

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

----- NATIONAL PARK
Fort McHenry National Monument and
Historic Shrine
Baltimore 30, Maryland

FILE NO. H2215-A

Research for HARP at the William L. Clements Library
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Prepared by:

Franklin R. Mullaly
Historian

Fort McHenry National
Monument and HS

April 17, 1958

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

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ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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BALTIMORE 30, MARYLAND

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Introduction

The purpose of research at William L. Clements Library was to gain information that would contribute to the achievement of the aims of the MISSION 66 Project for Fort McHenry. Most of the manuscript material in this library consists of public and private papers of political and military figures who lived during the general period of 1740 to 1840 in America and England. In terms of the research program at the Fort, this depository seemed very promising as a source of material for the interpretive phase of the operation. The following topics served as a basis of planning for this trip:

(1) The examination of the letters of any individual connected with Fort McHenry for possible leads concerning construction and other physical characteristics of the Fort.

(2) The gathering of more information as to the British side of the attack on Baltimore.

(3) The acquisition of more knowledge about the influence of the Battle of Baltimore on the deliberations of the British and American Commissioners at Ghent where the treaty of peace was in the process of being drawn up.

In order to be properly prepared for the trip to Clements Library, a program of preliminary research was carried out. This

consisted, primarily, of making an item by item study of the two printed guides to the holdings of the Library, as well as reading and making notes on two books about the Croker Papers, one of the major collections in the possession of the library.¹

The earlier of the two guides was compiled by Mr. Howard H. Peckham who was then (1942) Curator of Manuscripts and is now the Director of Clements Library.² The 1953 revision of the guide was edited by the present Curator, Mr. William S. Ewing and uses the same format as the original.³ The entries in the Guides are arranged by collections in alphabetical order and are numbered consecutively.

As a result of the preliminary research outlined above, it was possible to draw up a list of collections and, in some cases, specific items within collections, that might be worth exploring. The preparation of such a list at the permanent duty station of

¹ Myron F. Brightfield, John Wilson Croker (Berkeley, California, 1940).

L.J. Jennings (ed.), Memoirs, Diaries, and Correspondence of the Right Honorable John Wilson Croker (London, 1884).

² H. H. Peckham, Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the W. L. Clements Library (Ann Arbor, 1942).

³ W. S. Ewing, Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the W. L. Clements Library (Ann Arbor, 1953).

the researcher has two main advantages. In the first place, he arrives at the depository in a position to make specific requests for materials, and thereby usually gets a greater measure of respect and cooperation from the library personnel. Then, too, there is always an economic advantage in saving per diem costs by doing as much preliminary work as possible at the duty station.

I

Facilities and Regulations

A. Brief description

1. Limitation on users

Permission in writing must be obtained before visiting and examining the manuscript collections at Clements Library. The letter must submit some evidence that the researcher is engaged in a project of sufficient importance to justify handling valuable and fragile papers. Furthermore the material is cataloged in such a way that a specialized knowledge of the subject is necessary for efficient use. The Clements Library manuscript collection is one of this country's major depositories covering the colonial and early national periods in American history. National Park Service Historians from a number of areas may find it necessary to visit Clements in search of material. Since the arrangement of these materials and the method of cataloging them is somewhat unique, a brief explanation might be of value to future researchers.

2. Condition under which manuscripts can be used.

Everything used in research is arranged in adjoining rooms. The manuscripts are housed in locked glass cases which line the walls of the two rooms containing the researchers' study

tables. The card catalogues are in a small hallway that opens out of the two study rooms. The collections are divided into two basic groups: American and European. Papers that are American in origin are placed in one room and those of European origin in the adjoining room. Under the two basic groupings, individual collections are arranged in alphabetical order by their names. The arrangement of papers within collections has been defined by the Curator. "The rule is that all papers are to be arranged chronologically unless (1) they came to the library handsomely bound in different order, (2) they were kept in a different order and are supplied with an index, or (3) they fall naturally into two or three geographic or topical groups. In any of these instances the old arrangement is respected and maintained. Otherwise, the chronological rule is observed, with the exception that inclosures are placed immediately after their covering letters. Envelopes precede their letters. Receipted bills, like plain bills, are placed under the date they were rendered to the debtor, if it can be found; otherwise under the date of the receipt. Undated papers are placed at the end of the month or of the year in which they are believed to have been written, if such a time can be determined, or at the end of the collection."⁴

⁴H. H. Peckham, "Arranging and Cataloguing Manuscripts in the William L. Clements Library" The American Archivist, I (October 1938), 218.

After individual documents have been arranged by collection and date, each one is placed in a separate manila folder, the upper right corner of which bears the following identification:

Sample

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Robert Oliver | (Writer) |
| ALS to James McHenry | (Recipient) |
| Baltimore Sept. 24, 1812 | (Place of origin and date) |

Groups of fifty to seventy of these folders are assembled in letter-box files, the backs of which are leather-bound and labeled as follows:

McHenry Papers

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 4 | [series number of letterbox in this collection] |
| June 1809 October 1812 | [Inclusive dates covered in this box] |

In certain instances where the Curator thinks it advisable, the individual papers within a collection may be mounted, arranged chronologically and bound. The backbone labels for the bound manuscripts are similar in appearance and arrangement to those used for Collections filed in letter-boxes, and both letter-box files and bound volumes are intermingled in alphabetical order within the glass cases, previously mentioned. In the words of the Curator, "Every volume on the shelf has a legible label on its

backbone giving the name of the collection, the inclusive dates of the material in that particular volume, and the volume number if it is one in a series. Separately bound single items, such as a diary, a commission, or a rare letter, are appropriately labeled on the backbone also. Not only are such labels a great convenience to the Curator in locating a desired volume; but in a library where the reader works surrounded by glass-doored cases, labels are of especial aid to him. A short tour of the room or rooms shows him everything the Manuscript Division possesses and permits him to find collections relating to his subject without, perhaps, ever consulting the card catalogue."⁵

3. The Card Catalogue

Since the Manuscript Division at Clements Library contains much material of interest to Park Historians from Areas primarily concerned with the period 1740 - 1840, a brief explanation of the workings of the Card Catalogue is in order. This catalogue is set up in two sections: (1) an alphabetical file containing personal, official, and subject entries; and (2) a chronological file.

Within the alphabetical file most cards are entries referring to the names of persons. Subject entries referring to

⁵Ibid., I, 220.

important events are made only when the writer is an obscure person whose letter deals with the event in question. Under the multiple catalogue system used at this library, at least three cards are necessary for each group of letters. One is filed under the name of the recipient, and one or more under the dates covered by the correspondence. A card is also prepared for each subject entry. The following sample cards illustrate the system:

1. Writer's Name

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| McHENRY PAPERS | [Name of Collection] | | |
| | TRACY, URIAH, 1755-1807 | WRITER | |
| | McHENRY, JAMES | RECIPIENT | |
| | 1800, July 1-- | DATE | |
| | 1802, Sept 3. | | |
| | 6 ALS | NATURE | |
| | [6 Autograph Letters Signed] | | |

2. Recipient's name

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--|
| McHENRY PAPERS | | | |
| | McHENRY, JAMES, 1753-1816 | | |
| | TRACY, URIAH | WRITER | |
| | McHENRY, JAMES | RECIPIENT | |
| | 1800, July 1, -- | DATE | |
| | 1802, Sept 3. | | |
| | 6 ALS | NATURE | |

3. Date Card

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| McHENRY PAPERS | 1800 July 1 | |
| | TRACY, URIAH, 1755-1807 | WRITER |
| | McHENRY, JAMES | RECIPIENT |
| | 1800, July 1 -- | DATE |
| | 1802, Sept 3. | |
| | 6ALsS | NATURE |

Two other date cards like the one above would be made, except that the first would have "1801" at the top and the second "1802" Sept 3." Whenever there are five letters or less in a group, each letter has an individual date card, but when the number of letters is greater than five, the date card procedure given in the sample above is used.

Researchers making use of the card catalogue at Clements Library must be very familiar with names of persons and dates involved in their area research problems. It is suggested that all available primary and secondary printed material on the subject in question be mastered before making the trip.

II

Collections Searched

In order to conform to the arrangement of records at Clements Library the following basic classifications of collections searched will be used in this report:

- A. Collections of Papers of English Origin
- B. Collections of Papers of American Origin
- C. Miscellaneous Manuscripts

- A. Collection of Papers of English Origin

In order to interpret more effectively to visitors the story of the attack on Fort McHenry, National Park Service Historians need the answers to some of the following questions about the British side of the action:

(1) What were the planned strategic and tactical objectives of the British Admiralty and War Office for the Chesapeake Bay area during the War of 1812, with particular reference to Baltimore?

(2) What was the specific strength of the British expedition of 1814 in terms of numbers of men, equipment, training, battle experience, and, if possible, physical health and morale?

(3) In the light of previous easy successes by this Expedition, how can we explain the failure of the British to exploit initial gains and make use of the many elements of superiority that they apparently possessed in this attack on Baltimore?

(4) What were the actual losses of the British in the Battle of Baltimore in terms of men, equipment, and morale?

(5) What effect, if any, did the Battle of Baltimore have on negotiations for a peace treaty at Ghent, which were in a crucial stage when news of the battle reached Europe?

The answers to these and other questions, in terms of official British records, may be found in a number of widely separated places. We are hopeful that the extensive Library of Congress holdings of Public Record Office microfilms which are in the process of being evaluated, will fill in many of the gaps. The English collections at Clements Library seemed to offer some promise along these lines.

An examination of these collections revealed that the papers of three Englishmen contained material of value to this project. The papers of John Wilson Croker (1780-1857) were the most voluminous of the three, since they amounted to 90 volumes containing an estimated 25,000 letters. Preliminary research

mentioned above made it unnecessary to go through the collection letter by letter, but a detailed search was made of volumes falling with the period of the War of 1812. Croker held the position of Secretary to the Admiralty during the period 1809 to 1830 and in that capacity had occasion to correspond with many of the officers of the Royal Navy. Unfortunately, most of these letters were of his personal affairs or local English politics. Six letters had to do with the War in the Chesapeake, and it appears that none of them have been used before. One letter designated "Secret" from the Admiralty to the War Office supplied details concerning the transfer of marines from the Spanish theater to Bermuda for use in the Chesapeake. Several of these letters were between Croker and naval officers seeking promotion and mentioning details of their services in the attacks on Washington and Baltimore.

Robert S. Dundas, 2nd Viscount Melville (1771-1851) was 1st Lord of the Admiralty during the years 1812-1827. He was mainly responsible for the formulation of naval strategy during the War of 1812 and from that fact alone, his papers are important. Thirteen letters from the Melville Papers were of direct interest. A letter to Melville from Admiral Elphinstone who was in charge of naval intelligence reveals that only twelve

days before the United States declared war in June 1812, the Admiral had completed a survey of possible anchorages and bases for the British fleet in American waters. The Chesapeake Bay area was included in the survey. There are a number of other letters between Melville and Admirals commanding in the North American theater that shed new light on the strategy involved in the Chesapeake campaign. Included in the Melville Papers are a group of six letters from an R. Beasley (apparently an American agent) in London to Secretary of State Monroe covering the period November 10, 1813 to March 18, 1814. They contain information about the preliminary planning for the Chesapeake expedition of 1814. As early as January 5, 1814, Beasley was forwarding details concerning the organization of this expedition which did not get under way until late in the spring of that year. Since the letters are included in the Melville Papers it would appear that they fell into British hands at some time after March 18, 1814.

The Goulburn Papers represent the third source of pertinent materials in the English collections. These consist of three volumes of the letters and memoranda of Henry Goulburn (1784-1856) who was one of the British commissioners in the peace negotiations at Ghent. There were a number of relevant letters between Goulburn and Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for War and Colonies;

Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister; and Lord Castlereagh, the Foreign Secretary. This correspondence definitely establishes the fact that the progress of the Chesapeake Expedition strongly influenced the stand taken by the British negotiations at Ghent. In a series of letters to Goulburn written in September, 1814, Earl Bathurst indicates that he has little expectation of any major success in the Northern theater of operations in America, but that he is very hopeful concerning the expedition under Cochrane and Ross. Other letters show the reaction of various British officials to the attacks on Washington and Baltimore.

In summary, it can be said that the English collections described above contributed materially to a better understanding of the planning that went into the British Chesapeake Expedition and that the material gained from them will be of some help in explaining the British side of the Battle of Baltimore.

B. Collections of Papers of American Origin

When preliminary research for the Michigan trip was completed it appeared as though pertinent material in the American Manuscripts Section of Clements Library would be extremely limited and widely scattered throughout the collections. The two Guides to the Library's manuscript collections supplied the names of a number of individuals who might be connected in some way with

Fort McHenry or the Battle of Baltimore. A subsequent examination of these letters turned up results that were mostly negative. The Michigan Papers contained two letters written by J.J. U. Rivardi concerning some of his ideas on fortifications. This was of interest since Rivardi was one of the principal designers of Fort McHenry.

The Richard Rush Correspondence provided several letters of some value. These letters were written to Rush, who was Attorney-General of the United States, by his wife and her sister while they were refugees during the British invasion of D.C. and Maryland in August and September 1814. Some insights are given into the reaction of the civilian population to the British attack.

Since the publication of the most recent Guide to Clements Library (1953), there have been a number of new manuscript collections set up in the American section. Three of these were of considerable interest to the Project. The Christopher Hughes Papers, previously part of the Reeves Collection and the Miscellaneous Manuscript Section, was the first of these collections to be examined. Christopher Hughes was a diplomat from Baltimore who was the son-in-law of Major General Samuel Smith, the American commander in the Battle of Baltimore and brother-in-law to Major Armistead, the Commanding Officer at Fort McHenry. He also served as secretary

to the American peace commissioners at Ghent. Included in his papers is an account of the attack on Baltimore taken from a London newspaper dated October 18, 1814. A journal kept by Hughes while he was at Ghent contains his comments on the Battle of Baltimore. Also among the Hughes Papers are a number of letters from Samuel Moore who was an officer in the 27th Maryland Militia and was wounded in the Battle of Baltimore. One of these letters gives a list of the casualties of the 27th in the battle.

Another new collection at Clements Library is the War of 1812 Papers. This was drawn almost entirely from the Miscellaneous Section and includes a wide range of letters and other papers pertaining to the War of 1812. Although the bulk of this material is about the war on the northern front there are some items of value to the Project. Several letters to and from Admiral George Cockburn supply information concerning such subjects as the death of General Ross, military objectives in and around Baltimore, and the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war. In connection with the procedure followed in the exchange of prisoners of war, there is a series of letters between President Madison and General Mason, the American Commissioner for Prisoner of War exchange. This phase of the war is important insofar as it helps us to know more about the circumstances surrounding Francis Scott Key's

attempt to secure the release of Dr. Beanes.

The third new collection, the McHenry Papers, is of primary significance to this research program. Fort McHenry was named after Dr. James McHenry (1753-1816) from Baltimore, Maryland who was also Secretary of War during the administrations of Washington and John Adams. Much of the initial construction of Fort McHenry took place during the period when he headed the War Department. His papers contain a number of letters and returns concerning the progress of the construction of the Fort as well as accounts of money spent on it. In addition to his War Department correspondence, the collection includes letters written during the War of 1812. Although Dr. McHenry was retired and in poor health during this period, he retained an interest in local and national events which was heightened by the fact that his son John was in the Maryland Militia and fought in the Battle of Baltimore.

C. Miscellaneous Manuscript Section

According to the Curator of Manuscripts this broad, heterogeneous classification is composed of "separate and unrelated letters and documents by a large number of writers and pertaining to many different topics. Few of the items are by the same writer."⁶ The individual items are placed in folders which

⁶Ewing, 203.

are then arranged chronologically in boxes. The inclusive dates within each box are lettered on the outside. During preliminary research, a name by name check was made of the Guide's listing under "Miscellaneous." Twelve names of persons associated at one time or another with Fort McHenry and its history were extracted from the list. Examination showed that seven of the letters had been placed in the new American collections mentioned above (War of 1812 Papers, etc.). The remaining five letters had no bearing on Fort McHenry.

III

Suggestions Concerning Future Research at Clements Library

The Appendix to this report contains a listing of the collections examined. All material pertaining either directly or indirectly to the MISSION 66 Research Program at Fort McHenry, has been microfilmed and will be incorporated into the Project files. For the present, research at Clements Library is completed. However, from time to time, additions are made to existing collections, and new collections are established. The War of 1812 Papers and the McHenry Papers are expanding collections which will bear watching in the years to come. It is possible that Clements Library will issue supplements to their existing Guides. Until this is done, or a revised Guide is published, another trip to Ann Arbor would not seem to be necessary.

APPENDIX A

Preliminary Research

Ewing, W. S. Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the
W.L. Clements Library. Ann Arbor: University
of Michigan, 1953.

| <u>Number</u> | <u>Title</u> |
|---------------|--|
| 20 | Baldwin Family -- 3 feet Letters from: Gratiot, Charles Rodgers, John Totten, Joseph G. |
| 67 | John Wilson Croker Papers, 1803-1857 -- 17 feet [Secretary to the Admiralty, 1809-1830] |
| 87 | Peter Force Papers, 1790 - 1868 Letters from: Gratiot, Charles Stewart, William M. Wells, William V. |
| 103 | Henry Goulburn Papers, 1813-1814 -- 200 items [The Treaty of Ghent and its background] |
| 191 | Michigan Papers, 1761-1947 -- 1 foot Letters from: Gratiot, Charles Rivardi, J.J.U. |
| 194 | Miscellaneous Manuscripts, 1493-1949, 7 feet Letters from: Bathurst, 3rd Earl of Burbeck, Henry Cockburn, Sir George Delafield, Richard Gleig, George R. Johnson, Reverdy McHenry, Dr. James Mason, J.Y. (?) Ripley, James W. Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Samuel Sterett, J. (?) |

NumberTitle

- 228 Jesse Siddall Reeves Papers, (Christopher Hughes Papers)
1814-1927 -- 5 feet
Letters from: Armistead, Mary
 Bomford, George
 Harper, R.G.
 Johnson, Reverdy
 Mason, General (?)
 Smith, Samuel
- 238 Richard Rush Papers, 1780-1859, American Statesman
Correspondence, 1814 -- 6 items
Letters written to Richard Rush by Mrs. Rush and
her sister Mrs. A.M. Mason, while refugees in
Maryland as a result of the British invasion of
1814. Four letters from Mrs. Rush, two are from
Mrs. Mason.
- 250 J.B. Holroyd, 1st Earl of Sheffield, Papers
Correspondence 1801-1819 -- 1 foot
315 letters to this English statesman.
Letter from: Gleig, George
- 253 John Graves Simcoe Papers, 1774-1824 -- 421 items
British army officer; Lt. Governor of Upper Canada.
Letter from: Smith, Samuel

APPENDIX B

Collections Searched

| <u>Number</u> | <u>Title</u> |
|---------------|--|
| 20 | Baldwin Papers -- nothing for us. |
| 67 | John Wilson Croker Papers |
| 87 | Peter Force Papers --nothing for us. |
| 103 | Goulburn Papers -- a number of items. |
| 191 | Michigan Papers -- two items. |
| 194 | Miscellaneous Manuscripts - (nothing on preliminary list). |
| 228 | Reeves Papers -- two items. |
| 238 | Rush Papers -- six items |
| 250 | Sheffield Papers -- nothing for us. |
| 253 | Simcoe Papers -- nothing for us. |

Collections not in catalog

Hughes Papers -- a number of items.
McHenry Papers -- many items.
Tousard Papers -- two items.
War of 1812 Papers -- a number of items.

[Note: See Appendix C if more specific information concerning items microfilmed is desired].

APPENDIX C

Items Microfilmed

Goulburn Papers:

- Bathurst to Goulburn, 1 September, 1814. ALS, 3pp.
- Bathurst to Goulburn, 12 September, 1814. ALS, 5pp.
- Bathurst to Goulburn, 20 September, 1814. ALS, 4pp.
- Bunbury to Goulburn, 20 September, [1814]. ALS, 6pp.
- Bathurst to Goulburn, 27 September, 1814. ALS, 2pp.
- Bathurst to British Commissioners, 27 September, 1814.
LS, 6pp.
- Bathurst to Goulburn, 30 September, 1814. ALS, 2pp.
- Bathurst to Goulburn, 4 October, 1814. ALS, 5pp.
Inclosing: Great Britian Project of article on Indian
Pacification, [4 October, 1814], 3pp.; and Great Britian
to France, [20 August, 1761], 2pp.
- Goulburn to Bathurst, 4 October, 1814. Adf, 3pp.
- Bathurst to Goulburn, 21 October, 1814. ALS, 4pp.
- Liverpool to Goulburn, 21 October, 1814. ALS, 8pp.
- Bathurst to British Commissioners, 2 December, 1814.
LS, 1pp.

McHenry Papers

- Rivardi to McHenry, 10 May, 1796. ALS, 4pp.
- [McHenry]. [After 10 June, 1797]. Adf, 2pp.
- Winchester. 18 April, 1798. ALS, 4pp.
- [McHenry] to Harrison G. Otis, 24 December, 1798. Adf, 9pp.

U.S. War Department, Monies paid on account of fortifications. 10 August, 1799, 1p.

Rumford, Copy of letter and memoir to McHenry. 26 August, 1799. 10pp.

U.S. Army, 11 Documents. c.1799, 24 pages in all.

U.S. Army, Document. [January, 1800]. Army of the United States on the present Establishment. 5pp. in all.

McHenry, Signed copy to Samuel Dexter. 29 May, 1800. 21pp. and typescript of 15 pages.

Tracy to McHenry, 28 November, 1800. ALS, 3pp.

McHenry to Tracy, 27 November, 1804. ADFS, 3pp.

[McHenry] to Oliver, 24 June, 1812. ADF, 1p.

[McHenry]. Two ADFS re duties, training and organization of the United States Army. n.d., 3pp. in all.

[McHenry]. Two plans of the James McHenry country seat, Fayettevill near Baltimore? [1792?]. 2pp. in all.

Tousard Papers:

Pickering to Tousard, 27 June, 1798. ALS, 2pp.

Tousard to [Wm.] North, 21 July, 1798. ALS: With recollections by North. 3pp. in all.

Michigan Papers:

Rivardi to Messrs. Vachsmuth, Dutilh Co., 9 November, 1795. ALS, 1p.

Rivardi to Hamtramck, with reply. 17 May, 1797. 1p.

Rush Correspondence:

Catherine E. Rush to Richard Rush, 21 August, 1814.
ALS, 3pp.

Catherine E. Rush to Richard Rush, 27 [August, 1814].
ALS, 2pp.

Catherine E. Rush to Richard Rush, 3 September, [1814.]
ALS, 2pp.

Mrs. A.M. Mason to Richard Rush, 5 September, [1814].
ALS, 2pp.

Mrs. A.M. Mason to Richard Rush, 7 September, 1814.
ALS, 1p.

Catherine E. Rush to Richard Rush, 10 September, [1814].
ALS, 2pp. (And 9 pages of typescripts of the above
letters to Richard Rush).

Christopher Hughes Papers:

Title - page of U.S. Official Army Register for 1818. 1p.

Eleven pages from Christopher Hughes Memorandum Book.

Letter to Wm. McDonald, 16 February, 1821. 2pp.

Letter to Maryland Governor and Council. 23 January, 1821.
3pp. and indorsement.

Manuscript page beginning: Fourth Company Commanded by
Captain Benj. Edes. 1p.

Extract dated 27 January, 1821 indorsed: Copy [of] Papers
relating to my resignation of the Command 27 Regiment.
1p. and indorsement.

Extract from a London paper of the 18 October, 1814.
2pp. and note on third page.

Return of Persons who served in 27th Regiment, Maryland Militia, 12 September, 1814. 2pp.

Seven letters by Samuel Smith, 1828-1837. (With 8 typescripts).

George Bomford to Christopher Hughes, 23 November, 1833. LS, lp.

War of 1812 Papers:

Benjamin Tallmadge, 16 January, 1812. ALS, 4pp.

Warren to Cockburn, 1 May, 1813. ALS, 3pp.

Madison to John Mason, 23 September, 1813. LS, 4pp.

Madison to John Mason, 29 September, 1813. ALS, lp.

Maria Ross to Cockburn, 29 October, 1814. ALS, 3pp.

U.S. Army General Hospital, Baltimore. 29 October, 1814. DS, lp.

Mrs. Louisa C. Shaw to Cockburn, [March, 1815]. ALS, 2pp.

Monroe to John Mason, 7 March, 1816. ALS, lp.

Cockburn to Mrs. Louisa C. Shaw, 7 August, 1825, Copy, 4pp.

Additional McHenry Papers items:

[Robert Oliver] to McHenry, 24 September, 1812. AL, 3pp.

James Ross to McHenry, 30 September, 1813. ALS, 3pp.

Melville Papers:

John Dundas to [Melville], 28 September, 1812. ALS, 8pp.

Keith to Melville, 6 June, 1812. ALS, lp. Inclosing:
"Observations upon the Coast of America" 6 June, 1812, 3pp.

Codrington to [Melville], 22 May, 1814. ALS, 2pp.

Beasley to Monroe, 10 November, 1813, Copy 1p.

Beasley to Monroe, 1 January, 1814, Copy 1p.

Beasley to Monroe, 5 January, 1814, Copy, 1p.

Beasley to Monroe, 25 January, 1814, Copy, 2pp.

Beasley to Monroe, 11 February, 1814, Copy, 3pp.

Beasley to Monroe, 18 March, 1814, Copy, 5pp.

Cockburn to [Melville], 13 October, 1817. ALS, 11pp.;
and dealer's typed description of one page.

One letter from Melville Correspondence Bound Volume:
Cockburn to Melville, 3 October, 1816. 8pp.

Croker Papers:

Melville to Bathurst, 4 March, 1813, Copy. 4pp.

Croker Letter Books:

Volume 3, p. 406 and 408.

Volume 4, p. 7 and 32.

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