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approximately 420 feet in length, from south to north: Battery Irons, Battery McFarland, and Battery Winchester. At the north end, Battery Winchester curves around to the west, giving the fortification a hook shape. Access to the fort is off Fort Armistead Road; while historically a road, this path is now mostly overgrown and blocked by a jersey barrier. The path leads to the battery parade, the flat area at the interior of the fort, which is the width of a road and runs roughly north-south between the batteries to the east and a berm to the west.

The fourth battery, Battery Mudge, is located north-northwest of Battery Winchester, north of Fort Armistead Road, in an area overgrown with trees. The battery was not accessible at the time of survey to assess its condition, though it is reported to have been partially or fully removed.

The remaining three batteries have been abandoned and are overgrown with trees and vegetation. The concrete battery structures are almost completely covered with layers of graffiti. Bars or grills blocking entry to interior spaces have been removed or damaged; though these spaces were accessible, surveyors did not enter most of them for safety reasons. While the batteries are overgrown and some areas obstructed from view, the main features of the batteries were visible at the time of survey. The batteries were constructed as utilitarian structures with very little architectural ornamentation. This description calls out the few areas with any additional adornment that were accessible during the survey.

The batteries are built into the ground, with an earthen berm on the east side that wraps around the north end of Battery Winchester. The batteries are built into the slope, their concrete parapet wall abutting the west side of the berm. The structure has three levels: the parapet, which runs the length of the three batteries; the platform which includes gun emplacements and loading platforms; and the battery parade, from which interior areas under the platform and parapet are accessible. Emplacements are separated from each other by concrete traverses, which project west from, and perpendicular to, the parapet. The only emplacements not divided by a traverse are the two at Battery Irons. Parapets can be accessed by stairs located at the north end of Battery Winchester and the south end of Battery McFarland.

The berm to the west of the batteries and battery parade is at the same level as the batteries' loading platforms. The pedestrian bridge, located at the north end of Battery McFarland, allows access between the platform and the area to the west, which historically held additional ancillary buildings associated with the fort's operation.

Battery Winchester

Located at the north end of the three consecutive batteries, Battery Winchester has a curved parapet wall surrounding the semi-circular, sunken 12" gun emplacement with a few steps leading down to the base of the emplacement. The northwest end of the platform has concrete stairs leading up to the parapet. The emplacement is overgrown with vegetation and has a wide, concrete loading platform to the west. Seams in the concrete indicate the extent of the original, round, loading platform; beyond that area, the concrete platform is part of a later expansion dating to ca. 1905-1916. To the emplacement's south is the concrete traverse. The eastern half is part of the original traverse, while the flat-roofed concrete canopy at its west end is a later addition (ca. 1905-1916). The canopy is supported by square concrete columns and is open on three sides (north, south, west), allowing access to the batteries to the south. The west façade of the traverse has the battery name inscribed in the concrete canopy. The area under the canopy is open; on its east side is the ammunition hoist shaft, used to bring ammunition up to the platform from the magazine below. Platform stairs lead down from the platform to the battery parade and the lower level of the battery. At the northwest end of the battery is an arched opening with concrete wing walls. Additional openings off the battery parade lead to the battery's magazine and other rooms.

Battery McFarland

The battery consists of three 8" gun emplacements. Similar to Battery Winchester, the emplacements are semi-circular and sunken,

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with a wide loading platform to the west. The two northernmost emplacements are overgrown with vegetation. The south emplacement has the least overgrowth and steps down to the sunken emplacement, as well as the gun platform, are visible. The emplacements and loading platforms are divided by concrete traverses similar to the one at Battery Winchester; the east half of the traverse is original, while the flat-roofed concrete canopies to the west are later additions covering ammunition hoist shafts. The battery's name is inscribed on the west façade of the north traverse's canopy. The northernmost loading platform has the concrete pedestrian bridge with reinforced concrete truss beams (added ca. 1905-1916) that crosses west, over the battery parade.

Platform stairs at each of the three loading platforms lead down to the battery parade and provide access to the magazines and other rooms underneath the platform. Directly under the pedestrian bridge, the façade of this lower level has some of only architectural ornamentation on the structure, perhaps indicating its use as an office. The central doorway is flanked by window openings on either side; concrete pilasters define the three bays. The top of this façade has a concrete cornice. Inside the doorway, the first room has additional reinforced concrete truss beams like those on the pedestrian bridge.

Battery Irons

A concrete traverse separates Battery McFarland from Battery Irons. The traverse dividing the two batteries retains its original design. Unlike the other traverses, it is covered in earth and has sloping sides which are now overgrown with trees and vegetation.

The battery contains gun emplacements for two 4.72" guns. They are both semicircular emplacements, raised almost to the level of the parapet. Concrete steps lead to each of the two emplacements. Between the steps leading up to the emplacements is another set of stairs leading down to a concrete archway beneath the platform/emplacements and providing access to the battery's ammunition magazine.

Park Facilities

Fort Armistead Road, a paved and gravel road, leads east into the property and dead ends into a parking lot. Granite blocks partially line the road. A concrete sign inscribed with "Fort Armistead Park City of Baltimore Department of Recreation and Parks" is at the entrance to the park on the south side of Fort Armistead Road. The parking lot is paved with asphalt and spans the eastern portion of the park, adjacent to the river. The parking lot splits into a boat ramp to the southeast and a smaller rectangular parking lot to the southwest. The main parking lot has two grass-covered islands with cobra head light fixtures. Granite blocks outline the majority of the smaller parking lot.

The concrete boat ramp leads to the Patapsco River. Wood L-shaped piers extend into the water framing the boat ramp. To the south is a 2006 T-shaped 50-foot wood pier. Overflow parking is available along the shoreline and is accessed just north of the boat ramp. Park furniture such as wood benches are placed around overgrown concrete paths leading to the shoreline. The shoreline is demarcated with riprap. Cobra head light poles illuminate the south parking lots and the boat ramp.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Fort Armistead originally was part of a tract of land known as Cromwell's Inheritance, established in Annapolis in 1680. Following epidemics of several contagious diseases, including typhus, plague, smallpox, and yellow fever, a "line of quarantine" was established across the Patapsco River, from Fort McHenry to Brooklyn, then in Anne Arundel County in 1794 (Forgo 2020).

One of the quarantine stations was established in 1795 at Leading Point, near the future location of Fort Armistead. A quarantine station operated at this location north of Fort Armistead until February 16, 1961, when the Public Health Service moved its quarantine operations to the Custom House in Baltimore (Cole 1998; Forgo 2020; The Baltimore Sun 1896).

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On May 6, 1842, attorney George M. Gill advertised in the Baltimore Sun "Trustee's Sale of Hawkins' Point and Valuable Fruit Farms." Lot one, which contained the area later used for Fort Armistead, was described as: Point Look Out, part of United Friendship and part of Boat Harbour, containing and laid out by actual survey of 208 acres of Land and 15 of Water, more or less. The improvements on this lot are an old Dwelling HOUSE, about 500 Peach Trees, said to be in thriving condition, and about 200 thriving Apple Trees... This embraces the property called Hawkins' Point, which is so deservedly desirable as a suitable place for the erection of fortifications, and which the General Government will no doubt ultimately purchase (The Baltimore Sun 1842).

The 1878 Hopkins atlas of Anne Arundel County shows Hawkins Point as undeveloped except for a lighthouse and one residence owned by the "Heirs of Dr. Johnston" (Hopkins, Jr. 1878).

In 1885, President Grover Cleveland commissioned the Endicott Board of Fortifications or Other Defenses, to be presided over by Secretary of War William C. Endicott, to evaluate and make recommendations on the coastal defenses of the United States. At the time, the country's coastal defenses were made up of old stone forts armed with smooth-bore, muzzle-loading guns that required the gun crews to be exposed to enemy fire for several minutes at a time when in use (Hill 1907, 556). These guns could do little against modern battleships. The stone walls and parapets of the forts themselves were also a hazard because of splintering (Hill 1907, 556). The Board recommended \$127 million in improvements at 29 locations along the west, east, and Gulf of Mexico shorelines. The recommendations included use of new rifled guns, meant to be deployed on disappearing carriages in concrete emplacements, invisible to attacking ships.

Construction of coastal defenses based on the Endicott Board's recommendation took place in the 1890s and 1900s. In contrast to previous fortifications, which featured imposing vertical stone walls and parapets, the Endicott defenses were designed to blend in with the landscape and were built of thick reinforced concrete (Lewis 1979, 78). Greater emphasis was placed on designing around the use of complex weaponry; each of the Endicott fortifications featured guns on disappearing carriages, which hid the guns and gun crews from enemy fire in concrete emplacements. Each fort typically had two to four heavy guns, although some had six or seven (Lewis 1979, 79). Fortifications were also equipped with 12-inch mortars located in emplacements behind small hills or high parapets (Lewis 1979, 79). Key to the harbor's defense were electric submarine mine systems, which would explode on-contact with the hulls of enemy warships (Hill 1907, 557). The new coastal defenses were placed in a seaward direction, often near old fortifications (Lewis 1979, 89). Some new defenses were constructed on the site of previous fortifications (National Park Service 2015; Cole 1998, 165-66; Global Security 2011). Unlike the old fortifications, which had high walls and moats to enclose the land-facing sides, the Endicott-era fortifications had no built-in defenses for the rear and would have to rely on infantry for protection from land if necessary (Hill, 1907, 560).

Tension was mounting between the United States and Spain due to the last few years of Spanish intervention upon Cuban revolutionaries. From 1895 to 1898, the conflict between Spanish colonial rulers and Cubans fighting for independence got the attention of the American public due to its violence and instability so near to the United States (Naval History and Heritage Command 2023). Coastal residents along the east coast, including those in Baltimore, feared that the Spanish might invade the US coastline or threaten key ports, evidenced by a quote from the Baltimore Sun "Another citizen declared that 'the city of Baltimore is doomed to destruction and that its streets will soon be rivers of blood. The Spaniards will come, the city will be bombarded and the houses will be knocked over like cards'" (Cole 1998, 162). At Baltimore, defenses consisted of the aging Fort McHenry and sub-post of Fort Carroll, neither of which was prepared to protect the city from modern weaponry.

The federal government acquired 12.5 acres at Hawkins' Point in 1896 for use as part of the harbor defense network. The construction of the fort began in 1897. In 1899, the fort was officially named after Major George Armistead, commander of Fort

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McHenry during the British shelling during the War of 1812 (National Park Service 2015; The Baltimore Sun 1896).

In addition to Fort Armistead, three forts were constructed or improved to protect the approaches to Baltimore during the Endicott era:

- Fort Carroll (BA-451) is a 3.45-acre hexagonal fortified island in the Patapsco River, less than a mile east of Fort Armistead. The Army began construction of Fort Carroll in 1848. Brevet-Colonel Robert E. Lee supervised the construction, which was operational in 1850. In 1853, a lighthouse was built on the island in 1850 and replaced in 1898. The fort was updated during the Spanish-American war buildup, and was completed in 1900, by which time it had missed any military action (Rivas 2015).
- Fort Smallwood (AA-897) was commissioned in 1896 at Rock Point, near Pasadena in Anne Arundel County. The Army acquired 100 acres of farmland in 1896 and completed its batteries in 1899 (Robby 2016).
- Fort Howard (BA-939), which the Army purchased at North Point in 1896, was operational in 1901 (Pousson 2013).

Together, the four forts were positioned to form a defensive gateway along the Patapsco River. Fort Howard and Fort Smallwood would serve as the first defense against enemy attack by ship. Fort Howard was the primary artillery defense, while Fort Smallwood was tasked with protecting the mine field and stopping torpedo boats or other small vessels; further into the Patapsco River, Fort Armistead and Fort Carroll would serve as a secondary defense line with additional artillery and an inner mine field (Cole 1993, 55). Initially, all Endicott-era coastal fortifications in Baltimore were sub-posts of Fort McHenry. In 1898, Fort McHenry was connected to Hawkins Point (Fort Armistead) and North Point (Fort Howard) via telephone to efficiently communicate orders to men at the batteries (The Baltimore Sun 1898, 10). By 1905, however, Fort Howard became the main district post, with its three sub-posts being Fort Armistead, Fort Smallwood, and Fort Carroll; Fort McHenry, being too close to the city, provided logistical support (The Baltimore Sun 1905, 12).

In 1897, work began at Hawkins' Point with emplacements for one 12-inch and three 8-inch breech-loading rifles, all mounted on disappearing carriages, in accordance with modern theory on harbor defense. Jones, Pollard and Company of Baltimore won the contract to begin construction of the battery, a wharf connected with the shore by a causeway, and a bulkhead filled with oyster shells, which was completed by June 1897 (Cole 1998, 166). Concrete and electricity were used for the first time in defensive positions (National Park Service 2015). The fort had four batteries, named Winchester, McFarland, Irons, and Mudge. The batteries were named for James Winchester, a general during the War of 1812; Daniel McFarland, who was killed in the War of 1812; Joseph Irons, a soldier killed in the Mexican-American War; and Robert R. Mudge, who was killed in the Seminole War (Military History n.d.). An 1898 photograph of the new fort, taken from the south, shows the original appearance of the structure (Historic Image 2). The image shows Battery Irons in the foreground, with a sod-covered traverse dividing it from Battery McFarland to the north. The three sunken gun emplacements at Battery McFarland were divided by concrete traverses with sod-covered revetments to their west; an additional traverse and revetment divided Battery McFarland and Battery Winchester to the north. The photograph also shows how ammunition was transferred from the magazines under the parapets at Batteries McFarland and Winchester, to the gun emplacements. The gun loading platforms were originally semi-circular, with shafts at the rear (west) ends of these platforms. The shafts were outfitted with cranes which lifted ammunition onto the platform. A 1902 War Department report noted that the design of batteries, with magazines under the parapets, was not ideal but was necessary because of the small size of the site (US War Department 1902, 2461). The photograph shows entrances to the magazines from the battery parade, as well as the platform stairs. Battery Mudge would have been located north of Battery Winchester; one source states that it was built after 1898, but it had been constructed by 1903 when it was mentioned in a Baltimore American article (Cole 1993, 50; Baltimore American 1903).

Fire control stations were located down the shoreline from the fort (North American Forts 2008). Buildings on-site in the early twentieth century included barracks with an attached mess hall, engineer quarters, latrines, an ordnance storage house, and storage sheds west of the concrete emplacements and searchlight towers to the north (Rohrer 1904; Del 1908).

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Precipitated by the sinking of battleship USS Maine, with the loss of 266 sailors and officers in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, the United States declared war on Spain on April 21, 1898. The construction of Fort Armistead was completed by the summer of 1898. Following brief ground combat in the Philippines and two major naval battles in the Philippines and Cuba, the Spanish approached President McKinley's administration in July to sue for peace. The warring powers agreed to a ceasefire in August, and the Treaty of Paris ended the war on December 10, 1898 (Library of Congress n.d.).

A survey of Fort Armistead of June 1904, but corrected in 1920, illustrates other buildings present during the operational period, including a mess hall and barracks, engineer's quarters, a storage building, coal shed, water tank, office building, shed station, switchboard room, latrine, and a search light with power house, which was immediately west of Battery Mudge (Office of the Chief of Engineers 1904, corrected 1920). An article in the Baltimore Sun on May 12, 1898, noted that telephone communication had been established between the fort and Fort McHenry, a significant advancement in technology, and a tenet of the Endicott recommendations for defenses (The Baltimore Sun 1898). Additionally, while Fort Carroll originally controlled the inner minefield, those controls were transferred to Fort Armistead and a mine casemate (or casement) and command station were constructed, the casemate located near Battery Mudge (Cole 1993, 55; Military History. n.d.).

The Taft Board, commissioned by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905, and chaired by Secretary of War William Howard Taft, reviewed the progress of the Endicott recommendations, and offered new ones, including larger guns, torpedoes and mines, electricity, updated sighting of the guns, and searchlights. In 1908, an additional 31 acres of land in Anne Arundel County were purchased to accommodate additional barracks at Fort Armistead (The Baltimore Sun 1908, 12).

It may have been during this period that Fort Armistead's batteries were modified from their original design. No sources have been uncovered to definitively date when these changes occurred. The sod-covered revetments were removed and concrete traverses expanded with flat-roofed concrete canopies. The loading platforms to the rear (west) of the gun emplacements were expanded and a new pedestrian bridge was constructed, connecting the platform at Battery McFarland to buildings west of the fortification. This expansion provided additional area for various rooms under the platform, though their uses are currently unknown. The alterations to the batteries allowed for a new method of ammunition delivery from the magazines to the platforms. Rather than open-air shafts with cranes, new ammunition hoist shafts were added to the traverse; these had cover to protect the shafts from the elements. Similar hoist shafts were used at other Endicott era forts, such as Battery Farnsworth at Fort Point in New Hampshire (University of New Hampshire 2007).

By World War I, Endicott coastal defenses were largely obsolete, due to recent advances in naval gunnery and aircraft (Global Security 2011). Fort Armistead's guns were removed during World War I for potential service overseas. Battery Irons' guns were sent to Fort Ruger in Hawaii. Battery McFarland's guns were removed in 1917 for use as railway artillery. Battery Winchester's 12-inch gun was sent to Fort Wadsworth in Staten Island. Battery Mudge's guns were withdrawn from service of that gun type (Military History n.d.). Fort Armistead remained in active service until 1921, but was never involved in active military defense.

The City of Baltimore purchased the property for around \$27,000 in 1926, "as part of a comprehensive plan for a City-wide network of parks, greenspaces and natural areas" (The Baltimore Sun 1926, 4; Johns 2012, 10). The area was used for picnicking, hiking, fishing, and boating, but no improvements were made to the park during that time (The Baltimore Sun 1946, 10). The other Baltimore-area Endicott forts were also purchased for use as parks at the same time (Johns 2012, 10). Though minimally developed for years, unemployed laborers cleared the land between 1932 and 1933 as a part of the city's unemployment program (The Baltimore Sun 1933, 16).

During World War II, Fort Armistead was recalled to military use as a naval magazine and ammunition storage area. An

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ammunition pier—used for storing munitions and for easy access for loading and unloading on ships—was completed in September 1943 and Hawkins' Point Road and a spur railroad line were constructed to access the new pier. In 1951, the pier was destroyed by fire along with a decommissioned troop transport ship; it was seemingly replaced by 1957 (The Baltimore Sun 1951, 1; NETROnline, n.d.). Also during World War II, a channel was dredged to a depth of at least 30 feet, providing ships access from both sides of the pier (The Baltimore Sun 1945, 34).

Fort Armistead was again returned to city ownership after the war for use as a park. In 1948, a \$200,000 loan was proposed for the development of "Fort Armistead Park for Negroes," which was to be a waterfront park (The Baltimore Sun 1948, 22). Although the loan was approved, the money was not enough to develop a beach, and there were concerns about the water quality; as a result, no bathing facilities were built (The Afro-American 1950, 6). During the Korean War from 1952 to 1954, the Army installed an anti-aircraft battery on the site (North American Forts 2008). Between 1957 and 1964, multiple military buildings used for ammunition storage were removed from the site (NETROnline, n.d.). Between 1960 and 1972, the city added public restrooms to the park (Lukas 1960, 40; Ayres 1972, 1). In 1982, the Baltimore Planning Commission approved \$2 million in a state grant for improvements to the park, "to include boat launches, a picnic area, ball fields, and expanded parking" (Salganik 1982, 42). The parking lots and boat ramps were upgraded from gravel to asphalt and have been maintained, but no other improvements were made to the park using the state funding. The park has primarily been known as a fishing spot (Burton 1983). The parking area was expanded between 1981 and 1989 and a new pier added at the location of the old military pier by 2006 (NETROnline, n.d.).

The Francis Scott Key Bridge opened March 23, 1977, alleviating the burgeoning traffic in Baltimore. It was a four-lane, steel truss and multi-girder bridge carrying I-695 from Hawkins Point to Dundalk in Baltimore County. The bridge pilings attracted fish, and, therefore, fishermen, to Fort Armistead, who became fond of setting out in small boats for rockfish and perch (Burton 1983). The bridge also altered the viewshed from the fort of the river and approaches to the north, not only with the view of the bridge itself, but of the landform constructed for the west bridge approach. These changes obscured the open view of the river north of the fort.

Other Endicott-era Baltimore Forts

Fort Armistead is one of four Endicott-era forts in Baltimore, all of which contain extant features associated with this time period and have been altered to varying degrees throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The four forts together comprise a system of military fortifications along the Patapsco River built to modernize and strengthen coastal defenses, all of which were part of a nationwide coastal defense improvement program, as described in the section above. All batteries constructed at each fort described below used the same materials, design, and form typical of Endicott-era fortifications.

Fort Howard (BA-939) was constructed between 1899 and 1900 with six batteries, each with disappearing rifles and additional advanced weaponry. It remained an active military post until 1940, when the Veterans Administration purchased the property and constructed a new hospital. Baltimore County purchased the eastern portion of the property on October 19, 1973 for use as a park (Mollenhoff and Tupek 1980). The emplacement and batteries are overgrown but appear intact. In addition to the extant batteries, one of the military buildings, a mine storage shed, is also extant.

Fort Smallwood (AA-897) was built in 1896 with two gun batteries. Baltimore City acquired the property in 1927 and converted it to a city park. The fortifications were used at that time as a concession stand and the barracks building as a parks administration building. The concrete emplacement and the Barracks building associated with the fort are extant (Johns 2012). Compared to the other three Baltimore Endicott-era forts, Fort Smallwood was the most built out with park infrastructure compared to the other forts, which results in the property's more park-like feeling. Unlike Fort Armistead, the emplacement and batteries are clear of vegetation and retain their views outward to the river.

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Fort Carroll (BA-451) was constructed in 1848 as a 3.45-acre artificial island east of Fort Armistead in the Patapsco River. It is hexagonal in plan and constructed of large granite blocks. Endicott-era improvements at the existing fort included raising the walls and constructing an earthwork rampart to accommodate two mounted disappearing guns. Three batteries were constructed, but the fort was never completed as designed during this period. The US government abandoned the fort as a military post in 1921. Fort Carroll is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A survey of the fort in 2014 indicated that it retains a high degree of integrity, despite having been abandoned (Rivas 2015). Based on current aerial imagery, the fort overgrown with vegetation.

ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

Fort Armistead was evaluated for significance under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C. The resource was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D.

As one of the Endicott system of forts, Fort Armistead is significant under Criterion A for its association with the military history of Baltimore and the nineteenth and early twentieth-century coastal defenses of American ports. The fort was one of four constructed or repurposed to defend Baltimore and its port: Forts Howard and Smallwood as the first line of defense, and Forts Armistead and Carroll as a second line. Endicott era forts marked the transition in United States coastal defenses to provide long-range protection from enemy ships, as well as enhances minefields to protect against submarines. Construction of the forts was spurred by the Spanish American War and the rise of the United States as a global military power. Therefore, Fort Armistead is eligible under Criterion A.

Research has revealed no significant association with persons who have made specific contributions to history. While the fort was named for Major George Armistead, commander of Fort McHenry during the British shelling during the War of 1812, Major Armistead had no direct connection with the fort. Similarly, the fort's batteries were named for various American military figures who were not directly associated with the construction or operation of the fort. Therefore, Fort Armistead is not eligible under Criterion B.

Fort Armistead has additional significance under Criterion C, as an example of a defensive structure characterizing Endicott Endicott era fortifications. Unlike forts of previous eras, Endicott forts were structures designed to blend into the landscape, with various-sized guns on disappearing carriages that could be hidden from enemy fire. These structures typically had a earthwork berm and concrete parapet, behind which gun emplacements were positioned. Other characteristics of these forts were ammunitions magazines located within or near the batteries, allowing for easy access to powder and shells. Many forts had mine casements, from which minefields in the water could be detonated. While all ancillary buildings and one of the batteries is no longer extant, and the fort is overgrown with vegetation and covered in graffiti, Fort Armistead is still representative of forts of this era and is eligible under Criterion C.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance for the property begins in 1898, when construction of the fort was completed, and continues through 1917, when Fort Armistead's guns were removed and sent to other forts. The fortifications were largely obsolete by World War I and the guns' transfer marked the end of its use as a coastal defense for Baltimore's harbor.

INTEGRITY

Endicott-era fortifications are significant for their location and placement along shorelines, innovative design, use of concrete, and

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emphasis on use of complex weaponry rather than tall walls and parapets. Therefore, integrity of location, setting, materials, and design are of significance. To be able to convey its former use as a defensive waterfront fort, the resource should retain its original site along the water in a tactically advantageous location as well as its basic design.

Fort Armistead retains integrity of location. The fort was situated, in combination with Forts Smallwood, Howard, and Carroll, to form a defensive gateway along the Patapsco River. Fort Armistead remains in its original location.

Fort Armistead does not retain integrity of setting. This aspect of integrity has been diminished due to new development within the resource boundary and the area surrounding it. Trees and vegetation surrounding the fort have altered the open setting needed for views up and down the Patapsco River. The parcel's conversion to a park, with construction of modern parking lots and other amenities have further altered the setting. Outside the parcel, the construction of the Francis Scott Key Bridge and the landform created for the westbound bridge approach blocks the fort's views and connection to the river on the north side. In addition, the formerly open land to the south is populated with industrial development.

Fort Armistead retains integrity of design. While one of the batteries, Battery Mudge, has been partially or completely removed, the three remaining batteries are intact and able to convey the key components of Endicott era fortifications. While obstructed by trees the eastern berm is in place, as are the parapet, gun emplacements, traverses, loading platforms, magazines, platform stairs, and other lower level rooms, battery parade, and western berm. Although the fort has been abandoned, with guns and other machinery removed, these remaining features are sufficient to convey the design of the original batteries (and the later changes/additions made prior to 1917) focused on long range defenses that were designed to be hidden from view of any incoming enemy attack. Ancillary support buildings have been removed, but the batteries were the most important feature of the fort. On a larger scale, the design of the fort as part of a system of defenses is also intact: with Forts Carroll, Smallwood, and Howard also extant, these four forts convey the outer and inner line of defenses that were designed to protect Baltimore.

Fort Armistead has integrity of materials and workmanship. The main and most notable material used in its construction was concrete. While covered with graffiti and partially covered with vegetation, the batteries' concrete structure remains in place. Other secondary materials such as doors, windows, other mechanical fittings have been removed. The fort was designed and built as a utilitarian structure, with very little architectural ornamentation. Some of the few places where ornamentation was added, such as the entrance to rooms under the platforms at Fort McFarland are extant.

The fort has integrity of feeling and association. Although its setting is no longer intact, the batteries are able to convey the feeling of and association with an Endicott era fortification. It retains features such as the parapets, emplacements, and platforms intact. Though covered with graffiti, the concrete structures convey the feeling of a utilitarian structure of its period.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Character-defining features of Fort Armistead include the three batteries, battery parade, berms on the east and west, and the remaining unimpeded open space between the fort and shoreline, which, by design, provides a critical visual connection to the river.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property encompasses 39 acres and is confined to the current property tax parcel, which is found on Baltimore City Tax Map 0025, Parcel 0000 (2024). Tax account is 25 09 7006 008.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended

Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

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Fort Armistead

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

B-5352

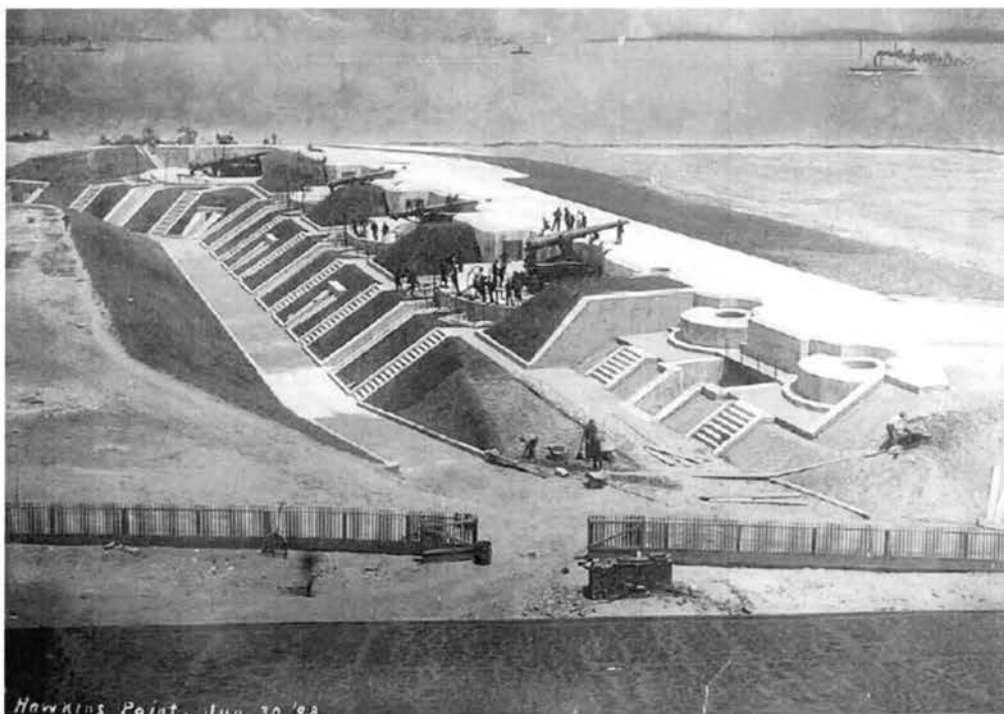
Fort Armistead

Fort Armistead Road

Baltimore, MD



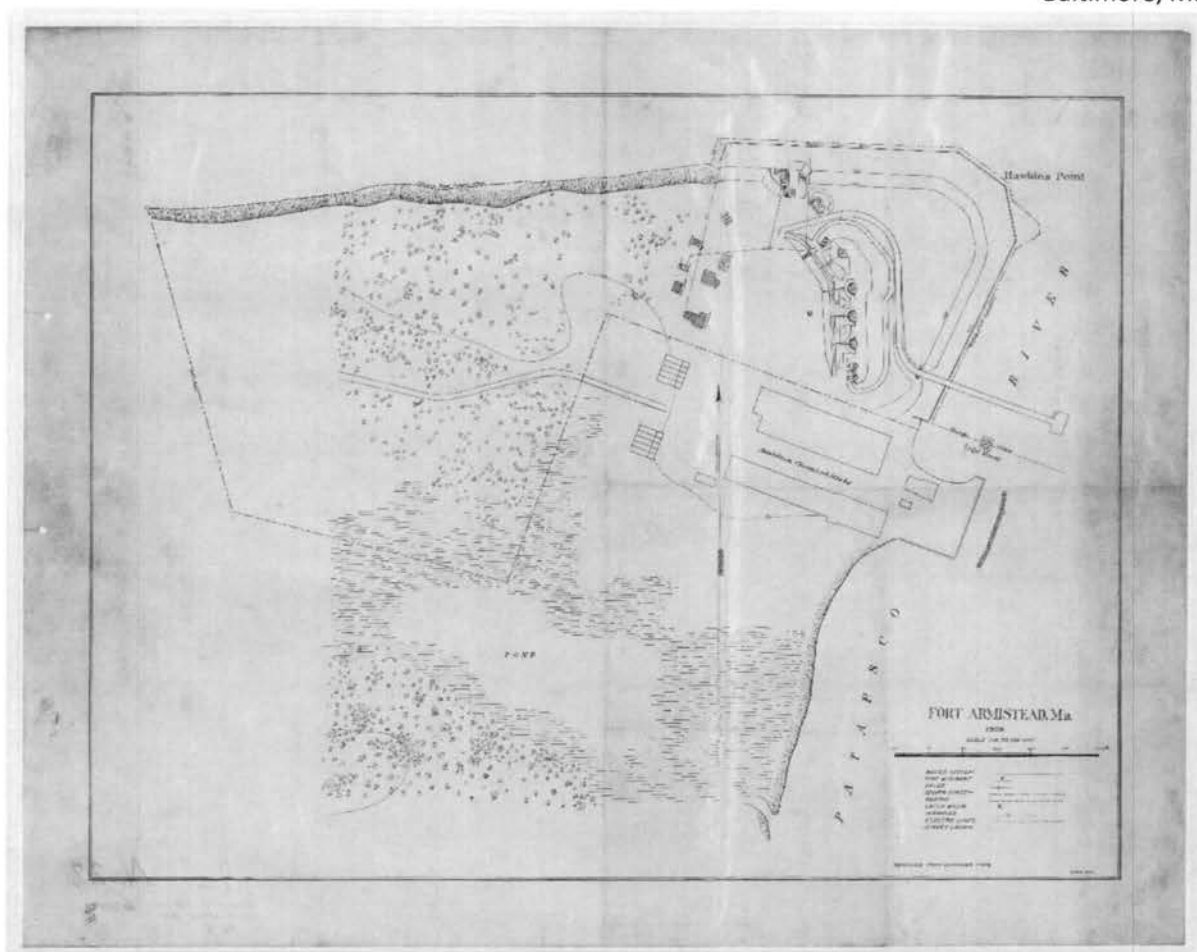
Historic Image 1: Hawkins Point, circa 1878. (Hopkins 1878).



Historic Image 2: Fort Armistead batteries, 1898. (Cole 1993). The cited source is a secondary source, which indicates the National Archives holds this photograph (NARA Photo 77-F-52-19-28A); however, it is likely this image is unavailable in the National Archives' online collection.

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Fort Armistead
Fort Armistead Road
Baltimore, MD



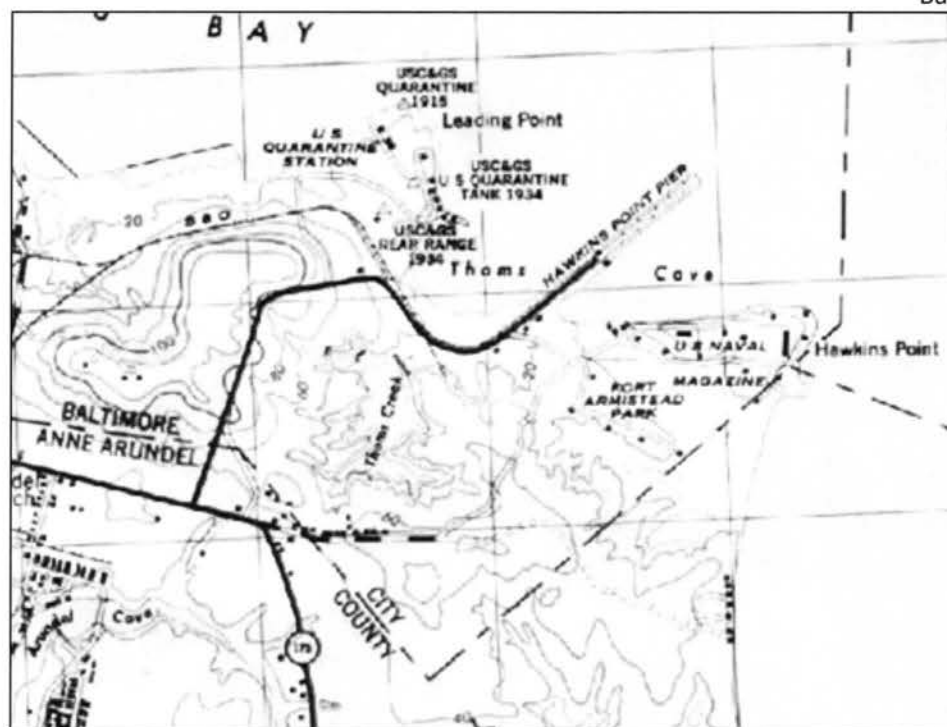
Historic Image 3: Plan of Fort Armistead, 1908. (War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers 1908).

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Fort Armistead

Fort Armistead Road

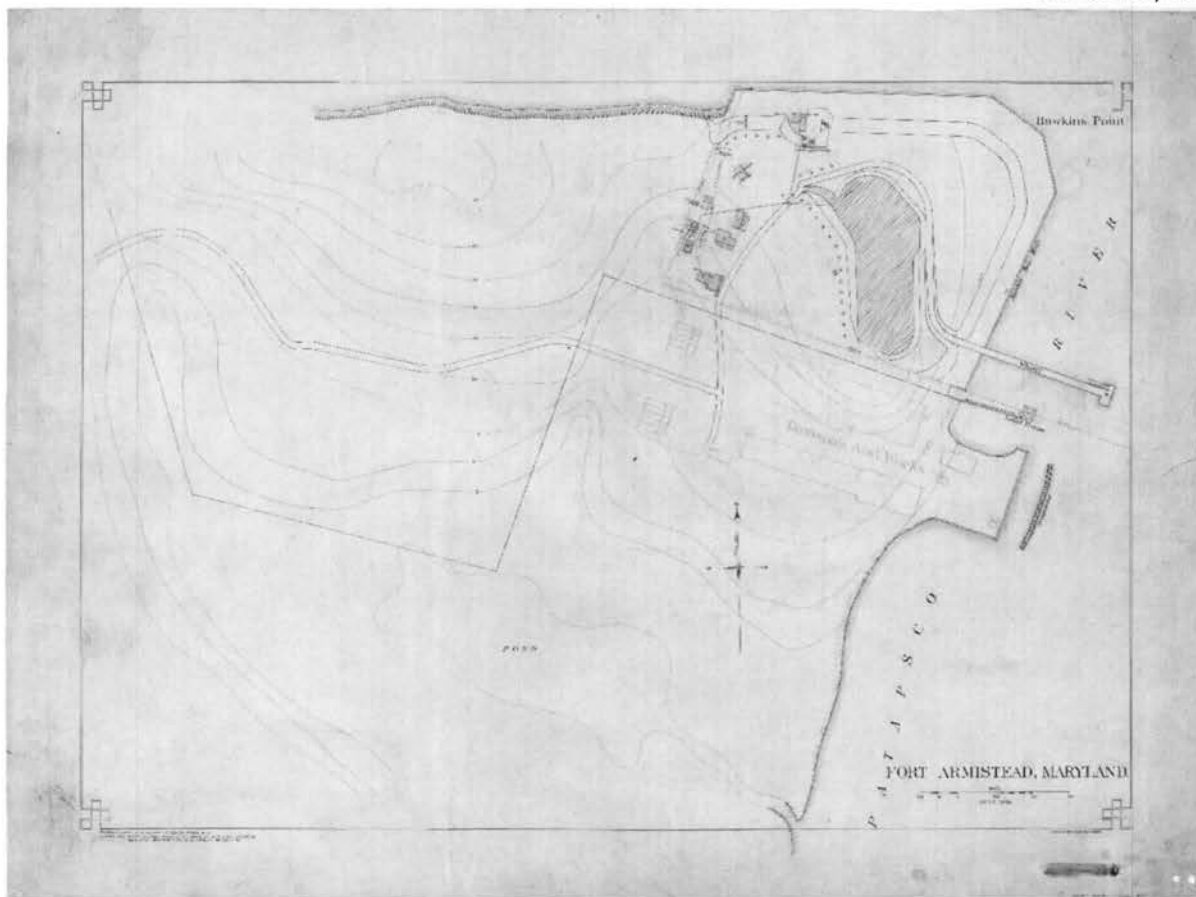
Baltimore, MD



Historic Image 4: USGS topo map, 1944. (USGS).

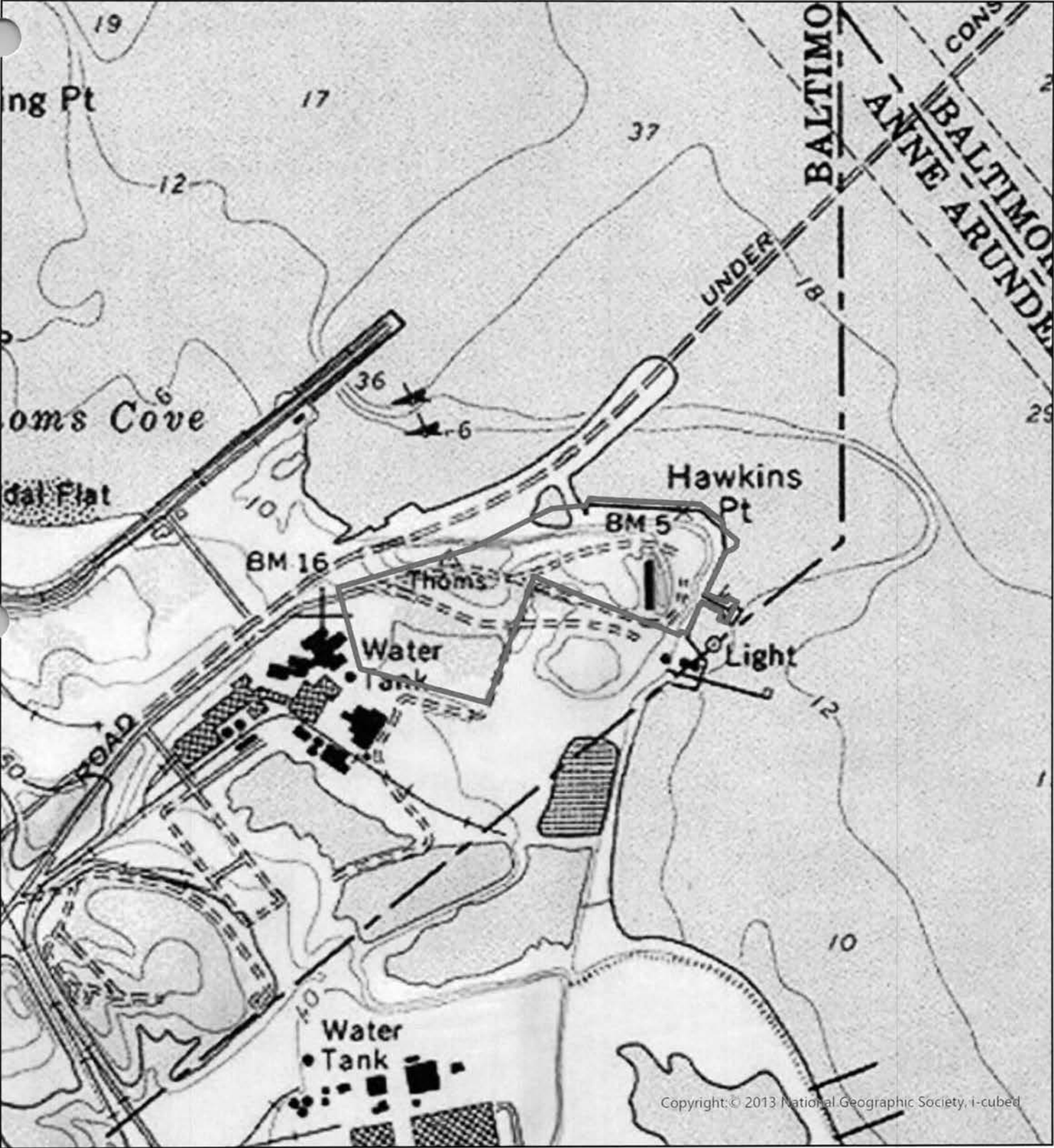
B-5352

Fort Armistead
Fort Armistead Road
Baltimore, MD



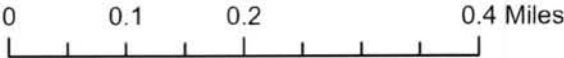
Historic Image 5: Survey of Fort Armistead, Maryland, 1904, updated 1920. (War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers 1920).

Fort Armistead (B-5352)
Fort Armistead Road, Baltimore, MD

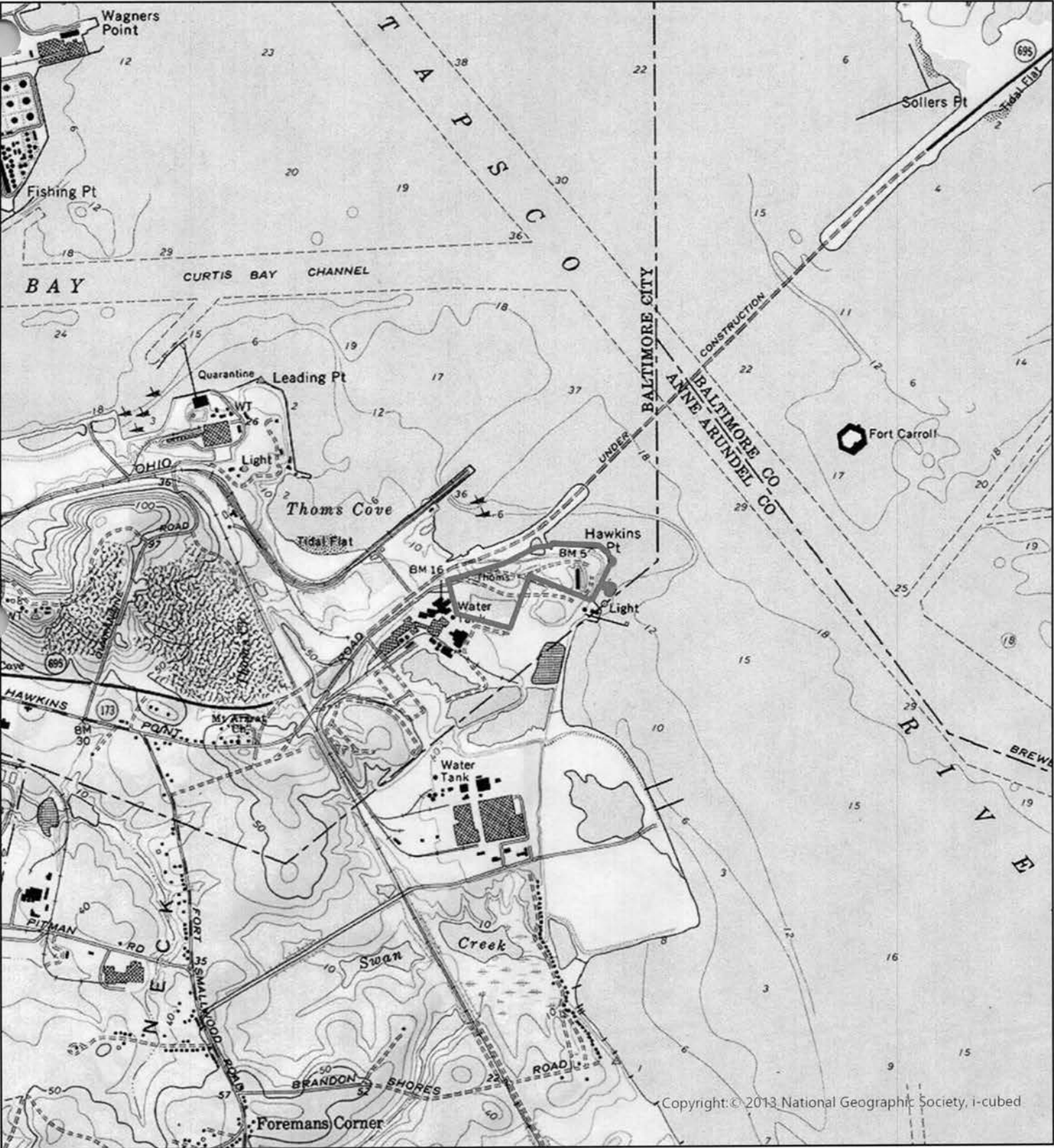


Fort Armistead

USGS Quadrangle -- Curtis Bay

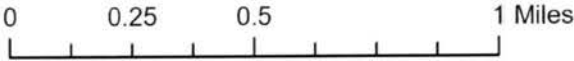


Fort Armistead (B-5352)
Fort Armistead Road, Baltimore, MD



Fort Armistead

USGS Quadrangle -- Curtis Bay



Fort Armistead (B-5352)
Fort Armistead Road, Baltimore, MD



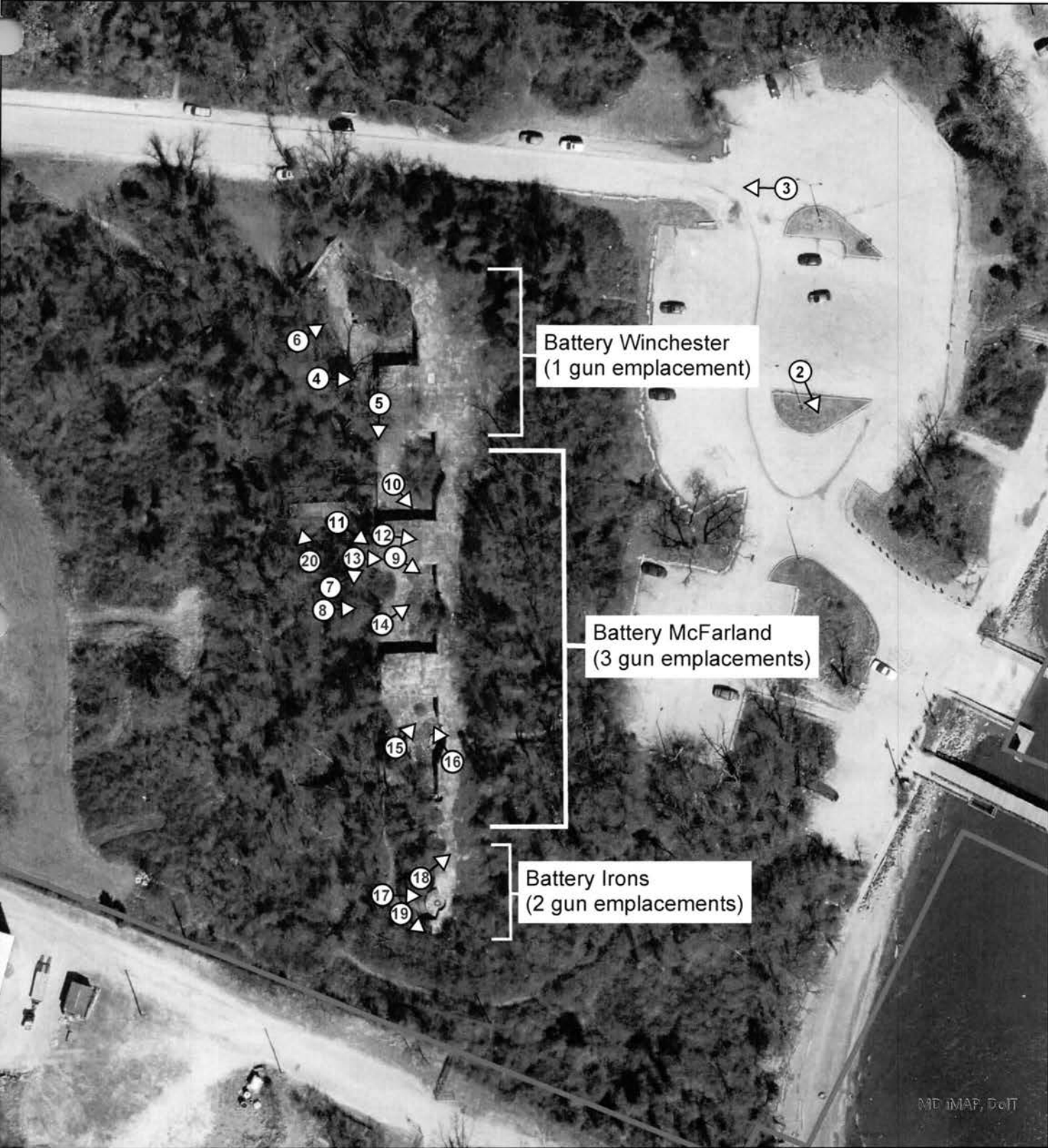
Fort Armistead

1 Photo Locations

0 0.02 0.04 0.08 Miles

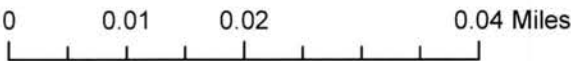


Fort Armistead (B-5352)
Fort Armistead Road, Baltimore, MD



Fort Armistead

1 → Photo Locations



**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 1 of 20: Overview of Fort Armistead, looking east.



Photo 2 of 20: Overview of Fort Armistead, looking southeast.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 3 of 20: Overview of Fort Armistead, looking west.

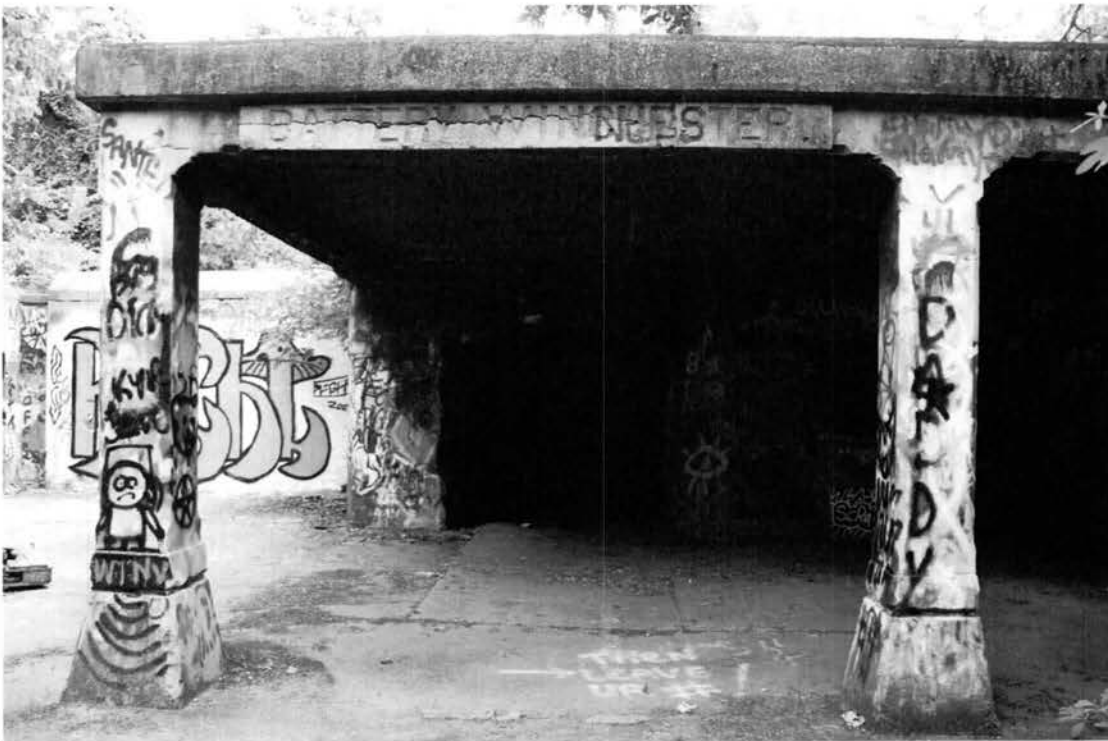


Photo 4 of 20: Battery Winchester Traverse, looking east.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 3

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 5 of 20: Battery Winchester Traverse, looking south to Battery McFarland.



Photo 6 of 20: Battery Winchester, arched tunnel under platform, looking northeast.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 4

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 7 of 20: Battery McFarland, platform steps, looking northeast.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 5

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 8 of 20: Battery McFarland, view from battery parade to areas under the platform, looking east.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 6

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 9 of 20: View of interior of Battery McFarland traverse, looking southeast.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 7

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 10 of 20: Battery McFarland, north façade of north traverse, looking southeast.



Photo 11 of 20: Battery McFarland, inscribed name on west façade of north traverse, detail.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 8

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 12 of 20: Battery McFarland, north traverse, view of ammunition hoist shaft, looking east.



Photo 13 of 20: Battery McFarland north traverse, detail of ammunition hoist shaft.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 9

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 14 of 20: Battery McFarland north traverse, view of south façade.



Photo 15 of 20: Battery McFarland, view of emplacement, loading platform and south traverse, looking northeast.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 10

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 16 of 20: Battery McFarland, view from parapets at the southern gun emplacement, looking northwest.



Photo 17 of 20: Battery Irons, looking east toward steps to the magazine entrance

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 11

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 18 of 20: Battery Irons, interior view looking northeast.



Photo 19 of 20: Battery Irons, looking southeast toward gun platform and steps up to the south gun emplacement

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 12

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead



Photo 20 of 20: Pedestrian bridge view north from the battery parade.

PHOTO LOG

Name of Property: Fort Armistead Park
Name of Photographer: Nicole Diehlmann and Rachel Wilson
Date of Photographs: September 18, 2023
Location of Original Digital File: MD SHPO

Photographs inserted on continuation sheets.

Photo 1 of 20: Overview of Fort Armistead, looking east.

Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_01.tiff

Photo 2 of 20: Overview of Fort Armistead, looking southeast.

Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_02.tiff

Photo 3 of 20: Overview of Fort Armistead, looking west.

Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_03.tiff

Photo 4 of 20: Battery Winchester Traverse, looking east.

Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_04.tiff

Photo 5 of 20: Battery Winchester Traverse, looking south to Battery McFarland.

Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_05.tiff

Photo 6 of 20: Battery Winchester, arched tunnel under platform, looking northeast.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 13

MIHP No: B-5352
Property Name: Fort Armistead

Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_06.tiff

**Photo 7 of 20: Battery McFarland, platform steps, looking northeast.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_07.tiff**

**Photo 8 of 20: Battery McFarland, view from battery parade to areas under the platform, looking east.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_08.tiff**

**Photo 9 of 20: View of interior of Battery McFarland traverse, looking east.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_09.tiff**

**Photo 10 of 20: Battery McFarland, north façade of north traverse, looking southeast.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_10.tiff**

**Photo 11 of 20: Battery McFarland, inscribed name on west façade of north traverse, detail.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_11.tiff**

**Photo 12 of 20: Battery McFarland, north traverse, view of ammunition hoist shaft, looking east.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_12.tiff**

**Photo 13 of 20: Battery McFarland north traverse, detail of ammunition hoist shaft.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_13.tiff**

**Photo 14 of 20: Battery McFarland north traverse, view of south façade.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_14.tiff**

**Photo 15 of 20: Battery McFarland, view of emplacement, loading platform and south traverse, looking northeast.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_15.tiff**

**Photo 16 of 20: Battery McFarland, view from parapets at the southern gun emplacement, looking northwest.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_16.tiff**

**Photo 17 of 20: Battery Irons, looking east toward steps to the magazine entrance
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_17.tiff**

**Photo 18 of 20: Battery Irons, interior view looking northeast.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_18.tiff**

**Photo 19 of 20: Battery Irons, looking southeast toward gun platform and steps up to the south gun emplacement
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_19.tiff**

**Photo 20 of 20: Pedestrian bridge view north from the battery parade.
Photo Name: B-5352_2024-06-10_10.tiff**