

---

National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2006

Revised: 5/2025



Fort McHenry

Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

---

---

---

## **Table of Contents**

Introduction

General Information

Concurrence Information

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Uses

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information



## Introduction

### The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

### Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

### The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

### Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

### Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

---

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

## General Information

### Property Level and CLI Numbers

**Inventory Unit Name:** Fort McHenry

**Resource Classification:** Cultural Landscape

**CLI Identification Number:** 300001

**Parent Landscape:** 300001

**Inventory Status:** Complete

### Park Information

**Park Name:** Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

**Alpha Code:** FOMC

**Park Organization Code:** 4340

**Park District:** FOMC

**Region:** Northeast

**Restricted:** No

### **Landscape Description:**

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine is comprised of approximately 43 acres of land historically known as Whetstone Point located at the eastern extremity of the larger Locust Point peninsula in South Baltimore. The park, bearing the name of the historic Star Fort, marks the confluence of the Ferry Branch of the Patapsco River along the southern riverbank, with the Northwest Branch lying to the north. The landscape of well maintained lawn, specimen trees, historic buildings, and statuary stands in sharp contrast with the character of the heavy industrial development that immediately surrounds the park. The vast majority of park visitors arrive via automobile, approaching from the west by way of Baltimore's Fort Avenue. A water shuttle services to Fort McHenry is available to the public, departing from Baltimore's Inner Harbor, which is three miles distant. The northern boundary of the park is constrained by neighboring parcels, no longer extending to the northern riverbank as it once did. This boundary, marked by a black iron picket fence, is shared with parcels managed by other governmental entities, including the U.S. Naval Reserve, and the Army Corps of Engineers.

The view of the landscape as one travels eastward on Fort Avenue before entering the visitor parking lot is dominated by an expansive lawn, scattered trees, the brick walls and an impressive Flagstaff of the Star Fort itself. The presence of the Key Memorial to the south, composed of a colossal figure of Orpheus, a figure in Greek mythology, is partially hidden from view upon entering by a brick exterior Powder Magazine and landscape plantings. The statue and its carved marble base are more prominently in view as one exits the park.

The three most important landscape characteristics within Fort McHenry are spatial organization, circulation, and buildings and structures. These characteristics shaped the design of the post and they continue to be essential components in understanding the landscape today. The combination of these three characteristics illustrates the sequence, events, and changes that shaped the evolution of the study area from the 1814 bombardment, through the Civil War, to the present day.

A major portion of the historic entrance road's alignment still exists, although a secondary circulation route leading from the Star Fort to the post wharf has been lost. It is the main entrance road, extending into the park from Fort Avenue, in combination with the former 1814 reservation boundary line that continue to order the spatial arrangement of the major features in the landscape. The arrangement of buildings and structures are largely defined by the boundary changes, with the majority of the historic structures found east of 1814 reservation boundary, while modern park facilities are located in the 1837 expansion area. The area within the 1814 reservation boundary contains the Star Fort sitting on open ground in the southeast portion of the peninsula. The northeast portion of the peninsula, also inside the 1814 boundary line, is characterized by a grove of trees through which the Seawall Trail loop passes. Outside of the 1814 reservation boundary, the landscape is subdivided by the main entrance road, with the National Park Service facilities predominantly found on the north side; including the Visitor Center, administration building, maintenance building, parking lot, and a turf-covered overflow parking area. South of the entrance road, the landscape is less developed and more open in character and contains two major features, the Civil War Powder Magazine and the Key Memorial. Park maintenance operations and facilities are also located at the extreme south-west corner of the property. While the vegetation has changed considerably over the last two centuries, the park horticulturist has undertaken an active program to protect historic trees and reduce non-historic invasive plant material.

The period of significance for Fort McHenry extends from 1794, the year of construction, to 1945, when the site was used as an encampment during World War II, with significant dates of 1814, 1914, and 1922. Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine consists of a single cultural landscape and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain the landscape's current good condition and there is no evidence of major negative disturbance or deterioration by natural or human forces. Cultural and natural features and characteristics are well preserved.

### **Landscape Hierarchy Description:**

Fort McHenry NM&HS is comprised of one individual landscape.

**Landscape Type:**

Historic Designed Landscape

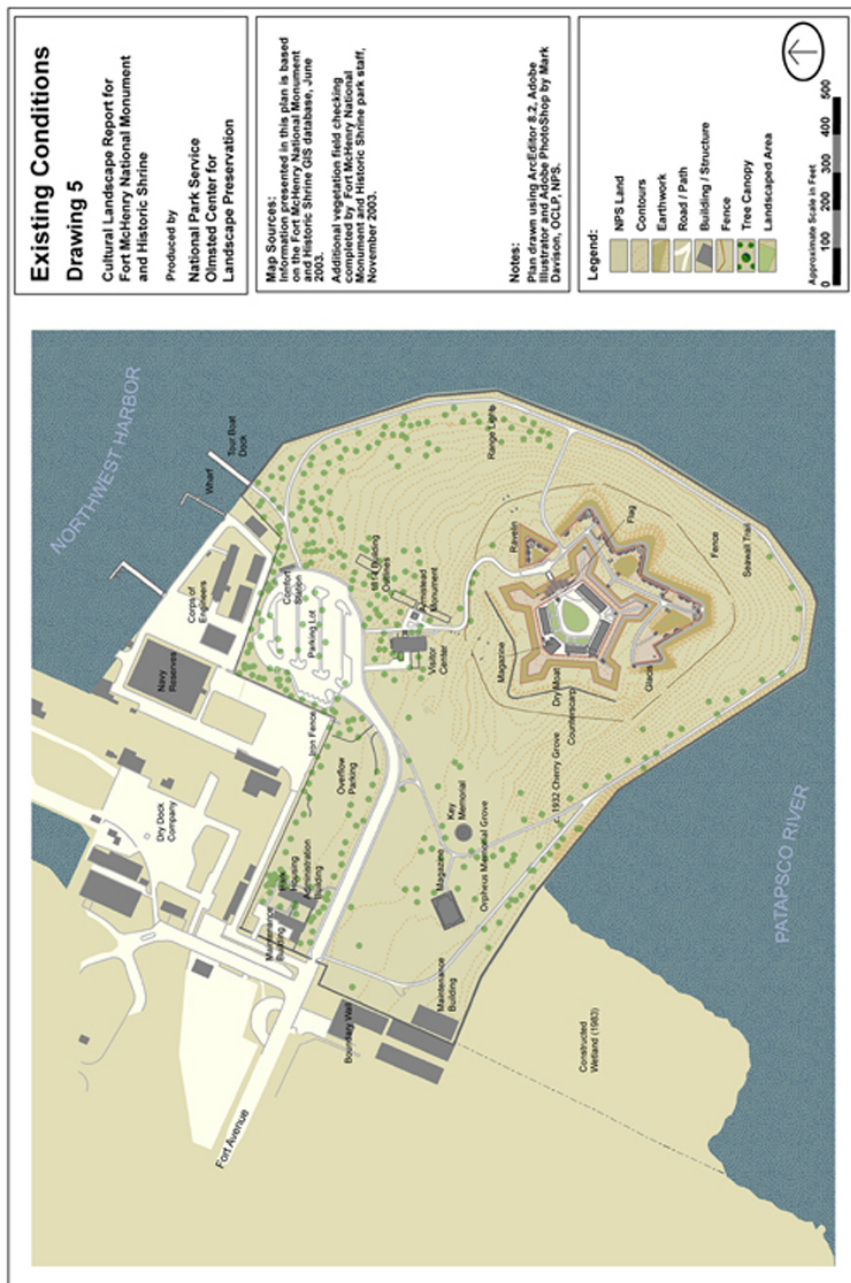
Historic Site

**Other Names:**

|                    |                                                                 |                         |                           |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Other Name:</b> | Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC NM&HS) | <b>Other Name Type:</b> | Both Current And Historic |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|

|                    |                            |                         |          |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| <b>Other Name:</b> | Fort McHenry National Park | <b>Other Name Type:</b> | Historic |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|

## Site Plan



Existing Conditions Map from Cultural Landscape Report for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Olmsted Center for Historic Preservation, 2003.

## Concurrence Information

### Concurrence Status:

|                                                 |            |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>         | Yes        |
| <b>Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b> | 09/06/2006 |

### Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The information for this Cultural Landscape Inventory was taken from the Cultural Landscape Report completed for Fort McHenry National Monument and Shrine in August 2004 by Mark Davison and Eliot Foulds of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The purpose of the study was to aid in the development of a concept plan for a new visitor's center. Fort McHenry is in good condition and no immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current good condition. Information about the existing condition of the park since the completion of the Cultural Landscape Report in 2004 was obtained from park staff and included in the Cultural Landscape Inventory.

### Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

2

historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures inventory includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine was authorized March 3, 1925 and added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 without documentation. National Register documentation was completed for Fort McHenry and was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places on April 2, 1999. This nomination includes the entire 43.26 acre site as a countable contributing resource. Fort McHenry derives significance under the following National Register criteria: Criterion A for its association with military history as one of the finest surviving examples of coastal fortifications built during the First American System; Criterion B for its association with Francis Scott Key who was detained off-shore by the British during the 1814 attack on the fort, witnessed the bombardment and was moved to write the poem, "The Star-Spangled Banner"; Criterion C as an example of military engineering as an expression of the evolution and advances in defense engineering from the late eighteenth to late nineteenth centuries, and for the Statue of Orpheus, Armistead Monument, American Privateers' Monument, and British Bomb Monuments placed at the fort during later periods of memorialization; and Criterion D for its demonstrated ability to yield substantial archeological information regarding the nature and evolution of the fort's various structures and buildings. The period of significance extends from 1794, the date of construction, until 1945, the date of the Fort's last military use, with significance dates of 1814, 1914, and 1922, and with the following areas of significance: Art, Conservation, Literature, Military and Archeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description, National Register Information, Statement of Significance, and the Analysis and Evaluation Summary in the enclosed CLI report.

Based on the CLI, we seek your concurrence with the following findings:

- In addition to the previously documented resources, we find that the following features contribute to the historic character of the landscape: Interpretive Brick Walkways, Classically Styled Concrete Benches, and Glacis.
- The property retains landscape characteristics and associated features that contribute to the site's historic character as enumerated in the attached list.

If you concur with our evaluation of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine landscape resources, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Laurie Matthews, CLI Coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Charlestown Navy Yard, Quarters C, Charlestown, MA 02129) within thirty days. Thank you for your attention to these reports. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Matthews at 617-241-6954 ext. 266.

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

---

**NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory**

List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics and Associated Features  
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine  
September 2006

**Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features**

The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the site's historic character, though not all are considered countable resources according to the National Register of Historic Places.

Those marked with an \* have been documented on the National Register.

*Spatial Organization*

East-West Axis  
North-South Axis

*Circulation*

Fort Avenue \*  
Parade Drive \*  
Parade Walkways \*  
Interpretive Brick Walkways  
Seawall Trail \*

*Vegetation*

Red Oak-sitewide  
Sycamore-sitewide  
Silver Maple- near Visitor Center  
Littleleaf Linden- at Powder Magazine  
Tree-of-Heaven-south side of Fort Avenue and east of parking lot  
Turfgrass-sitewide

*Buildings and Structures*

Star Fort Ramparts \*  
Water (Outer) Battery \*  
Water (Outer) Battery Breast-height Wall \*  
Ravelin \*  
Ravelin Scarp Walls \*  
Ravelin Gun and Emplacements \*  
Ravelin Breast Height Wall \*  
Civil War Powder Magazine \*  
Boundary Wall and Entrance Gates \*  
Seawall \*  
Commanding Officers' Quarters \*  
Powder Magazine \*  
Junior Officers' Quarters \*  
Enlisted Men's Barracks No. 1 \*

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

---

Cultural Landscape Inventory

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for Fort McHenry including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

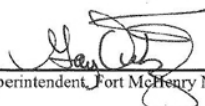
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

**Good:** indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

**Fair:** indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

**Poor:** indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Fort McHenry is hereby approved and accepted.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine

9/6/06  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

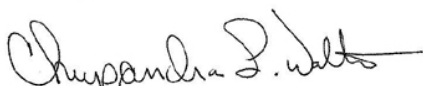
*Park concurrence form, September 6, 2006.*

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

---

3

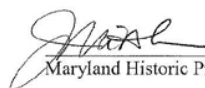
Sincerely,

  
for Mary A. Bomar  
Regional Director  
Northeast Region

Enclosure

cc: Superintendent, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine

I agree with the status of the previously evaluated resources and concur with the above-stated evaluation, including contributing and non-contributing landscape resources of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Maryland Historic Preservation Officer

9-19-06  
Date

Wooden Plank Benches (MISSION 66 era)  
War of 1812 Commander Memorial Tree Plaques \*

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
Condition Reassessment  
2012**

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine  
Fort McHenry

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine concurs with the condition reassessment for Fort McHenry, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT:      Good

**Good:** indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

**Fair:** indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

**Poor:** indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The condition reassessment for Fort McHenry at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine is hereby approved and accepted.

Jina Orcutt      9-18-12  
Superintendent, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine      Date

*Condition reassessment form, September 18, 2012.*

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

---



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (NER-RS&S OCLP)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Northeast Region  
U.S. Custom House  
200 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

SEP 12 2006

Mr. Rodney J. Little, SHPO  
Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place, 3rd Floor  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

Dear Mr. Little:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, for which we seek your concurrence. With the addition of the Interpretive Brick Walkways, Classically Styled Concrete Benches and Glacis as contributing resources; our findings agree with the previous National Register documentation for Fort McHenry. This report was prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the National Park Service (NPS) Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the National Park Service efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for

*SHPO concurrence letter, September 19, 2006 (7 pages).*

Enlisted Men's Barracks No. 2 \*  
Sally Port and Guardhouses \*  
Scarp Wall \*  
Parapet \*  
Breast-height Wall \*  
Terreplein \*  
Parade Wall \*  
Postern \*  
Magazine No. 1 \*  
Magazine No. 2 \*  
Magazine No. 3 \*  
Water (Outer) Battery Guns and Emplacements \*  
Bombproof No. 1 \*  
Bombproof No. 2 \*  
Traverse \*  
Moat \*  
Glacis

*Views and Vistas*

Field of Fire View Towards the Water  
Field of Fire Towards the Entrance Gate  
Views of Flag

*Small-Scale Features*

Classically Styled Marble Benches \*  
Classically Styled Concrete Benches  
Flagpole \*  
Armistead Monument \*  
Statue of Orpheus \*  
Northwest Boundary Fence (Boundary Fence) \*  
Francis Scott Key Memorial Plaque \*  
American Privateers' Monument \*  
British Bomb Monuments \*

*Archeological Sites*

Parade Cistern \*  
1813 Parade Well \*  
Ravelin ("Old") Barracks, or Upper Water Battery Barracks \*  
Gun Shed and Store House \*  
1813 Hospital \*  
Married Soldiers' Quarters \*  
1817 Boundary Wall \*  
Tavern \*

**Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features**

*Circulation*

- Star Fort Connector
- Statue of Orpheus Path
- Parking Lot and Entrance Drive (MISSION 66 era) \*
- Overflow Parking Area (MISSION 66 era)
- Visitor Center Pathways (MISSION 66 era)
- Magazine Path
- Boat Dock Connector

*Vegetation*

- Northwest Boundary Plantings
- Parking Lot Plantings (MISSION 66 era)
- Visitor Center Plantings (MISSION 66 era)
- Statue of Orpheus Plantings (MISSION 66 era)
- North Boundary Screen
- Row of Red Maple-along northern section of Seawall Trail
- Trees near Fort Avenue
- Row of Japanese Pagoda-north side of main entrance road
- Star Fort Approach Plantings
- Riverfront Grove- north of star fort
- Orpheus Memorial Grove
- Circa 1932 Flowering Cherry Grove

*Buildings and Structures*

- U.S. Coast Guard Tower \*
- Boat Dock \*
- Visitor Center (MISSION 66 era) \*
- Comfort Station \*
- Employee Housing/Offices (MISSION 66 era)\*
- Maintenance Shop \*
- Utility Corridors (MISSION 66 era)\*
- Utility Garage (MISSION 66 era)\*
- Reconstructed Water Battery

*Small-Scale Features*

- Split-rail Fence
- Light poles and fixtures
- Interpretive Panels
- Interpretive Devices
- Waste Receptacles
- Park Signage
- Fire Hydrants
- Northeast Boundary Fence (Modern Boundary Fence) \*
- State Tablet Monuments \*
- Washington Elm Tree Marker \*

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
CLI Update Certification Form  
2025**

Fort McHenry National Memorial and Historic Shrine  
Fort McHenry NM & S Landscape

Fort McHenry National Memorial and Historic Shrine concurs with the update for the following CLI, including:

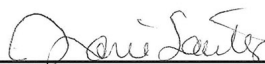
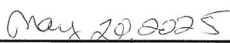
CONDITION ASSESSMENT:      Good – Fort McHenry NM & HS Landscape

**Good:** indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

**Fair:** indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

**Poor:** indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The CLI Update for the Fort McHenry NM & HS Landscape is hereby approved and accepted.

   
\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent, Fort McHenry National Memorial and Historic Shrine      Date

*Park concurrence form, May 20, 2025.*

**Revision:**

| Revised By   | Type of Revision    | Revision Date | Revision Narrative                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jeff Killion | Change in Condition | 09/18/2012    | Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Jeff Killion | CLI Update          | 05/20/2025    | Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2025 update to the Fort McHenry NM&HS Landscape CLI has been conducted at a Level C effort. See Landscape Documents in CRIS-CL for correspondences with park. |

## Geographic Information

**State and County:**

| State    | County         |
|----------|----------------|
| Maryland | Baltimore City |

**Size (Acres):** 43.26

**Land Tract Number(s)**

**Boundary Description:**

Fort McHenry NM&HS includes the land that made up the Fort in 1814, and additional land acquired by the War Department in 1836. It is located on Locust Point at the confluence of the Northwest Branch and the Ferry Branch of the Patapsco River, which form the southern and eastern edges of the site. The U.S. Naval Reserve Center, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Baltimore City Fire Department Fireboat Facility lie to the north, and the Maryland Port Authority and Steinweg, Inc. to the west.

The northern boundary of the park is constrained by neighboring parcels, no longer extending to the northern riverbank as it once did. This boundary, marked by a black iron picket fence, is shared with parcels managed by other governmental entities, including the U.S. Naval Reserve, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Baltimore City Fire Department Fireboat facility. In counterpoint, the historic southern boundary, marked by a Seawall along the Ferry Branch, remains intact and permits expansive views of the water and of an man-made wetland constructed as part of the environmental mitigations associated with the I-95 Fort McHenry tunnel project of the 1980s. South of the entrance drive the site topography slopes gently upward, creating a low ridge of land marked by the exterior brick Powder Magazine, the Key Memorial, and the Star Fort.

The western edge of the visitor parking lot and site development associated with the existing Visitor Center are pressed very close to the historic western boundary of the military reservation as it was during the bombardment of 1814. Sizable and permanent visitor facilities are conspicuously absent east of the parking lot and Visitor Center out of a desire to use the Star Fort and the landscape immediately adjacent to it for historical education and interpretation. Visitor facilities east of the 1814 reservation boundary have been limited in order to evoke the past. Immediately east of the visitor parking lot, a large number of deciduous trees have been planted to obstruct views of industrial development occupying the opposite riverbank. Outside of the Star Fort, pedestrians are directed to walk on the park's Seawall Trail, which roughly follows the boundaries of the park.

**Boundary Coordinates**

| Source               | Type of Point | Latitude          | Longitude        | Narrative |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| USGS Map<br>1:24,000 | Area          | -16.5777698593144 | 39.2620185739067 |           |
| USGS Map<br>1:24,000 | Area          | -76.5800285828927 | 39.2593749668209 |           |
| USGS Map<br>1:24,000 | Area          | -76.5818050231073 | 39.2610627959755 |           |
| USGS Map<br>1:24,000 | Area          | -76.5844983663063 | 39.2622876093871 |           |

**Location Map:**



*USGS map of Fort McHenry NM&HS*



60

**Regional Landscape Contexts:**

**Type of Context:** Cultural

**Description:**

The point of land on which Fort McHenry NM&HS is located has been used in a number of ways related to its prominent position in Baltimore harbor since the construction of Fort Whetstone there in 1776. Since then the landscape has included a star fort (Fort McHenry, 1798-present); a Union Military Defense Post, hospital, supply depot, prisoner detention facility, and Headquarters for the Union Army in Baltimore (Civil War era); a municipal park (1912-1914); an immigration station (1913-1919); a World War I hospital (1919-1925); a World War II U.S. Coast Guard Station (1942-1945); commemorative sites featuring statuary and plaques; and a National Park.

**Type of Context:** Physiographic

**Description:**

Fort McHenry NM&HS is located on the coastal plain of the Atlantic Ocean. It lies at the confluence of Baltimore's Northwest Branch and the Patapsco River. The Patapsco drains into the Chesapeake Bay, a distance of ten miles.

**Type of Context:** Political

**Description:**

Fort McHenry NM&HS lies within the city limits of Baltimore, Maryland. It is on the eastern tip of Locust Point, southeast of the harbor and city center.

## Management Information

### General Management Information

**Management Category:** Must be Preserved and Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 09/06/2006

**Management Category Explanatory Narrative:**

The management category was determined in consultation with the park and received concurrence from the park superintendent on 9/6/2006.

### Management Agreements:

**Type of Agreement:**

**Management Agreement Expiration Date:**

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

### Legal Interests:

**Type of Interest:** Fee Simple

**Narrative:**

**Located in managed wilderness?:** Unknown

### **Adjacent Lands Information**

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?**    No

**Adjacent Lands Narrative:**



## National Register Information

### National Register of Historic Places

**Documentation Status:** Entered Inadequately Documented

**Documentation Narrative Description:**

The site was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. National Register documentation was prepared for Fort McHenry NM&HS and accepted by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places on April 2, 1999. MISSION 66 era resources at Fort McHenry were determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places on July 3, 2003 by the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer.

**Eligibility:** Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

**Concurrence Eligibility Date:** 09/19/2006

**Concurrence Narrative:**

The Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the eligibility of the following contributing landscape features: Interpretive Brick Walkways, Classically Styled Concrete Benches, and Glacis.

**Significance Level:** National

**Contributing:** Individual

**Classification:** District

**Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:**

Fort McHenry is significant under National Register criterion A for its association with military history as one of the finest surviving examples of coastal fortifications built during the First American System. The Fort is significant under criterion B for its association with Francis Scott Key. The Fort is significant under criterion C as an example of military engineering as an expression of the evolution and advances in defense engineering from the late eighteenth to late nineteenth centuries, and for the various statues and commemorative plaques/markers placed at the Fort during later periods of memorialization. Fort McHenry also meets national register criterion D for its demonstrated ability to yield substantial archeological information regarding the nature and evolution of the Fort's various structures and buildings. The period of significance for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine extends from 1794, the year of construction, to 1945, when the site was used as an encampment during World War II, with significant dates of 1814, 1914, and 1922.

**National Register Criterion A**

Fort McHenry, constructed between 1794 and 1802 to guard the entrance to Baltimore harbor, is recognized as one of the finest surviving examples of coastal fortifications built during the First American System. This system of federally-funded forts spanned the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico to protect strategic ports from foreign invasion. The site derives preeminent national significance from its pivotal role in the defense of Baltimore during the War of 1812, withstanding a 25-hour British naval bombardment on September 13-14, 1814. From its establishment until 1912, Fort McHenry remained an active military post. Between 1917 and 1923 it served as a receiving hospital for the convalescence of

World War I veterans. In 1925 Congress designated Fort McHenry as a national park and "perpetual national memorial shrine" under the administration of the War Department. The enabling legislation specifically called for the fort's preservation and restoration. Several undertakings to address this mandate were carried out by the War Department and later by the National Park Service following transfer of the property to the Department of the Interior in 1933. These efforts are significantly linked to the historic preservation philosophy of the time and the growing recognition that the federal government should play an active role in the protection and interpretation of the nation's important historic sites. In 1939, the Fort was re-designated as Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, the only park in the nation to bear this dual distinction. During World War II, the Fort served as a U.S. Coast Guard training facility. For its primary association with these historical events, Fort McHenry meets criterion A for listing on the National Register.

#### National Register Criterion B

Francis Scott Key, detained off-shore by the British during the 1814 attack on the Fort, witnessed the bombardment and was moved to write the poem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." The poem eventually became the National Anthem in 1931. For its association with Key, whose inspired poem has endured as a profound work of patriotic literature and music from the time of its public release immediately after the battle, Fort McHenry meets criterion B for listing on the National Register.

#### National Register Criterion C

The Fort underwent several episodes of construction and modification, both before and after the War of 1812. Although substantially altered in many respects from its appearance at the time of the 1814 bombardment, the essential configuration of the Star Fort has survived to the present. The modifications that have occurred provide insights into the dynamic interplay of technological innovation and political events that over the better part of the last century shaped military designs for coastal fortifications. Therefore, as an expression of the evolution and advances in defense engineering from the late eighteenth to late nineteenth centuries, Fort McHenry also meets National Register criterion C.

Resources that further contribute to Fort McHenry's national significance under criterion C include the various statues and commemorative plaques/markers placed at the Fort during later periods of memorialization. Among these, the Statue of Orpheus is recognized as a significant artistic work by the renowned neo-classical sculptor, Charles Niehaus. Authorized by Congress in 1914, the statue was dedicated in 1922 to Francis Scott Key and the defenders of Baltimore who participated in the Battle of North Point and the defense of Fort McHenry in 1814. Other important works, placed during the centennial commemoration of the bombardment by various War of 1812 organizations, include the Armistead Monument, the American Privateers' Monument and the British Bomb Monuments. Therefore the memorialization of Fort McHenry, from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries, based on the national recognition of the events and people associated with the property, also meets National Register criterion C.

The 1932 bicentennial celebration of George Washington's birth marked another milestone of memorialization by War of 1812 organizations. This event prompted the planting of trees with memorial plaques dedicated to the Fort's commanders during the battle, and the placement of state tablet monuments and the Washington Elm Tree marker. The various plaques and landscape features associated with the 1932 bicentennial celebration have lost historical integrity and no longer contribute to the National Register significance of the property.

#### National Register Criterion D

Fort McHenry also meets national register criterion D for its demonstrated ability to yield substantial archeological information regarding the nature and evolution of the Fort's various structures and buildings. Important data expanding knowledge of the everyday life of the Fort's historic occupants can also be gained from an evaluation of the cultural material acquired during the course of archeological investigations.

**National Register Significance Criteria:**

- A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
- B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
- C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
- D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

**National Register Criteria Consideration:**

**National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):**

**Time Period:** CE 1794 - CE 1945

| Historic Context Theme                     | Subtheme                                 | Facet                          | Other Facet |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Creating Social Institutions and Movements | Recreation                               | General Recreation             |             |
| Expressing Cultural Values                 | Literature                               | Poetry                         |             |
| Expressing Cultural Values                 | Painting and Sculpture                   | The 20th Century, 1900-1930    |             |
| Shaping the Political Landscape            | Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860 | War Of 1812, 1812-1815         |             |
| Shaping the Political Landscape            | The Civil War                            | Battles In The North And South |             |
| Shaping the Political Landscape            | World War II                             | The Home Front                 |             |

**Area of Significance:**

**Area of Significance Category:** Literature

**Area of Significance Subcategory:**

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Area of Significance Category:** Military

**Area of Significance Subcategory:**

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Area of Significance Category:** Archeology

**Area of Significance Subcategory:** Historic-Non-Aboriginal

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Area of Significance Category:** Art

**Area of Significance Subcategory:**

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Area of Significance Category:** Conservation

**Area of Significance Subcategory:**

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**NRIS Information:**

|                                    |                                                    |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>NRIS Name:</b>                  | Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine |
| <b>NRIS ID:</b>                    | 66000907                                           |
| <b>Primary Certification Date:</b> | 10/15/1966                                         |

**State Register Documentation:**

**National Historic Landmarks:**

**National Historic Landmark?** No

**Theme:**

**Contributing:**

**NHL ID:**

**NHL URL:**

**Date:**

**Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:**

**World Heritage Site:**

**World Heritage Site?** No

**Category:**

**WHS ID:**

**WHS URL:**

**Date:**

**Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape:** No

## Chronology and Physical History

### Chronology:

| Year            | Event        | Major Event Narrative                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BCE 1000 - 8000 | Inhabited    | Paleo-Indian period: Earliest known habitation of Baltimore environs by Native Americans                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| BCE 8000 - 1000 | Inhabited    | Archaic period: Native American habitation in Baltimore environs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| BCE 1000 - 1600 | Inhabited    | Early (1000 BC-AD 500), Middle (AD 50-900) and Late Woodland (AD 900-1600) periods.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| CE 1608         | Settled      | John Smith first explores the Chesapeake Bay area and it is later settled by the English.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| CE 1660         | Established  | Maryland colony establishes geographic boundaries for Baltimore County as a political entity and settlement expands within these boundaries.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| CE 1661         | Settled      | Charles Gorsuch is first white settler to claim the lands of Whetstone Point as his private property.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| CE 1729         | Established  | Baltimore is founded.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| CE 1776         | Built        | Baltimore is fortified against the British. Fort Whetstone, located on Whetstone Point, consists of a battery, magazine, military hospital and barracks.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| CE 1794 - 1797  | Engineered   | Major John Jacob Ulrich Rivardi re-engineers the fortifications at Whetstone Point.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| CE 1798         | Planned      | Louis Tousard develops a new plan for the fortifications under which construction begins.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| CE 1799 - 1802  | Built        | Construction of masonry fortifications at Whetstone Point around the pre-existing star-shaped earthwork.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| CE 1803 - 1805  | Built        | John Forcin's revision plan for Fort proposed in 1803 and construction according to his revised design completed by 1805.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| CE 1805         | Memorialized | A fortification named "Fort McHenry" was constructed around 1805 in honor of James McHenry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| CE 1812         | Built        | The United States declare war on Great Britain, leading to appropriation of federal funds for improvements to coastal fortifications. Improvements at Fort McHenry include the construction of a hospital, officer's quarters, barracks, stables, and the quartermaster-ordnance storehouse. Modifications also made to the wharf. |
| CE 1813         | Built        | By 1813, Decius Wadsworth constructs a small Ravelin in front of the sally-port at Fort McHenry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| CE 1814         | Memorialized | American troops withstand 25 hours of British bombardment. Francis Scott Key, a witness to the event, wrote "The Star Spangled Banner" to commemorate it.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| CE 1817         | Built        | A ten-foot high Brick Boundary Wall is constructed along the reservation's western boundary, and a Seawall is begun to stabilize the eroding riverbank.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| CE 1836 - 1839  | Expanded     | Size of the military reservation is doubled through acquisition of additional property to the west.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| Year           | Event              | Major Event Narrative                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1836 - 1839 | Altered            | Removal of two water batteries and other minor improvements to structures and facilities at Fort McHenry.                                                                                                                                                        |
| CE 1836 - 1840 | Built              | Completion of the exterior barbette battery.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| CE 1837        | Built              | Main gate constructed around 1837.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| CE 1840 - 1849 | Removed            | During the 1840s, removal of trees atop the Fort.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| CE 1861 - 1865 | Altered            | Site was used during the Civil War as a Union Military Defense Post, hospital, supply depot, prisoner detention facility and Headquarters of the Union Army in Baltimore. Construction and demolition impacted historic topography and remnants of earlier eras. |
| CE 1865        | Built              | Addition of a bakery, chapel, and wood yard around 1865.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| CE 1872        | Built              | A massive earthen Water Battery is begun, though left unfinished for decades due to limited appropriations.                                                                                                                                                      |
| CE 1886        | Neglected          | Nation-wide evaluation of coastal defenses declares Fort McHenry no longer crucial to nation's defenses. Various re-use options are proposed.                                                                                                                    |
| CE 1912        | Abandoned          | Fort McHenry is deactivated after departure of the last active garrison of soldiers in July 1912.                                                                                                                                                                |
| CE 1913        | Land Transfer      | Immigration station was constructed near the eastern Seawall. The building was later used as a receiving ward for the WWI hospital.                                                                                                                              |
| CE 1914 - 1917 | Land Transfer      | City of Baltimore wins the right to occupy the grounds of Fort McHenry for use as a military reservation and city park. A public beach and swimming pool were opened at the northwest corner of the park.                                                        |
| CE 1914 - 1922 | Memorialized       | The centennial commemoration of the bombardment brought the placement of the Armistead Monument. In 1922 the Statue of Orpheus was placed on the site, and a circular drive around the base of the statue was constructed.                                       |
| CE 1917        | Land Transfer      | Grounds of Fort McHenry are transferred back to the Army.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| CE 1917        | Military Operation | Declaration of War on Germany declared.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| CE 1917        | Built              | Construction began on 62 large new buildings as part of a convalescent hospital (called General Hospital No. 2) located at the Fort after declaration of World War I.                                                                                            |
| CE 1917        | Memorialized       | President Wilson calls for an Executive Order requiring Key's Star-Spangled Banner be played at military events.                                                                                                                                                 |
| CE 1918        | Military Operation | General Armistice declared, eliminating the need for hospital facilities at Fort McHenry.                                                                                                                                                                        |
| CE 1922        | Memorialized       | Statue of Orpheus completed at center of drive.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| CE 1925        | Established        | President Coolidge signs legislation to hold Fort McHenry in perpetuity as a military reservation, national park and memorial. Once authorized as a National Park, the War Department restored the Fort to the c. 1830 period by 1928?29.                        |
| CE 1925        | Demolished         | Around 1925 the World War I convalescent hospital buildings and some 19th century buildings are razed.                                                                                                                                                           |

| Year           | Event              | Major Event Narrative                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1931        | Memorialized       | The 2nd phase of commemoration occurred with observance of 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth. Daughters of American Revolution planted the 'Washington elm'; local school children planted flowering cherry trees; interpretive markers placed. |
| CE 1933        | Established        | War Department transfers stewardship of Fort McHenry National Park to the National Park Service, signage and interpretative efforts improved. Site changes occurred between 1929-1935.                                                                       |
| CE 1934 - 1941 | Conserved          | Relief funds from the CWA and WPA are provided for Fort McHenry as part of New Deal legislation.                                                                                                                                                             |
| CE 1938        | Planned            | Fort McHenry National Park's first master plan is completed, conducted by NPS landscape architects and based on an historic 1819 map.                                                                                                                        |
| CE 1939        | Memorialized       | Site re-designated from Fort McHenry National Park to Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, a unique designation within the NPS system.                                                                                                        |
| CE 1941 - 1945 | Military Operation | U.S. involvement in World War II. Fort McHenry is reoccupied by U.S. Coast Guard and Navy forces as an encampment. Fort grounds remain open to the public.                                                                                                   |
| CE 1942        | Built              | Twenty temporary buildings were constructed to house a U.S. Coast Guard training station established here during World War II, with training focused on fire fighting and prevention.                                                                        |
| CE 1948 - 1950 | Damaged            | Earthen slopes of the exterior battery begin to fail as result of heavy rainfall. In 1950 these "emergency" repairs are finally made.                                                                                                                        |
| CE 1952        | Planned            | Revision of the pre-war Master Plan Development Outline provides valuable information about the issues facing the park following the war.                                                                                                                    |
| CE 1956 - 1966 | Altered            | MISSION 66 addressed the needs for visitor services and park improvements. Construction of the Visitor Center, new parking lot, maintenance facility, 2 park residences, and extensive landscaping took place.                                               |
| CE 1957        | Planned            | Fort McHenry's Historical Archeological Research Program (HARP) is begun in efforts to secure basic historic and archeological data prior to further development and interpretive planning.                                                                  |
| CE 1958        | Planned            | Fort McHenry's MISSION 66 Prospectus completed.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| CE 1961        | Planned            | 1961 Interpretive Prospectus completed for Fort McHenry.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| CE 1962 - 1963 | Built              | Fort McHenry's new Visitor Center is built. Work is also begun on the construction of a new entrance road and parking lots, Duplex Housing Units and a Maintenance Utility Garage.                                                                           |
| CE 1964        | Planned            | Revised Master Plan is completed and the new Visitor Center is dedicated.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| CE 1968        | Planned            | New Master Plan completed for Fort McHenry, effectively integrating maps, data and other organizational elements of a regional plan prepared by the Baltimore Regional Planning Council.                                                                     |

| Year           | Event     | Major Event Narrative                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1971 - 1980 | Planned   | Route 95 proposal includes a large suspension bridge positioned directly above the historic Fort. By 1972 this proposal was changed to a tunnel instead of a bridge. During this period plans for Fort McHenry were held in abeyance. |
| CE 1985        | Built     | Route 95 tunnel is built.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| CE 1987        | Planned   | The "Concept for Facility Development and Landscape Treatment" is completed to amend 1968 planning efforts following the completion of the Route 95 tunnel.                                                                           |
| CE 1991        | Planned   | Planning and research begins for "Package 276," a bricks-and-mortar preservation effort by the NPS.                                                                                                                                   |
| CE 1995        | Preserved | "Package 276" preservation field work is begun. This project specifically involves masonry and building work.                                                                                                                         |
| CE 2003        | Preserved | The 10-year, \$6,000,000 "Package 276" preservation project is completed at Fort McHenry.                                                                                                                                             |

#### Physical History:

##### Native American Settlement and Land-use

The earliest known inhabitants of Baltimore's environs in the Mid-Atlantic region are linked to the Paleo-Indian (10000-8000 B.C.) and Archaic (8000-1000 B.C.) periods. It is likely that social communities of the Archaic and the Paleo-Indian period shared many of the characteristics of groups present during later periods. The major distinction between earlier and later periods of Native American land-use relates to cultivation of crops by later peoples. Changes in practices sustaining native groups were probably due to environmental changes that in turn influenced social interaction with other groups. Environmental changes attributed to this period include local, regional, and global consequences of the post-Pleistocene rise of sea level due to a warming climate, and the subsequent development of more abundant floral and faunal resources (Funk, Robert E. quoted in Cheek, Balicki and Pousson, 7).

Information regarding groups of the Early (1000 B.C.-A.D. 500) and Middle (A.D. 500-900) Woodland periods is scarce due to a lack of physical evidence. The Late Woodland period (A.D. 900-1600) is better understood. Prehistoric sites near Baltimore have revealed cultural similarities with native groups south of Maryland. Scholarship suggests that these groups spoke either closely related Algonquian languages or dialects of the same language. Evidence has also been found indicating that communities in the area surrounding Baltimore were in contact with each other, possibly for the purposes of trade. Information regarding which groups traded with each other is not known, but a likely list includes Patuxent, the Nanticoke, and Conoy grouping of various Algonquian-speaking tribes, (this includes the Piscataway on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, being the predominant group in this region) (Akerson, Louise E. quoted in Cheek, Balicki and Pousson, 6).

Despite being unable to document and describe the extent to which native peoples manipulated the landscape of the lower Patapsco River, it is possible to evoke a general picture of land use patterns of the early fifteenth century prior to European contact and influence. Stable native settlements were located primarily at coastal sites, while temporary camps tended to occur inland. The broader Native American landscape was organized by the rivers emptying into the Chesapeake Bay and the diverse and extensive resources available within upland river valleys and floodplains. Algonquin groups in the area cultivated a variety of plants, including corn (*Zea mays*) and tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*). Hunting and trapping of animals, fishing, and the collection of shellfish provided dietary proteins, and skins for clothing (Wilke, quoted in Cheek, Balicki and Pousson, 6).

When Captain John Smith explored the Chesapeake Bay in 1608, he noted that the entire lower Patapsco River area appeared absent of human settlement. This contrasted with his reports of a greater relative population along the banks of the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers to the south. There, villages were arranged as lively centers, probably in part to make a more effective defense. The threat of attack in the region probably worked to discourage the establishment of smaller, more isolated communities, perhaps helping to explain why the lower Patapsco was not widely settled (Cheek, 7).

Friction between native groups was the likely cause of the differences in settlement density noted by Smith in the Upper Chesapeake. This would have been especially likely along the western shore where conflict between the Massawomeck and the Susquehannock frequently spilled over to the harassment of other southerly Algonquian-speaking groups. The annoyance of relatively small and weak native settlements by more powerful native groups probably favored the establishment of a European colony in 1634, where the newcomers may have appeared as potential allies. There, the native peoples welcomed the English to their village of "Yaocomaco" on the western shore of the Chesapeake, extending themselves to the point of selling their settlement to the English to be restyled as Saint Marie's City.

## European Settlement

During 1608, in the course of exploring, Smith passed near the site later known as Whetstone Point (Cheek, 7). In his descriptions of the region, Smith noted great potential for future settlement due to the abundance of natural harbors and lush vegetation growing in the marshland extending well away from the riverbanks. During English settlement of the Chesapeake Bay area of the mid-to-late seventeenth century, farmsteads were typically sited on points of land jutting into tidal rivers. Like the native peoples preceding them, settlement choices were based on proximity to water. Prior to the construction of improved roads, these rivers served as critical transportation routes. Access to deep water made cultivation and transport of tobacco profitable, providing easier access to world markets (Cheek, 8). The provisional European settlement in the region was made more durable by the ruinous defeat of the Susquehannock at the hands of the League of the Iroquois in 1652. The defeat required the weakened Susquehannock to negotiate with the colonists for access to firearms. Such bargaining led the tribe to divest large tracts of land on both shores of the Chesapeake Bay (Jennings, quoted in Cheek, Balicki and Pousson, 7). By 1660, responding to a need for greater organization within the community, the Maryland colony established geographic boundaries for Baltimore County as a political entity. Within these boundaries, settlement was allowed to expand.

In 1661, Charles Gorsuch became the first white settler to claim the lands of Whetstone Point as his private property. Although Gorsuch later divested himself of his real estate there, others eagerly replaced him. While Baltimore was in the process of being founded in 1729, an English company owned the extremity of Whetstone Point and mined iron ore from the soil, actively rearranging the topography of the landscape with spoil and overburden in ways that are not well understood.

Aware of the growing rebellion in New England, the Maryland Congress of Deputies resolved on 20 January 1776 that Baltimore be fortified against the British. Amateur engineers accomplished this by erecting a small star-shaped redoubt at the end of Whetstone Point overlooking the two branches of the Patapsco (see Figures 2 and 3). This was accompanied by the construction of linear water batteries along the riverbank guarding the channel into Baltimore's harbor. Little is documented of the details of the construction of these early fortifications other than the heraldic shape of the redoubt, the presence of shoreline water batteries, and their combined temporary purpose. The most tactically significant aspect of the design of these fortifications was their choice location, well suited to the city, the river, and the capabilities of arms at that moment in time. Baltimore's fortifications were never used in combat during the American Revolution.

Following the successful conclusion of the War for American Independence, President George Washington urged the new republic to invest in a system of harbor and coastal defenses. In 1794, no standard guidelines were available as the political leadership of each of the former colonies drew upon the talents of itinerant, foreign-trained, engineers as recommended by the War Department. Major John Jacob Ulrich Rivardi was employed to re-engineer the fortifications at Whetstone Point between 1794 and 1797. Noting the design flaws of the star-shaped redoubt for the record, Rivardi and his assistant instead focused attention on reconstructing the strategic water batteries lining the riverbank. These linear fortifications, open to the rear, were designed to skip red-hot cannon shot across the surface of the water, intent on smashing into enemy ships at their vulnerable water line. Work on the fortifications was contingent on the approval of the landowners of record.

Rivardi's work on fortifications elsewhere eventually compelled his replacement by Major Louis Tousard. Tousard drafted a plan for the reconstruction of the star-shaped redoubt, addressing the design flaws noted earlier by Rivardi. Between 1798 and 1800, additional federal funds were made available for fortifications at Whetstone Point, and much of this was directed to what the National Park Service now refers to as Fort McHenry's "Star Fort." The plan for a pentagonal, five-bastioned fortress as drafted by Tousard was not intended to ward off hostile navies; that was the job of the water batteries. The purpose of the Star Fort was primarily to defend against land attack, and only to serve as a secondary line of defense and a place of retreat, should the water batteries fail. After formally approving Tousard's plan, the task turned to the purchase of the land on which it was to rest. During negotiations for the required eleven acres, Tousard moved on to other projects. In time, he was replaced by John Foncin, who was critical of Tousard's design. Foncin's appeal to Secretary of

War James McHenry and the Baltimore Naval Committee for a considerably more elaborate, and costly, alternative was approved. Construction began during July of 1799 and continued through 1800, with new masonry enclosing and reshaping the former star-shaped earthwork. The new fortress must have looked much like a crown, as it was topped with a planting of Lombardy poplars, noted for their distinctive columnar shape, and for their ability to thrive in wet soils.

After October of 1800, his work in Baltimore substantially complete and duly named to honor Secretary McHenry, Foncin left for Boston to work on that city's Fort Independence. The combined efforts of the French designs at Baltimore were to be tested much later.

In 1812, following years of antagonism, the United States declared war on Great Britain. This led to a new appropriation of federal funds for improvements to coastal fortifications, including Fort McHenry. In Baltimore, a hurried program of improvements to Fort McHenry included repairs to gun platforms and carriages, the construction of shot furnaces, and the construction of a triangular "Ravelin" to protect the Fort's Sally Port from a frontal assault. By August of 1814, supplies and men were gathered together, and lines of ships were sunk in the river channel as obstacles to the approaching enemy.

During the early morning of 13 September 1814, sixteen British warships anchored two miles east of Fort McHenry, intent on pounding it into rubble (see Figure 4). The superior range of the British arms permitted the flotilla to bombard Fort McHenry while safely out of range of the less advanced American gunnery. Francis Scott Key, a lawyer negotiating for the release of an American prisoner, witnessed the bombardment while anchored to the rear of the British fleet. During a hiatus in the nighttime cannonade, a detachment of the British flotilla sailed west, past Fort McHenry's defense, to attempt a landing hopeful of attacking the Fort from its landward side. The British landing was repelled by American forces occupying small fortifications southwest of Fort McHenry, helping to bring about an end to the British attack the following morning. Of Fort McHenry's 1,000 defenders, there were less than thirty casualties.

In 1814, the approach to Fort McHenry from Baltimore was still via the original cart way. The subdivision in ownership of adjacent lots would likely have been recognized by fencing or by changes in vegetation and land-use. Major portions of this land bordering the road to Baltimore was marshland; much of the lower lying land was unsuitable for tillage, and where used at all, was put to use grazing livestock or the production of fodder. The boundary to the reservation was well to the east of its current line, marked by a modest fence stretching roughly north-south across the peninsula. East of this fence, numerous buildings occupied an area north of the star-shaped Fort, many of them organized to face a driveway leading to the post wharf. These structures served the garrison in various ways; as barracks, storehouses, stables, a hospital, a bakery, a blacksmith shop, and Officers' Quarters. On the southwest portions of the grounds, away from the fortifications, a kitchen garden provided produce. A burial ground was located near the southeast point of the peninsula.

The three major fortifications at the post were the Star Fort itself and two exterior water batteries above the shore line, open to the west. Access to the inside of the Star Fort was provided by a timber bridge leading to the Sally Port. By 1813, Decius Wadsworth had constructed a small Ravelin in front of the sally-port. The Ravelin was constructed of a triangular mound of earth and revetted with brick. After passing over the timber bridge and through the Sally Port, the inside of the redoubt consisted of a small courtyard defined by the enclosure provided by brick buildings of varying sizes. The central area was nearly equally divided between a small parade and a landscaped area, probably of turf. Straight pathways led from the small courtyard parade to the various buildings, including a Powder Magazine and four barracks. Smaller features included a Cistern, Wells, Privies, a Guardhouse, and a Flagstaff (Cheek, 9). The Flagstaff was located to the northwest side of the Parade Ground (or courtyard) about thirty feet west of the parade end of the Sally-Port.

Earthen ramps leading from the entrance to the Fort provided access to the ramparts and bastions. Initially, the bastions were poorly armed, even on the eve of the attack. This was true of the Fort as a whole, including the water batteries. Only after May 1814 did the Fort have a full compliment of arms. Featuring five bastions, the Fort was able to deploy 23 twenty-four pounders and 36 eighteen and thirty-six pounders to defend against an enemy barrage from the water. The Fort's ramparts were approximately thirty-eight feet wide and only fifteen feet above the bottom of the surrounding

ditch. The ditch, which provided the second line of defense to the exterior water batteries, was thirty feet wide and five feet deep. In this ditch, United States infantry soldiers would form a line on the firing step ready to repel a landing attack at close quarters. The interior of the Parapets and bastions were filled with earth, which was sodded and planted with Lombardy poplar trees, helping to consolidate the soil below. The vegetation provided camouflage for the Fort and in combination with the low-lying position of the fortifications, made it difficult to locate, especially when viewed from the water.

The trees were arranged symmetrically with six planted toward the front of each bastion about ten feet apart, two on either side of the angle. These trees would have been removed prior to the British attack, when the bastions were platformed during the process of making ready. Further planting on the bastion included nine trees along the top of four curtain walls, evenly spaced. Inside the Fort, extending around the courtyard were thirty-four trees. Two more were located next to the commandant's quarters and with another pair on each side of the cistern. Contemporary images and later accounts indicate that the trees were Lombardy poplars known for their rapid growth and ability to dry wet soils.

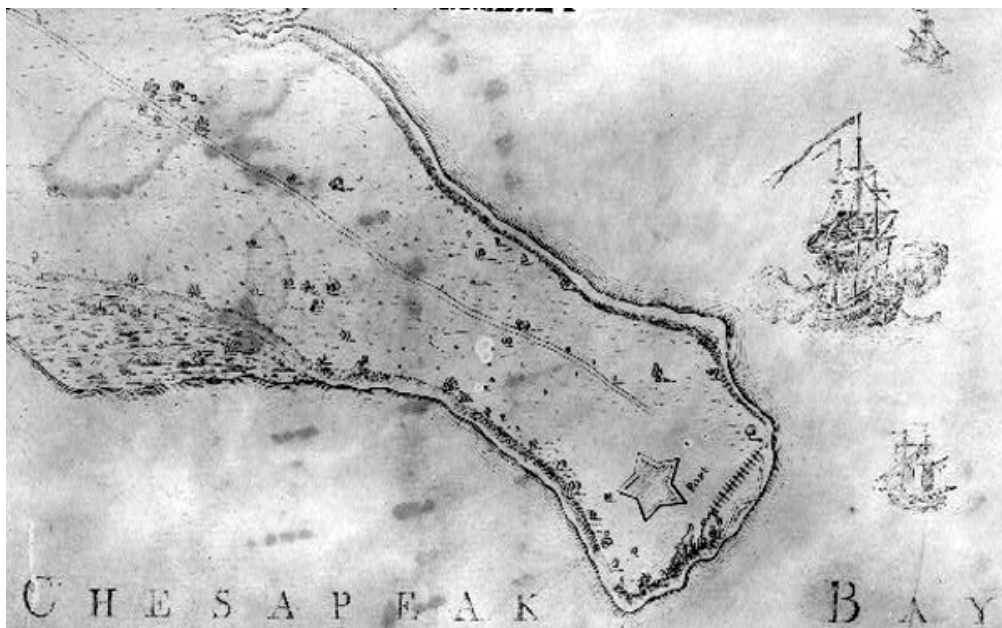


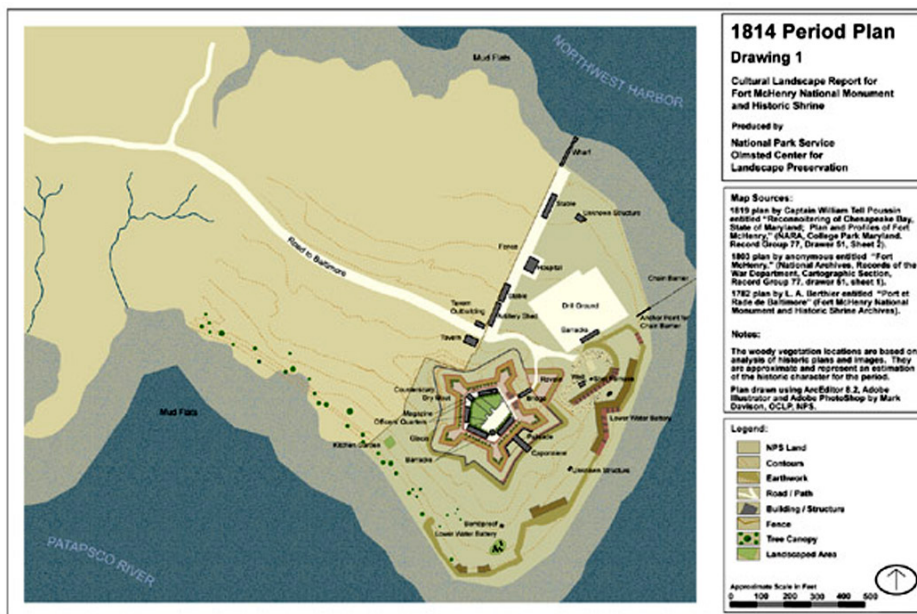
Figure 2: Detail of 1792 plan by A.P. Folie, entitled "Plan of the Town of Baltimore and its Environs," showing Fort Whetstone including Star Fort and shoreline batteries. Library of Congress.



Figure 3: Diagram depicting 1793 Fort Whetstone landscape. OCLP, 2003.



Figure 4: "The Bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13-14, 1814," by Alfred Jacob Miller (1810-1874).



1814 Period Plan from Cultural Landscape Report for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Olmsted Center for Historic Preservation, 2003.

1815-1861

The experience of the 1814 bombardment of Fort McHenry led to subsequent improvements, fundamentally focused on reinforcing existing structures to sustain a barrage, and two "bombproofs" were constructed on either side of the Fort's Sally Port to protect soldiers. In 1817, a ten-foot high Brick Boundary Wall was constructed along of the reservation's western boundary, and a Seawall was begun to stabilize the eroding riverbank (see Figure 5).

Following the 17 February 1815 ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, ending the hostilities between Britain and the United States, resources invested on coastal defense were directed elsewhere. In a few short years, post inspection reports would document deteriorated weaponry, fortifications, and buildings. Cannon shot was used decoratively to line pathways instead of being made ready in piles. Advances in arms and the growth of the city began to make it apparent that the Fort at the tip of Whetstone point was no longer well placed to counter current threats. New forts were to be constructed further from the city and closer to the enemy in open water. By the 1830s, Fort McHenry was considered useless, except perhaps as a secondary line of defense. Investments in its improvement were focused heavily on providing improved living conditions for the health and comfort of the garrison. Yet by 1836, the water batteries of 1814 had been long abandoned and were in ruins. As these batteries served as the very reason for the presence of the garrison, plans were developed in 1836 to construct a new exterior battery immediately outside the ramparts of the Star Fort. Construction of this new exterior battery was pursued concurrently with numerous other improvements to structures and facilities at Fort McHenry, a project occupying a period of three years that required the evacuation of the garrison. Part of this work included the removal of the Lombardy poplar trees from the Parapets and the Fort interior. Work was finally completed in December of 1839. It was during this period of improvements when the size of the military reservation was doubled through acquisition of additional property to the west.

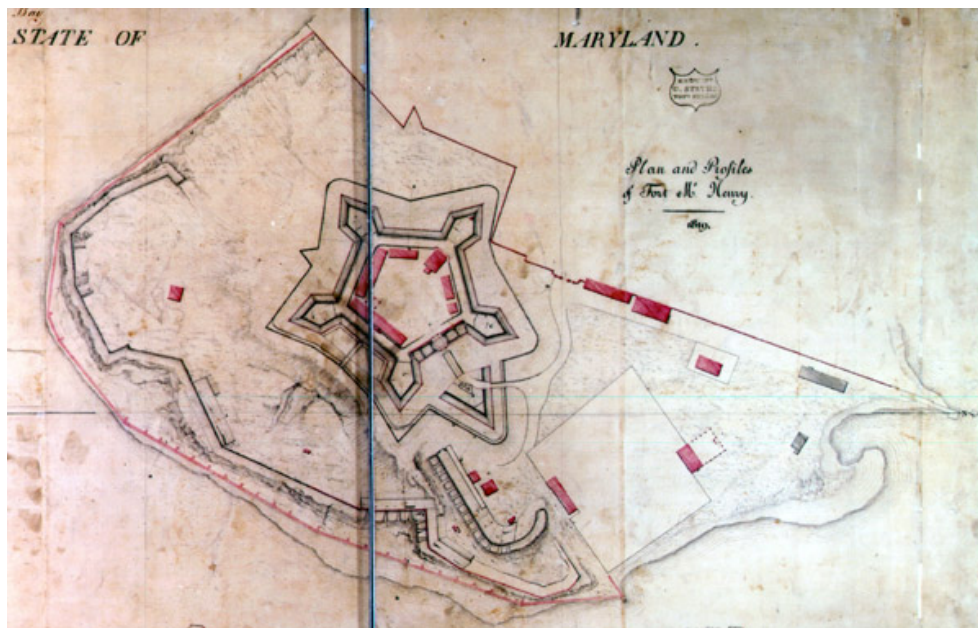
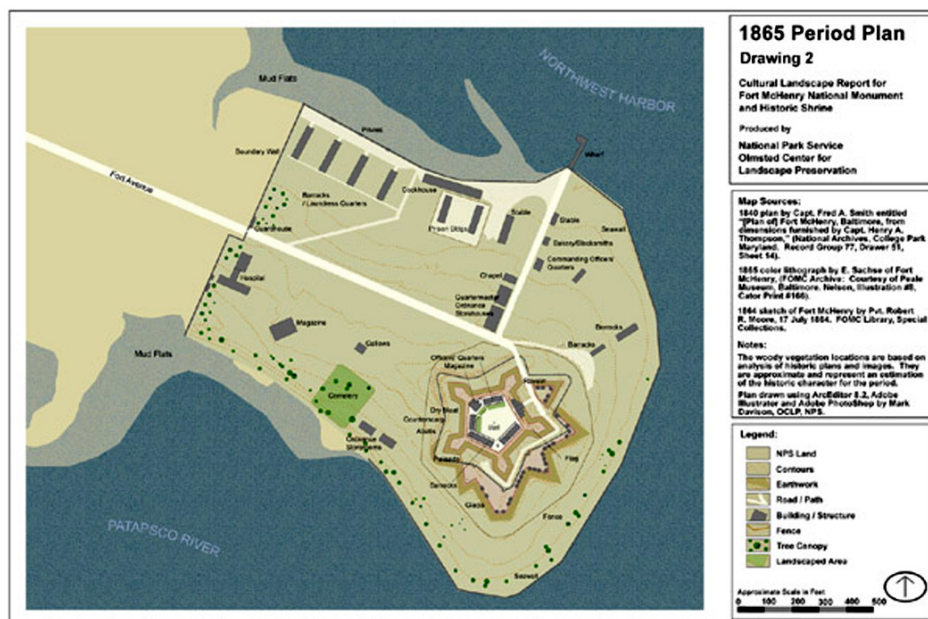


Figure 5: Portion of 1819 plan by Captain William Tell Poussin entitled "Reconnoitering of Chesapeake Bay, State of Maryland; Plan and Profiles for Fort McHenry"



1865 Period Plan from Cultural Landscape Report for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Olmsted Center for Historic Preservation, 2003.

## Civil War: 1861-1865

During the Civil War, Fort McHenry stood as a Union outpost within a city generally sympathizing with the Confederate cause (see Figure 6). The threat to Fort McHenry was not foreign navies approaching up the Patapsco, but from Baltimore itself. Maintaining Maryland within the Union became imperative to protecting the nation's capital, together with its vital rail and telegraph lines. This was accomplished by taking political prisoners and incarcerating them at Fort McHenry during the early months of the war. Thus, during the Civil War, Fort McHenry became a headquarters for the Union's espionage and counter-secessionist efforts and later as a prison and hospital for captured soldiers. The secessionist grandson of Francis Scott Key who was held there named it the American Bastille, in a political pamphlet that he authored.

Following the end of the Civil War, Fort McHenry's slide into obsolescence grew apace. Advances in naval ordnance and the emergence of rifled projectiles made permanent masonry fortifications obsolete. It was during this transitional period that many of the large Rodman guns currently found at Fort McHenry were installed. The most obsolete aspect of Fort McHenry was not decades old Rodman gun technology, but rather the Fort's location close to the center of the city.

A color lithograph prepared by E. Sachse in 1865 provides detailed documentation regarding the layout of Fort McHenry at the end of the Civil War. However, the pleasant conditions represented in the lithograph contradict a less complementary description provided by John C. Myers of the 192nd Regiment. Nevertheless, in combination with three plans dating from 1864, it is possible to describe accurately the physical layout of buildings and features of the Fort McHenry reservation. The purchase of additional land in 1836 altered the configuration of the post, providing expansive new space for drilling of troops and the construction of many new buildings. The major change occurring inside the former 1814 reservation boundary was the removal of the two water batteries, leading to the construction of a new exterior barbette battery shaped to roughly conform to the outline of the pre-existing Star Fort. Other modifications to the existing defensive works tended to be minor, resulting from additional attempts to refine the arrangement of armament.

In 1865, the post had two major entrances: the northwest entrance gate leading to the road to Baltimore and the wharf found on the north side of the point. The northwest entrance provided the only means of land access to the post through a fifteen-foot wide iron gate, flanked by two smaller pedestrian gates. The entrance was guarded by a small guardhouse; its rear wall formed part of the Brick Boundary Wall that extended across Whetstone Point. The wooden wharf was used for landing troops, prisoners, supplies and heavy ordnance. An access road led from the wharf to the Star Fort, intersecting with the main driveway leading from the northwest entrance. These two major routes divided the post into four quarters, each of which had its own distinct character.

The southeast portion of the reservation grounds contained the modified Star Fort, including the exterior barbette battery completed during the 1840s. The trees atop of the Fort had been removed, yet three Lombardy poplars still led from the Fort entrance to the intersection between the two main roads. Additionally, the new entrance to the Star Fort was probably wider than the original route over the Ravelin, and therefore improved access to the inside of the structure. Another excellent account by John Myers in 1864 covers daily life inside the Star Fort, also providing a physical description of the structures found within:

The interior of the Fort is oval, having but one entrance, called the sally-port; this space area is about one hundred feet by eighty, surrounded by battlements bearing upon all points. Each division contains a battery of from five to twenty heavy guns, some of them rifled pieces, with mortars and cohorns planted at intervals. Many of the heaviest facing the city... The interior barracks are well constructed, two storied brick, well lighted and good ventilation. There is room for 400 men. A well supplies water of good quality for the entire Fort. The water is pumped into a tank, and the pump is worked with levers requiring from six to eight men. The pumping is done by deserters, and soldiers sentenced by court-martial. They are obliged to pump from early dawn to taps, without ceasing, as a vast quantity of water is needed for camp use and it is used ad libitum. Free access to the pumps and hydrants is had by all needing water, which is the only freedom allowed on the premises. In one of the neat little brick buildings, on the right of the sally-port, is the residence of State prisoner, Mr. Walter Lennox, ex-Mayor of Washington City, confined here by an order of the Secretary of War, since July 3, 1863 (John C. Myers, 1864).

Around the outside of the Star Fort in front of the ditch, ran a line of Abatis creating an entanglement of felled trees with branches oriented outward to slow the approach of an attacker. In front of the Abatis was a post and rail fence that encompassed the defensive works during peacetime. The only structure between the Fort and the water was an armory, which connected with a cart way leading to the main entrance road.

The oldest garrison buildings outside the walls of the Star Fort were found in the northeast quadrant of the post, within the former 1814 reservation boundary. Buildings remaining from the War of 1812 period included the original post hospital which had been converted into a commanding officer's residence, Officers' Quarters, barracks, stables, and the quartermaster-ordnance storehouse, as well as the wharf, which had been modified to include two small boathouses. New buildings added to this area included a chapel and bakery along the wharf access road, and a wood yard on the waterfront near the wharf.

On the northwest portion of the post the new buildings had been aligned with their long axis oriented north-south, keeping open a view to the harbor. These structures included three converted stables that were used as prisons during the Civil War and were surrounded by a stockade fence. To the west of the prison buildings, were four barracks buildings that included laundress's quarters. The only building not conforming to this north-south orientation was the cookhouse, abutting the northern boundary of the property.

The southwestern portion of the grounds was of a more open character, with the space to the south of the main entrance drive used for drilling. The buildings in this quarter hugged the southern perimeter of the point except for the recently constructed brick magazine. The hospital was located near the Western Boundary Wall on the south side of the entrance gate. Surrounded by deciduous trees, the hospital had a variety of smaller structures associated with it including a cellar, a shed and a wash room. Along the south side of the point, there was a small grouping of structures near the cemetery including an ordnance storeroom, artillery shed, quartermaster stables, and a carpenter's shop.

By early 1865, the post would have appeared busy with activity. An average of up to 350 prisoners arrived at the wharf every month. A full complement of soldiers required tents to be erected, mainly in the northwest portion of the grounds. Drills would have occurred daily on the open parade south of the central driveway. Because the new buildings were constructed at the perimeter of the acreage purchased by the War Department in 1836, the post retained an open spacious in character. This choice was certainly purposeful, as this arrangement limited the use of these buildings as defenses for an attacking force in the event of a landward attack. Similarly, large trees were kept to the periphery of the site, undoubtedly for much the same reason. The mowed, grazed, or otherwise trampled ground, in combination with the single-storied structures created a campus landscape that was in service to the defensive works.



Figure 6: "Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland" by E. Sachse, depicts the general configuration of the Fort McHenry landscape during the first months of the Civil War. Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland. Cator Print Collection No. 166.

## 1866-1912

Scarcity of funds left few resources for improvements to Fort McHenry during the 1870s and 1880s. Construction of a massive earthen Water Battery began in 1872, only to be left unfinished for decades due to limited appropriations. Following the nationwide evaluation of coastal defenses chaired by Secretary of Defense William C. Endicott in 1886, it became obvious that Fort McHenry no longer played a useful role in the nation's defenses. Various proposals for the reuse of the military reservation were suggested, including its use by the Department of Agriculture as a stockyard (see Figures 7 and 8).

When the 141st Coast Artillery marched out of Fort McHenry in 1912, their boots scraped against the crushed oyster shells covering the reservation's roads. Walks and gutters lining the roads were of brick and kept meticulously free of weeds ("Fort McHenry, Maryland. Compiled from the latest information," Scale 1" = 100'). On their exit, they marched past electric telegraph and light poles parallel to the driveway that marked only the beginning of the innovations that would take place very shortly during the coming century. This straight drive divided the Fort property into two zones having perceptibly different landscape character. South of the main driveway, the landscape was devoted to the enjoyment of the post's officers and their families. A double row of maple trees offered a measure of separation between the driveway and the primary north-facing façade of the Officers' Quarters. The backs of the officers' dwellings looked out upon a park-like scene, with shade trees scattered along the completed Seawall. Across the river, the officers looked upon the undeveloped and peaceful shoreline of the opposite riverbank.

North of the driveway was the zone reserved for enlisted men and the work that they performed. The enlisted mens' zone north of the driveway contained their former barracks. These buildings had begun their useful life as stables, which began housing men during the Civil War when they were converted to prisons. To the north, the view from the barracks was of a coal shed and storehouses, placed there to make convenient use of the nearby post wharf. Beyond this was a view to the rapidly developing industry arranged around Baltimore harbor. This harbor, by virtue of its close proximity,

Fort McHenry could no longer defend. To the south, the view from the Enlisted Men's Barracks was of the post's attenuated Parade Ground (courtyard), and beyond that, to the Officers' Quarters lining the post driveway.

The officers' zone to the south and the enlisted zone to the north were circumscribed to the east by the historic Star Fort itself and by a secondary north-south driveway connecting the Star Fort with the post wharf. This eastern extremity of the property can be considered yet a third landscape zone dominated by the historic fortifications of the War of 1812 and the Civil War, as well as the unfinished earthen battery begun during the 1870s. This area of the landscape had become a de facto city park and promenade for Baltimore's citizens after the Civil War. When the last active garrison left Fort McHenry in 1912, the buildings inside the Star Fort had been converted to offices, storehouses and a bakery. A flaking coat of whitewash still clung to the Star Fort's brick buildings and walls. Outside its walls, occupying a space located between both the enlisted and officers' corps, stood the residence of Fort McHenry's commanding officer, the brick core of which had begun its service much earlier as the post hospital. This was the only residence remaining in this easterly quadrant of the property. The commander's dwelling, often made to serve social and ceremonial purposes, was of superior construction to the Officers' Quarters constructed after the Civil War. The landscape around the commander's dwelling also integrated features complementary and supportive of his role. These included a Victorian bandstand at the eastern end of the range of Officers' Quarters and enlisted barracks. An administrative building serving as the commander's offices was also nearby, built on the former site of the 1814 Tavern. Between the commander's dwelling and the post wharf was a stable equipped for his personal use.

The sight of Fort McHenry's last artillery troops exiting via the post's central driveway was framed by a landscape scene of order and care. Neatness and thrift were overarching landscape characteristics of Fort McHenry, as they continue to be at active military bases today. While paint may have been peeling, and instances of buildings needing repairs because of the lack of funds, the ample and compulsory labor of enlisted men on fatigue duty lent a perceptible military bearing to the landscape. Visitors had the role of guest in so disciplined an environment, and thus behaved differently than they would have in a public park. Turf was neatly kept, shrubs and trees well pruned, and shell and cinder driveways were regularly raked and leveled. When the 141st Coast Artillery marched out the front gate onto Fort Avenue, Fort McHenry lost its grounds crew. Both the condition and character of the landscape were about to change quickly. In the protracted dealings and counter-dealings following the departure of the last active garrison of soldiers in 1912, the City of Baltimore drew the upper hand, and in 1914 won the right to occupy the grounds and to use the military reservation as a city park. However, Fort McHenry's time as a city park was short-lived.

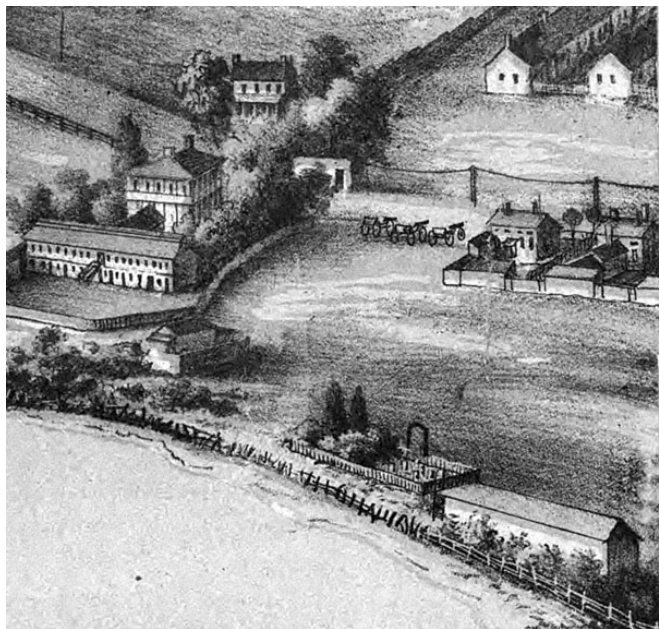


Figure 7: Detail from post Civil War lithograph of site, c. 1868-1870. Shows incomplete Seawall, and character of landscape outside Star Fort including the 1852-1895 post cemetery, the 1840 hospital and 1864 infirmary. Library of Congress.

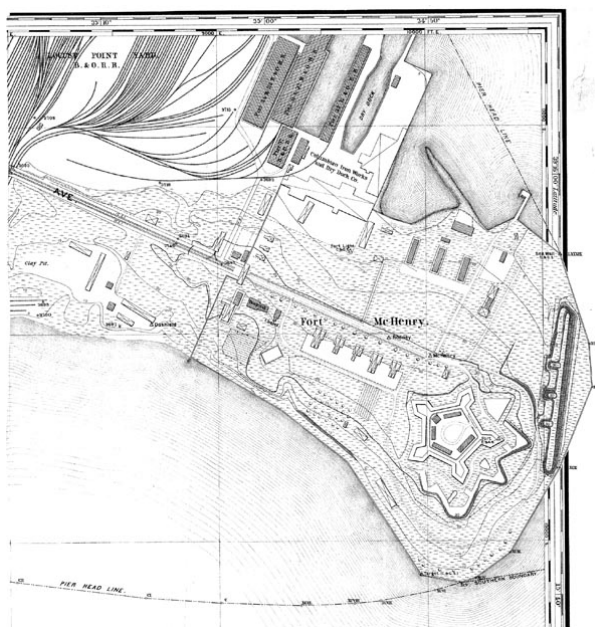
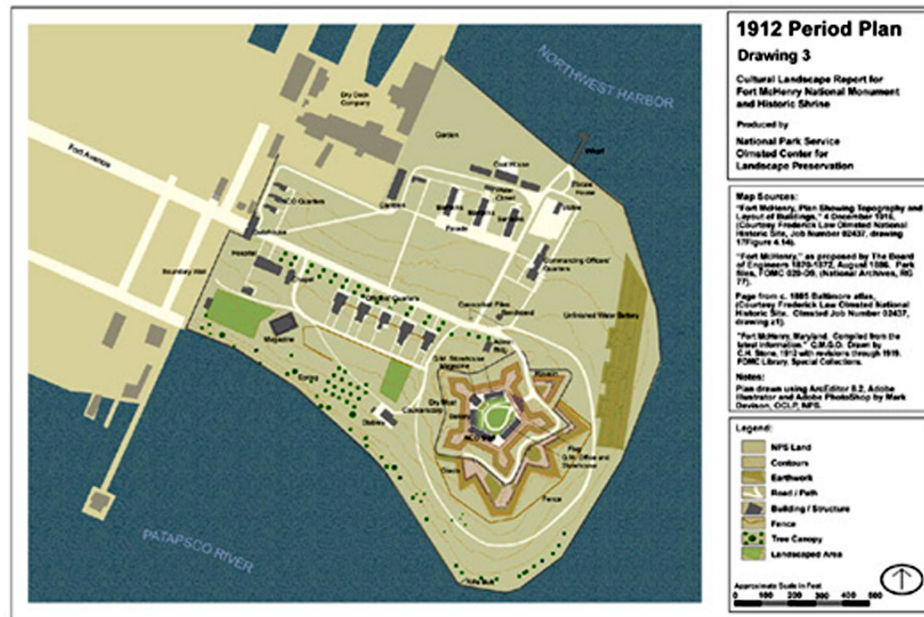


Figure 8: Page from c. 1885 Baltimore atlas. Courtesy Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. Olmsted Job Number 02437, drawing z1.



1912 Period Plan from Cultural Landscape Report for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Olmsted Center for Historic Preservation, 2003.

### 1913-1933

A provision in the 1914 agreement between the War Department and the city allowed the United States to reassert physical control of the property in the event of a national emergency. Responding to the aggression of German submarines in the Atlantic, President Wilson asked Congress for a Declaration of War on 2 April 1917. Forecasting unprecedented numbers of casualties inflicted by the tools and techniques of modern warfare, the nation began organizing a system of convalescent hospitals; General Hospital No. 2 would be located at Fort McHenry. Construction began rapidly, with sixty-two large new buildings wedged into every available open space at the historic Fort. Happily, this use too was short lived, as a general armistice was declared on 18 December 1918.

As the number of patients treated at the hospital dwindled, Baltimoreans bemoaned the humiliating fate of their civic icon as weeds and debris accumulated between vacant hospital buildings. During 1922, a monument was installed commemorating Francis Scott Key and the soldiers and sailors involved with the historic defense of Baltimore. The monument project was initiated eight years earlier in 1915, when the property was being used as a city park. Ultimately, the monument was dedicated on 14 June 1922 by President Harding, who made the first nationwide presidential radio broadcast from the grounds. Charles Niehaus, an accomplished neo-classical sculptor, had won the design competition for the completion with his design featuring a colossal twenty-two foot tall bronze of Orpheus, a figure in Greek mythology associated with musical inspiration (see Figure 9). The bronze casting of the male nude was fixed atop a fifteen-foot circular marble base carved in bas-relief, and placed in the center of a new traffic circle built into Fort McHenry's central driveway.

A combination of factors led to an improvement in Fort McHenry's prospects. These included President Wilson's 1917 Executive Order requiring that Key's Star-Spangled Banner be played at military events, the 1922 completion of the delayed Statue of Orpheus, and the unrelenting activism of local groups. These were among the influences leading President Coolidge to sign legislation in 1925 authorizing that the Secretary of War hold Fort McHenry in perpetuity as a military reservation, national park, and memorial.

The War Department was quick to pursue a program of site restoration, removing the buildings constructed as part of the World War I convalescent hospital. In the process, however, almost every building outside of the historic Star Fort was razed, including a few garrison buildings dating to the

early 19th century (see Figures 10 and 11). The only buildings left outside of the ramparts were, a large brick magazine constructed during the Civil War, and an incinerator building in the southwest corner of the property. By the early 1930s, the War Department had reconfigured Fort McHenry in the manner of a pleasant city park, including riverfront walks, benches, memorial groves of trees, and wide greenswards of well-maintained turf. No effort was made to represent conditions present during the 1814 bombardment, and few resources were devoted to public education and interpretation.

While the War Department transferred stewardship of Fort McHenry National Park to the National Park Service in 1933, later altering its name in 1939 to Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, outwardly visitors would have recognized very little change in management beyond improved signage and interpretive efforts. Legislation authorizing the establishment of Fort McHenry as a national park required the government to hold the property in perpetuity as a military reservation, yet with the War Department no longer managing the historic Fort, the only remaining military presence was that of the Chief of Engineers, occupying a small parcel on the northern riverbank centered on the Fort's historic wharf. The physical layout of the park and its public facilities remained as they were under the War Department for the next thirty years.

The National Park Service Annual Report for Fort McHenry provides a valuable first-person description of conditions at the time of the transfer.

Annual Report for Year 1933-1934 - Fort McHenry National Park ...Fort McHenry passed from the supervision of the War Department to the supervision of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, in August, 1933, in compliance with an Executive Order. Description: Plans. The plan of the grounds is supposed to include all of the original site of the Fort. The southeast twenty acres are rather well taken up with the old Fort, and the outer remainder of the area is rather open. A main road [paved with curb and gutter] enters as an extension of Fort Avenue on the western side and practically bisects the area proceeding directly to a parking zone just outside of the Fort. Roads: The one main road just spoken of represents the road developments. A small road branches from the main road and proceeds into the Star Fort. There is a path system which circles the Park. Parallel concrete walks follow the main entrance drive leading into the fortifications. A wide concrete walk follows the sea wall around the waterfront area. Buildings: Outer magazines. The 65' x 100' brick magazine is located in the southwestern section of the Park Old incinerator. An old concrete incinerator remaining from the last war days, when the area was used as a hospital grounds, is located in the extreme southwest corner. This building measures 35'x40.' It has no value. Star Fort. Within the Star Fort are four barracks buildings of brick, a magazine, guard rooms and guard house. Fences: The western border of the Park is enclosed by a substantial brick wall. A portion of the northern border is enclosed by an iron fence. Walls: Sea walls. A substantial stone sea wall extends around the entire waterfront. Fortifications walls. The walls of the Star Fort are of brick. Lawns: With the exception of the approximately ten acres occupied by the fortifications, the entire area is in lawns. Planting: Planting within the Fort consists for the most part in rows of oak and evergreen planted in the north and west sections. The evergreen and most of the oak are planted as memorials. The rows parallel the entrance drive. There have been three plantings of Japanese cherries put in as memorial plantings. Two of these are on the northern side of the drive, located a little over half of the way in the Park. The other is located to the south of the Fort between the Fort and the waterfront. Commemorative Structures: Small headstone type markers are placed at the base of memorial trees along the entrance drive and along the paths between the entrance gate south to the old magazine. A heroic bronze statue representing the spirit of music stands on the pedestal in the main drive at about the center of the Park. Three revolutionary [war] cannon mounted on cast iron carriages are located within the Star Fort. From twelve to fifteen large caliber Civil War type fortification cannon are located on the outer earthworks. (HARP binder 1934)

In less than twenty years time, the property rapidly transitioned between roles as a moribund coast artillery post, city park, military hospital, and veteran's bureau headquarters, ultimately becoming a national park in 1925. Owing to the vast construction program of General Hospital No. 2, soon followed by the equally sweeping War Department restoration program, little remained from the Fort's period as city park or military hospital. In fact, outside of the Star Fort and its clustered ensemble of buildings, the Civil War Magazine, Boundary Walls and riverbank Seawalls, little remained of the historic Fort landscape. A colossal, minimally clothed, neo-classical Statue of Orpheus stood at the center of an incomplete traffic circle; two short road spurs extended outward from the center of the

traffic circle, leading nowhere.

In 1933, the Star Fort seemed to float as small mount in a sea of green grass and young trees. The War Department restoration, while stating the purpose of returning the property to its condition and arrangement during the 1814 bombardment, had fallen far short of this. When the 1918-1919 hospital buildings were knocked down, historic buildings also disappeared that had served the Fort for over one-hundred years. No attempt was made to replicate the village atmosphere of garrison life that long existed outside the ramparts, defined by Officers' Quarters, stables, storehouses and workshops, connected together with well-used roads and walkways. The restoration of the missing water batteries, so critical during the historic defense of Baltimore had not been proposed.

Happily, the main gate constructed c. 1837 had been restored to evoke its original condition, and the main central driveway continued to lead visitors from Baltimore's Fort Avenue to the Star Fort. After 1922, this route was interrupted by a Statue of Orpheus, placed inside an unfinished traffic circle that was once intended to join the driveway with a circuit drive or "parkway" extending around the tip of the peninsula. The post driveway was newly covered with smooth bituminous macadam, replacing the top dressing of oyster shells and gravel that had previously covered the post's otherwise unpaved roads.

In 1933, secondary park roads continued to occupy a secondary North-South Axis, marking the relationship between the Star Fort and the harbor. However, this relationship between the historic Star Fort and its working waterfront once supplying many of its needs was severed by the imposition of the Chief of Engineers compound centered on the historic wharf.

The prior commander/subordinate relationship between the dwellings of officers and enlisted men was missing after the War Department's demolition and site restoration program, but the open character of the landscape between the Star Fort and the Western Boundary Wall had been restored to reflect conditions present during the years prior to the Civil War. Yet inside this reclaimed open space, pleasant as it was cleaned of refuse of global war, there was no mistaking the times. Although idled to a great degree by worldwide economic downturn, regardless of one's viewpoint, twentieth century industry served as the backdrop to the historic Star Fort.



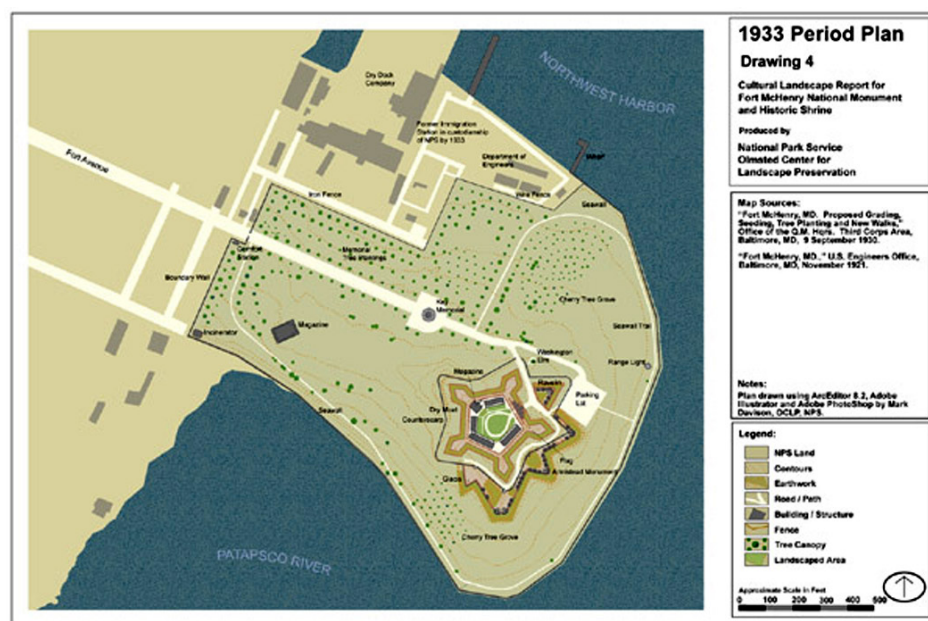
*Figure 9: The Statue of Orpheus, dedicated in 1922 by President Harding, and moved to its current location in 1962, features a carved marble base and a colossal statue entitled "Orpheus with the Awkward Foot". OCLP, July 2003.*



*Figure 10: This oblique aerial photograph captures Fort McHenry during the process of demolishing unused hospital buildings. Fort McHenry Library, Special Collections.*



Figure 11: This c. 1930 oblique aerial photograph shows Fort McHenry near the completion of the U.S. Army's site restoration and park development program. Fort McHenry Library, Special Collections.



1933 Period Plan from Cultural Landscape Report for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Olmsted Center for Historic Preservation, 2003.

## 1934 to present

### The New Deal

During the years of the New Deal under the leadership of President Franklin Roosevelt, most of the emergency economic relief funds expended for Fort McHenry were concentrated on bricks-and-mortar preservation efforts at the Star Fort rather than on developing new visitor facilities. Several

iterations of Master Plans were accomplished prior to World War II, reconfiguring parking, restroom accommodations, and museum and office requirements, but none of these were implemented (see Figure 12).. The great commonality among these early NPS plans was the insistence that new visitor facilities be placed outside of the boundary of the property as it stood during the 1814 bombardment. Thus, parking lots and new buildings were to be located to the west of the Star Fort, on lands acquired by the government in 1836.

#### World War II

The onset of World War II pinched off the flow of New Deal funds as the National Park Service dealt with the economic austerity of the war effort on the home front. U. S. Coast Guard and U. S. Navy forces came to reoccupy portions of the historic grounds during the war, yet the property remained open to the public for the duration. At the conclusion of the war, increases in operational and capital funding were slow in coming. The public, freed from wartime restrictions on gasoline and tires, began to notice deterioration in facilities of the national park system. This prompted NPS Director Conrad Wirth to develop and advocate for a ten-year program of capital and operational improvements that became known as "MISSION 66" (see Figure 13).

#### MISSION 66

Beginning in 1956, funds from the National Park Service MISSION 66 program restarted planning efforts leading toward expanded visitor facilities at Fort McHenry. Park design concepts were changing following World War II as the popularity of the automobile led planners to concentrate on facilitating efficient visitor flow. Out of the pre-war park museum, the idea of the park Visitor Center emerged as a place where the public would be oriented to the site, receive highlights from its history, and pay an admission fee prior to touring the natural or historic features. Important elements from Fort McHenry's MISSION 66 prospectus included a small Visitor Center located outside of the Star Fort and west of the 1814 reservation boundary, removal of the parking lot built by the War Department northeast of the Star Fort, and construction of a larger new parking lot close to the Visitor Center. Other significant elements of the MISSION 66 program at Fort McHenry included marking the 1814 reservation boundary with a hedge or low wall and practical provisions for housing park rangers and maintenance facilities were located well to the west, just north of the park entrance gate. The neo-classical Statue of Orpheus commemorating Francis Scott Key was relocated away from the central driveway to a less conspicuous location near the Civil War era Powder Magazine. Plantings of crabapples installed near the statue when entering the park help to feature it prominently.

Following completion of the MISSION 66 program at Fort McHenry during the early 1960s, assumptions regarding visitation and capacities of both Visitor Center and parking lot were immediately challenged. Revised park plans, dated just three weeks after the dedication of the new Visitor Center recommended the expansion of both the building and parking lot based on complaints of overcrowding. A seasonal overflow parking lot was constructed west of the main lot utilizing stabilized turf, a mixture of crushed stone and soil that supports traffic yet allows grass to grow.

#### 1968 Master Plan

In 1968, a new Master Plan was completed for Fort McHenry, addressing perceived inadequacies of the Visitor Center building, parking lot, and entrance road. The 1968 plan proposed the re-acquisition of a small parcel on the northern shore transferred to the Corps of Engineers in the 1920s for use as additional parking area and, considering the Niehaus's Statue of Orpheus and other memorial elements as intrusions and distractions, recommended the removal of these from the property. The 1968 plan did however maintain a consistency with previous plans, identifying the area east of the 1814 reservation boundary as the "preservation zone," and the area west of the 1814 boundary as the park's "public development zone." Yet before any work could be undertaken toward implementing these recommendations, a new threat loomed, casting a shadow on the practicality of making any plans whatsoever toward the park's future. One of the three proposed routes for Interstate 95 published in 1971 included a large suspension bridge positioned directly above Fort McHenry's historic Star Fort.

#### I-95 Bridge/Tunnel

In time, the political muscle of neighborhood groups, combined with attention from national

preservation interests, including National Park Service leadership, helped to transform the suspension bridge proposal into a tunnel crossing located immediately off Fort McHenry's southern riverbank. Nevertheless, between 1971 and 1980, while the highway alternatives remained an open question, plans for Fort McHenry were held in abeyance. A new planning effort began in 1987, following the completion of the tunnel project in 1985. This new plan, an amendment to the 1968 plan, abandoned the prior proposal to enlarge the current Visitor Center in favor of its outright replacement with a larger new building. The proposal to remove memorial elements from the property was retained in the new plan, although this was later strongly discouraged by NPS regional leadership.

In time, a combination of design changes and mayoral hardball had an effect. Perhaps the successful completion of the Inner Harbor project also built local confidence in city officials and softened the objections of critics. Nevertheless, while the I-95 tunnel would not go over, or under Fort McHenry; it was allowed to follow the riverbank, submerged under the shallow water immediately adjacent to the Fort's southern Seawall. Construction of the tunnel began in 1980.

Before the open question of the I-95 route was settled, the historical record suggests that an unspoken moratorium was in effect regarding plans for Fort McHenry. When construction on the tunnel finally began, the cloud seemed to pass, and those citizens and National Park Service staff involved with the historic Fort quickly began to move forward and chart a course for the future.

#### Package 276

Having been paid little attention for over sixty years since the flood of New Deal relief funding, repairs to the masonry features of the Star Fort came past due during the 1990s. Based on dramatically deteriorating conditions aggravated by the high moisture content of the soil, in 1991 the park received \$3,000,000 in funding for masonry restoration through a Congressional add-on to the federal budget. Subsequent funding for what became known as Fort McHenry's "Package 276" project would ultimately bring its total multi-year price tag to over \$6,000,000, expanding its scope to occupy a period of greater than ten years. Preparation and plans for an investment of this magnitude were intensive, approaching the Historic American Research Project effort of the late 1950s, including archeological field investigation, review of prior archeological work, and updating archeological base mapping. The fruit of this effort was the completion of a "Review and Synthesis of Archeological Documentation," in February of 1993. Actual masonry restoration work under the "Package 276" Line-Item construction project began in 1995 and was completed in 2002. Additional restoration work to architectural elements, including restoration carpentry and painting, was completed in 2003.

#### Existing Conditions

In August 2004, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation of the National Park Service completed a Cultural Landscape Report for the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. This description of the condition of the park in 2004 is taken from that document.

The Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine is comprised of approximately 43 acres of land historically known as Whetstone Point located at the eastern extremity of the larger Locust Point peninsula in South Baltimore. The park, bearing the name of the historic Star Fort, marks the confluence of the Ferry Branch of the Patapsco River along the southern riverbank, with the Northwest Branch lying to the north. The landscape of well-maintained lawn, specimen trees, historic buildings, and statuary stands in sharp contrast with the character of the heavy industrial development that immediately surrounds the park. The vast majority of park visitors arrive via automobile, approaching from the west by way of Baltimore's Fort Avenue. A water shuttle services to Fort McHenry is available to the public, departing from Baltimore's Inner Harbor, which is three miles distant.

Upon arriving via Fort Avenue, visitors pass through a formal gateway constructed in a ten-foot high brick wall fitted with black iron gates attached to heavy tooled granite pillars. After passing through the gate, the straight alignment of Fort Avenue continues eastward before curving broadly northeast to terminate in the visitor parking lot. This main access drive is of generous proportions, comfortably accommodating two-way traffic, covered in bituminous pavement and accompanied by concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalks. Streetlamps and signage are contemporary, as light fixtures incorporate photovoltaic panels in an effort to conserve energy.

Immediately east of the park's front gate, modern brick buildings are found to the north and serve park housing, maintenance and administrative needs. To the south, additional maintenance operations are housed in a large pre-fabricated steel building.

The view of the landscape as one travels eastward before entering the visitor parking lot is dominated by the brick walls, earthen slopes and impressive Flagstaff of the Star Fort itself. The presence of the Statue of Orpheus to the south, composed of a colossal figure of Orpheus, a figure in Greek mythology, is partially hidden from view upon entering by a brick exterior Powder Magazine and landscape plantings. The statue and its carved marble base are more prominently in view as one exits the park.

The northern boundary of the park is constrained by neighboring parcels, no longer extending to the northern riverbank as it once did. This boundary, marked by an black iron picket fence, is shared with parcels managed by other governmental entities, including the U.S. Naval Reserve, and the Army Corps of Engineers. In counterpoint, the historic southern boundary, marked by a Seawall along the Ferry Branch, remains intact and permits expansive views of the water and of an artificial wetland constructed as part of the environmental mitigations associated with the I-95 Fort McHenry tunnel project of the 1980s. South of the entrance drive the site topography slopes gently upward, creating a low ridge of land marked by the exterior Brick Powder Magazine, the Statue of Orpheus, and the Star Fort.

The western edge of the visitor parking lot and site development associated with the existing Visitor Center are pressed very close to the historic western boundary of the military reservation as it was during the bombardment of 1814. Sizable and permanent visitor facilities are conspicuously absent east of the parking lot and Visitor Center out of a desire to use the Star Fort and the landscape immediately adjacent to it for historical education and interpretation. Visitor facilities east of the 1814 reservation boundary have been limited in order to evoke the past. In spite of this, the general character of the landscape to the east of this boundary line is not terribly different from that west of it. Immediately east of the visitor parking lot, a large number of deciduous trees have been planted to obstruct views of industrial development occupying the opposite riverbank. Paved bituminous pathways lead from the small park Visitor Center building to the Star Fort, passing by commercially manufactured split-rail fencing, trash receptacles fashioned from whiskey barrels, and contemporary interpretive wayside exhibits.

This walking path leads up a ramp, through the Sally Port and into an interior courtyard within the Star Fort. The spatial volume of the courtyard is defined by the barracks buildings, magazine, and guardhouse that surround it, the barracks fitted with wood-framed two-story sleeping porches. The courtyard features a carriage turn approximating the outline of a teardrop that is surfaced with crushed stone. The interior island of the carriage turn is covered in sod. Brick sidewalks lead from the carriage turn to the buildings, and extend outward to the stone revetment interior to the earthen ramparts. The slopes of the earthen fortifications are covered in non-native turfgrasses that are kept cut relatively short, maintained with gasoline powered push mowers and gasoline powered nylon weed whips several times per growing season.

Outside of the Star Fort, pedestrians are directed to walk on the park's Seawall Trail, which roughly follows the boundaries of the park. Though walkers may use it to travel in both directions the trail may be described from one of its ends at the northeastern edge of the visitor parking lot, moving clockwise around the Star Fort, climbing a low rise on a tangent aligned with the Statue of Orpheus, orbiting the statue to the west to return eastward to the visitor parking lot.

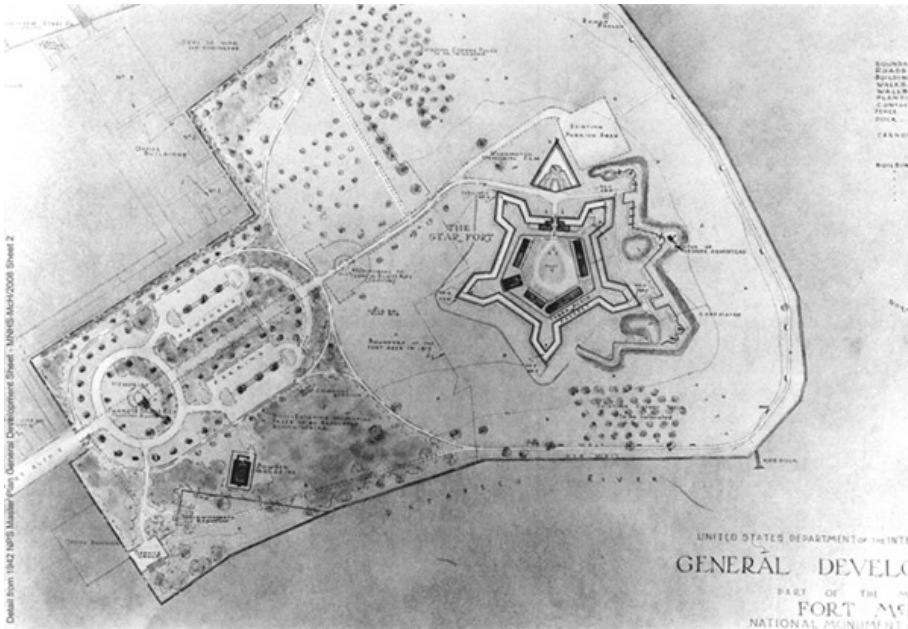


Figure 12: Detail from, 1942 Master Plan General Development Sheet, MNHS-McH/2008 Sheet 2. Fort McHenry Library Special Collection No. 7, NPS Master Plans.



Figure 13: Aerial view of Fort McHenry and historic Star Fort, 26 July 1954. Outlines of former hospital buildings, post roadways and other features become visible during periods of dry weather. Fort McHenry Library Special Collection.



## Uses

### Functions and Uses:

| Major Category     | Category                  | Use/Function              | Historic | Current | Primary |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| Defense            | Battle Site               | Battle Site               | Yes      | No      | No      |
| Defense            | Fortification             | Battery (Defense)         | Yes      | No      | Yes     |
| Defense            | Military Facility (Post)  | Military Facility (Post)  | Yes      | No      | No      |
| Landscape          | Leisure-Passive (Park)    | Leisure-Passive (Park)    | Yes      | Yes     | No      |
| Recreation/Culture | Monument (Marker, Plaque) | Monument (Marker, Plaque) | Yes      | Yes     | No      |
| Recreation/Culture | Museum (Exhibition Hall)  | Wayside Exhibit           | No       | Yes     | Yes     |

### Public Access:

**Public Access:**    Unrestricted

**Public Access Narrative:**

Publicly accessible upon payment of entry fee.

### Associated Ethnographic Group

**Ethnographic Study Status:**    No Survey Conducted

**Ethnographic Narrative:**

## Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

### Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Located at the eastern extremity of the larger Locust Point peninsula in South Baltimore, Fort McHenry consisted of a Star Fort, Ravelin, and Water Battery to defend against a military attack. The site today retains the overall spatial organization, circulation system, and features necessary to depict the Fort as it existed during its period of significance (1794-1945). These features include the Star Fort and associated buildings and structures, the 1814 reservation boundary/North-South Axis, vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems, historic trees and turfgrass, views from the Fort and to the flag, commemorative statues and other small scale features. The construction and demolition of early twentieth-century hospital structures in the 1920s changed the topography of the site from its early use as a military fortification. However, this work was conducted during the period of significance and the overall character of Fort McHenry has not changed dramatically since the end of the period of significance in 1945.

The following landscape characteristics were evaluated for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine: spatial organization, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeology. The three most important landscape characteristics within Fort McHenry are spatial organization, circulation, and buildings and structures. These characteristics shaped the design of the post and they continue to be essential components in understanding the landscape today. The combination of these three characteristics illustrates the sequence, events, and changes that shaped the evolution of the study area from the 1814 bombardment, through the Civil War, to the present day.

Despite the loss of integrity of the surrounding site and modifications of individual buildings and structures, Fort McHenry's extant features, including vegetation, small-scale features, view and vistas and archeological sites, retain integrity as reflections of the Fort's national importance as a coastal defense work from the period of its initial construction (1794-1802) to the end of improvements constructed immediately following the Civil War. The period of significance for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine is 1794-1945, with significant dates of 1814, 1914, and 1922. In most respects, the Fort appears today much as it did in 1933 when transferred from the jurisdiction of the War Department to the National Park Service. Despite the loss of integrity of the surrounding site and modifications of individual buildings and structures, Fort McHenry's extant resources retain sufficient integrity to convey significance throughout the entire period of significance. Fort McHenry retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Register of Historic Places documentation, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, 1999).

### Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

#### Historic Condition

The East-West Axis is the one of the primary characteristics organizing the spatial organization of the landscape (see Figures 14 and 15). The geometry of the East-West Axis was originally derived from the subdivision of land parcels on the peninsula prior to the Revolutionary War. This subdivision of parcels made allowance for an east-west right of way for access. During the War of 1812 the Fort was accessed via the Road to Baltimore which was the first tangible use of the East-West Axis as an organizing element in the landscape. When the post was expanded in 1837 the road was renamed Fort Avenue. With the extra land the Army constructed the majority of service buildings and quarters on the north side of the road, and used the south side for drilling. The axis continued to provide the major land approach to the Fort and it was not until the MISSION 66 era that the axis was interrupted with the construction of the present park Visitor Center and the realignment of the entrance road.

The North-South Axis is also a key organizing element the landscape. The western boundary of the post during the 1814 bombardment was the physical expression of the North-South Axis. Even after the Army expanded the post in 1837 this axis remained important as the alignment for a road leading to the post's wharf. More recently, the presence of this axis, marking the extent of the military reservation during the 1814 bombardment has continued to influence major planning decisions within the park. The land to the east of the axis is regarded with a higher level of significance; consequently, development of park facilities are restricted in this area and have only been allowed to the west of the axis.

#### Existing Condition

Currently the East-West Axis is a major organizing element in the landscape, the main entrance road to the site still follows the historic route (up to curve leading to the MISSION 66 parking lot), and the park uses interpretative device to denote the missing portion of the old road. The majority of the park era services are located to the north of this axis, and the historic features are located to the south including the Star Fort, Statue of Orpheus, and Civil War Powder Magazine.

The North-South Axis is less visible than it was historically. However, as a planning tool the imaginary line forms an important boundary that prevents modern development from encroaching upon the 1814 era landscape.

It is possible to describe Fort McHenry using the former 1814 reservation boundary line as a device for defining the spatial arrangement found within the park. The primary historic features are located on the east side of the line in an open setting that forms the head of the peninsula. Within this area, the fortifications of the Star Fort, Ravelin, and the Water Battery dominate the landscape. To the north of the Star Fort, the grounds are covered with turf interspersed with a grove of young trees, evoking the generic setting of a pleasant urban park, featuring filtered views to the river. To the west of the former 1814 reservation boundary, lay the lands purchased by the War Department in 1837. The historic main entrance road further divides the landscape in this area with the majority of the MISSION 66 features on the north side. The south side is defined by the Statue of Orpheus surrounded by open maintained turf, interspersed with groupings of ornamental trees.

### Landscape Features:

| Feature Name     | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| North-South Axis | 112718         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| East-West Axis   | 112716         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Figure 14: Diagram showing primary East-West site axis, and secondary North-South site axis that together organize the spatial characteristics of the property. OCLP, 2003.*

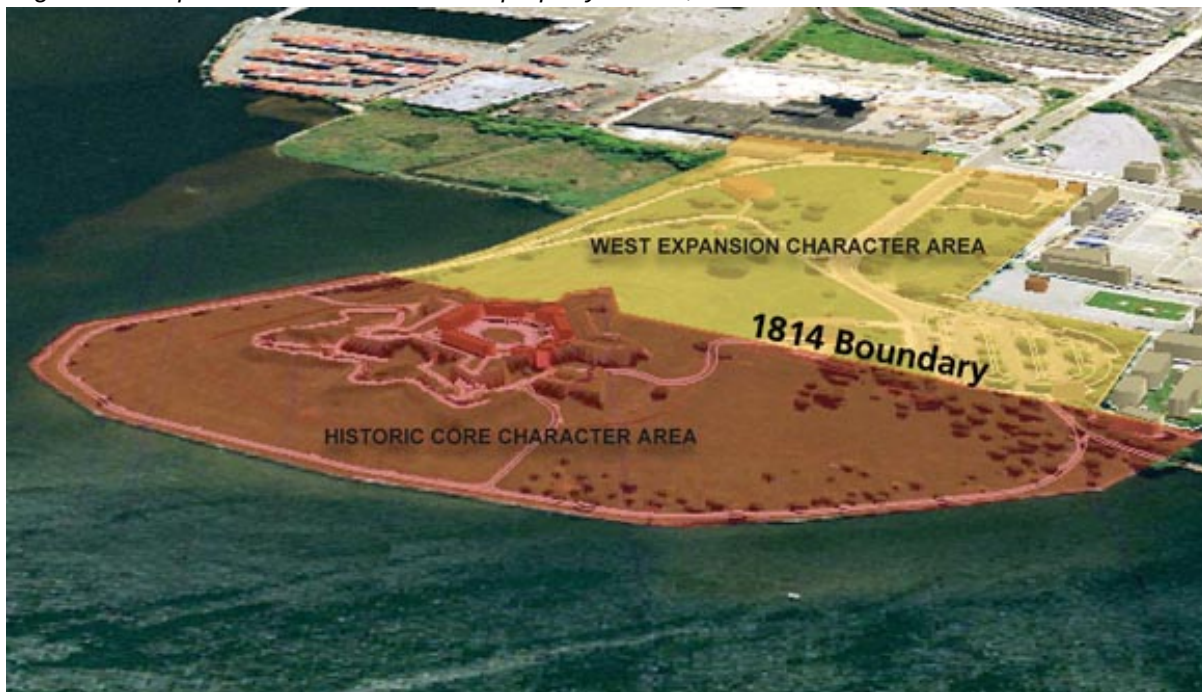


*Figure 15: Diagram showing the boundaries of Fort McHenry's Historic Core Landscape Character Area, and the West Expansion Landscape Character Area. OCLP, 2003.*

## **Landscape Characteristic: Circulation**

### **Historic Condition**

Fort Avenue was the original access and supply route to the Fort from Baltimore and existed at the time of the Fort's construction and the subsequent 1814 bombardment. The Parade Drive (located inside the Star Fort) is first depicted on a c. 1888 Plan of the Fort, and was originally surfaced with oyster shells. The alignment of the drive is historic.

The configuration of the Parade Walkways inside the Star Fort corresponds to those identified on an 1834 plan drawing, although it is unknown if the walks were bricked at that time. However, brick walkways in a herringbone pattern are evident in a photograph of the Parade Grounds taken sometime between 1883-1894. Plan maps of the Fort, including the earliest from 1803, depict drain gutters in place within the parade prior to construction of the Parade Wall in the 1830s. These drains followed the same general alignment as at present.

The system of Interpretive Brick Walks originated c. 1898 while Fort McHenry was still an active military reservation, at that time being surfaced with gravel and marl. In the mid-1930s these walks were paved with brick using financial resources of Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal" WPA program.

The State Fort Connector is located near the U.S. Coast Guard Tower and connects the Seawall Trail with the Star Fort. The path was constructed as part of the War Department site restoration in the 1930s connecting the Seawall Trail to a visitor parking lot located adjacent to the Ravelin. When the War Department parking lot was removed in the early 1960s as part of the MISSION 66 program, a new section of path was built through the site of the former parking lot in order to maintain the continuity of the trail. Prior to the War Department's site restoration work of the late 1920's and early 1930's, visitors to Fort McHenry used the coping stones of the Seawall itself as a walkway.

### **Existing Condition**

The Seawall Trail originated as a War Department park development project. The Statue of Orpheus Path was constructed in the early 1960s as part of the MISSION 66 building program. The route leads from the main entrance road, near the parking lot, passes the west side of the Statue of Orpheus, before connecting with the Seawall Trail.

The visitor parking lot and connecting portion of the entrance drive were constructed as part of the MISSION 66 improvements undertaken in the park between 1963 and 1964. The Visitor Center Pathways were constructed in the early 1960s as part of the MISSION 66 building program. A subsequent modification to these pathways includes the accessibility ramp facilitating wheelchair access into the building, constructed in the 1980s. The Magazine Path connects the Civil War Powder Magazine with the curved portion of the Statue of Orpheus Path (see above). This path was constructed during the early 1960s as part of the MISSION 66 park development program. The Tour Boat Dock Connector was constructed during the 1970s, with the Seawall Trail and located in the northeast section of the park, this path connects the tour Boat Dock.

Today, the circulation within Fort McHenry consists of vehicular and pedestrian systems that are integrated and provide access to all areas of the park. The main entrance drive, a continuation of Fort Avenue, provides vehicular access to the parking lot. The only other public area in the park that allows for vehicular access is the overflow parking area to the north of the main entrance drive. This seasonal parking lot is only used during peak visiting periods. This overflow lot is covered in stabilized turf, which makes use of crushed stone mixed into the soil to support the weight of vehicles while allowing the growth of grass. From the parking lot, the visitor is able to follow two major pedestrian routes. The primary route provides access to the Visitor Center and to the Star Fort, where it follows the curvilinear alignment of the historic route to the Sally Port. There are a variety of minor paths within the Fort structure and outer Water Battery that enables close observation of major historic features, and from the upper sections of the battlements, provide for

panoramic views of the Patapsco River.

The other major pedestrian path, the Seawall Trail, leads the visitor around the edge of the peninsula in a circular route. Starting at the comfort station adjacent to the parking lot, the path follows the edge of the Seawall around to the south side of the park before heading west towards the Statue of Orpheus and reconnects with the parking lot. The trail also connects with the tour Boat Dock and provides panoramic views of the Star Fort as well as eastward to the river. In addition, a trail branches off from the Seawall Trail and continues along the southern edge of the park passing the maintenance facility before connecting with Fort Avenue at the entrance gates.

The modern section of the entrance drive curves for 300', connecting the parking lot to the primary entrance drive (the alignment of historic Fort Avenue). A grass turf overflow parking area is located to the west and adjacent to the paved parking area to handle overflow vehicle parking during peak visitation events. This area was formerly used as part of a larger exercise/drill ground following the annexation of land to the reservation in 1836. The need for overflow parking area was discussed during the early 1960's soon after completion of the Visitor Center and is shown on park maps and photographs during the 1970's.

**Landscape Features:**

| Feature Name                   | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution         | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Fort Avenue                    | 112810         | Contributing                 | 81229               |                       | Location         | 27486              | Yes              |
| Parade Drive                   | 112812         | Contributing                 | 81214               |                       | Location         | 27467              | Yes              |
| Parade Walkways                | 112814         | Contributing                 | 81213               |                       | Asset            | 568165             | No               |
| Interpretive Brick Walkways    | 112816         | Contributing                 |                     |                       | Asset            | 568165             | No               |
| Seawall Trail                  | 112820         | Contributing                 | 81230               |                       | Location         | 27487              | Yes              |
| Statue of Orpheus Path         | 112822         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1066983            | Yes              |
| Parking Lot and Entrance Drive | 112824         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Location         | 55616              | Yes              |
| Overflow Parking Area          | 112826         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Location         | 55620              | Yes              |
| Visitor Center Pathways        | 112828         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1066979            | No               |
| Magazine Path                  | 112830         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| Boat Dock Connector            | 112832         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| Star Fort Connector            | 112818         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 568165             | No               |

**Landscape Characteristic: Topography**

#### Historic Condition

A low ridge running from near the entrance gate to the Star Fort and the gentle slopes that roll down to the edge of the Seawall characterize the topography at the park. The natural topography influenced the design of the Fort McHenry and affected the spatial organization of the post including the location of the main structures and the layout of the circulation system. The construction of major structures and buildings in turn required design alterations to the topography. The topography southeast and south of the Star Fort is in large measure a result of grading operations creating the exterior barrette battery constructed between 1836 and 1840. After the demolition of approximately one-hundred World War II hospital buildings in 1926, there was major re-grading of the topography throughout the site in preparation for use of the landscape as a public park. In addition, the construction of the Seawall altered the edge of the peninsula and led to the loss of the mudflats that formed a gentle transition to the water's edge at low tide. The construction and demolition of major features also modified the natural topography. For instance, the removal of the 1870s unfinished Water Battery led to the placement of fill within a radius of 500' from the site of the former battery.

#### Existing Condition

The large-scale topography of the site varies from a high point of thirty-five feet on the west side of the Star Fort, down to approximately five-feet at the Seawall. From the Seawall around the perimeter of the peninsula the ground rises gently towards the low ridge that runs parallel to the main entrance road, attaining a change in grade of approximately twenty-five feet. On land to the north side of the main entrance road there is a drop in grade of approximately five feet, from the road bed to the center of the overflow parking area (see Figure 16).

#### Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Figure 16: Entering the park via the park entrance road, the earthforms and features of Fort McHenry's historic Star Fort are prominently in view. Much of the park's 43 acres is covered in well maintained turfgrass. OCLP, July 2003.*

## **Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation**

### **Historic Condition**

Historic trees at Fort McHenry can be defined as those trees of sufficient age to have been present during Fort McHenry's period of historical significance, which for purposes of the National Register of Historic Places, ended in 1945 (see Figure 17).

The red oaks and sycamores were planted throughout the site by War Department between 1928 and 1932. The silver maples were possibly planted by the War Department in the early 1930's. The littleleaf linden may have been planted by the War Department although further research will be required to date the tree. The tree-of-heaven was planted prior to the National Park Service period. A small grouping is located on the south side of Fort Avenue and a single specimen remains to the east of the parking lot.

On October 24, 1931, two separate groves of Yoshino Japanese cherry trees (*Prunus yedoensis*) were planted as part of a local bicentennial observance of George Washington's birthday. One grove, to the southwest of the Star Fort, was planted by African American school children, one tree for every segregated African American school in the City of Baltimore. Another grove, to the north of the Star Fort, was planted by white school children, one tree for every segregated white school in the City of Baltimore.

The use of non-native turfgrasses to cover the ground plane and ramparts at Fort McHenry was a longstanding practice during the period of significance. This is well documented in narrative accounts as well as graphically. Livestock was allowed to graze throughout the post, as fencing limited access to the earthen slopes of the fortifications.

### **Existing Condition**

Plantings located in the northwest section of the park are a result of the MISSION 66 development period. After the construction of the park housing, administration building, and maintenance building the park has planted trees for their ornamental value and for the purposes of screening the modern structures from arriving visitors. The majority of the parking lot trees were planted in the early 1960s to provide shade for visitors after the construction of the parking lot. The majority of the ornamental Visitor Center plantings surrounding the Visitor Center are attributed to the construction of the Visitor Center in the early 1960s and later. Nine trees in the Orpheus Memorial Grove of crabapples were removed from around the Statue after it was relocated around 1965. This grove was meant to commemorate individuals involved with the War of 1812 Battle of Baltimore.

A grove of crabapple trees (*Malus 'prairifire'*) was planted c. 1965 to commemorate individuals involved with the War of 1812 Battle of Baltimore. This was the second tree planting using the original 1932 markers, which were moved when Orpheus was relocated away from the entrance road. In 2003, thirty trees were planted in association with existing tree markers. The disease-resistant crabapple variety 'Prairifire' was used to closely resemble the color and growth habit of the earlier planting.

Recent plantings along the northern boundary of the property screen the park from buildings on the Navy Reserve and Corps of Engineers property (see Figure 18). The trees were planted by the park after the completion of the MISSION 66 development. The park planted the red maples along the northern section of the Seawall Trail before 1987.

The trees near Fort Avenue represent a mixed grouping of trees that have been planted as ornamental specimens outside of the 1814 period boundary. The exact planting dates for each specimen remain unknown at present. The Japanese pagoda trees were planted by the park lining the north side of the main entrance road.

The trees along the approach path to the Star Fort were all planted by the park. The date of the two crab apple specimens is not known, but it is likely that they date to the MISSION 66 development period. The white oak was planted by President Ford in 1975 in conjunction with the bicentennial celebrations. Recently, the park planted the three Lombardy poplar whips based on evidence that the trees formed a row along Fort Avenue during the 1814 period. Their current location is not supposed to represent replacement of the historic trees; rather they were planted by the park to improve the historic character of this area.

The Riverfront Grove was begun in 1988, implementing the recommendations of the park's 1987 Concept for Facility Development and Landscape Treatment Plan. The intent of this plan was to screen the visual intrusion of off-site industrial development, and to provide an area for picnicking. The area chosen for the planting was within the 1814 period boundary, north of the Star Fort. In subsequent years, additional trees have been planted in this area, often for commemorative purposes.

The large-scale vegetation on the grounds of the Fort McHenry is characterized by historic plantings, ornamental plantings, and an urban forest with mowed grass areas covering the majority of the park (see Figure 19). In 2003, the park completed a comprehensive survey of the vegetation, which was spatially mapped in a GIS database. With every major tree and shrub inventoried, the park horticulturalist, Paul Bitzel also managed a data entry project which included measurements of the DBH, crown spread, and height of each specimen, as well as individual identification numbers (the resulting table for the park vegetation inventory can be found in Appendix A of this report). From the survey it was possible to identify the major historic plantings. These are comprised of over 25 trees, the majority of which are sycamores (*Plantanus x acerifolia*) and scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*). The oaks were planted by the War Department in the early 1930s north of the central entrance drive, while the sycamores, some of which are large and may pre-date the 1930s, are found near the shoreline on the south side of the park.

Upon entering the park, a small grouping of trees, mainly white pine (*Pinus strobus*), provides a screen for the two MISSION 66 structures on the north side of the road. This theme continues around the northern perimeter of the property where white pines screen buildings at the Maryland Port Authority and the U.S. Navy Reserve facilities from view. Tucked inside the north side of the entrance gate, behind two linden trees (*Tilia x cordata*), is an American elm (*Ulmus americana*), that was propagated from a root sprout of the former Washington elm at one time located next to the Star Fort.

After entering the park, a row of Japanese pagoda trees (*Sophora japonica*) line the north side of main entrance road. Fort Avenue terminates at the parking lot, which contains mature specimen trees planted in the islands. Consisting of mostly willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), the canopy cover provides shade for arriving visitors. Numerous ornamental trees and shrubs are planted around the Visitor Center including Japanese yews (*Taxus cuspidata*), survivors of the original planting design for the plaza surrounding the Armistead Statue. In addition, a mature silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) and scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), probably preserved during construction of the Visitor Center, now provide shade for visitors on the approach walk to the building.

The planting of trees around the Star Fort has been restricted to preserve open views of the fortifications. However, investigations revealed the historical presence of Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra italica*) planted in an avenue along the entrance road to the Fort c. 1800, survivors of which were also depicted on an 1853 engraving. In 2003, the park planted three Lombardy poplar along the path from the Visitor Center to the Star Fort. The replacement specimens were planted as a restoration project to improve the historic character of the area. There are no major plantings in the Star Fort, as the Lombardy poplar that once lined the Parade Ground and the battlements were removed in the 1830s. The mowed grass areas in the center of the Fort are historic and may have been present since 1814. The layout of these areas was altered in the period leading up to the Civil War, and it is possible that their current arrangement, four small lawn areas, dates to at least 1865.

To the north of the Star Fort is a large planting of trees that was initiated in 1988, beginning an initial

phase toward the implementation of landscape recommendations found within the "Landscape Design Concept for Fort McHenry." The primary concept of this landscape design was to create a vegetative visual buffer between the visitor parking lot and the industrial development located on the opposite riverbank. This initial phase of tree planting benefited from private donations solicited from the 1987 "Plant a Living Legacy" program commemorating the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

Phase II of implementing the new landscape design concept recommendations drew upon the resources of the 1993 "Tree-mendous Maryland" statewide tree planting program. The specimen trees create an urban park-type setting consisting of mainly linden (*Tilia x cordata*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*), and sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Further to the west during the 1990s, the park's horticulturalist planted a coniferous screen around the edge of the pedestrian path to hide the newly constructed maintenance building. The majority of the park area is covered in maintained turf that is mowed as often as once per week during the growing season and contains a mix of blue grass (*Poa pratensis*), tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*), and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*).

In the spring of 2006, a grove of Yoshino Japanese cherry trees planted by African American school children in 1931 was replanted in the area to the southwest of the Star Fort. This area is now known as the Circa 1932 Flowering Cherry Grove.

**Landscape Features:**

| Feature Name                             | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution         | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Red Oak-sitewide                         | 112770         | Contributing                 |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Sycamore-sitewide                        | 112772         | Contributing                 |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Silver Maple- near Visitor Center        | 112774         | Contributing                 |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067304            | No               |
| Littleleaf Linden- at Powder Magazine    | 112776         | Contributing                 |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Tree-of-Heaven-south side of Fort Avenue | 112782         | Contributing                 |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Turfgrass-sitewide                       | 112784         | Contributing                 |                     |                       | Asset            | 568154             | No               |
| Parking Lot Plantings                    | 112786         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067304            | No               |
| Northwest Boundary Plantings             | 112788         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Visitor Center Plantings                 | 112790         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067304            | No               |
| Statue of Orpheus Plantings              | 112792         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Row of Red Maple-along Seawall Trail     | 112794         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| North Boundary Screen                    | 112796         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Trees near Fort Avenue                   | 112798         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Row of Japanese Pagoda                   | 112800         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Star Fort Approach Plantings             | 112802         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Riverfront Grove- north of Star Fort     | 112804         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Orpheus Memorial Grove                   | 112806         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067327            | No               |
| Circa 1932 Flowering Cherry Grove        | 112808         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067320            | Yes              |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Figure 18: East of the visitor parking lot, extending to the eastern extremity of the park, a grove of trees was planted during the late 1980s to help minimize visual intrusions. OCLP, November 2003.*

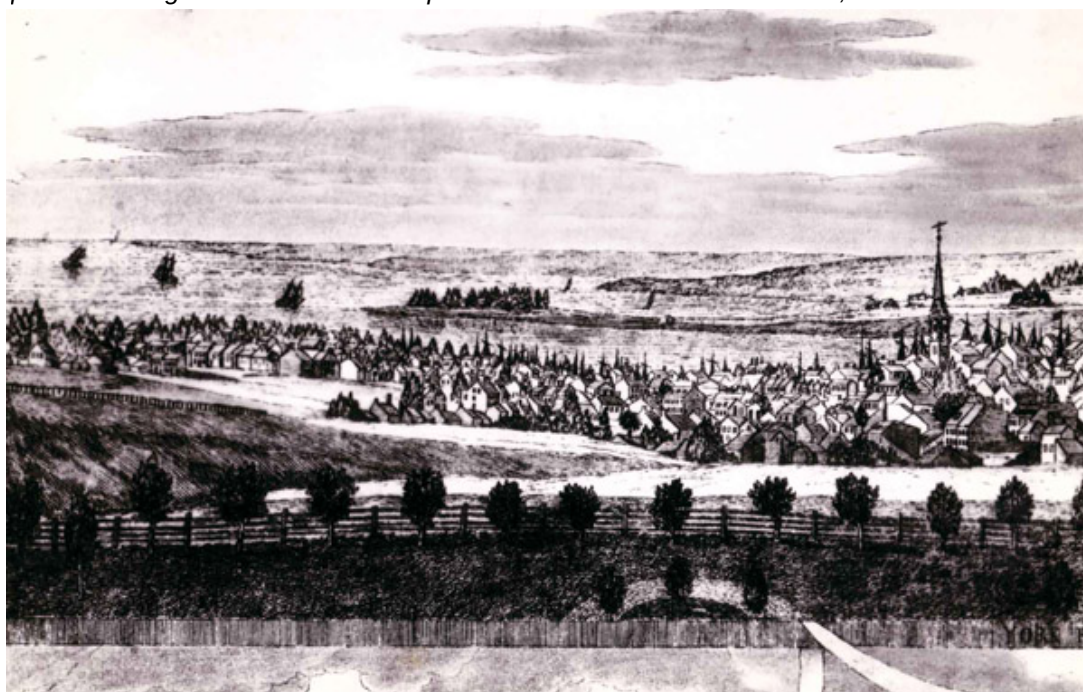


*Figure 17: View of Fort McHenry and Whetstone point from Baltimore's Hampstead Hill, c. 1810. This rendering indicates numerous trees inside and around the Star Fort. New York Historical Society.*

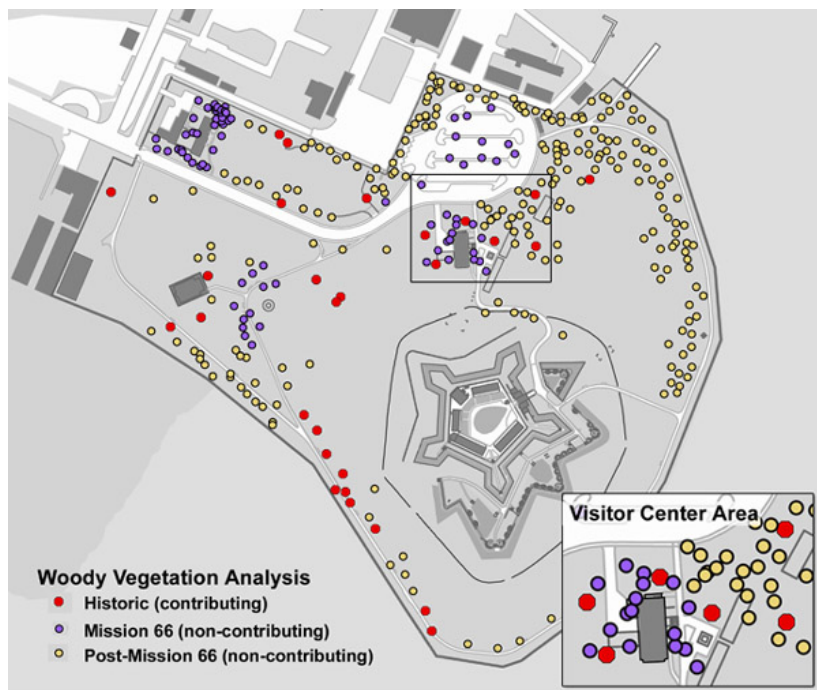


Figure 19: Woody vegetation analysis. Points on the diagram above indicate the locations of large trees thought to have been survivors from Fort McHenry's lengthy period of significance which concluded in 1945. OCLP and Fort McHenry NM&HS, 2003.

**Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures**

#### Historic Condition

Used as early as 1776 for harbor defense, known then as Fort Whetstone, Fort McHenry consisted of an earthen Water Battery, Star Fort, and associated structures (see Figure 20). The landscape of Fort McHenry was dominated by the Star Fort. As originally constructed, the Star Fort was laid out as a regular pentagon with a bastion at each angle. The Parade Ground, or courtyard, was also configured as a pentagon, and contained the former Officers' Quarters, Barracks, and Powder Magazine. The principal historic structures on the exterior of the Fort were the Ravelin, the Water Battery (c. 1840s), and the Civil War Powder Magazine, which remain. Several improvements were made to the Fort over time, including the addition of several buildings.

By August of 1917, anticipating large numbers of casualties from World War I, the U.S. Army mobilized staff to organize and establish a national system of military convalescent hospitals, including General Hospital No. 2 which would be located at historic Fort McHenry. Thirty-four buildings were located at Fort McHenry prior to beginning the hospital construction program. Within less than a year and a half, forty-seven new buildings were practically wedged into place amongst the old. By 1923, the convalescent hospital closed at Fort McHenry and the hospital buildings were subsequently removed in 1926.

In less than twenty years time, the property rapidly transitioned between roles as a moribund coast artillery post, city park, military hospital, and veteran's bureau headquarters, ultimately becoming a national park in 1933. Owing to the vast construction program of General Hospital No. 2, soon followed by the equally sweeping War Department restoration program, little remained from the Fort's period as a city park or military hospital. Buildings and structures that remained on the site in 1933 included the Star Fort and its clustered ensemble of buildings, the Civil War Magazine, Boundary Walls and riverbank Seawalls. Despite changes over the last two centuries the property's defining buildings and structures remain intact.

#### Existing Condition

The park's planning restrictions on constructing new facilities inside the historic 1814 reservation boundary largely determines the current location of buildings and structures at Fort McHenry. The major historic structures are located on the eastern side of the peninsula, while other park buildings and structures are located in various locations around the periphery of the grounds, especially the north and west sections. The east side of the peninsula contains the Star Fort, Water Battery (Figure 21), Ravelin, and U.S. Coast Guard Tower (Range Light), as well as the tour Boat Dock, the majority of these structures contribute to the period of significance for Fort McHenry. The buildings in the north and west portions of the grounds tend to be a product of the MISSION 66 construction era, including the Visitor Center, comfort station and park housing (Figure 22). On the south side of Fort Avenue the major buildings consist of the Civil War Powder Magazine and the maintenance shop, located in the southwest corner of the park.

The two major walls in the park were constructed along the boundary of the property; the Brick Boundary Wall along the entrance and the Seawall. The 10' high brick wall follows the western boundary and includes a set of iron entrance gates with dressed stone pillars. The Seawall marks the boundary of the property as well as the water's edge, and has been the subject of an extensive program of repairs that will be completed in 2004.

#### Landscape Features:

| Feature Name                     | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Boundary Wall and Entrance Gates | 112650         | Contributing         | 7757                |                       | Location         | 27448              | Yes              |
| Seawall                          | 112652         | Contributing         | 7758                |                       | Location         | 27450              | Yes              |
| Commanding Officers' Quarters    | 112654         | Contributing         | 7752                |                       | Location         | 27435              | Yes              |

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

|                                          |        |                              |       |  |          |        |     |
|------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------|--|----------|--------|-----|
| Utility Garage                           | 112706 | Noncontributing – Compatible |       |  |          |        | No  |
| Utility Corridors                        | 112704 | Noncontributing – Compatible |       |  |          |        | No  |
| Employee Housing                         | 112644 | Noncontributing – Compatible |       |  | Location | 27503  | Yes |
| Visitor Center                           | 112642 | Noncontributing – Compatible |       |  | Location | 108781 | Yes |
| Boat Dock                                | 112640 | Noncontributing – Compatible |       |  |          |        | No  |
| U.S. Coast Guard Tower                   | 112638 | Noncontributing – Compatible |       |  |          |        | No  |
| Maintenance Shop                         | 112648 | Noncontributing – Compatible |       |  | Location | 27446  | Yes |
| Comfort Station                          | 113326 | Noncontributing – Compatible |       |  |          |        | No  |
| Reconstructed Water Battery              | 112710 | Noncontributing – Compatible |       |  |          |        | No  |
| Parapet                                  | 113328 | Contributing                 |       |  |          |        | No  |
| Water (Outer) Battery Breast-height Wall | 112708 | Contributing                 | 7755  |  | Location | 27459  | No  |
| Civil War Powder Magazine                | 112646 | Contributing                 | 7756  |  | Location | 27446  | Yes |
| Ravelin Breast Height Wall               | 112636 | Contributing                 | 81245 |  | Location | 27458  | Yes |
| Water (Outer) Battery                    | 112634 | Contributing                 |       |  | Location | 27459  | No  |
| Star Fort Ramparts                       | 112632 | Contributing                 |       |  |          |        | No  |
| Glacis                                   | 112702 | Contributing                 |       |  | Asset    | 568154 | No  |
| Moat                                     | 112700 | Contributing                 | 7751  |  | Location | 27463  | Yes |
| Traverse                                 | 112698 | Contributing                 | 81216 |  | Asset    | 568154 | No  |
| Bombproof No. 2                          | 112696 | Contributing                 | 81223 |  | Location | 27475  | Yes |
| Bombproof No. 1                          | 112694 | Contributing                 | 81222 |  | Location | 27473  | Yes |
| Water (Outer) Battery Gun and Emplacemen | 112692 | Contributing                 | 81221 |  | Location | 27460  | Yes |
| Magazine No. 3                           | 112690 | Contributing                 | 81225 |  | Location | 27472  | Yes |
| Magazine No. 2                           | 112688 | Contributing                 | 81224 |  | Location | 27470  | Yes |
| Magazine No. 1                           | 112686 | Contributing                 | 81217 |  | Location | 27468  | Yes |
| Ravelin Gun and Emplacements             | 112684 | Contributing                 | 81218 |  | Location | 27457  | Yes |
| Ravelin Scarp Walls                      | 112682 | Contributing                 | 7750  |  | Location | 27456  | Yes |
| Ravelin                                  | 112680 | Contributing                 |       |  | Location | 27458  | Yes |
| Postern                                  | 112678 | Contributing                 | 81215 |  | Location | 27476  | Yes |
| Parade Wall                              | 112676 | Contributing                 | 81212 |  | Location | 27464  | Yes |
| Terreplein                               | 112674 | Contributing                 |       |  | Location | 232799 | No  |

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

|                               |        |              |       |  |          |       |     |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|--|----------|-------|-----|
| Breast-height Wall            | 112672 | Contributing | 81247 |  | Location | 27454 | Yes |
| Scarp Wall                    | 112666 | Contributing | 352   |  | Location | 27453 | Yes |
| Sally Port and Guardhouses    | 112664 | Contributing | 354   |  | Location | 27445 | Yes |
| Enlisted Men's Barracks No. 2 | 112662 | Contributing | 356   |  | Location | 27444 | Yes |
| Enlisted Men's Barracks No. 1 | 112660 | Contributing | 7554  |  | Location | 27441 | Yes |
| Junior Officers' Quarters     | 112658 | Contributing | 7553  |  | Location | 27440 | Yes |
| Powder Magazine               | 112656 | Contributing | 355   |  | Location | 27439 | Yes |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Figure 21: Water Battery, built 1836-1837. Featuring emplacements for 39 guns, it served as a first line of defense between the Fort and the Seawall. Extensive modifications were made in 1866, following the end of the Civil War. OCLP, July 2003.*

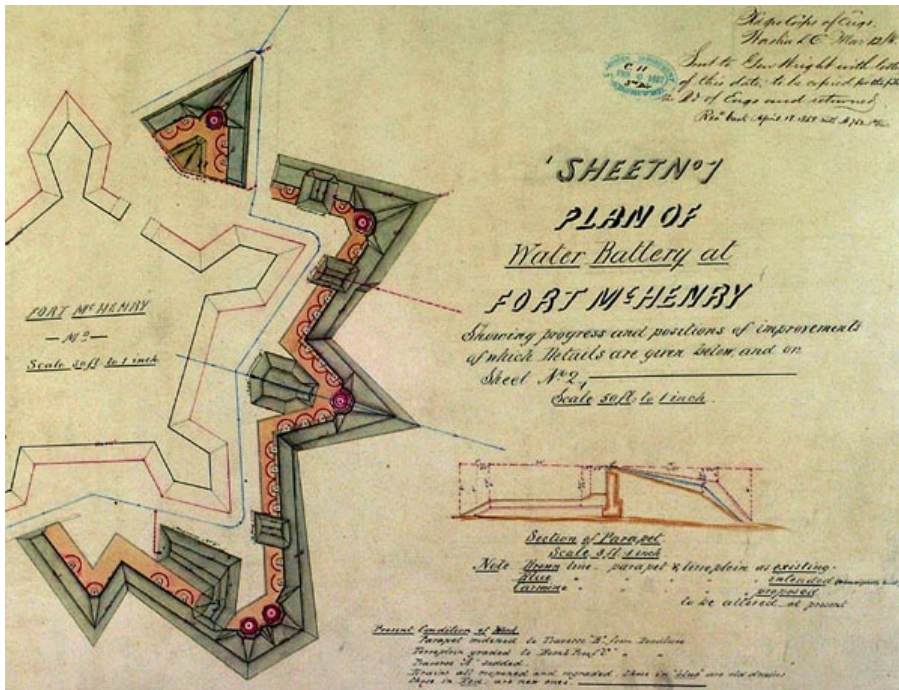


Figure 20: Detail from "Sheet No. 1 Plan of Water Battery at Fort McHenry" 3 February 1867. National Archives II, College Park, MD. RG 77.



Figure 22: Visitor Center, built 1963-64 during the period MISSION 66 period and located approximately 300' north of the Fort. It exhibits a functional contemporary design typical of late 1950s and early 1960s modern architecture. OCLP, July 2003.

**Landscape Characteristic:** Views and Vistas

#### Historic Condition

Views played an important role in the history of Fort McHenry as defensive mechanisms, carefully constructed as part of the Fort's location and design. One of the primary views from the Star Fort view of the field of fire designed by the U.S. army to attack approaching enemy vessels during the War of 1812. Another major view was from the west side of the Star Fort to the entrance gate. This view allowed defense forces to monitor the approach from Fort Avenue and protect the Star Fort were it subjected to a ground assault

Another series of significant views are of Fort McHenry's flag. The flag became an important unifying symbol in U.S. history following the War of 1812. Located in the Star Fort, the flag can be viewed from many angles throughout the park (see Figure 23). However, the key vistas are from the Visitor Center, Fort Avenue, and the Patapsco River.

#### Existing Condition

The major existing views incorporate the former fields of fire that provided for the defense of Baltimore and the Star Fort, including the "Field of Fire View Towards the Water" and the "Field of Fire Towards the Entrance Gate." Today, the view of the entrance gate is partially compromised by the planting of trees. However, despite the encroachment of vegetation, views to the gate are still possible, allowing for filtered vistas across the relatively flat terrain.

In addition to the above views, the other major focus of the visitor's visual experience is the flag. Located in the Star Fort, the flag can be viewed from many angles throughout the park. However, the key vistas are from the Visitor Center, Fort Avenue, and the Patapsco River.

#### Landscape Features:

| Feature Name                            | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Field of Fire View Towards the Water    | 112762         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| Field of Fire Towards the Entrance Gate | 112764         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| Views of Flag                           | 112766         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**

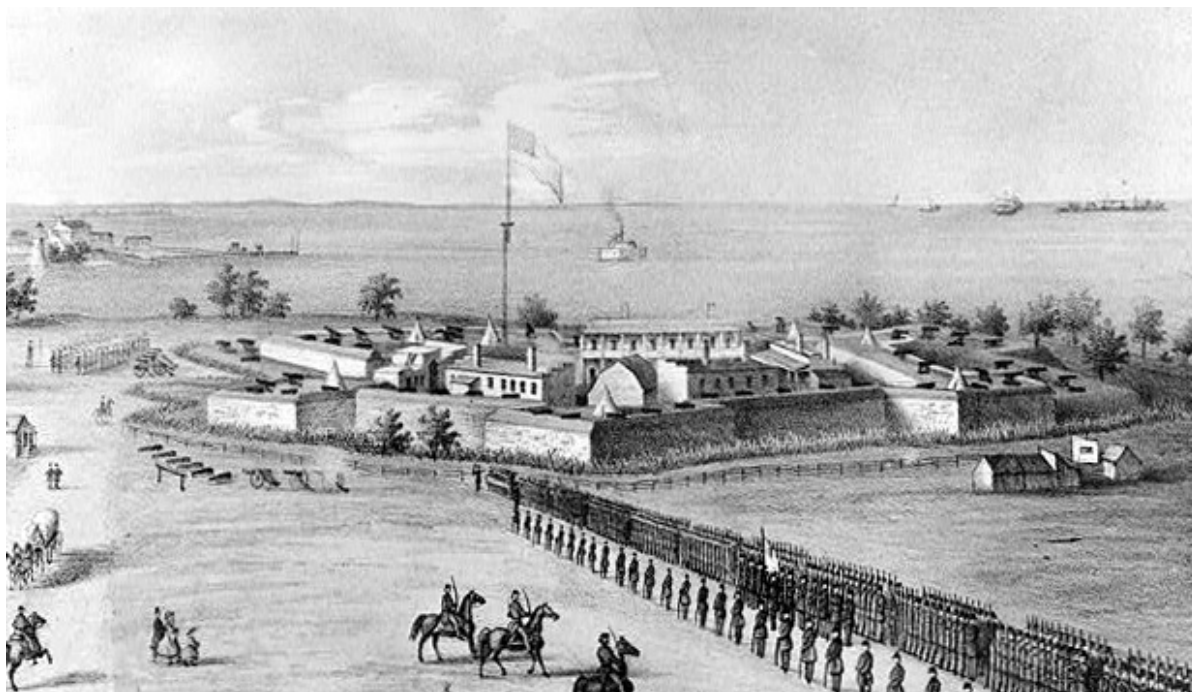


*Figure 23: Detail of 1861 lithograph by E. Sachse, showing the landscape conditions at Fort McHenry during the time of the Civil War. Note the prominence of the flag in this image. Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland. Cator Collection No. 166.*

**Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features**

#### Historic Condition

Split-rail fencing featuring dressed timbers for posts and dimensional lumber for rails appears in views of Fort McHenry between 1839 and 1883. This fencing is seen surrounding the earthen slopes and features of the fortifications, protecting them from curious visitors and grazing animals.

The statue memorializing Armistead was installed during the summer of 1914 and dedicated in September (see Figure 24). Park benches were first introduced at Fort McHenry during the brief period that it was used as a municipal park by the City of Baltimore between 1914 and 1917. The Statue of Orpheus was placed inside an unfinished traffic circle in 1922. Twelve Classically Styled Marble Benches (see Figure 25) were originally positioned around the Statue of Orpheus, along the perimeter of the drive that formerly encircled the statue in the center of Fort Avenue. The benches were placed in 1922, and were dispersed when the statue was relocated in 1963. Four of the original benches are presently found around the Statue of Orpheus, and the remainder are widely distributed on-site. The benches are about 12 ft.-long, with decorative carved scrollwork on the pedestal supports. Seventeen Classically Styled Concrete Benches (see Figure 26) are placed throughout the site, many of them along the Seawall Trail. These benches were designed and installed by the War Department in 1930 to replicate the general scale and appearance of the Classically Styled Marble Benches. There were also seventeen Classically Styled Concrete Benches on the property, constructed and installed during the 1930s.

#### Existing Condition

Of the numerous small-scale features found within Fort McHenry, six types define the character of the landscape. These include fences, benches, light poles, interpretative panels, commemorative markers, and interpretative devices including representations of building footprints and historic road markers. A distinctive small-scale feature is the Flagpole located in the Star Fort adjacent to the Sally Port (see Figure 27). The present Flagpole is a 1989 reconstruction replacing an earlier reconstruction of 1959.

Three brick outlines showing the location of missing historic buildings and three bollards marking the original alignment of Fort Avenue are found within 1814 reservation boundary.

The current light poles and figures are of contemporary design, being installed after the end of the site's period of significance in 1945. For the purposes of this report, waste receptacles should be considered modern park fixtures. Interpretive panels were not present historically, however, a diverse collection of park signage has been a dynamic, highly changeable, feature of the park landscape since the beginning of Fort McHenry's management as a national park. The signs can all be dated to MISSION 66, the Bicentennial, or later. Several fire hydrants were added to the park in the 1980s and the castings of these municipal fixtures are marked with the date "1981."

There are two major fences in the park, an iron fence that follows the north boundary of the property, and the reconstructed post and rail fence surrounding the Star Fort. The western section of the iron fence was constructed in the 1920s; the eastern section was built in the 1970s, replicating the historic fence and replacing a chain-link fence from the 1950s. There are numerous styles of benches at the park ranging from historic marble benches to MISSION 66 era Wooden Plank Benches associated with the Visitor Center. The historic benches include twelve curved marble benches which were originally positioned around the Statue of Orpheus. Under MISSION 66, the Statue of Orpheus was relocated to a site near the Civil War Powder Magazine. Today only four remain near the statue; the others have relocated along the Seawall Trail. The Classically Styled Concrete Benches are now located on the outboard side of the Seawall Trail. These were moved to the inboard side of the trail by the late 1930's and are now distributed widely throughout the park and intermixed with the earlier marble benches once surrounding the Statue of Orpheus at its initial setting. The park's light poles are non-historic and are located along the major circulation routes and the interpretative features and markers are found throughout the site, especially in the historic core area.

**Landscape Features:**

| Feature Name                               | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution         | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Park Signage                               | 112740         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1068198            | No               |
| Fire Hydrants                              | 112742         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| Waste Receptacles                          | 112738         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067123            | No               |
| Interpretive Devices                       | 112736         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Location         | 244175             | No               |
| Interpretive Panels                        | 112734         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Location         | 244175             | No               |
| Light poles and fixtures                   | 112732         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| War of 1812 Commander Memorial Tree Plaque | 112752         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| Washington Elm Tree Marker                 | 112750         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| State Tablet Monuments                     | 112748         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 568169             | Yes              |
| Northeast Boundary Fence                   | 112746         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| MISSION 66 era Wooden Plank Benches        | 112760         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| Split-rail Fence                           | 112722         | Noncontributing – Compatible |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067117            | No               |
| Flagpole                                   | 112720         | Contributing                 | 357                 |                       | Location         | 27461              | Yes              |
| British Bomb Monuments                     | 112758         | Contributing                 | 81231               |                       | Location         | 27482              | Yes              |
| American Privateers' Monument              | 112756         | Contributing                 | 81226               |                       | Location         | 27480              | Yes              |
| Francis Scott Key Memorial Plaque          | 112754         | Contributing                 | 81248               |                       | Asset            | 1228158            | No               |
| Northwest Boundary Fence                   | 112744         | Contributing                 | 81244               |                       | Location         | 27449              | Yes              |
| Statue of Orpheus                          | 112730         | Contributing                 | 353                 |                       | Location         | 27452              | Yes              |
| Classically Styled Concrete Benches        | 112728         | Contributing                 |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067005            | Yes              |
| Classically Styled Marble Benches          | 112726         | Contributing                 |                     |                       | Asset            | 1067001            | Yes              |
| Armistead Monument                         | 112724         | Contributing                 | 7759                |                       | Location         | 27451              | Yes              |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Figure 26: Seventeen Classically Styled Concrete Benches from the War Department's stewardship of "Fort McHenry National Park," now located to the inboard side of the Seawall Trail. OCLP, 2003.*



*Figure 24: The Armistead Monument, installed in 1914 was placed in this position, "clinging insecurely on the very edge of the embankment." Fort McHenry Library Special Collections, FOMC #8996 W.*



*Figure 25: 8 of the original 12 Classically Styled Marble Benches were located at around the Statue of Orpheus. These benches were moved in 1962, following the relocation of the memorial. OCLP, 2003.*



*Figure 27: Archeological evidence of the flagstaff seen in a 1803 drawing of the Star Fort was discovered in the 1950s, leading to its relocation in 1959. The Flagpole and base were replaced in 1989 after being damaged in a storm. OCLP, July 2003.*

**Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites**

**Existing Condition**

The park recently completed an exhaustive overview of the archeological resources (Cheek et al, 2000). This document listed all of the archeological resources that have been identified and is supplemented by GIS a database that spatially maps their locations. Additional investigations will be implemented as needed for assessment and mitigation purposes prior to developing new facilities. Future investigation may reveal information and artifacts from the War of 1812 era, and field surveys will be required should any new development occur in sensitive locations. Because of major construction and demolition activities in the early twentieth century, there was severe disturbance of the soil and subsoil layers throughout the park. Nevertheless, the archeological record contained in the soil at Fort McHenry does retain the possibility of adding to the existing body of knowledge of Fort McHenry's landscape history, as well as the human history of the peoples who lived here. The brick at-grade rectangles outlining the footprints of missing garrison buildings were installed during the early 1960s to aid historical interpretation. The brick outlines themselves are not historically significant.

**Landscape Features:**

| Feature Name               | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Parade Cistern             | 112834         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| 1813 Parade Well           | 112836         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| Ravelin ("Old") Barracks   | 112838         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| Gun Shed and Store House   | 112840         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| 1813 Hospital              | 112842         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| 1817 Boundary Wall         | 112844         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| Married Soldiers' Quarters | 112846         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |
| Tavern                     | 112848         | Contributing         |                     |                       |                  |                    | No               |

## Condition

**Assessment Interval (Years):** 6

**Next Assessment Due Date:** 05/20/2031

### Condition Assessment and Impacts

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 05/20/2025

#### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall landscape is well-maintained and in good condition.

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 09/05/2022

#### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. Consultations with park staff regarding the condition assessment occurred in September 2022. Delays due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages have prevented a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update, in coordination with the Historic Structures Inventory, is underway.

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 09/18/2012

#### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

In consulting with Paul Bitzel, Chief of Resource Management, and with concurrence from the Superintendent, the Fort McHenry landscape is in good condition. The definition of "good" is as follows: "the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition."

Rehabilitation work was completed last year on the upper water battery (PMIS 165727) and repairs were made in 2010 to the brick walks in and around the star fort (81300). Projects underway including funding for tree maintenance (137055A), installation and maintenance of native trees and shrubs at the visitor center (131283), and landscape preservation maintenance via a Task Agreement with the Living Classrooms Foundation/ProjectServe (192662A). Future projects include implementation of the earthworks management plan (188006), preservation of the perimeter iron fence (165782), and development of a treatment plan as the next step as part of Volume 2 of the Cultural Landscape Report (178790).

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 09/06/2006

#### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current good condition. The landscape shows no evidence of major negative disturbance or deterioration by natural or human forces. Cultural and natural features and characteristics are well preserved.

## Impacts

**Type of Impact:** Adjacent Lands

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** External

**Impact Narrative:** There is a parcel of land owned by the Army Corps of Engineers adjacent to the Tour Boat Dock. If this parcel is determined to be in excess of the Army Corps needs, this land may be sold to a third party. If this land becomes available, it would best serve the interests of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine to acquire the land as part of the park.

**Date Identified:** 09/26/2006

**Type of Impact:** Inundation/Sea Level Rise

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** External

**Impact Narrative:** Deterioration from water perpetually covering coastal or estuarine land that is traditionally dry, as a result of an increase in the elevation of the mean sea level (MSL).

**Date Identified:** 05/20/2025

**Type of Impact:** Inundation/Storm Surge

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** External

**Impact Narrative:** Deterioration from water temporarily covering land along coasts that is traditionally dry-land, as a result of amplified tides during severe low pressure weather systems.

**Date Identified:** 05/20/2025

## Treatment

### **Stabilization Measures**

## Treatment Documents

**Treatment Type:** Rehabilitation

**Treatment Completed:** No

**Document Type:** Development Concept Plan

**Document Date:** 2005-02-08

**Title:**

**IRMA Link:**

### Narrative:

"The National Park Service is proposing to construct a new Education/Administration facility and realign the current Park road and parking area at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine to improve visitor services, provide more opportunities for interpretation and education, as well as improve the efficiency of Park operations. The proposed action would improve visitor experience, transportation and circulation, and rehabilitate the cultural landscape and historic structures. This work will include removing the current Visitor Center from an important cultural landscape and viewsheds; constructing a new facility capable of supporting the necessary education, interpretation, and operation activities; and improving access and parking throughout Fort McHenry" (U.S. Dept. of Interior, "Finding of No Significant Impact: Education and Administration Facility," 1).

## Approved Treatment Costs

### Cost Narrative:

**Treatment Type:** Bulk Import TBD

**Treatment Completed:** No

**Document Type:** Cultural Landscape Report

**Document Date:** 2004-08-01

**Title:** Cultural Landscape Report for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis

**IRMA Link:** <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2187402>

**Narrative:**

**Approved Treatment Costs**

**Cost Narrative:**

## Bibliography and Supplemental Information

### Bibliography:

| Citation Author                                                                         | Citation Title                                                                                                            | Year of Publication | Citation Publisher                              | Citation Type | Citation Location | Citation Number |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                         | Records of Olmsted Associates, Job number 2437 Microfilm reel #93                                                         |                     | Library of Congress                             |               |                   |                 |
| Nelson, Lee H.                                                                          | An Architectural Study of Fort McHenry                                                                                    | 1961                | HABS, Eastern Office of Design and Construction |               |                   |                 |
| Nelson, Lee H.                                                                          | Architectural Research and Exploration at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland         | 1958                | HABS                                            |               |                   |                 |
| National Park Service                                                                   | Amendment to the 1968 Master Plan and Environmental Assessment: Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine        | 1988                | Denver Service Center                           |               |                   |                 |
| Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, with Robert Silman Associates and Michael Trostel | Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, The Comprehensive Plan: Fabric Analysis and Treatment Recommendations | 1992                | National Park Service, DSC Eastern Team         |               |                   | 001649          |
|                                                                                         | Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Olmsted Archives. Fort McHenry, Job Number 02437                            |                     |                                                 |               |                   | 010786          |

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

|                                     |                                                                                                                                  |      |                                     |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Thompson, Erwin, and Robert Newcomb | Historic Structures Report, Fort McHenry                                                                                         | 1974 | Denver Service Center               |  |  |  |
| Davison, Mark and Eliot Foulds      | Cultural Landscape Report for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine                                                 | 2004 | NPS                                 |  |  |  |
| National Park Service               | Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine: Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment (DRAFT)                    | 2004 | Vanassee Hangen Brustlin, Inc.      |  |  |  |
| National Park Service               | Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Study - Draft National Historic Trail Criteria Determinations                       | 2002 | Philadelphia Support Office         |  |  |  |
| National Park Service               | Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail: National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Draft Environmental Impact Statement | 2002 | NPS Philadelphia Support Office     |  |  |  |
| National Park Service               | Superintendents Monthly and Annual Reports. 1933-1998.                                                                           | 1988 | National Park Service, Fort McHenry |  |  |  |
| Whissen, Steve                      | National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Fort McHenry NMHS                                                            | 1999 | NPS                                 |  |  |  |
| von Lunz, Anna R.                   | Overlooked Heritage in a National Park, Master's thesis                                                                          | 1999 | Goucher College                     |  |  |  |

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

|                                                    |                                                                                                                                          |      |                                                     |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| von Lunz, Anna R.                                  | Determination of National Register Eligibility for Mission 66 Era Park Development at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine | 2003 | National Park Service                               |  |  |  |
| Unrau, Harlan D., and G. Frank Willis              | Administrative History: Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s                                                              | 1983 | National Park Service, Online Books                 |  |  |  |
| National Park Service                              | Finding of No Significant Impact: Education and Administration Facility                                                                  | 2005 | National Park Service, Fort McHenry NM&HS           |  |  |  |
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers                       | Army Engineers in New England: The Military and Civil Work of the Corps of Engineers in New England 1775-1975                            | 1978 | United States Army Corps of Engineers               |  |  |  |
| Sheads, Scott, and Daniel C. Toomey                | Baltimore During the Civil War                                                                                                           | 1997 | H.G. Roebuck & Son                                  |  |  |  |
| Sheads, Scott, and Anna von Lunz                   | Defender's Day, 1815-1998: A Brief History                                                                                               | 1998 | Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume 93, no. 3      |  |  |  |
| Sheads, Scott S., Anna von Lunz and Nancy Bramucci | A Guide to the Library and Special Collections, Historical & Archeological Research Project II                                           | 2002 | National Park Service, Fort McHenry NM&HS           |  |  |  |
| Sheads, Scott S                                    | Fort McHenry: Baltimore, Maryland                                                                                                        | 1995 | Nautical and Aviation Publishing Company of America |  |  |  |

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

|                                                    |                                                                                                                                    |      |                                                                            |  |  |        |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--------|
| Payne, Frank Owen                                  | The National Memorial to the Author of the Star-Spangled Banner                                                                    | 1917 | Art and Archeology, VI, No. 1                                              |  |  |        |
| Page, Robert with Cathy Gilbert and Susan Dolan    | Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques                                                             | 1998 | National Park Service, Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program |  |  |        |
| Norman G. Rukert                                   | Fort McHenry: Home of the Brave                                                                                                    | 1983 | Bodine & Associates                                                        |  |  |        |
|                                                    | "Fort McHenry, Maryland. Compiled from the latest information," Scale 1" = 100'. Drawn by C.H. Stone.                              | 1919 |                                                                            |  |  | 013497 |
| Endicott, William C.,                              | Report on the Board on Fortifications or Other Defenses                                                                            | 1886 | U.S. Government Printing Office                                            |  |  | 010850 |
| Dilsaver, Lary M.                                  | America's National Park System, The Critical Documents                                                                             | 1994 | Rowman & Littlefield                                                       |  |  | 010437 |
| Wirth, Conrad                                      | Parks, Politics and the People                                                                                                     | 1980 | University of Oklahoma Press                                               |  |  | 001668 |
| Cheek, Charles D., Joseph Balicki and John Pousson | On the shore dimly seen...: an Archeological Overview [of] Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland | 2000 | John Milner Associates                                                     |  |  | 001669 |
| Cheek, Charles D. and Joseph Balicki               | Review and Synthesis of Archeological Documentation: Fort McHenry National Monument.                                               | 1993 | John Milner Associates                                                     |  |  | 001658 |

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

|                                     |                                                                                                                         |      |                                 |  |  |        |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|--|--|--------|
| Brown, Sharon A., and Susan Long    | Historic Structure Report for Seawall, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine                               | 1986 | NPS                             |  |  | 001657 |
| Bernhard, Karl                      | Travels Through North America During the Years 1825 and 1826                                                            | 1828 |                                 |  |  | 010797 |
| Atkinson, Robert H.                 | Mission 66 Prospectus: Fort McHenry                                                                                     | 1959 | NPS                             |  |  | 001659 |
|                                     | Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of War                                                         | 1877 | U.S. Government Printing Office |  |  | 010789 |
|                                     | Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of War for the Year 1876                                       | 1876 | U.S. Government Printing Office |  |  | 010849 |
| Allaback, Sarah                     | Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type                                                              | 2000 | NPS                             |  |  | 010796 |
| Albright, Horace M. and Robert Cahn | The Birth of the National Park Service: The Founding Years                                                              | 1985 | Howe Brothers                   |  |  |        |
| National Park Service               | Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine / Maryland: Concept for Facility Development and Landscape Treatment | 1987 |                                 |  |  |        |
| National Park Service               | A Master Plan for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine                                                    | 1968 | Office of Resource Planning     |  |  |        |
| National Park Service               | The Master Plan for Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, MISSION 66 Edition                              | 1959 | Fort McHenry NM&HS              |  |  |        |

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

|                         |                                                                                                                                       |      |                                 |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| National Park Service   | MISSION 66 Prospectus, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shine                                                              | 1958 | Fort McHenry NM&HS              |  |  |  |
| National Park Service   | Master Plan Development Outline Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, General Information                               | 1952 | Fort McHenry NM&HS              |  |  |  |
| National Park Service   | Historic Structure Report, Master Plan Development Outline Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Operation (Supplement) | 1952 | NPS                             |  |  |  |
| McClelland, Linda Flint | Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916-1942                                              | 1993 | U.S. Government Printing Office |  |  |  |
| Mackenzie, George C.    | Report on Fort McHenry: Statue of Orpheus                                                                                             | 1959 | NPS                             |  |  |  |
| Mackenzie, George C.    | Interpretive Prospectus, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shine                                                            | 1961 | NPS                             |  |  |  |
| Mackenzie, George C.    | Master Plan of Fort McHenry National Monument                                                                                         | 1964 | NPS                             |  |  |  |
| Lord, Walter            | The Dawn's Early Light                                                                                                                | 1972 | W.W. Norton                     |  |  |  |
| Lewis, Emanuel Raymond  | Seacoast Fortifications of the United States                                                                                          | 1993 | Naval Institute Press           |  |  |  |

Fort McHenry  
Fort McHenry National Monument And Historic Shrine

|                                            |                                                                                                                       |      |                                    |  |  |        |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|--|--|--------|
| Lessem, Harold L., and George C. Mackenzie | History of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. National Park Service Historical Handbook Series No. 5 | 1954 | U.S. Government Printing Office    |  |  |        |
| Lee, Ronald F.                             | Enlisted Men'sThe Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea                                             | 1973 | NPS                                |  |  | 001675 |
| Kohler, Sue A.                             | The Commission of Fine Arts: A Brief History, 1910-1995                                                               | 1996 | U.S. Government Printing Office    |  |  | 011923 |
| Jefferson, Thomas                          | Notes on the State of Virginia, ed. William Peden                                                                     | 1982 | University of North Carolina Press |  |  | 016876 |
| Hilleary, John T.                          | A Survey of the Trees at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine: A Botanical and Historic Treatise        | 1994 |                                    |  |  | 001664 |
| Hancock, James E.                          | The Story of Fort McHenry and its Restoration                                                                         | 1931 | Baltimore Magazine                 |  |  | 001667 |



**Landscape Documents:**

| File Name                                                      | Date | Attachment Type |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| CL-FMSS_crosswalk-FOMC-final.xlsx                              |      | Other Report    |
| FOMC_Fort McHenry NM&HS<br>Landscape_CLI Update Notes_2025.pdf |      |                 |

|        |
|--------|
| Source |
|        |
|        |