**Map Legend**

This map shows the extent to which local property owners were impacted by the War of 1812.

- **Raid or other harassment of citizens by British soldiers**
- **Skirmish between British and American troops**
- **Battle between British and American troops**
- **Musteringsites, camps, lookouts**

The following symbols designate locations that are publicly accessible, and where you can go to learn more about the events of 1814:

- Visitor destination 1812 site with interpretation
- Interpretive signage on site, includes highway markers
- 1812 interpretation/not an 1812 historic site
- Visitor Information Centers

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**Historic Locations**

- **Benedict (Patuxent River)** — The British landed at Benedict with a force of 4,370 and marched north, ultimately burning Washington. Interpretive signage on site.

- **Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum** — At this site, Commodore Joshua Barney's Chesapeake Flotilla clashed with the British on June 8 – 10 and again on June 26, 1814, in the Battles of St. Leonard Creek. The battles, comprising the largest naval engagement in the history of Maryland, took place where the Patuxent River meets the mouth of St. Leonard Creek. The naval engagement was supported on land by American Army, Marine, and militia units who exchanged hundreds of shots per hour with British forces. Exhibits and interpretation on site: 10151 Mackall Road, St. Leonard, MD; 410-586-8901; www.jfpm.org

- **Somerset Plantation** — Somerset was a muster site for militia coming to the aid of the U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla in June 1814. Many slaves escaped from the plantation during that summer to join the British. Visitors can see the existing slave cabin and the beautifully restored Colonial Revival plantation house at Somerset, 44500 Somerset Lane, Hollywood, MD; 301-373-2280; www.somt.org

- **Chaplin**— British forces conducted a raid at Chaplin as where many houses as well as the wharf and tobacco sheds were destroyed and the Choe Episcopal Church damaged. Rt. 234, St. Mary's County. www.christepiscopalchaptico.org

- **Leonardtown** — British troops attacked Leonardtown. Interpretive signage at Leonardtown Wharf Public Park. www.somd.com/leonardtown

- **Lower Marlboro** — A British force occupied the town June 15 to June 16, 1814. Historic marker on site, at the end of Rt. 262.

- **Maxwell Hall** — Local tradition claims that Maxwell Hall served as a temporary headquarters for the British during their march on Washington. Historic marker on site, located near Paramus, Charles County. www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=28872

- **St. Leonard** — Interpretive signage about the St. Leonard Town Site and the First Battle of St. Leonard Creek from June 8 to 10, 1814, and the Second Battle of St. Leonard Creek on June 26, 1814.

- **Solomons** — This island was called Somersville's Island during War of 1812. www.somd.com/leonardtown

- **Tudor Hall (Leonardtown)** — Home of Phillip Key which now houses the St. Mary's County Historical Society. Interpretive panel and exhibit. www.stmaryshistory.org

- **Calvert Marine Museum (Solomons)** — The museum displays artifacts recovered from one of the vessels of the U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla scuttled on August 22, 1814, on the Patuxent River, as well as an electric map of the British invasion route up the river. For hours and fees, visit www.calvertmuseum.com

- **Linden House, Prince Frederick** — On July 19, 1814, the British burned the Calvert County Courthouse, the jail, and a tobacco warehouse. www.calverthistory.org

- **Patuxent River Naval Air Museum** — The museum features an exhibit on the Battle of Cedar Point, the first naval skirmish in Maryland. The museum presents the story of naval aviation research and development at Naval Air Station Patuxent River. For hours visit http://paxmuseum.com

*Interpretive signage coming in 2012.*
Visit the places where history was made during the War of 1812

By signing your visit to Southern Maryland at any one of the four visitor information centers marked by a question mark on the map, here you will find maps, brochures, and staff eager to answer questions and offer suggestions for your visit. The following are suggested destinations to visit with War of 1812 connections.

At Sotterley Plantation, overlooking the majestic Patuxent River, you may visit the oldest standing plantation house in Maryland. Here the British drove off 500 militiamen, burned a warehouse full of tobacco, and thirty-one slaves escaped. In Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, you can see the new War of 1812 exhibit about the Battles of St. Leonard Creek. Walking trails provide excellent views of the creek and Patuxent River. Additionally exhibits about the war can be found at the Calvert Marine Museum. Here artifacts recovered from the wrecked U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla are displayed as well as a fiber optic map that illustrates the story of the British invasion of Maryland. At the end of Maryland Route 2 on Solomons Island is an interpretive wayside sign that tells the story of the Battle of Cedar Point, the British blockade of the Patuxent River. Beautiful views of the Potomac River can be seen at St. Thomas Manor, situated on a ninety-foot hill over the Potomac River. Visitors may take a seasonal water taxi to the island where the British defeated Wolfe’s fleet for water, cut trees to build boats, and harassed the island inhabitants.

The battle of Bladensburg, and the Americans at the Battle of Bladensburg, and the Americans in the Old Northwest.

Prominent Americans connected to Southern Maryland’s war

James Monroe, then Secretary of State, and later President of the United States, served as a scout and reported to Washington on the numbers of British ships assembling at Benedict to begin the invasion of Maryland. Monroe was also present at a skirmish at Woodland Point on the Patuxent River in Charles County. Joshua Barney, a Marylander, was a distinguished privateer who became commodore in the British Royal Navy. Barney led the flotilla of small vessels that attacked the British at St. Leonard Creek and also played a part at the Battle of Bladensburg.

Owings (410) 257-5381
8120 Southern Maryland Boulevard (MD Rt. 4)
Fairview Information Center

courier for the exchange of American prisoners

Prince Frederick, MD 20678

Owings Courthouse Square, 205 Main Street
Crain Memorial Information Center
12480 Crain Highway (MD Rt. 301)

Maxwell Hall

Sotterley Plantation

At Leonardtown visit the stately Maxwell Hall, a native of Calvert County, served as an agent for the exchange of American prisoners and was present with Francis Scott Key during the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Some credit Skinner as being the first to have Key’s manuscript printed. Roger Taney, another Calvert County native, known as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and married Key’s sister and wrote an account of the writing of “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

Prominent British officers

James Alexander Gordon was a distinguished officer in the Royal Navy who commanded the British squadron that forced the surrender of Fort McHenry and the occupation of Alexandria. He was hailed as “The Last of Nelson’s Captains,” Major General Robert Ross served in the British Army and directed the land troops that marched on Washington. He was later mortally wounded at the Battle of North Point several miles outside Baltimore. For his success at Bladensburg his family was given the honor of a second crest in which an arm is seen grasping the stars and stripes on a broken staff, and the family name was changed to the victory title “Ross-of-Bladensburg.” The most famous British officer was the ruthless and hated British officer was the ruthless

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Union chaplain. His command included the battles of Fort McHenry and the bombardment of Fort Washington. He was later mortally wounded at the Battle of North Point several miles outside Baltimore. For his success at Bladensburg his family was given the honor of a second crest in which an arm is seen grasping the stars and stripes on a broken staff, and the family name was changed to the victory title “Ross-of-Bladensburg.” The most famous British officer was the ruthless

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