BA 939 00/001/11 138

E.O. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Name of property: Fort Howard

Location: Fort Howard, Baltimore County State: MD

Request submitted by: VA/Gjore J. Mollenhoff

Date received: 8/21/79 Additional information received: 8/23/79

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

☒ Eligible ☐ Not Eligible ☐ No Response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

☒ Eligible Applicable criteria: A,C ☐ Not Eligible

Comments: 36 CFR Part 63.3 Determination

☐ Documentation insufficient
(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

Please see attached note

Keeper of the National Register

Date: 8.30.79

FHR 8-265 2/79

GPO 942 576

(at MHT - Balto Co. Historic Sites Survey file from MHT-BCC 8/78)

BALTIMORE COUNTY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION *
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST (part of) BT-SPA-939. FORT HOWARD
MAGI # 0309394613

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

BA-939

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Fort Howard (historic installations)

AND/OR COMMON: Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Terminus of North Point Road — 7th Councilmanic District

CITY, TOWN: Fort Howard — __ VICINITY OF — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 2nd

STATE: Maryland 21052 — COUNTY: Baltimore County

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
XX BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
XX STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Baltimore County Department of Recreation and Parks — Telephone #: 494-3817

STREET & NUMBER: 301 Washington Avenue

CITY, TOWN: Towson — __ VICINITY OF — STATE, zip code: Maryland 21204

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: County Courts Building

Liber #: EHK JR. 5405
Folio #: 907

STREET & NUMBER: 401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TOWN: Towson — STATE: Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: "Fort Howard"-Baltimore County Historic Sites Inventory MHT Inventory No. BA 939
Maryland Historical Trust

DATE: On-going since 1964 — __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: 21 State Circle

CITY, TOWN: Annapolis — STATE: Maryland 21401

* Reviewed by Balto Co. Landmarks Preservation Commission 7/18/78 & approved for inclusion on preliminary landmarks list.

DESCRIPTION

BA-939

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	X RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Baltimore County portion of the former Fort Howard Military Reservation contains a number of structures associated with the defense of Baltimore in the period from 1896-1926.

The concrete pits or batteries sheltered coast artillery rifles and mortars, and although the weapons have been removed, the remains of the fortifications are practically indestructible and can be turned into interior space by the addition of glass walls or left in an open-air state and reworked into play areas. The batteries that survive are, from north to south, those named:

Battery Clagett
Battery Key
Battery Harris
Battery Stricker
Battery Nicholson

Battery Lazear has been demolished and its former location is still Federal property. It was a twin of Battery Clagett.

Batteries Stricker (1898) and Nicholson (1900) are constructed of concrete and firebrick. The rear surfaces are exposed to view but the seaward facades are covered with earthworks and vegetation. Stricker was equiped with two 12-inch guns on Model 1896 disappearing carriages. Nicholson was equiped with 6-inch disappearing guns. Battery Stricker's guns were set in concrete platforms of concentric stair-step design resembling a Greek theatre or a bull ring.

Battery Harris (1898) is above ground and cleared of vegetation. Battery Clagett (1900) is still shrouded in vines and other growth on the seaward side; it is built of concrete and brick, practically all above ground. There is no record that this northern-most installation was ever armed.

Battery Key (1899) is a combination of earthworks, concrete and brick chambers, and deep, concrete-lined pits that partially sheltered eight Model 1896 12-inch mortars, four in each pit. The outer rampart is covered with vegetation.

Searchlight Power House. Located to the rear of Battery Stricker, only the concrete facade of this building can be seen; it housed emergency generators to power the search lights that could light up the river.

Quarters Building Ruins. A rectangular building set on steel posts; walls, floor, and gambrel roof are of cast-concrete. Located west of Battery Clagett, it was supposedly the largest monolithically cast concrete structure of its time.

Concrete Building. Ruinous, pre-cast, reinforced-concrete structure, just east of Quarters Building.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Range-Finding Tower. Concrete column encased in an iron cylinder fell, but survives in the underbrush near the Quarters Building and "concrete building" listed above.

Range-Finding Tower. Foundation survives in undergrowth east of park entrance road and north of Batteries Nicholson and Stricker.

Artillery Pieces. Two 4.7 inch guns mounted on solid-rubber-tired field carriages are located in the picnic area near Battery Harris. They are marked "Watervliet Arsenal-1918". These guns are decorative rather than typical of a coastal installation.

Sea Wall. The waterfront boundary is protected by either concrete seawall or rock rip-rap, in various states of repair.

Azimuth Tower. Located on Denton Cove, well NE of the batteries is one of two azimuth towers, built of brick, that were used in plotting compass bearings on ships in the harbor entrance.

Nearby Sites on U.S. Property (Not included in nomination):

Azimuth Tower. This brick tower, twin of one in county park property, is located south of the hospital building, between the road and the seawall. It was used as a look-out tower for ships during the Spanish-American War in 1898 and again during the War of 1917-18. It also served as a plotting tower to observe the floating mines laid in the channel by Fort Howard's mine crew. (The Neck, p. 29). The artillery designation for the tower was "M. Prime." The entire tower is covered with ivy.

Old North Point Lighthouse. In 1824, the U.S. Lighthouse Service built a light offshore on the east side of North Point peninsula. It was later abandoned and a pile of stones about ten feet high is still visible above water south of Battery Stricker.

Fort Howard Light. Built off the south end of North Point to replace the lighthouse of 1824, this round, red and white tower on a concrete base is variously called North Point Light, Fort Howard Light, Front Cut Off Light, and Front End Range Light. It marks the channel laid out in 1866-69 by Brigadier General William P. Craighill of the Corps of Engineers.

Torpedo or Mine Storage Building. Brick, one-storey, building on concrete foundation with corrugated iron roof (painted light blue). Seven bays long by two wide with central loading doors on south side. Corbelled brick cornices; brick jack arches over windows; granite windowsills; iron window-shutters. Chimney on west end; various metal roof ventillators. Also patterned-brick ventillators in wall just above the ground level. The mines needed to blockade the harbor entrance were stored here.

Patient's Fishing Wharf. This pier at the foot of Key Street is reserved for the hospital patients. It marks the site of the "Mine Wharf" where the explosives were loaded aboard a vessel for laying in the channel.

Notes:

1. "Fort Howard, Maryland, A Walking Tour of the Endicott Period Fortifications," Committee on Abandoned Military Posts, Arlington, Virginia, 1978, multilithed. (Copies available from Planning Office.)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

BA-937

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	X MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
X 1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1896-and after BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This nomination covers the buildings and installations of an historic character on the eastern portion of the Fort Howard peninsula which became property of Baltimore County on October 19, 1973. The western shoreline and the hospital area remains Federal property and is not nominated in this report although the histories of the various buildings are included here.

Thomas Todd acquired land here on the point by patent in 1669, and deeds of 1680 show that a tract of land called "North Point" was sold by Solomon Thomas to Charles Gorsuch. More than a century later, in 1790, Robert Hodgson and James Thompson were granted an exclusive right to operate a passenger transport system from Deleware to Baltimore, and they set up a water link from Kent County, across the bay, to the tip of North Point, and from there connecting stage coaches ran into the town over Old North Point Road, once an Indian trail leading down the "backbone of Patapsco Neck."

During the War of 1812 (on Monday, September 12, 1814), the British invaders disembarked from a fleet of 50 vessels and landed about 5,000 men along the west shore on the property now held by the Federal government. The land at that time belonged to Captain Robert North. The British troops came ashore in small boats, formed up, and marched toward Baltimore Town, some 17 miles away. The American scouts were waiting on the peninsula, and sped off with their intelligence to General Stricker. The attacking General Ross breakfasted at the Gorsuch house. The Battle of North Point took place at about 3:00 p.m.,and after failing to capture Baltimore by either attack or flanking maneuver, the British reembarked on the morning of the 15th from the western beach at Fort Howard, after burning the old Todd house in retaliation for its owner's permitting the scouts to spy from the upper windows.

During the period of the clipper ships and other sailing vessels, there was an observatory at North Point and in 1795 Judge Thomas Jones had counted 6,085 craft passing the point. The lookout station was discontinued in 1846 as no longer necessary. (1)

J.C. Sidney's map of 1850 shows two lighthouses and a house marked "North Point" as well as the dwelling of J. Folk. The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed the "Hy. Gunther" farm.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Shortly before the Spanish American War, it was realized that a modern squadron of armored cruisers or battleships could penetrate Baltimore's outer harbor, undeterred by either the unfinished Fort Carroll or the antique Fort McHenry. An adequate defense for Baltimore was planned and was to consist of batteries of the "Endicott period" of weaponry to be located at Forts Howard, Armstead, and Smallwood.

The earliest deed recorded demonstrates that the fort scheme predated the War with Spain by at least two year's; the first of the property was acquired following a condemnation suit filed in U.S District Court on April 14, 1896, against the Canton, Sparrows Point and North Point Railroad; the deed contains the statement that the land was "for the purpose of erecting fortifications for the defense of the City of Baltimore." (2)

Other parcels were acquired the year following the war and included:

1. Deed of October 23, 1899, from Mary G. Carroll for part of "Todd's Inheritance", land inherited from David Carroll. (NEM 228:582).

2. Deed of November 29, 1899, from Canton, Sparrows Point and North Point Railroad. (NEM 228:586)

3. Deed of December 21, 1899, from Elizabeth Gunther, administratrix of Frederick Gunther, parts of "Todd's Inheritance" and "Todd's Neighbor," all south of Denton Creek. (NEM 245:1).

Some of the places mentioned in the deeds were the Light House Lot, the Western Lighthouse, and North Point Lighthouse.

Batteries Stricker and Harris were completed in 1898, and in 1899, guns were mounted in Batteries Stricker and Key.

Secretary of War Elihu Root declared the assembled property a military reservation in General Order No. 51, issued April 18, 1900:

> The following described land, heretofore acquired by purchase at various dates, situated on North Point in the county of Baltimore and State of Maryland and named Ft. Howard in General Orders No. 43, April 4, 1900, Adjutant General's Office, is hereby announced a Military Reservation, viz: All that tract of North Point, comprising 148½ acres, more or less, lying south of Denton Creek and south of a line running from a stake planted at the head of said creek north 72½ degrees, west 65.8 perches to the waters of the Patapsco River (said line of the land conveyed to the U.S. by deed from Elizabeth Gunther, dated Dec. 21. 1899) except that tract owned and used by the United States as a lighthouse reservation. (3)

The name "Fort Howard" was given to the property, as mentioned by Secretary Root, on April 4, 1900. The Howard in question was John Eager Howard, Maryland's hero of the Revolutionary War, one-term Governor, and outstanding public-sprited citizen of early Baltimore.

The theme of honoring famous Marylander veterans of 1812 was continued in the names selected for the concrete coastal batteries:

BATTERY KEY, in honor of Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner.

BATTERY HARRIS, in honor of Colonel Davis Harris, who commanded a regiment of Baltimore artilllery in the defense of Baltimore Md., September 13 and 14, 1814.

BATTERY STRICKER, in honor of Brigadier General John Stricker, who commanded the 3rd Brigade, Maryland Militia, in defense of Baltimore, Md., September 13 and 14, 1814.

BATTERY NICHOLSON, in honor of Judge Joseph H. Nicholson, Captain of Volunteer Artillery, who commanded the volunteer Artillery in the defense of Fort McHenry, Maryland September 13, 1814.

BATTERY CLAGETT, in honor of Lieutenant Levi Clagett, killed in the defense of Fort McHenry, Maryland, September 13, 1814.

One battery was named for a hero of the very hour of construction:

BATTERY LAZEAR, in honor of Doctor Jesse W. Lazear, of Baltimore, Md., late an acting assistant surgeon, U.S. Army, who while on a visit to Las Animas Hospital, Havana, Cuba, on September 13, 1900, and while collecting blood from yellow fever patients for scientific study, was bitten by a Culex mosquito; he deliberately allowed it to satisfy its hunger, and as a result, contracted yellow fever of which he died on September 25, 1900, thus by his self-sacrifice positively determining that the mosquito carried yellow fever infection. (4)

"Ft. Howard, called the "Bulldog at Baltimore's Gate," was manned by four companies of Coast Artillery Corps--the 21st, 40th, 103rd and 140th. Each corps contained 104 men. Some of these batteries on the parapets still remain...now covered by dark ivy and bushes which hide the steep concrete revetments meant to mask heavy coastal artillery rifles and mortars from an enemy who never came...."

"The guns at the fort included 12-inch disappearing rifles, 12-inch mortars, 6-inch rifles and 4.7 and 3- inch rapid-fire weapons. Each battery contained from 2 to 4 guns. These guns were brought into firing position by raising a lever; after firing the gun was lowered again. It took 10 men besides the commander to fire each 6-inch gun."

"The 12-inch mortars were odd looking, resembling a huge ink bottle and weighing 13 tons without carriage or mount. They poked their barrels into the air, ready to hurl in majestic flight, their 1,046-pound projectile on the distant objective."

"Battery Key was composed of two 12-inch mortars; Battery Stricker of two 12-inch disappearing rifles and was manned by 40th corps. Lazear Battery had 3-inch rapid fire guns; Harris had 5 inchers; Clagett had 4.7 inchers while Nicholson had 6-inch guns."

"The gunners who manned these batteries were among the best coastal artillerymen in the world. In 1908 they were credited with setting a world's record by hitting a moving target over 5,000 yards away, nine out of ten times. The shell that missed was defective." (5)

When the United States entered the World War in 1917, the garrison was doubled at Fort Howard, but the enemy's High Seas Fleet was not able to put to sea during the American participation in the war, and only drills, mock firings on merchant ships, and waiting occupied the duty time of the artillerists.

In 1926, the Secretary of War was authorized to dispose of Fort Howard Military Reservation (which was obsolete after only 30 years) but it continued in use as headquarters of the Third Corps Area (formed in 1920). At one time, General MacArthur as area commander occupied a brick structure that was eventually turned into a nurses' home.

Baltimore City tried to buy the Fort for recreational purposes on a number of occasions in the 1920's and 30's, but it remained an active military post until August, 1940.

On August 2 of that year, the Veterans Administration took title to the fort and began to build a modern hospital to replace a partially completed post hospital begun in 1930. The new hospital, five-storey brick structure, began in 1941 to offer both in and out-patient service, with a total of 377 beds. As the mission of the hospital changed, the number of beds declined, to 300 in 1974 and 231 in 1976.

Fort Howard's "out back" areas, the east side of the penisnula, were reacquired by the regular army in 1956, and used for training exercises by the Army Intelligence School at Fort Holabird, and a fairly realistic village of thatched huts was built to resemble a Viet Cong outpost of South Viet Nam. Early in 1972, Baltimore County began to negotiate for the purchase of the 62-acre portion not used by the Veterans Administration--land that would be rendered surplus by the impending closure of the Holabird school.

Early in 1972, County Executive Frederick L. Dewberry and parks and planning personnel inspected the site and were enthused with its possibliities as a recreation area:

> "We were just delighted with the tour," Mr. Dewberry said, "I had no idea it was even back there."
>
> Mr. Herbert P. Bangs was enthusiastic for using the land as a county parks area, pointing out that "it would make a marvelous waterfront park." A long sandy beach juts out into the water.
>
> Many of the original 12-inch disappearing rifle and mortar emplacement's are still visible, Mr. Bangs added.

"It was like finding the ruins to an ancient city in the jungle," he said. "You wouldn't believe that in 50 years a Place could go back to nature like that." (6)

On October 19, 1973, the County took title to the 62-acres and began development plans for a unique water-side park. A citizens' group began a series of meetings at the Sparrows Point Senior High School and made suggestions to develop both active and passive recreation facilities. The plan calls for turning the concrete batteries into playgrounds and for using Battery Stricker as a visitor center. Much of the park will be left in the condition it was reclaimed by nature. The maps and illustrations of the plan were published in 1977. Two-thousand poster-pamphlets produced by the Department of Recreation and Parks were distributed in the waterfront communities. (7)

Notes:

1. A.M. Burton, The History of Fort Howard, Maryland, edited by Helen B. Goodell, addendum by Rita A. Sakowski, (Fort Howard, Md., 1977), pp.3-8.

2. B.C. Deeds, LMB 221:22.

3. Burton, "History of Fort Howard," pp.9-10.

4. Burton, pp.11-12.

5. Burton, pp.12-13.

6. Jeffery W. Valentine, "County Seeks Fort Howard Tract," Evening Sun, February 17, 1972.

7. Dundalk Times, April 21, 1977, p.1.

BF-039

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"History of Fort Howard, Maryland," A.M. Burton, edited by Helen B. Goodell, no date, 21,pp., mimeographed. Updated, 1977.

Jeffery W. Valentine, "County Seeks Fort Howard Tract," Evening Sun, February 17, 1972.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 62

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

County Park portion is shown on Tax Map 115 as Parcel P54

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE None COUNTY None

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE John W. McGrain

ORGANIZATION Office of Planning and Zoning DATE June 1978

STREET & NUMBER 401 Bosley Avenue TELEPHONE 494-3495

CITY OR TOWN Towson STATE Maryland 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

BA 939

Form No 10-300 (Rev 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Veterans Administration Medical Center

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Veterans Administration Medical Center — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Fort Howard — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Baltimore

CODE

005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X YES RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS *(If applicable)*

Veterans Administration

STREET & NUMBER

810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.

CITY, TOWN

Washington — VICINITY OF

STATE

D.C.

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Land Management Service - VA Office of Construction

STREET & NUMBER

810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

VA Historic Sites Survey

DATE

Continuing — X FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

VA Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

DESCRIPTION

BA-939

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The British landed near this site during the War of 1812. They advanced toward Baltimore and were repulsed at the Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814. Francis Scott Key, when he wrote the Star Spangled Banner, was on a British man-of war- anchored midway between the present hospital site of Fort Howard and Baltimore.

Establishment:

Acquisition of the North Point property for a military reservation began in 1898 and the post was formally etsablished in 1899. It was formally declated a military reservation April 18, 1900. The coast artillery fortification is named in honor of Col. John Eager Howard, Maryland Line, Continental Army, who served from 1776 to 1783, was wounded at Eutaw Springs, and was awarded a medal by special act of Congress for his conduct at the battle of Cowpens.

Batteries:

Battery Key (12" Mortar Battery) named for Francis Scott Key.

Battery Stricker (12" BL R A Battery) named for BG John Stricker, commander 3d Brigade, Maryland Militia, in the defense of Baltimore, September 13 and 14, 1814.

Battery Harris (5" Rifle Battery) named for Col David Harris, commander of a regiment of Baltimore artillery in the defense of Baltimore, September 13 and 14, 1814.

Battery Nicholson (6" BL Rifle Battery) named for Judge Joseph H. Nicholson, Captain of Volunteer Artillery, commander of Volunteer Artillery in the defense of Fort McHenry, September 13, 1814.

Battery Blagett (F R Battery) named for Lt. Levi Clagett, killed in the defense of Fort McHenry, September 13, 1814.

Battery Lazear (Rifle Battery) named for Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, an acting assistant Surgeon who, while in Cuba in 1900 was bitten by a Culex mosquito, contracted yellow fever and died, positively demonstrating that the mosquito carried yellow fever. Battery Lazear was demolished a number of years ago as a safety hazard to ambulatory patients.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER PAGE

History:

Fort Howard was completed too late to be active in the coastal defense (which was not needed) during the Spanish-American War. The post was well manned during World War I as part of the defense of Baltimore. As with so many coast artillery fortifications, shots were never fired in anger. The fort was manned by 21st, 40th, 103rd and 104th companies of the Coast Artillery Corps.

In the 1920's, during a military lull and a lull in his military career, General Douglas MacArthur commanded the post as a Civilian Military Training Center. Though MacArthur was married at the time, he resided in bachelor officers: quarters (building 61) at Fort Howard while his wife remained at her estate, Rainbow Hill.

According to Mr. H.C. Baird, Dundalk Historical Society building 61 at Fort Howard is the first monothically poured concrete structure in the United States.

During the military lull which preceeded World War II, Fort Howard was declared excess to military needs and transferred in 1940 to the Veterans Administration for a hospital site -- by Executive Order 8501 dated August 2, 1940. Total of 155-156 acres transferred from the War Departtment to the VA with the priviso that the War Department could continue to occupy the property until the improvements at Arlington Cantonment (Ft. Myer?) Virginia were completed.

The day after Pearl Harbor the Department of Justice contacted the Veterans Administration requesting, on behalf of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the use of three buildings (31, 32, and 43) and appproximately three acres for use as a detention center for "aliens." The final referense to this in the VA title files is a water bill for the period ending June 30, 1942. The agreement between the agencies called for the lesee to provide electrified barbed wire around the confinment compound and to comply with all blackouts. The water bill totalled $49.35.

In 1955 the VA reported 61 acres as excess to station needs. The area was used by Fort Holabird for simulated training 3 or 4 days per week and the bunkers were to be used for the station Civil Defense Evacuation Plan. According to station personnel the training area was used for jungle type survival training by "Green Beret types".

In 1973 the above acreage was transferred by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to Baltimore for perpetual park use.

Light House Station - as early as 1828 there had been a light house in the North Point area. The lighthouse property was approved for military use by permit in 1898 and a revocable license for use of the land granted in 1918. Congress in 1919 legalized the previous "land swap" whereby the lightkeeper's house had been moved out of the way of the batteries and onto military land and all of the previous lighthouse station land was given to the War Department.

Buildings remaining from Ft. Howard's military era include officers' and enlisted quarters and support facilities for the main hospital building.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
X 1900	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This medical center is part of a set of hospitals in VA ownership which form a thematic group illustrative of a major concept in the delivery of health care, specifically to veterans. Hospitals in the set may be found in almost every state and include a wide variety of architectural styles or facades used with the same structural design for buildings intended to serve the same or similar functions.

The Veterans Bureau was established by Executive Order in 1921. The first Director of the Bureau, appointed by President Harding was Charles R. Forbes, formerly Director of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. At the time the Veterans Bureau was established World War I veterans were receiving medical care and examinations for pensions or compensation and other health related benefits in a conglomeration of Public Health Service, military, contract, leased and Veterans Bureau (former military and Public Health Service) hospitals.

During his initial inspection tour of facilities Forbes was appalled at the "deplorable, absolutely deplorable" conditions in "many cantonments" which he characterized as "all fire hazards," and "wooden shacks."

A second immediate problem faced by Forbes, in his view, was the insistence of Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, President Harding's personal physician that all classes of Veterans Bureau patients, general medical and surgical, neuro-psychiatric, and tuberculosis, be housed together.

With the appropriation of acquisition and construction funds the Bureau, under Forbes' leadership, initiated the beginnings of a massive new construction program to replace the firetraps Forbes deplored. The construction provided for what would become prototype buildings for the categories of patients for whom Forbes felt segregation was appropriate.

The use of "standard" designs by the Veterans Bureau-Veterans Administration was not a new concept in government. But, the manner in which "standard" designs were used for the architectural set of hospitals was a new direction in the use of "standard" designs.

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The military has used standard designs for barracks, quarters and other facilities at least since the last quarter of the 19th Century when scattered garrisons and frontier outposts were replaced by concentrations of troops into large, permanent posts, usually at railheads. There are variations in the use of standard designs. These appear to be based upon the availability of specified building materials and local preference rather than any high level policy decision on design variations.

In the architectural set of VA hospitals the stylistic variations were approved at the highest levels of the agency and therefore reflect a conscious design policy. The distribution of the various styles across the county reflects some organized concept of local history, local architectural preferences and an effort to "fit in" and appear as a part of the host community.

"Since the beginning of the century a great advance has been made in the diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering with one or more of the many classifications of mental diseases. As a result of World War I the opportunity presented itself for a great amount of research and development. Throughout this period an attempt has been made by the Veterans Administration to have the physical arragement of its hospitals afford the doctor every opportunity to further this work.

"Because of the size of VA neuropsychiatric hospitals, it has been possible in most cases to design one or more buildings for the exclusive care of each type of patient thus permitting assignemnt of duties, recreation, etc., possible of accomplishment by each type of patient together with such specialized treatment as is required. As the treatment buildings are described, therefore, it will be understood that in a smaller hospital consolidation of two or more of these activities might with careful study be possible under one roof."

In lay terms neuro-psychiatric hospitals, based upon the bed levels established, required a certain number of "hospital" beds in relation to controlled access buildings, intermediate stage buildings and low security buildings. Medical and surgical patients required a mix of acute (serious condition) versus convalescent buildings, while the treatment of TB required more long term buildings and no security. These were supplemented by the appropriate administrative buildings, dining halls and other support facilities such as recreation halls, chapels, engineering shops, boiler plants and staff housing. The actual structure for each type of building, down to the floor plans for stairways and elevators was standardized. However the facade or exterior

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architectural treatment of each hospital ranged from minor variations based upon the Georgian Colonial theme to such wide variations as English Tudor, Spanish Renaissance or French Colonial.

While these prototypes were not used exclusively by the Veterans Bureau and its successor agency, the Veterans Administration, they were the dominant design concept used through the end of World War II.

While the original, standard interior plans of the Architectural Set of VA hospitals is the initial basis of it significance, only the exterior interpretation of that plan is presently significant.

Since these medical centers were originally constructed (between the early 1920's and the immediate Post World War II period) the interiors have been renovated and remodeled repeatedly.

The hospital buildings originally had multiple-bed wards, large day rooms and porches. Health care concepts, life-safety codes for insitutional occupancy and the standards of the Joint Committee on the Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) have undergone a constant evolution. As a result the interiors of these buildings have been altered frequently to meet each of these changing requirements. Rather than large wards, patient rooms are now most often a mix of 4 or 6 bed wards, 2 bed rooms and single bed rooms.

The changes in space criteria per bed in each of these configurations have meant porches were enclosed to provide additional space and prent a loss of beds. As buidlings have been air conditioned, it has been possible to enclose additional porches to provide additional space needs without the costs of new construction.

As a result of these repeated changes to the interiors of the buildings the original fiber and significance of the interiors no longer exists.

It is not suprising that the use of standard designs for hospitals would continue for a quarter of a century. At the time the nation began to meet the need for veterans hospital facilities after World War I the construction of all federal buildings was under the jurisdiction of the Supervising Architect in the Department of the Treasury. The First Langley Bill had authorized construction of veterans hospitals by Treasury. Planning assistance came from the Armed Services and former members of the services. Construction for a number of hospitals was underway when the Veterans Bureau was created

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in 1921. Existing U.S. Public Health Service Veterans Hospitals were transferred to the new Bureau by one Executive Order, while a second directed the transfer of the First Langley Bill hospitals when completed.

The Second Langley Bill, passed after the creation of the Veterans Bureau gave the Bureau the direct authority to construct veterans hospitals. At this time key personnel associated with the planning of the First Langley Bill hospitals transferred to the new Bureau, forming the core of the Bureau's construction service.

The Veterans Bureau under Charles R. Forbes was plagued by the same reports of scandal, corruption and cronyism as the Harding Administration. Charges ranged from outright bribery and collusion in the selection of hospital sites to kickbacks for contracts, bootlegging of federally held liquor stocks and improper disposal of reputedly surplus medical supplies to veiled suggestions of personal improprieties on official travel.

Charles Forbes' resignation from the Veterans Bureau on February 15, 1923, was followed almost immediately by a Congressional resolution for an investigation into the operations of the Bureau and the suicide March 16th of his handpicked General Counsel, Charles F. Cramer. Following the Congressional investigation, Forbes was convicted for his role in the scandals that occured under his administration, ending the blackest era of the VA history.

Forbes was replaced as Director of the Veterans Bureau by General Frank T. Hines, a World War I veteran of impeccable reputation. Hines remained as Director of the Veterans Bureau until the creation of the Veterans Administration in 1930 when he became the first Administrator of Veterans Affairs. He served in that capacity through the end of World War II when a new, and much larger body of veterans pressed for the replacement of the World War I cadre of leadership within the agency by representatives of "their" war. Hines was then replaced by "The G.I. General" Omar Bradley.

The career architects and engineers of the Bureau's construction service were never involved in any way in the Forbes scandals. Many of them remained with the Bureau and the new VA through the end of General Hines tenure, continuing to construct veterans hospitals according to the plans and care concepts they had originally developed in the early 1920's.

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But the era of Charles Forbes left two legacies still a major part of the VA health care delivery program: an abiding concern for the safety of VA patients from fire and other life threatening dangers and separate facilities designed for the specific needs of general medical and surgical or neuro-psychiatric patients. Thanks to VA research the need for separate TB facilities was obviated through drug therapy during the 1950's.

The original appearance for each hospital location was a campus arrangement of buildings. The design for each campus was based upon the size and topography of the individual parcel of property and the number of the various structures required to meet the bed numbers and distribution for the individual hospital complex.

The selection of sites for veterans hospitals during this period was based upon a number of factors. The most important included:

Demographics - The nationwide distribution of eligible veterans in need of care and the type of care needed compared to the availability of existing beds.

Type of Facility - General siting policy at this time called for the location of neuro-psychiatric and TB hospitals (long term care facilities) on large tracts of land away from major urban centers. General medical and surgical hospitals (acute care facilities) were to be located in or near major urban centers on less extensive parcels of land.

Availability of Federal Lands - The transfer of existing federal lands between agencies and the transfer of facilities with structures suitable for or adaptable to medical care use avoided acquisition and some construction costs. The transfer of military posts, slated for abandonment in the post World War I period, retained a federal presence in the areas and avoided the otherwise severe economic impacts on the local communities.

Local Initiatives - Local communities, state governments and citizens' organizations supported requests for the location of a veterans hospital in a specific location with offers to donate land, funds, existing facilities or facilities under construction.

Political Sensitivity - As with other federal agencies, the Bureau did, on occasion, select a specific site within the home states or home communities of prominent political leaders.

Other factors which determined the selection of specific land parcels included the suitability of the land for construction, a healthful environment and/or climate, the availability of water and utilities and proximity to regularly scheduled public transportation.

NP BUILDING TYPES

Main Hospital Building

A main administrative and clinical building usually four or five stories including about 200 hospital beds each. Additional capacity is provided in two story ward buildings of 100 to 200 beds each.

The main building provides the medical and surgical center for the hospital. It includes medical administrative space, operating suite, receiving ward and clinics. Basically the Main Building is a combination of the np features necessary for the treatment, protection and safety of patients and all of the facilities for a general medical hospital.

Acute Building

Designed for the care and treatment of patients disturbed to such an extent that they require intensive treatment or that they may be dangerous to themselves or others. The purpose was two fold; to provide specialized treatment and to keep these patients segregated from the less seriously ill.

Infirmary Building

Designated for patients suffering from physical deterioration was well as np disabilities and capable of doing little or nothing toward their own care. Composed of mostly bedridden patients requiring close supervision and constant care, these facilities included dining rooms and kitchens within the building.

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Continued Treatment Building

Housing for able-bodied patients with chronic conditions or a degree of recovery for which restriction and observation are still required. Patients in this category took meals in the main dining hall building and participated in the occupational therapy program.

Parole Building

Patients housed in this type of facility were sufficiently recovered physically and mentally to care for themselves with nominal supervision. Parole patients not only took meals in the Dining Hall Buidling but had access to the Recreation Building.

Dining Hall Building

The dining hall contained not only dining rooms but kitches, facilities for refrigeration, food preparation and storage for subsistence supplies.

Recreation Building

The recreation usually contained a lounge for cards, billiards and other games, an auditorium and library.

Residential & Quarters Buildings

The residential and quarters buildings included a single family dwelling for the Director (then called the Manager), two duplex units for key staff and their families and the appropriate number of non-housekeeping or dormitory living units for nurses and attendants.

Utility Group

Composed of the boiler house, laundry, storehouse, garage, shops, firehouse (if applicable) and farm buildings.

Connecting Corridors

The use of connecting corridors between buildings served two functions; patient control and the movement of patients and staff throughout the complex in adverse weather.

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GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL BUILDING TYPES

For individual hospital complexes see individual Building Plot and Locator Plan (VA document).

For building discriptions see individual data sheets.

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FORT HOWARD, MARYLAND

BLDG.	DATE		USE
2	1908		Two Car Garage
3	1900		Duplex Quarters
5	1900		Single Quarters
6	1900		Single Quarters
8	1901		Office Personnel & Fiscal
9	1900		Single Quarters
10	1900		Single Quarters
11	1900		Single Quarters
12	1900		Single Quarters
13	1900		Single Quarters
14	1900		Single Quarters
15	1898	Intrusion	Pumping Station & Shop
16	1898		Storage: Elec., Plumb., & Carpenter
25		Intrusion	Tennis Courts
37	1903		Supply Dept.
43	1903		Storage
44	1903	Intrusion	Warehouse - Furn. & Equip.
48	1898		Pumphouse - Well #2
51	1932		Nursing Home Care & Prosthetic Unit
55			Pier - Recreation
57	1932		Duplex Quarters
59	1932		Duplex Quarters
61	1903		Non-Housekeeping Quarters & Nursing Education
63	1910		Canteen
64	1910		Apartments
68	1910		Engineering Office & A.T.P.
70	1910		Vacant
123		Intrusion	Water Tank
137	1908		Two Car Garage
138	1908		Two Car Garage
144	1908		Two Car Garage
145	1903	Intrusion	Radio Relay Station
148	1908		Two Car Garage

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156	1910		Storage Bldg.
171	1903		Main Gate & Sentry Box
174	1932		Theatre
175			Monument
176			Observation Tower
225	1943		Hospital
226	1943	Intrusion	Boiler House
228	1943	Intrusion	Incinerator
229			Flag Pole
230	1946	Intrusion	Station Garage
237			East Corridor
239			West Corridor
240	1955	Intrusion	Valve House
241	1955	Intrusion	Valve House
242	1948	Intrusion	Transformer Room
243	1953	Intrusion	Trash House
T-237	1946	Intrusion	Linen & Housekeeping Storage; Bldg. Maint. Div. Office
T-238	1946	Intrusion	Clothing Room & Patient Records
T-239	1946	Intrusion	Recreation & Canteen Vending
T-240	1946	Intrusion	Chapel
T-241	1947	Intrusion	Manual Therapy
T-242	1948	Intrusion	Radioisotopic Treatment
T-243	1948	Intrusion	Female Locker Room, Library & Medical Media
T-244	1946	Intrusion	Male Locker Room & Storage
T-245	1947	Intrusion	Theater & Recreation
T-246	1946	Intrusion	Warehouse
T-247	1947	Intrusion	Storage - Carpentry
T-248	1906	Intrusion	Storage Shed

Buildings 3-14 are lovely Victorian Revival style clapboard residences. Buildings 16, 37, and 43 are aatractive old maintenance and supply buildings. Building 57 and 59 are brick quarters. Building 61 has an arcade in a Spanish Colonial Revival flair. Buildings 2, 137, 138, 144, 148 and 156 are old residential garages, most clapboard, and picturesque. Buildings T-237, through T-247 are all intrusive quonset huts. Most other non-intrusive buildings are primarily birck structures with various degrees of Colonial characteristics.

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VA ARCHITECTURAL SET OF HOSPITALS

VA Medical Center	State	Style	Date
Alexandria	Louisiana	French Colonial	1929
Allen Park	Michigan	Georgian Colonial	1938
Amarillo	Texas	Spanish Colonial	1939
American Lake	Washington	Spanish	1923
Batavia	New York	Georgian Colonial	1932
Bath	New York	Georgian Colonial	1939
Battle Creek	Michigan	Georgian Colonial	1924
Bay Pines	Florida	Spanish Renaissance	1924
Bedford	Massachusettes	Georgian Colonial	1928
Biloxi	Mississippi	Southern Colonial	1932
*(Biloxi Division)			
Biloxi	Mississippi	Spanish Baroque	1923
(Gulfport Division)			
Cleveland	Ohio	Georgian Colonial	
(Brecksville Division)			
Canandaigua	New York	English Tudor	1932
Chillicothe	Ohio	Georgian Colonial	1923
Coatesville	Pennsylvania	Georgian Colonial	1930
Columbia	South Carolina	Georgian Colonial	1932
Des Moines	Iowa	Georgian Colonial	1933
Fayetteville	Arkansas	Georgian Colonial	1933
Fayetteville	North Carolina	Georgian Colonial	1939
Fort Lyon	Colorado	Georgian Colonial	1932
*Fort Howard	Maryland	Georgian Colonial	1943
Hampton	Virginia	Georgian Colonial	1937
Huntington	West Virginia	Georgian Colonial	1932
Indianapolis	Indiana	Georgian Colonial	1931
(Cold Springs Road Division)			
Lebanon	Pennsylvania	Georgian Colonial	1947
Lexington	Kentucky	Georgian Colonial	1930
(Leestown Division)			
*Lincoln	Nebraska	Georgian Colonial	1929
Lyons	New Jersey	Georgian Colonial	1929
Marion	Illinois	Egyptian Revival	1940
Montgomery	Alabama	Georgian Colonial	1939
Montrose	New York	Georgian Colonial	1949
Murfreesboro	Tennessee	Georgian Colonial	1939
Newington	Connecticut	Georgian Colonial	1930
North Little Rock	Arkansas		
Northampton	Massachusettes	Georgian Colonial	1923

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Northport	New York		1927
Pittsburgh (Aspinwall Division)	Pennsylvania	Georgian Colonial	1925
Roseburg	Oregon	Georgian Colonial	1933
Salem	Virginia	Georgian Colonial	1933
San Francisco	California	Modern	1934
St. Cloud	Minnesota	Georgian Colonial	1923
Tomah	Wisconsin	Georgian Colonial	1946
Tuscaloosa	Alabama	Georgian Colonial	1931
Waco	Texas	Italian Renaissance	1932
West Roxbury	Massachusettes	Georgian Colonial	1943
White River Junction	Vermont	Georgian Colonial	1938
Wichita	Kansas	Georgian Colonial	1933

*Interior has Determined This Property Eligible for the National Register, as part of the Architectural Set.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

84-93

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 94.6

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Gjore J. Mollenhoff, VA Historic Preservation Officer
Karen R. Tupek, Architect

ORGANIZATION: Sandra Webb, Veterans Administration — Program Analyst — DATE: April 4, 1980

STREET & NUMBER: 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. — TELEPHONE: 389-3447

CITY OR TOWN: Washington — STATE: D.C.

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE — DATE

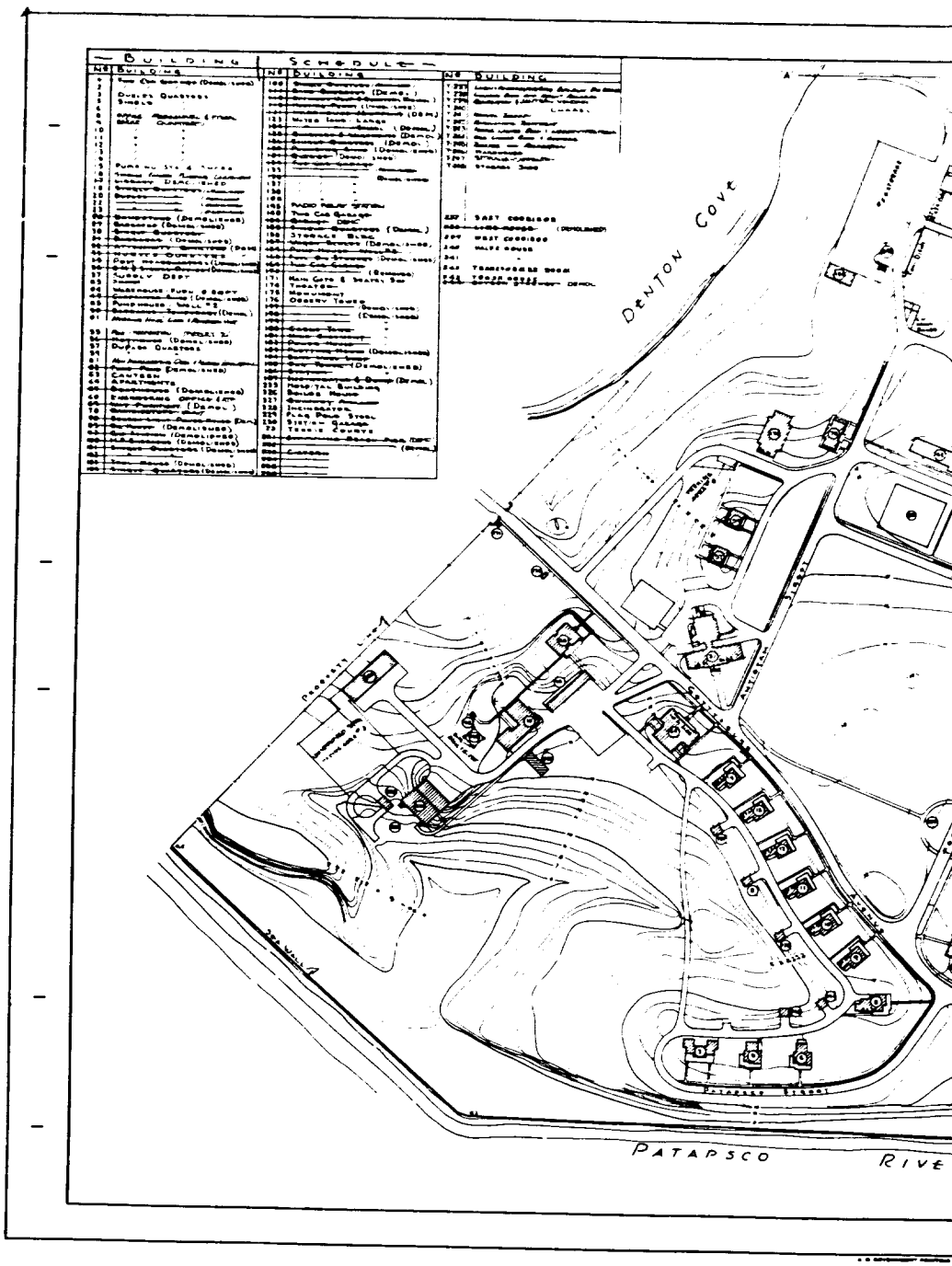
FOR NPS USE ONLY

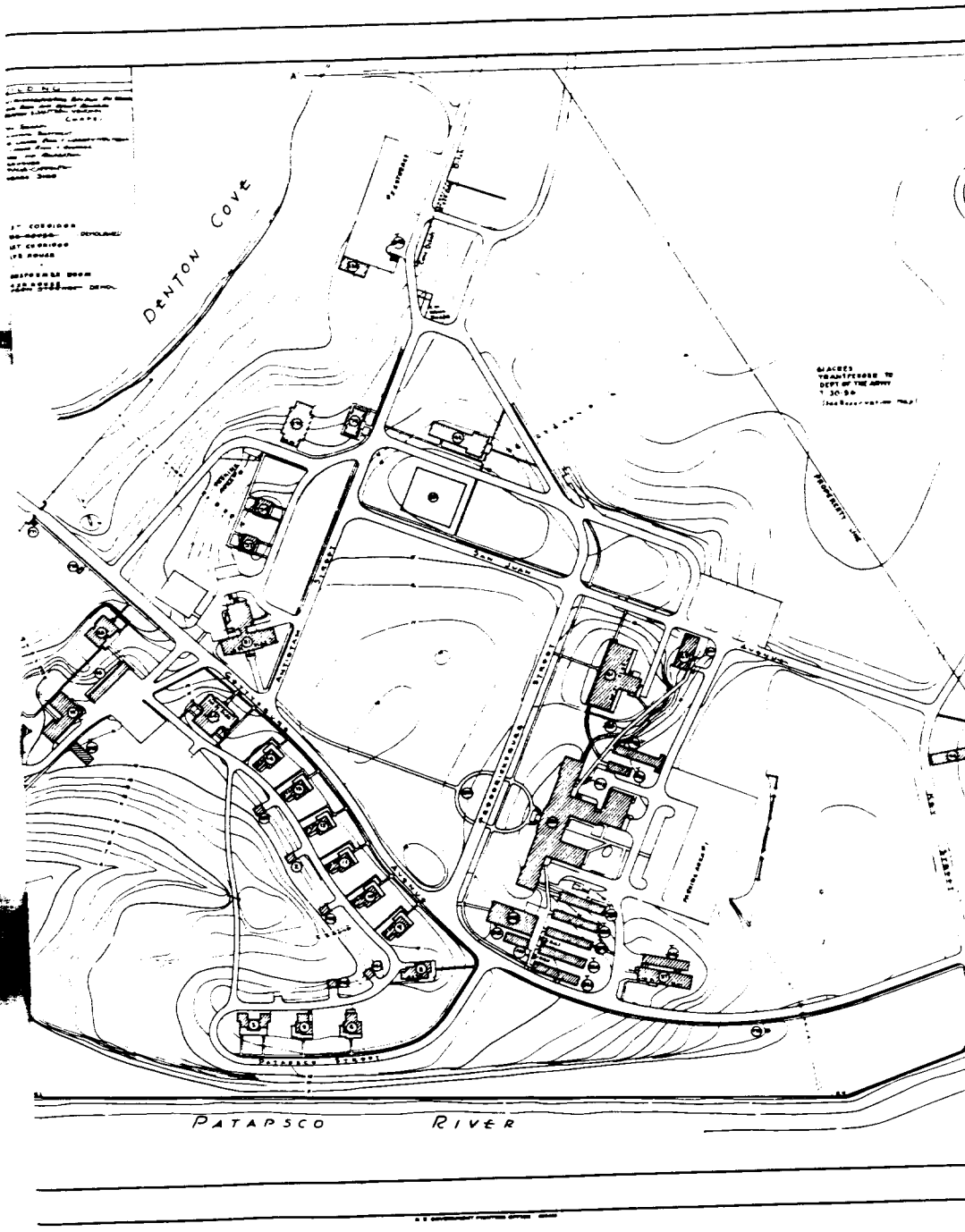
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

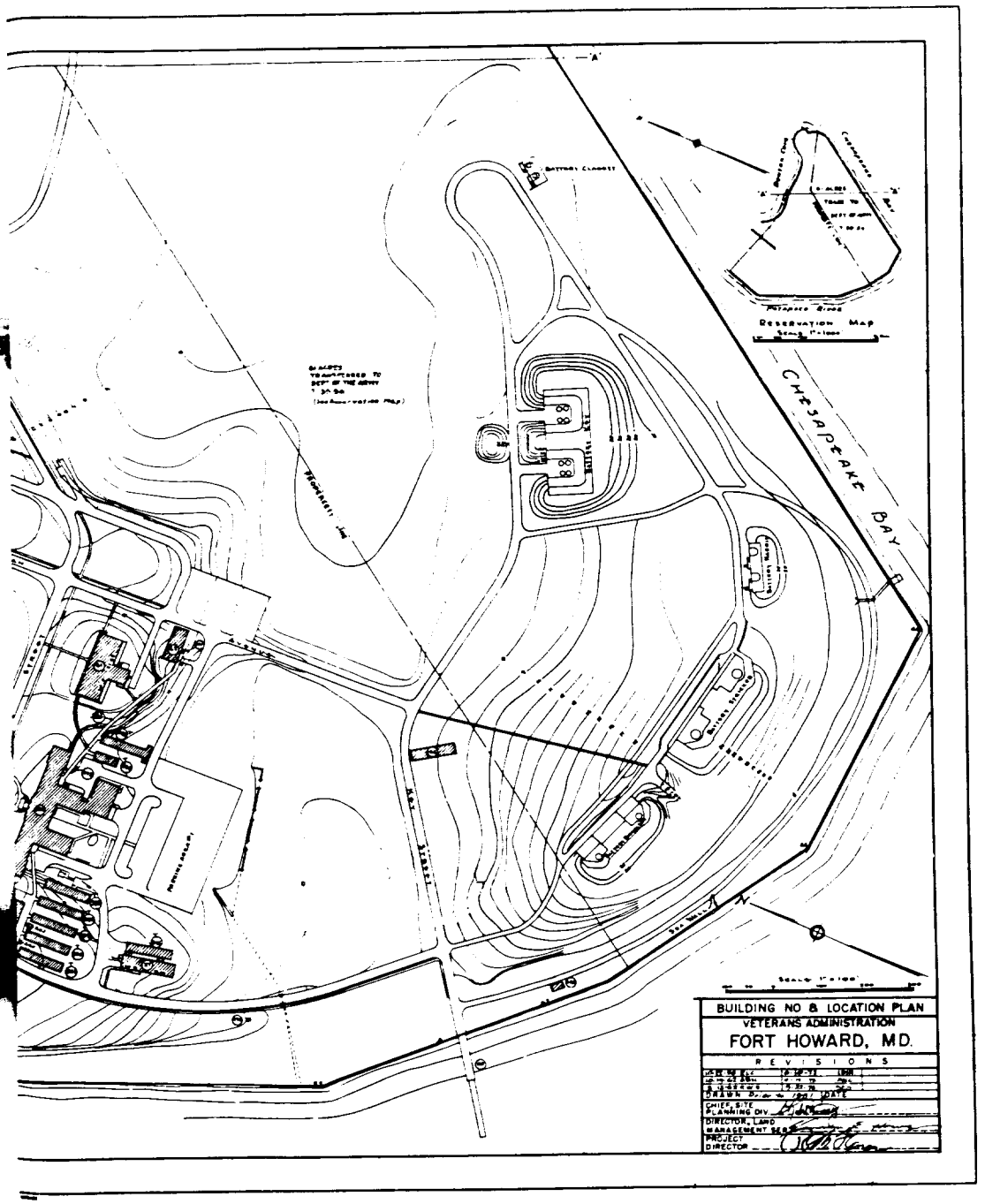
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION — DATE

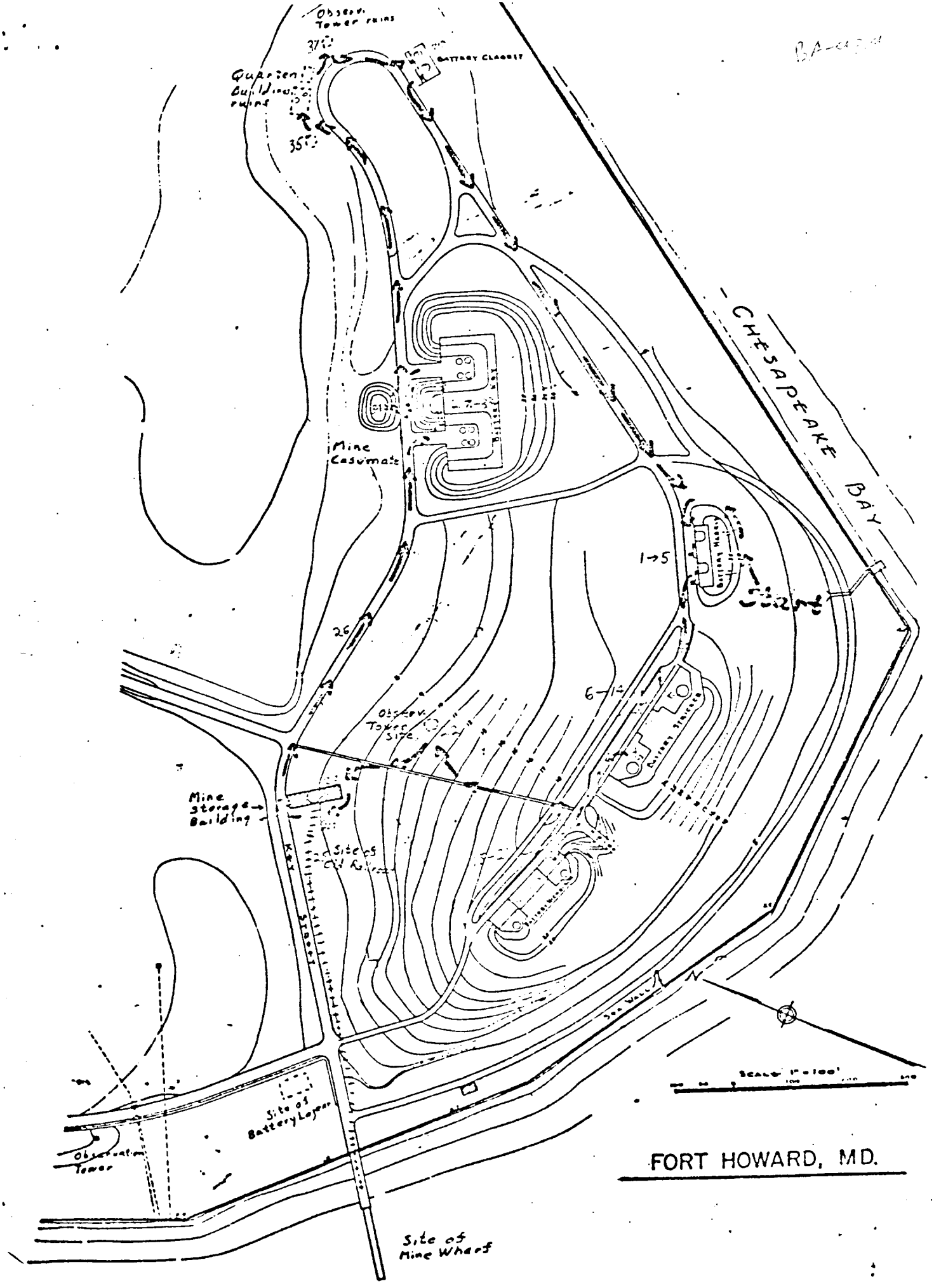
ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER — DATE

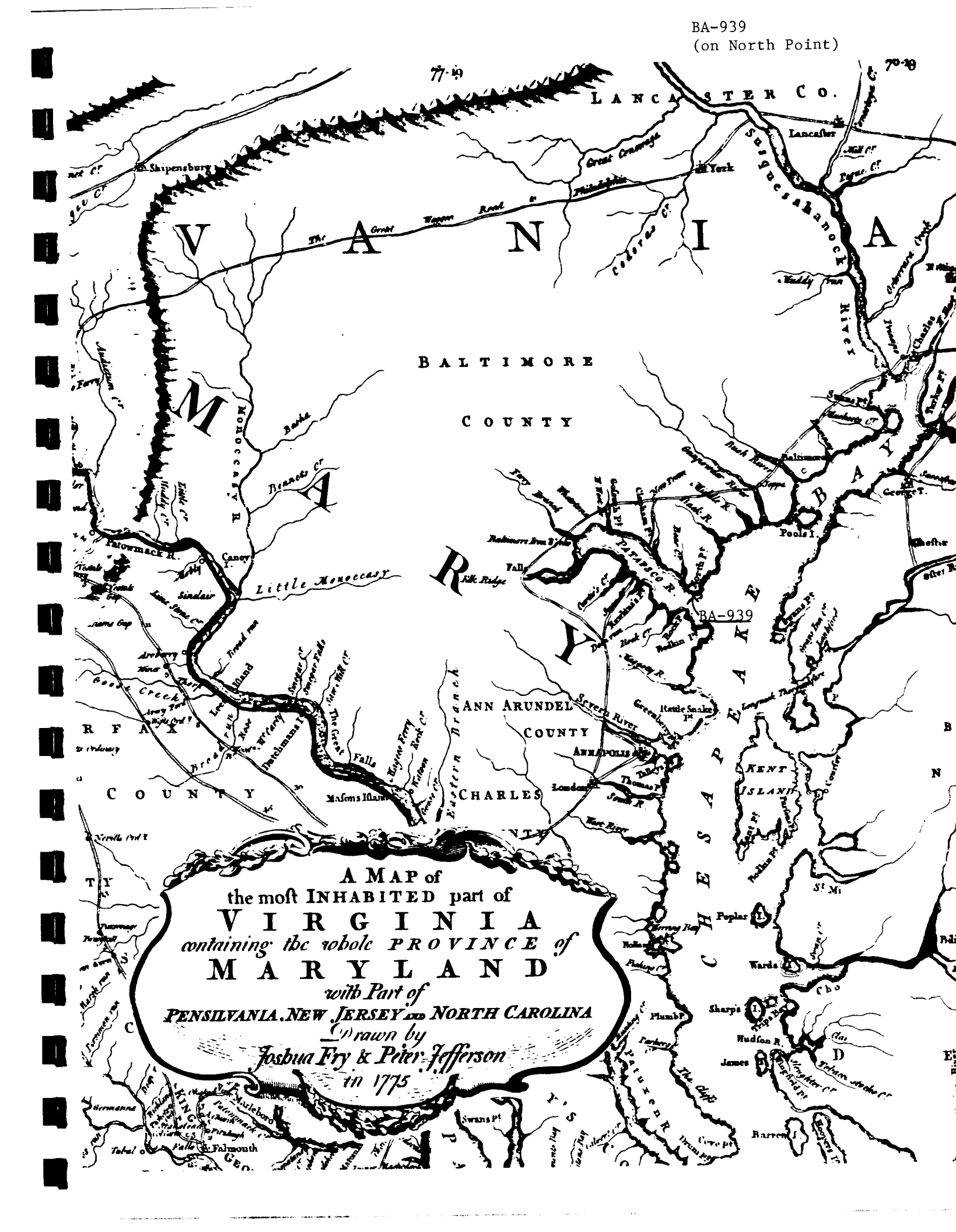

BUILDING SCHEDULE
DENTON COVE
PATAPSCO RIVE


DENTON COVE
PATAPSCO RIVER


CHESAPEAKE BAY
Reservation Map
BUILDING NO & LOCATION PLAN
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
FORT HOWARD, MD.
REVISIONS
CHIEF, SITE PLANNING DIV
DIRECTOR, LAND MANAGEMENT
PROJECT DIRECTOR


Observ. Tower ruins
37
Battery Claggett
Quarters Building ruins
35
Chesapeake Bay
Mine Casemate
1→5
26
6→12
Observ. Tower Site
Mine Storage Building
Site of Battery Logan
Observation Tower
Site of Mine Wharf
FORT HOWARD, MD.

BA-939
(on North Point)



BA-939
Future site of
Fort Howard
G.M. Hopkins Atlas
1877
MIDDLE RIVER
BACK RIVER
BROWNS CR.
HAWK COVE
MILLERS ISLAND
BAY
CHESAPEAKE
OLD ROAD BAY
HOLLY POINT
BOWLEYS BAR
LOG PT
TURKEY PT
LITTLE ISLAND
ROCKY PT
DRUM PT
FORTEAS BAR
HOPEWELL
NORMANS CR
WORTHINGTON CR
MARSHALLS CR
SHALLOW CR
BRIAR PT
FLOWER
Thos. Biddison
W.C. Gallomay
Wm. Hughes
W. Hughes
Wm. Hopkins
I. Nicholson
Wm. H. Cunningham
A. Fawcett
Mrs. Hoffman
Scott Wilhelm
Dr. Simple
Mrs. Parks
G. Vollmer
Mrs. Beal
Jno. T. Ensor
Jas. Button
J. Pine
Jas. Morrow
Gen'l Geo. S. Brown
Mrs. Gillespie
J.M. Gillespie
B.P. Jenkins
J.W.P. Brady
A.W. McComas
Club
Jno. S. Gillinas
W. Townsend
Edw. Miller
R.M. Todd
A. Stansbury
Jas. Woods
Jno. Woods
J. Harris
S. Burnison
Josiah Bowen
R. Shaw
Mrs. Lynch
A.J. Rogers
J. Maurice Watkins
Jno. Chapman
Jos. McWay
J.M. Watkins
R. Williams
Jos. Rogers
Mrs. Caroline Snyder
Hamilton Easterday
N.S. Hill
A. Ungleff
Mrs. Mulholland
Jno. T. Jones
J. Chapman
Wm. J. Albert
T.B. Todd
Jas. Roberts
H. Gunther
Jno. Harris
Dr. Sutton
Mrs. Hoffman
Walnut Grove
Dr. Simple
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G. Vollmer
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North Point Road 8 Miles from the City, binding on Bear Creek, with Fishing Shore and Pleasure Grounds. Fish, Crabs and all other luxuries served in Season in the best Style and at the Shortest Notice. A liberal patronage solicited. Jno. Bohmidt, Proprietor.
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WM. H. RUSSELL,
Gardener and Plasterer,
Chases Station.
Teacher.
C. T. SHAFFER,
Chases Station.
Manufacturer.
ALFRED ROSS,
[Formerly A. & D. Ross,]
Manufacturer of Crochet Needles, Eyelet Punches, Baling and Bag Needles, Button Hooks, Nail Punches, Cotton Hooks, Carriers' Blades and Steels, Chisels, Cycle Mill Knives, &c. All Orders sent by Mail will be Promptly Attended to.
White House, Chases Station P. O., P. W. and B. R. R., Baltimore Co. Md.
EAST PART OF

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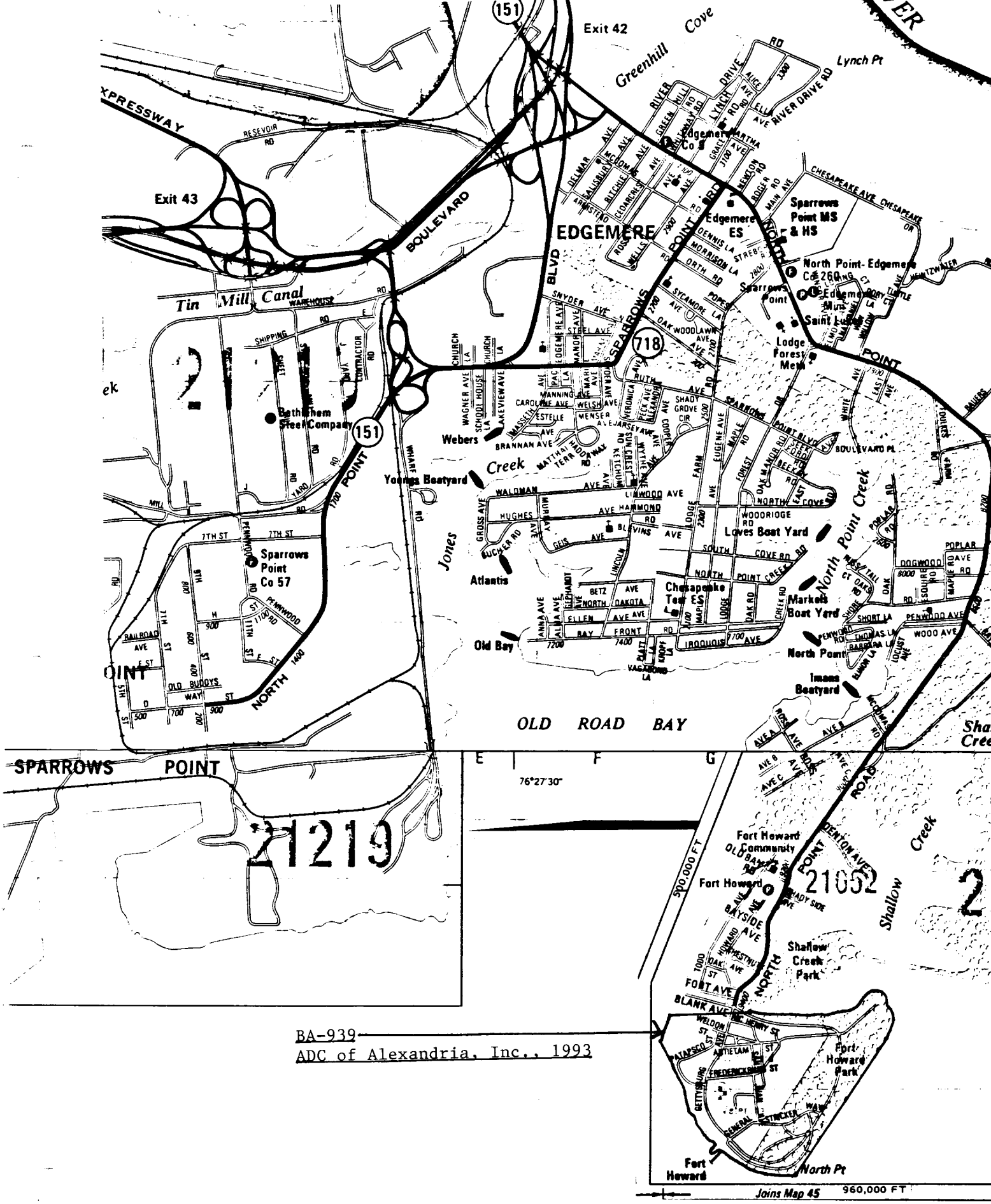

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ADC of Alexandria, Inc., 1993

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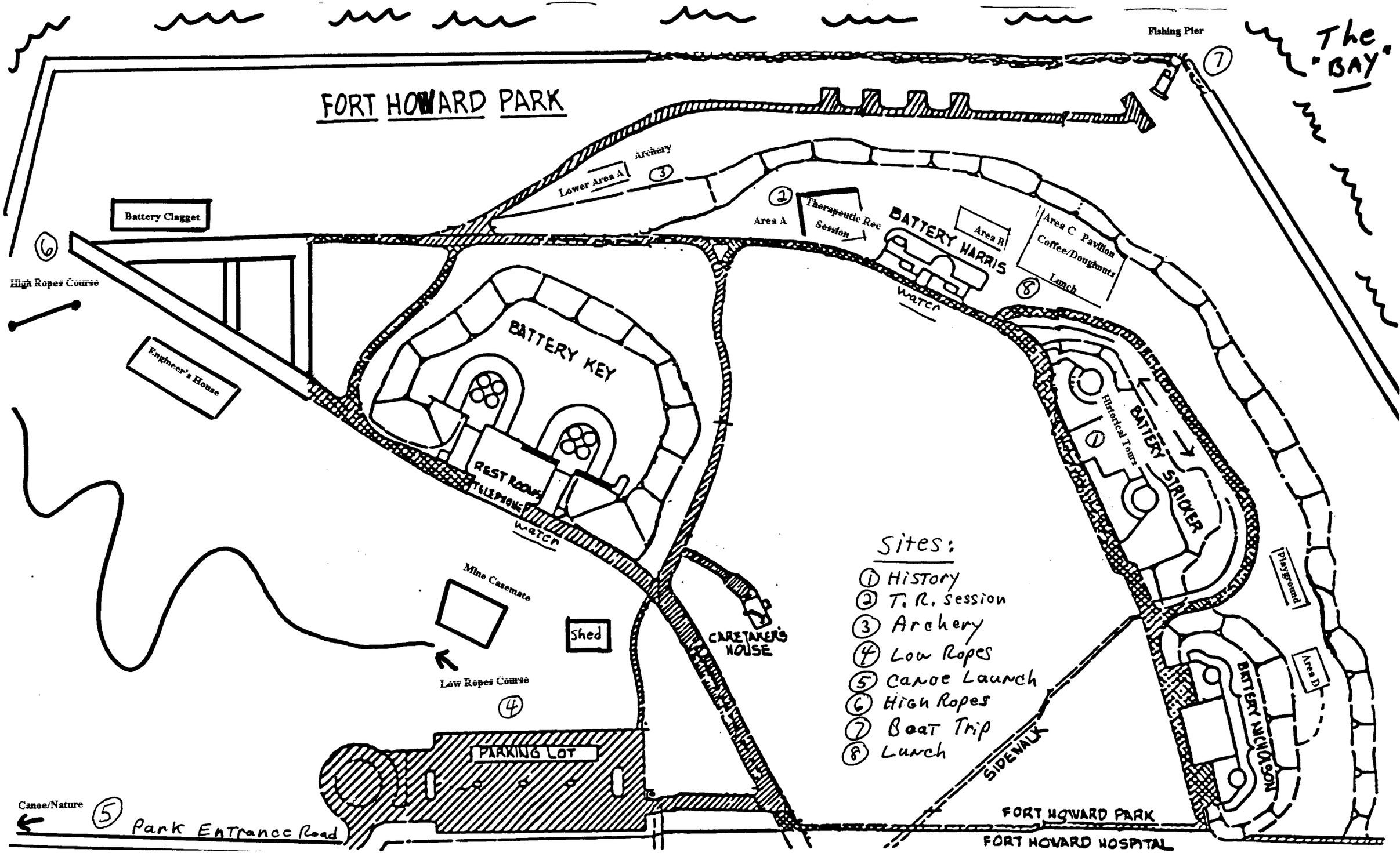
Fort Howard/Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Sparrows Point Quad. 1969, PR 1974


FORT HOWARD PARK
Fishing Pier
7
The Bay
Archery
Lower Area A
3
2
Area A
Therapeutic Rec Session
BATTERY HARRIS
Area B
Area C Pavilion
Coffee/Doughnuts
Lunch
8
Battery Clagget
6
High Ropes Course
Engineer's House
BATTERY KEY
REST ROOMS
TELEPHONE
water
water
Historical Tours
1
BATTERY STRICKER
Playground
Mine Casemate
Shed
CARETAKER'S HOUSE
Low Ropes Course
4
Sites:
1 History
2 T. R. session
3 Archery
4 Low Ropes
5 Canoe Launch
6 High Ropes
7 Boat Trip
8 Lunch
PARKING LOT
SIDEWALK
BATTERY NICHOLSON
Area D
Canoe/Nature
5
Park Entrance Road
FORT HOWARD PARK
FORT HOWARD HOSPITAL

BA-939
Fort Howard