placed himself immediately in their front, and without appearing the least disconcerted at the disaster, took off his hat and cheered them on towards the enemy in the most gallant manner (*Caledonian Mercury* October 29, 1814.

P. 167 - Todd House - second sentence - [replace with] While this location served as a courier station it was the nearby Ridgely House with its cupola that served as the principal signal station.

P. 169 - second column - first paragraph - [replace with] Nottingham may have served as a British rear guard encampment from August 21 to August 29, 1814. Citizens here probably could have seen the red glow in the sky from the burning of Washington on the night of August 24, 1814, as a ship anchored at Benedict, farther from Washington, made such a report in its log.

P. 175 - second column - third paragraph - Mariners' Museum [not Mariner's]

second column - Pooles Island - first paragraph - last sentence - [replace with] On April 24, 1813, the British plundered the small Peregrine Wethered estate on Pooles Island and established a small gun battery there.

P. 176 - first column - third paragraph under Poplar Island - line 1 - packet sloop [not sloop]

line 2 - move "or Vickars" from first line of next paragraph here after "Vickers" as this is first mention of name

P. 176 - second column - Port Deposit - [add] "Smith's" as alternate name for Bell's Ferry

P. 184 - Rock Hall - August 25, 1814 [not August 24]

end of Rock Hall entry [add] During the British threat to Rock Hall and Swan Point the militia encamped at Rock Hall Cross Roads.

P. 185 [add new site] **Royal Oak** (north side of intersection of Royal Oak Road [Route 329] and Bellevue Road, Talbot County). Two War of 1812 cannonballs once hung from a limb of an old oak tree originally known as "Bartlett's Oak," but better known as the "Royal Oak." It was described as "a venerable monarch of the forest, huge and wide spreading, and from those limbs above the roadway hung two cannon balls." The white oak had a circumference of forty feet, and a diameter of nine feet, one foot above the ground. The grand tree is said to have stood during the days of the Revolution serving as a rendezvous site for the minutemen of 76'. In 1812 Captain Thomas Wayman's militia company "Hearts of Oak" assembled here as had their fathers thirty-seven year before. (*Land of Legendary Lore: Sketches of Romance and Reality on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake* by Prentiss Ingraham (The Gazette Publishing House, Easton, Md., 1898), 114-115.)

Legend claims that following the Battle of St. Michaels in August 1813, Captain Robert Banning (1776-1845), of the St. Michael's militia company "Patriotic Blues", retrieved two British cannonballs that had been fired on the town and hung them with iron straps from one of the massive limbs of the oak. The cannonballs are displayed today inside the Royal Oak Post Office, one is a cannonball and the other a grapeshot. ("Death of the Royal Oak," *Easton Gazette* (Md.), July 31, 1858; A Relic of the War of 1812," *The Sun* (Baltimore), April 17, 1884.)

P. 190 - end of second column - First Ladies of St. Leonard Creek - [replace with] Margaret Mackall Smith was born September 21, 1788, possibly on St. Leonard Creek, where Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum is now located. While on a trip to Kentucky in 1809 she met Zachary Taylor whom she soon married. Taylor served as a captain in the U.S. Army during the War of 1812 and became the twelfth president of the U.S. Their daughter Sarah Knox Taylor became the first wife of Jefferson Davis, although she died long before he became president of the Confederate States of America. Thomas Johnson, born on St. Leonard Creek and the first governor of the state of Maryland, had a daughter names Louisa Catherine Johnson who was born in France and grew up in London where she met and married John Quincy Adams. Adams was a member of the delegation that negotiated the peace treaty at Ghent (at modern day Belgium) ending the War of 1812. Adams later became the sixth president of the U. S. On January 8, 1824, Louisa held an anniversary ball in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson and his victory at the Battle of New Orleans. Thus there are two first ladies with ties to St. Leonard Creek and the War of 1812. Both first ladies died in 1852.

192 - second column - after first partial paragraph - [add] Barney also complained about the support of the locals, especially those from St. Leonard Town.

In Calvert county, and particularly at St. Leonard's, the inhabitants were more the enemies of the offices and men belonging to the Unites States service than they were to our enemies the British (Com. Joshua Barney testimony to House of Representatives,

February 15, 1818) Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States, from the First Session of the First to the Second Session of the Seventeenth Congress...Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1834).

P. 193 - second column - second paragraph - [delete last sentence as the Moll mural has been taken down and is no longer on display]

third paragraph - fourth sentence - [replace with] Without cavalry or artillery, the British apparently withdrew before firing a shot (*The Columbian*, Sept 3, 1813)

P. 195 - The name Church Cove Park has been changed to Muskrat Park

P. 198 - Sharps Island Site - line four - [add] "reputedly" after later and before donated

P. 200 - Snell's Bridge Encampment Site - end of second sentence - [add] Brig. Gen. William Winder left Brig. Gen. Tobias Stansbury in command as he rode ahead to meet with Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith to discuss defensive strategy .

P. 201 -Sotterley Plantation - fourth paragraph - [replace with] Despite the reported assurance of protection proclaimed on June 14, 1814, by Rear Admiral Cockburn, the British burned a tobacco warehouse and a house formerly occupied by the militia. In addition four slaves belonging to Colonel Plater escaped. A month later all four former slaves returned as Colonial Marines who guided a British raid where forty-four more slaves (nine men, twelve women and twenty-three children) escaped.

P. 202 - fist column - end of Summerseat entry - [add new site] **Susquehanna Site**, also called Carroll Plantation (east of Fishing Point, within Patuxent Naval Air Station, St. Mary's County). Military base with limited access. Susquehanna, owned by Charles John Carroll, was raided by the British and five slaves taken off valued at \$1,496.92. The circa 1840s house now moved to Greenfield Village, Michigan, is a later house that occupied the site.

Charles John Carroll, aged 46 years...had only been a few months since he removed from St. Mary's County...where he has suffered greatly from the depredations of the enemy (*National Intelligencer*, March 9, 1815).

P. 202 - second column - line 7 from end - Taney Place - July 21, 1814 [not July 20]

second column - last sentence in first paragraph - [replace with] Even if true, this did not stop the British from liberating Taney of 21 slaves, two of whom named Jesse and Benjamin, joined the Colonial Marines.

P. 204 - second column - end of first paragraph - Tracys Landing - The gun battery at Town Point was either unmanned or abandoned ... [this clarification is needed as two gun batteries were present]

P. 205 - first column - end of Tracys Landing Section - [add] A British scouting party then traveled about five miles inland where they "had a party at West River Church." (Baltimore *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, November 1, 1814)

first column - Trent Hall - first sentence - [replace with] Some 500 British troops landed at Trent Hall on July 20, 1814, and marched inland in pursuit of tobacco and other property belonging to William Kilgour.

P. 208 - second column - Vienna - [replace with after third sentence] But apparently there were two saw mills, the second being at the southeast end of Church Street. Whether the later mill was operational in 1814 is unclear. Local tradition claims a breastwork was built from ship ballast at the southwest end of Water Street near where the Nanticoke Manor House now stands. A granite wall between the customs house and Nanticoke Manor House is claimed by some to be the remains of a breastwork, but more likely it is just a retaining wall. The high ground at the southwest end of Water Street is the more logical location for a gun battery. There is also the tradition that Weston, located west of Vienna near Lewis Ferry was burned by the British during the War of 1812. This apparently is a confusion with a British attack during the American Revolutionary War.

P. 211 - first column - first full paragraph (quote) - last line - Madison, August 22, 1814 [delete night of]

P. 212 - first column - lyrics [not poem]

P. 215 - first column - second paragraph - U.S. Naval captains David Porter, Jr. (1780-1843) and John O. Creighton and lieutenant Charles T. Platt reportedly put on civilian clothing to reconnoiter the occupied town. At a warehouse near the intersection of Princess and Union Streets, they spotted a young British lieutenant, John West Fraser, and a squad of men rolling out barrels of flour. Porter (some say Creighton) grabbed Fraser by his neck scarf and would have abducted him had not the scarf given away.

British account of the kidnapping incident: [delete David Porter]

map - Arlington National Cemetery [not cemetery]

P. 218 - first column - line 3 - Euryalus [not Eruylaus]

P. 221 - first c column - Aquia Church - [add at end of entry] (*See also* Pohick Episcopal Church for another church related legend.)

P. 222 - first column - [add new site immediately after Camp Carter Site] **Camp Hague** (Rt. 202, south of Lower Machodoc Creek, Westmoreland County). The Virginia militia maintained a camp at Hague so they could move toward Mattox Creek, Nomini Bay, Lower Machodoc Creek or Yeocomico River in the event of a British threat.

P. 222 - first column - [add new site immediately after Camp Malvern Hill Site] **Camp Selden** (near side of mouth of Potomac Creek, off Potomac River, at what today is Belle Plains, Stafford County). On August 25, 1814, the British spotted a suspicious schooner in a creek near Marlboro Point, probably Potomac Creek. Small boats were sent up the creek to investigate. Shots were fired at horsemen along the shore. A skirmish ensued resulting in the British being repulsed, with one Virginian wounded, and a small vessel burnt. Brig. Gen. William Madison's 1st Brigade of Virginia militia was stationed at Sidney Wisharts's property, probably Camp Selden, between September 19 and October 3, 1814.

P. 225 - first column - [add new site immediately after Chesconessex Creek] **Chotank Neck** (off Potomac River, near west side of mouth of Chotank Creek, east of Metomkin Point and southwest of Mathia Point, King George County). Stuart Point, on Chotank Neck, is probably the encampment where Lt. Col. Richard Elliott Parker, commander of the 111th Virginia Regiment, placed 60 infantry, 6 cavalry and 70 videts to help deter British raids on the Virginia side of the Potomac in 1813.

P. 226 - first column - first full paragraph - line 5 - Craney [not Carney]

P. 228 - top of second column - [add new site immediately after Craney Island entry] **Deep Creek** (north of Onancock, off Pocomoke Sound, east end of Deep Creek Road [Route 657], Accomack County). The British conducted a raid at Deep Creek on June 29, 1814, but were repulsed by the local militia. This engagement is poorly documented and unfortunately little detail about it is known.

P. 232 - first column - Fort Powhatan Site, end of forth sentence - [add] Colonel John Swift, a military engineer, upon inspection of the fort in the fall of 1813 found it "worthless" for "any other purpose than that of affording a point of security to the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Fort in case of the insurrection of negros." (John Swift to Armstrong, October 20, 1813, *Richmond Enquire*, March 5, 1814; quoted in Taylor, *Slavery and War in Virginia, 1772 -- 1832: The Internal Enemy*, p. 394)

[begin new paragraph with] "Despite Swift's report, by 1814 there were in place 22 guns....

P. 236 - caption - [replace with] Sketch of Battle of Hampton showing the locations of Celey's Road; Little England Farm; and the large (upper) battery and the small (lower) battery. Blackbeard Point is not identified but is the lowermost point at the entrance to Hampton Creek where Cockburn's Flotilla is located. Despite Lossing's claim, Lt. Col. Richard Williams was not killed and buried in Hampton as show on his map.

P. 237 - first column - first paragraph - second to last sentence - [replace with] British casualties were at least 5 killed, 33 wounded and 10 missing; among the killed was a lieutenant of the Royal Marines. [Lt. Col. Richard Williams was not killed at Hampton - it was a different officer]

P. 240 - first column - Westwood Mansion Site - second sentence - [replace with] A lieutenant of the Royal Marines was killed during the attack of Hampton, June 26, 1813, and was said to be buried in the gardens of John S. Westwood's mansion. [the office killed was not Lt. Col. Richard Williams as Lossing claims]

P. 240 - first column - [add new site immediately after Harpers Ferry Federal Arsenal Site] **Hollis Marsh** (island on west side of Nomini Bay and east of Haulover Point, Westmoreland County). Lt. Col. Richard Elliott Parker, commander of the 111th Virginia Regiment, placed 30 infantry, 6 cavalry and 36 videts here to help deter British raids on the Virginia side of the Potomac in 1813.

P. 241 - Corotoman (Corrotoman) Plantation Site - [replace with] Corotoman Plantation was originally owned by Robert "King" Carter. The plantation house, completed in 1725, burned in 1729. One surviving structure from the plantation stood until the 1970s. It had been plundered by the British on April 18, 1814. Only the foundation of the manor house, partially outlined by plantings, survives. On April 22, 1814, the British again landed and removed 69 slaves from the plantation now split between Joseph C. Cabell and Charles Carter. This was the greatest number of slaves to leave one Chesapeake plantation during the war, an aggregate value estimated to be over eleven thousand dollars.

P. 243 - first column - Lower Machodoc Creek - [add after first sentence] As a result of this raid a detachment of 300 militiamen were ordered to Round Hill Church, near Machodoc Ferry.

P. 243 - second column - [add new site immediately after Lower Machodoc Creek entry] **Lunch Point** (west side of entrance to Yeocomico River, off Potomac River, Westmoreland County). Lt. Col. Richard Elliott Parker, commander of the 111th Virginia Regiment, placed 15 infantry, 5 cavalry and 20 videts at here to help deter British raids on the Virginia side of the Potomac in 1813.

P. 345 - Mattox Creek - [replace with] **Mattox Creek** (off Potomac River, just below Colonial Beach, Westmoreland County). Lt. Col. Richard Elliott Parker, commander of the 111th Virginia

Regiment, placed 30 infantry, 5 cavalry and 36 videts at what was called Camp Mattox Bridge to help deter British raids on the Virginia side of the Potomac in 1813. A small British schooner supported by barges entered Mattox Creek on July 19, 1813, but withdrew after firing on a company of light infantry under the command of Capt. Henry Hungerford. By the summer of 1814 over 400 militiamen were encamped at Mattox Creek. Mattox Creek can be seen from the James Monroe Highway (Route 205) bridge.

P. 246 - Mount Vernon - [replace first paragraph with] Bushrod Washington, nephew of George Washington, resided at Mount Vernon during the War of 1812. In July 1813 he noted that the British fleet, then thirty miles below the mansion, was expected at any moment but US frigate *Adams*, gunboats and about 2000 men occupied the river at Fort Washington. The British never appeared. At 5:00 p.m., August 26, 1814, British warships ascended the Potomac to Alexandria, passing Mount Vernon. [Charles G. Muller, "Fabulous Potomac Passage" *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* May(1964):88, claims that as the vessels passed each ship lowered its foretopsails in salute and bands played Washington's march - this statement is moved to the endnote as not supported by any primary documentation]

P. 247 - second column - first paragraph - Richmond *Virginia Patriot* [not Richard]

Next paragraph (single sentence) - [to maintain chronology delete and move revised sentence to column 1 to precede the paragraph starting "On March 17, 1814..." [replace with] On January 13, 1814, the British burned the lighthouse keeper's dwelling and oil vault, shattered the lantern glass, and removed the window frames and door from the tower.

P. 247 - second column - Nomini Creek - [add before first sentence] Virginia militia established a camp at Nomini during the summer of 1814 where they could monitor British ship movements on the Potomac, it being the first major bay below the hazardous Kettle Bottoms.

P. 248 - first column - last paragraph - Richard Elliott Parker [not Richard E.] and Virginia militia [not American militia]

second column - Norfolk - second paragraph - [replace with] Citizens donated a fund for the families of the men who had been killed. Robert MacDonald, one of the wounded sailors, died on June 27, 1807, bringing the death toll in this incident to four. His body was taken by boat from the naval hospital at Portsmouth to Merchant's Wharf in Norfolk. A flotilla of boats with their colors at half mast escorted the body, while minute guns fired salutes from shore. Nearly four thousand civic officials, military figures and common citizens gathered on Market Square and formed a long procession, which marched to the beat of muffled drums to the First Christ Church on Church Street where his eulogy was given.

P. 250 - caption - delete "at" before Fort Tarr

P. 251 - second column - [add immediately after first partial paragraph] When the British began to sail back down the Patuxent River after taking Washington, Sec. of State Monroe believed that another attempt might be made on Norfolk. He informed Governor Barbour that he had recently requested that the Governor of North Carolina send fifteen hundred men to Norfolk as a precaution.

P. 252 - first column - Fort Norfolk - [replace third and fourth sentence with] Like Fort Nelson on the west side of the river, Fort Norfolk was originally an earthen fort constructed during the Revolutionary War. The present asymmetrical and oddly-shaped brick fort, with two bastions, was begun as part of a national defense effort in 1794.

P. 254 - Old Blandford Church and Cemetery - 189-acre [not 18]

P. 255 - first column - [add new site immediately after Pleasure House] **Pohick Episcopal Church** (9301 Richmond Highway, Lorton). Established in 1732, the present James Wren designed brick church was constructed between 1769 and 1774. A parishioner named Bowie carved a gold leaf wooden dove that legend claims was placed as a memorial to George Washington on his pew. A British soldier is said to have decapitated the dove and cut off its wings because of its association with Washington. The damaged dove was recovered in the church courtyard and returned to the carver. In 1988 the dove was donated back to the church by his descendants. There is no evidence that the British ever came to Pohick Church and the dove was probably carved for the crown of the canopy over the pulpit which over time was damaged. In the graveyard is buried Adj. Gen. Alexander Hunter who served with the District of Columbia Regiment of volunteers during the War of 1812. (*See also* Aquia Church for another church legend.)

P. 255 - second column - first full paragraph, second sentence - [replace with] The local citizenry helped complete Fort Nelson named for Thomas Nelson, who served as both general and governor (1781) of Virginia.

second to last sentence of first full paragraph - [replace with] The irregular triangular-shaped fort utilized some of the original earthworks but instead of having the traditional embrasures for cannons a continuous parapet was used to mount cannons. This allowed the guns to be mounted on high carriages that fired over the walls making it safer for the gun crews. In March 1813 the fort mounted 33 cannon.

P. 257 - second column - [add new site immediately after Pungoteague] **Ragged Point** (end of Coles Neck, east of Lower Machodoc Creek, off Potomac River, Westmoreland County). Lt. Col. Richard Elliott Parker, commander of the 111th Virginia Regiment, placed 30 infantry, 5 cavalry and 20 videts at Ragged Point to help deter British raids on the Virginia side of the Potomac in 1813.

P. 258 - Richmond - first paragraph - [replace with] On January 25, 1812, the Virginia General Assembly issued a resolution in support of President Madison's message to Congress to arm the nation for possible war. Gov. James Barbour issued a General Order on April 19 for 12,000 militia troops to fill Virginia's quota to the national war effort. When news arrived in Richmond on June 21 that war had been declared the local militia discharged cannon. On July Fourth to show unity the Declaration of Independence was read inside the Hall of Delegates, bands played patriotic music and at dusk windows were illuminated by candles in a display of pro-war solidarity. On September 1, 1812, the War Department asked Virginia to provide 1,500 armed militia for the North Western Army in Ohio. This request grew out of the surrender of Detroit to the British on August 16. The control of Lake Erie and the Michigan Territory was at stake. Gov. [delete James] Barbour put out a call for volunteers from the various militia units of the state. One of the units to respond was the Petersburg Volunteers. In late June 1814 British ships ran up the James River raiding some plantations but were primarily seeking to replenish their fresh water supplies. Exaggerated reports on July 2-3 caused citizens of Richmond to panic and fear an attack was eminent. Before calm could be restored, plans were underway to remove the women and children, public records, and bank specie from the capital. On September 11 the State records were successfully removed from Richmond to Cartersville, about 35 miles west-northwest, for safe-keeping. Concern came again after the British attacked Washington and began to sail back down the Potomac not knowing where were they might be headed next.

Richmond is known to be one on which they [British] have fixed their attention; Norfolk and Baltimore are others. Be on your guard, prepared at every point and in all circumstances to repel the invaders (letter from Sec. of State James Monroe to Gov. James Barbour, August 31 and September 1, 1814 [CSP 10: 380-81])

P. 258 - second column - Bellona Foundry Site [not Arsenal] - [replace text following "PRIVATE" with] The foundry was established here in 1810. by Maj. John Clarke and noted Richmond lawyer, William Wirt. It was probably in operation during the War of 1812. The US Army constructed the Bellona Arsenal here in 1816 to store cannon made at the foundry. Immediately on the north side of Old Gun Road at the Bellona Arsenal Site is a gun mold and cannon retrieved from the James River. Immediately behind these artifacts can be seen the ruins of several brick buildings. The artifacts and structures are believed to date from after the War of 1812. In 1942 some surviving arsenal buildings were privately purchased and converted into residences. The history of the area is reflected by the names of Arsenal Hills and Arsenal Road; the house opposite the arsenal site is called the Foundry.

P. 259 - map - Bellona Foundry [not Arsenal] Site

P. 259 - second column - Rosier Creek - first sentence - Richard Elliott Parker [not Richard E.] and 111th Virginia Regiment [not 111th Regiment]

P. 260 - second column - Smith Island - first sentence - [replace with] The British procured provisions on Smith Island as early as 1807 during the so called "Douglas war," named for the British commander who threatened to blockade Norfolk when the Americans refused supplies to them after the *Chesapeake-Leopard* affair.

P. 260 - second column - [add new site immediately after Stone House Mansion entry] **Stratford Mill** (on grounds of Stratford Hall Plantation, off Route 214, near Potomac River, Westmoreland County). Lt. Col. Richard Elliott Parker, commander of the 111th Virginia Regiment, placed 19 infantry, 6 cavalry and 25 videts here to help deter British raids on the Virginia side of the Potomac in 1813.

P. 262 - first column - last paragraph, first sentence - "...about three hundred were taught..." [not two hundred]

P. 262 - second column - first complete paragraph (single sentence) - [add at beginning] The British completed the evacuation of Tangier on March 21, 1815.

P. 262 - second column - Tappahannock - second paragraph - The attack of approximately 500 troops including some 150 [not some 50] Colonial Marines

P. 263 - second paragraph, fourth line from bottom - [add] "[on Water Street]" after Vault and before of...

P. 264 - second column - Brockenbrough-McCall House - [replace with] The Brockenbrough-McCall House was built 1763 and was owned by the Brockenbrough family during the War of 1812. A black marble fireplace mantel in the east parlor (drawing room) was reportedly damaged when it was hit by cannon fire during the British attack. The fireplace hearth in the east parlor is made from what appears to be a broken slab of fossiliferous black marble, possibly originally from the mantle. The cannonball said to have caused the damage has been kept next to the fireplace as a prize remembrance of the event. The approximately 4.5 inch diameter of the cannonball suggests it was fired from a 12 pound cannon. The white marble fireplace mantle in the ground floor south bedroom provides a clue as to what the original black marble mantle may have looked like before the cannonball damage. The other five fireplace mantles in the house are all wood including the present mantle in the east parlor.

Colonel Archibald Ritchie wrote to the Governor of Virginia on December 1, 1814: "The Enemy fired many cannon, one of which struck the easternmost part of Dr. Brockenbrough's large House; some struck in the Lots, and some passed over."

One account mentions the plundering of the "Bolingbroke House." It is probable that this was the Brockenbrough house, the name having been corrupted. Dr. Austin Brockenbrough who served in the 6th Virginia Regiment and occupied the house during the War of 1812 is buried at the Blake-Brockenbrough Cemetery located on Water Street near the museum.

P. 265 - first column - White House Gun Battery Site - line 4 access [not assess]

P. 265 - second column - second paragraph, last line - any [not and]

P. 266 - caption - Pen and ink sketch by William Bainbridge Hoff, late nineteenth century drawing; Naval Historical Center

P. 268 - second column - third paragraph - next to last line - [add] "[later called Burnt Chimneys]" after capt. Henderson

P. 270 - first column - first paragraph - third sentence - [replace with] Georgetown (population of some 11,000) and Alexandria (population of some 10,000) were also in the new district

P. 271 - upper map - Columbia [not Columbian] Foundry Site

P. 275 - Bowie House - Bowie, also Bowie-Sevier House

P. 275 - Columbia [not Columbian] Foundry Site, [replace first paragraph with] also called the Foxall Foundry and Henry Foxall & Co. (Foundry Branch, near south end of Foxhall Road between Potomac and C&O Canal, within Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, near Three Sisters Island). Henry Foxall operated the foundry from 1808 to 1854, first as Foxall Foundry and then Columbia Foundry by about 1806 or 1807. Mount Aetna Furnace supplied iron to this foundry. In 1808 the Columbia Foundry supplied 32-pounder carronades for the U.S. Frigate *Constitution*. During the War of 1812, this foundry was the leading manufacturer for casting cannon, shot and carriages for the War and Navy departments. It had capacity to manufacture 300 cannon per year with carriages and ammunition. This foundry probably made the first shell gun in the United States, the Columbiad (some say the gun is named after a popular song of the time written by a friend of the cannon inventor). The Columbiad was a short, heavy, and exceptionally powerful cannon, which may have been named after the foundry. By 1803 the foundry had a blast furnace and boring mill. A shot tower produced lead ball ammunition, (Lousi F. Gorr, "The Foxall-Columbia Foundry: A Early Defense Contractor in Georgetown," *Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C.*, vol. 17/72 (1971-1972:34-59.)

P. 276 - first column - first paragraph - line 2 - Columbia [not Columbian]

P. 277 - first column - end of first complete paragraph - [add] Decatur House currently serves as the David M. Rubenstein National Center for White House History and is currently closed to the public although a gift shop is open to the public.

P. 277 - first column - Dumbarton House [not Dunbarton] [also make same change on line 3 and 12]

Second column - Executive Office Building - Executive Office Building, Original Site, also called the War Office or Southwest Executive Building

line 7 from end - Columbia [not Columbian] Foundry

P. 278 - first column - first paragraph - [replace with] Earlier, while scouting British movements near Croom, Maryland, Sec. of State James Monroe had sent a courier to the State Department suggesting, "You had better remove the records" (Sec. of State James Monroe to Pres. James Madison, Bellefields, on Woodyard (now Duley Station) Road, 9 a.m. August 22, 1814).

P. 278 - first column - Farragut Square - second to last sentence from end - [replace with] The 10-foot statue, sculpted by Vinnie Ream Hoxie, was dedicated on April 25, 1881.

P. 278 - first column - [add new site immediately after Farragut Square entry] **Gallatin, Albert Monument** (Department of the Treasury Building, north plaza, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street NW). Albert Gallatin (1761-1849) served as secretary of the treasury in 1801 and also as negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent that ended the War of 1812. The 8 foot tall bronze statue was sculpted by James Earle Fraser and erected in 1947.

P. 279 - first column - Jackson, Maj. Gen. Andrew Statue - line 12 - Clark Mills designed the statue [not stature]

after fourth sentence - [add] Mills cast two replicas of the statue, one in 1856 for New Orleans and one in 1880 for Nashville, Tennessee, near Jackson's home, the Hermitage.

P. 279 - second column, first paragraph - Key, Francis Scott, House Site - lyrics [not poem]

P. 282 - second column - second paragraph - [replace with] Annie Bailey Voorhies bought the drum table in 1897 on which was signed the Treaty of Ghent. During the San Francisco, California, earthquake of 1906, fire approached her home and officials ordered that it be dynamited to help form a fire line to stop the spreading flames. Her family wrapped the table in sheets, and rolled it to safety. One account claims the flames ironically never reached her home. American Institute of Architects acquired the Octagon House in 1902 and bought the table from Mrs. Voorhies in 1911 for \$1000 bringing the table back to its original location. (Notarized letter dated June 16, 1911 from Mrs. Voorhies in archives of AIA)

P.282 - second column - [add new site immediately after Octagon House entry] **Parrott Rope Walk** (Montrose Park, R Street between 28th and 32nd streets). In 1804, Richard Parrott purchased land in Georgetown upon which he constructed a ropewalk and later his house. In 1814, British troops reportedly burned the ropewalk and it was not rebuilt until after the War. A path in the park allegedly follows the alignment of the original ropewalk.

P. 285 - first column - Scott Winfield, Monument - [replace with] **Scott, Winfield, Monuments** (Scott Circle, intersection of Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenues, NW; and Second and Upshur Streets, NW). Although best remembered for his contributions during the Mexican War and Civil War, Gen. Winfield Scott (1786-1866) attained the rank of major general in 1815 as a result of his leadership and heroism during the War of 1812. (See Chapter 2 for details of Scott's War of 1812 accomplishments.) The monument at Scott Circle consists of a bronze sculpture by Henry Kirke Brown, dedicated in 1874, and depicts Scott upon a reduced stallion with a mare's body. Scott preferred to ride mares, but his family objected to an image of the general on a mare, so the artist modified the appearance of the horse. The sculpture was cast in bronze from Mexican War cannon captured by Scott.

A second monument, a 10-foot tall bronze statue at the U.S. Armed Forces Retirement Home at Second and Upshur Streets was sculpted by Launt Thompson and erected in 1873 on what was then the grounds of the U.S. Soldiers' Home. Scott founded the home in 1851 in part with tribute money the United States received from General Santa Anna at the conclusion of the Mexican War in 1848.

P. 285 - Sewall-Belmont House - Sewall-Belmont House, also called Alva Belmont House (144 Constitution Ave., then named B street, NE). NHL. Robert Sewall built this house circa 1800 on three city lots.

P. 287 - first column - The Society of the Cincinnati Museum at Anderson House - first sentence - [replace with] The Society of the Cincinnati, organized by officers of the American Revolution in 1783, is the oldest patriotic organization in the United States. The society is headquartered in this palatial 1905 Beaux-Arts mansion known as Anderson House.

P. 187 - second column - [add new site immediately after Theodore Roosevelt Island entry] **The Torch of Freedom** (Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, Constitution Avenue and 2nd Street at Maryland Ave. NE). This 35-foot bronze 3-sided pylon, surmounted by a blazing torch was erected in 1976 to honor American war veterans. Sculptured by Felix W. de Weldon, the reliefs depict battle scenes including one for the War of 1812 inscribed "Oh say can you see...that our flag was still there. Francis Scott Key." The relief shows Key, probably John Stuart Skinner and two crewmen watching the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

P. 291 - first column - third paragraph - Old Senate Vestibule [not Senate Vestibule]

P. 291 - second column - end of third paragraph - [add] A hospital was established on Capitol Hill on September 3, 1814, under the direction of Dr. Catlett “where all the sick and wounded of the American army, regulars and militia, in this vicinity, will be sent for medical aid and attendance” (*Annapolis Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer*, September 8, 1814).

P. 294 - Latrobe Gate - second paragraph - last line - sigh [not sight]

P. 295 - White House - second paragraph (quote) - [replace with] Will you believe it, my Sister? We have had a battle or skirmish near Bladensburg, and I am still here within sound of the cannon! Mr. Madison comes not; may God protect him! Two messengers covered with dust, come to bid me fly; but I wait for him [there are several versions of this letter - this revised version is believed to be more correct]

P. 297 - first column - third paragraph (quote) - [replace with] I have ordered the frame to be broken, and the canvas taken out it is done...the precious portrait placed in the hands of two gentlemen [Jacob Barker and Robert . G. L. De Peyster] of New York for safe keeping. And now, dear sister, I must leave this house or the retreating army will make me a prisoner in it by filling up the road I am directed to take. When I shall again write to you, or where I shall be tomorrow, I cannot tell!! [there are several versions of this letter - this revised version is believed to be more correct]

P. 304 - Islington - Islington (3055 Solomons Island Road, nearly opposite intersection of Bowie Shop and Solomons Island [Route 4] roads, 0.4 mile south of intersection of Arminger Road, north of Huntingtown, Calvert County). Islington, built ca. 1790, is reputed by some to be the home of Lt. Col. William Lawrence who commanded Fort Bowyer in Mobile Bay in 1814. Arminger House was moved 200 yards southeast from its original site in 1968 to make way for a widening of Route 4. The Maryland Assessment of 1783 suggests Islington was owned by Richard Gibson and the house was located near Ponds Woods Road. The house at 3055 Solomons Island Road is more correctly known as the John Norfolk house.

P. 305 - Deep Creek [delete here as added to p. 228]

P. 341 - first column - 1808 - Gin Riot - Oct. 4 [not Sept. 30]

second column - Oct. 21 Petersburg U.S. Volunteers leave for Ohio (VA) [not Canada, not MD]

second column 1813 - no dates known for the Poplar Hall raid

second column - [add] Jan. 13 British burn keepers house and damage New Point Comfort Lighthouse (VA)

P. 343 - first column - British barges attack American privateer *Tartar* near Cape Henry (VA) - Dec. 22 [not Dec. 20]

first column - [delete] April 4 British raid Corotoman Plantation and Carter Creek (VA)
[occurred later that month - see below]

first column - April 21-22 British raid Corotoman Plantation, Carter Creek (VA) [not April 22]

second column - June 16-17 British raid Lower Marlboro (MD) [not June 15-16]

second column - June 20 British raid of Benedict repulsed (MD) [not June 21]

second column - June 25 Skirmish at Chesconessex (VA) [not MD]

second column - July 14 British burn lighthouse at Smith Point (VA) [not MD]

second column - July 17 British raid on Lower Cedar Point repulsed (MD)

second column - July 20 British land at Trent Hall and raid inland farm (MD)

P. 344 - first column - July 21-22 British raid Nomini Creek (VA)

first column - [add] August 2 British raid Breton Bay (MD)

first column - [add] August 2 British raid storehouse south of Breton Bay (MD)

first column - [add] August 9 British raid Deep Creek ("Swamp") (MD)

first column - [add] August 14-15 British raid St. Marys River (MD) [not August 11-12]

first column - August 14 British reinforcements under Rear Adm. P. Malcolm rendezvous with

Rear Adm. George Cockburn's ships off mouth of Potomac River. Decision to attack

Washington via the Patuxent is approved. [not Aug. 16]

first column - [add] August 16 British enter the Patuxent in force (MD)

first column - [add] August 17 British raid Scotch Neck (MD)

second column - Sept. 1-5 - Battle of White House (VA)

second column - [add] Sept. 2 American's prepare fireships at Navy Yard (DC)

second column - [add] Sept. 4 British capture schooner and destroy two sloops and

schooner at head of Bush River (MD)

second column - [add] Sept. 5 American's send fireship and torpedo into British squadron
on Potomac (MD)

second column - Sept. 5-6 Skirmish at Indian Head (MD)

P. 345 - first column - Oct. 30 British raid St. Inigoes (MD) [not Oct 31]

P. 348 - first column - Maryland (32) [not 32]

first column - Battle of White House, Sept. 1-5, 1814

first column - Benedict, June 20, 1814

first column - Lower Cedar Point, July 17, [not July] 1814

first column - [add] Potomac River (fireship), Sept. 5, 1814

second column - Nomini, July 21-22 [not July 21], 1814

second column - Maryland (69) [not 66]

second column - [add] Breton Bay, August 2, 1814

second column - [add] Bush River, Sept. 4, 1814

second column - [delete] Cedar Point, July 17, 1814 [it is Lower Cedar Point]

second column - [add] Deep Creek ("Swamp") August 9, 1814

P. 349 - first column - [add] Mannings Hole Plantation, February 20, 1815

first column - St. Marys River, August 14-15, 1814

first column - [add] Scotch Neck, August 17, 1814

first column - Trent Hall, July 20, 1814 [not July 1814]

second column - Raids - Virginia (22) [not 21]

second column - Carter Creek, April 20-21, 1814 [not April 22]

second column - [delete] Corotoman Plantation, April 4, 1814 [same as Carter Creek raid]

second column - Mount Pleasant, June 30, 1813 [not June 29]

second column - [add] New Point Comfort, Jan. 13, 1813

second column - Nomini, July 21-22, 1814 [not July 20-21]

second column - Encampments - Virginia (22) [not 15]

P. 350 - first column - [add] Camp Hague

P. 350 - first column - [add] Camp Selden

P. 350 - first column - [add] Chotank Neck

P. 350 - first column - [add] Hollis Marsh

P. 350 - first column - [add] Lunch Point

P. 350 - first column - [add] Ragged Point

P. 350 - first column - [add] Stratford Mill

P. 353 - second column, Note 5 - General Order by Levin Winder, July 9, 1814, MSA S1005-56.

Note 11 - Western Reserve Historical Society (WRHS), Cleveland, Ohio, MS 1236 Microfilm

Cabinet 40, Drawer 8. Journal kept during the years 1813-1814 aboard H.M. Frigate *Menelaus* by Lt. Benjamin G. Beynon

P. 359 - Note 248 - Beynon [not Benyon]

P. 359 - Note 299 - [add] beginning of endnote - Baltimore *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, November 1, 1814.

P. 367 - second column - 3rd line from end of first full paragraph - "an 'Old Sub,'... [not Ols Sub]

P. 375 - Main Index - For convenience, the page numbers relate to the 2010 print edition of this reference guide. Actual page numbers will differ due to addition of new material.

P. 375 - first column - [add] Aetna Furnace (Md.), 24

P. 375 - Aquasco (Md.), 79 [not 78]

P. 375 - second column - [add] Aquia Church (Va.), 255

P. 375 - Armistead, bio 19 [not 18], request for flags, 115 [not 114]

P. 376 - second column - [add] Bank of Maryland, 51

P. 377 - first column - Barrett, Robert J. (Midshipman, RN) [not USN]

second column - [add] Bellevue (Washington, D.C.), 277 [not 275]

second column - Belle Vue or Belleview Plantation (Md.), 142-43

second column - Bellona Foundry [not Arsenal] Site (Va.)

P. 378 - second column - [add] Broad Creek (Md.), 143

second column - [add] Bush River (Md.), 95

second column - Brockenbough (Tappahannock) [not Tappanhannock]

second column - Brookeville (Md.), 94-95 [not 93-95]

Brookeville Academy (Md.), 94 [not 93]

second column - *Burrows* [not Burrows]

P. 379 - first column - [add] Camp Hague (Va.), 222

first column - [add] Camp Selden (Va.), 222

second column - [add] Chotank Neck (Va.), 225

P. 380 - first column - Cocke, John Hartwell (Brig. Gen.) [not Lt. Col.]

first column - Columbia [not Columbian]

second column - [delete] Concord Point Gun Battery (Md.)

P. 381 - first column - [add] Deep Creek (Va.), 228

P. 381, second column - Dumbarton House [not Dunbarton]
second column - [add] Dougherty Barroll House (Md.), 102
second column - [add] Eastern Neck Island (Md.), 106

P. 382, first column - [add] Etting, Samuel, 69
second column - [add] Fenno Road, 169

p. 382, second column, First Presbyterian Church Burying Ground/Westminster Cemetery, 73
[not 72]

P. 383 - second column - [add] Gallatin, Albert Monument (Washington, D.C.), 278
second column - Godly [not Godley], 12 [add], 157, 162 [not 161]

P. 385, first column, add Hollands Cliffs, 140
first column - [add] Hollis Marsh (Va.), 240
second column - [add] Hynson-Ringgold House (Md.), 102

P. 387, first column, *Loire*, 175 [not 174]

P. 387 - first column - London *Times*, 178, 270 [not 279]
second column - [add] Lunch Point (Va.), 243

P. 388 - first column - [add] Mannings Hole Plantation Site (Md.), 150
p. 388 - second column, *Menelaus* 356 [not 355]

P. 389 - first column - [add] Montanverde (Md.), 153

P. 390 - first column - Niles' Weekly, 70 [delete p. 56]

P. 390 - second column - Old Road Bay [not Roads]

P. 391 - first column - [add] Parrott Rope Walk (Washington, D.C.), 282
second column - [add] Pohick Episcopal Church (Va.), 221, 255

P. 392 - second column - [add] Ragged Point (Va.), 257
second column - Reed, Philip...Worton [not Wooten] Creek

second column - *Revenge* (schooner), 166 [not 167]

P. 393 - second column - Ross House (Bladensburg, Md.) [not Annapolis]

second column - [add] Ross, Major General Robert, Mortal Wounding Site (Md.), 166

second column - [add] Ross Tavern Site (Md.), 92

second column - [add] Royal Oak (Md.), 185

second column - Scott, Winfield Monuments [not Monument]

P. 395 - first column - St. Inigoes Manor [not St. Ignatius]

first column - *St. Lawrence*...192 [not 191]

first column - St. Thomas Church...26 [not 25]

second column - Sterett [add] (also Sterrett), Joseph

second column - Sterett [add] (also Sterrett), Joseph, House

P. 396 - first column - [add] Stratford Mill (Va.), 260

first column - [add] Susquehanna Site (Md.), 202

second column - [add] Torch of Freedom (Washington, D.C.), 287

P. 397 - second column - Vickers [add] (also Vickars)