



## Suggestions for Further Reading

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Compiled for *In Full Glory Reflected, Discovering the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake*

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For those interested in an overview of the War of 1812, a good place to start is *The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict*, rev. ed., by Donald R. Hickey (2011), which includes basic information on the political and diplomatic history of the war as well as the battles and campaigns. For the British/Canadian perspective, the best account is *The Incredible War of 1812: A Military History*, by J. Mackay Hitsman, updated by Donald E. Graves (1999). The most comprehensive military histories of the war, both of which have good treatments of operations in the Chesapeake, are *The War of 1812*, by John K. Mahon (1972) and *The U.S. Army in the War of 1812: An Operational and Command Study*, by Robert S. Quimby, 2 vols. (1997). For a classic antiquarian account that is rich in detail and lore, see *The Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812*, by Benson J. Lossing (1868).

The best treatment of the war at sea is still *The Naval War of 1812*, 3rd ed., by Theodore Roosevelt (1883). For the role of privately armed vessels, many of which sailed from Baltimore, see *A History of American Privateers*, by Edgar Maclay (1899). No less important is *The Republic's Private Navy: The American Privateering Business as Practiced by Baltimore during the War of 1812*, by Jerome R. Garitee (1977), which is a superb account of the in-port side of privateering.

For works that focus on the war in the Chesapeake, *The Dawn's Early Light*, by Walter Lord (1972), is a lively account that is still serviceable. This should be supplemented with *Terror on the Chesapeake: The War of 1812 on the Bay*, by Christopher T. George (2000); *The Burning of Washington: The British Invasion of 1814*, by Anthony Pitch (1998); *The Battle for Baltimore, 1814*, by Joseph Whitehorne (1997); and *Flotilla: The Patuxent Naval Campaign in the War of 1812*, rev. ed., by Donald G. Shomette (2009).

There are several good biographies that shed light on the Chesapeake theater. For the president's role, see *James Madison: Commander-in-Chief, 1812–1836*, by Irving Brant (1961), or the more compact *The Presidency of James Madison*, by Robert Allen Rutland (1990). For information on those more immediately involved in the war in the Chesapeake, see *Merchant Congressman in the Young Republic: Samuel Smith of Maryland, 1752–1839*, by Frank A. Cassell (1971), and *Sailor of Fortune: The Life and Adventures of Commodore Barney, U.S.N.*, by Hulbert Footner (1940). For the view from the British perspective, there are two good biographies of the man in charge of many of the amphibious operations: *The Man Who Burned the White House: Admiral Sir George Cockburn, 1772–1853*, by James Pack (1987), and *Cockburn and the British Navy in Transition: Admiral Sir George Cockburn, 1772–1853*, by Roger Morriss (1997).

For primary sources bearing on the war in the Chesapeake see the indispensable *The Naval War of 1812: A Documentary History*, 4 vols., edited by William S. Dudley, Michael J. Crawford, and Others (1985– ). See also the British memoirs by George R. Gleig, *A Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans* (1821), and James Scott, *Recollections of a Naval Life*, 3 vols. (1834). The best guide to war-related sites in the Chesapeake is *The War of 1812 in the Chesapeake: A Reference Guide to Historic Sites in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia*, by Ralph Eshelman, Scott Sheads, and Donald R. Hickey (2010). For a more compact and portable version of this guide, see *A Travel Guide to the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake*, by Ralph Eshelman (2011).