

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



Resub.

953

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Carroll
other names BA-451

2. Location

street & number Soller's Flats, Patapsco River not for publication
city or town Curtis Bay vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Baltimore County code 005 zip code 21222

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] 10-2-14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby, certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - Determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Patrick Andrews Date of Action 4/14/2015

Fort Carroll (BA-451)
Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE: fortification

NAVIGATION: lighthouse

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Third System Seacoast Defense System

foundation Stone, Brick

walls Stone, Brick

roof Stone, Brick

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-451
Fort Carroll

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Section 7 Page 1

Description Summary:

Fort Carroll occupies a 3.45 acre artificial island in the middle of the Patapsco River, just south of Baltimore, Maryland. Hexagonal in plan, the exterior is constructed of large granite blocks with interior spaces defined by brick masonry and concrete infill. The fort was built in 1848 and remained in military use into the early 20th century. A lighthouse was constructed in 1854 and replaced with the present square frame structure in 1898.

General Description:

Fort Carroll is hexagonal in plan. Each side/face is 246 feet long. There is a capped pipe, 2" inches in diameter, driven in the ground that marks the center of the Fort and served as the bench mark for a significant amount of the dredging work. Over the years the pipe has become magnetized. The physical location of the Fort is near mid channel in the Patapsco River in Maryland at Sollers Point Flats, approximately 4.5 miles from Ft. McHenry and seven to eight miles from the center of Baltimore. There is deep channel that passes the Fort between the Fort and Hawkins Point that is only a mile distant.

The artificial island was constructed with the aid of a diving bell. Huge piles were driven into water 12 to 15 feet deep and a wooden grillage placed on top. The grillage was then covered with massive stones and mud fill from the bed of the river. The walls are faced with granite and filled with concrete. The original design of Fort Carroll was very much of the same kind as Fort Sumter in Charleston, SC harbor. The Fort was constructed with an artesian well in the center of the Fort, supplying water fit for use in case of emergency.

The Fort's design is attributed to then-Brevet Colonel Robert E. Lee. It was named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was considered at the time by General William P. Craighill "that there was never a finer piece of engineering work of its kind." Construction of the fort began in 1848, under Brevet Col. Robert E. Lee's supervision, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and continued mainly by Captain Henry Brewerton and to some extent by Foster and Whiting. Fort Carroll was important for the defense of Baltimore: before the fort was created, the only military defensive structure between Baltimore and the Chesapeake Bay was Fort McHenry.

In addition, a lighthouse was built on the ramparts in 1854 to aid navigation into Baltimore Harbor. The original lighthouse was replaced in 1898. The light was automated in 1920 and deactivated in 1945.

The government abandoned the fort as a military post in 1921, and the island was declared excess property in 1923. At that time the War Department took no immediate steps to sell the land. In May 1958, a Baltimore attorney purchased the island but development plans never materialized. The fort now is available for redevelopment in cooperation with owners of the property.

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The fort is accessible only by boat, and access is made difficult by the deterioration of the original landing and drawbridge, and further complicated by the fact that the island has been colonized by numerous species of migratory birds. Additional descriptive information is provided in the attached addendum entitled "Fort Carroll: Condition Description." This material was provided by Beverly Eisenberg, AIA, who has made numerous visits to the fort as recently as Spring 2014. Her direct observation of the condition of the structure indicates that the property retains a high degree of integrity, despite years of disuse.

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Section PHOTO Page 1

Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: BA-451

Name of Property: Fort Carroll

Location: Baltimore County, Maryland

Photographer: Beverly Eisenberg

Location of original digital files: MD SHPO

Photo captions:

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0001.tif

Pier and entrance, view from northeast, March 2014

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0002.tif

Distant view from east, March 2014

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0003.tif

Front 2 approach, June 2011

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0004.tif

Front 2 approach, June 2011

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0005.tif

Squad room, Front 2 barracks interior, June 2011

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0006.tif

Casemates, interior brickwork, June 2011

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0007.tif

Casemates, interior brickwork, June 2011

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0008.tif

Casemates, interior brickwork, June 2011

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MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0009.tif
Casemates, interior brickwork, June 2011

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0010.tif
Staircase, square type from above, April 2014

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0011.tif
Staircase, square type from below, April 2014

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0012.tif
Gun emplacement, Towson Battery, Front 5, June 2011

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0013.tif
Front 5 interior at parade, June 2011

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0014.tif
Lighthouse, June 2011

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0015.tif
View across upper deck, June 2011

FORT CARROLL: Condition Description

Beverly Eisenberg, AIA
January 31, 2015

Fort Carroll, a single tier third system fort, on a man-made 3.4 acre island, " is one of the best preserved on the Eastern Seaboard" as was stated by Headland in a 1940 article "Fort Carroll: A Ready Made Treasure Island, found in the files of the Maryland Historical Society. "(1)

Despite years of disuse, with the micro-climate of the interior parade creating a protected environment, the solid exterior walls and parade enclosure walls remain in a rehabilitative condition.

"The site was laid off in 1847, and Robert E. Lee, then a Brevet Colonel of Engineers for meritorious service in the Mexican War, was called upon to take charge of construction, a post that he retained until the War Department retired him to take charge of the Superintendence at West Point in 1852. The location selected for the fort was on a shoal in the middle of the Patapsco River, between Soller's Point and Hawkin's Point. Piles were sunk beneath the water as far as they would go, the water being 12 to 15 feet deep at this point, and a wooden grillage placed on top of the piling. Then, with the aid of company of men brought over from Fort McHenry to hold routine practice with the guns, and after the closing of the war, this practice was discontinued. (1)

This condition description, through historic drawings and several articles, provides technical documentation, and through photographs of field observations of various parts of Fort Carroll, provide observational documentation for the parts of the fort described:

- A. the Foundation and Fort Walls**
- B. the Pier, Sallyport and Squadroom**
- C. the Casemates**
- D. the Stairwells**
- E. the Gun Batteries and Structure Below**
- F. the Lighthouse**

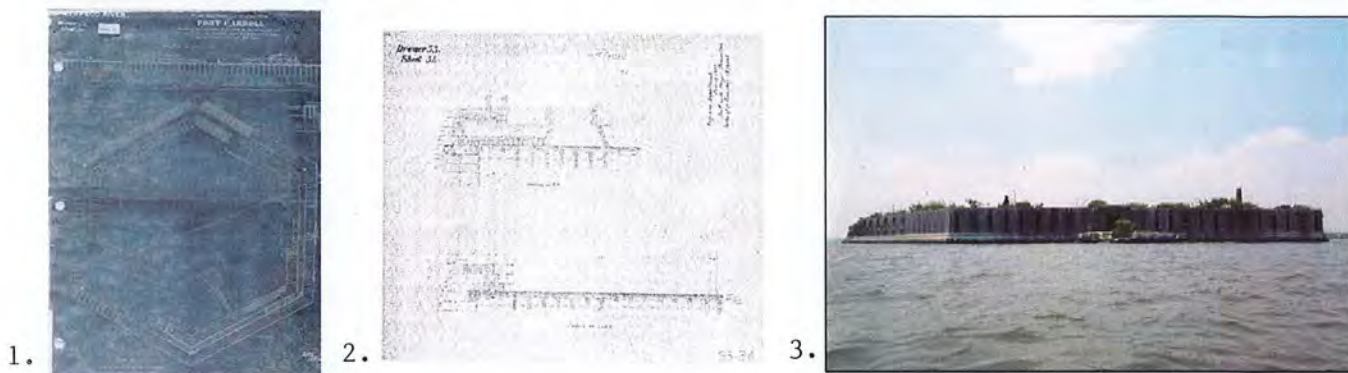
A detailed description of Fort Carroll's construction in stages is outlined in Chapter 3, Structures for Defense: Fort Carroll, Fort McHenry and the Civil War , from a 1974 book "The Mid-Atlantic Engineers: A History of the Baltimore District US Army Corps of Engineers.

"In his report of 1 October 1851, Robert E. Lee noted that the wharves on all fronts were nearly complete. Three hundred thirty-two foundation piles for the seawall on Front 1 had been driven and sawed off fifteen feet below low water level and were ready for masonry. The foundation for the sea wall on Front 1 had been graded and leveled, and three courses of stone laid. Lee procured enough stone to make the wall fourteen feet high, despite funding limitations." (2)

From a visual inspection in spring 2014, the foundation of Fort Carroll appears stable. There is no visual evidence of settlement, that suggests that the structure may be compromised. It is constructed on an extensive gridded platform bearing on tarred wood pilings driven up to 45 feet into Sollers Point Flats, as per the attached layout drawing. The exterior walls are of granite and reinforced concrete with a fanned out perimeter foundation below the water line.

In the fall of 1855, Brewerton reported that the seawalls had been filled with concrete and were complete. Seven hundred twenty-two pieces of cut granite had been laid in these walls with the aid of the diving bell. In addition, the piling for the foundation of the scarp wall and piers had been started. Two years later, all the piles for the foundation had been driven in place and sawed off on Fronts 2, 3 and 4. The grillage was in the process of being constructed on these fronts. A steam dredge employed at the fort and excavated 52,319 cubic yards of sand from the bed of the Patapsco River in 1857 alone and deposited it within the interior of the fort's walls. The whole quantity of filling amounted to 85,561 cubic yards, and Brewerton considered that this volume would be sufficient." (2)

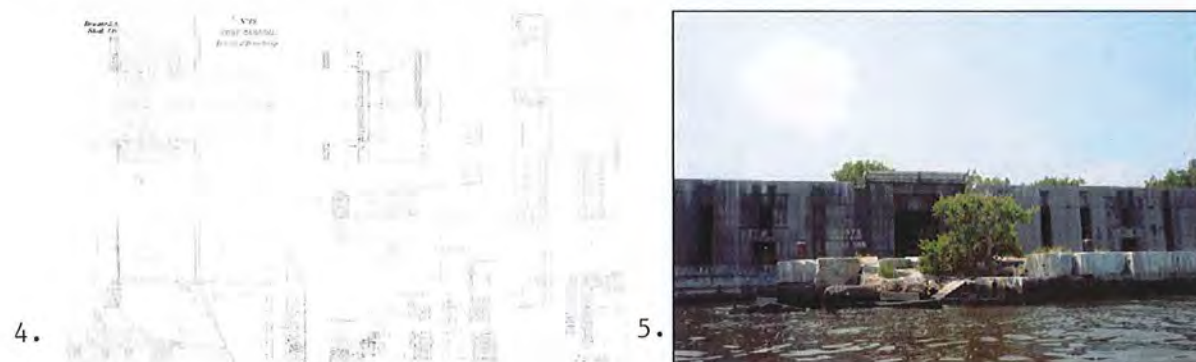
Foundation and Fort Walls:



"By the end of 1858, all the foundation piles had been sawed off and the entire grillage timber laid. The scarp wall had been raised on all six fronts of the fort to heights varying from eighteen to twenty-four feet. In addition, foundations for two magazines were completed."(2)

Pier, Sallyport, Drawbridge Details, and Squadroom:

The permanent wharf or pier remains in a damaged condition as shown below. The granite blocks along the perimeter of the pier have deteriorated and shifted, though may be recoverable in the low waters surrounding it. The steel hinges of the original drawbridge are imbedded in both sides of the entry granite threshold. "In 1857 began the sinking of a new artesian well to renew the supply of fresh water, and the construction of a permanent wharf". (2)





6.

The Sallyport: located on Front 2, is flanked by the squad room.

The Squad Room:

The interior brickwork is in phenomenal condition as shown below, with minimal efflorescence. The open cistern channels, tied into the pipe, sewer and cistern systems are located on Front 2 between each of the barracks and the brickwork appears to be in good condition.



7.

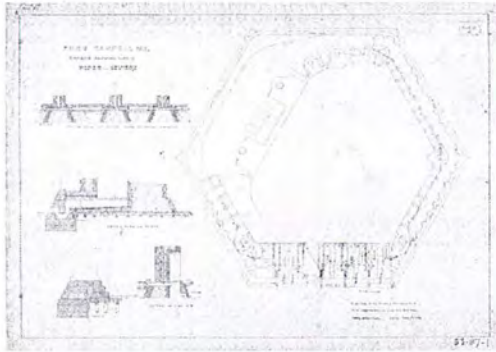
Casemates:

The brick walls and brick vaulted ceilings of the interior of the fronts are smoothly arched and structurally sound with minimal efflorescence as shown in the recent images. The interior brick arches from bay to bay along each front, from the fort interior to the parade, and framing each casemate windows of the perimeter are in tact showing no sign of structural vulnerability.

Between the main casemate and the narrow edge framing the parade is a wider interior brick wall that has a drain from the deck above running through it, as is common in third system forts. There is no evidence of the condition of these drains that tie together under the parade perimeter, cisterns and the original sewer system. As can be noted in the image below, vegetation in the parade

The large slate paving throughout is scaled and pitted in some areas but remains a continuous flooring throughout the barracks (Front 2) and the casemates. (Fronts 1,3,4 & 6)

8.



9.



10.



11.



Stairwells: (squared typical on both ends of Front 2)

12.



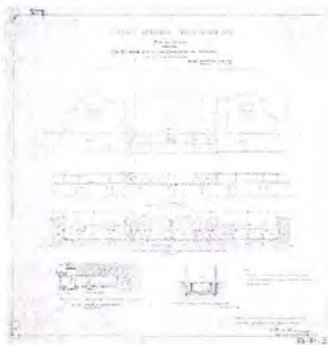
Stairwells: (spiral typical on both ends of Front 4)

13.



Gun Batteries:

Fronts 5 and 6 were upgraded in 1878-1902 for new gun batteries: Augustin, Heart and Towson. The concrete is spalled at exposed edges and corners around the gun emplacements and in the structure below the batteries, which was constructed as part of the upgrade.



14.



15.



16.



17.

Lighthouse (Deck above Front 4)

The lighthouse was upgraded to eliminate the need to be manned in 1920. The original fresnel lens light is located in Norfolk, Virginia at the 5th Coast Guard District. The wooden construction has shown "A practical service was offered by the light house in which a dim *fifth aider* light was kept burning to warn ships away from the shoals, and furring fogs, a complicated, antique, fog bell which the light house keeper had to wind by hand every two hours", intoned a warning to passing ships. In 1920, part of the reservation was transferred from the War Department of the Light House Service, and a modern, automatic lighthouse was erected on the western parapet, leaving Fort Carroll without the necessity of a single permanent inhabitant." (1)



18.

Deck above Fronts:



LIGHTHOUSE ELEVATIONS

LIGHTHOUSE BELL MECHANISM (PARTIAL) - PHOTO TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1910 AND
 REPRODUCED - ADAPTED. IT HAS THREE SECTIONS (PARTIAL) - 1850
 19th CENT. (PARTIAL) - 1850 (PARTIAL) - 1850 (PARTIAL) - 1850
 NORFOLK VA

19.

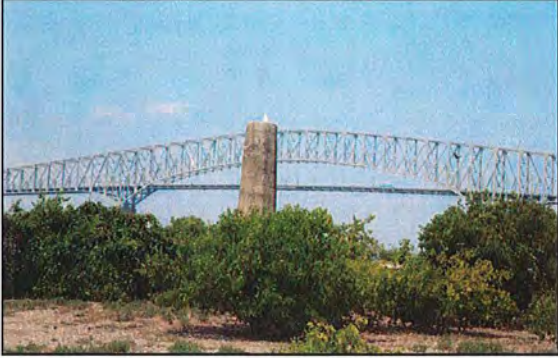


20.



21.

22.



References:

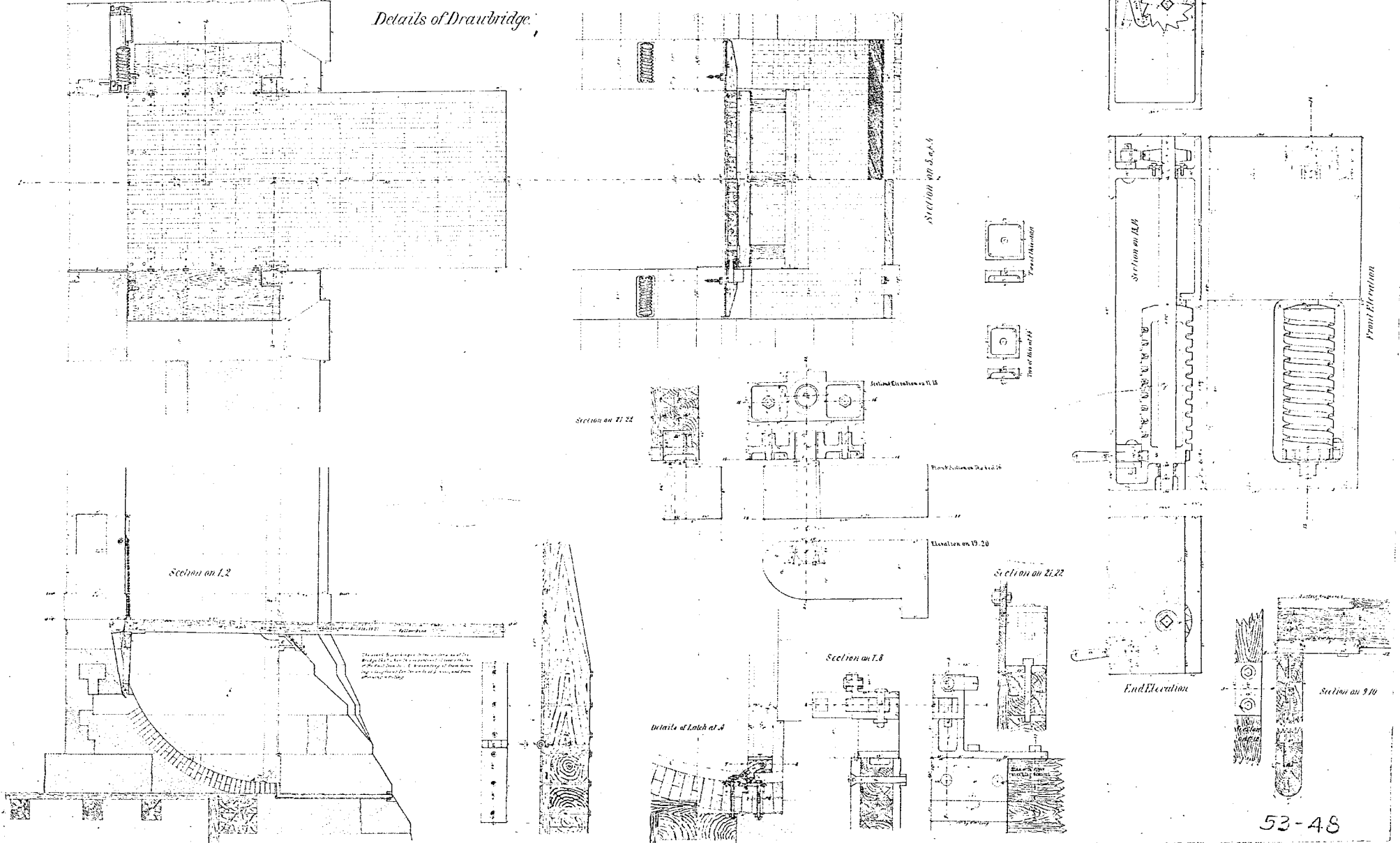
1. Headland, Oliver 1940 Fort Carroll: A Ready made treasure island 1940 Md Historical Society MF 244.F72H
2. The Mid-Atlantic Engineers: A History of the Baltimore District US Army Corps of Engineers 1774-1974 Chapter 3 Structures for Defense: Fort Carroll, Fort McHenry and the Civil War p. 27-40
3. Beverly Eisenberg Collection from
Field Visits on April 2014; June 2011;
National Archives Files of Original Drawings

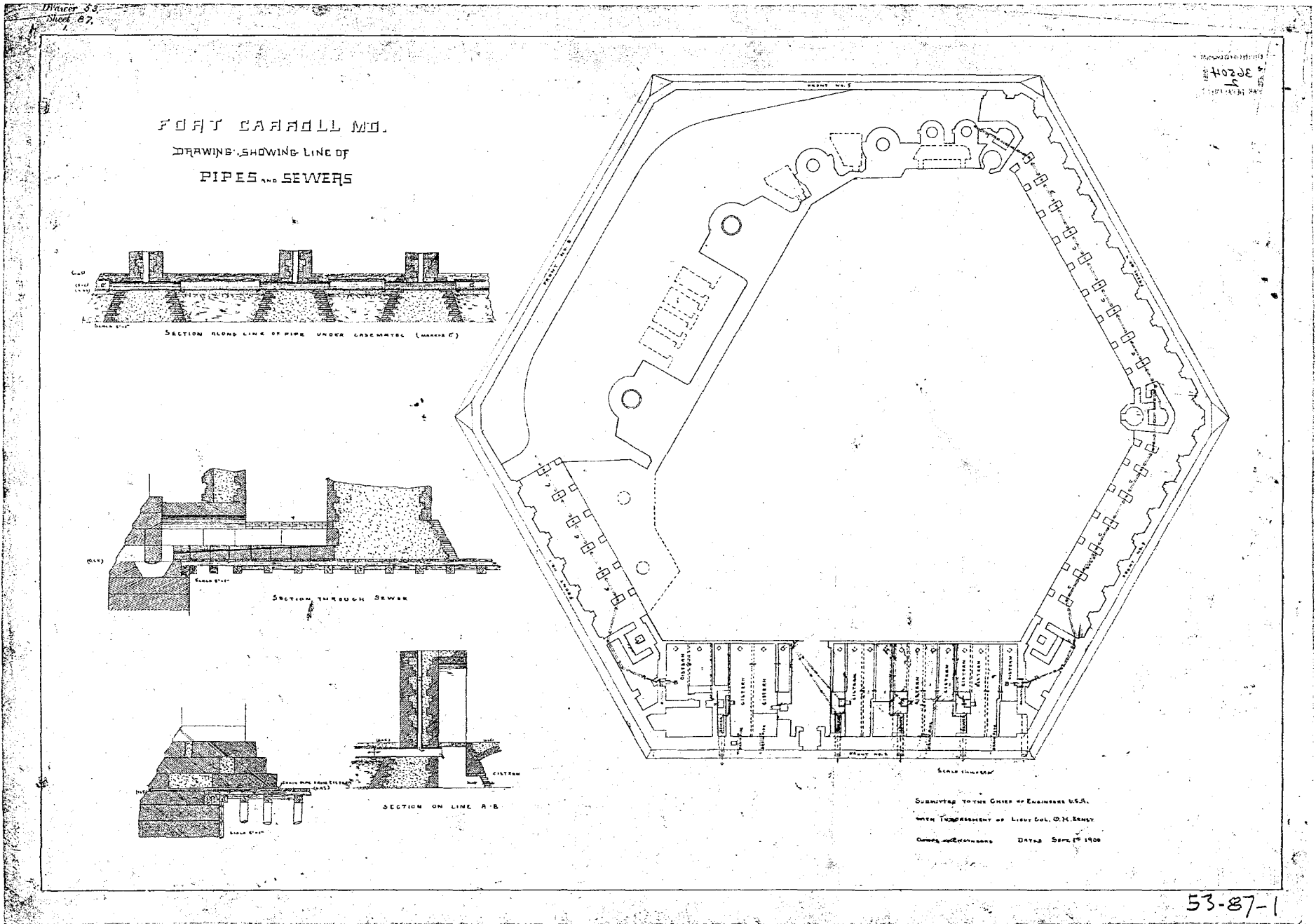
Images in the above document, in order of appearance. All photographs were taken by Beverly A. Eisenberg, AIA, on dates indicated, and remain in her personal collection. Drawings are held at the National Archives. Photos and drawings marked with an asterisk are also appended as larger-size prints.

1. *Condition of Foundation and Grillage – Condition of Work; 9/1851 (source: National Archives)*
2. *Scarp Wall / Grillage Section – Condition of Work; 6/1857 (source: National Archives)*
3. *Front 2 Approach; June 2011**
4. *Drawbridge Details (source: National Archives)**
5. *Front 2 Approach from East; June 2011**
6. *Front 2 Entrance from East; June 2011*
7. *Front 2 Barracks Interior—Squad Room; June 2011**
8. *Pipes and Sewers Plan (source: National Archives)**
9. *Casemates Front 3; April 2014*
10. *Casemates at Parade; April 2014**
11. *Casemates (4 views); June 2011**
12. *Stairwell – 2 views - (Square Type; typical on both ends of Front 2); June 2011**
13. *Stairwell – 2 views – (Round Type; spiral typical on both ends of Front 4); April 2014*
14. *Plan and Sections of Elevator Shafts for two-12" emplacements; January 10, 1902 (source: National Archives)**
15. *Gun emplacement, Towson Battery Front 5; June 2011**
16. *Armament and Magazines; December 31, 1899 (source: National Archives)**
17. *Front 5 Interior at Parade; June 2011**
18. *Lighthouse View from Front 4; June 2011*
19. *Lighthouse HABS Elevations, 1965 (source: National Archives)**
20. *Lighthouse; April 2014*
21. *Lighthouse; June 2011**
22. *View of Upper Deck – Above Fronts; June 2011**

Drawer 53.
Sheet 48.

Nº 19.
FORT CARROLL.
Details of Drawbridge.





Drawn 61,
Sheet 14 of 11

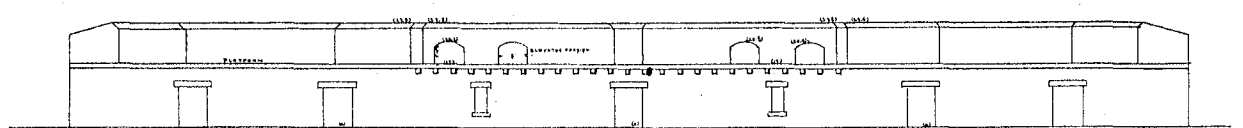
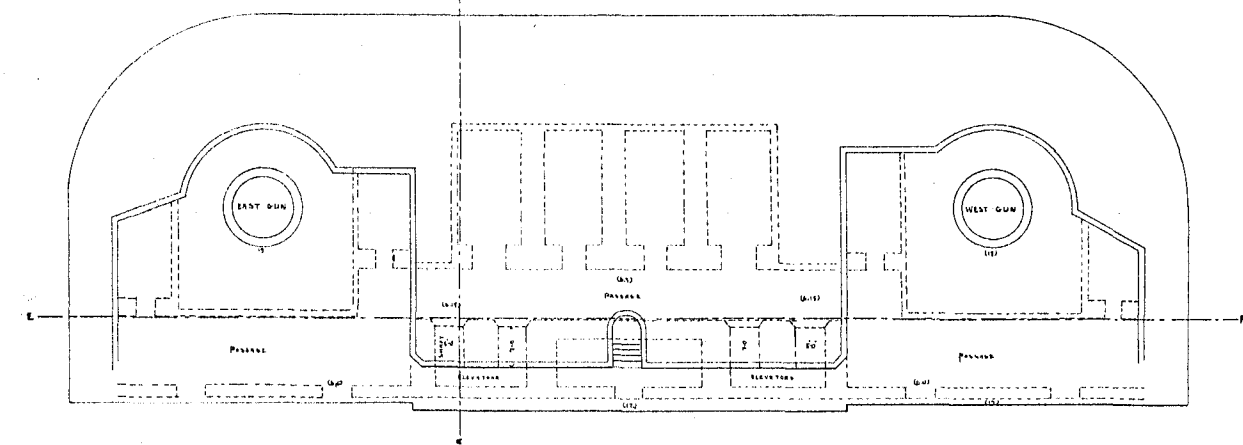
FORT CARROLL BALTIMORE MD.

PLAN AND SECTIONS
SHOWING

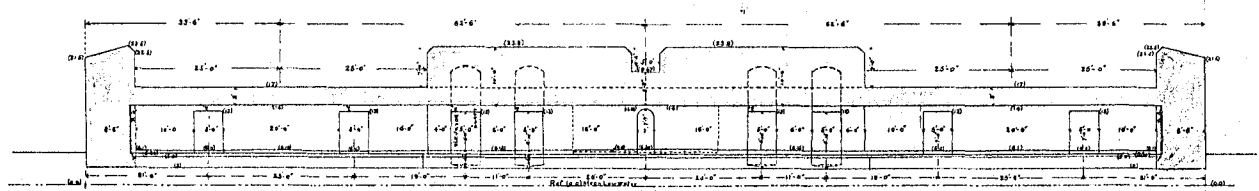
THE ELEVATOR SHAFTS AND FRAMEWORK OF ELEVATOR

1-12 INCH DIMENSIONS

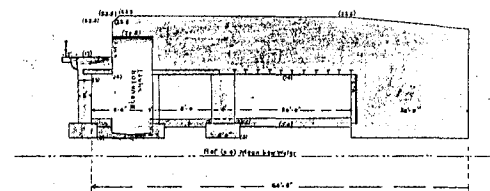
SCALE: GENERAL PLAN 1/8" = 1'-0"
DETAILS 1/4" = 1'-0"



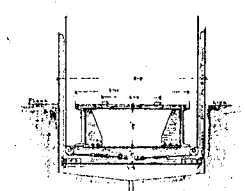
REAR ELEVATION OF BATTERY.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH PASSAGE, LOOKING TOWARD REAR OF BATTERY.
ON LINE E-F.



SECTION THROUGH ELEVATOR SHAFT
ON LINE A-B



SECTION THROUGH FRAMEWORK OF ELEVATOR
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

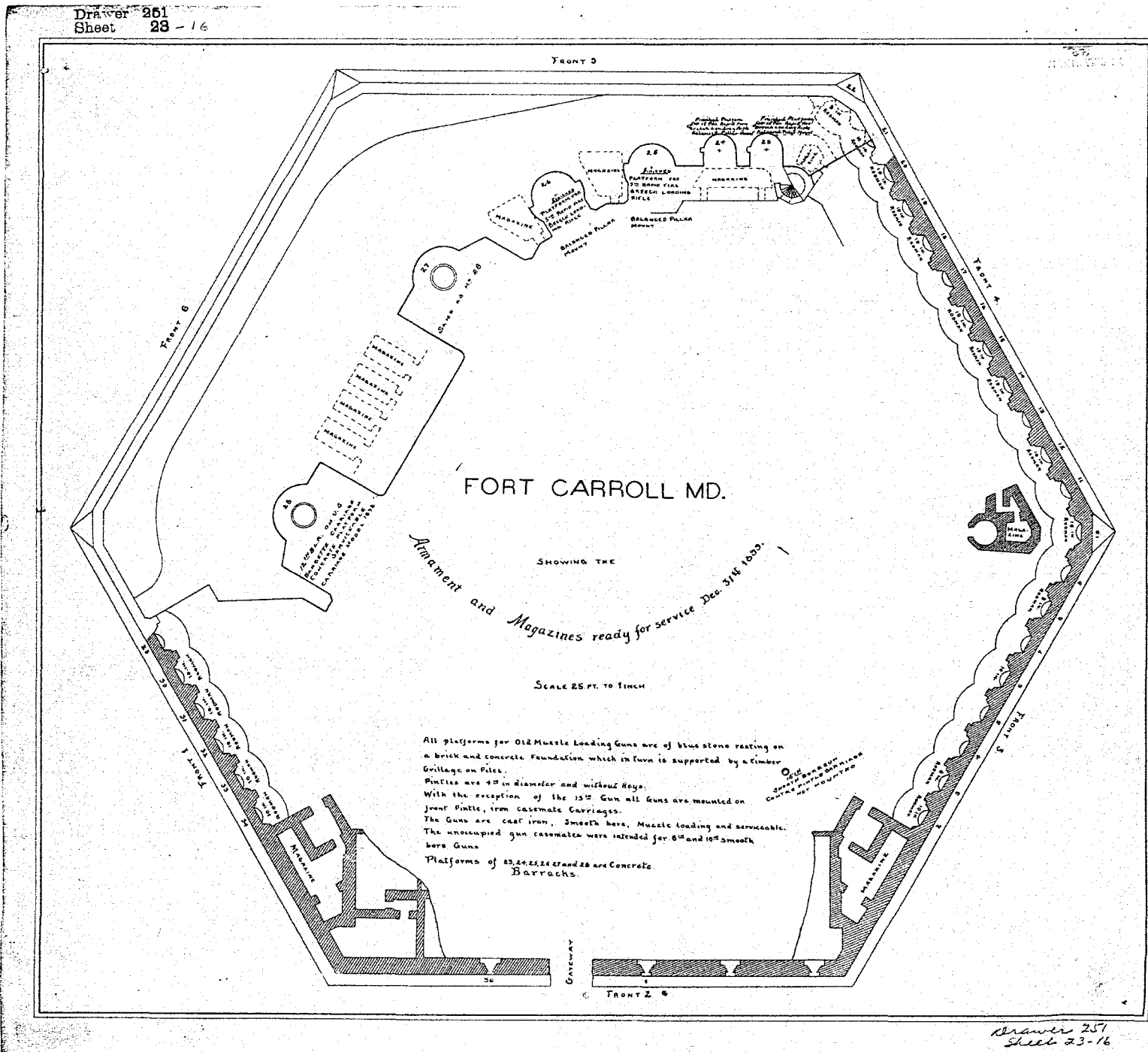
NOTE
THE SHOT HOOP AVAILABLE FOR THE LOWER TRUCK OF THE
ELEVATOR PLATFORM IS 3'-0" WIDE X 6'-0" HIGH AS THE HEIGHT
GIVEN BY DRAWING

TRANSMITTED TO THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS U.S.A.
WITH MY APPROVAL OF JANUARY 10, 1902

John C. Hain
COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS U.S.A.

53-81-3

Drawer 251
Sheet 23-16



Drawer 251
Sheet 23-16



LIGHTHOUSE ELEVATIONS

LIGHTHOUSE WAS MANNED UNTIL 1920 WHEN AUTOMATIC LIGHT WAS
INSTALLED - ADAPTED. IT WAS USCG STATION UNTIL 1965

5TH COAST GUARD DISTRICT [MAINTENANCE OF NAVIGATION AIDS]
NORFOLK VA

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

1848-1921

Significant Dates

1848

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

General Joseph Gilbert Totten, Chief Engineer, U. S. Army

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets) See Continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Summary Statement of Significance:

Fort Carroll is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of military defenses in the 19th century. Its construction was part of the "Third System" program of military fortifications intended to protect the nation's most vulnerable points. The Fort derives additional significance under Criterion C as an example of the type of defensive structure considered "state of the art" by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in the mid-19th century. The period of significance extends from 1848, when construction was initiated, to 1921, when the fort was abandoned by the Army.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Fort Carroll is a 3.45 acre artificial island and abandoned fort in the middle of the Patapsco River, just south of Baltimore, Maryland and within view and waters off Fort McHenry. It is named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832), a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

As Baltimore City grew it became necessary to provide defenses farther down the Patapsco River from Baltimore and Fort McHenry toward the Chesapeake Bay. In 1847, the State of Maryland gave permission to the United States War Department to construct a fort in the shallow water of Soller's Point Flats to protect the City of Baltimore. Fort Carroll was important for the defense of Baltimore because it was the best location in the river for a work of defense for heavy guns. One of its six faces looks right down the channel which large ships must navigate and the fire of the fort's artillery from that face would rake the ships from stem to stern. Prior to the construction of Fort Carroll, Fort McHenry was the only military defensive structure between Baltimore and the Chesapeake Bay. Fort Carroll was part of the "Permanent System" or Third System construction program which aimed to defend America's most important ports.

The Fort was built because of ordinance advances after the 1814 British bombardment of Fort McHenry which gave ships the ability to lob shells into Baltimore from beyond the range of Fort McHenry's guns. Fort Carroll was designed by then-Brevet Colonel Robert E. Lee during the tenure of General Joseph Gilbert Totten as Chief of the United States Corps of Engineers. Three tiers were planned, but the fort was not completed beyond the first tier.

In 1847 Major Cornelius A. Ogden of the United States Corps of Engineers asked for the appropriation to locate the Fort on Soller's Flats between Sparrows Point and Hawkins Point. Lee supervised the construction until 1852, when he accepted the post of Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Lee was succeeded by Capt. Henry Brewerton.

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Lee set to work in earnest to build the Fort, a casemated structure on Sollers Point Flats, in the middle of the Patapsco River. He pushed the construction of a scow, a pile driver, a lighter, a huge crane, a machine designed for sawing off the foundation piles at uniform depth, a dredge for leveling the shoal, workshops, a storehouse, and a diving bell. The dredge and special saw were operated by the steam engine of the pile driver. Preparatory wharves (Coffer dams) were built around the Fort during the construction period. Piles were driven for the sea wall. Colonel Lee wrote on August 3, 1851, "We have been laying stones by means of a diving bell."

The historic record indicates that Lee personally supervised each step of the work. It was his custom each day to employ transportation from his Baltimore home, located at Madison Avenue near Biddle Street now numbered 908, to the harbor, there taking a boat sent up from the fort to meet him. The record continues to describe "that the good farmer at Soller's Point served an excellent country dinner." Lee's son, in his memoirs of his father, recalls being allowed to accompany him on occasions remaining in wait at the farmhouse.

On orders from Lee, a capped pipe about 2" in diameter was driven into the ground to mark the center of the Fort and serves as the benchmark for the substantial amount of project dredging work. Over the years the pipe has become magnetized.

Fort Carroll would be the last engineering work that Lee would do for the United States.

Captain Henry Brewerton had charge during the period of 1861 to 1864. Following Captain Brewerton as engineers overseeing the fort were Capt. J. G. Foster, Lt. William H. C. Whiting, and Major (later Colonel) William P. Craighill in 1871.

In 1853 a light house was built on the ramparts to aid navigation into Baltimore Harbor. In 1898 a new light house was built which is still evident today. The light house was automated in 1920 and ceased operations before 1945.

The original design called for Fort Carroll to be armed with some 225 cannon on three levels. However, in April 1861 at the start of the Civil War, the walls of the fort were still less than the planned height of thirty feet. Five gun plants were available for placement but only two were armed. Despite the lack of situational readiness the Army still placed thirty cannon at the fort and manned it throughout the Civil War. Due to torrential rains in 1864 that flooded the fort's magazines, the Army was forced to move all the powder and ammunition to Fort McHenry.

While Fort Carroll was in the charge of Colonel Craighill after 1871 the superior authorities had decided not to build the Fort higher in masonry. During this period, Col. Craighill was also

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engaged in deepening and widening the ship channel from which a large amount of earth and sand was being removed. The ship channel would become known as the Brewerton channel after Lt./Capt. Brewerton. Col. Craighill proposed to the Chief of Engineers of the Army at that time to cover the masonry walls with the excess dredging material to a proper thickness, converting the Fort into an earthwork and preparing it to receive a battery of the heaviest guns on the top. He recalled, "Congress at the time was not in the mood for projects involving works of defense, resulting in Fort Carroll remaining an eyesore and object of derision of the time for many years to passersby who were not aware of its possibilities." This was not an unusual proposal for Craighill to present given that during the Civil War an earthwork was built on Federal Hill and another called Fort Marshall on the high ground opposite Fort McHenry and overlooking it.

Col. Craighill would later provide the impetus for adding to the proper system of defense for Baltimore by having the United States acquire Hawkins Point and North Point for batteries. Additional sites for fortifications were secured at Portland, Boston, Newport, New York, Hampton Roads, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Pensacola, all along the Pacific Coast at important points from San Diego, near the Mexican Border, to the British at Straits of Fuca.

When the United States entered into the Spanish American War in 1898, the Army again manned the Fort's batteries, which were by then completely obsolete. The Army therefore commenced the construction of modern concrete gun placements following the designs of the Endicott Board. The walls were raised and an earthwork rampart was built to accommodate the two 12" mounted disappearing guns. The Army created three batteries: Battery Towson (two 12" barbette disappearing carriage guns), Battery Heart (two 5" balanced pedestal-mount guns), and Battery Augustin (two 3" balanced pedestal-mount guns). The new batteries were ready by September 1900 -- well after the end of the war. The batteries were named on March 30, 1903.

Upon installation of the new batteries, Fort Carroll was considered one of Baltimore's strongest means of defense. It was garrisoned by a detachment of the 39th Coast Artillery. Quarters for officers were under construction during the period, after completion of which the Fort was a regularly occupied military post. The Fort was never fully completed. Had the Fort been completed with its three tiers of casements and barbette, as originally intended, its armament would have consisted of three hundred and fifty guns.

Towson Battery was named in honor of U.S. Army Major General Nathan Towson. He served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War and died July 20, 1854 in Washington, DC. The Heart Battery was named in honor of 2nd U.S. Infantry Major Jonathan Heart. He served during the Revolutionary War and died November 4, 1791 in action near Fort Recovery, Ohio. The third

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-451
Fort Carroll

Name of Property

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battery, Battery Augustin, was named in honor 24th U.S. Infantry 2nd Lieutenant Joseph N. Augustin Jr. who died July 2, 1898 of wounds received in the Battle of San Juan Hill.

After World War I started, the Army removed the guns from Battery Heart in 1917 and from Battery Towson in 1918 to be repurposed. Also after World War I, the War Department gave the Fortress to the Department of Commerce only to have it returned three years later. The Army then offered it for sale to the highest bidder; there were no takers.

In 1921, the Army officially abandoned Fort Carroll and moved the remaining military equipment to nearby Fort Howard. The War Department declared the island excess property in 1923, but did not immediately sell the land.

A variety of proposals were advanced for different uses of the island; these included a prison, as well as one advanced in 1923 by then Baltimore Mayor William Broening to place an electric "Welcome to Baltimore" sign on the island, accompanied by a statue of Lord Baltimore.

During World War II the Army used the fort as a firing range. Also during World War II, foreign flag sailors used the island as a temporary home while their ships underwent fumigation and it served as a checkpoint for vessels.

In 1958, the island was sold to a private party intending to put a casino on the island but development plans never materialized. There have been several proposals since but none have materialized.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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BA-451
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Section 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References:

Murphy, John, Baltimore, The Trade Queen of the South, "Military Defenses and Militia," 1902
Craighill, General William P., "Baltimore Defenses Past and Present," Maryland Historical Magazine, 1906

Tunis, Captain Harry O., Maryland Historical Magazine, vol.26, p.63

Bushey Jr., Arthur C., "The Builder of Fort Carroll," The Baltimore Engineer, October 1940

Reprint of Port of Baltimore Bulletin, "Baltimore's Maritime Mystery," The Baltimore Engineer, June 1974

Steuart, W.C., Evening Sun, Abstract-Letter to the Editor, September 1935

Kirkley, Donald, Baltimore Magazine, "Fort What?, January 1971

Erlandson, Robert A., The Baltimore Sun, subject Fort Carroll, June 23, 1992

Pietila, Antero., The Baltimore Sun, subject Fort Carroll, May 30, 2000

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Carroll, accessed March 8, 2013

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/misscrabette/3937050823/in/photostream/>, accessed August 25, 2014 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/2.0/>)

<http://www.cheslights.org/heritage/fortcarroll.htm>, accessed August 26, 2014

Fort Carroll (BA-451)
Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.45 acres Curtis Bay, MD USGS quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1	8	3	6	9	1	6	4	4	3	4	1	8	3	9
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Helen Rivas

Organization Friends of Fort Carroll date October 2012

street & number hhrivas@earthlink.net telephone NA

city or town NA state NA zip code NA

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

Name Fort Carroll LLC

street & number 9 Gwynns Mill Court telephone NA

city or town Owings Mills state MD zip code 21117

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-451
Fort Carroll

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

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Section 10 Page 1

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property, 3.45 acres, is described among the land records of Baltimore County, Maryland in Liber 8560, Page 132.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is coterminous with the perimeter of Fort Carroll at the mean low water line. It encompasses the full extent of the historic resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-451
Fort Carroll

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 1

Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: BA-451

Name of Property: Fort Carroll

Location: Baltimore County, Maryland

Photographer: Beverly Eisenberg

Date taken: March, 2014

Location of original digital files: MD SHPO

Photo captions:

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0001.tif

Pier and entrance, view from northeast

MD_BaltimoreCounty_FortCarroll_0002.tif

Distant view from east

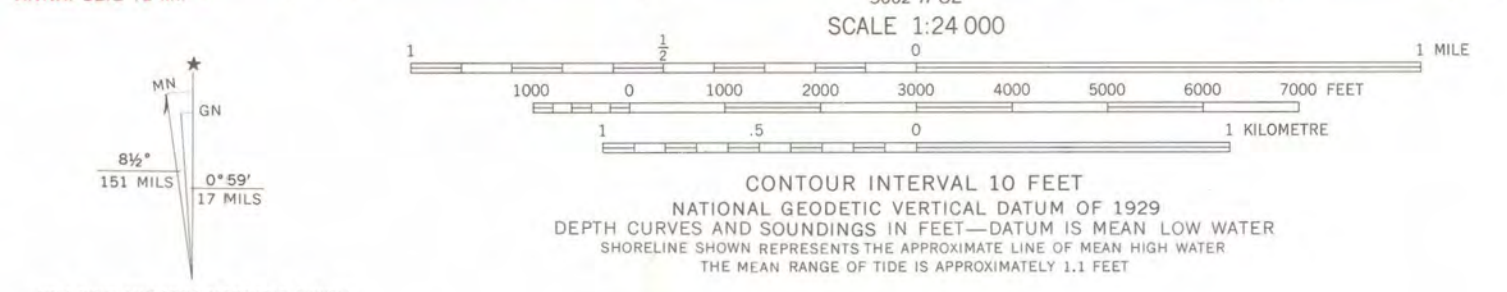
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CURTIS BAY QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 RELAY 15' QUADRANGLE



BA-451
FORT CARROLL
BALTIMORE
COUNTY, MD
18-36A164-
4341839

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1969
Supersedes Army Map Service map dated 1957
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 545 (1969) and
549 (1968). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial
photographs taken 1974. This information not field checked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route
State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST


CURTIS BAY, MD.
NE/4 RELAY 15' QUADRANGLE
N3907.5—W7630/7.5
1969
PHOTOREVISED 1974
AMS 5662 II NE—SERIES V853



PRIVATE
KEEP OFF
GUARD DOG







PRIVATE
KEEP OFF
GUARD DOG























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Fort Carroll

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MARYLAND, Baltimore

DATE RECEIVED: 10/10/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/03/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/18/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/26/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000955

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached Return Sheet for detailed comment.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER Patricia Anderson

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 11/26/2014

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Fort Carroll
MARYLAND, Baltimore County

Reference Number: 14000955

Reason for Return: The nomination is being returned for additional information. Section 7 of the nomination form (Description) does not adequately describe the nominated property. Included within the nominated area is the fort and a contributing lighthouse. Please provide additional information describing the exterior and interior of the fort and the lighthouse. The only photographs provided show the fort's exterior. Please provide interior photographs of the fort if available.

Please note that the three boxes in Section 3 of the form are not checked (indicating if it is a nomination, what the SHPO opinion is on eligibility, and the recommended level of significance). Please provide this information.

Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
11/26/2014
patrick_andrus@nps.gov

RECEIVED
MAY 03 2013
BY: _____
Sustainable _____ Attainable _____



Maryland Department of Planning

May 2, 2013

Mr. J. Rodney Little
Director, State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE RECOMMENDATION

State Application Identifier: MD20130318-0161
Applicant: Maryland Historical Trust
Project Description: HISTORIC NOMINATION: Fort Carroll
Project Location: Baltimore City
Approving Authority: U.S. Department of the Interior DOI/NPS
CFDA Number: 15.914
Recommendation: Consistent Including General Comment(s)

Dear Mr. Little:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 12372 and Code of Maryland Regulation 34.02.01.04-.06, the State Clearinghouse has coordinated the intergovernmental review of the referenced project. This letter constitutes the State process review and recommendation. This recommendation is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter.

Review comments were requested from the Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, Transportation; Baltimore City; and the Maryland Department of Planning.

The Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, and Transportation; Baltimore City; and the Maryland Department of Planning found this project to be consistent with their plans, programs, and objectives.

The Department of Transportation stated that "as far as can be determined at this time, the subject has no unacceptable impacts on their plans or programs."

The State Application Identifier Number must be placed on any correspondence pertaining to this project. The State Clearinghouse must be kept informed if the approving authority cannot accommodate the recommendation.

Please remember, you must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the State Clearinghouse staff person noted above at 410-767-4490 or through e-mail at mbarnes@mdp.state.md.us. **Also please complete the attached form and return it to the State Clearinghouse as soon as the status of the project is known. Any substitutions of this form must include the State Application Identifier Number. This will ensure that our files are complete.**

Martin O'Malley, Governor
Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP, Secretary
Matthew J. Power, Deputy Secretary

Mr. J. Rodney Little

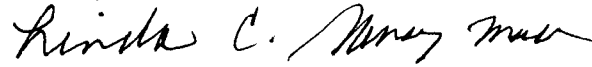
May 2, 2013

Page 2

State Application Identifier: **MD20130318-0161**

Thank you for your cooperation with the MIRC process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Linda C. Janey". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Linda C. Janey, J.D., Assistant Secretary

LCJ:MB
Enclosure(s)

cc: Melinda Gretsinger - MDOT

Greg Golden - DNR

Jaime Cramer - BCIT

Peter Conrad - MDPL

13-0161_CRR.CLS.doc



KEVIN KAMENETZ
County Executive

ANDREA VAN ARSDALE, *Director*
Department of Planning

September 19, 2013

Nancy Kurtz
National Register Coordinator
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032

Re: Fort Carroll

Dear Nancy:

Enclosed is the CLG Recommendation Form, signed by Carol Allen, Chairwoman of the Landmarks Preservation Commission, and by Kevin Kamenetz, the County Executive, expressing Baltimore County government's support for placing the Fort Carroll on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please feel free to contact me at (410) 887-3495 or trising@baltimorecountymd.gov with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "TR", is written over the typed name and title.

Teri Rising
Historic Preservation Planner
Baltimore County Department of Planning

TR:vkn

C: Karin Brown, Dept of Planning

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATION FORM

Property name Fort Carroll

Location Sollers Flats, Patapsco River, Curtis Bay 21222

CLG name Baltimore County, Maryland (Landmarks Preservation Commission)

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION

Nomination recommended Nomination not recommended

National Register criteria (and considerations, if applicable) used by the Commission for the decision:

Criteria: A B C D

Considerations: A B C D E F G (none applicable)

Justification for the decision:

Fort Carroll is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of military defenses in the 19th century. Built as part of the "Third System" of coastal fortifications, these forts helped strengthen existing harbor defenses that were considered weak after the War of 1812. Fort Carroll derives additional significance under Criterion C as an example of the United States Corps of Engineer's "state of the art" forts that were built in the mid 19th century to withstand the latest advances in naval technology. The period of significance extends from 1848, when the construction commenced, to 1923, when it was declared excess by the United States government.

Carve J. Allen

9/17/13

Signature of the Chairman of the Landmarks Preservation Commission

Date

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL'S RECOMMENDATION

I concur with the opinion of the Landmarks Preservation Commission.
 For the reasons stated on the attached sheet, I do not concur with the opinion of the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Kenn Kamenev

9/19/13

Signature of the County Executive of Baltimore County

Date



Sustainable — Attainable

Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust

October 2, 2014



Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 I (eye) St., NW
Mail Stop 2280
Washington, DC 20005

RE: FORT CARROLL
Baltimore County, Maryland

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is documentation for nominating Fort Carroll, Baltimore County, Maryland to the National Register of Historic Places. The state review board and the owners concur in my recommendation for listing. Should you have questions in this matter, please contact Peter Kurtze at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little
Director-State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg

cc: State Clearinghouse #MD20130318-0161

Enclosures: NR form and 8 continuation sheets
1 USGS map
2 - 5x7 b/w prints
1 - CD

Correspondence: letter, Janey to Little, 2 May 2013
CLG recommendation, 19 September 2013
letter, Kurtze to Fort Carroll LLC, 2 Oct. 2014

Martin O'Malley, Governor
Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP, Secretary
Amanda Stakem Conn, Esq., Deputy Secretary

October 2, 2014

Fort Carroll LLC
9 Gwynns Mill Court
Owings Mills, Maryland 21117
Attention: Mr. Mark J. Eisenberg

RE: FORT CARROLL
Baltimore County, Maryland

Dear Mr. Eisenberg:

The above referenced property was considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Thursday, March 21, 2013. The Committee recommends nomination of the property. The next step in the process involves final preparation of the application materials by the Trust for submission to the National Register office in Washington. You will be advised in writing of the decision of the National Register on the nomination.

Sincerely,

Peter E. Kurtze
Administrator,
Evaluation and Registration

PEK/jmg

cc: Hon. Kevin Kamenetz
Hon. John Olzewski
Mr. Martin Azola
Ms. Helen Rivas

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Fort Carroll

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MARYLAND, Baltimore

DATE RECEIVED: 3/13/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/28/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000955

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4/14/2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

On resubmission the State has provided a detailed description and additional photos.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A&C
REVIEWER Patricia Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 4/14/2015

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust



March 12, 2015

Mr. Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 I (eye) St., NW
Mail Stop 2280
Washington, DC 20005

Re: Fort Carroll, Baltimore County, Maryland
Reference Number 14000955

Dear Mr. Andrus:

Thank you for your comments on the National Register nomination for Fort Carroll, which was returned to our office for additional information.

Per your return comments, please find enclosed the following:

- The original cover page, with the three boxes in Section 3 completed;
- Revised pages to replace Section 7, pages 1 and 2;
- An illustrated addendum which provides additional descriptive information on the fort and its current condition/integrity;
- 13 photographic prints, an archival CD containing the image files, and a revised Photo Index. Please note that although some of the enclosed photographs are more than two years old, they nevertheless accurately represent the current appearance of the property.

I hope this information satisfies your concerns; if you have any further questions or comments, please let me know.

Thank you for your assistance in securing National Register listing for this resource as expeditiously as possible.

Best regards,

Peter Kurtze
Administrator, Evaluation & Registration
Maryland Historical Trust

Larry Hogan, Governor
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor

David Craig, Secretary