

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOHC, 057
CRBIB# 001643
346/131140

Fort McHenry NM & HS

(Park or Office)

Historian Gregorio S. A. Carrera

FILE NUMBER
OR SUBJECT: *A 2245*
Uniforms at Fort McHenry, 1814



PLEASE RETURN THIS FILE PROMPTLY TO

M N P - Research and Interpretation

(Activity)

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file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

FROM: _____
(Date)

TO: _____
(Date)

**UNIFORMS AT FORT MCHENRY
1814**

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine

By

**Gregorio S. A. Carrera
Historian**

July 1963

PREFACE

The purpose of this paper is to pull together all information on uniforms of all units, both regular and militia, involved in the defense of Fort McHenry, September 13-14, 1814. Such information is scant and fragmented, and it is hoped this work is complete.

This paper is, truly, a cooperative effort. Material was collected by the Historical and Archeological Research Projects and by other historians at Fort McHenry. Sole responsibility for compiling this information is mine.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	ii
Introduction	1
Chapter I - Who Was Here In 1814?	3
Chapter II - Captains Evans' Company, U. S. Regular Artillery and The 12th, 14th, 36th and 38th Regiments, U. S. Regular Infantry	5
Chapter III - The Maryland Militia Artillery	10
Chapter IV - The Navy	14
Chapter V - The Sea Fencibles	18
Chapter VI - Conclusions	19
Footnotes	21
Bibliography	26

INTRODUCTION

In considering the question of uniforms worn by the units in this period, it must be clearly understood that uniforms of that day did not have the same meaning they do today. In the War of 1812, Army uniform regulations were changed in July, 1813. It is probable that some regular units had old style uniforms, others had new style uniforms, and some had both. Additionally, as two of the infantry units were recruits, civilian clothing was certainly in evidence. Thus, the Regular Army units varied in dress from civilian clothes to the regulation garb of 1813. In this work we are confining ourselves to the uniforms prescribed for the Regulars in the Regulations of 1813.

In determining the uniforms of the militia at Fort McHenry, it was found that all units were from Maryland and/or Baltimore City. In 1812, Maryland passed laws specifying the dress to be worn by its militia units. These laws will be the basis of discussion.

The third group to be described will be the Regular Navy personnel on detached service at Fort McHenry, the pertinent regulations for Navy uniforms will be cited.

The Sea Fencibles, who fell into a special category, will be discussed separately.

Most helpful in the compiling of this paper were articles by Anne S. K. Brown and by Mr. H. Charles McBarron in the Military Collector and Historian, magazine. Also instrumental in preparation were documents supplied by the National Archives, Washington, D. C., the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland, and the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. Of particular help were the photographs of sketches made by Colonel Frederick P. Todd of the Thomas Ruckle painting, "The Defense of Baltimore" at the Maryland Historical Society. A full list of all documents, books, and magazines used will be shown in the bibliography.

Chapter I

Who Was Here In 1814?

On September 13 and 14, 1814, a garrison of approximately 1000 men was stationed at Fort McHenry, combining elements of the United States Regular Army, Maryland Militia, the United States Regular Navy, and a group of Sea Fencibles or Marine Militia.

These units included, on the bastions of the Star Fort, one company of the United States Artillery under Captain Frederick Evans (Regular Army) and one company of the Baltimore Fencibles (Militia) under Captain Joseph H. Nicholson. On The outer battery were stationed two companies of the Sea Fencibles, (Marine Militia) under Captains M. Simmones Bunbury and William H. Addison; one company each from the Washington Artillerists (Militia), Captain John Berry commanding; the Baltimore Independent Artillerists (Militia), Lieutenant Charles Pennington commanding; and a detachment of the Marine Artillery (Regular Navy) from Commodore Joshua Barney's flotilla, Lieutenant Samuel Rodman commanding. These seven units comprised about 400 men.¹

In the moat around the Fort were detachments of the 12th, 14th, 36th, and 38th Infantry Regiments of the United States Regular Army under Lieutenant Colonel William Steuart and Major Samuel Lane.² The men of the 12th and 14th Regiments were new recruits.³ The total in the ditch came to about 600 men.⁴ To summarize, there were 1000 men at Fort McHenry in 1814; 600 infantry and 400 artillery.

The artillery consisted of:

1. On the bastions of the Star Fort:
 - a. 1 - Regular Army Company
 - b. 1 - Militia Company
2. In the outer Batteries:
 - a. 2 - Companies of Sea Fencibles
 - b. 2 - Militia Companies
 - c. 1 - Regular Navy detachment

The infantry consisted of detachments of four regular Army Regiments, in the moat around the Star Fort.

Chapter II

Captain Evans' Company, U. S. Regular Artillery and the 12th, 14th, 36th and 38th Regiments, U. S. Regular Infantry

The Regular Army Artillery Company at Fort McHenry on September 13-14, would rightly be called members of the 'Old Corps' of the Army. They had the distinction of dating back to Alexander Hamilton's New York Artillery Company, raised in 1776. They had uniforms that resembled old style uniforms of the 18th century, retaining such features as the chapeaux bras and long-tailed coats.⁵ Orders of May 1, 1813, modified this uniform to a certain degree.

From that date, the coats of the officers were uniformly blue; no more red facings, cuffs, or collars. The standing collar rose to the lobe of the ear. On the collar, two blind button holes, 5 inches long with two buttons, were located on both sides. The cuffs were between 3½ to 4 inches wide, with four buttons placed across each and with blind holes extending from these buttons. These blind holes were worked in blue tape. The coat was single breasted with ten buttons. The button holes were 5 inches long at the top and 3 inches long at the bottom. On the side opposite the button holes, there were companion blind button holes. Both blind and real button holes were worked in blue tape. Thus, when the coat was buttoned, there were ten lines straight across the front of the coat, 10 inches long at the top and 6 inches long at the bottom with the button in the middle. The skirts of the coat were faced in blue, and reached to the bend of the knee. The buttons were between 3½ to 7 inches wide. There were two hip buttons,

one near the top of each skirt. Additionally, each skirt had a pocket flap with four buttons and blind holes on each flap. Each pocket had two buttons at the opening of the pocket. A diamond of blue cloth was located with the center 2 inches from the bottom of the skirt.⁶ The buttons on the coat were brass.⁷

The stock worn by officers could be either leather or silk. Gold epaulettes were worn according to rank. The white vest were single-breasted with no pocket flaps. Waist belts were white leather. Sashes were worn only when on tour of duty.⁸ No way of determining the color of the sash has been found. The Ruckle painting, despite discrepancies to regulations, shows a red sash in almost all cases.⁹ A portrait of Lieutenant Colonel George Armistead (then Major) of the Artillery and Commander of Fort McHenry shows a sash. The portrait is in black and white, but the sash appears to be of a different color than the coat.¹⁰ It is assumed that the sash was red.

As to trousers, white breeches were authorized. Also, options were offered between blue pantaloons in the Winter and buff (nankeen) in the Summer. Additionally, line officers, such as those at Fort McHenry, did not have to wear buttons and a buckle at the knee, as prescribed for staff.¹¹ The Ruckle painting shows the pantaloons as buff.¹²

Straight swords of the cut and thrust variety with either a black or yellow grip were the order of the day for Officers. These swords were sheathed in a yellow scabbard which was attached to the belt by means of white straps.¹³

The footwear prescribed consisted of high military boots with gilt spurs.¹⁴

Hats were chapeaux bras or cocked hats. The regulations called for fans between $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches high in the rear and measuring between 15 and $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches from point to point. A black binding, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, ran around the entire edge. The button and loop were yellow with a black leather cockade $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. A yellow eagle adorned the center of the cockade. An 8 inch white feather was attached.¹⁵

The pants, footgear, headgear, coats, and some accessories of the artillery rank and file differed from those of the officers.

It appears that up until the time the regulations came out in 1813, pantaloons were in order. But pantaloons tended to restrict leg freedom and the idea of trousers had been accepted in civilian dress. Therefore, trousers were the rule in the Regular Artillery after 1813.¹⁶

The enlisted man's footgear also differed from that of the officers. Up to 1812, it seems putties and shoes were usual.¹⁷ However, as trousers replaced breeches, shoes alone became the general pattern.¹⁸

The chapeaux bras, used by the enlisted men until 1813, were found to be impractical. As a result, experiments were tried with a felt hat similar to a top hat, but without the brim and with a visor in front. This was superseded in 1813 by a leather hat similar to those worn in the British Army. It had a crown $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a 2 inch rim at the front of the crown. Originally, the crown was sewn to the rim, but as time went on, this rim was free rising. The top diameter of the crown was 7 inches. In front was attached an octagonal plate. A braided cord ran diagonally from approximately half way down the crown on the right side to the edge on the left. Rising from the

point where the cord met the edge, a black leather cockade ran to the top and was adorned with a cotton or worsted pom pom. In front was a small visor, and in the rear a flap was located that could be turned down to protect the back of the neck in poor weather.¹⁹ The plate on the hat was changed when, in early 1814, the three Artillery Regiments were consolidated into one corps. The elongated octagonal badge for the hats depicted an eagle perched on a cannon, with a stack of cannon balls underneath the muzzle of the cannon. An oval was over the head of the eagle, probably symbolizing the sun.²⁰

The rank and file did not wear coats, but a garment with tails about half the length of the officers' coats called coatees. Only the button holes on the collar were trimmed with blue tape. In all other features it corresponded with the officers' coats.²¹

The rank and file, of course, lacked epaulettes and sashes. At times, when used as infantry, they wore cross belts of white leather with a cartridge pouch to the right and a wooden canteen to the left.²² At Fort McHenry, none were used as infantry, so most of the gunners wore a leather bricole used to shift the position of the piece.²³ Another piece of equipment that one of the cannoneers wore was a glove, used to cover the touch hole when the cannon was being swabbed for reloading.

The infantry of the Regular Army had uniforms that generally conformed with those of the artillery with certain exceptions.

The swords were sabers with silver or silver-plated mountings. The epaulettes, buttons, spurs, buckles and trimmings were silver or silver-plated. While chapeaux bras were the preferred headgear, caps could be worn on duty.²⁴

The rank and file wore crossbelts with the cartridge pouch and wooden canteens. The coatees differed from the artillery in that there were no buttons on collars, cuffs and no worked blind button holes. Footgear consisted of gaiters and shoes.

25

Chapter III

The Maryland Militia Artillery

At Fort McHenry on September 13-14, 1814, three Maryland Militia Artillery units were present: The Baltimore Fencibles, the Baltimore Independent Artillerists and the Washington Artillerists.²⁶

In the ordinary enrolled militia, the commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers were often the only ones in uniform as prescribed by law. However, in the volunteer militia, which included the artillery, all men were completely uniformed and equipped with uniforms that usually were inspired by their Revolutionary War background.²⁷

In 1812, Maryland passed a law regulating the dress of all militia units, prescribing a uniform that would save money for the citizens of the state. The officers wore long dark blue coats with facings, collars, and cuffs of red, and yellow buttons. They had blue pantaloons in winter and white pantaloons in summer. Footgear consisted of gaiters or half-boots. Headgear consisted of chapeaux bras.²⁸

A contemporary painting shows that such was the case, with a few details. The coats were dark blue with red facing, collars, and cuffs. On the red facing eight buttons were located on each side with blind button holes nearing the inner edge of the facing. No evidence is available to show on which side the coat was buttoned or whether it was buttoned at all. The painting depicts the summer season, because the coat is open. A standing collar reached to the lobe of the ear. On each side of the collar were located two buttons

with blind button holes leading toward the throat. The outer side of the cuffs had three buttons near the upper edge and blind button holes that nearly reached the wrist. It is probable, in keeping with former times, that there was at least one button on the side facing the body, but the painting and plates do not show any. The tails of the coat, which reached to the knees, were lined with red. At the bottom of each tail, the edges were turned in and fastened with two diamond shaped buttons or buckles, so that two triangular shaped areas of red showed on each tail. At the base of each tail was located a button. On each hip was located a pocket flap. Below this flap were three gold buttons.²⁹

The officer in the painting is wearing white pantaloons (summer dress), with a strap running under the sole of the footgear. The type of footgear worn is indistinct, but since the uniform generally followed the law of 1812, it is assumed that they were black gaiters or half boots.³⁰

Headgear, as usual, was the chapeau bras. The officers wore black chapeaux with a black button and loop and a black cockade. No ornamentation is shown in the center of the cockade. A white plume or feather rose from the cockade. Tassels were at the ends of the fans.³¹

White vests were in evidence, sometimes worn with a ruffled shirt. A black silk stock was worn about the neck. Silver epaulettes were prescribed.³²

A red sash was worn over a black sword belt. Attached to the belt by means of a black strap was a black scabbard with gold trim, into which was inserted a sword of the cut and thrust variety with a yellow grip and a gold tassel.³³

The uniforms of the rank and file paralleled those of the officers with variations. For some peculiar reason, the chapeaux bras were considered proper headgear for artillery units in all eastern states, including Maryland.³⁴ However, the color of the plume for the rank and file was red.³⁵

Epaulettes, sashed, and swords were not worn. The men did wear a belt across the chest to which was attached an ammunition pouch or wooden canteen. The gunners also had a bricole across the chest and often carried a linstock and a port-fire stick, two tools of the trade.³⁶ Some gunners also wore gloves with which to cover the touch hole during the swabbing of the piece.

Another minor variation from the officers' uniforms was that the men had white buttons, the officers' buttons were yellow.³⁷

There are two areas of conflict in the dress of the rank and file.

First is the color of the pantaloons. The law of 1812 stipulates blue pantaloons.³⁸ The Ruckle painting shows them in white pantaloons with the strap running under the sole of the shoe.³⁹ Since the Ruckle painting is contemporary, it is assumed the men wore white pantaloons.

The other area of conflict is the coat. The colors are in agreement - blue with red facing, cuffs and collar. But what about the length of the tails? The law of 1812 says the coat would be short.⁴⁰ However, Mrs. Anne S. K. Brown asserts that Maryland soldiers had not given up the long 'cutaway' coats that the Regulars had discarded in 1813 for the coatee. Additionally, the plates in the Military Collector and Historian and the

Ruckle painting plainly show the rank and file wearing long-tailed coats similar to those of the officers.⁴¹ Thus, the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the long-tailed coats.

It may truly be said:⁴²

The artillerymen in their blue coats, with red facing, and the chapeaux bras, closely resembled the Regular Army's Regiment of Artillerists of a year or so earlier.

Chapter IV

The Navy

The Navy, consisting of a detachment from Commodore Barney's flotilla under Lieutenant Rodman, were used mainly as artillerymen.⁴³

The dress uniform of the lieutenants of the Regular Navy was prescribed in the Regulations of 1813. The double-breasted coat was made of blue cloth with broad lapels and matching blue lining. A standing collar was in evidence. Around the collar and down the lapels to the bottom of the coat was gold lace about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width. This lace also trimmed the upper edge of the cuffs and the outer rim of the pocket flaps. Gold lace ran down the folds on the tails of the coat. There were ten gold buttons on the front of the coat, nine on the lapels and one on the collar; there were three gold buttons each on the cuffs and pocket flaps.⁴⁴ In addition, other details indicate that the coat was buttoned on the right side, and the buttonholes were trimmed with gold lace. No blind buttonholes were in evidence on the lapels. However, two buttons were shown on the collar, one on each side with a blind lace trimmed buttonhole running towards the nape of the neck.⁴⁵

Examination of the Ruckle painting shows one naval officer from the rear, bringing out additional details of the back of the coat, particularly the tails. The tails had gold lace running down the tails, as indicated by the Regulations. Also, four buttons are shown on each tail along the lace; one at the bottom, one at the waist, and two about half way down a few inches apart. The tails reach about to the bend in the knee. All other

details seem to bear out the Regulations, except that no decoration is shown on the cuff, which was obviously an oversight.⁴⁶

Gold epaulettes were worn by lieutenants on the left shoulder only. The epaulette consisted of a yellow button. The button was embossed with a fouled anchor and eagle surrounded by fifteen stars. A gold fringe decorated the outer edge.⁴⁷ The Ruckle painting confirms this description.⁴⁸

A white shirt with a black stock about the neck was worn.⁴⁹

White single-breasted vests were authorized. Although the gold buttons were similar to those on the coat they were slightly smaller. Three buttons were on each pocket, and eleven buttons were located down the front of the vest.⁵⁰

Headgear of the officers in dress uniform was the chapeau bras. The chapeau was black with a black cockade and a gold loop and button. The Navy had no feathers, plumes or pompon on the chapeau. The edge of the fan of the chapeau was trimmed with gold tape or lace.⁵¹

Footgear was generally half-boots or shoes. Some officers had straps under the soles of the shoes from the trousers, but this appears to have been optional.⁵²

White pantaloons were in evidence early in the war and the Regulations called for pantaloons.⁵³ However, evidence is at hand that the pantaloons were being used less and less. By 1814 trousers were becoming the general rule.⁵⁴ There is some controversy as to color. All evidence points to white in dress uniforms. However, Ruckle depicts them as blue.⁵⁵ But, since white was Regulation, it is assumed that, in dress wear, white was worn.

Officers wore gold-trimmed swords of the cut and thrust variety which were sheathed in black scabbards trimmed in gold.⁵⁶

An additional item was a red sash worn over a belt. However, no details of the sash or belt were uncovered.⁵⁷

Of necessity, officers wore a battle uniform during the bombardment of Fort McHenry. The Ruckle painting depicts a parade situation and is of little use in describing a battle situation. However, certain minor changes were made to convert a dress uniform to a battle uniform.

First, the coats in battle dress had no gold lace. Second, the standing collar was replaced by a cape. In addition, the officers were given an option of blue or white trousers. And finally, the chapeaux bras were doffed and replaced by small, black hats similar to the derbies of today.⁵⁸

No uniforms were prescribed for the common seaman below the rank of boatswain until 1817.⁵⁹ Prior to this time, the men dressed according to the whim of their commanders or according to what they had available, ranging from white or blue jackets, red vests and blue trousers to striped shirts and trousers or no shirts at all.⁶⁰

But the Ruckle painting, showing a seaman from the back, clears up matters considerably. He wears a blue jacket with plain blue trousers. The standing collar has no decoration, and no cuffs are visible, although that part is obscured. He also wore a plain black glazed hat. Also, since they were used as artillerymen, a white leather bricole is shown over the left shoulder.⁶¹ It is fairly easy to deduce the rest of the uniform from the usual accouterments in this case. The blue coat was also double-breasted with ten buttons

buttoned on the right. No buttons were on the collar. The cuffs had four gold buttons arranged vertically. The men also probably wore a red vest with twelve buttons and a white shirt with a black neckerchief or tie.⁶²

With this type of dress, the battle uniform was similar, the only difference being that the blue jacket was left off and the men worked in the red vests and blue trousers.⁶³

This does not eliminate the possibility of the men wearing the other common type of shirt and trousers of the period; those made of striped ticking. Additionally, no matter what the color of the trousers, they had the distinctive shape at the bottom, i.e., the bell-bottoms still used in the Navy today.⁶⁴

Chapter V

The Sea Fencibles

The last group to be considered are the Sea Fencibles. Two companies were at Fort McHenry in September, 1814, under Captains Addison and Bunbury.⁶⁵

These were volunteer marine militia units composed of sailors and boatmen, presumably started under city and state auspices in New York City in 1812.⁶⁶ The idea seemed to be a good one so Congress passed a law on July 16, 1813 that authorized not more than ten companies of Sea Fencibles to protect the ports of the United States. It was primarily a defensive, amphibious unit, having a pay structure derived from both the Army and the Navy.⁶⁷

The uniform of the unit was selected by John Armstrong prior to the passage of the law. Since these were volunteer units, not authorized for more than a year, and not likely to be called out unless the port was attacked (in holding with their defensive standing), it was not necessary to provide uniforms for them.⁶⁸

Thus, the Sea Fencible, even though they were on duty at Fort McHenry from the autumn of 1813 until February of 1815 when the law establishing them was repealed, wore civilian clothes.⁶⁹

Chapter VI

Conclusions

As was stated earlier, these uniforms must be not considered the only ones used. Regulations were changed recently in all cases except the Sea Fencibles, who wore civilian clothes, and the militia. In addition, supply in the War of 1812 was notoriously poor, as indicated by Armistead's continued requests for more supplies of all sorts, including clothing.

It is to be concluded that in addition to the uniforms described in this paper, some of the artillerymen in the Regular Army still retained portions or all of the old style uniform. Two of the infantry regiments were recruits, so they were undoubtedly in civilian clothes.

The naval uniforms are based on the Ruckle painting and the Regulations of 1813 for the officers. The seamen's uniforms are based partially on the Ruckle painting, the rest from conjecture and a knowledge of the types of naval uniforms current in the period. It is evident that the type used by the seamen will never be quite clear.

The only ones who had consistent uniforms were the militia units. Their uniforms were prescribed, and, because they were proud of their units, they made it a point to observe these Regulations. Further, the Regulations were about two years old at the time, and the men had had time to get the necessary accouterments.

Thus, a minimum of four distinct military uniforms was used: 1. The Regular Army artillery; 2. the Regular Army infantry; 3. the Maryland

Militia and 4. the Regular Navy. In addition, one must consider the civilian clothes of the recruits, some of the Regular, and the Sea Fencibles. Also, some of the Regular units still wore either all, or portions of the pre-1813 uniforms. Lastly, and still uncertain are the uniforms of the Regular Navy seaman.

¹Lieutenant Colonel George Armistead, "Letter to the Secretary of War, September 24, 1814," Niles Weekly Register, VII, No. 3, (Saturday, October 1, 1814), p. 40. (Hereafter cited as Armistead, "Letter").

²Ibid.

³Hugh C. McBarron, "American Military Dress in the War of 1812: Notes and Antiquities," The Journal of the American Military Institute, III, (Fall 1939), p. 199. (Hereafter cited as McBarron, "Notes and Antiquities").

⁴Armistead, "Letter," p. 40.

⁵F. P. Todd, Soldiers of the American Army: 1775-1954, (Chicago: Henry Regnery Co., 1954), Plate 6.

⁶United States, Congress, "Changes in the Uniform of the Army of the United States," American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States, From the First Session of the First to the Third Session of the Thirteenth Congress, Inclusive, Class V, I, (May 1, 1813), pp. 433-434. (Hereafter cited as American State Papers).

⁷Mrs. Anne S. K. Brown, "Military Dress in Maryland," Military Collector and Historian, VI, No. 4, (December 1954), p. 48.

⁸American State Papers, pp. 433-434.

⁹Thomas Ruckle, "The Defense of Fort McHenry: The Assembling of the Troops: September 12, 1814," (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1814-1815), Painting. (Hereafter cited as Ruckle, Painting).

¹⁰John Martin Hammond, Quaint and Historic Forts of North America, (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1915), facing p. 188.

- ¹¹American State Papers, pp. 433-434.
- ¹²Ruckle, painting.
- ¹³American State Papers, pp. 433-434.
- ¹⁴Ibid.
- ¹⁵Ibid.
- ¹⁶McBarron, "Notes and Antiquities," p. 194.
- ¹⁷Ibid., p. 195.
- ¹⁸H. A. Ogden, Uniforms of the Army of the United States, (Washington, D. C.: United States War Department, 1885) Plate XIII. (Hereafter cited as Ogden, Uniforms).
- ¹⁹McBarron, "Notes and Antiquities", pp. 197-199.
- ²⁰J. Duncan Campbell, "Artillery Cap Plates: Recent Discoveries," Military Collector and Historian, XIV, No. 4, (Winter 1962), p. 122.
- ²¹American State Papers, pp. 433-434.
- ²²Ogden, Uniforms.
- ²³Ruckle, Painting.
- ²⁴Ibid.
- ²⁵"Plate 145: United States Infantry, Summer Fatigue Dress; 1814-1815," Military Collector and Historian, X, No. 1, (Spring 1959).
- ²⁶Armistead, "Letter," p. 40.
- ²⁷McBarron, "Notes and Antiquities," p. 197-199.
- ²⁸Laws of Maryland, Historical and Archeological Research Project, Chronological Files No. 39, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (January 7, 1812), p. 26. (Hereafter cited as Laws of Maryland).

²⁹ Ruckle, Painting, and Mrs. Anne S. K. Brown, "Military Dress in Maryland," Military Collector and Historian, VII, No. 2, (Summer 1955), p. 43. (The Brown article cited hereafter as Mrs. Brown, "Military Dress," VII).

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ McBarron, "Notes and Antiquities", pp. 194-1197.

³⁵ Ruckle, Painting.

³⁶ Mrs. Brown, "Military Dress", VII, p. 44.

³⁷ Laws of Maryland, p. 26.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ruckle, Painting.

⁴⁰ Laws of Maryland, p. 26.

⁴¹ Ruckle, Painting; and Mrs. Brown, "Military Dress", VII, p. 43.

⁴² Laws of Maryland, P. 26.

⁴³ Armistead, "Letter", p. 40.

⁴⁴ United States, Department of the Navy, The Uniform Dress of the Officers of the Navy of the United States: 1814, November 23, 1814.

(Hereafter cited as U.D.O.N.).

⁴⁵ H. Charles McNarron, "United States Officers and Seamen in Dress Clothing: 1812-1815", Military Collector and Historian, V, No. 3, (September 1953), Plate 73, pp. 72-73. (Hereafter cited as McBarron, "Dress Clothing").

- 46 Ruckle, Painting.
- 47 U.D.O.N.
- 48 Ruckle, Painting.
- 49 McBarron, "Dress Clothing".
- 50 U.D.O.N.
- 51 McBarron, "Dress Clothing", Plate 75, pp. 72-73.
- 52 Ibid.
- 53 U.D.O.N.
- 54 McBarron, "Dress Clothing", Plate 75, pp. 72-73.
- 55 Ruckle, Painting.
- 56 McBarron, "Dress Clothing", Plate 75, pp. 72-73.
- 57 Ruckle, Painting.
- 58 H. Charles McBarron, "United States Naval Officers and Seamen in Battle Clothing: 1812-1815", Military Collector and Historian, I, No. 2, (April 1949), Plate 6, p. 2. (Hereafter cited as McBarron, "Battle Clothing").
- 59 Robert H. Rankin, Uniforms of the Sea Services: A Pictorial History, (Annapolis, Md.: United States Naval Institute, 1962), p. 54.
- 60 McBarron, "Battle Clothing", Plate 6, p. 2.
- 61 Ruckle, Painting.
- 62 McBarron, "Dress Clothing", Plate 75, pp. 72-73.
- 63 McBarron, "Battle Clothing:", Plate 6, p. 2.
- 64 R. S. Guernsey, New York City and Vicinity During the War of 1812-1815, (New York: G. L. Woodward, 1889), I, p. 160.

⁶⁵Armistead, "Letter", p. 40.

⁶⁶"Events of the War: Sea Fencibles", Niles Weekly Register, III, No. 17, (Saturday, December 26, 1812), p. 269.

⁶⁷Letter from Mr. Robert C. Gooch, Chief, General Reference and Bibliography Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. to Mr. Harold I. Lessem, May 8, 1947, Historical and Archeological Research Project, Subject File VII-C, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Md. (Hereafter cited as Gooch Letter).

⁶⁸Letter from Honorable John Armstrong, Secretary of War, War Department, Washington, D. C. to Mr. W. Anderson, June 18, 1812, Danie: Parker Papers, Box 30, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

⁶⁹Gooch Letter.

Bibliography

Armistead, Lieutenant Colonel George., "Letter to the Secretary of War",
Niles Weekly Register, VII, No. 3, Saturday, October 1, 1814, p. 40.

Brown, Mrs. Anne S. K., "Military Dress in Maryland", Military Collector
and Historian, VI, No. 4, December 1954, p. 8.

Brown, Mrs. Anne S. K., "Military Dress in Maryland", Military Collector
and Historian, VII, No. 2, Summer 1955, pp. 42-43.

Campbell, J. Duncan, "Artillery Cap Plates: Recent Discoveries", Military
Collection and Historian, XIV, No. 4, Winter 1962, p. 122.

Daniel Parker Papers, Box 30

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

"Events of the War: Sea Fencibles", Niles Weekly Register, III, No. 17,
Saturday, December 26, 1812, p. 269.

Guernsey, R. S., New York City and Vicinity During the War of 1812-1815,
2 volumes,
New York, New York: C. L. Woodward, 1889.

Hammond, John Martin, Quaint and Historic Forts of North America,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1915.

Historical and Archeological Research Project, Chronological File No. 39.
Baltimore, Maryland: Fort McHenry National Monument and Historical Shrine.

McBarron, H. Charles, "Plate 6: United States Naval Officers and Seamen in Battle Clothing: 1812-1815", Military Collector and Historian, I, No. 2, April 1949, p. 2.

McBarron, H. Charles, "Plate 75: United States Officers and Seamen in Dress Clothing: 1812-1815", Military Collector and Historian, V, No. 3, September 1953, pp. 72-73.

McBarron, Hugh C., "American Military Dress in the War of 1812: Notes and Antiquities", The Journal of the American Military Institute, III, Fall 1939, pp. 191-199.

Ogden, H. A., Uniforms of the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.: United States War Department, 1885.

"Plate 31: Corps of Artillery: 1814-1821", Military Collector and Historian, VII, No. 2, Summer 1955, p. 43.

"Plate 145: United States Infantry, Summer Fatigue Dress: 1814-1815", Military Collector and Historian, X, No. 1, Spring 1959.

Rankin, Robert H., Uniforms of the Sea Services: A Pictorial History, Annapolis, Maryland: United States Naval Institute, 1962.

Ruckle, Thomas, "The Defense of Fort McHenry: The Assembly of the Troops, September 12, 1814". (Painting)
Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1814-1815.

Todd, F. P., Soldiers of the American Army: 1775-1954, Chicago, Illinois:
Henry Regnery Company, 1954.

United States Congress, American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and
Executive, of the Congress of the United States, From the First Session
of the First to the Third Session of the Thirteenth Congress, Inclusive,
Class V, I, May 1, 1813.

United States, Department of the Navy, The Uniform Dress of the Officers of
the Navy of the United States: 1814, November 1, 1814.

Northeast Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Penna. 19106

HE215-CHAN

November 19, 1963

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Fort Mchenry
From: Acting Chief, Division of History and Archeology
Subject: Research Report on Uniforms at Fort Mchenry, 1814

We are pleased to have at hand Park Historian Carrers's research report on uniforms worn at Fort Mchenry in 1814. This is a very good distillation of knowledge on the subject, and should be particularly useful to museum exhibit preparators. Mr. Carrers is to be congratulated.

Frank Barnes

cc:
Director w/s inc.
Park Historian Carrers, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt

FBarnes/sp

General
Daily
Area
Regional Historian ✓