



# **Star-Spangled 200: A National Bicentennial in Maryland**

**Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission  
Plan of Action**

**October 27, 2009**

**Division of Tourism, Film and the Arts  
Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development**

**Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission Action Plan  
Table of Contents**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Preface</b>	4
<b>Background</b>	6
• Executive Order 01.01.2007.17 (rescinded by 01.01.2010.02)	
○ Why is the National Bicentennial in Maryland important?	7
○ When is the bicentennial period?	16
○ What groundwork has already been laid?	17
• Past commemorations	22
<b>Mission, Vision and Goals</b>	26
<b>Thematic Messages</b>	27
<b>Committee Recommendations</b>	29
<b>1. Development and Sponsor Relations</b>	29
<b>2. Resource Stewardship and Visitor Experience</b>	29
<b>3. Education and Curriculum</b>	32
<b>4. Programs and Events</b>	33
<b>5. Transportation and Capital Infrastructure</b>	34
<b>6. Communications and Marketing</b>	34
<b>7. Operations and Management</b>	35
<b>Appendices</b>	
A. Lyrics of <i>The Star-Spangled Banner</i>	
B. Executive Order 01.01.2010.02	
C. Economic Impact Analysis of the America's 400 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary: Jamestown 2007 Commemoration on the Commonwealth of Virginia	
D. Summary of Key Findings, Jamestown 2007, America's 400 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary	
E. Meeting Summary, Resource Stewardship and Visitor Experience, January 30, 2008	
F. Statewide public meeting schedule and participants	
G. Chronology of the War	
H. American and British Vessels in the Chesapeake	
I. Map- Principal Campaigns of the War	
J. Map- Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail	
K. Map- Star-Spangled Banner Byway	
L. Table- Maryland War of 1812 Resource Base with Capital and Interpretive Project Survey Results	
M. Table- Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Programming and Events Survey Results	

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## Preface

Most Americans would be hard-pressed to describe even one significant event in American history which took place between the Revolution and the Civil War. This is precisely the period when Maryland emerged to demonstrate unparalleled greatness in economic, military and cultural inventiveness, and when our most significant national heritage story—the story of the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake – took place. The unfortunate irony that we are the home of the most compelling, better-than-fiction, reversal of fortune story from “America’s forgotten war” is exacerbated by the universality of our national anthem, *The Star-Spangled Banner*. Although two-thirds of Americans know the anthem’s lyrics<sup>1</sup>, very few connect its origins to Maryland and the War of 1812. Fewer still are inspired enough to be motivated to experience the many authentic places in Maryland where this identity-defining American story unfolded.

Dramatic changes in the economic, military and cultural landscape in Maryland, the nation and the world have taken place during the period in which this plan has been drafted. The world for Marylanders between June 18, 1812, and February 17, 1815 was vastly more tumultuous. The true stories and real places where, two centuries ago, diverse Marylanders rose to face what was our greatest challenge—*ever*—demand a fresh focus. We can take strength from these stories and places. We can remind all who will listen of our important place on the world stage and our central role in shaping America’s two-century special relationship with Great Britain and Canada, one of the orienting principles of the modern world. Such hundred-year anniversaries are rare, and Marylanders must seize the opportunity, as they did for the centennial of the War of 1812, to use the bicentennial to build a platform for the next century of natural and cultural resource stewardship, education, community revitalization and economic development through tourism.

Because conditions will change unpredictably, the methods and resources the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission will use and the partnerships it will forge to meet the goals outlined in this plan will change between now and 2015. When Commission staff embarked on the public process of creating a pragmatic plan with our partners in January 2008 it was believed that the Commission would soon be up and running, and its Advisory Committees advising. The first Commission meeting took place October 2009, and the first Advisory Committee meetings will likely take place November 2009. Seemingly out of the blue, in May 2008, after a decade of advocacy, the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail became a reality, one of 26 national trails. Still pending is legislation that would create a national commission and authorize a commemorative coin. Significant funding for a Corridor Management Plan for the Star-Spangled Banner Byway, and National Park Service funding for the Trail Comprehensive Management Plan were awarded in October 2009, just as this plan was being finalized. It is a delicate balancing act to move forward with planning the bicentennial commemoration, while staying nimble to capitalize on new developments while avoiding “planning to plan fatigue” for Maryland bicentennial stakeholders.

The envisioned end result for all Marylanders is a renewed sense of pride in our important contributions to the nation’s heritage; renewed protection and stewardship of our War of 1812-related natural and cultural resources; robust, relevant and inspiring

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<sup>1</sup> June 2008 survey by Harris Interactive for NEMC: The National Association for Music Education.

curriculum; and significant stimulation of community revitalization and economic activity through quality of life and tourism investments. Come 2015, the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail and the Star-Spangled Banner America's Byway are likely to be the most visible, tangible products—but by no means the only important bicentennial products or legacy.

This Action Plan should therefore be considered a flexible document that reveals findings from conversations with Marylanders statewide and with prospective partners across and outside the country. This draft will be refined, edited and prioritized by the Commission and its Advisory Committees. It is important as an articulation of bicentennial strategies for legislators in Annapolis, in county seats and city halls, making the case and demonstrating the interest and ready commitment of Marylanders. Significantly, the work that has been accomplished in preparing this draft has also produced a working coalition of hundreds of Maryland bicentennial stakeholders. This will advance and inform the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail and Byway management planning processes, likely to launch in the second quarter of 2009. Already the Maryland stakeholders have been instrumental and effective in expressing to the National Park Service the critical importance of funding the planning and implementation of the Trail—now.

No place in the United States is better prepared, or has a better claim, to serving as a portal to the understanding of the significance of the War of 1812. Our partners in other parts of the U.S. and Canada are looking to us to provide leadership. Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, already with more than 650,000 visitors annually, is the most visited site with War of 1812 associations in the U.S. or Canada. Expanding and strengthening “Star-Spangled Banner” literacy may be the simplest way to touch the most people and meet some of our bicentennial goals—but we better meet our goals if those people *touch Maryland* in the process. There are more than 300 sites with War of 1812 associations in Maryland. More than 100 of them provide rewarding visitor experiences which are available nowhere else on the planet. Some of the sites require modest strategic investment which—happily-- will also dramatically improve the quality of life of Marylanders.

The rarely-sung fourth verse of the national anthem (see Appendix A), rather than the well-known first verse, is the favorite of many. It conveys most clearly what was at stake in America, in Maryland and the Chesapeake during those terrible months two centuries ago. Its words are direct in conveying the emotion and the delirious joy when it was realized that courageous Marylanders had accomplished the impossible:

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand  
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land  
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.  
Then conquer we must when our cause it is just  
And this be our motto: "In God is our Trust."  
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

## Background

- **Executive Order 01.01.2007.17 (rescinded by EO 01.01.2010.02)**



The Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission was established under Executive Order 01.01.2007.17, issued by Governor O'Malley in September 2007. Under the Executive Order, the Commission was charged to prepare a Plan of Action by September 1, 2008.<sup>2</sup> As of November 2008, the full complement of Commissioners had not yet been named, nor, by extension, convened. In order to advance the work of the Commission, a draft plan was prepared based upon extensive public outreach undertaken by Commission staff in 2008. On November 5, 2008 the draft plan was posted online and circulated for additional public comment. The revised draft was considered and approved by the Commission at its first meeting, October 27, 2009. Executive Order 01.01.2007.17 was rescinded by Executive Order 01.01.2010.02 issued February 2010 (see Appendix B).

Per the Order, the Plan outlines how the Commission will achieve its tasks, which include:

- (1) Provide coordination among public and private interpretive institutions, sites, museums, and other organizations to plan and implement an appropriate series of events and activities to commemorate the bicentennial for residents and visitors statewide;
- (2) Promote the identification and documentation of historic and cultural resources, including landscapes, sites, buildings, structures, objects, and archives related to the War of 1812, and encourage their preservation;
- (3) Assist with efforts to protect, improve, and develop existing educational and interpretive institutions, sites, and museums related to the War of 1812 for educational, recreational, and tourism purposes;
- (4) Ensure the development of a model social studies curriculum specifically on the War of 1812, its impact on Maryland and the diverse people who fought, supported, and participated in the defense of the State and nation;
- (5) Promote Maryland's War of 1812 bicentennial celebration nationally and internationally;
- (6) Provide leadership for, and coordinate Maryland's efforts with other states and international entities engaged in activities related to the commemoration of the War of 1812, including but not limited to the federal Star-Spangled Banner and War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission;
- (7) Secure support and financial resources to implement the events and activities planned and assisted by the Commission including the formation of an appropriate legal entity;
- (8) Ensure that the activities undertaken or assisted by the Commission result in products that will have lasting value and public benefit beyond the bicentennial,

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<sup>2</sup> This date was extended to December 1, 2008.

especially leading to the protection of historical and cultural resources associated with the War of 1812; and

- (9) Perform other actions necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission.

A series of at least seven Advisory Committees will be established to assist the Commission complete these tasks. The Committees created under the Executive Order are:

- (1) Development and Sponsor Relations;
- (2) Resource Stewardship and Visitor Experience;
- (3) Education and Curriculum;
- (4) Programs and Events;
- (5) Transportation and Capital Infrastructure;
- (6) Communications and Marketing;
- (7) Operations and Management; and
- (8) Additional Advisory Committees may be created, as necessary, to accomplish the Commission Tasks.

As of this writing, letters of invitation have been extended to more than 80 individuals to serve on the Commission's Advisory Committees. On January 30, 2008, a group of more than 30 individuals representing key War of 1812-associated resources statewide convened at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (see Appendix E) to assist Commission staff craft mission, vision and goal statements, thematic messages for the bicentennial commemoration, and a core list of bicentennial action items. The drafts which emerged from this convening were tested at a series of convenings held statewide between April and July 2008, as described below.

The key recommendations of this Plan are organized by Committee area of concern to set the stage for the upcoming work and recommendations which will be advanced by the Committees to inform the decisions of the Commission. It is hoped that such a format will help ensure this Plan becomes a useful, prescriptive reference document that facilitates success and performance measurement.

- **Why is the National Bicentennial in Maryland important?**

The potential for Marylanders to benefit significantly from investments in the stories and places associated with the bicentennial of the War of 1812 in Maryland are substantial. Judging simply by economic impact, the results from the most recent, comparable commemoration in the mid-Atlantic region, *America's 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary: Jamestown 2007*, illustrates the astonishingly positive economic impact of a well-crafted and executed commemoration (see Appendix C). The 13 Signature Events staged over an 18-month period, including the *Godspeed* Sail, Journey up the James, and the Anniversary Weekend (which included a visit by Queen Elizabeth II of England):

- Generated \$1.2 billion in sales,
- Created an estimated 20,621 jobs,
- Provided an estimated \$22 million in tax revenue for Virginia and \$6.4 million in tax revenue for local governments, and

- Promoted Virginia’s tourism industry and increased exposure of Virginia as a tourism destination through editorial coverage that generated more than 12 billion media impressions<sup>3</sup>.

The range of proposed investments in this Plan, not only in programming and events, but in conservation of Maryland’s War of 1812-associated natural and cultural resource base, educational programming, community revitalization, and economic development through tourism will produce additional benefits to improve the quality of life of Marylanders. In addition to the ample economic and quality of life benefits bicentennial investments will generate, the greatest benefits may result from the elevated profile Maryland will enjoy among statewide, national, and international audiences resulting from the “refresher course” on the significance of this uniquely Maryland national heritage story.

So what is this important story? As outlined in the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Statement<sup>4</sup>, events during the War of 1812 in Maryland are “significant to American history because of their pivotal effect on the outcome of the War of 1812 and their effect on far-reaching aspects of American society, including the nation’s identity.”

#### **THE WAR OF 1812<sup>5</sup>**

The War of 1812 affected the international political framework and represents what many see as the definitive end of the American Revolution. Although 30 years had passed since the Americans had won freedom from Britain, the young nation continued to be plagued by British occupation of American territory along the Great Lakes; highly unfavorable trade restrictions; the impressments (forcing into service) of American sailors by the British; and the suspicion that the British were backing Indian raids on the frontier. It seemed that Britain continued to regard America as a set of troublesome colonies, rather than a nation of equal standing to Britain. Appendix G depicts the chronology of war-related events.

President James Madison, embroiled in a tight campaign for re-election, acquiesced to Congressional “war hawks” from the south and west and declared war on Britain in June 1812. Americans were emboldened by the fact that the British were deeply committed to a war with Napoleon Bonaparte that strained the resources of the crown. There was little acknowledgement in Washington that what passed for a standing army was only about half the size of Britain’s and stationed in widely scattered outposts; that the American navy totaled about 50 ships to Britain’s more than 850; that coastal defense infrastructure was limited at best; and that there was no core of trained military officers to lead the poorly trained troops and militia. Appendix H depicts the disparity between the American fleet defending the Chesapeake and the invading ships of the Royal Navy in 1814. The British ships were much larger than their American counterparts.

<sup>3</sup> *Economic Impact Analysis of the America’s 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary: Jamestown 2007 Commemoration on the Commonwealth of Virginia*, June 1, 2008, Chmura Economics and Analytics for Jamestown 2007.

<sup>4</sup> National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Northeast Region, March 2004.

<sup>5</sup> The highlighted pages summarizing the events of the War in Maryland and their significance are excerpted from pages 3-16 of the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Statement.

Commercial and political interests in New York and New England, concerned about the potential destruction of shipping, opposed the war and in fact, continued to supply the British until the naval blockades were extended. Similarly, Britain saw America as an important market and supplier and only reluctantly responded to the declaration of war.

In the summer of 1812, American troops attempted to invade and conquer Canada. The poorly planned campaign ended in defeat and the withdrawal of the Americans. However, two American frigates, the *USS Constitution* and the *USS United States*, gained victories in naval battles, boosting American morale and contributing to President Madison's re-election.

In response, the British gradually established and tightened a blockade of the American coast south of New York, impairing trade and undermining the American economy.

The attempts to invade Canada during the spring and summer of 1813 were somewhat more successful than the previous year's, yet they ended in stalemate. By the end of the season, the British blockade had extended north to Long Island.

In April 1814, Napoleon was overthrown, freeing some 14,000 experienced British troops for battle in America. The British who were sent to America planned a three-pronged strategy: 1) to attack New York along the Hudson River and Lake Champlain in order to divide New England from the rest of the country; 2) to attack the Chesapeake region - the center of government and pro-war sentiment; and 3) to attack New Orleans to block and control the Mississippi River. The situation was grave: no one believed that America could defend itself against the full force of the British; the country faced insolvency due to the blockade of trade routes and the costs of the war; and in New England, opponents of "Mr. Madison's war" met in political convention to discuss secession.

Remarkably, the young nation prevailed despite a long summer in the Chesapeake region. The British harassed citizens, burned towns and farms, and overwhelmed the scant American naval forces and militia. With the Americans distracted and largely unprepared, the British entered the nation's capital and burned several public buildings, causing the President, his family and Cabinet to flee Washington. In September, however, an all-out land and sea defense of Baltimore forced the withdrawal of the British from the Chesapeake region. The same month, the British fleet in Lake Champlain was destroyed, leading to the British retreat into Canada. This defeat convinced the British to agree to a peace treaty, known as the Treaty of Ghent, with very few conditions. In January 1815, with neither side aware that the treaty had been signed the previous month, the British decisively lost the Battle of New Orleans. David had defeated Goliath.

### **The Chesapeake Bay Region**

The Chesapeake Bay region was a center of trade, commerce and government during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. As such, it became a target of British military strategy during the War of 1812. Prior to the British blockades of 1813, the Chesapeake region played an important role in international trade, shipbuilding and maritime-related commerce. In addition, the excellent soil, favorable climate and extensive navigable waters were the foundation of an agricultural and slave economy based on tobacco. The level of commerce and development along the Patuxent made the river a primary target of the British invasion.

Shipbuilding, maritime-related commerce and trade contributed to the growth of such hubs as Baltimore, a major deep-water port. Free blacks established themselves in the Baltimore area and enslaved Africans also were brought there, often in exchange for tobacco. With a growing population and the second largest number of blacks in the country, Maryland found itself torn between the slave-based economy and the free states to the north.

The growing city of Baltimore also developed an international reputation as a nest of pirates. These pirates were perfectly legal: they operated privateers, private vessels licensed to attack enemy ships. Many privateers were built in Baltimore shipyards and, because of their significant presence, the British viewed them -- and the city -- as a military threat.

The Chesapeake region was well established as the political and governmental center of the country. English settlers in the region exercised an unusual amount of political power before and after the Revolution. The region was selected for the nation's capital, which was relocated to Washington, DC in 1800. The Chesapeake region was viewed by the British as the central hub of decision-making, political power and belligerence.

### **OVERVIEW OF THE CHESAPEAKE CAMPAIGN**

The Chesapeake Campaign represents the only time in American history when the nation's capital was invaded by a foreign power. The campaign was made up of two military initiatives led by British Rear Admiral George Cockburn during the summer of 1814: first, the assault on Washington including the Battle of Bladensburg, the burning of the White House, the Capitol, the Navy Yard, and other public buildings in Washington, DC, and diversionary feints along the region's waterways; and second, the Battle for Baltimore. With most of the regular U.S. Army on the Canadian border, the defense of the Chesapeake and the nation's capital fell largely to poorly trained and inexperienced militia. Appendix J shows the events of the Chesapeake Campaign of 1812 and timeline.

#### **The Assault on Washington, DC**

British Rear Admiral Cockburn conceived a plan that would involve the capture of the capital (in retribution for the burning of York [now Toronto] by the Americans the previous year), and a subsequent attack on Baltimore. Cockburn outlined the British plan to capture Washington in 1814: Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane would command the naval forces and Major General Robert Ross would command the land forces. Cockburn convinced Cochrane and Ross to first advance on Washington in order to catch the government and military off guard. They believed that if Baltimore were the first target, the government in Washington would have ample time to establish a defense.

The Americans, however, believed that the British were headed first for Baltimore, a major port for privateers, and underestimated the threat to Washington. Thus, the American Secretary of War felt it unnecessary to defend the capital.

American Commodore Joshua Barney and the U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla sailed south from Baltimore to engage the British at their naval base on Tangier Island, but encountered superior British naval forces near the mouth of the Potomac River. After a brief engagement, referred to as the Battle of Cedar Point, Barney withdrew into the protection of St. Leonard Creek on the Patuxent River. During June 8, 9, and 10, 1814, British naval forces attacked Barney's flotilla without success. These engagements have

become known as the First Battle of St. Leonard Creek. To draw Barney from his well-protected lair, the British conducted raids up and down the Patuxent River. They hit hard at civilians by impounding provisions, livestock, and tobacco; and burning property, including warehouses, plantations, and public buildings. Finally on June 26, 1814, in a coordinated land and naval attack, the Americans engaged the blockading British force. In this Second Battle of St. Leonard Creek, Barney was able to flee the creek and sail up the Patuxent. These engagements on the Patuxent allowed the British to disguise their real objective.

In July, the British launched a three-pronged attack. The main thrust of the British fleet ascended the Patuxent River and landed forces at Benedict to march over land to Washington. The U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla would be used as the pretext for this movement up the Patuxent.

A smaller British fleet entered the Potomac River, in part to make the Americans think that was the direction of the invasion but also to take Fort Warburton (now Fort Washington Park) and provide a water retreat route from Washington if needed by the British land forces. A second feint ascended the Chesapeake to raid the upper Bay north of Baltimore and to further confuse and divert American forces.

At the town of Benedict on the Patuxent River, the British reached the head of navigation for the larger vessels, and by August 20, more than 4,100 troops and marines disembarked to begin their march to Washington. Meanwhile, smaller British warships moved upriver to again engage Barney's flotilla. Under order of the Secretary of the U.S. Navy, Barney destroyed his flotilla near Pig Point when pressured by the British approach. Barney's men were sent to the Washington Navy Yard and participated later in the Battle of Bladensburg.

With the route to Washington largely undefended, the British easily advanced, covering the 30 miles in three days. They chose a route through the town of Bladensburg, as it offered the nearest fordable point across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac (now known as the Anacostia River), and would be crossable if the Americans had burned any bridges.

The Americans set up three defensive lines on the west side of the eastern branch of the Potomac at Bladensburg. The poorly deployed troops, with the exception of the Marines and sailors, were routed and fled in a disorderly manner; the British proceeded into Washington. On August 24-25, the British marched down Pennsylvania Avenue and burned many of the public buildings, including the Capitol and the White House. The printing presses at *The National Intelligencer* building also were destroyed by the British.

Having observed the disastrous Battle of Bladensburg, President Madison and his Cabinet took the British threat seriously and fled the capital. At the White House, Dolley Madison quickly arranged to secure and remove what documents and treasures she could, among them a portrait of President Washington. Important documents such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were rushed by cart from the State Department in Washington to safety in Virginia.

As the government fled the city, and exhausted American combatants straggled to Baltimore over many routes, the British land forces turned south and rejoined the fleet at

Benedict. The fleet sailed down the Patuxent and then northward up the Chesapeake Bay to begin an attack on Baltimore.

During the British return through Upper Marlboro, a few deserters began plundering nearby farms. Dr. William Beanes and other American civilians seized six or seven of the deserters and confined them to a local jail. When one escaped and informed his superiors of the arrest, a contingent of British marines returned to Upper Marlboro and arrested Beanes and the others, and held them in exchange for the release of the British prisoners. The Americans were subsequently released except Beanes, who was considered the instigator of the incident. In violation of the existing rules of war, he was placed in confinement aboard *HMS Tonnant*.

Francis Scott Key, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, was urged to seek Beanes' release, as his detainment was a violation of the existing rules of war. Key and the U.S. Agent for Exchange of Prisoners set sail on a truce ship to meet the British fleet, and boarded *HMS Tonnant* under a flag of truce. They showed the British officials the letters from wounded British soldiers left behind after the Battle of Bladensburg, giving testimony to the kindness and treatment given them by U.S. hands. This so moved British General Ross, who had ordered the arrest of Beanes, that he suggested to Cochrane that Beanes be released after the planned attack on Baltimore.

### **The Battle for Baltimore**

As events unfolded in Bladensburg and Washington, Baltimore's citizens, including free blacks, worked feverishly to establish defenses in Baltimore. More than a mile of earthworks stretched north from the harbor to protect the approach from the bay. Hulls were sunk as barriers to navigation. A chain of masts extended across the primary entry to the inner harbor. Fort McHenry, the star-shaped fort that protected the water approach to Baltimore, was seen as the cornerstone of the American defense.

On September 12, Americans observed in terror as the British fleet approached Baltimore at North Point near the mouth of the Patapsco River. About 4,500 British troops landed and began their 11-mile march to Baltimore. As the troops marched, the British warships moved up the Patapsco River toward Fort McHenry and the other defenses around the harbor. The ships opened a 25-hour bombardment of the fort, but failed to force its Commander, Major George Armistead, and the other defenders to surrender. As the British fleet withdrew down the Patapsco, the garrison flag, now known as the Star-Spangled Banner, was raised over Fort McHenry, replacing the smaller storm flag that flew during the bombardment.

On land, after a skirmish referred to as the Battle of North Point, there were heavy British casualties including Major General Robert Ross. The British troops reached Baltimore's impressive defensive earthworks, manned by 15,000 Americans. Hearing of the failure to take Fort McHenry, the British prudently decided to withdraw. With this defensive victory for the Americans, the Chesapeake Campaign essentially ended.

Beanes and Key had witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry from onboard the truce vessel. Key was so moved by the scene of the battle that he composed a poem that eventually became the National Anthem. Key chose the tune, "To Anacreon in Heaven" by John Stafford Smith, because it was a popular American and British melody and he had previously adapted it to another poem.

Key, Beanes, and the other Americans were released as the British retreated, and that night Key worked on his poem. Handbills of the poem were quickly printed and copies distributed to every man who was at Fort McHenry during the bombardment. Key's poem was first printed on September 20, 1814, in the Baltimore *Patriot and Advertiser* under the title "The Defence [sic] of Fort McHenry." By the end of the year, the poem and the tune were printed across the country as a reminder of the American victory. In 1931, the U.S. Congress enacted legislation that made "The Star-Spangled Banner" the official National Anthem.

### **SIGNIFICANCE: THE BROADER CONTEXT OF THE WAR**

A review of the broader context and significance of the War of 1812 is important in establishing the overall significance of events and the framework for the Chesapeake Campaign. Important themes emerged from the events of 1812 through 1815 that resonate through American history and that are still pertinent today.

#### ***The International Political Framework***

The War of 1812 represents what many see as the definitive end of the American Revolution. A new nation, widely regarded as an upstart, successfully defended itself against the largest, most powerful navy in the world during the maritime assault on Baltimore and later at the Battle of New Orleans. America's victory over Great Britain confirmed the legitimacy of the Revolution; established clear boundaries between eastern Canada and the United States; set conditions for control of the Oregon Territory; and freed international trade from the constraints that had led to the war. America emerged from the war with an enhanced standing among the countries of the world.

#### ***A Test of Democracy***

The war served as a crucial test for the U.S. Constitution and the newly established democratic government. In a bitterly divided nation, geographically influenced partisan politics led to the decision to declare war on Great Britain. Unprepared for war, under-financed, threatened by secession and open acts of treason, the multi-party democracy narrowly survived the challenge of foreign invasion.

#### ***Myths, Stories, and Legends***

During the War of 1812 and in subsequent years, the reminiscences of veteran defenders and the popular American media prompted an outgrowth of myths, stories, and legends. Foremost among these are the stories of Francis Scott Key; the identification of the flag as "The Star-Spangled Banner;" the origin of the legend of "Uncle Sam," based on a New England military supplier named Samuel Wilson, who was called "Uncle" and put his initials, "U.S.," on the equipment he issued; the bestowing of the name "Old Ironsides" for the indomitable U.S. Frigate *Constitution*; the saving of the Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington; and the valiant rescue of government documents which were carried out of Washington in covered carts. All of these factual events became fused with legend and myth in the realm of American folklore. The events of the campaign have taken on a legendary quality that makes them memorable for many Americans.

American popular sentiment celebrated and mythologized the heroes, symbols and victories of the war. This sentiment became especially prominent during the 1914 centennial observance of the War of 1812 and is sure to be prominent at the bicentennial of the War of 1812 as well.

## **SIGNIFICANCE: THE 1814 CHESAPEAKE CAMPAIGN**

The Chesapeake Campaign of 1814 is significant in and of itself and represents key turning points in American social and political history. The events of the invasion contributed to the preservation of a young nation and its Constitution.

### ***Nationalism/Patriotism***

The Chesapeake Campaign fueled a nascent sense of nationalism in many Americans. Americans took tremendous pride in their victory over the British at the Battle for Baltimore. The poem "The Star-Spangled Banner," written to commemorate the victory, was set to music and rapidly circulated. The flag and the song -- later the National Anthem -- came to symbolize the nation. They have retained their iconic status through the ongoing evolution of the country and remain important national symbols in the United States and the rest of the world. It was as a result of the Chesapeake Campaign that, for the first time, many Americans began to think about what it meant to be an American. After the Battle for Baltimore, Americans had a moment to take stock and recognize that this significant victory and the survival of the Republic were worth celebrating.

### ***The National Capital***

The Chesapeake Campaign took aim at the seat of the American government. The British blockaded the Chesapeake and invaded Washington, not only because it was the capital but also to take the war to the Virginia-based politicians whom the British held responsible for the war. By contrast, the northern states, largely opposed to the war, traded with and supplied the British until the naval blockade was extended.

The lack of defense of Washington, DC, the rout of the government, and the destruction of the capital were deeply embarrassing and demoralizing. This generated debate about moving the seat of government back to Philadelphia. Congress' narrow vote to keep the capital in Washington meant that the center of government would continue to be surrounded by slave states, rather than return to a northern city that had power in the anti-slavery movement. This fueled the intractable, sectional debate on the politics of slavery that loomed for many years to come.

### ***The National Flag***

Following the Chesapeake Campaign and the War of 1812, the American flag developed into a dominant national symbol. The flag flown from Fort McHenry, which came to be known as "The Star-Spangled Banner" as a result of Key's poem, assumed a meaning beyond local celebration. Sewn in Baltimore during the early stages of the war, this flag represents the broad ideals and values of the nation. Today, the American flag continues to evoke a special, patriotic feeling. In times of war, when returning from overseas, during space exploration, and at sporting events or other public gatherings, the American flag continues to represent freedom, democracy, and the intangible nature of "what it means to be an American."

### ***Slavery***

The campaign exposed the military and economic vulnerability of a nation dependent on slavery. An inconsistency in leadership between those protecting the institution of slavery and those fighting to abolish it existed in the United States. The British recognized this vulnerability and took advantage of it during the Chesapeake Campaign.

While the primary purpose of the American defense was to protect the country, a secondary and distracting purpose was to defend whites against potential slave

insurrections. Although the militia tried to prevent slaves from defecting, the British were successful in recruiting a number of slaves into military service. The British emancipated 4,000 slaves and used several hundred in their forces. After the war, these former slaves resettled in Canada and the West Indies, and later established a colony in Sierra Leone.

### ***Defense Policy***

In the summer of 1814, even though British expeditionary forces threatened the region, American leaders did not adequately prepare the defense of the region and made a series of miscalculations and poorly executed defensive measures. The Americans suffered a major defeat at Bladensburg; the government was evacuated from Washington; and the President, his family and his Cabinet were forced to flee. A number of public buildings, including the Capitol and the White House, were burned and the Secretary of War was forced to resign.

These events led to the recognition of the need for a sizable national military defense, particularly a navy and coastal fortifications. A major lesson learned on the Chesapeake was that, without adequate coastal defenses, the country was open to attack and blockading that would impair national and international trade. For the rest of the century, coastal defense dominated defense spending.

A second lesson of the campaign was that the country could not depend on militia, but needed a strong regular army. The campaign forced the young government to recognize the importance of central command and to adopt regulations that shaped the American military establishment for years to come.

### ***Trade and Commerce***

Baltimore's trade and commercial prowess made the region a target for the British invasion, affecting trade patterns and the future of Anglo-American commerce. In the first months of the war, the depredations of private armed vessels, or privateers, many from Baltimore shipyards, prompted the British Admiralty to declare the entire east coast under naval blockade. The British blockade of shipping, particularly on the Chesapeake Bay, forced the nation from its dependence on trade with foreign markets toward westward expansion to the interior of its own continent. Additionally, the American victory in the campaign forced other powerful countries to recognize and respect the United States' maritime rights.

### ***The Role of Baltimore's Civilians and Free Blacks***

During the summer of 1814, the term "citizen soldier" applied to nearly every citizen of Baltimore's mercantile and maritime trades. They rallied in an uncommon unity, whether for reasons of patriotism or profit. This turn of events prompted one citizen to comment, "All hearts and hands have cordially united in the common cause." Several individuals played nationally significant roles: Mary Pickersgill, a "maker of flags and pennants," was responsible for making the flag that became a national icon; Baltimore lawyer Francis Scott Key was the author of the poem that would later become the National Anthem; and Joseph H. Nicholson, a local judge and militia officer, was responsible for publishing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Also, for the first time in our nation's history, the U.S. Congress authorized black enlistment in the U.S. Navy. Women, free African-Americans, and other citizens contributed to Baltimore's efforts during the War and the defense of the Chesapeake.

- **When is the bicentennial period?**



Firm beginning and end dates for the staging of signature bicentennial events have yet to be set by the Commission, but will likely be as early as June 18, 2012 (a Monday) and as late as February 17, 2015 (a Tuesday), respectively. For Maryland, as for the rest of the U.S., Great Britain and Canada, the historical start and end dates of the bicentennial period are identical. June 18, 1812 was the day that the U.S.

declared war on Great Britain (see Appendix G, Chronology of the War). February 17, 1815 was the day that President Madison signed the Treaty of Ghent, following execution of the Treaty by Great Britain.

As early as June 21, 1807, two Maryland sailors (William Ware, an African-American from Pipe's Creek, Frederick-- now Carroll-- County, and John Strachan from Queen Anne's County) were impressed by the British when the HMS *Leopard* attacked the USS *Chesapeake* (with the USS *Constellation* one of the six original frigates of the of the US Navy) off Hampton Roads. The *Chesapeake-Leopard* Affair sparked a diplomatic incident and a national outrage that set an emotional context for later events. Significant War-related civil unrest with fatalities took place during the Baltimore Riots of June 22, 1812 (in 2012, a Friday) and July 26-27, 1812 (in 2012, Thursday-Friday). The first significant action against Maryland took place when Britain proclaimed a blockade of the Chesapeake, December 26, 1812 (in 2012, a Wednesday). The first British vessels took position at the Chesapeake capes on February 4, 1813 (in 2013, a Monday). On March 20, 1813 the British launched an unsuccessful attack on the USS *Constellation*, the first ship of the U.S. Navy, built in and launched from Fells Point in 1797, during the Battle of Craney Island near Norfolk. On April 1, 1813 the British began their sail up the bay to explore Baltimore and the upper Chesapeake.

The first major skirmish between Marylanders and the British occurred April 29, 1813 (in 2013, a Monday) in Cecil County at Frenchtown and Elkton. The Battle of Bladensburg took place August 24, 1814 (in 2014, a Sunday), with the burning of Washington on August 25, 1814. Just 17 days later the most dramatic reversal-of-fortune events of the War occurred September 12-14, 1814 (in 2014, Friday-Sunday), at the Battles of North Point and Baltimore. The State holiday, Defenders Day, was celebrated September 12 each year on the anniversary of the Battle of North Point. The last major skirmish of the War in Maryland occurred February 7, 1815 (in 2015, a Saturday), in Dorchester County, at James Island, known as the Battle of the Ice Mound.

The table below gives a sense of the "rhythms" of the War of 1812 in Maryland. Although June 18, 2012 through February 17, 1815 are the historic end dates of the bicentennial period, many of the towns and sites associated with the major battles and skirmishes of the war already stage major commemorative programming and events annually, which will peak during the bicentennial period.

Jan (town/ day/year)	Feb	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Lakes Cove 12/15	James's Island 7/15	Elkton 29/13	Havre de Grace 3/13	Cedar Point 1/14		St. Michaels 10/13 and 26/13	Indian Head 5/14	St. Inigoe's 30/14
		Frenchtown 29/13	Principio 3/13	St. Leonard's 8-10/14 and 26/14	Huntingtown 17/14	Queenstown 13/13	North Point 12/14	
			Charlestown 6/13	Sotterley 14/14	Prince Frederick 19/14	Caulk's Field (Chestertown) 13/14	Baltimore 13-14/14	
			Georgetown 6/13	Lower Marlborough 15-16/14	Chaptico 13/14	Benedict 19/14		
				Leonardtown 19/14		Rock Hall 20/14		
						Nottingham 21/14		
						Pig Point 22/14		
						Bladensburg 24/14		
						Brookeville 26/14		
						Fort Washington 27/14		

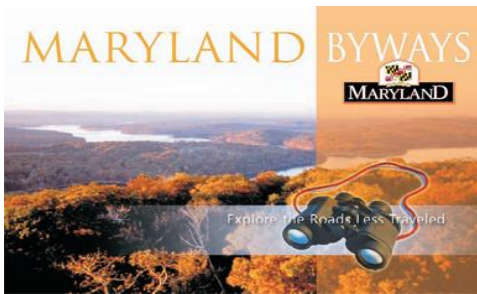
- **What groundwork has already been laid?**

In August 2007, the Office of Tourism Development (OTD) hired Bill Pencek to serve as Executive Director to the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, and to coordinate Maryland's efforts. In addition, a Governor's Summer Intern worked from June-August 2008 to assist in research and partnership building activities. On October 22, 2008, Kate Marks began work as the Outreach and Partnership Coordinator for the Commission. In July 2009, Kathleen Ash, Events and Locations Coordinator, was added to the team. Among the most significant work items that have already been accomplished toward bicentennial planning and implementation by elected officials, the National Park Service (NPS), OTD, and their many partners, are:

### **Tangible Product Initiatives**



**The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail.** After a decade of work by Maryland's Congressional delegation and NPS, the Trail was signed into law May 8, 2008 as the 26<sup>th</sup> national trail. OTD will partner with NPS to develop and implement the Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) for the trail, which will integrate this Action Plan and the work of the Commission and its Advisory Committees, as well as the Corridor Management Plan for the Star-Spangled Banner Byway (see below). OTD has \$150,000 in State and Federal Chesapeake Bay Gateway Network funds for this work. NPS has hired a Project Manager and has secured funds for the balance of CMP costs.



**The Star-Spangled Banner Byway.** In April 2007 the Maryland State Highway Administration unveiled the new system of 19 Maryland Byways. One of these is the Star-Spangled Banner Byway. OTD has secured a \$280,000 Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Scenic Byways grant to prepare a Corridor Management Plan for the Byway, which will be prepared in tandem with the Trail CMP and support nomination of the Byway as an America's Byway, the highest designation. FHWA grant funds have also been awarded for a byway length system of interpretive waysides (600,000), documentary film (400,000), outdoor interpretive installations (400,000), and a substantial map and guide (120,000).



**New visitor center for Fort McHenry National**

**Monument and Historic Shrine.**

The current visitor center at the Fort was built in 1963 to accommodate 250,000 visitors annually. Annual visitation to the Fort now exceeds 650,000. The Fort was awarded more than \$11 million in federal SAFETEA-LU, and matched with \$2.8 million split evenly between the City of Baltimore and the State of Maryland. Construction documents are now complete for the building and the exhibits. The new center is expected to open September 2010.



**Star-Spangled Banner and War of 1812 Bicentennial Commemorative Coin.**

Congressman Ruppersberger introduced and shepherded HR 2097 through the US House of Representatives. It would provide the Maryland Commission with the sale proceeds of a commemorative coin in an amount of up to \$8.5 million. Its companion, S 653, introduced by Senator Cardin, awaits passage.



**Star-Spangled Banner Trail: War of 1812 Chesapeake Campaign Map and Guide.**

In 2004, based upon a comprehensive Maryland War of 1812 site inventory commissioned by NPS, OTD and the Maryland Historical Trust, and prepared by Ralph Eshelman and Christopher George in 2000, OTD created this map and guide to encourage travel to visitor-ready sites. An updated edition was printed in September 2009 in sufficient quantity to meet demand until new map and guide products are ready, consistent with the recommendations of the National Trail/Byway CMP and the Commission.

## Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial



[www.warof1812.org](http://www.warof1812.org): **A Website for Partners.** Beginning September 2007, a microsite for partners was established to help keep them abreast of new developments.



[www.starspangled200.org](http://www.starspangled200.org): **A Website for Consumers.** Beginning September 2009, a microsite for consumers was established to provide easy access to bicentennial developments in the marketplace.

## Outreach and Best Practice Identification





**Site Visit to Jamestown and Interviews with Key Jamestown 2007: America's 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Officials.** Commission/OTD staff traveled to Jamestown on August 23-24, 2007 to discuss and understand the challenges, strategies, and successes of this major commemorative undertaking. The findings of this fact-finding trip are summarized in Appendix D.



### **Regional Stakeholder Meetings and Site Visits.**

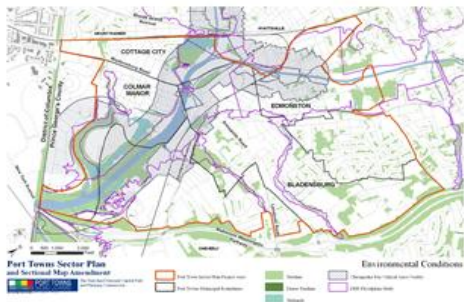
Between April and July 2008, eight stakeholder meetings were convened across Maryland by Commission staff. More than 200 Marylanders participated (the list of meetings and participants is included as Appendix F). In addition, dozens of meetings and site visits have been conducted with organizations ranging from the U.S. Navy Museum at the Washington Navy Yard, to the Maryland State Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, to the North Point Peninsula Community Coordinating Council.

Edit	Copy	Survey Name	Status	Date	Responses
		<a href="#">War of 1812 Programming and Events Survey</a>	Live	6/9/2008	41

**Solicitation of Project Ideas.** In addition to the solicitation of bicentennial project ideas at all Regional Stakeholder Meetings, online surveys were posted on [www.warof1812.org](http://www.warof1812.org) for partner organizations to submit ideas for capital, interpretive, and programming projects and events ideas between June and September 2008. The projects listed in Appendices L and M include the project ideas submitted at meetings and online. More than 100 project ideas were submitted through the multiple survey instruments.



**Visits to Key Sites in New York, Pennsylvania and Ontario.** During the week of September 22-26, 2008, Commission/OTD staff paid visits to key War of 1812 sites in the Great Lakes region. Opportunities for partnership were explored with organizations including the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, the City of Toronto, Parks Niagara, the City of Plattsburgh, New York, and numerous other governmental and non-governmental organizations.



**Invitations to Provide Input into Partner Initiatives.** Commission/OTD staff has been invited to provide input into a variety of partner initiatives. A sample of these initiatives includes the Port Towns Sector Plan, the North Point Heritage Greenway Trail, and the Queen Anne's County, Baltimore City, and Baltimore County/Dundalk Patapsco Neck Historical Society War of 1812 Bicentennial planning committees.

## Branding and Marketing Opportunities



**Graphic Identities for the Trail and Commission.** Work has already begun on coordinating with NPS to ensure that the designs for the graphic identities of the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail (which will survive the bicentennial and the Commission) will relate to reinforce the building of a shared brand identity for the Star-Spangled experience in Maryland.



**Maryland Olympic Heroes.** The homecoming for Maryland Olympic Heroes at Fort McHenry on October 4, 2008 provided valuable experience for staging a large televised event at the Fort. More than 12,000 attended the event, and millions of viewers nationwide watched the event or heard it mentioned on Access Hollywood. The 2012 Olympics to be held in London provides a great opportunity to market and strengthen the national bicentennial in Maryland



**The Grand Tactical.** Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum and the Calvert Marine Museum were the lead partners in bringing the 2008 War of 1812 North American Grand Tactical to Maryland in September 2008. The two-day event on land and water brought more than 5,000 people from as far as the west coast, Canada and Great Britain. The excellent location and expert management of the event should provide opportunities to bring the event back to Maryland in 2010 and/or 2012.



**The Restored Star-Spangled Banner.** On November 21, 2008 the restored Star-Spangled Banner was unveiled at the National Museum of American History. Opportunities for cooperative marketing and programming should be pursued and implemented.



**New Standard License Plate.** In September 2009, Governor O'Malley unveiled the design for a new standard Maryland license plate that will be available to Marylanders in June 2010. The graphic identities of the National Trail, the Commission, and the license plate are intentionally closely related. The plate directs the viewer to [www.starspangled200.org](http://www.starspangled200.org).

- **Past commemorations**



Maryland's tradition of national leadership in commemorating the events of the War of 1812 extends back to September 14, 1814, the date to which the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Maryland traces its origins. On September 12, 1815, the cornerstone for the Battle Monument- the nation's first war memorial and the first monument in America to celebrate the common soldier-- was laid.



In rapid succession, the City of Baltimore commissioned Rembrandt Peale to paint portraits of the heroes of the Battle of Baltimore (1816), such as Joshua Barney. The First Mechanical Volunteers, 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Maryland Militia, erected a monument to mortally wounded sharpshooter Aquila Randall at North Point (1817).

In 1827, the same year that President John Quincy Adams visited these monuments and dubbed Baltimore the "Monumental City," portions of Hampstead Hill were donated to the City of Baltimore by William Patterson as a public walk, becoming Baltimore's [Maryland's?] first public park. Battle Acre was dedicated as a memorial park in 1839, making it Baltimore County's oldest public park. Annual convenings and pilgrimages of the defenders continued long into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Similarly, Maryland's Defenders' Day holiday, September 12, was marked with commemoration from the first anniversary, and although the intensity of its observance has waxed and waned through the years, it remains a legal holiday in Maryland, although it was discontinued as a distinct paid holiday for State employees in 1996.



Plattsburgh, New York

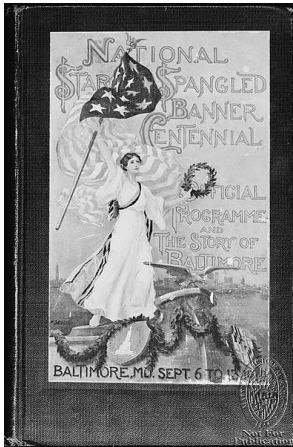


Hamilton, Ontario



Sackett's Harbor, New York

Many communities in the United States, as well as Canada, significantly raised the commemorative bar during centennial period of 1912 to 1914. Magnificent monuments were erected in many communities.



But it was Maryland and Baltimore which hosted the weeklong National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial celebration, from September 6 to 13, 1914. The incredible investment made in the celebration is chronicled in the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial: Official Programme and The Story of Baltimore, published by the Commission in 1914.

Volume 1 of the minute book of the Commission, which covers the period from January 1914 to July 21, 1914, is in the manuscript collection of the Maryland Historical Society. Baltimore Mayor James H. Preston served as President of the Commission. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson served as honorary president of the Centennial Commission, with former presidents William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. Honorary vice-presidents included Thomas R. Marshall, Wilson's Vice President; Champ Clark, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; Admiral George Dewey, Admiral of the United States Navy; Major General W.W. Wotherspon, Chief of the Staff United States Army; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Governor of Maryland; and the Governors of the 18 states that comprised the United States in 1814. Vice-presidents included former Governors of Maryland and former Mayors of Baltimore. The staff brought on board in February 1914 included Paul J. Quinn, Assistant Secretary, and Frank A. O'Connell, Director of Publicity. A staff of 12 was in place by June 1914 at the rented offices on the second floor of 113 E. Baltimore Street.

More than 30 Committees were formed for various jobs. In addition to the Executive Committee, there were Accounts, Advertising, Armistead Monument, Athletic, Badges and Souvenirs, Boy Scouts, Carnival, City Council, Civic and Trades Organizations, Counsel, Decoration and Illumination, Finance, Fifth Regiment Armory Reception, Floral Automobile Parade, Fort McHenry Ceremonies, Fort McHenry Memorial, Fraternal Orders, General Reception, Historical, Historical Exhibits, Historical Pageant, Hotel Accommodations, Legislative, Medical Relief, Military, Military Ball, Municipal Parade, Music, National Patriotic, National Society U.S.D. of 1812, Naval, New York, North Point and Fort Howard, Parades, Patriotic Societies, Public Schools, Publicity, Pyrotechnic, Reception, School Board, Speakers' Bureau, Theatrical, Transportation, Visiting Merchants', and Woman's Committees. There were also state committees formed for states and territories. The sources of the budget of nearly \$200,000 included, \$75,000 each from the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore, and the balance from individual, organizational and corporate contributions.



The Commission laid the groundwork for a variety of long-lasting products beyond the one-week celebration. A new generation of public art was commissioned, including works for St. John's College in Annapolis and at Terra Rubra in Carroll County (Francis Scott Key's birthplace and alma mater, respectively); Bladensburg, and at the Baltimore Court House and at Fort McHenry.

The sum of \$5,400 was budgeted for the stand to hold the human flag to be composed of 6,500 school children. More than 20,000 spectators descended on Carroll Park for a "Colonial Garden Party." The whopping sum of \$13,500 was approved for a Philadelphia based production company to create 24 moving tableaux cars with actors portraying significant moments of the War of 1812 in Maryland.



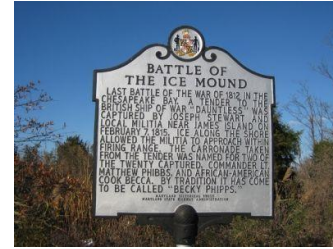
In response to the Commission's request that the *Constellation* participate in the centennial activities, Acting Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the vessel restored "as she appeared in 1814." *Constellation* underwent the modifications in Norfolk, and was then towed to Baltimore harbor, where she lay on display from September 7 (the anniversary of the original 1797 launch) until October 29, 1914. In June 1914 the Commission approved a script for a movie being made by the Edison Moving Picture Company. "The Birth of the Star Spangled Banner" was playing cities like Denver as part of centennial celebrations by September 1914.

From July 8 to August 1, 1914, Commission President Mayor Preston toured dozens of major American cities by rail on a good will, centennial promotional tour. Memorial sculptures were unveiled in Patterson Park at the base of the pagoda, in the rotunda of Baltimore City Hall, and in Fort McHenry. In May 1914 the Commission resolved to have the City of Baltimore accept title to the surplus Fort McHenry, despite no funding coming from U.S. Congress. Fort McHenry Ceremonies Committee Chairman for the Commission, U.S. Congressman J. Charles Linthicum, would later lead the legislative efforts to have the fort declared a National Monument and Historic Shrine (1925), and to have the Star-Spangled Banner made our national anthem (1931).

The centennial also inspired Marylanders to pursue other cultural and civic initiatives to elevate the quality of life and profile of their state. Both the Baltimore Museum of Art and the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra trace their origins to the impulse to commemorate the centennial of the Star-Spangled Banner and the War of 1812.



In addition to the festivities in Baltimore, a major celebration took place in Frederick City and County, September 9-14, 1914. Extremely proud as the birthplace of the author of the Star-Spangled Banner, and for the role of Frederick countians in the War of 1812, the festivities are described in [The Star Spangled Banner Centennial Celebration and Home Coming at Frederick Maryland](#). Organized by a local committee which relied on local contributions, it enjoyed the active participation of Maryland Senator J.P.T Mathias, and an Executive Committee consisting of Richard P. Ross, Charles McC. Mathias, Edwin Markell, and J. Murray Dronenburg. The elaborate Key Monument in Mt. Olivet Cemetery was actually installed and unveiled in 1898.



Finally, a statewide network of historic markers exists today commemorating Maryland people and places that were significant to the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake. The inspiration for many of them—like the monument marking Caulk’s Field battlefield in Kent County or Dr. Beane’s burial site in Prince George’s County-- came from the impulse to mark the centennial. Others, like the site of the Battle of the Ice Mound, came from historic marker programs operated by the Maryland Historical Trust, the Maryland Historical Society, and the State Highway Administration (or State Roads Commission). The single best place to go to understand and view the markers erected over the decades to commemorate the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake is the highly searchable Historical Markers Database, at [www.hmdb.org](http://www.hmdb.org).

## Mission, Vision, and Goals

The mission, vision and goals for the Commission and War of 1812 bicentennial commemoration will guide the actions and investments of the Commission. The mission, vision and goal statements have been shaped by comments generated at stakeholder conversations and convenings statewide, and from online posting at [www.warof1812.org](http://www.warof1812.org).

### Mission

The mission of the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission is to stimulate and coordinate investment in the commemoration of the bicentennial of the War of 1812 for maximum benefit to Marylanders.

### Vision

The bicentennial of the War of 1812 is a one-time chance to elevate Maryland globally as a premier location to live, work and visit, and to increase economic opportunities for Marylanders.

### Goals



1. **Inclusion and statewide participation.** To ensure all Marylanders have the opportunity to participate and benefit from bicentennial activities.
2. **Resource stewardship.** To ensure all resources in Maryland related to the War of 1812 are identified, protected, sustainably developed and interpreted.
3. **Education.** To ensure all Marylanders have engaging opportunities to learn and that Maryland is recognized as the most important portal to understanding the significance and relevance of the events of the War of 1812.
4. **Tourism and economic development.** To ensure increased tourism investments and expenditures from which all Marylanders have opportunity to benefit.

## Thematic Messages

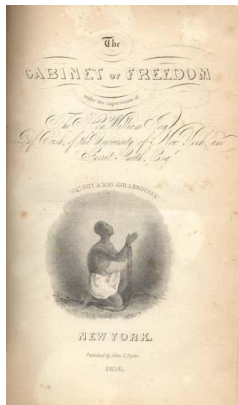
The thematic messages for the Commission and War of 1812 bicentennial commemoration will also guide the actions and investments of the Commission. The thematic messages have been shaped by comments generated at stakeholder conversations and convenings statewide, and from online posting at [www.warof1812.org](http://www.warof1812.org).

1. **Inspiration.** Maryland is a special American place that excels in inspiring invention and creativity.



Mary Young Pickersgill, maker of the Star-Spangled Banner, headed a household of black and white women and operated a 19<sup>th</sup> century, creative economy, small business making pennants and flags for the maritime industry. Attorney and amateur poet Francis Scott Key was moved to create a poem to express the amazing events of September 14, 1814. The invention of the clipper schooner, the fastest technology on the seas between 1790 and 1820, and a cause for and target of the war, was the invention of Marylanders in the Chesapeake.

2. **Unity.** Marylanders have always been an especially diverse people, who have led the nation when working together for a common purpose.



Maryland's defenders were a diverse lot, reflecting the demographics of Maryland in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A majority were new Americans, not born in this country. African-Americans, free and enslaved, fought or contributed to the nation's defenses. Men like Calvert County native Charles Ball was born a slave, but fought with distinction with Commodore Joshua Barney on the Patuxent and in Bladensburg.

**3. Preparedness. Marylanders excel at executing sound plans to ensure the security of the state and nation.**



Unlike the defenses of the nation's capital, which were poorly managed by Brigadier General William Winder and Secretary of War John Armstrong, the defense of Baltimore and towns around the Chesapeake were left largely to the Maryland militia. The brilliant defensive preparations and command of such figures as General Samuel Smith of the Maryland militia proved the indispensable value of the state citizen soldier.

**4. Courage. Marylanders have exhibited extraordinary courage, even when faced with overwhelming odds, in defense of our freedoms.**



The tangible evidence of the courage and heroism of Marylanders during our darkest hours, facing down the terror of the greatest military power in the world, is abundant. The home of John O'Neill, the hero of Havre de Grace, has been restored as a museum. The Rembrandt Peale portrait of the unparalleled Joshua Barney is on view at the Maryland Historical Society. The Kitty Knight House, a restaurant and inn, sits overlooking the Sassafras River where its namesake stood up to British Admiral Cockburn.

## **Committee Recommendations**

The recommendations listed below are grouped by the Advisory Committees that will be established by the Commission to provide expert, informed advice. The recommendations have been shaped by comments generated at stakeholder conversations and convenings statewide, and from online posting at [www.warof1812.org](http://www.warof1812.org). Each Committee will review and prioritize these and other ideas for action and investment by the Commission.

### **1. Development and Sponsor Relations**

It is the job of the Development and Sponsor Relations Committee to ensure there is sufficient support and financial resources for the Commission and its partners to implement high priority activities and events. The following should be considered and prioritized as essential activities of the Development and Sponsor Relations Committee:

**1.1 Craft and implement development and sponsorship activities to secure and leverage the financial resources necessary to implement the Action Plan.**

**1.2 Support America's Byway designation of Maryland's Star-Spangled Banner (SSB) Byway and SHA/FHWA funding for management plan implementation.**

**1.3 Support NPS funding support for and implementation of the management plan for the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail.**

**1.4 Support legislation authorizing issuance of a commemorative coin by the US Mint (HR 2097, S 653).**

**1.5 Support creation of a national bicentennial commission.**

**1.6 Partner with companion non-profit.**

**1.7 Encourage and coordinate with existing programs (e.g. Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network, Captain John Smith National Historic Trail, Maryland Heritage Areas Authority, Maryland Byways, Maryland Historical Trust, Transportation Enhancements) to give priority to War of 1812 projects. Recommend to the Commission they urge the Governor and General Assembly to encourage all relevant state programs to give priority consideration to bicentennial-associated projects through 2014.**

**1.8 Issue new standard Maryland bicentennial license plates.**

**1.9 Develop bicentennial program book.**

### **2. Resource Stewardship and Visitor Experience**

It is the job of the Resource Stewardship and Visitor Experience Committee to:

- Identify and assess the condition of the resource base.
- Craft a future vision for the Star-Spangled visitor experience.
- Identify investment priorities for resource stewardship and visitor experience.
- Ensure a robust post-bicentennial legacy.

Fortunately, thanks to the Maryland War of 1812 site inventory commissioned by NPS, OTD and the Maryland Historical Trust, and prepared by Ralph Eshelman and Christopher George in 2000, more than 300 sites in Maryland associated with the War of 1812 have been identified. In addition, the feasibility study and environmental impact statement for the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail contains an inventory of trail-related resources. Although the integrity of many sites has been lost through subsequent alteration and change, more than 120 sites possess a high degree of integrity and accessibility to the public, and provide or have high potential to provide a rewarding visitor experience. These are listed in the table in Appendix L .

The following should be considered and prioritized as essential activities of the Resource Stewardship and Visitor Experience Committee:

**2.1 Develop operating guidelines for a competitive matching grant fund to incentivize high priority stewardship and visitor experience enhancements statewide.**

**2.2 Using the framework of the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail and Byway Management Plans, and the capital and interpretive project survey results recorded in Appendix L, invest in conservation and storytelling, including standardized waysides for sites such as, but not limited to:**

- **Battle(s) of St. Leonard Creek**
  - Reconstruct Barney barge(s).
  - Install more robust outdoor interpretation.
  - Construct Rite's interpretive trail at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.
  - Support development of a Barney Flotilla monument.
- **Battle of Bladensburg**
  - Develop Battle of Bladensburg visitor/interpretive center in Bladensburg.
  - Focus battlefield preservation in Fort Lincoln Cemetery and Anacostia Waterfront Park.
  - Complete Maryland State Highway Administration-led archeological and cultural landscape survey.
  - Design and install extensive system of outdoor wayside interpretive signage integrated with statewide network.
  - Complete façade, sidewalk, roadway and streetscape improvements along battle routes, e.g. Bladensburg Road, Annapolis Road, Kenilworth Avenue, and Alternate Route 1.
  - Contribute to the restoration of the Anacostia River.
  - Design and install public art throughout Port Towns.
  - Install a memorial in the Waterfront Park.
  - Stage and sustain a regular series of programming and events.

- **Battle of North Point**
  - Install uniform interpretive wayside signage with National Trail branding at all sites.
  - Complete the proposed North Point Heritage Greenway Trail being developed by Baltimore County, the National Park Service and the North Point Peninsula Community Coordinating Council.
  - Complete streetscaping (e.g. landscaping, screening, directional signage, banners, public art etc.) of principal travel routes linking sites.
  - Interpret the landing of approximately 5,000 British troops at what is now Fort Howard. Working with the Veterans Administration and Federal Development, this could include provision of site access for visitors by boat (including tour boats from Fort McHenry), bicycle, automobile and tour bus. Public art which can be sighted from the air and Key Bridge should be considered, in combination with comparable installations at Fort McHenry and the site where Key penned the poem.
  - Complete the rehabilitation of Todd's Inheritance for interpretive, educational and community use. Upgrade wayside pull-off. Build capacity of Friends of Todd's Inheritance to ensure quality programming and events. Improve shoreline and construct a pier to receive tour boats connected to the house by walkway.
  - Explore feasibility of moving Bauer Farmhouse to Shaw House property owned by DNR for residential or other use.
  - Install indoor and outdoor interpretive exhibits at North Point State Park Visitor Center to provide introductory orientation to the visitor to the significant stories of the North Point Peninsula, especially War of 1812. Anticipate the Center and Park may be the end point for tour boats from Fort McHenry and the point of origin for land- and water-based guided tours of the North Point Peninsula; acquire fleet of green tour buses and boats. Build staff capacity to ensure ongoing programming and events.
  - Install wayside signage and safe pull-off at Gorsuch Farm and Ross death site, including interpretation of his memorials in Canada, England and Ireland.
  - Restore the Randall Monument; study feasibility of relocating to original site. Secure public fee-simple ownership or easement on current or original site and install safe pull-off.
  - Rehabilitate Battle Acre Park in partnership with the Battle Acre Historic Park Committee and the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland. Commission a mural for the end wall of the adjacent strip mall. Design and install safe pedestrian and bicycle crossing of North Point Road to access the nine-acre battlefield park. Consider installation of a monument to General Stricker here or at nine-acre park.
  - Develop cultural landscape plan for nine-acre battlefield park to evoke the events and landscape of 1814, include inventive outdoor interpretation, and accommodate re-enactments, the showing of outdoor films, and parking.
  - Restore visual access to Methodist Meeting House monument from North Point Road. Secure public fee-simple ownership or easement on site and install safe pull-off. Consider installation of a memorial to fallen British combatants.

- **Battle of Baltimore**
  - Develop systems (e.g. guided and self guided land and water tours/trails) to encourage and assist visitors do “the circuit.”
  - Develop temporary, permanent and travelling exhibits at key interpretive venues on the War of 1812, the flag, and the anthem.

**2.3 Ensure preservation of key unprotected sites (e.g. Caulk’s Field).**

**2.4 Judiciously explore the potential and feasibility of recovering, conserving, displaying and interpreting submerged archeological resources in Maryland waters.**

**2.5 Advance the concept of investment in War of 1812-related sites as environmental mitigation in state and federal permitting.**

### **3. Education and Curriculum**

It is the job of the Education and Curriculum Committee to ensure the development of a model social studies curriculum specifically on the War of 1812, its impact on Maryland, and the diverse peopled who fought, supported and participated in the defense of the state and the nation. The following should be considered and prioritized as essential activities of the Education and Curriculum Committee:

**3.1 Develop and introduce new model curriculum for state and national use.**

**3.2 Prepare a research and documentary resource guide.**

**3.3 Conduct teacher symposia and trainings.**

**3.4 Provide field trip incentives for Maryland K-12 audiences.**

**3.5 Look to “no child left inside” initiatives and NPS initiatives such as Teaching with Historic Places for partnership opportunities.**

**3.6 Utilize the most advanced technologies for distance learning and information delivery.**

**3.7 Develop operating guidelines for a competitive matching grant fund to incentivize high priority education and curriculum enhancements.**

**3.8 Design and implement competitions with existing (e.g. National History Day) and new partners.**

**3.9 Identify research needs and commission new research.**

**3.10 Launch new genealogical and cultural resource data bases on the web.**

**3.11 Partner with Maryland Public Television and Thinkport.**

**3.12 Develop traveling exhibits and “trunks”.**

**3.13 Engage Marylander high-schoolers in community based “tragedy to triumph” documentary.**

**3.14 Partner with computer game designer/maker to create “Terror on the Chesapeake.”**

## **4. Programs and Events**

It is the job of the Programs and Events Committee to ensure the development of a full range of activities during the bicentennial period to animate the significant sites as well as to reinforce the vision, mission, goals and thematic messages of the bicentennial in Maryland. The following should be considered and prioritized as essential activities of the Programs and Events Committee:

**4.1 Inventory planned and desired programming and events (see Appendix M).**

**4.2 Organize and conduct signature events (e.g. burning of Washington; Barney flotilla scuttling; September 14, 2014 blowout; tall ships and naval flotilla; recreation of a 19<sup>th</sup> century “Grand Procession”; a gala event; naturalization ceremonies; chronologically sequenced “terror on the Chesapeake”; flight of the President & Congress; war trophy exchanges; visits by Bermudans, Brits, Canadians, Trinidadians, etc.).**

**4.3 Encourage and assist organizations and communities throughout Maryland plan and implement programs and events that complement the signature events and thematic goals.**

**4.4 Develop operating guidelines for a competitive matching grant fund to incentivize high priority programs and events.**

**4.5 Commission new film products (e.g. IMAX, documentary, docu-drama, pro-sports B-roll, etc).**

**4.6 Engage all branches of the US military for special programming.**

**4.7 Secure Army-Navy Game and All-Star Game for 2014.**

**4.8 Engage the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra and National Symphony.**

**4.9 Commission War of 1812 Overture, perhaps in conjunction with the League of American Orchestras.**

**4.10 Recruit, train and equip living historians; explore the concept of an equipment lending library.**

**4.11 Organize popular and scholarly lectures and conferences (e.g. inspiration; unity in diversity; courage; lessons learned from the War of 1812; the War of 1812 and the Civil War; battlefield fam tours; choosing freedom).**

- 4.12 Commission new works of art (visual and performing) and public art.**
- 4.13 Create and install temporary “epic art” at key sites.**
- 4.14 Engage and assist artists, art students and arts organizations (e.g. MICA, Lewis Museum, MdHS collaboration “At Freedom’s Door”).**
- 4.15 Encourage the planting of Star-Spangled native (red, white and blue) gardens statewide.**
- 4.16 Encourage and support the flying of the 15 star/15 stripe flag statewide.**
- 4.17 Offer “Homes of the Brave” house tours.**
- 4.18 Assist National Folklife Festival with a “Star-Spangled” festival.**
- 4.19 Provide support for conferences and conventions in Maryland of national organizations, working with allied Maryland host organizations during the bicentennial period.**

## **5. Transportation and Capital Infrastructure**

It is the job of the Transportation and Capital Infrastructure Committee to work with the Resource Stewardship and Visitor Experience Committee to help realize the desired visitor experience. The following should be considered and prioritized as essential activities of the Transportation and Capital Infrastructure Committee:

- 5.1 Increase and improve opportunities for land and water travel connections by automobile, boat, bike and foot. A distinct advantage of the Maryland War of 1812 travel experience is the accessibility by water of battle and other key sites.**
- 5.2 Develop operating guidelines for competitive incentives for high priority private sector transportation and tour guide service providers on land and water.**
- 5.3 Install wayfinding, directional and interpretive signage consistent with the recommendations of the Star-Spangled National Historic Trail/Byway Management Plan.**
- 5.4 Commission and install public art and/or other best practice interpretive technologies at high opportunity sites, especially bridge crossings at or near landing or battle sites.**

## **6. Communications and Marketing**

It is the job of the Communications and Marketing Committee to promote Maryland’s War of 1812 bicentennial celebration nationally and internationally, and to provide leadership for and coordinate efforts with other groups, including but not limited to the

federal Star-Spangled Banner and War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission. The following should be considered and prioritized as essential activities of the Communications and Marketing Committee:

- 6.1 Complete market and branding research.**
- 6.2 Develop logo and brand identity.**
- 6.3 Design and implement marketing, social marketing and PR plan.**
- 6.4 Capitalize on the value of key events leading up to the bicentennial (e.g. unveiling of the restored Star-Spangled Banner in 2008, the opening of the new Fort McHenry Visitor Center, September 2010, etc.).**
- 6.5 Position efforts relative to DC.**
- 6.6 Develop interactive website directed to the marketplace and the consumer.**
- 6.7 Link communications and marketing to the National Museum of American History.**
- 6.8 Develop traveling exhibits (e.g. Pride of Baltimore II, indoor, etc.).**
- 6.9 Support issuance of a commemorative postage stamp.**
- 6.10 Link to and support Daughters and Society of the War of 1812, the American Flag Foundation, War of 1812 Consortium, Ship's Company, Baltimore United Volunteers and other affinity group activities.**
- 6.11 Engage media partners for War 1812 "minutes" and regular features.**
- 6.12 Use search/linking mechanisms like passports and geocaching to encourage and reward exploration.**
- 6.13 Encourage partnerships and packages between the hotel, lodging, restaurant, attraction and travel service industry segments.**
- 6.14 Provide Star-Spangled 200 familiarization and training opportunities for "front-line" tourism and hospitality professionals.**

## **7. Operations and Management**

It is the job of the Operations and Management Committee to ensure there are sufficient human and financial resources for the Commission and its Committees to function to accomplish its vision, mission and goals. The following should be considered and prioritized as essential activities of the Operations and Management Committee:

- 7.1 Ramp up/down staff levels commensurate with the demands of calendar and schedule of activities.**

**7.2 Define the role of the Commission and Commission staff relative to a companion non-profit and other key partners (e.g. SSB National Historic Trail Advisory Council; SSB Byway management entity).**

**7.3 Sustain Commission staff and operations to enable it to effectively:**

- **Coordinate the Maryland bicentennial partners.**
- **Coordinate with national and international partners.**
- **Lead key projects and activities.**

### The Star Spangled Banner

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.  
O say does that star spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep.  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:  
'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner! O long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore  
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion  
A home and a country should leave us no more?  
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.  
No refuge could save the hireling and slave  
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:  
And the Star-Spangled Banner, in triumph doth wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand  
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land  
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.  
Then conquer we must when our cause it is just  
And this be our motto: "In God is our Trust."  
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

APPENDIX B

- **Executive Order 01.01.2007.17.**



EXECUTIVE ORDER  
01.01.2010.02  
(Rescinds Executive Order 01.01.2007.17)

Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission

- WHEREAS, Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay region have been important centers of trade, commerce, and government for centuries;
- WHEREAS, The British invasion of Maryland of 1813 and the Chesapeake Campaign of 1814 during the nation's second war for independence were a result of that strategic importance;
- WHEREAS, The War of 1812 and the actions of Marylanders during the War have had lasting effects on the nation, including the test of the young democracy and its diverse population of slaves and freemen, the formation of a national identity, a commitment to a strong national military defense, and a new international political framework;
- WHEREAS, Maryland saw more military actions during the War of 1812 than any other state;
- WHEREAS, Maryland's unique contributions to the defense and heritage of the nation include the pivotal clash that ensured American victory, an iconic flag, and our national anthem, *The Star-Spangled Banner*;

WHEREAS, Maryland possesses an extraordinary collection of historical, cultural, and natural resources that interpret and provide public access to the stories of the War of 1812 in the State and nation; and

WHEREAS, It is in the interest of Marylanders to provide for appropriate activities to commemorate and maximize the understanding of residents and visitors about the meaning of the War of 1812 and the role of Marylanders.

NOW THEREFORE, I, MARTIN O'MALLEY, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, HEREBY PROCLAIM THE FOLLOWING EXECUTIVE ORDER, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY:

A. Established. There is a Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, hereafter referred to as "the Commission".

B. Tasks. The Commission is charged with the following duties:

(1) Provide coordination among public and private interpretive institutions, sites, museums, and other organizations to plan and implement an appropriate series of events and activities to commemorate the bicentennial for residents and visitors statewide;

(2) Promote the identification and documentation of historic and cultural resources, including landscapes, sites, buildings, structures, objects, and archives related to the War of 1812, and encourage their preservation;

(3) Assist with efforts to protect, improve, and develop existing educational and interpretive institutions, sites, and museums related to the War of 1812 for educational, recreational, and tourism purposes;

(4) Ensure the development of a model social studies curriculum specifically on the War of 1812, its impact on Maryland and the diverse people who fought, supported, and participated in the defense of the State and nation;

(5) Promote Maryland's War of 1812 bicentennial celebration nationally and internationally;

(6) Provide leadership for, and coordinate Maryland's efforts with other states and international entities engaged in activities related to the commemoration of the War of 1812, including but not limited to the federal Star-Spangled Banner and War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission;

(7) Secure support and financial resources to implement the events and activities planned and assisted by the Commission including the formation of an appropriate legal entity, and entering into contracts and making or receiving grants to the extent funds are available in the budget;

(8) Ensure that the activities undertaken or assisted by the Commission result in products that will have lasting value and public benefit beyond the bicentennial, especially leading to the protection of historical and cultural resources associated with the War of 1812; and

(9) Perform other actions necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission.

C. Membership. The Commission shall consist of up to 14 members including:

(1) The President of the Senate;

(2) The Speaker of the House;

(3) The Secretary of Budget and Management;

(4) The Secretary of Natural Resources;

(5) The Secretary of Planning;

(6) The Secretary of Transportation;

(7) The Secretary of Business and Economic Development; and

(8) Up to seven members with relevant interest or expertise appointed by the Governor who serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

D. Chair. The Governor shall designate a Chair from among the members of the Commission.

E. Advisory Committees. The Commission shall be supported by Advisory Committees, to be established by the Chair, as follows:

(1) Development and Sponsor Relations;

(2) Resource Stewardship and Visitor Experience;

(3) Education and Curriculum;

(4) Programs and Events;

(5) Transportation and Capital Infrastructure;

(6) Communications and Marketing;

(7) Operations and Management; and

(8) Additional Advisory Committees may be created, as necessary, to accomplish the Commission Tasks.

F. Advisory Committee Appointments. The Chair of the Commission shall appoint Advisory Committee members who broadly represent public and private interests who can make significant contributions to accomplish the Commission tasks. Advisory Committee members serve at the pleasure of the Chair of the Commission.

G. Diversity. To the extent possible, the Commission and its Advisory Committees shall be representative of the diverse communities and regions within the State.

H. Vacancies. In the event of a Commission vacancy, the Governor shall appoint a successor.

I. Staff Coordination. The Governor shall appoint an Executive Director within the Division of Tourism, Film and the Arts to provide and coordinate staff for the Commission. The Maryland Historical Trust, the Maryland State Archives and other agencies shall assist when requested by the Commission.

J. Procedures.

(1) The Commission shall meet at least semi-annually at times and places to be determined by the Chair and Executive Director.

(2) The Commission shall adopt procedures for the transaction of business.

(3) The Commission may establish a non-profit organization to receive funds for the Commission.

(4) The members of the Commission and Advisory Committees may not receive compensation for their services. The members may be reimbursed for reasonable expenses

incurred in the performance of their duties, in accordance with the Standard State Travel Regulations as provided in the State budget.

K. Reporting. By November 1 of each year, the Commission shall submit a report to the Governor and General Assembly including an update on the Plan of Action, implementation timetables and benchmarks, and recommendations for any legislative, administrative, or other action the Commission deems necessary to further its mission.

L. Termination. This Executive Order shall terminate and be of no effect after June 30, 2015.

GIVEN Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland in the City of Annapolis, this 4<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2010

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Martin O'Malley  
Governor

ATTEST:

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John McDonough

Secretary of State APPENDIX C: ECONOMIC IMPACT

View the full report, [Economic Impact Analysis of the America's 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary: Jamestown 2007 Commemoration on the Commonwealth of Virginia](http://historyisfun.org/pdf/planning-a-commemoration/ChumuraEconomicReport061908Summary.pdf), at <http://historyisfun.org/pdf/planning-a-commemoration/ChumuraEconomicReport061908Summary.pdf>

## APPENDIX D

### Summary of Key Findings- Jamestown 2007- *America's 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary*

August 23 and 24, 2007

Interviews with Jeanne Zeidler, Executive Director, and Ross Richardson, Director of Marketing Communications, Jamestown 2007, and Sandy Rives, Virginia Director, National Park Service.

The investment by the State of Virginia and its partners in the Jamestown 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary commemoration created a **platform for tourism** in the “historic triangle” **for the next 50 years**. Their work provides an instructive model for the bicentennial of the War of 1812 in Maryland, especially in the sources of funding and the breadth, depth and inclusiveness of the programming.

- A final **economic impact study** is in preparation, and should be available October 2007. Anecdotally, by every variety of measure- political, quality of life, visitor experience, legacy, and economic- Jamestown 2007 appears to have been a great, but capital intensive, success. Virginia heritage tourism has been significantly elevated internationally, and local partnerships on the ground were considerably strengthened.
- Beginning in 1996 with the annual State budget commitment of \$370,000 to support the operations of Jamestown 2007 (the State agency responsible for coordinating the commemoration), **more than \$380 million in capital projects and infrastructure, and well over \$38 million in operations and programming, was leveraged**. The State invested more than \$100 million in capital improvements at the Jamestown Settlement, and more than \$24 million, over 11 years, in operating and program funds for Jamestown 2007. Jamestown 2007 raised \$9 million from three corporate sponsors to support programs and operations. Federal agencies, led by the National Park Service, invested over \$50 million in capital and transportation improvements at Colonial National Historical Park, and in educational programs. Colonial Williamsburg Foundation invested over \$220 million in its facilities.
- Jamestown 2007 has had 3 Executive Directors in its 10 year life.
  - The early years of the organization were spent in **community outreach** and committee work with a large 45-member board, identifying goals and a menu of programming activities and recruiting and building relationships with more than 180 Virginia partner communities. The four broad goals focused on **education, tourism, inclusion, and statewide participation**.
  - The middle years were spent laying the groundwork and identifying partners for the **14 signature events** that were launched in 2006 and 2007. The thematic foci of their programming were **democracy, free enterprise, exploration and diversity**.
  - After a powerful, **4-person Management Committee** was established in 2003, chaired by State Senator Thomas K. Norment, Jamestown 2007 and the current Executive Director had greater authority to act more quickly and successfully. This coincided with the passage of state legislation permitting **\$2 of every license plate renewal** go to heritage, conservation and tourism marketing programs, **netting Jamestown 2007 roughly \$4 million annually**.
- Interpersonal relationships, chance, and the ability to flexibly make course corrections were keys to success. Critical activities, like the focus on colonial Virginia in the **2007 Smithsonian Folklife Festival**, the late-in-the-game partnership with NASA and the addition of the thematic focus on exploration, and the **rebranding of the commemoration from “Come Home to Virginia Celebration” to “America’s 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary”** represent a few examples of how being nimble was of great benefit.
- An estimated **\$8 million in income from the sale of a U.S. Mint commemorative coin** will be used for post-anniversary activities by Jamestown 2007, the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, the National Park Service, and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

## APPENDIX E

### Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission

#### Meeting Summary

#### Resource Stewardship and Visitor Experience

January 30, 2008

Patriot's Room, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine

**In attendance:** Roz Racanello; Erica Stone, Teri Rising, John Sower, Mimi Calver, Christopher George, Marci Ross, Bill Dudley, Wayne Clark, John Maounis, Gay Vietzke, Rob Rogers, Ross Kimmel, Scott Sheads, Stacey Shelnut-Hendrick, Kathleen Kotarba, Suzanne Copping, Peyton Taylor, Michael Browning, Megan Williams, Barbara Brundage, Ann Wass, Richard Hughes, Dionne Joyner, Jeff Buchheit, Megan Smith, Bernadine Sandy, Karen Crooms, Margot Amelia, Bill Pencek

Meeting proceedings were recorded on video tape.

**Welcome and self-introductions:** Margot Amelia, Executive Director, Maryland Office of Tourism Development welcomed all attendees and invited self-introductions.

**Status of the Commission:** Bill Pencek, Director of Cultural and Heritage Tourism, Maryland Office of Tourism Development outlined the status of the Commission and its draft vision, mission, goals and thematic messages. Suggested revisions were discussed, and additional thoughts or suggestions on revisions were invited.

**Existing resource inventories:** Bill reviewed the existing resource inventories which include:

- Maryland Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Battlefields/Skirmish and Associated Historical Properties Survey. Eshelman, Langley and Ford, March 2002.
- Maryland Statewide War of 1812 Battlefield Initiative Strategic and Management Plan. Eshelman, March 2001.
- Maryland War of 1812 Battlefields, Selected Skirmishes, Encampments, Earthworks and Riot Sites. Eshelman and George, December 2000 (updated December 2001).
- Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study. NPS, Mar 2004.

Additional inventories are to be published soon. The consensus of the group was that priority not be given to additional resource inventory activity.

**Visioning the visitor experience in 2012-2014:** There was group discussion about the draft distributed at the meeting entitled "War of 1812 Bicentennial Action Items." The draft listed the principal activities of all seven Commission Advisory Committees, including RS&VE. Suggested revisions were discussed, and additional thoughts or suggestions on revisions were invited.

**Optimum format for reporting resource stewardship and visitor experience needs and recommendations for action:** There was consensus that the proposed draft matrix presented provided a good format, if it were revised to include identification of water-associated capital needs and accessibility. A user-friendly template will be designed and distributed to the site managers of the 110+/- sites listed in order to elicit a response within the next 45-60 days. It was strongly recommended that the Commission undertake a comparable survey of planned or desired programming and events, likely under the auspices of the Programs and Events Committee.

**Summary of next steps:** The next meeting of the RS&VE Committee will be convened once the Resource Base capital/interpretive needs survey is complete in approximately 60 days. The next meeting will be held at the Bladensburg Waterfront Park Visitor Center.

**APPENDIX F: STATEWIDE PUBLIC MEETING PARTICIPANTS**

<p><b>Prince George's County</b>  <u>April 16, 2008, Riversdale Mansion</u>  Mike Arnold  Sadara Barrow  Robert Boone  Dick Charlton  Don Creveling  Karen Crooms  Pat Gladding  Aileen McChesney  John Sower  Allison Titman  Ann Wass  Charlina Watson  Kevin Williams  Megan Williams</p>	<p><b>Southern Maryland</b>  <u>May 14, 2008, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum</u>  Doug Alves  Mary Pat Berry  Robert Cantin  Beth Clark  Wayne Clark  Fred Dellinger  Donna Dudley  Carolyn Laray  Jean M. Peterson  Myron Peterson  Roz Racanello  Tom Roland  Ed Seufert  Donald Shomette  Mike Smolek  Erica Stone  Carol Whitsell  Megan Williams</p>	<p><b>Anne Arundel County</b>  <u>July 14, 2008, Heritage Center</u>  Nate Bailey  Carol Benson  Susan Borden  Tuck Hines  Richard Hughes  Karyn Molines  Jim Morrison  Aleitheia Williams</p>
<p><b>Baltimore County</b>  <u>April 24, 2008, North Point State Park</u>  Tina Bianca  Mike Browning  Hannah Byron  Lester Foster  Bob Iman  Chuck Ives  Ross Kimmel  Denise Konopacki  Neil Magness  C. Louis Raborg  Andrea Vernot  Peyton Taylor  Fran Ward</p>	<p><b>Central Maryland</b>  <u>June 20, 2008, Waters House History Center</u>  Barbara Beverungen  Peggy Erickson  Kathleen Farquhar  John Fieseler  Romola Gwlamali  Chris Haugh  Amanda Hof  Patricia Lacefield  Karen Lottes  Timmi Pierce  Debbie Rankin  Lorri Ranney  Melissa Romeo  Liz Shatto  Susan Soderberg  James Sorensen  Jeff Winstel  Jennifer Winter</p>	<p><b>Head of the Bay</b>  <u>July 15, 2008, Principio Furnace</u>  Sarah Colenda  Floyd Dobson  Becky Fitzgerald  Robert Gell  Marsha Jacksteit  Della Lied  Mary Ann Lisanti  Jeff Miller  Wini Roche  Sandy Turner  Ken Wilcox</p>
<p><b>Baltimore City</b>  <u>May 2, 2008, Maryland Historical Society</u>  Abbi Wicklein Bayne  Ann Beegle  Doreen Bolger  Jeff Buchheit  Linda Christenson  Jeannine Disviscour  James Dugent  Margaret Footner  Krista Green  Kristi Halford  Megan Hamilton  Nancy Haragan  Dionne Joyner  Kathleen Kreul  Lu Ann Marshall  Carol McClees  Steven Robinson  Mary Jo Rodney  Rob Rogers  Sam Rogers  Chris Rowsom  Bob Schoeberlein  Gay Vietzke  Ellen von Karajan</p>	<p><b>Eastern Shore</b>  <u>July 8, 2008, Queenstown Town Hall</u>  Stewart Barroll  Jack Broderick  Nancy Cook  Diane Daniels  Amanda Fenstermaker  Steve Frohock  Toni Gibson  Mary Margaret Goodwin  Beth Hansen  Stuart Parmes  Jim Pileggi  Kate Rattie  Peter Robertson  Faith Elliott Rossing  Darcy Schoeninger  Lynne Schulman  Polly Shannahan  Barbara Siegert  Bernadette Van Pelt  Elizabeth Watson</p>	

## APPENDIX G: CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR OF 1812, 1807-1815

Source: Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Statement

- 22 June 1807: Chesapeake Affair
- 4 October 1807: Gin Riot, Hampstead Hill, Baltimore, Maryland
- 18 June 1812: War declared on England
- 13 October 1812: Battle of Queenston Heights, Ontario, Canada
- 27 April 1813: Americans capture York (now Toronto, Canada)
- 29 April 1813: Skirmish of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland
- 29 April 1813: Skirmish of Frenchtown, Cecil County, Maryland
- 3 May 1813: Skirmish of Havre de Grace, Harford County, Maryland
- 5 May 1813: Skirmish of Fredericktown and Georgetown, Cecil and Kent Counties, Maryland
- 10 August 1813: Battle of St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
- 13 August 1813: Repulsed raid of Queenstown, Queen Anne's County, Maryland
- 26 August 1813: Skirmish of St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
- 10 September 1813: Oliver H. Perry's victory on Lake Erie
- June 1814: Raid of Graham Landing, Calvert County, Maryland
- 1 June 1814: Raid of St. Jerome's Creek, St. Mary's County, Maryland
- 3 June 1814: Naval Skirmish off Cedar Pt., St. Mary's County, Maryland
- 8-10 June 1814: First Battle of St. Leonard Creek, Calvert County, Maryland
- 9 June 1814: Raid of Rousby Hall, Calvert County, Maryland
- 10 June 1814: Raid of Sotterley, St. Mary's County, Maryland
- 12 June 1814: Raid of Broomes Island, Calvert County, Maryland
- 14 June 1814: Raid of Sotterley, St. Mary's County, Maryland
- 16 June 1814: Skirmish of Hall's Creek, Calvert County, Maryland
- 16 June 1814: Raid of Lower Marlborough, Calvert County, Maryland
- 17 June 1814: Raid of Magruder's Landing, Prince George's County, Maryland
- 18 June 1814: Raid of Coles Landing, St. Mary's County, Maryland
- 18 June 1814: Raid of Ballard's Landings (Lower Marlborough), Calvert County, Maryland
- 19 June 1814: Skirmish of Benedict, Charles County, Maryland
- 26 June 1814: Raid of Point Patience, Calvert County, Maryland
- 26 June 1814: Second Battle of St. Leonard Creek, Calvert County, Maryland
- 5 July 1814: Battle of Chippewa, Canada
- 25 July 1814: Battle of Lundy's Lane, Canada
- 2 August 1814: Raid of Brenton Bay, St. Mary's County, Maryland
- 4 August 1814: Raid of Slaughter Creek, Dorchester County, Maryland
- 11-12 August 1814: Raid of St. Mary's River, St. Mary's County, Maryland
- 18 August 1814: Raid of Eastern Bay, Talbot County, Maryland
- 20 August 1814: Raid of Rock Hall, Kent County, Maryland
- 20 August 1814: Raid of Worton Creek, Kent County, Maryland
- 21 August 1814: Nottingham occupation, Prince George's County, Maryland
- 22 August 1814: Skirmish at Pig Point, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
- 24 August 1814: Mt. Calvert occupation, Prince George's County, Maryland
- 24 August 1814: Battle of Bladensburg, Prince George's County, Maryland
- 27 August 1814: Destruction of Ft. Washington, Prince George's County, Maryland

28, 30 August 1814: Raid of Fairlee Creek, Kent County, Maryland  
28 Aug.-3 Sept. 1814: British occupation of Alexandria, Virginia  
30 August 1814: Battle of Caulk's Field, Kent County, Maryland  
Summer 1814: Occupation of Blackistone Island, St. Mary's County, Maryland  
3-6 September 1814: White House skirmish (Belvoir Mansion), Fairfax County, Virginia  
5 September 1814: Indian Head skirmish, Charles County, Maryland  
11 September 1814: Battle of Plattsburg, Lake Champlain  
12 or 13 Sept. 1814: Raid of Sollers House, Sollers Point, Baltimore County, Maryland  
12-15 Sept. 1814: Battle for Baltimore  
18-19 Sept. 1814: Drum Point events, Calvert County, Maryland  
19 October 1814: Raid of Castle Haven, Dorchester County, Maryland  
27 October 1814: Tracys Landing skirmish, Anne Arundel County, Maryland  
8 January 1815: Battle of New Orleans  
12 January 1815: Raid of Lakes Cove, Dorchester County, Maryland  
7 February 1815: Skirmish of Taylor's Island, Dorchester County, Maryland  
17 February 1815: Treaty of Ghent signed by Madison at Octagon House

## APPENDIX H

### The Americans



Gunboat



Block Sloop



Row Galley

### The British



Rocket Boat



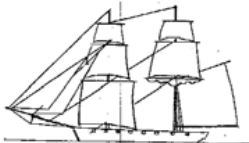
Barge



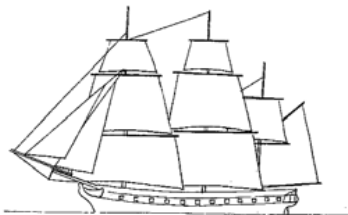
Schooner



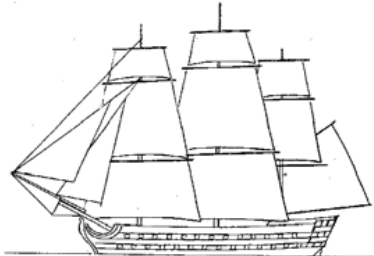
Brig



Sloop of War



Frigate



74 Gun

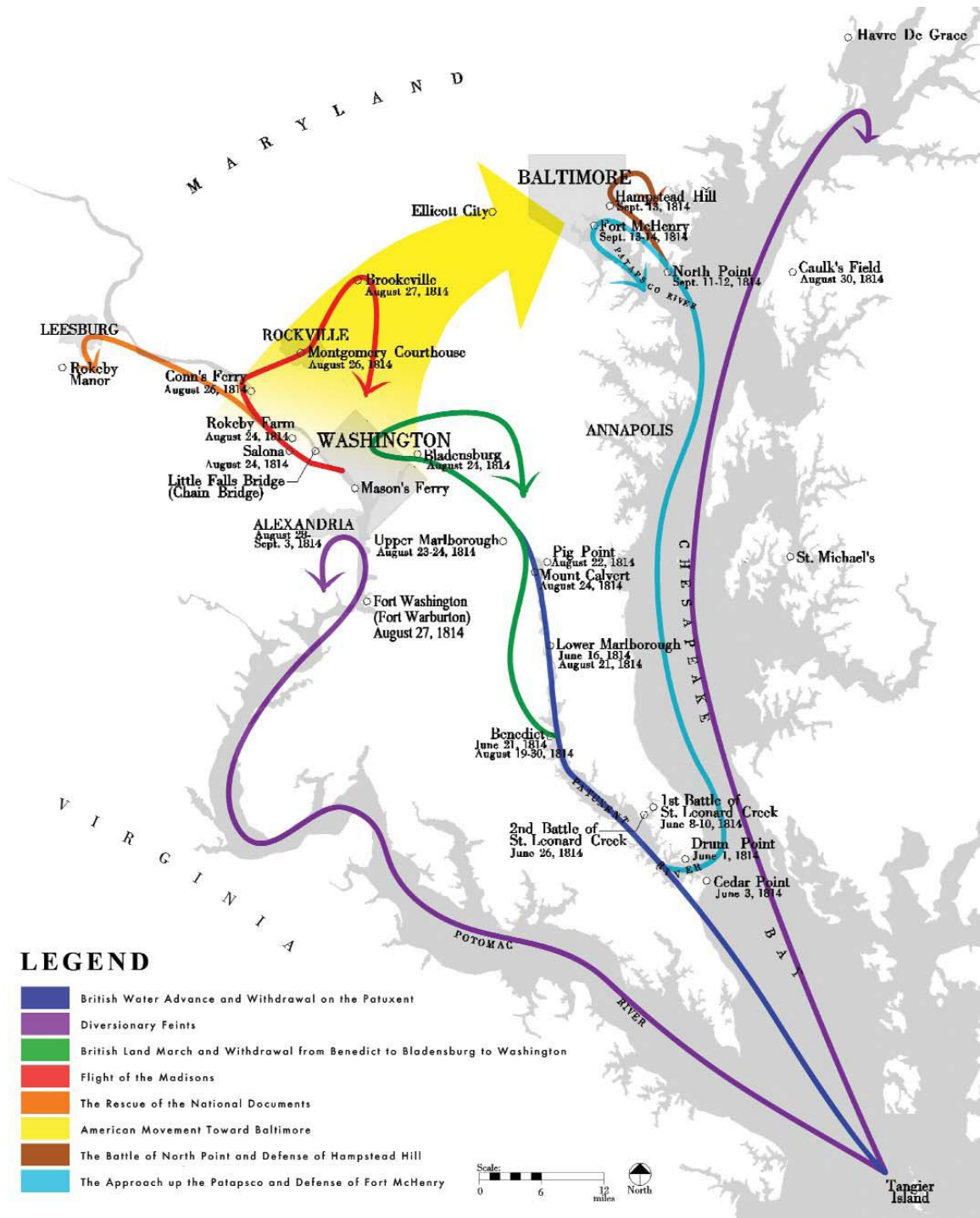
APPENDIX H depicts the disparity between the American fleet defending the Chesapeake in 1814 and the invading ships of the Royal Navy (Source: Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Statement).

APPENDIX I





# APPENDIX J



## APPENDIX K: STAR-SPANGLED BANNER BYWAY

Visit

[http://www.visitmaryland.org/m/SiteCollectionDocuments/Scenic\\_Byways/StarSpangledBanner.pdf](http://www.visitmaryland.org/m/SiteCollectionDocuments/Scenic_Byways/StarSpangledBanner.pdf) to view the route for the Star-Spangled Banner Byway.

**APPENDIX L  
MARYLAND WAR OF 1812 RESOURCE BASE**

SITES AND STRUCTURES										
NAME & SIGNIFICANCE	COUNTY	OWNER/MANAGER	CAPITAL NEED	ESTIMATED COST	OPTIMUM FINISH DATE	OVERALL PRIORITY	INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITY	ESTIMATED COST	OPTIMUM FINISH DATE	OVERALL PRIORITY
EVENTS PRECEDING THE CHESAPEAKE CAMPAIGN OF 1814										
Baltimore Riot- Offices of <i>Federal Republican</i> , nw Gay and Water, Jun 22 and 45 S Charles and County Jail, Jul 27-29, 1812	Baltimore City									
Charlestown- capitulates to British May 6, 1813	Cecil									
Elkton- site of skirmish Apr 29, 1813	Cecil									
Fredericktown- site of skirmish May 6, 1813	Cecil									
Frenchtown- site of skirmish Apr 29, 1813	Cecil									
Georgetown- site of skirmish May 6, 1813	Kent									
Havre de Grace- site of skirmish May 3, 1813	Harford	Susquehanna Museum of Maryland					Outdoor interpretive waysides	50,000		
Patterson Park- Baltimore Gin Riot Sep 30, 1808	Baltimore City									
Poole's Island- staging point for British raids Apr 24, 1813	Harford									
Principio Iron Works- producer of cannon and ordinance, burned by the British May 3, 1813	Cecil									
St. Michael's- site of battle and skirmish Aug 10 and 26, 1813	Talbot									
Slippery Hill (Queenstown)- site of	Queen Anne's									

skirmish Aug 13, 1813										
THE BRITISH WATER ADVANCE & WITHDRAWAL ON THE PATUXENT										
Cedar Point- site of first naval skirmish between U.S. Chesapeake flotilla and British Jun 1, 1814	St. Mary's									
Fort Hill- American lookout and Marine encampment along St. Leonard Creek	Calvert									
Huntingtown- original town site burned by the British Jul 17, 1814	Calvert									
Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum- site of First (June 8-10, 1814) and Second Battle of St. Leonard Creek (Jun 26, 1814)	Calvert									
Leonardtown- site of British raid July 19, 1814	St. Mary's									
Lower Marlborough- site of a raid and sacking by Royal Marines	Calvert									
Mount Pleasant landing- site of salvage operations on Chesapeake flotilla in late 1814	Prince George's									
Nottingham- naval base of the Chesapeake flotilla and British encampment Aug 21, 1814	Prince George's	MNCPPC					Interpretive waysides	5,000	MNCPPC	
Patuxent Wetlands Park/Pig Point- near where Cockburn watched scuttling of	Anne Arundel									

flotilla Aug 22, 1814										
Point Lookout- at the mouth of the Potomac, used by British and local militia	St. Mary's	MdDNR					Interactive kiosk	7,500	2012	
Point Patience- site of British raid Jun 26, 1814	Calvert									
Prince Frederick- Site of night raid by British who burned the county court house, jail and a tobacco warehouse Jul19,1814	Calvert									
St. Leonard Town- site of flotilla base during St. Leonard Creek battles. British raid town Jul 2, and Aug 19, 1814	Calvert						Outdoor interpretive waysides in town of St. Leonard		2009	
Solomons- site of Calvert Marine Museum with artifacts from war	Calvert									
Sotterley Plantation- mustering site for U.S. Army (Jun 10, 1814) and site of British raid (Jun 14, 1814)	St. Mary's									
Spout Farm- near place where Barney concealed the flotilla and ambushed a British barge Jun 1814	Calvert									
Upper Battery- site of American battery which defended the approach to flotilla base at St. Leonard Town	Calvert									
<b>POTOMAC AND CHESAPEAKE BAY FEINTS</b>										
Caulk's Field- battle	Kent									

site during Chesapeake feint Aug 13, 1814										
Chaptico- British raid destroys houses and invades Christ PE Church Jul 30, 1814	St. Mary's									
Fort Stokes- site of U.S. fortifications on approach	Talbot									
Fort Washington Park (Fort Warburton)- fort blown up to prevent capture by Royal Navy Aug 27, 1814	Prince George's									
Hancock's Resolution/Privateer <i>Lion</i> - served as a signal point during the war; the <i>Lion</i> was burned by the British nearby at the confluence of Bodkin Creek and the Patapsco River Aug 24, 1814	Anne Arundel									
Indian Head- site of battery and engagement on the Potomac Sep 5, 1814	Charles									
Oxon Hill Farm/Mount Welby- location of home where letters were found describing, from a woman's viewpoint, British fleet on the Potomac	Prince George's									
St. Clement's Bay- Central British anchorage during Cockburn's Jul 1814 raids on the lower Potomac	St. Mary's									
St. Inigoe's- Site of British raid Oct 30,	St. Mary's									

1814										
THE BRITISH LAND MARCH & WITHDRAWAL FROM BENEDICT TO BLADENSBURG TO WASHINGTON										
Addison Chapel- 1814 church that served as a temporary British headquarters Aug 24, 1814	Prince George's									
Aquasco Mills- site where Sec. of State James Monroe reconnoitered the British fleet	Charles									
Bellefields- where Brig. Gen. Winder and the army came to meet the British Aug 22, 1814	Prince George's									
Benedict- site of two British raids and landing site prior to invasion of Washington Aug 19-20 1814	Charles	Charles County/Town of Benedict /MdDNR	1)Archeological investigation of War of 1812 encampment (Serenity Farm above Pax River near Benedict) 2)Benedict streetscape improvements 3)Archeological investigation for evidence of British 1814 encampment at Indian Creek Natural Resources Management Area	1)75,000 2)? 3)500,000		Outdoor interpretive signage	150,000			
Bladensburg- site of the Battle of Bladensburg Aug 24, 1814	Prince George's	MNCPPC/State of Maryland/SHA/ Port Towns CDC/City of Bladensburg	1)Cultural landscape study including archeological investigations on Bladensburg	1)500,000 2)3,000,000 3)3,500,000 4)2,500,000 5)250,000 6)500,000 7)1,500,000	1)2012-2014	Outdoor interpretive signage; interactive website; wayside pull offs	500,000	2012-2014		

			battlefield. 2)Develop visitor center 3)Complete façade, sidewalk, roadway and streetscape improvements along battle routes 4)Anacostia River restoration 5)Public art 6) Waterfront park improvements 7) <i>Enterprise</i> construction 8)Tourist bus	8)150,000						
Bladensburg Bridge- First American line at crossing point for the Anacostia River	Prince George's									
Bostwick House- used by British prisoner-of war agent	Prince George's									
Dr. William Beanes House and grave-site of home used as British headquarters during British occupation of Upper Marlborough	Prince George's									
Dueling Grounds- near location of American second line of defense during Battle of Bladensburg	Prince George's									
Fort Lincoln Cemetery/Barney Monument and Spring House- near site of stand by the flotilla/American third	Prince George's									

line										
His Lordship's Kindness- 1787 plantation house near British and American encampments at Woodyard	Prince George's									
Indian Queen Tavern/Washington's House- c. 1755-1765 structure with cannonballs from Bladensburg reputedly embedded in the walls	Prince George's	Anacostia Watershed Society	Exhibit building	250,000	2012					
Long Oldfields site- where President Madison reviewed the American troops during threat to Washington	Prince George's									
Lower Marlborough- site of British raid Jun 15-16, 1814	Calvert									
Lowndes Hill- site of American and British encampments prior to Battle of Bladensburg	Prince George's									
Magruder House- c. 1746 house where British marched on the way to Bladensburg battlefield	Prince George's	Prince George's Heritage, Inc.	Rehabilitation including exterior, sitework, and handicapped accessibility.	500,000	2011		Interior and exterior exhibits.	300,000	2012	
Magruder's Landing- tobacco warehouse burned by the British Jun 17, 1814	Prince George's	MNCPPC					Brochure; interpretive waysides	5,000		
Market Master's House- c. 1760 house in Bladensburg present during British advance	Prince George's									
Maxwell Hall	Charles	Charles County	Wheelchair lift	10,000	2009		Indoor and outdoor interpretive	13,500	2009-2010	

							panels			
Mellwood- c. 1729 home where Ross and Cochrane dined Aug 23, 1814	Prince George's									
Mount Calvert- site where detachment of sailors marched to join invading British army at Upper Marlboro	Prince George's	MNCPPC					Brochure; interpretive waysides; exhibit cases, panels, and graphics for exhibit	20,000		
Riversdale Mansion (Calvert Mansion)- from where the "Mistress of Riversdale" watched rockets during the Battle of Bladensburg	Prince George's									
Upper Marlborough- town where British and Americans camped. The capture of British stragglers caused the taking of Dr. Beanes which resulted in Key witnessing the bombardment of Ft. McHenry	Prince George's									
St. Thomas Church- Landmark cited by Winder; on route of British advance on Washington	Prince George's	Vestry of St. Thomas's Parish	1)Burial of overhead electric lines to the church 2)landscaping, upgrading of parking	1)5,000 2)10,000	1)2009 2)2009-2010		1)Documentation and marking the site of the British soldiers that are buried in cemetery with a proper stone/ interpretive marker 2)interpretive markers	1)5,000 2)10,000	1)2009-2010	
Woodyard Encampment- site of American encampment	Prince George's									
THE FLIGHT OF THE MADISONS										
Brookeville- served	Montgomery									

as U.S. Capitol for a day										
THE AMERICAN MOVEMENT TOWARD BALTIMORE										
Beall-Dawson House-site of American encampment during the retreat from Bladensburg to Baltimore	Montgomery									
Ellicott City- American forces passed through between Bladensburg and Baltimore	Howard									
Rockville (Montgomery Courthouse)- rallying point for Winder; where President Madison missed his meeting with Winder	Montgomery									
Snell's Bridge site-site along retreat from Bladensburg to Baltimore	Montgomery									
Tenleytown- area where Winder's army stopped to rest	Montgomery									
THE DEFENSE OF NORTH POINT & DEFENSE OF HAMPSTEAD HILL										
Aquilla Randall Obelisk Monument- 1817 monument near skirmish site	Baltimore									
Battle Acre- monument erected 1839-1917 to mark line of defense at Battle of North Point	Baltimore	Baltimore County Recreation and Parks	Overall rehabilitation of Baltimore County's first public park	1,000,000	2012		Interpretive waysides; pull-off in front of park; life-sized bronze and granite-based equestrian statue of Gen. John Stricker	650,000	2012	
Gorsuch Farmhouse site- American headquarters prior to the Battle of North Point	Baltimore									

Hampstead Hill/Rodgers Bastion- line of earthworks erected to defend Baltimore	Baltimore City	Baltimore City Recreation and Parks	1)Cannon restoration 2)Pagoda improvements 3)Archeological survey	1)45,000 2)50,000 3)40,000	2012		Indoor interpretation for Pagoda	18,000	2012	
Methodist Meeting House- site of British encampment	Baltimore									
North Point Landing site (Fort Howard)- where British navy landed in Baltimore	Baltimore	US Dept of Veterans Affairs/Federal Development/ Baltimore County Recreation and Parks	1)Phase II construction of Fort Howard Veterans' Park 2)Canoe and kayak launch at Shallow Creek, parking, and path 3)Pier renovations	1)1,200,000 2)100,000 3)600,000	1)2014 2)2014 3)2014		1)Outdoor interpretation along route of paddlers' water trail	1)50,000	1)2014	
North Point State Park- adjacent to site of British landing; has visitor infrastructure.	Baltimore	MdDNR	1)Pier improvements 2)Visitor center improvements 3)Introduce lodging 4)Archeological survey 5)Trail development	1)250,000 2)250,000 3)2,000,000 4)350,000 5)115,000	1)2009 2)2011 3)2011 4)2011 5)2011		1)Interpretive exhibits 2)Interpretive waysides 3)Staffing and operations	1)200,000 2)400,000 3)300,000	1)2011 2)2011 3)2011	
Ridgely House site- American lookout station	Baltimore									
Shaw House site- Major General Ross conducted a meeting here	Baltimore									
Sterret House- north end of British encampment	Baltimore									
Todd's Inheritance- house used as an American signal station, burned by the British	Baltimore	MdDNR, North Point State Park/Todd's Inheritance Historic Site,	Fund Phase II of Restoration	1,000,000	2010		Indoor and outdoor exhibits to complement exhibits in North Point State Park	\$50,000	2011	

							Visitor Center			
THE APPROACH UP THE PATAPSCO & DEFENSE OF FORT MCHENRY										
Battle Monument- first substantial war memorial built in U.S. 1815-1822	Baltimore City									
Circular Battery (Leone Riverside Park)	Baltimore City	Baltimore City Recreation and Parks	Rehabilitation of Riverside Park, including archeological survey, cannons, monument, gazebo, pool and field house, sidewalks, and landscaping.	1,450,000			Outdoor interpretive waysides	25,000		
Federal Hill- site of American battery and signal station	Baltimore City									
Fells Point- shipyards where "Baltimore Clippers" were built	Baltimore City	Fell's Point Preservation Society	1)Construction of Fell's Point Privateer Museum 2)Caulker's House/ Wolfe Street 3)Restore McMeal House 4)Restore Dashiell properties 5)Punch and Judy Show Stage Construction	1)1,000,000 2)275,000 3)1,305,000 4)1,450,000 5)35,000	1)2012 2)2012		1)Privateer Museum- design and display; curator; documentary; exhibits 2)Caulker's House/ Wolfe Street- design and display 3)Dashiell exhibits and conservation 4)Hero's Garden and Barney Monument 5) Historic Plaques 6)Historic street name signs	1)313,000 2)130,000 3)160,000 4)114,000 5)51,000 6)21,000	1)2012 2)2012	
Ferry Branch- site where ships were sunk to block British naval access	Baltimore City									
Ferry Point Redoubt	Baltimore									

Site- site of small redoubt	City									
Fort Babcock site- 6-gun battery near Fort McHenry	Baltimore City									
Fort Covington site- earthen-walled battery on west flank of Fort McHenry	Baltimore City									
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine- star-shaped fort that was the location of primary defense of Baltimore	Baltimore City	National Park Service	1)New education/ admin center 2)New permanent exhibits in the historic star fort	1)13 million 2)750,000	1)2010 opening 2)2011-2013		<b>See Programming and Events Survey</b>			
Fort Wood- site of American battery overlooking Fort McHenry	Baltimore City									
Francis Scott Key Monument- "Orpheus" at Fort McHenry	Baltimore City									
Lazaretto Battery- site where flotillas were based	Baltimore City									
Maryland Historical Society- museum where original Francis Scott Key poem is housed	Baltimore City									
Star-Spangled Banner Flag house and 1812 Museum- 1793 house where Mary Pickersgill made the Star-Spangled Banner	Baltimore City	Baltimore City/Star-Spangled Banner Flag House	1)Hofmeister Museum Building- interior upgrades 2) Old Museum Building 3)Flag House Garden	1)25,000 2)1,000,000 3)50,000			1)Hofmeister Museum Building- exhibitions and orientation film 2)Flag House Garden – interpretive elements such as overview of each state flag or examples of state trees and flowers from	1)130,000 3) cost is minimal 4)20,000	No dates given	

							around the country			
OTHER SITES										
Aetna Powder Mill- made gunpowder during war	Baltimore									
Anchorage- home of Commodore Jacob Jones who commanded the sloop-of-war USS <i>Wasp</i> during the War of 1812	Cecil									
Annapolis- numerous sites associated with key and the defense of Maryland's capital	Anne Arundel						Interpretive exhibits for Maryland State House	200,000	2011	
Baltimore <i>American</i> - site of news office where first copies of "Defense of Fort McHenry" were printed as handbills Sep 17, 1814	Baltimore City									
Baltimore <i>Patriot</i> - site of first news office to print "Defense" as part of the newspaper Sep 20, 1814.	Baltimore City									
Barney House- home of Commodore Joshua Barney 1812-1818	Howard									
Bellona Powder Mills- made gunpowder during war	Baltimore									
Cherry Grove- home of Col. Thomas Ward Veazy, defender of Fredericktown	Cecil									
Dorsey's Furnace- supplier of ordnance to War Department	Anne Arundel									
Fort Point- earthworks	Queen Anne's									
Frederick- site of	Frederick									

Hessian Barracks, Key's grave, monument, chapel, law office and Key Museum										
Holly Hall- home of Commander James Sewall, defender of Fort Defiance	Cecil									
John O'Neill House/Concord Point Light House	Harford									
Lakes Cove- site of British capture of six American vessels Jan 12, 1815	Dorchester									
Lutheran Community Cemetery- site of 22 War of 1812 veterans	Baltimore									
Mount Adams- home of Captain John Adams Webster, defender of Baltimore	Harford									
Northampton Iron Works- it is believed cannon from this foundry supplied Baltimore privateers	Baltimore									
Pride of Baltimore II- 1988 replica of a Baltimore clipper	Baltimore City									
Rose Hill- home of General Thomas Marsh Forman	Cecil									
St. Paul's Cemetery- numerous officers and veterans buried here including George Armistead	Baltimore City									
Sion Hill- home of Commodore John Rodgers	Harford									
Star-Spangled Banner Buoy	Baltimore									
Taylor's Island- near Battle of the Ice	Dorchester									

Mound Feb 7, 1815										
Terra Rubra- birthplace of Francis Scott Key	Carroll									
United States Naval Academy- numerous exhibits, monuments and war relics	Anne Arundel									
Wells and McComas Monument- 1873 monument to mark the 1858 burial site of Daniel Wells and H.G. McComas	Baltimore City									
Westminster Cemetery- numerous officers and veterans buried here including James McHenry, Samuel Smith, and John Stricker	Baltimore City									
Wye House- burial place of Joseph Nicholson, Key's brother-in-law; founder of Baltimore Fencibles; collaborator on distribution of Key's poem	Talbot									

APPENDIX M  
**Survey Results**  
**War of 1812 Bicentennial Programming and Events**

LOCATION	SPONSOR OR HOST	CURRENT PROGRAM OR EVENT	SUGGESTED PROGRAM OR EVENT	TARGET DATE	ESTIMATED COST (if provided)
BALTIMORE CITY					
	Baltimore City Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation	Monument conservation program	Conservation treatment of all public monuments with War of 1812 associations and preparation of web and print based guide.	2012	115,000
	Flag House	Extensive programming including guided tours, K-12, special events, lectures	Expansion of guided touring and living history.		
	Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine	Living Flag (May) Flag Day (June 14) Living History demos (summer weekends) Star-Spangled Weekend			
			Grand opening of new Visitor Center	Summer 2010	
			Concert on grounds with BSO	Summer 2012-2015	
			Grand scale tattoo ceremony	Summer 2012	
	Maryland Historical Society	Periodic lectures; extensive collection on permanent exhibit.	The bicentennial commemorations critical to the new MdHS strategic plan. A comprehensive slate of programs is being formulated to include;		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a temporary exhibit</li> <li>• a symposium on new research</li> <li>• special issue of Maryland Historical Magazine, school programs, public programs</li> </ul>	2012-2014 2008 call  2012-2014	
	Preservation Society	Annual Fells Point Fun Festival; Walking Tours; Lecture Series; Historic Plays; Town Crier Daily News Reports	International Peace Symposium		250,000
			Historical opera		450,000
			Privateer and militia reunions		40,000
			Barney Family Reunion		120,000
			Stage annual parade	2012-2014	21,000
			Broadway Pier performance with BSO, Beethoven's Battle Symphony		49,000
			Tall Ships event(s)	2012; 2015	120,000
			Fireworks display	2014	25,000
			September 11 alarm	2010-2012	15,000
			Star-Spangled Banner Song Fest		15,000
			Auction of Dashiell collection		7,000
			Integrate 1812 living history into annual Fells Point Fun Festival (500,000 attendees annually)	2009-2014	112,500
			Pride of Baltimore exclusive docking in Fell's Point		See above
			Outfit Marine Artillery		71,500
			Activate Drum and Bugle		102,000

			Corps		
			Expand Walking Tours		49,950
			Town Crier		4,200
			Lecture Series		8,500
			Conserve and digitize the Dashiell archives		55,000
			Programming with the <i>Lion</i>		21,000
			War of 1812 newsletter		24,150
			War of 1812 program coordinator and administrative assistant (5 years)		284,000
			Exhibit-“New Americans and the War of 1812” at Immigration Park and records digitization		595,000
			Acquire and operate green visitor land shuttle to War of 1812 sites		?
	War of 1812 Consortium, Inc.	Annual War of 1812 Symposium		Continue annually	
<b>BALTIMORE</b>					
	Dundalk Patapsco Neck Historical Society and Museum	Defender’s Day reenactment (3 years); special exhibits; annual Dundalk Art Festival		Continue annually	10,000
	Maryland Park Service/North Point State Battlefield		Host reunion of the American and British units that fought at the Battle of North Point.	September 12, 2014	
		Periodic motor coach tours with Todd’s Inheritance Historic Site, Inc.	Expand coach tour program	undetermined	

			Provide full time living history interpretive personnel at North Point State Park and manage programming, exhibits, special events, publications, lectures, public art, festivals and educational activities.	2012-2014	500,000
	Todd's Inheritance Historic Site, Inc.	Guided tours of Todd's Inheritance	Expand guided touring program.	Upon completion of rehabilitation.	
<b>CALVERT</b>					
	Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum	Annual War of 1812 reenactment (13 years)		Continue annually	
		2008 Host of North American Grand Tactical	2012 Host of the North American Grand Tactical	2012	
		Colonial Lifeways Education Program/field trip		Undetermined	
		War of 1812 Lecture Series- Chesapeake Campaign		Undetermined	
			War of 1812 exhibit	2009	
			RITES Trail	2009-2011	
			Signature event including tall ships	June 2014	80,000
			Recreation of Barney barge	June 2014	150,000
<b>CECIL</b>					
	Cecil County Tourism/partners	1999 British Invasions weekend	To be determined	undetermined	
	Port Deposit Heritage Corporation	Stewardship of the Paw Paw Museum and exhibit	Lectures; interpretive outdoor signage; anniversary event with parade, exhibits, entertainment, War of 1812	Undetermined	27,500

			living history interpretation		
<b>CHARLES</b>					
	Charles County Economic Development and Tourism	2008 celebration of Charles County's 350th	Commemoration of British invasion at Benedict	undetermined	
	Charles County Government/United States Daughters of 1812	Stewardship of Maxwell Hall	Educational programming for 4 <sup>th</sup> graders; interpretive and commemorative events.	undetermined	
<b>FREDERICK</b>					
	Francis Scott Key Memorial Foundation, Inc.	Stewardship of Francis Scott Key gravesite, Mount Olivet Cemetery	Develop Interpretive printed materials; stage appropriate commemoration.	undetermined	
	Frederick Historic Sites Consortium	Museums by Candlelight; Bell and History Days; Master Docent Workshop Series; Museums at the Mall	Overlay a War of 1812 theme on these existing programs.	Continue annually	
			Programming shedding light on links between Francis Scott Key, the War of 1812 and the Civil War.	undetermined	
			Develop Key Memorial Chapel as a place for Francis Scott Key interpretation/orientation	undetermined	
	Roger Brooke Taney House	2008 program, Frederick and the War of 1812	Temporary exhibit on Frederick, the Taney Family, Key, and the War of 1812; related tour and outreach	2012	
<b>HARFORD</b>					
	Susquehanna Museum of Havre de Grace	Annual reenactment of the burning of Havre	Recreate and stage a full scale attack; install interpretive signage.	undetermined	

		de Grace; periodic publications; lecture series.			
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>					
	City of Gaithersburg Community Museum	Living history events; permanent exhibits; outdoor interpretive markers; history park (2009).	Outreach lectures to local schools; photography exhibit.	2012-2014	
	Heritage Tourism Alliance of Montgomery County	Annual Heritage Days; auto touring guides	To be determined		
<b>PRINCE GEORGE'S</b>					
	Anacostia Watershed Society	Anacostia River restoration and regatta; 1812 interpretation of the George Washington House; 1812 diorama.	Continuing activities to make the river swimmable and fishable  Construct new structure to house dioramas	Continuous  Undetermined	
	Friends of the Battle of Bladensburg		Programming and events consistent with an interpretive center plan being developed per the guidelines of the National Park Service, Anacostia Trails Heritage Area, and the Port Towns revitalization plan.	undetermined	
	MNCPPC/Riversdale Historical Society	Annual Battle of Bladensburg encampment (since 1996); permanent exhibit in Visitor Center.	Expanded encampment.	August 2014	
			Regular, booked	2012-2014	

			programming for school groups		
	MNCPPC/Darnall's Chance House Museum	Annual War of 1812-British Invasion bus tour		Continue annually	
	St. Thomas' Parish	Guided tours of historic church and cemetery.	Receptive to partnership programming with Nottingham, Upper Marlboro, the Woodyard, etc., and to be a host for legitimate War of 1812 commemoration activities organized by others.	Continue annually	
ST. MARY'S					
	Cecil's Historic District		Reenactment of events that occurred in the District in 1814.		
TALBOT					
	Historical Society of Talbot County	Stewardship of the Neall House	Living history reenactment.	undetermined	
STATEWIDE					
	American Flag Foundation	Annual Living American Flag, Flag Day and Star-Spangled Banner Outreach programs	Expand existing programs statewide	undetermined	
NATIONALLY					
	1 <sup>st</sup> Company 2 <sup>nd</sup> Battalion Royal Marines	Participates in various War of 1812 reenactments and living history programs in Maryland, the mid-Atlantic, and the Great Lakes	Continue participation in reenactments and living history programs	undetermined	
	Aisquith's Sharp	1812 Maryland	Continue participation in	undetermined	

	Shooters	Militia Rifle Company	reenactments and living history programs		
	Ship's Company	Reenactment unit focusing on the US Navy and the Chesapeake Flotilla in particular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct 25 foot Cutter</li> <li>• Small arms chest</li> <li>• War of 1812 music CD for K-12 audience</li> <li>• Improve Schooner <i>Lion</i> for interpretive use</li> </ul>	2012 2012 2012 2010	25,000 10,000 20,000 5,000
INTERNATIONALLY					
	Pride of Baltimore, Inc.	Maryland's goodwill ambassador	Exclusive use of Pride of Baltimore II for the Bicentennial Commission	2012-2014	2,200,000
	War of 1812 Consortium, Inc.	Quarterly publication of the Journal of the War of 1812		Continue quarterly	