

## 1776 Overview/Context

### “A Year to Remember”

Reference: 1776 by David McCullough

1. **Mid-January:** Thomas Paine publishes “Common Sense” (the greatest pamphlet of the Revolution) “The sun never shined on a cause of greater worth. A government of our own is our natural right.” **January 25**, Henry Knox arrives in Boston with canon from Ft. Ticonderoga; Washington has been in command in Boston since July 2, 1775
2. **February:** Brits pass the “Prohibitory Act” (plan to place a blockade on the American colonies)
3. By **March, April, May:** the Brits are driven out of Boston, then sail to Canada; Delegation of 4 sent to Quebec: Ben Franklin, Samuel Chase, John Carroll and Charles Carroll of Carrollton
4. **June:** Charleston is attacked & Americans hold. 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress is in session in Philly and calls for Independence! Committee of 5 draft the document (TJ, Franklin, Adams, Livingston & Sherman).
5. **July:** Vote takes place on **July 2<sup>nd</sup>**. Declaration of Independence is completed by **July 4** and copies (Dunlap Broadside) 200 are sent by horseback over the next 3 weeks (26 known surviving copies today). Embossed copy is ordered on the 19<sup>th</sup>. Brits arrive in force in New York Harbor (400 ships, 32k troops)
6. **August:** Battle of Brooklyn Heights/Long Island. Americans escape. Actual Signing (56) of Declaration takes place **August 2** in Philly!
7. **September:** Battle of Harlem Heights.
8. **October:** Battle of Red Bank late Oct. General Washington abandons Manhattan.
9. **November:** GW retreats across NJ into PA. “These are the times that try men’s souls.” Patrick Henry
10. **December:** Christmas attack on Trenton, crossing the Delaware river at night. 1 week later the Battle of Princeton.

## **Declaration of Independence & Signers**

- Philadelphia. PA State House/Independence Hall. 56 men. 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress. June, July and August 1776
- We have 4 signers from MD: Samuel Chase; William Paca; Thomas Stone; later Charles Carroll of Carrolton plus two who voted for the resolution but did not sign: John Rogers (sick and replaced by CC of C) and Robert Alexander (sided with the British as a Loyalist)
- This document changed history! List of 27 formal grievances... In November 1774, King George, in a letter to Prime Minister Lord North, wrote, "blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or independent". A pro-American minority in the British Parliament warned that the British government was driving the colonists toward independence.
- "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness." This considered one of the most significant and famed lines in world history. Indeed, the American Declaration contains "the most potent and consequential words in American history".

**Committee of 5** (June 11 to July 5): Thomas Jefferson (VA), Ben Franklin (PA), John Adams (MA), Roger Sherman (CT), Robert Livingston (NY)

*Inventing America, Jefferson's Declaration of Independence*, Gary Wills

*The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution*, Bernard Bailyn

*The Radicalism of the American Revolution*, Gordon Wood

British blockade soon began and declared American ships enemy vessels (Prohibitory Act of Parliament, February 1776). John Adams labeled the Prohibitory Act the "Act of Independency", calling it "a complete Dismemberment of the British Empire." Support for declaring independence grew even more when it was confirmed that King George had hired German mercenaries to use against his American subjects.

Earlier **NC Resolution**, the "Halifax Resolves" of April 12, with which North Carolina became the first colony to explicitly authorize its delegates to vote for independence! The best-known and earliest of the local declarations is the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (Charlotte, NC), allegedly adopted in May 1775. The **Rhode Island** legislature renounced its allegiance to Great Britain on May 4, 1776—the first colony to officially do so.

**VA Resolution** (Richard Henry Lee Resolution) May to June 7. The motion was seconded by John Adams, calling on Congress to declare independence, form foreign alliances, and prepare a plan of colonial confederation. The part of the resolution relating to declaring

independence read as follows: "Resolved, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

Adams' preamble was meant to encourage the overthrow of the colonial governments of **PA & MD** which were still under proprietary governance. Congress passed the preamble on May 15 after several days of debate, but four of the middle colonies voted against it, and the **Maryland** delegation walked out in protest.

In **NJ**, The Provincial Congress had been governing the province since January 1776; they resolved on June 15 that Royal Gov William Franklin (son of Benjamin) was "an enemy to the liberties of this country" and had him arrested.

As of the end of June, only two of the thirteen colonies had yet to authorize independence, **Maryland and New York**. Earlier, on May 20, the Annapolis Convention rejected Adams' preamble, instructing its delegates to remain against independence. But Samule Chase returned to Maryland and, thanks to local resolutions in favor of independence, was able to get the Annapolis Convention to change its mind on June 28.

Jefferson writes the first draft. See the Declaration House in Philly, Market & South 7<sup>th</sup> Streets. Some edits...

**Vote on July 2:** 12 Colony affirmative votes and one abstention (NY), John Hancock signs as President of the Continental Congress. John Adams wrote to his wife on the following day and predicted that July 2 would become a great American holiday. "I am apt to believe that [Independence Day] will be celebrated, by succeeding Generations, as the great anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the Day of Deliverance by solemn Acts of Devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with Pomp and Parade, with shews, Games, Sports, Guns, Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations from one End of this Continent to the other from this Time forward forever more."

The United States was now a sovereign nation entitled to the privileges and responsibilities that came with that status. America thus became a member of the international community, which meant becoming a maker of treaties and alliances, a military ally in diplomacy, and a partner in foreign trade on a more equal basis.

On **July 4<sup>th</sup>**: Congress formally approved the final text and authorized its printing and distribution. On **July 19**, The Declaration was then ordered to be hand written (engrossed) on parchment by 40-year-old **Timothy Matlack** (he died at age 93 and is buried in PA near Valley Forge) and prepared for signatures which took place on **August 2, 1776**.

### **Declaration/Introduction**

"When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

### **Preamble**

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security."

### **Bill of 27 Grievances...**

### **Closing**

"And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor."

### **Printing**

Printer **John Dunlap**, 29-year-old Irish immigrant prints broadsides, estimated at 200 copies

1<sup>st</sup> publicly published in a newspaper by the *PA Evening Post* July 6

1<sup>st</sup> 3 public readings: Philly, Trenton, NJ and Easton PA

Sent by horseback over three weeks to all 13 colonies

Washington had it read to the troops in NYC on July 9 before Battle of Long Island (this copy is in the LOC today)

In 1989 a 25<sup>th</sup> Dunlap original was discovered behind a painting purchased at an Adamstown PA flea market for 4\$, it most recently sold for \$8 million in 2000

The London copy was sent via Admiral Howe from Staten Island, NY on the *HMS Eagle*, dated July 28, 1776

**Actual Signing took place on August 2, 1776** at the PA State House: 56 signers

**Jan. 1777 Goddard broadside** with signatures shown for the first time. The public learned for the first time who signed!

19 editions/variations all told...

An engraving of the original was made in 1823 with 200 copies produced from that.

Original parchment escaped DC in War of 1812, went to Leesburg, VA

During WW II, it was kept at Fort Knox, KY

Now at the Natl Archives Rotunda since 1952, today in argon gas for preservation

### **Maryland Signers**

Samuel Chase – Age 35

Charles Carroll of Carrollton – Age 38

William Paca – Age 35

Thomas Stone – Age 32

### **Other 4 Maryland Delegates**

**Matthew Tilghman** (President of the MD Assembly in Annapolis) Matthew Tilghman headed up the MD delegation in Philly and was called the MD “Father of the Revolution.” He favored and argued for Independence but was called back to Annapolis in June of 1776 to preside over the Annapolis Convention. He then led the formation of the MD State Constitution.

**John Rogers** (voted but got sick and had to leave/replaced by CC of C)

**Robert Alexander** (Loyalist who resigned as a delegate)

**Thomas Johnson** (later Governor of MD)

## 56 Signers

See **Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence**, Charles Goodrich

*The Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, Carroll Judson (free download, kindle version \$2)

**Signers Memorial** in Washington, DC Constitution Ave. NW @ 19<sup>th</sup> St on the Mall inside a small lake

## Videos

5 min. [Bing Videos](#)

[The 56 - Signers of the Declaration - OBBM Network TV](#)

[The Signers – The White House](#) excellent short videos with AI

[The Declaration of Independence: The Revolutionary War in Four Minutes](#)

[56 Signers - The Declaration of Independence - 8 min. | Videos & Movies on Vimeo](#)

[\[The Signers\] | Video | C-SPAN.org](#)

[PBS News Hour | Founding Fathers: Who Were They and What Happened to Them? | Season 2012 | PBS](#) 8 min

[Bing Videos](#) Declaration of Independence PBS 12 min.

[Bing Videos](#) John Hancock, The Signature of Independence 5 min.

## “Little Known Stories...”

Pg. 92 A signer who died in a duel

Pg. 57 Robert Stockton, a signer imprisoned

Pg. 222 John Paul Jones (buried in the Chapel at the USNA)

## What Happened to the 56 Signers?

- 5 were captured & imprisoned during the war
- 17 lost most of their property/assets, 12 homes burned or looted
- 9 died fighting in the Revolution, war related wounds or extreme hardships; one died at sea
- 2 became US Presidents (TJ & John Adams)
- 23 were lawyers
- 18 went on to become State Governors
- 2 went on to sit on the US Supreme Court (Samuel Chase & James Wilson)
- 9 other delegates never signed
- 2 went to debtors' prison (Robert Morris/PA & James Wilson/PA)

### Samuel Chase

*Stormy Patriot: The Life of Samuel Chase*, James Haw

Born April 17, 1741 (his mother died giving birth to him) in Princess Anne Town in Somerset County on the eastern shore of MD (the town is named after the daughter of King George II). Died in Baltimore June 19, 1811 (age 70)

His **father** was an Anglican clergyman, born in England, educated in Cambridge, first as a medical doctor, then as a clergyman. Son Samuel was homeschooled by his father to age 18. He went to Annapolis to study law. Admitted to the MD Bar in 1761 and began a law practice in Annapolis. **Married in 1762 to Ann Baldwin** (7 kids). **His wife died in Annapolis in 1776** and is buried in Baltimore at Old St. Paul's Church. He **remarried in England in 1784 to Hannah Kilty** (had 2 daughters) (Chase was absent from Annapolis when GW resigned his commission). Had a total of 9 children.

1764 - elected to MD General Assembly for the next 20 years. Political attack 1766, in which Chase was accused of being: "a busy, reckless incendiary, a ringleader of mobs, a foul-mouthed and inflaming son of discord and faction, a common disturber of the public tranquility". His response accused his opponents of "vanity...pride and arrogance", and of being brought to power by "proprietary influence, court favor, and the wealth and influence of the tools and favorites who infest this city."

### Personality Profile

Gregarious; pugnacious; fiery & impulsive; tenacious with natural combativeness; careless in finances; lack of social polish; striving for social status with MD's landed gentry elites; sometimes coarse language and inflammatory statements; boisterous.

### **Career**

In 1769, he started construction of the mansion that would become known as the Chase-Lloyd House, which he sold unfinished in 1771 to Edward Lloyd of the Eastern Shore (he then lived at 33 West Street). He co-founded Anne Arundel County's **Sons of Liberty** chapter with his close friend William Paca, as well as leading opposition to the 1765 Stamp Act.

From 1774 to 1776, Chase was a member of the **Annapolis Convention**, dealing with the growing falling out with the British Empire. He was sent by the Continental Congress with a team of 4 to **Quebec** to attempt to rally the French there to join the American cause. He traveled with Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and John Carroll.

He represented Maryland at the **Continental Congress** in Philadelphia, and played a critical role to move Maryland to vote for Independence. He **signed the Declaration of Independence in August of 1776**. He remained in the Continental Congress until 1778. His father, Rev. Thomas Chase, died in Baltimore in **1779** at age 76. Samuel took his surviving 4 children to Annapolis resulting in a family of 8 children, ages 5 to 16.

Following the Revolution, he served on the **Maryland Ratifying Convention** to ratify the proposed 1787 US Constitution. He was an adamant Anti-Federalist. The Anti-Federalists were against the ratification of the Constitution for many reasons. The Anti-Federalists believed that the Constitution, as drafted, would lead to a loss of individual liberties, an erosion of state sovereignty, and the potential for the rise of tyranny. They advocated for a more decentralized form of government with greater protections for individual rights and stronger representation for the states. A powerful pamphlet was titled "History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution". In Rhode Island, resistance against the Constitution was so strong that civil war almost broke out on July 4, 1788, when anti-federalist members marched into Providence with over 1,000-armed protesters. Other notable Anti-Federalists of the time included Patrick Henry of VA, Sam Adams of MA, George Mason of VA, Richard Henry Lee of VA, James Monroe of VA, John Hancock of MA, and Samuel Chase of MD. Nevertheless, MD became the **7<sup>th</sup> State** to ratify the US Constitution. Antifederalists then pushed for the Bill of Rights, the first 10 Amendments to the US Constitution.

In 1786, Samuel Chase **moved to Baltimore** (Eutaw & Lexington Streets, property given him by John Eager Howard as incentive to move the MD capital to Baltimore, built a 3 ½ story brick townhouse), which remained his home for the rest of his life (the next 25 years). In 1788, he was appointed Chief Justice of the District Criminal Court in Baltimore and served until 1796. In 1791, he became Chief Justice of the Maryland General Court, again serving until 1796. On **January 26, 1796**, President George Washington nominated (his last and 10<sup>th</sup> nomination) Chase (a Federalist) as an Associate Justice of USSC - he served 15 years until his death at **age 70**, on **June 19, 1811**. He died at his home in Baltimore. His 2nd wife inherited his Baltimore home.

GW appointed 10 men to the Supreme Court over his 2 terms, including 2 Chief Justices. All were Federalists.

### **USSC Impeachment**

Due to political statements by Chase as a Supreme Court Justice, President Thomas Jefferson pushed to have Chase removed from the court. On March 12, 1804, the US House voted 73 to 32 to impeach Justice Chase on eight articles. This was the only time in American history where a Supreme Court Justice was impeached. The United States Senate—controlled by Jefferson’s party—began the impeachment trial of Chase on February 9, 1805, with Vice President Aaron Burr presiding and Virginia Representative John Randolph leading the prosecution. Burr had recently committed murder of Alexander Hamilton in a duel in NJ.

The heart of the allegations was that political bias had led Chase to treat defendants and their counsel in a blatantly unfair manner. Chase's defense lawyers called the prosecution a political effort by his Republican enemies. The Senate voted to acquit Chase of all charges on March 1, 1805.

### **Death**

Samuel Chase died in Baltimore on June 11, 1811 at age 70. He was a prominent member of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church in Baltimore (Samuel Chase’s father (Thomas) had been the Rector there for 35 years (1744 to 1779), along with John Eager Howard and Thomas Johnson. Upon his death, he was interred in what is now Baltimore's Old St. Paul’s Cemetery (opened in 1800). This cemetery belonged to St. Paul’s Episcopal Church located at 233 N. Charles Street. The land for that church was purchased from Charles Carroll of Annapolis in 1730.

### **Francis Scott Key**

This is the same church where FSK sought to study to become a clergyman under Rev. James Kemp during the War of 1812. It is also where Key’s funeral was held upon his untimely death at age 63 in Baltimore in **January of 1843**. Key had been visiting his daughter who was married to the son of John Eager Howard. He was then interred in the Old St. Paul’s cemetery in the Howard family crypt until moved to Frederick, MD (Mt. Olivet Cemetery) following the U.S. Civil War.

### **Conclusion**

Samuel Chase died with no will, owning 2,500 acres in MD and some city plots in Baltimore. He had 15 slaves during his lifetime.

## **Francis Scott Key**

Born in Frederick County, Terra Rubra, **August 1779**, in the middle of the American Revolution. His Father, **John Ross Key** fought in the American Revolution with the MD 400. 1789 - 10 year old Key was sent to Annapolis to **St. Johns School**. In 1790, at age 11, when home in Frederick for the summer, FSK met President Washington who came to his home on his way travelling to Philadelphia, arriving 2 days later at the new Capital for the 4<sup>th</sup> of July. Key graduated from St. John's in **1796**.

FSK lived at the **Dr. Upton Scott House** 4 Shipwright Street (built 1762 to 1765), in Annapolis for a number of years while studying in Annapolis. He was given his middle name from Dr. Scott. FSK's relative, **Elizabeth Ross** (sister of Key's grandmother; therefore, FSK's great aunt (**married at age 26, 1756 to Dr. Scott**) was the daughter of **John Ross** who was Deputy Agent for Lord Baltimore and 3-time Mayor of Annapolis. She was married the doctor, who was the personal physician to several Colonial Governors of Maryland including the last Colonial Governor of MD (1769 to 1776), Robert Eden. Dr. Scott was **Mayor of Annapolis** from 1767 to 1768. He was a loyalist and went back to Ireland (county Antrim) during the American Revolution. He returned to Annapolis with former Colonial Governor Eden. **Robert Eden died in this house in September 2, 1784 at the age of 43** (buried now at St. Anne's). Dr. Scott remained in that home until his death in February of 1814 at the age of 90. He is buried at St. Anne's Church cemetery in Annapolis. His wife, Elizabeth, died Sept. 7, 1819 (age 89)

FSK then studied law at the **Chase-Lloyd house (22 Maryland Ave., Annapolis)** where he also met his future wife (**Mary Tayloe Lloyd, from the Lloyds of the Eastern Shore**). He studied along with fellow student **Roger Taney** (who later married Key's sister) and who later became Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court (served 28 years) (first Catholic on the US Supreme Court, nominated by President Andrew Jackson). Taney died Oct. 12, 1864 in DC at age 87. He is buried at St. John's Catholic Cemetery in Frederick, MD.

FSK's uncle, **Phillip Barton Key** was a lawyer who oversaw his legal training in Annapolis. PBK fought on the side of the British in the American Revolution. He went to London and studied law there (Inner Temple). He returned to MD living in Annapolis. PBK was mayor of Annapolis from 1797 to 98. He then started a law practice in DC and moved to Georgetown in 1800 (built Woodley Mansion 1801) and was the first resident Lawyer in DC. FSK joined him there to practice law together. PBK even served in the US Congress from MD.

FSK was an ardent **Episcopalian**. He met with **Rev. Kemp** in Baltimore in 1813 at **St. Paul's Church**, during the war to consider dropping his law career and becoming an ordained clergyman.

FSK was on the field at **Bladensburg** along with President Madison when the British attacked in the summer of 1814. The British then burned the US Capitol and the

Presidential Mansion. Key served as intermediary to recover Dr. Beanes (a man Key knew personally) who was taken prisoner by the British. This led to Key being on the British Flag Ship (HMS Tonnant, Vice Admiral Alexander Cochrane, General Robert Ross) in the Chesapeake Bay when it sailed into Baltimore Harbor in the **Fall of 1814**, observing the battle, writing the poem that later became our **National Anthem**.

His Uncle, **PBK died in Georgetown in 1815** at age 58 and is buried there at the Oak Hill Cemetery. FSK raised his family in Georgetown and became a prominent lawyer in DC for decades, including District Attorney for DC.

Later, FSK went to Baltimore in **January of 1843** to visit his daughter who was married to the son of John Eager Howard. **He died Jan. 11** very unexpectedly (I think from a burst appendix) at **age 63** in her home near Mount Vernon Place in Baltimore. He was initially buried in the **Old St. Paul's Cemetery** in the Howard family vault. His remains were later moved to **Mt. Olivet Cemetery** in Frederick, MD just after the Civil War.

### **Son, Phillip Barton Key II**

FSK's son, PBK II served as District Attorney for DC while his uncle, Roger Taney was Chief Justice of the USSC. He had been married but his wife died around 1855. He had 4 kids. He had an affair with Teresa Sickles, the wife of Congressman Daniel Sickles. The Congressman from NY shot and killed PBK II (age 40) in plain daylight at Lafayette Park across the street from the White House on Feb. 27, 1859. He was tried for murder and got off on temporary insanity. Sickles went on to become a General in the Union Army, lost a leg at Gettysburg, and was awarded years later the Congressional Medal of Honor. Sickles lived into his nineties.

### **Samuel Smith**

Born: Carlisle, PA July, 1752 Scots-Irish, family immigrated from County Tyrone in Northern Ireland, first to Lancaster County, PA

At age 5, met Col. George Washington in Carlisle in 1757 during the French and Indian War

Family moved to Baltimore 1759. Family established the 1<sup>st</sup> Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. Family started a successful shipping company in Baltimore

Traveled to Europe at age 19 on business...Returned to America just as the American Revolution began.

Joined the Maryland militia, then the Continental army with ranks of Captain, Major, and Lt. Col.

October of 1774 the *Peggy Stuart* was burned in Annapolis Harbor as a MD tea party.

**Colonial Royal Governor Robert Eden**

In 1776 Smith was sent to Annapolis to arrest the British Colonial Governor, Robert Eden, and collect his papers. Maryland was the only state that did not forcibly eject its last colonial governor from office, choosing instead a formal and largely courteous transfer of power. He departed for London in late June, 1776.

After the Glorious Revolution in England, MD transitioned from a proprietary to a royal colony (1691), leading to a series of governors appointed by the Crown. This significantly altered the governance structure and relationship between MD and England. Eden married in London to the daughter of Charles Calvert, 5<sup>th</sup> Baron Baltimore. He became Royal Governor of Maryland at age 28 when he arrived in Maryland in 1769. In June of 1776 he was “invited” to leave for England. After the Revolution, he returned to Annapolis in 1784 to recover his personal assets and lived with Dr. Upton Scott at 4 Shipwright, his personal physician. He died in Scott’s house in September at the age of 42. Today he is buried in St. Anne’s churchyard in Annapolis.

### **Sam Smith during the American Revolution**

Smith first fought at the Battle of Brooklyn Heights, NY Sept. of 1776. He then fought at Harlem Heights, White Plains, and Brandywine. September, 1777 he was assigned command of Fort Mifflin directly by General George Washington. This was a most strategic effort to defend Philadelphia long enough for Congress and the Continental Army to escape to York, PA and Valley Forge respectively. He successfully held off the British navy and land forces for 6 weeks. Smith would later receive a special **sword of valor** from the Continental Congress for Valor! (his sword is now located at **Anderson House** in DC, 2118 Massachusetts Ave.) See **SocietyoftheCincinnati.org**  
1783 - Present in Annapolis when G. Washington resigned his commission; Smith is an original member of the Maryland Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati

### **Sam Smith After the American Revolution**

Following the Revolution, Smith served in the US Congress for 40 consecutive years. He was President Pro Tem of the US Senate twice. He was briefly Secretary of the US Navy. He led legislation to create the US Navy Department and the US Marine Corps. He helped establish the USMA at Westpoint. His brother, Robert, served as Secretary of the Navy (under Jefferson) and Secretary of State (under Madison). During the War of 1812, Smith led the defense of Baltimore as senior officer while a sitting US Senator, activated as Army Major General in 1814, playing a pivotal role in saving America!

Later in life he served as Mayor of Baltimore. He died in Baltimore at age 86 in 1839.

His funeral was the largest Baltimore has ever seen. He is buried in Baltimore at the Westminster burial grounds at 519 West Fayette Street. His statue stands proudly on Federal Hill in Baltimore overlooking the city’s inner harbor. His early portrait is on display in the Baltimore City Hall. His most prestigious military portrait is displayed at the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore.

See the Book: ***Sam Smith, Star Spangled Hero*** Available on Amazon (google Sam Smith 1812)