



War of 1812 Society

In the State of Maryland



Founded on September 13, 1814 at Baltimore, Maryland

Vol 1. No. 3

<http://www.thewarof1812.info/marylandsociety/>

Spring 2023



War of 1812 Society in the State of Maryland Board of Directors for 2023

Our Society is about the education of the community and preservation of record relating to the War of 1812. Membership is open to any qualified descendant.

President's Message 2
 The Attack On Havre de Grace..... 3
 Bear Creek Project.....4
 Photo's Jackson Day..... 13
 2023 Officers' Contact List 15
 In The News.....15

President's Message

I am sorry that I could not make the Jackson Day annual meeting. As some of you know I had COVID and Sandi had fallen and broke her shoulder. Sandi is healing fine, and I am over Covid. Sandi and I spent some time in Nevada to finish moving the furniture and other items from the sale of Sandi's house.

On to 1812 business. One important question is insurance for the color guard and our officers. I have found affordable insurance and it will be voted on at an upcoming meeting.

We contributed money to the Maryland Daughters of 1812 for a grave marker for Caroline Pickersgill Purdy. Our logo and Society name appear on the plaque along with the Daughters'. The unveiling of the marker on March 24 at Loudon Park was a great event and very well-attended. The 1812 color guard presented colors and did a musket salute.

Old Defenders Day will be 13 May starting at 2:00 located at 3818 Belmont Dr, Jarrettsville, MD 21084. We will have Fred Gaede as a speaker, he will be bringing a large display of 1812 weapons and artifacts and talk about their use in the Battle of Baltimore. \$35.00 will entitle you to eat and drink as much as you like.

Respectfully
William Smithson

Passing of Our Past President

It is with great sadness to report the passing of George Davis Calvert, Jr., Past President of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Maryland who passed away on June 5, 2023.

Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail



On May 3, 1813 - Cannon and rocket fire shook residents of Havre de Grace from their sleep as British forces attacked at dawn. People ran from their homes. The local militia fled, too, overwhelmed by 19 barges carrying 400 enemy troops. The attackers burned and plundered the town, torching 40 of the 62 homes.

The British then raided Bell's Ferry and crossed into Cecil County to destroy Principio Iron Works before re-boarding their ships that same day. The Principio Foundry produced cannon for Maryland privateers and the U.S. Navy. As "one of the most valuable Works of its Kind in America," it was an important British objective in the Upper Bay.

Illustrations [1] John O'Neill single-handedly manned a gun battery in Havre de Grace to fight the British attackers. He was later caught and imprisoned on a British ship for several days.

[2] British soldiers destroy Principio Furnace; © Gerry Embleton)

[#Warof1812](#) [#StarSpangledTrail](#)

The Bear Creek Heritage Trail Project: Background and Current Research

By Glenn T. Johnston



Project Background

In August 2012, an article in the Baltimore Sun, authored by Alison Knezevich, described how local historians and citizens had proposed a trail that would interpret Bear Creek's importance during the Battle of North Point. At the time, historian Robert Reyes observed that portions of Bear Creek, including the largely undeveloped Charlesmont and Bear Creek parks, looked exactly as they had 200 years earlier. He and other historians, including Ralph Eshelman and Christopher George, each of whom had published books about Baltimore's role in that war, believed the trail could link Battle Acre and North Point State Battlefield in a way that would highlight Bear Creek's role in the battle. Since creeks and streams had largely determined where and how the battle was fought, historians Eshelman and George supported the idea of a creekside trail. In addition, Eshelman observed that the trail allowed people to view the battlefield from the waterside. At the time, Reyes observed that the proposed trail would pass several schools, offering an educational opportunity for students as well. ¹



Much has been accomplished in the eleven years since that article first appeared in the Baltimore Sun. NeighborSpace of Baltimore County, a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization dedicated to enhancing the livability of communities by protecting and improving land for small parks, gardens, trails, and natural areas, has been supporting the community's trail development effort. NeighborSpace has engaged various public and private organizations in the project's planning. They include the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Baltimore County Government, Baltimore County Public Schools, the Baltimore County Board of Education, Dundalk Renaissance Corporation, the Bear Creek Recreation Office, the National Park Service, as well as Clean Bread and Cheese Creek, NeighborSpace board members, and individual community members.²

For its part, Neighborspace has achieved many of the objectives required to bring the trail to fruition. By receiving an easement across the Charlesmont Apartments in 2016, NeighborSpace opened a route upon which it could build the trail. The route runs between Battle Acre Park and several public school properties bordering upper Bear Creek. In 2018, funding was awarded to construct a pedestrian bridge between General John Stricker Middle School and Bear Creek Park, allowing pedestrians and cyclists to cross over an upstream wetland. NeighborApace hired the Neighborhood Design Center to work with stakeholders and the community of Dundalk to develop a concept plan for the trail. The title for the trail, suggested by Kate Marks Hardy, National Park Service, is the Bear Creek Heritage Trail.³

According to NeighborSpace, the proposed trail allows visitors to encounter the landscape surrounding the Battle of North Point through an interpretive trail, boardwalks for viewing Bear Creek, and water access places. A variety of sign types - markers, interpretive signs, and kiosks - will tell the story of the battle and Bear Creek's role in that battle. The trail's location along Bear Creek's shoreline as well as its water viewing platforms offer neighboring schools opportunities for environmental education. From the trail, students can study the wetlands and better understand the ecological functioning of this Chesapeake Bay tributary. A new boardwalk connecting Charlesmont Park with Battle Monument School grounds will complete a key physical linkage and highlight the American and British troop locations during the battle.⁴

In August 2021, NeighborSpace received a Battlefield Protection Grant from the National Park Service (NPS) to benefit the trail project. The grant supports original historical research regarding the role of Bear Creek during the Battle of North Point and Baltimore's defense in 1814. The research results will help interpret the 1.25-mile Bear Creek Heritage Trail and guide the trail's design. Individuals engaged as contributing historians include Edward C. Papenfuse, Ross M. Kimmel, Ralph E. Eshelman, Christopher T. George, Scott S. Sheads, Robert Reyes, and Patricia Paul. The principal investigator for the project is Glenn T. Johnston of Stevenson University. The team began its research under the grant in November 2021 and will continue through November 2023.

The Bear Creek Trail Steering Committee is co-chaired by local residents Rob Zacherl and Patricia Paul. Zacherl noted that "exploring the history of Bear Creek's role in both the Battle of North Point, as well as everything before and after the battle, is critical to doing this project right." Patricia Paul, one of the visionaries behind the project, said that she believes "that revealing the deeper heritage of the Bear Creek area will be crucial to moving the project forward."⁵

Current Research

Since November 2021, the research team has focused its efforts on two areas of research: (1) Documenting and defining the role of Bear Creek in military operations during the War of 1812; and (2) Researching, documenting, and analyzing the civilian community on Patapsco Neck from 1798-1850. Work on the civilian community included determining land use, land ownership, the characteristics of residences and outbuildings on those lands, occupations, participation by residents in Baltimore's defense, and lifestyle characteristics such as transportation, food, religion, recreational pastimes, and healthcare. Particular attention is being paid to researching the Black community of the Lower Patapsco Hundred, both free and enslaved.

This article will share a few of our most interesting findings regarding the influence of Bear Creek on military operations during the War of 1812.

MG Samuel Smith, a Revolutionary War veteran, and Baltimore resident was the US commander responsible for protecting Baltimore. Smith was familiar both with British tactics and Baltimore's approaches by water and land. As early as 1813, Smith was sure that a British attack would land soldiers at North Point and approach Baltimore from the east after advancing up Patapsco Neck. He was also confident

that those same Royal Navy ships—at least those able to navigate up the Patapsco’s shallow waters-- would advance to a position from which they could attack Baltimore from the south.

Experience had shown that the Royal Navy and its landing forces always tried to be in a position of mutual support. As the landing force advanced, the fleet would parallel it on the water to the extent circumstances allowed. It was a tactic of mutual support that the British had employed along the Chesapeake in the months prior. Consequently, should the British attempt such an attack, Bear Creek held a very special position. ⁶

The peninsula that formed Patapsco Neck varied from a half mile (near Edgemere) to four miles in width. However, near Godly Woods, it was but three-quarters of a mile wide. That waist-like feature was caused by Bear Creek. From its mouth to its head, it cut across three-quarters of Patapsco Neck, a water distance of approximately four miles. By virtue of the fact that Bear Creek’s head sat astride a possible line of British advance along Patapsco Neck and provided a natural choke point, it could serve to strengthen an American defense and limit an attacking British force’s ability to maneuver. However, its geography was a two-edged sword. While it hindered the British ground commander, it presented a possible opportunity to the British naval commander if boats from the British fleet could navigate along its path. In that instance, it could deliver a small force that could outflank any American defense at that point of the Neck. From the perspective of the Royal Navy, Bear Creek was also a possible threat. It had to be reconnoitered to ensure it harbored no possible threat to the British ships that would be presenting their sterns to Bear Creek as they advanced further up the Patapsco toward Baltimore. Since Bear Creek offered the British naval commander a line of communication between his ships and the British forces ashore, the American commander at Bear Creek’s head needed to consider the possible threat the Creek posed to his flank and rear and deploy his forces accordingly.

On March 17, 1813, General Samuel Smith and Brigadier General John Stricker, both veteran officers of the Revolution, met with Governor Winder. He ordered Smith “to make the necessary arrangements for the defense of the port of Baltimore.” To prepare Baltimore’s land defense they needed to reconnoiter the only viable land approach to Baltimore along Patapsco Neck. Major William B. Barney, the son of Commodore Joshua Barney and an officer of the 5th Cavalry district, accepted the mission. His family had lived near the head of Bear Creek on the tract named Barney’s Inheritance. Using two troops of dragoons, Barney formed a Corps of Observation. On March 21, 1813, they set out to conduct a military survey of the terrain of Patapsco Neck.⁷

Major Barney’s reconnaissance report provides details of Patapsco Neck as seen through military eyes. He notes locations that provide good observation points, places where an ambush can be set up, areas of woods in which troops can be concealed, and houses that lend themselves to vidette positions. He identifies the narrow waist along Patapsco Neck between the head of Bear Creek and Back River and judges it just short of a mile. Barney also notes the narrowest point of the Neck by saying “a few hundred yards from Gorsuch’s Gate is the head of an Inlet of Back river, from which the road is not further distant than fifty yards, and thence across as open country to Humphrey’s creek it scarcely exceeds ¼ of a mile.” He comments on Bear Creek by saying: “In Bear creek the water is deep as every part of the Patapsco, and good landing in many parts particularly in its small creeks.” ⁸

Based on his knowledge of the navigability of the Patapsco River, Major Barney's reconnaissance report, and his experiences with the British in the Revolutionary War, MG Smith began preparing Baltimore's defenses. He developed plans to block Baltimore's harbor entrance near Whetstone Point. Included in his plans were vessels sunk in the main channel to block British craft, a boom chain, armed galleys, and supporting batteries. His blocking obstacles were covered by fire from shore batteries. He ordered plans be developed to dig trenches around the eastern part of the city and to fortify Hampstead Hill, now Patterson Park. His plans included positioning an overwhelming force of militia on Hampstead Hill, along with cannon batteries manned by experienced sailors. As his plan of battle developed throughout 1813, Smith's ideas to place layered defenses along the Patapsco's approaches and to fortify Hampstead Hill against a British attack were designed to negate the two major threats the British posed to Baltimore: one seaborne and the other by land.

We know that Smith was planning what today would be called an active defense of Baltimore. Smith knew that before it could arrive at Hampstead Hill, the British army would need to land at North Point, the area's closest deep water port. After disembarking, the British would need to progress up the length of Patapsco Neck peninsula in its approach to Baltimore. Consequently, Smith planned to populate Patapsco Neck with observation posts at local homesteads, impediments to passage along the predicted route of the British approach-- North Point Road-- and several actions to slow down and attrit the enemy force. It can also be surmised that he was very aware of the potential threat posed by Bear Creek because he ordered militia to Bear Creek to train a year prior to the battle.

In mid-April 1813, several British warships and barges entered the lower Patapsco River and proceeded to reconnoiter the river. Their presence served to act as a blockade as well.⁹ Painstakingly transcribing hundreds of receipts, statements, and orders from the defense of Baltimore held by the Baltimore City Archives, the research team has been able to learn about troop movements, the logistical support of those troops, the fortification of the battle area, and other military activities as a result of that British naval activity. A receipt for the use of a cart in May 1813 provides evidence that the 39th Regiment of Maryland Militia deployed to Patapsco Neck to during that timeframe. Similarly, receipts for musicians who provided "field music" for the 39th's march to and from North Point in early May provide further testimony to that regiment's activities. The fifers and drummers of the 51st Regiment billed the government \$24 in April 1813 during their deployment, and Captain Peter Gatt of the 6th Regiment applied for subsistence pay for service at North Point during the week of April 15 1813. The receipts tell the story of the local regiments rotating tours of duty along Patapsco Neck.¹⁰

According to an article in the December 1969 issue of *Military Affairs* by Frank A. Cassell, the speed and maneuverability of the British barges in their 1813 incursion took Sam Smith by surprise. Having deployed a militia unit to North Point for observation purposes, he became worried that British barges might sally up Bear Creek and cut off and capture his militiamen before they could return safely to Baltimore. He ordered several hundred soldiers to the head of Bear Creek in order to hold that key terrain. Similarly, he ordered troops to Camp Eagleston to guard Bear Creek's mouth.¹¹

Camp Eagleston was located on the north shore of the entrance to Sollers' Point on Bear Creek. The camp on Bear Creek was one of several militia outposts along Colegate Creek, Swann Point, and North Point, meant to detect British naval movements. With the Baltimore militia brought into federal service, various infantry regiments were encamped there, among them Lt. Colonel Benjamin Fowler's 39th Maryland Regiment (519 men).¹²

In early September 1814, a sizeable British fleet entered the mouth of the Patapsco River with Baltimore as its target. That fleet carried a small army intent upon punishing Baltimore for its participation in the war. After debarking at North Point early on the morning of September 12, 1814, the British force advanced up Patapsco Neck en route to its planned assault on Baltimore. The British planned to attack Baltimore's eastern or landward side.

As the British land force proceeded up North Point Road, elements of the British fleet, having debarked their human cargo at North Point, advanced up the Patapsco River toward Baltimore 11 ½ miles to the northwest. Approximately 4 ½ miles into that journey, the British ships passed the mouth of Bear Creek to their starboard (right) side.

At the head of Bear Creek, at Godly Wood, Smith planned to engage the British in what today would be called a covering force operation. Smith's intent was not to fight a battle to defeat the British force. Instead, he would advance an independent fighting force approximately five miles forward of the American main battle line at Hampstead Hill to Godley Wood. This blocking force, at one of the narrowest parts of Patapsco Neck, would force the British to deploy into a line of battle, thereby exposing the British order of battle to the Americans. To the extent Smith's covering force could whittle down the enemy's force before they reached Hampstead Hill, That would make the defense of the city's eastern land approaches that much easier.

The American covering force placed its main defensive line astride the North Point Road with its right firmly anchored on the head of Bear Creek and its left on the marshy wooded ground near Back River. The covering force commander, BG John Stricker, posted his 3rd Maryland Militia Brigade of Maryland's 3rd Militia Division in three lines between the Back River and Patapsco River. Stricker had 3,185 men in five infantry regiments (5th, 6th, 27th, 39th, and 51st), one cavalry regiment, one artillery regiment, and a battalion of riflemen. Having learned his lesson the earlier year, Smith ensured his covering force commander deployed a blocking force at Bear Creek's mouth where it met the Patapsco River.

The US force sent to Bear Creek's mouth to observe and defend Bear Creek's entrance was commanded by Major Beale Randall. He was sent with a light corps from General Stansbury's brigade and the Pennsylvania Volunteers to the mouth of Bear Creek. There, he was to cooperate with Stricker, and report any British landing attempts along the creek. Randall's troops took up an overwatch position in the buildings at the homestead of Julia Elize Sollers on Sollers Point, a small peninsula surrounded by the waters of the Patapsco River and Bear Creek.¹³

The British land force, continuing its advance up Patapsco Neck, engaged a small force of Maryland militia riflemen shortly after departing Gorsuch Farm. At about 1:30 PM on September 12, the British ground commander, MG Robert Ross, was shot and killed in this engagement. His subordinate, Colonel Arthur Brooke, took over command. At about the same time, a division of British small boats, possibly as many as 50, entered the mouth of Bear Creek carrying a landing force of as many as 1,500 men. According to eyewitness testimony, the British fired Congreve rockets and roundshot at Randall's men. Seeing another division of British small boats heading toward Colegate Creek, Randall and his command, fearful of envelopment, returned to Hampstead Hill, protecting the right flank near the shoreline as it withdrew.¹⁴

Tobias Stansbury, Jr. and William Stansbury submitted a compensation form after the war to Congress. They describe the British small boat attack on the homestead owned by Sollers in their submission. "[S]ome time in the night of September 11, 1814, a company of cavalry commanded by Captain Benjamin Wilson, and a battalion of riflemen commanded by Major Beale Randal, arrived at the farm then in the occupancy of the claimants and took possession of the dwelling-house, and such of the out-houses as were not filled with grain and hay, and occupied the same till about one o'clock in the afternoon of the succeeding day, when a squadron of the enemy ascended the river, and, on coming up against the house, commenced a discharge of rockets and shot; some of the rockets, it is alleged, fell very near the house; upon which the troops retreated..."¹⁵

The British small boat division that entered Bear Creek was commanded by Royal Navy Lieutenant George C. Urmston of the *Albion*, a 74-gun ship of the line. He was tasked with opening new lines of communication between the British land force as it advanced up Patapsco Neck and elements of the British fleet on the Patapsco River. An important operational and logistical consideration, such a line of communication allowed British barges and small boats to maintain contact with British ground forces. This provided a means to transfer supplies, ammunition, wounded personnel, and communiques between the two.

An experienced leader of British small boat operations from April through August 1814, Urmston was often mentioned in dispatches.¹⁶ He would have had at his disposal a variety of small boats: barges, yawls, pinnaces, launches, and cutters. These watercraft could carry 36, 24, 28, 50, and 20 men, respectively in addition to their crew. During several attacks on American coastal communities in the Chesapeake in 1814, British warships provided fire support to British small boats engaged in amphibious operations.¹⁷

After Urmston's attack on Randall's American militiamen at Bear Creek's mouth, at approximately 3:00 PM on September 12, at the head of Bear Creek, British and US forces engaged in the vicinity of Godly Wood. The battle became known as the "Battle of North Point." After several hours of intense fighting, Stricker withdrew toward Baltimore crossing Bread and Cheese Creek immediately to his rear. Although US forces set up another defensive position on the Baltimore side of Bread and Cheese Creek, the British did not follow. Thus, between noon and dusk, the British had flushed American forces from the shores of Bear Creek back toward the city. Bear Creek was entirely in British hands by sundown on September 12. With a secondline of communication—Bear Creek-- safely in their hands, the British collected their dead and evacuated their wounded from the Methodist meeting house and a nearby school building. Those buildings had provided headquarters for the American commander before the Battle of North Point and the British

commander after the battle. In addition, the meeting house served as a field hospital. In the wake of the battle, there remained at the head of Bear Creek American and British wounded and American soldiers who had been captured. Various sources report the British wounded and American prisoners were evacuated to the fleet by way of British small boats and barges that used Bear Creek as a transportation route in the days following the battle. ¹⁸

On September 13 the fighting moved toward Baltimore proper. British land forces under Col. Brooke advanced to the outskirts of the city and scouted the US defenses at Hampstead Hill. Believing he could turn Smith's flank at Hampstead Hill if given enough support by the British Navy, Brooke readied his troops for an attack on the US flank while awaiting the success of the Royal Navy against Baltimore's maritime defenses centered on Fort McHenry.

That evening, a force of British soldiers set-off from the vicinity of Colegate Creek and advanced along Patapsco Neck toward Sollers farmstead on Bear Creek. Armed with lanterns in bags, the British had returned to burn that homestead and other buildings in the area. That British depredation was described after the war in a compensation claim filed with Congress on behalf of Juliet Eliza Sollers by her husband, Augustine Taney. ¹⁹

With Fort McHenry still undefeated and unable to achieve its military objectives, on September 14, 1814, the British Navy withdrew down the Patapsco River, re-embarked its land force, and set about retiring from the area. MG Smith and Baltimore's citizens had successfully defended their city from British attack.

By way of evidence, there is little this article presents that is new. All of the incidents and activities regarding the role of Bear Creek in the Battle of North Point have been known for years. It is in the interpretation of that evidence, however, that this article diverges from prior accounts. It differs due to the author's assertion that all military activities along Bear Creek—British and American—as well as Bear Creek itself, were tied directly to the Battle of North Point, are inseparable from that battle, and, consequently, should be considered part of that battlefield. Whether it be the head of Bear Creek that anchored the American right, the necessity to control navigation on Bear Creek that led to the military actions at its mouth, or the use of Bear Creek to transport the wounded, POWs, and crucial supplies between the battlefield and elements of the British fleet, Bear Creek affected the planning and operations of American and British commanders alike. In the same way that the story of the defense of Fort McHenry cannot be fully told without reference to the role of the Patapsco River, the story of the Battle of North Point cannot be fully told without reference to Bear Creek's significant role.

Endnotes

1. Knezevich, Alison. "Community Hopes to Develop War of 1812 Trail In Dundalk." *Baltimore Sun* (Baltimore), August 5, 2012.
2. NeighborSpace of Baltimore County. "Bear Creek Heritage Trail Design Booklet." Brochure (Baltimore), December 23, 2019. P. 8
3. *ibid.* p. 4
4. *ibid.* p. 17

5. Hopkins, Barbara. "\$110,000 Grant Will Fund Historical Research Guide Design of Dundalk Trail." NeighborSpace of Baltimore County. September 20, 2021. <https://www.neighborspacebaltimorecounty.org/projects/bear-creek-heritage-trail/>.
6. Dudley, William S., Michael J. Crawford, and Christine F. Hughes. Essay. In *The Naval War of 1812: A Documentary History 3*, Vol. 3. Washington: Naval Historical Center, Dept. of Navy, 1985.
7. Sheads, Scott. (Transcriptionist) Report of Major William Bedford Joshua Barney, 5th Cavalry along the North Point Road, Patapsco Neck, Baltimore County, March 25, 1813. Samuel Smith Papers, Library of Congress.
8. *ibid.*
9. Cassell, Frank. "Baltimore in 1813: A Study of Urban Defense in the War of 1812." *Military Affairs* 33, no. 3 (1969): 351-360. Accessed March 10, 2023.
10. Baltimore City Archives. BRG-22. War of 1812 Records.
11. Cassell, Frank. "Baltimore in 1813: A Study of Urban Defense in the War of 1812." *Military Affairs* 33, no. 3 (1969): 351-360. Accessed March 10, 2023.
12. Sheads, Scott, S. "Camp Eagleston on Bear Creek." *Maryland in the War of 1812*. March 27, 2011. Accessed March 10, 2023. <https://maryland1812.com/2011/03/27/camp-eagleston-on-bear-creek/>
13. "Events of the War." *Niles Weekly Register* (Baltimore), September 24, 1814.
14. Sheads, Scott, S. "Citizen Soldier of Maryland: Major Beale Randall (1782-1853), 1st Batt., Baltimore Riflemen & Bear-Colegate Creeks Incursions, Sept 1814. Unpublished paper. p. 9
15. US Congress, House, Committee of Claims. 22nd Cong., 2nd sess., 1832, H Rep. 9.
16. 2002. *The Naval War of 1812: A Documentary History*. Vol 3. Washington, DC: Naval Historical Center. p. 281.
17. Dudley, William S., Michael J. Crawford, and Christine F. Hughes. Essay. In *The Naval War of 1812: A Documentary History 3*, Vol. 3. Washington: Naval Historical Center, Dept. of Navy, 1985.
18. Joseph Townsend Diary. 1814. Cowan's Auctions. <https://www.cowanauctions.com/lot/fantastic-diary-excerpt-from-a-witness-to-the-battle-of-baltimore-ca-1814-1964048>
19. US Congress, House, Committee of Claims. 22nd Cong., 1st sess., 1832, H Rep. 490.

Photo's Jackson Day



2023 Officers' Contact List

Below is the contact information for our Officers.

President - William P. Smithson	410-692-0530 wps.maryland@gmail.com
1 st Vice President - Louis F. Giles III	410-371-2345 ngiles@aol.com
2 nd Vice President - David W. Hoover*	410-893-0856 toky@aol.com
3 rd Vice President - William R. Emmerich, Sr.	443-883-0479 bemmerich3711@gmail.com
Corresponding Secretary - Christopher T. Smithson	443-903-0135 ctsmithson@gmail.com
Asst. Corr. Secretary - Barrett L. McKown	410-798-4531 barrymck35@gmail.com
Recording Secretary – Daniel J Eamshaw	410-679-2221 earnshawlawyer@gmail.com
Treasurer - Gary R. Neal*	443-824-8103 grneal@earthlink.net
Registrar - J. Spencer Leitzel	202-431-6966 jsleitzel21@gmail.com
Genealogist - Henry C. Peden Jr.*	443-567-5737 pedenroots@gmail.com
Historian - William D. Johnson II	240-267-0134 wdj101@hotmail.com
Asst. Historian - Robert T. Cummins Jr.	410-942-1003 rtcumminsjr@comcast.net
Judge Advocate - Daniel J Eamshaw	410-679-2221 earnshawlawyer@gmail.com
Asst. Judge Advocate - Gerard "Rod" Wittstadt, Jr. Esq.	443-804-5320 GWittstadt@ltxcompanies.com
Surgeon - Lee Crandall Park, MD *	443-629-4687 lpark3@jhmi.edu
Chaplain - Kraig A. Dean	410-440-2449 kraigdean@yahoo.com
Quartermaster - R. Addison von Lunz	410-549-2560 avonlunz@latitudeinc.net
Color Guard Commander - David H. Embrey	301-776-0235 dembrey@comcast.net
Marshal - Sean K. Guildener	410-440-3003 Sean.guildener@ymail.com
Webmaster - Robert T. Cummins Jr.	410-942-1003 rtcumminsjr@comcast.net
Vice President General MD - G. Davis Calvert Jr.	410-377-9698 ladybaltimore@comcast.net
Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Frank, MD	443-981-9474 twfmd@hotmail.com

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Class of 2021-2024	Class of 2022-2025	Class of 2023-2026
W. H. Guildener	M. Lawrence Price	Brian D. Alexander
Walter J. Weiss, Sr	Gerald P. Starr	John C. Gilley
Rev S. K. Powell	Eugene R. Moyer	Francis H. Taylor

ACTIVE PAST PRESIDENTS

W. King Barnes, Jr.	1988
Lawrence B. Chambers.....	1996
BG M. Hall Worthington, Jr.	1998
George E Linthicum, III.....	2000
James F. Waesche	2002
Lee Crandall Park, MD	2004
Clark Daniel Bowers.....	2006
Nelson M. Bolton.....	2008
Christos Christou Jr.....	2012
Cato D. G. Carpenter	2016
James D. Schaub.....	2018

George Davis Calvert, Jr.....2020



Upcoming Events

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 2023 AT 10 AM - 3 PM
Defenders' Day - Fort Howard
Fort Howard Park

In The News



Just installed **Christopher T. Smithson** as the 100th President of the Maryland Society. President Smithson is pictured here with his father William P Smithson (93rd Maryland Society President 2016-2017).



Maryland SAR and War of 1812 Society
Color Guard and Field
Music Training/Drill Day Baldwin
Common, Savage, MD — with **Gerald**
Harris.





