

Items from Jane's Annapolis History Chronology for 1812 to 1814

Sources referred to are:

Brugger - Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland, A Middle Temperament, 1634- 1980* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988)

Dudley - Depending on the year and vol. number, these entries came from one of the three documentary histories of the war:

The Naval War of 1812, A Documentary History, ed. William S. Dudley, vol. 1, 1812, ed. Dudley (Washington, D.C.: Naval Historical Center, 1985)

The Naval War of 1812, A Documentary History, ed. William S. Dudley, vol. 2, 1813, ed. Dudley (Washington, D.C.: Naval Historical Center, 1992)

The Naval War of 1812, A Documentary History, ed. William S. Dudley, vol. 3, 1814-1815. ed. Michael J. Crawford (Washington, D.C.: Naval Historical Center, 2002)

Lord - Walter Lord, *The Dawn's Early Light* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1972)

MG - *Maryland Gazette*

Md Rep - *Maryland Republican*

Scharf - J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Maryland*, 3 vols. (1879; re-print, Hatboro, Pa.: Tradition Press, 1967)

Sheads - Scott S. Sheads, *The Rockets' Red Glare: The Maritime Defense of Baltimore in 1814* (Centreville, Md.: Tidewater Publishers, 1986)

Quick - Stanley Quick, *Trident in the Sand*, (unpublished manuscript), chap. 5, [Stan Quick died in the spring of 2010. I don't know what is happening with this. Ed would know. It may be published by someone else.]

Subaltern - George Robert Gleig, *Subaltern in America: Comprising his Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Baltimore, Washington during the Late War* (Philadelphia and London, 1833)

For MSA research mentioned, see notes 55 and 56 on p. 417-418 of *Annapolis, City on the Severn*. [You all know this anyhow.]

Other possible sources:

William Calderhead, "Naval Innovation in Crisis: War in the Chesapeake, 1813," *American Neptune* 34 (1976)

Edward Duncan Ingraham, *A Sketch of the Events Which Preceded the Capture of Washington . . .* (Philadelphia: Casey and Hart, 1849)

[Jane's note: There is additional information in the book - not everything went into the chrono when I was working on this period. My notes are in brackets.]

Here's are the raw entries from the chrono:

1812 - or 1813. For comment re survey of AN forts by Brits and plan to take city as British center of operations in war, see "Report on the Naval Depot" 1818 below and in 1818 year file. This does not jibe with what someone said (Bill Dudley? Eric Smith?) about Brits having turned back from AN attack because of defenses. NEED TO FIND THIS AND CONTACT DUDLEY.

1812 - Preparations for war. Militia companies of Captain Collins and S. Sterrett sent to AN to "garrison" Fort Madison, "then under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Small of 39th regiment Maryland Militia." Also to AN: company from Hagerstown militia, Capt./ . Thomas Quantrill. BC city militia guarding BC. (Scharf 3: 26)

1812/01/15 - Farmers Bank " purchased for \$3600 the Davidson house (formerly Reynold's Tavern) in which its offices and the home of the cashier were located. (*Sesqui-Centennial The Farmers National Bank of Annapolis, 1805-1955, p 9*)

1812/01/23 - Earthquake shakes AN shortly before 10 am. State House, said to be 250 feet tall, swayed about 6 to 8 feet at top. Ice on river cracked and skaters scared. Clocks stopped. Some people noticed it, others didn't. Worse inside buildings. Maryland Republican 24 January 1812. See also 31 January for letter from Nottingham describing the 23rd quake. Both accounts describe event as a rolling motion, like the sea. See also Md. Rep. 12 February 1812 for report of another quake felt in AN on 7 Feb. Editor doesn't seem to have felt it himself, he says "We are informed". Says it thought to be worse than the one on the 23rd, but because it happened between 4 and 5 am, fewer noticed it. News from DC reports quake at about the same time. This paper also says that a report that Natchez was sunk by earthquake on 16 December must be wrong because "we have seen dates from that place," (which could mean Mississippi in general or Natchez, unclear what Chandler means), as late as 1 Feb. that didn't mention it. But the paper for 19 Feb 1812 carries a long report of the quake on 16 December taken from a letter from a man who was traveling down the Mississippi to New Orleans, dated 20 December. These are all part of the New Madrid quake. According to the USGS, there were 4 (or 5, depending on who's counting) separate quakes between 16 December 1811 and 7 February 1812. The dates are 16 December, 23 January, 7 February. See USGS summary in Earthquake file. Newspaper clips also in that file.

1812/04/09 - Lloyd Beall was commander of Fort McHenry, but in charge as well of military district with Forts Severn and Madison in AN, and Fort Washington on Potomac. (Sheads, p. 130)

1812/06/12 - Sec. of Navy Paul Hamilton to chairman of Naval committee of Congress, Langdon Cheves: mentions plan to distribute 90 gunboats amongst 13 ports in east coast, including AN. gives cost of ships in service, supplies, repairs. (Dudley 1:177. iyf)

1812/06/18 - Sec. of Navy Paul Hamilton to Capt. Isaac Hull on USS *Constitution*: War declared by US today. Get crew "&c." together at AN and go to NY [to rendezvous with Commodore John Rodgers of NY]. Warns him that HMS *Belvidera* "is on our coast". Can battle with her at Hull's discretion. [Implies that crew is new to Hull and ship. Note p. 136 says that *Constitution* was in Bay doing "shakedown cruises" "after an extensive refitting."] (Dudley 1: 135-136. iyf)

1812/06/18 - USA declared war on Great Britain. Vote on final bill was 19 to 13 in Senate and 79 to 49 in House. Sheads says Congress "controlled by the 'War Hawkes,' those members who favored settlement expansion" in northwest to get fur trade from Brits and in south to get Florida. (Sheads, p. 8) England declared war on US 12 Oct. 1812 and proclaimed embargo of Delaware and Chesapeake Bays 12 December 1812. (Sheads, p. 10) [Need to note somewhere in early talk of war that one of British ploys was to entice slaves to join them and gain freedom. See Lord re this. See 1815 also for what happened to slaves after war.]

1812/07 - Baltimore clippers sailing down Bay as privateers. 42 clippers went out from BC with about 330 guns and something like 3000 men in first 4 months of war. (Scharf 3: 32)

1812/07/02 - Captain Isaac Hull, US Frigate *Constitution*, "Annapolis Bay" to Sec. of Navy Hamilton: has received 10 men from BC recruited for ship. Also spars and Marines have arrived from Norfolk. Crew "unacquainted with a Ship of War" as many new and new to armed ships. Teaching them now. (Dudley 1: 160-161 iyf) Ship arrived off AN the Saturday before this date as per *Maryland Gazette* 2 July 1812

1812/07/05 - *Constitution* left AN as per letter from Capt. Hull to Sec. of Navy Hamilton 21 July 1812. Ran into Brit squadron under Commodore Boker off NJ in mid July, but got away. Hull fought with *Guerriere* in August. [See painting at USNA?] (Dudley 1: 153-154, 161. part of this in year file.)

1812/07/08 - US Frigate *Constitution*, Capt. Hull, off harbor; left last Sunday morning for Commodore Rogers fleet off NY. (*Md Republican* 8 July 1812 in MSA SC 5224-1-4) See also *Maryland Gazette* 8 July 1812

1812/10/08 - Results of AN election of delegate to General Assembly: Dr. Claude = 158 votes, L. Duvall = 153; T. H. Bowie = 97, A. C. Magruder = 93. (MG 8 Oct. 1812 √)

1812/10/20 - At races on the "Annapolis course," Jockey Club purse of \$300 won by Joshua B. Bond's Eclipse. Race continued on 21st. (MG 22 Oct. 1812 ✓)

1812/10/22 - Note on this MG dated 1 Oct. and signed by "A Democrat" says that Lemuel Taylor of BC and Thomas B. Dorsey, late of BC, now of AA, are both Republicans. If elected as electors of President and Vice President, will vote for DeWitt Clinton of NY as president. City of AN elected Dennis Claude and Lewis Duvall as delegates to General Assembly. [All AN and AA men elected were Democrats as per MG 15 Oct. 1812] MG reports on the dinner given by "Federal Republicans of AN" to Alexander C. Hanson and friends, who "resisted the infuriate mob of Baltimore." Dinner was after trial in which Hanson et al. were acquitted. 120 attendees. Alexander C. Magruder, Thomas H. Bowie, and Virgil Maxcy were principals leading event. 10 toasts, included one against Madison and his espousal of French. Other presumable Federalist attendees included Philip B. Key and A. C. Hanson himself who toasted "The City of Annapolis – When the Augean stable is cleansed it will again become, what it one was, the seat of science, elegance and refinement of manners." (MG 22 Oct. 1812 ✓)

1812/10/29 - MG says election in Md resulted in 54 Federalists and 26 Democrats in house of delegates. Senate chosen in 1811 numbers 15, all Democrats. Governor and 1 U.S. Senator will be elected by joint ballot of the two houses at next meeting of legislature. Maryland Gazette assumes they will be Federalist. [Maryland Gazette is clearly a Federalist paper.] (MG 29 October 1812 ✓)

1812/11 - Presidential election in Md. Vote 6 electors for Madison (Democrat), 5 for Dewitt Clinton (Federalist). Gov. was Gen. Levin Winder, Federalist. Dems for Robert Bowie. (Scharf, 3:25)

1812/11/12 - Madison ticket wins in district composed of AN, AA Co., BC, and part MO. Madison electors Stephen and Johnson elected in AA Co. including AN, by 733 votes against Dorsey and Taylor, who got 533 and 531 respectively. (Md Gaz. 12 Nov. 1812 ✓)

1813 - Legislature heard memorial from Thomas H. Bowie re election in AN for city's reps in house in which soldiers at Fort Seven, property of USA, voted without proper residence. (Everstine 2:324) [no poll books this period]

1813 - Steamboat *Chesapeake* on Bay. (Brugger, 804) See Steamboat file.

1813/02/05 - Capt. Charles Stewart aboard US frigate *Constellation* to Sec of Navy Jones: says he was off AN in March trying to get Dupont powder from BC as ordered. Bad weather kept him from getting back to AN and ice made it necessary to go south quickly. Saw Brits coming into Bay on 4th and pulled *Constellation* back into Norfolk

harbor. Probably can't get powder in Norfolk. Will wait out the blockade. Crew sick. (Dudley 2: 312-313.)

1813/02/14 - British ships at anchor in Hampton Roads, "effecting a naval blockade at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay." Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburn with frigates, ships of the line, sloops, landing launches with shallow draft. Reenforced in March with another naval squadron. Soldiers on ships for defense and show. Coastal cities, including AN, "reinforce[d] their coastal defenses." (Sheads, p. 11-12) . Dudley says third Earl Bathurst, British Secretary of State for War and the Colonies wanted diversion to help Brits in Canada. Wanted US to pull troops from Canada to protect Chesapeake, capital, US government. Rear Admiral George Cockburn in HMS Marlborough, 74 guns, sent to Chesapeake with Poictiers, Victorious, Dragon, all 74s; frigates Maidstone, Junon, Belvidera, Statira; and other vessels to blockade Bay and gather intelligence, got pilots and safe anchorage for his squadron, figure out how to get Constellation, etc. Brit "expeditionary force" under Admiral Sir John B. Warren included about 2400 men: Royal Marines, infantry from Bermuda, and 300 French prisoners. (Dudley 2: 309). *Constellation* blocked up in Norfolk Harbor. (Dudley 2: 311)

1813/02/16 - Master Commandant Charles Gordon, Balto., to Sec. of Navy Jones: He has only one gunboat here, and if he can get men for crew, she will be ready to go tomorrow. Hard to get men because of high wages and promise of prize money on privateers. He'd planned to keep the nine other gunboats belonging to BC station in AN over winter so they could "be always ready for immediate service" but when he sent them to DC on duty, most were sent to Norfolk and rest iced in on Eastern Branch. (Dudley 2: 331)

1813/02/16 - Secretary of Navy Jones to Captain John Cassin, Gosport Navy Yard: Wants him to send Scorpion Cutter to AN as soon as he can get her out past blockade. Also to hire or purchase a schooner of 80 to 90 tons, to be armed, and crewed and sent to AN. But Dudley says in note that Scorpion was sent to Potomac instead. (Dudley 2: 314-315.) Dudley says that Sec. of Navy William Jones thought DC "more vulnerable to attack" than BC and AN and "established a Potomac flotilla" in Feb. 1813. (Dudley 2: 332)

1813/03/03 - Cockburn arrived off Lynnhaven Bay. Warren came in 19 days later. Left in early April to go up Bay. Spent a month cruising. (Dudley 2: 309-310)

1813/03/11 - Master Commandant Arthor Sinclair, US Armed Schooner *Adeline* at mouth of Piankitank, to Sec. of Navy Jones: Says "upper Squadron" of British vessels in area of Mobjack Bay and blocking "a number of valuable vessels from Baltimore now at Anchor in the Severn, making from the Bay". (Dudley 2:334) [Unclear if these Americans are really in Severn or in Mobjack Bay.]

1813/03/13 - Capt. Charles Gordon to Sec. of Navy Jones: Says Gov. Winder put Gen. Samuel Smith in charge of defense of BC. Gordon has only one gunboat now. Smith wants Gordon to cooperate with him. Gordon asks permission and also permission to fit out 1 or 2 small tenders to cruise between AN and Potomac to protect shipping and get intelligence for AN and BC as early as possible. Thinks BC not in danger because Patapsco too shallow for big Brit ships without "lightening" them too much, "still I believe the Enemy may without much difficulty distress Annapolis." Wants to secure services of privateer schooners now in BC. (Dudley 2: 332)

1813/03/15 - Gov. Levin Winder to sec. of war re AN: "There are at present very few men at either of the forts, and in case of attack it would be impracticable to afford timely aid to Fort Madison. As it is important to be prepared in case of a visit from the enemy, we have thought property to address you upon the subject, and beg to be informed what force it is contemplated by the general government to send to this place." Winder got no answer to this. Wrote again on 20 March re "defenceless situation of the forts at this place." Wants also to know if state militia, if called out, will be paid by federal government. On 27 March., sec. of war wrote that "one battalion of the drafted militia' will be sent to AN (Scharf 3: 35-36). Quotes are from Winder ltrs and sec. of war ltr (last quote.)

1813/03/29 - Sec. of Navy Jones to Lt. Edmund P. Kennedy, commanding US flotilla Potomac River: Tells Kennedy to watch for Brits coming up Potomac. If they do, he is to send small boat "to give information at AN." [Sounds like if it gets to AN, it's going to get from there to DC.]. Some of the gunboats under his command have lateen rigs and are therefore conspicuous. (Dudley 2: 335)

1813/04/01 - About this time, the Brits came up Bay, sending scout parties on barges and tenders into creeks and rivers. Militia units responded to threat of invasion. Scharf says, "Much anxiety was felt for Annapolis, and whenever it seemed threatened the governor called out the militia and removed the records, while he again and again represented its danger to the Federal government." (Scharf 3: 37)

1813/04/16 - British squadron arrived at mouth of Patapsco. Sheads thinks they took depth soundings. Schooner under truce flag to land dispatches probably checked out defenses of BC. (Sheds, p. 14.) Dudley says that Warren and squadron with 2 74s, a 38, 12, and tender "sailed as far as AN". Cockburn went to upper bay. Cockburn did soundings and charting. (Dudley 2: 339)

1813/04/18 - Capt. Charles Gordon, Balto., to Sec. of Navy Jones: He has engaged schooners *Comet*, *Patapsco*, and *Revenge*. Fixing them up for navy service. (Dudley 2: 350)

1813/04/26 - Scharf says people were upset that their safety depended on "a few raw and undisciplined militia". Winder wrote President that state could not afford to pay

militia every time Brits threatened shoreline. Not enough ammunition, either. "The capital of the State, notwithstanding the late call of the militia, we are informed by the commanding officer, has not a sufficient force for its protection. Indeed it must be obvious, that while there are only twenty or thirty regulars stationed in its forts, the militia, in whatever force, cannot give to it that protection it has a right to claim, and without which Maryland may be essentially injured." Sec. of War had promised that a regiment of troops raised under act of Congress would be stationed in Md. Not done. Wants troops sent to AN and other parts of state "Any delay may be of fatal consequences, as from the force which the enemy now has in our bay, we have much to apprehend, unless other means of defence than those which we now have are afforded to us." (Scharf 3: 40. Quote from Winder is quoted in Scharf.)

1813/04/27 - Capt. Charles Gordon to Sec. of Navy Jones: *Comet* is only vessel with crew. Now exercising. *Revenge* and *Patapsco* have only half crews. (Dudley 2: 351)

1813/05/13 - Last enemy squadron went down Bay yesterday morning. Thought that they'll be part of blockade of US coast from R. I. south. (MG 13 May 1813)

1813/05/13 - Last Tuesday arrived at AN from Bermuda, the British armed vessel *Barossa*, "cartel packet" bringing mail from England. (*National Intelligencer* 13 May 1813 in MSA SC 5224-1-4)

1813/05/13 - Sec. of War Jones to Manuel Eyre: re naval force of Brits in Bay. He thought they would take Norfolk, but didn't he thinks because Capt. Stewart and 7 gun boats and 2 small tenders drove them off. But Brits caused excitement and a gathering of "the public force" to defend town. "Then they moved off and proceeded to menace Baltimore in the same way exciting a great alarm and expense and then moved down to Annapolis in the same attitude and producing the same effect." Have now moved down the Bay. He thinks they're just harassing Bay to divert attention from ocean and Great Lakes. But don't want to risk their ships. Brits did burn Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Georgetown cross roads, and Frederick because there was no defense. Brits not going into shallow rivers. Just "annoying" Bay trade and keep locals alarmed. (Dudley 2: 117-119, in file on war.) Dudley says MD militia "weakly armed and inexperienced" and command "divided" between shores. (Dudley 2: 310)

1813/05/19 - Capt. Charles Gordon to Sec. of Navy Jones: Ready to go with schooners. Plans to cruise for a couple of days around Kent Island and AN to get crews in shape. Jones can send instructions to AN or BC. Mr. J. S. Skinner, "the Agent for Prisoners At AN" had lookout boat and will keep it running around for communication. Gordon's force is 4 schooners (*Revenge*, *Comet*, *Patapsco*, *Wasp*) and one gunboat. All armed and crewed. (Dudley 2: 351-352.) Dudley note says the John S. Skinner was in AN during the war "as agent for British packets, flags of truce, and dispatches and as agent for

prisoners." Because he had "frequent contact" with Brits, he was "important source of military intelligence." (Dudley 2: 397)

1813/06 - Brits under Cockburn and Warren attacked Craney Island in Elizabeth River. Defense of VA militia, gun crews from *Constellation*, gunboats from Gosport Yard drove them back. Brits then attacked Hampton, and French prisoners looted and killed civilians. Brits couldn't use them again. (Dudley 2: 310)

1813/06 - Summer: US defenses in Bay: no regular land forces. "a Few small naval vessels". Basically just Md and VA Militia, 3 gunboat squadrons at Norfolk, DC, and BC, blockaded frigate *Constellation*, frigate *Adams* in Potomac, 4 privateer schooners out of BC under Capt. Charles Gordon, USN. (Dudley 2: 310)

1813/06/28 - "General Orders" of "Commander in Chief, Jno. Gassaway, Adj. Gen." this date commands officers of "detachments of militia" ordered on duty to make out Muster Rolls and return them to accountants so men can be paid. Commissaries to prepare accounts. Companies to be divided into 10 divisions as per law of last session and tell first and second divisions to be ready to move "at the shortest notice." (MG 5 August 1813 √)

1813/07/04 - Joshua Barney sent his plan for the "Defense of the Chesapeake Bay, &c." to Secretary of Navy. Barney says that targets of Brits are BC, DC, and Norfolk. Promotes idea of barges with oars, sail, and one "heavy gun" for defense of BC.. (Sheads, p. 31) Dudley says Sec. of Navy William Jones adopted plan summer 1813, but took a year for it to become reality. (Dudley 2: 310)

1813/07/22 - Friends of Peace meeting in second district of AA Saturday last resolved, among other things, that "This war is the greatest calamity that can be inflicted on a people and that this meeting have viewed with real regret, and heart felt concern, the acts and measures of the general government which have involved the United States in the present ruinous & destructive war, into which they have been, without due preparation, unnecessarily and unwisely precipitated." During the meeting "a company of drafted militia, armed and equipped, marching from the city of Annapolis to the field, under the command of a Capt. Barnes." The company retired before getting to the field. Ads for meetings of "friends of Peace and Commerce" in 4th and 3rd districts of AA also in this paper. (MG 22 July 1813 √) [MG clearly in favor of peace party.]

1813/08 - Summer. Brits make second foray up Bay. Checked out AN and Patapsco below BC. Scared residents. Landed in Kent Island in August. Md militia made good stand at St. Michaels and made British patrol retreat. (Dudley 2: 310)

1813/08/05 - "Tuesday evening came up and anchored a few miles above this place, three of the enemy's ships. Eighteen other vessels are a short distance below, standing

up, plainly to be seen from the state house. Every preparation necessary for their reception has been made, should they make any attempt to land their forces. A large body of militia, in addition the drafts, are already here, together with a detachment of regulars, and volunteers, under the command of Col. Carberry, which arrived yesterday. . . . Most of the families have fled to the country, with the principal part of their goods, and nothing new remains to distract the soldiers attention from defending the capital of the state with cool and determined resolution." Thinks they could defend town. (MG 5 August 1813√) [check quote before using.]

1813/08/08 - British "established a temporary naval base on Kent Island." Bulk of Brits left in September for Bermuda for the winter. (Sheads, p. 23, 27)

1813/08/11 - (Thursday) Young man from Hancock, WA Co., "attached to a militia company how here" "drowned in a creek near the encampment while bathing." Buried in "the burial ground." [Name is Alexander Linley? something ----ley] (MG 11 August 1814)

1813/08/12 -Sec of Navy Jones to Captain Charles Morris, US Frigate *Adams*, Navy Yard: [must be DC navy yard?]: "The attitude of the enemy off Annapolis, indicating an immediate attack upon that place, and being informed that in the military force assembled for its defense, there is a great deficiency of Artillerists you will immediately repair, with the Officers and crew of the *Adams*, to Annapolis, and offer your cooperation to the commanding military officer." He will most likely give Morris command of one of both forts. Knows "your men have been well trained to the use of great guns." take Pikes and Cutlasses and three days' cooked food. You can " make requisitions on the Navy Agent, Mr. Randall, "for other needs. (Dudley 2: 385)

1813/08/13 - Morris in AN with crew of US *Adams* (about 320 officers, seamen, marines). Morris described forts to Sec. of Navy Jones. Fort Madison, complement 169 men, was "curved masonry structure open at the rear with circular flank towers" (quote Quick) with 12 guns on decayed carriages on "incomplete platforms", "exposed to undefended height in the rear." (See *National Intelligencer* 9 August 1813 and report that "several hundred men are ordered to Fort Madison and the commanding height" (Quick p. 5-27). Fort Severn, designed for 104 men and 8 guns, had 7 guns in place, 2 without carriages. Col. Carberry and militia from Fort Washington defending rear. forts lacked spare parts, grape or canister shot "for use against ship's boats at night." Little round shot. Wanted more ammunition and parts. Morris put Capt. Samuel Miller and marines at Fort Severn and took navy gun crews to Fort Madison. Had no boats. British tenders sounded bar entering river, but Morris couldn't go after them without boats. (Stanley Quick, *Trident in the Sand*, draft of book in progress 2001, p. 5-27)

1813/08/16 - Morris stopped British flag-of truce vessel entering inner harbor with letters from Admiral Warren for US Commissary General of Prisoners, John Mason. Vessel sounding as it came in. (Quick, p. 5-27)

1813/08/19 - Army Ordnance Dept. told Morris inventory showed round shot on site and parts for dismounted guns would be sent from BC. No mention of grape or canister shot requested. Morris left soon after this. Men at Fort Severn had fever. (Quick 5-27)

1813/08/23 - Admiral Sir John B. Warren, R.N., *San Domingo* off south end of Kent Island, to First Secretary of the Admiralty John W. Croker: Report on his squadron's activity. Says that Brit troops took "possession" of Kent Island [about 4 August], took control of ferry, and livestock (oxen and sheep). On 6th, rest of squadron arrived off southern point of island and troops marched north up island and camped. Says island is half the size of Isle of Wight and central to AN, Balto, and DC, etc. Took cattle, stock and vegetables to feed crews used to salt meat. Also horses. Went to Queenstown. Squadron remained until 22nd. Says that he had "ascertained" that there were more than 11,000 troops in BC and 5000 "around AN and others expected from Washington, and the defenses of that Town much increased" he decided to embark troops and sail down Bay. (Dudley, 2: 384-385.)

1813/08/26 - "Monday morning the British squadron weighted anchor and proceeded down the Bay as far as Kent-Point just above Poplar Island, where it is still lying." (MG 26 August 1813 Thursday √)

1813/08/26 - MG lists the peace candidates for AA for delegates to General Assembly: Benjamin Allein (nominated by 1st district), Horatio Ridout (nominated by third district), Dr. Archibald Dorsey (nominated by 4th district), Maj. Charles S. Ridgely (nominated by 5th district). (MG 26 August 1813. √ See also MG 9 Sept. 1813 with delegates from other counties as well.) [According to *Archives of Md, New Series, (Historical List)*, 1:136, none of these men served from AA in 1813 or 1814. Delegates from AN from 1811 to 1816 are Dennis Claude and Lewis Duvall, although their election was voided in 1813. Same source, 1:135.]

1813/08/29 - Sec. of Navy Jones to Capt. Charles Morris, Comg U.S Naval Forces, Annapolis: Says he thinks chances of attack have lessened. Says some think Brits will "debark" at Herring Bay and march to DC. "The Naval force, though ready upon an emergency, to defend a fort as well as a Ship, cannot be expected to do Garrison Duty; therefore, as you have put the Forts at Annapolis in order, and given time to collect the property force for its Deane, you will, without delay, return to this place, with the whole of the force under your command, as symptoms of fever have appeared among your Seamen At Fort Madison, you cannot remove too soon." (Dudley 2: 384-385.)

1813/08/31 - Acting Master Commandant Joshua Barney, Balto., to Sec. of Navy Jones: "I am informed the Enemy has gone down from below AN." (Dudley 2: 379)

1813/09 - British squadron under Cockburn left Bay for Bermuda. Left in Bay was small squadron under Capt. Robert Barrie, with HMS *Dragon*, 74, and some frigates, brigs, and schooners. Some privateers got through anyhow. (Dudley 2 : 310) Dudley says Warren sailed for Halifax. (Dudley 2: 384.)

1813/12/07 - John H. Thomas delivers memorial of Thomas H. Bowie of AN asking that seats of Lewis Duvall and Dennis Claude be vacated because election "illegally conducted and closed." (*Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland*. December session 1813 (Annapolis: Jehu Chandler, 1814), p. 5) [Chandler notes he's printer to the state]

1813/12/15 - Acting master Commandant Joshua Barney, AN, to Sec of Navy Jones: [Apparently Barney is in town during legislative session trying to get his barges built and men for his flotilla. Has been delayed in AN and really wants to go to BC.] (Dudley 2: 399)

1813/12/17 - Sec. of Navy Jones to Barney, Comg U.S. Flotilla, Baltimore: response to Barney's letter 15 Dec. Says the War Dept order to discharge men of 36th Regiment sent to Commanding officer at AN. General order discharging men who will enlist with Barney sent to him today. Keep recruiting. (Dudley 2: 399-400)

1813/12/31 - Question: Should Thomas H. Bowie to be heard "at the bar of this house" re election irregularities in AN? Rejected 32 - 21. [Thomas votes against, Duvall and Claude vote yes] (*Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland*. December session 1813 (Annapolis: Jehu Chandler, 1814), p. 36)

1813/12/31 - Capt. Charles Morris, USS *Adams* off Point Lookout, to Sec. of Navy Jones: Lurking at present station so as to take advantage of first snow storm or thick weather. But moon's increase "renders thick weather absolutely necessary for our purpose" and we may have to wait until it wanes. If no favorable opportunity soon he will go "near to AN" to keep "our provisions and water full until the nights become darker and more favorable." Complains about *Adams's* rudder motion. Men don't think her safe. (Dudley 2: 401)

1813/12/31 - Washington Society of AN and AA Co to meet 31 Dec. 1813 (MG 29 Dec 1813) (more meetings in 1814)

1814 - "First official recommendation for a naval academy" by Sec. of Navy William Jones. Nothing done. John Paul Jones had "proposed improved officer education" in 1777 and suggested three academies at dockyards. Later proposals by Hamilton,

Adams, Jefferson. See Todorich, p. 11 for quote from Jones's letter 1814. Above quotes from Charles Todorich, *The Spirited Years: A History of the Antebellum Naval Academy*. (Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1984), p. 11. .

1814 - "Roll Call of Fort Severn" lists AN men, presumably on duty at fort. Headed by Williams Murdock and Henry Maynadier. Includes "Frank Scott Key", Col. Duvall, Major Duvall, A Randall, Henry Price (!), 100 men. Date is iffy, written in pencil on copy of list in Ann's folder on Fort Severn from Sands collection.

1814 - When Napoleon was deposed, a celebration in Annapolis started at St. Anne's Church." "Fort Severn's commander lowered its flag to half mast to show his sorrow at Napoleon's downfall. The people marched from the church to the Assembly Rooms for a celebration dinner and toasted Napoleon's enemies, then paraded through the streets under attack from a crowd who disagreed with them." (Paynter, *St. Anne's Annapolis: History and Times*, p. 43)

1814/01/14 - Report of Elections and Privileges on Memorial of Thomas H. Bowie to leg. Committee recommends vacating seats of Duvall and Claude. Apparently soldiers did vote and were told how to vote. See xerox of Proceedings. (*Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland*. December session 1813 (Annapolis: Jehu Chandler, 1814), p. 58) House considered report on 27 January and voted 32 to 15 to declare seats vacated and order new election. House met without Claude and Duvall on 28 Jan. (*Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland*. December session 1813 (Annapolis: Jehu Chandler, 1814), pp. 93, 93, 94) CHECK TO SEE IF ANYONE ELSE ELECTED BEFORE END OF SESSION, No one else as per Archives list of officials]

1814/05/20 - ordered that the commissioners be authorized to procure a cargo of paving stone and to have the same laid in some useful street or streets of the city and that they be required to furnish the Corporation with an account of the cost thereof, and of the distance paved (ANNAPOLIS MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILMEN (Proceedings) 1811-1819 [M 47-15], p. 155)

1814/06/20 - Bylaw #89. Respecting public ladders. "...the Ladders belonging to the Corporation shall not be use for any other purpose than for assisting or extinguishing fire, or saving persons or property therefrom. Fines for illegal borrowing. (ANNAPOLIS MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILMEN (Bylaws and Ordinances) 1792-1816 [MSA M54-2], p.250.

1814/07/09 - Brig. General W. H. Winder, commander of 10th Military District, Baltimore, to Sec. of War John Armstrong: says he will have fewer than 1000 men, even

after troops arrive from VA and PA. Brits in bay for a year and must have “accurate information” about area. Easy to get to BC, AN, or DC within four days from Capes with good weather. Wants 4000 men called up immediately. Will station them between South River and DC and around BC. Going to AN tomorrow to talk with governor. NO response to this letter found as per Scharf. Suggestions not taken. (Scharf, 3:66-67.)

1814/07/17 - British admiral Cockburn said that Benedict was best place to get to DC. offered “the advantages for the purpose beyond any other spot in the United States” to get to DC quickly and “without any difficulty or opposition of any kind.” quoted in Sheads, p. 43)

1814/07/23 - Brig. Gen Winder, in Upper Marlboro, to Sec. of War: says Gov. of Md has called out 3000 drafts “under requisition of the 4th of July” and has appointed Bladensburg for “rendezvous”. On 27th, Winder writes again [to unknown recipient] , saying that gov. is trying to “collect a force” at AN, also that Gov. is trying to get militia from other counties to come to AN, some men coming in from Frederick. These are men called up by state and not under his command. (Scharf, 3: 68.)

1814/07/26 - Vice Adm. Alexander F. I. Cochrane, on board his flagship *Tonnant*, 80 guns, off St. George’s, gets message from Rear Adm. Cockburn in answer to his query of 1 July re where to attack. Cockburn’s letter includes quotes similar to those in Sheads above dated 17 July. Apparently Cockburn remarks on the “relative difficulty of attacking Baltimore or Annapolis (two of Cochrane’s ideas), but the ease of taking them from the rear once Washington was secured.” (Lord, p. 47-48. Quote is Lord, not Cockburn.) Cochrane’s name and title from Crawford, *Naval War*, 3: 140-141, and index.

1814/08/03 - British commander in chief sailed from Bermuda for Chesapeake in 80-gun ship *Tonnant* (french prize) with more than 3000 troops under command of Major Gen. Robert Ross and just back from France. Fleet arrived in bay 15 August and was joined by Cockburn with 3 ships of the line, frigates, sloops of war and gunboats. (Scharf, 3: 70)

1814/08/04 - British force expected in Bay. Captain Alfred Grayson ordered from Annapolis to BC, apparently with recruits or to get recruits. (Sheads, p. 27)

1814/08/14 - William Tatham, topographical engineer, drew sketch of harbor of AN for Brigadier General Winder. Shows Ft. Madison, Ft. Severn, old fort at Horn Point, etc. Tatham says Fort Madison has thickett and cultured land behind it. City reported to be commanded on west by broken hills. He hasn’t seen either area. This is Map of AN Harbor 1814 See MSASC 5224-1-83 (no date). Copied 8/20/71 from “Map. Case #361” MdHR. Portion copied for Shirley shows depth line from Bay to the dock and distance from Greenbury to Horn Pt. Note re Ft. Madison by “W. T. Topogr’ Eng’” says

esplanade "under great incumbrance (?) bec of "culture and thickets" on land not bought for fort. [6/6/01: MSA Map index says this in G1427-361. "Tatham, William 1814 [n.d.] Rough plan of the defenses of the harbor of AN in Md taken from a pencilled sketch made by Brigadier General Windsor. Number now is [MSA SC 1427-1-361; B5/01/02] Actual map says "Rough plan of the Defences of the Harbour of Annapolis in Maryland, Taken from a pencilled sketch Ma[missing] Brigadier Gener[torn] Winder August 3rd 1814 by William Tatham Topog' Eng [torn]." Shows "Poor House" in Strawberry Hill," shorelines, "College," State House "Church" "Mr. Carroll's" "Carroll's Creek" "Hill's Point" [west pt. of Eastport]"Horn Point Old Fort" [east pt. of Eastport] "Greenbury's Point," Fort Madison "The Dock" "Plum's Point" [Chink's Pt] "Oak Thickets" drawn on north side peninsula of Ft. Madison along south shoreline of Carr's Creek. Note at bottom of map says the town is "said to be command [-] on West side by high broken hills which must be defended in rear. W.T." [MSA version is photostat from Library of Congress poorly taped together]. See AN 088 for digital version from LOC. In AN book on page 125. See also notes to Maria Day re this map dated 16 July 2011.

1814/08/17 - Brits begin to execute plans to attack Benedict and go to DC. Diversions sent up Potomac and bay beyond BC. "Small squadron under Captain Peter Parker, aboard HMS *Menelaus*, 36 guns" to go up bay. Sec. of Navy thought action in Patuxent might be feint to cover invasion of BC, the 3rd largest city and major naval center with yards and warehouses, etc. (Shead, p. 44-45, quote is Shead's)

1814/08/20 - Three sail (British) off mouth of South River taking soundings. [no idea when, paper is dated 20th] (*Maryland Republican*, 20 August 1814. From Quick)

1814/08/20 - Saturday. HMS *Menelaus* anchored off Tolley Point, 4 miles from AN, at about 8 am. Sent 2 boats ashore to sound. Took "enemy" boat off beach. Battery returned barge's fire. Gunboats at entrance to river, so weighed anchor and went up Bay to Bodkin Point. (Log of HMS *Menelaus*, ADM 52/4538 transcript by Stanley Quick)

1814/08/21 - *Menelaus* back to AN about 11 pm. Capt. Parker and marines left the ship in tenders. Reconnoitered during night. Couldn't find "Battery situated to the left of AN, the object of the attack" and returned to ship at 3:30 am., the 22nd. (Log of HMS *Menelaus*, ADM 52/4538 transcript by Stanley Quick) But see letter from Capt. Peter Parker to Adm. Sir Alexander Cochrane, 30 August, in which he says "From the observations I have been able to make I may with safety give it as my opinion that AN would face a very easy conquest (two of my officers walked around Fort Madison in the night without being observed.)" Captured one boat "from under the Guns at Annapolis." (Cochrane Papers, ms 2329, transcript by Stanley Quick)

1814/08/22 - *Menelaus* anchored about 4 miles off AN. Carpenters "making scale ladders" "Mate reconnoitered Fort Madison." (Log of HMS *Menelaus*, ADM 52/4538 transcript by Stanley Quick)

1814/08/23 - *Menelaus* sent tenders out to northward in morning. Weighed anchor after noon and went over to Kent Island to forage. Brought off livestock. (Log of HMS *Menelaus*, ADM 52/4538 transcript by Stanley Quick)

1814/08/23 - British in Upper Marlboro. US scout Thomas L. McKenney, a "Georgetown drygoods dealer," tells Secretary of War Armstrong in camp that British leaving Upper Marlboro and would probably attack Winder's camp at Long Old Fields. Armstrong had already gotten word from earlier scout that said Brits would go to AN. Armstrong says he believes rather that they will go to AN. Capt. Beall had 800 troops near AN. Pres. Madison also at camp that day until 2 pm when he and Armstrong and aides went back to DC. (Lord, pp. 81-83.)

1814/08/24 - Battle of Bladensburg lost, as per "a contemporary" quoted in Scharf, because Beall's men fled, leaving Barney's flotilla men in the lurch. This unidentified "contemporary" says battle could have been won by the 560 "watermen and marines", the "enlisted men", i.e. Barney's skilled and disciplined and practiced men, not volunteer militia, if "flank not bared" by loss of Beall's troops. [sounds like source was with Barney] According to him, however, Beall said later that "his militia did not fly, as Barney stated, after a fire of two, but after several rounds, retreated by order of General Winder, delivered to Colonel Beall, by John Eager Howard, volunteer aid of General Winder." Reporter says if this was true, then it was Winder's "most unfortunate order on that day of mistakes". (Scharf, 3: 85-87.)

1814/08/24 - Battle of Bladensburg. Col. Beall's 800 militia from AN arrived via road from Upper Marlboro and were placed by James Monroe, not General Stansbury, on the right on a hill a mile from front line. See map in Lord p. 109. (Lord, p. 112) [WERE THESE MEN ACTUALLY FROM AN? AA? SEE BIO OF WILLIAM DENT BEALL IN BIO FILES. SEE ALSO SHIRLEY BALTZ]

1814/08/24 - Battle of Bladensburg. Government buildings at DC burned, including navy yard, which was burned by US naval personnel before leaving. Fires set in late evening, after 8. Capitol in flames about 10, followed by White House. "Fiery glow" visible from Federal Hill and Fort McHenry in BC. (Sheads, pp. 55-57.) COULD IT BE SEEN IN ANNAPOLIS?? Lord says fires visible in BC "40 miles away, where citizens gazed in alarm from the rooftops." (Lord, p. 171) Terrible thunderstorm the night of 24-25 August while Brits in DC. (Lord, p. 181)

1814/08/24 - Roughly 750 men, part of 2 regiments of Md militia, under Col. William Dent Beall ("an efficient officer of the Revolution") and Col. Hood, arrived at

Bladensburg. Force marched 16 miles from AN on "sultry morning". They crossed bridge and "took a position on the most commanding height, on the right of the Washington turnpike" "to secure the right flank." [Battle prep confused.] Barney and men, with 2 18-ponders, came up and formed line between road and Beall/Hood, Barney put guns in road. (Scharf, 3: 78, 81-82 Quotes from 81-82. Check quotes before using.).

1814/08/25 - Friends of Peace in Third district (AA, PG, AN) to support John C. Herbert as representative to Congress. [MG printing Peace ticket from various counties.] Frigate, schooner, sloop and 6 or 7 barges "are the only vessels of the Enemy" within sight of AN. (MG 25 August 1814)

1814/08/27 - *Maryland Republican* says this date that no mails in or out of AN "in consequence of the proximity of the enemy." With no information coming in of events, the paper will be "suspended" for a "short time." Will issue supplements if necessary. (Md. Rep. 27 August 1814 iyf)

1814/08/30 - Capt. Sir Peter Parker, with *Meneleus* (38 guns) and other vessels, in mid and upper bay from about 20 August marauding along eastern shore from Rock Hall, Worton, Fairlee, etc. Parker killed [looks like on 31 August] at battle with militia at Caulk's Field in Kent Co. Scharf says Parker was first cousin of Lord Byron. He was baronet, born 1786, grandson of Sir Peter Parker, of Brit troops in Revolution. (Scharf, 3: 92-93)

1814/09/01 - Militia units flowing into BC from Md., Va., Pa. General Samuel Smith in charge. Entrenchments being dug on Hampstead Hill by citizens. "Colonel Hood's Annapolis militia camped by the hospital." [WHAT HOSPITAL? WHO IS HOOD?] (Lord, p. 235-236)

1814/09/02 - Admiral Cochrane, on board *Tonnant*, in Patuxent, to British Board of Admiralty: Reports his plan to invade DC. Says he has sent Capt. Sir Peter Parker, in *Meneleus*, "with some small vessels" up bay "above Baltimore, to divert the attention of the enemy in that quarter," Rest in Patuxent, except for Capt. Gordon in Potomac. (Scharf, 3: 70-71.)

1814/09/05 - or thereabouts. General Smith "stationed lookouts along the Chesapeake." One was Major William Barney, son of Commodore Joshua, who was stationed in dome of State House. "Occasionally Governor Winder himself would clamber up the creaking ladder and take a turn with the glass." Watching for Brits coming up Bay. (Lord, p. 238.) [See query to Sasha re height of dome walkway and emails with Rock Toews re height of State House hill. 8/12/11.]

1814/09/07 - Cochrane, off Tangier Island with most of squadron, decided to attack BC. Left about 10:30 am heading north. All other Brit ships told to join them. Headed for Potomac first to support Capt. Gordon, who has run into difficulty. Key and Skinner with Brits at this point. Cochrane and ships got 20 miles up Potomac before meeting Gordon coming down safely on morning of 9 September. By 10 that night all ships off Patuxent. Left at dawn 10 Sept. up the bay. (Lord, pp. 245-246) Tangier was headquarters of British fleet in the Chesapeake. Fort Albion on southern tip of island. There about 200 escaped slaves were trained by Brits to be "Colonial Marines." They fought "with distinction" in battles from May to Sept. 1814, including ones at Bladensburg and North Point. Christopher T. George, "Myths, Misinformation, and the Truth: The Text on Maryland's War of 1812 Historical Markers," *Maryland Humanities* September 2001, p. 19.

1814/09/08 - Publisher of *Maryland Gazette* apologizes for small sheet. Cites lack of paper and "the difficulty, nay the impossibility of getting[?] any at this time, connected with the circumstance of all the hands employed in the office being daily called out on military duty. Paper printed on quarter sheet. [MG printed without usual masthead and on smaller sheet (2 pages only) from now until 13 October 1814.] (MG 8 September 1814 √)

1814/09/1 - and before. Brits under Captain Gordon raided warehouses in Alexandria. (Sheads, p. 70.)

1814/09/10 - Much alarm as Brit fleet seen going up bay. "The whole countryside was in an uproar. Everywhere lookouts were lighting signal fires . . . home guard units were firing off alarm guns . . . horsemen were frantically galloping back and forth. When the fleet passed AN around 7:00 P.M., the scene was especially chaotic. People fled from their houses; wagons top-heavy with furniture jammed every road that led out of town." (Lord, p. 246-247. Quote re AN on 247.) Barney sent messengers to BC. (Lord, p. 251)

1814/09/10 - or thereabouts. Scharf quotes from some publication he calls "The Subaltern in America" and which, he says, was written by the "enemy himself." The subaltern describes what happened as the Brit fleet came up bay. Says wherever they passed, some horseman on shore sped away to carry news. "Beacon after beacon burst into a blaze; guns were fired from every tower." Every time they passed a town, people fled. "In Annapolis, in particular, confusion and alarm appeared to prevail to an extraordinary excess. Being the capital of the State, and exposed, in a remarkable degree, to insult, its inmates doubtless anticipated nothing else than hostile visitation; and truly, if to destroy a neat clean town, surrounded on all sides by elegant villas, had been our object, no task could have been more easily performed. We passed by it, however, unharmed; not, perhaps, quite satisfied that so fine a prize should be permitted to escape, but hugging ourselves in the idea that another and no less valuable

one was before us." [ie BC]. By evening of the 11th, 70 vessels of fleet off North Point. (Scharf 3: 101–102) [Scharf identified his source only as "The Subaltern in America," but the author is George Robert Gleig, whose *Subaltern in America: Comprising his Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Baltimore, Washington during the Late War* was published in Philadelphia and London in 1833. See the bibliography in Sheads, *The Rockets' Red Glare*, p. 147.]

1814/09/10 - Rodgers warned officers at BC that "There were twelve sail of the enemy in sight of Annapolis this evening" and some small craft "in advance standing up the bay with a fresh breeze." (quoted in Sheads, p. 75) This is Commodore John Rodgers, commanding USS *Guerriere*. (Sheds, p. 112) See Lord for battle.

1814/09/12–14 – for battle of Baltimore, see Brugger, *Maryland, A Middle Temperament*, 183–185; Sheads, *Rocket's Red Glare*, 82–105; Lord, *Dawn's Early Light*, 295–296.

1814/09/17 - British fleet in Patapsco headed for bay. Scharf quotes again from "the Subaltern" who says that the same sights faced fleet as they left as when they'd come up bay: beacons fired, signal guns fired, "horsemen mounted." "whilst the provincial capital, with all the inhabited places near it, again sent forth crowds of men, women and children, flying, in manifest confusion, into the interior. I must confess, that though the course of some three year's [sic] campaigning had, by this time, pretty effectually blunted my finer feelings, I could not but pity the ill-fated denizens of this devoted district, and then I regarded our present proceedings with no very triumphant eye, inasmuch as they reminded me more of the operations of the ancient Danes against Alfred and his subjects, than anything in the annals of modern and civilized warfare. We came at last never to look upon a town or a village, without having at least the wish that we might be allowed to pay it a hostile visit." (Scharf 3: 127)

1814/09/18 - "On Sunday [18th] between 60 and 70 sail of the enemy, large and small, passed our harbour, bound down the Bay. A ship and schr. grounded, the first near the upper end of Kent Island, the schr. near Sandy Point – this circumstance detained several of their vessels until Tuesday, when the ship, after being lightened by taking out her guns, &c. Was got off – the schr. was burnt. Yesterday they got under way and proceeded 10 miles below this city, when they came to anchor." (*Maryland Gazette*, 22 September 1814 ✓) [this issue has piece on "Attack on Baltimore" datelined 13 September]

1814/09/24 - *Maryland Republican* apologizes for "late irregularity" of publication. When enemy came back from BC, he removed "the most valuable part of our printing materials from the city" to prevent "destruction in case of an attack." (Md. Rep. 24 Sept. 1814 iyf)

1814/10/13 - MG issue this date carries description of "defence of Ft. McHenry" and text of Star Spangled Banner "From the Delaware Gazette." [MG back to usual size and 4 pages with this issue.] (MG 13 October 1814)

1814/10/14 - Most of British fleet sailed from bay for Jamaica and ultimately to New Orleans. In the previous month since BC, they had continued to plunder as they went down bay. (Scharf 3: 128)

1814/11 - Elections in state showed Federal gains. But both delegates from AN were Democrats, and 1 out of 4 AA Co. delegates was Democrat. Winder re-elected gov. over Robert Bowie 48 to 23 by legislature. State appropriated more than \$450,000 from state treasury to finance war. Federal gov't spent its money on invading Canada, not protecting citizens as per Scharf. (Scharf 3: 129)

1814/12/10 - News of negotiations in Ghent in Md Rep. reprinted from message to congress from Madison dated 1 Dec. [Just a sample to show that news was available in AN of progress of talks, etc.](*Maryland Republican* 10 Dec. 1814 iyf)

1814/12/18 - (Sunday) British frigate *Menelaus* down Bay, anchored "nearly opposite this city, where she continued for the night. While at anchor negroes to the amount of between twenty and thirty the property of different individuals in this city and neighborhood, went off to her and were taken down the Bay." (*Maryland Gazette* 22 December 1814 (Thursday) √ iyf) [See notes from Maya Davis re this and connection to Ogles and others in AN.]

1814/12/24 - Treaty of peace signed between US and Brit commissioners in Ghent. Called: "Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United State of American." Ended war and returned all land seized by either side except some islands in Paassamaquoddy Bay [Maine], "restored the Indians to their prewar status"; set up commissions re Canadian boundary. Treaty to take effect only when ratified unconditionally by both countries. Ratifications to be exchanged in DC. (Lord, p. 317) Ratified by Prince Regent in UK 27 December 1814. (Lord. p. 320.)