



TRAVELING THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

O! say can you see: *America's*
story





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*Governor Larry Hogan
and family*

A MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR LARRY HOGAN

Dear Friends,

The Chesapeake Bay is a national treasure, and our state's greatest and most important natural asset. Its splendor and beauty are obvious to anyone who visits, but the Bay's historical significance to our state and our country runs far deeper.

During the War of 1812, the Chesapeake Bay was front-and-center as the young United States faced the gravest threat yet to its hard-won independence. After months of fighting along the Bay, the British army burned down the White House before setting its sights north. They expected to overcome Baltimore, but at Fort McHenry they met Marylanders whose resolve and ultimate victory inspired Francis Scott Key to write our National Anthem. It was on the Bay's shores that Marylanders made their greatest stand, preserving the country we love today.

Maryland's Scenic Byway Program is your guide to exploring our state from the sandy shores of the Atlantic Coast to the Appalachian Mountains in the west and the centuries of history recorded in between. O! SAY CAN YOU SEE: America's Story—Traveling the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail follows the War of 1812, the United States' second war for independence.

Follow this guide to Bladensburg Waterfront Park and picture the courageous stand of Commodore Joshua Barney at The Bladensburg Races. Launch a kayak and paddle along the Anacostia River. Journey to the Eastern Shore to the site of the Battle of Caulk's Field. After more than 200 years, the battlefield remains much as it was that day. Then head to nearby Rock Hall, a waterman's paradise with some of the best seafood in the state. Cast a fishing line from the jetty at

nearby North Point State Park. Head to Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum in Southern Maryland. The waters adjacent to this park were the site of the largest naval battle in the War of 1812, and in Maryland's history. Finally, go visit Baltimore and its famous Inner Harbor, and look out from the ramparts of Fort McHenry where the Star-Spangled Banner still waves.

With this guide you can tour Maryland as it is today, and imagine how it was during the War of 1812. So get out there and explore our great state, and enjoy the great people, places, food and fun that we Marylanders get to share every day.

Sincerely,

Larry Hogan
Governor

The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail is a 560-mile land and water route that tells the story of the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake Bay region. The trail traces the original routes of the Americans and the British, connecting historic sites in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, and recounts the dramatic events that produced America's national anthem and its iconic flag. Trail visitors enjoy historic waterfront communities and recreational activities amid the Chesapeake region's distinctive landscapes and waterways. *Learn more at www.nps.gov/stsp.*

The trail is managed by the National Park Service in coordination with the Maryland Office of Tourism and the Maryland State Highway Administration through partnerships with federal, state and local agencies; War of 1812 Bicentennial commissions and committees; and private organizations in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

RICHARD SCHLECHT



Above: The Battle of North Point, fought on September 12, 1814.

Left: Star-Spangled Banner Flag House – Baltimore.

Below: Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum – St. Leonard.

VISIT BALTIMORE

Publication of this guide has been led by the Maryland Office of Tourism (visitmaryland.org), the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission and Star-Spangled 200, Inc., a not-for-profit 501(c) 3 entity that supports the fundraising goals of the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission. This guide is funded in part by the Federal Highway Administration National Scenic Byways Program (fhwa.dot.gov/byways) and the National Park Service (nps.gov).

Produced by:
 Today Media Custom Communications
 1014 W. 36th St., Baltimore, MD 21211
 410.828.0120
www.TodayMediaCustom.com

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RALPH ESHELMAN





BRYAN BARNES

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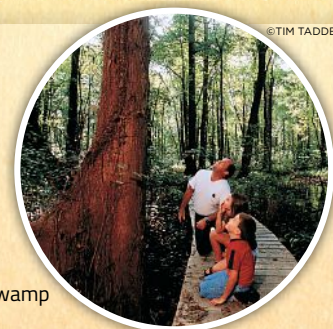
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TIM TADDER

Cover: Flag-folding event at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine – Baltimore.

Right: Battle Creek Cypress Swamp Sanctuary – Prince Frederick.



Testing A New Nation's Resolve

THE WAR OF 1812 AND THE CHESAPEAKE CAMPAIGN

*B*eginning in the spring of 1813, the world's greatest military power brought war to the peaceful and pristine Chesapeake Bay region. Britain's Royal Navy conducted numerous raids, fought fierce battles and turned the beautiful Bay landscape into a scene of terror and destruction.

By the war's conclusion in early 1815, people throughout the region had mustered the courage to stand up for their homes, their towns and their freedom. A fledgling nation, still forging its identity, found solidarity in its defense.



NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM, GREENWICH, ENGLAND

Above: Escape of HMS *Belvidera* June 23, 1812.

Left: This circa-1812 painted wooden barrel canteen belonged to Private Augustus Sadler. The No. 48 refers to the soldier's numbered listing on the muster roll.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



THE BEGINNING

Americans had won their hard-fought independence from British rule a mere three decades earlier. Now, amid raging debates regarding issues of free trade and westward expansion, the young United States once more declared war against Great Britain.

Britain, intending to strike a blow against Napoleonic France, had imposed restrictions against American trade with the European continent. The Royal Navy

also intercepted U.S. merchant ships in order to seize seamen and conscript them into service. At the same time, the British united with American Indians to obstruct U.S. expansion into disputed territories along the Great Lakes and Northern Frontier.

Even as the fighting began, America remained divided on the exact course to take. The odds were stacked against the United States, which had only

War of 1812 TIMELINE

RED TEXT represents action that is part of the War of 1812 Chesapeake Campaign.

1812

- June 18:** At President James Madison's urging, America declares war against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- June 23:** The U.S. frigate *President*, commanded by **Commodore John Rodgers** (a Havre de Grace, Md. native), fires the first shots of the war while sparring with the frigate HMS *Belvidera* below Nantucket Island.
- July 12:** General William Hull sets off on an invasion of Canada. One month later, Hull surrenders Fort Detroit (Michigan) to the British and is court-martialed.



NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

1813

- January 18–23:** British and Indian allies repel American troops at the Battle of Frenchtown (Michigan). Dozens of American survivors are massacred the next day.
- May 3:** British raiders destroy most of Havre de Grace despite Lieutenant John O'Neill's heroism attempting to defend his hometown. O'Neill is captured.
- June 1:** Mortally wounded in a naval battle off Boston Harbor, Captain James Lawrence of the USS *Chesapeake* delivers one last order to his crew: "Don't give up the ship!" But the frigate, which had also been involved in an 1807 incident that was a precipitating factor in the war, is captured by the British vessel HMS *Shannon* and taken into service by the Royal Navy as the HMS *Chesapeake*. (Continued on page 6)

War of 1812 **TIMELINE**

➤ **August 10:** St. Michaels remains mostly unscathed despite a British bombardment, giving birth to the legend of “The Town That Fooled the British.”

➤ **September 10:** Nine U.S. Navy vessels, including the USS *Lawrence* flagship that flies a banner containing the words “Don’t Give Up the Ship,” capture six ships of the Royal Navy during the **Battle of Lake Erie**, giving control of the lake to the U.S. for the remainder of the war.



1814

➤ **June 26:** After being pinned down for more than two weeks following the First Battle of St. Leonard Creek, Commodore Joshua Barney’s U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla thwarts a British blockade and escapes up the Patuxent River.

➤ **August 24–25:** The British sweep through Bladensburg, march into Washington, D.C., and destroy the White House and government buildings in retaliation for the burning of York (Toronto) in April 1813.

➤ **August 30:** A lopsided victory at the Battle of Caulks Field near Chestertown boosts American morale prior to a much larger confrontation to come in Baltimore.

➤ **September 6–11:** The U.S. secures its northern border by defeating a larger British force at the Battle of Plattsburgh (New York) on Lake Champlain.

RED TEXT represents action that is part of the War of 1812 Chesapeake Campaign.

17 warships compared to more than 500 in the Royal Navy. Violent riots broke out in Baltimore in 1812 as pro-war factions vandalized the office of an anti-war newspaper.

The British first used a defensive strategy, blockading the Atlantic coast and thwarting U.S. invasions of British-controlled Canada. But when England’s war with France concluded and Napoleon was temporarily exiled, the conflict heated up.

THE CHESAPEAKE CAMPAIGN

Beginning in February 1813, the British blockaded the 200-mile-long Chesapeake Bay, disrupting trade and devastating the region’s economy. Troops wreaked havoc all the way from Norfolk, Va., to the mouth of the Susquehanna River near Pennsylvania.

For present-day visitors to the area, the Chesapeake Campaign can be divided into four distinct regions:

- Throughout **Southern Maryland**, threats of invasion were ever-present. More British raids were conducted here than anywhere else on the Chesapeake Bay.

Pages 12-17

- In the **Washington, D.C., region**, the British captured the young nation’s capital and burned the White House, striking a major blow to American morale.

Pages 18-29

- Along **Maryland’s Eastern Shore**, the constantly threatened residents of vulnerable waterfront communities fought to protect their homes.

Pages 30-37

- In **Baltimore and vicinity**, a stubborn stand at Fort McHenry gave the nation hope for ultimate victory.

Pages 38-49

From region to region, the story of the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake is one that inspires pride and patriotism in all who hear it.



THE WAR’S CONCLUSION

The Treaty of Ghent was signed on December 24, 1814. Major fighting ended a few weeks later.

The U.S. gained no new territory, as terms of the peace treaty restored relations to *status quo ante bellum* — “the state existing before the war.” But the War of 1812 did propel America into greater maturity as a nation. The states had been tested against a world superpower and were now more truly “united.” Americans felt a stronger sense of collective identity and confirmed their entry on the international stage.

The end of nearly three years of fighting also ushered in an “Era of Good Feelings” between England and the United States that remains to this day.

Lastly, the War of 1812 gave birth to an enduring symbol of American honor — “The Star-Spangled Banner.” ★

War of 1812 **TIMELINE**

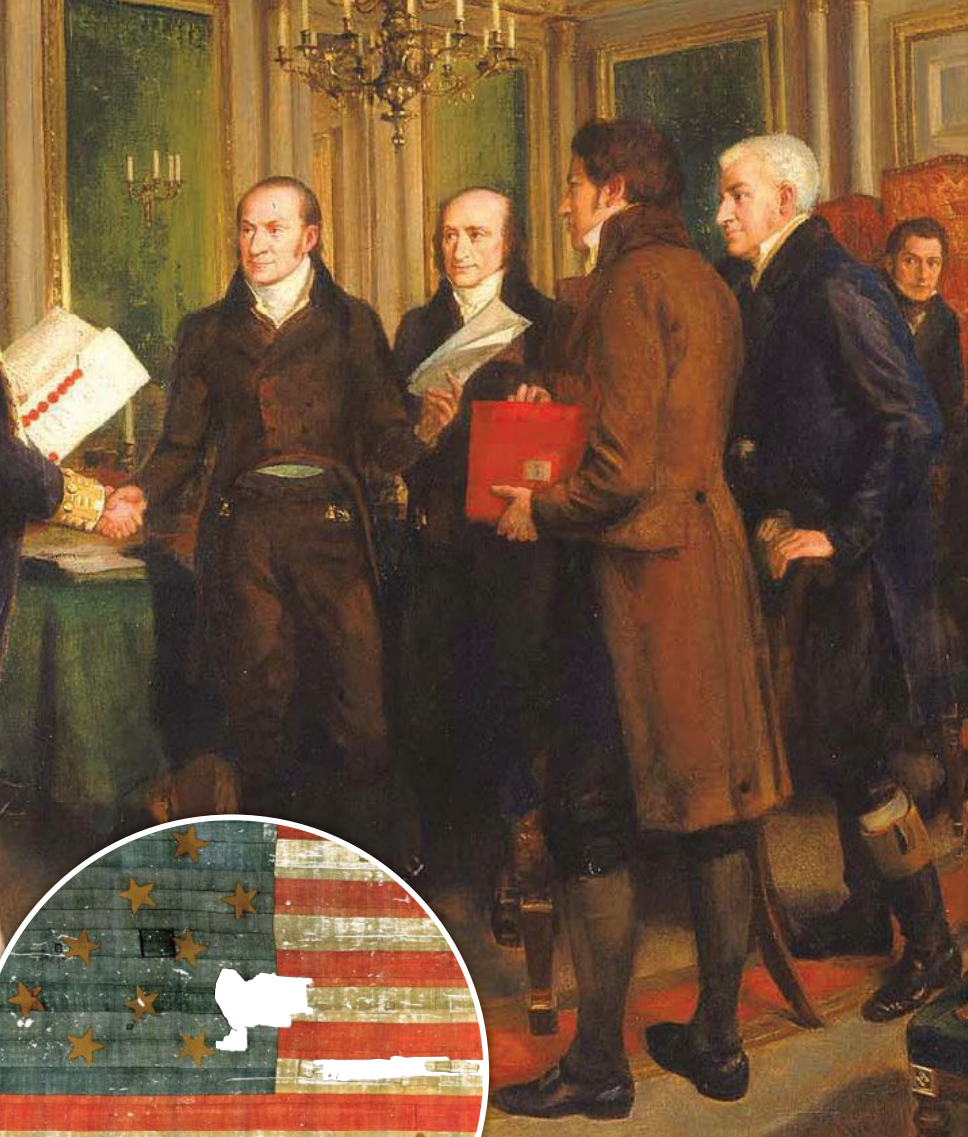
- **September 12:** British Major General Robert Ross, "the Man who captured Washington, D.C.," is killed during the Battle of North Point. Though the battle is a tactical defeat for the Americans, they delay the enemy long enough for Baltimore's defenses to be strengthened.
- **September 14:** A huge American flag is raised triumphantly over Baltimore's Fort McHenry following a 25-hour British naval bombardment.
- **September 17:** Francis Scott Key's composition, "Defence of Fort M'Henry," begins circulating. Within weeks, "The Star-Spangled Banner" (as it has been renamed) resonates with Americans all across the nation.
- **December 24:** American and British diplomats agree to release all prisoners, return captured ships and restore pre-war land boundaries as outlined in the Treaty of Ghent.

1815

- **January 8:** Troops under future U.S. President **Andrew Jackson** score complete success at the **Battle of New Orleans**, with most accounts listing British casualties at nearly 2,000 compared to U.S. losses of eight killed and 13 wounded.

- **February 7:** American militiamen capture an icebound British sloop during the Battle of the Ice Mound, fought near Taylors Island. It is the last engagement of the war in Maryland.

- **February 16–18:** The U.S. Senate unanimously ratifies the Treaty of Ghent; President Madison declares the war over. ★



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Top: John Quincy Adams, the U.S. Ambassador to Russia, signs the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814.

Middle: The Star-Spangled Banner Flag at the National Museum of American History – Washington, D.C.

Above: The September 13, 1814, bombardment of Fort McHenry.





Fort McHenry National Monument
and Historic Shrine – Baltimore.

ABOUT THE TRAIL



From Perilous Fight To 'Proudly We Hailed' **YOUR STAR-SPANGLED ADVENTURE STARTS HERE**

A trip along the **Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail** reveals the dramatic story and milestones of a defining moment in America's development as a nation. In a mere 560 miles (give or take a few sidetracks), guests can easily follow trail signs and explore places on the Chesapeake Bay that were pivotal to the outcome of the War of 1812.



The trail follows convenient land routes and boater-friendly waterways linking sites in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Historic landmarks, parks, museums and visitor centers all help to interpret events from 200 years ago:

- Follow the British march toward Washington with a scenic driving tour of Southern Maryland.
- Paddle the wetlands where Commodore Joshua Barney's U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla eluded an enemy blockade.
- Gaze upon the original Star-Spangled Banner Flag at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History.
- See the historic parchment on which Francis Scott Key penned the words to our national anthem at the Maryland Historical Society.
- Take a bike ride and experience the small-town charm of Havre de Grace and St. Michaels while seeing places impacted by British raids.

- Spread out a picnic blanket on the waterfront at Fort McHenry after helping to raise the flag with a National Park Service ranger.

Now is a great time to get started on your adventure. Events and travel enhancements are at the ready to help you uncover America's story and celebrate the Bicentennial of the War of 1812. Excitement surrounding Star-Spangled Spectacular (Sept. 10-16, 2014), as well as other commemorative events from Leonardtown and St. Leonard to Bladensburg and Fairlee, has propelled the War of 1812 Chesapeake Campaign into the national spotlight.

USING THIS GUIDE

You can start your Star-Spangled journey at numerous places — the choice is yours. But to assist your trip planning, we have divided the trail into four geographical regions: Southern Maryland, the Washington, D.C., region, the Eastern Shore and Baltimore & Vicinity.



Waterfront dining – Annapolis.

As part of the historical overview found within each regional section, sites are listed in an order that provides a logical travel route along the trail rather than adhering to a chronology of the war. A brief timeline helps to give an order to the events.

Maps throughout the guide show a handful of key destinations, as well as the locations of nearly 130 wayside markers and informational kiosks that tell the stories of people and events of the time.

We have also included **overall mileage** and recommended **travel time**, not including stops along the way. However, you are encouraged to stick around for as long as you like to participate in recreational activities and visit cultural attractions, many of which are mentioned in the “**While You’re In the Area**” section. Combine your history quest with other recreational opportunities for the whole family: strap on hiking boots, cast a fishing line, savor local seafood, stop at a farmers’ market and browse for artisan handicrafts inside quaint, small-town shops. The charms of the Chesapeake Bay region are here for everyone to enjoy.

Several local **travel resources** are identified at the end of each regional section to provide additional assistance when you’re out on the trail.

12

Top Spots for Water Access

TO GET THE MOST COMPLETE CHESAPEAKE Bay experience while you’re on the national historic trail, you should spend a little time on a boat, canoe or kayak. Here are one dozen popular water activities and access locations, along with their coordinates:*

SOUTHERN MARYLAND

- 1. Leonardtown Wharf Public Park**
22510 Washington St., Leonardtown
(38.286501, -76.638308)
Boat tie-ups, canoe/kayak launch and rentals.
leonardtown.somd.com
- 2. Solomons Island Public Boat Ramp**
14195 Solomons Island Rd. S., Solomons
(39.324722, -76.461389)
Access to Patuxent Water Trail.
Boat ramp, fishing pier.

WASHINGTON, D.C., REGION

- 3. Belle Haven Park and Marina**
George Washington Memorial Pkwy.,
One mile south of Old Town Alexandria,
Alexandria, Va. (38.777506, -77.048997)
Launching ramp to the Potomac River.
- 4. Bladensburg Waterfront Park**
4601 Annapolis Rd., Bladensburg
(38.936212, -76.93908)
Access to Anacostia Water Trail, running
nine miles to Washington. ADA-
accessible kayak launch, pontoon tours,
paddleboats, rowboats, canoe and kayak
rentals, fishing rod rentals.
outdoors.pgiparks.com

- 5. Patuxent River Park**
16000 Croom Airport Rd.,
Upper Marlboro (38.752711, -76.710041)
Access to Patuxent Water Trail. Boat
ramps, canoe/kayak rentals, fishing.
outdoors.pgiparks.com
- 6. Piscataway Park**
3400 Bryan Point Rd., Accokeek
(38.692745, -77.052269)
Dock and boat ramp.
nps.gov/pisc/index.htm

EASTERN SHORE

- 7. St. Michaels Harbor/Miles River**
E. Chew Ave. and W. Harbor Rd.,
St. Michaels (38.73261, -76.218563)
Access to St. Michaels Water Trail and
boat ramp. Narrated history cruises,
ecological kayak tours, kayak and jet
ski rentals, sailing cruises, charter
fishing tours.

INTERSECTING TRAILS

The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail is just one of many well-developed routes that offer exciting forays into the abundant historical, cultural, natural and recreational opportunities of the Chesapeake Bay region. Along these "Intersecting Trails" (pages 50-55), you can admire the beauty of scenic byways, sip up the atmosphere along wine trails and step through Chesapeake Bay gateways into a wonderland of outdoor adventures.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Various websites offer extensive information about Chesapeake Bay destinations and the latest happenings related to the War of 1812 bicentennial commemoration:

- **Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail**
nps.gov/stsp
- **National Park Service**
nps.gov/stsp
- **Maryland Office of Tourism**
visitmaryland.org
- **Virginia's War of 1812 Heritage Trail**
va1812bicentennial.dls.virginia.gov/heritage_trail.html



GEOCACHING ON YOUR JOURNEY

On the *Star-Spangled Banner Geotrail*, use Global Positioning System (GPS) technology to hunt for hidden treasures at more than 30 locations or "caches" along the national historic trail. Each site has a story to tell and treasures to trade. Register for free at geocaching.com to download coordinates for the caches. Find more information at nps.gov/stsp/geotrail.htm.



At 1812battles.com, interactive battlefield maps bring to life the battles of St. Leonard Creek, Bladensburg, North Point and Baltimore. Display the maps on your mobile phone, tablet or desktop computer.

You'll enjoy seeing a film about the War of 1812 on the Chesapeake at video.mpt.tv/video/2247655935.

The trail's award-winning companion book, *"In Full Glory Reflected: Discovering the*

War of 1812 in the Chesapeake," written by historians Ralph E. Eshelman and Burton K. Kummerow, includes an extensive travel section for the region and beautiful illustrations. ★

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THE COMMISSIONERS OF LEONARDTOWN

Above: Leonardtown Wharf Public Park – *Leonardtwn.*

Below right: Belle Haven Park and Marina – *Alexandria.*

8. Turner's Creek Landing

Turner's Creek Rd., Kennedyville
(39.357894, -75.982904)

Access to the 20-mile-long Sassafras River Water Trail. Concrete boat ramp for canoes, kayaks and powerboats.

www.kentcounty.com/recreation/parks/county-parks/turner-s-creek-park

BALTIMORE & VICINITY

9. Canton Waterfront Park

3001 Boston St., Baltimore
(39.278278, -76.573935)

Boat ramp, Baltimore Waterfront Promenade Trail, fishing pier, water taxi service to Fells Point, Fort McHenry and the Inner Harbor.

baltimore.org/info/canton-waterfront-park

10. Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine

2400 E. Fort Ave., Baltimore
(39.263826, -76.579857)

Boat tours and water taxi service.
nps.gov/fomc/index.htm

11. Jean S. Roberts Memorial Park

Ostego and Water Sts., Havre de Grace
(39.55351, -76.091609)

Boat ramp to Susquehanna River.
Kayak launch, fishing pier.

12. Lapidum Boat Ramp

Susquehanna State Park, Lapidum Rd. and Herring Run Ln., near Havre de Grace
(39.597504, -76.127615)

Boat ramp to Susquehanna River.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE





The Enemy Approaches: A YOUNG NATION IN PERIL

On a blustery winter's day in February 1813, an assortment of large British vessels appeared at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay and established a naval blockade. For more than a year, the British Navy raided and invaded Chesapeake towns with impunity, burning crops and terrorizing citizens.

Marylander Joshua Barney, who had been commissioned a U.S. Naval Captain in August 1813, served as commodore of the U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla. His mission: to harass the British fleet and defend waterfront towns from this mighty world power. Commodore Barney readied his collection of small, lightly armed but quick-moving barges for the confrontation that was sure to come. Chased up the Patuxent River, his overmatched "Mosquito Fleet" became trapped on St. Leonard Creek — but Barney would not give up quietly in defense of his nation.

The Chesapeake Flotilla's success in two battles that took place on the creek in June 1814 — remembered collectively as the largest naval engagement in Maryland history — ensured that Barney's American force would live to fight another day. However, British forces were able to raid homes and confiscate supplies in Upper Marlboro and other locales. Probing deeper and deeper up the river, enemy troops were dead-set on making a statement to the people of the fledgling nation. They settled on the town of Benedict as the landing spot for a full-scale invasion.

• **May 29, 1814** — A large firefight takes place at Pungoteague Creek on the Virginia Eastern Shore. It ends in an American victory barely more than a year after the first recorded British raid at Virginia's Cape Henry Lighthouse.

• **June 8–10, 1814** — During the First Battle of St. Leonard Creek, Commodore Joshua Barney's Chesapeake Flotilla nearly defeats a larger British naval force, but remains trapped.

• **June 26, 1814** — The U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla breaks through a British blockade and escapes up the Patuxent River during the Second Battle of St. Leonard Creek.

• **July 19, 1814** — A jail and courthouse are destroyed in Prince Frederick, and Leonardtown is swarmed by 1,500 British troops.

• **August 20, 1814** — While personally scouting enemy movements, **Secretary of State James Monroe** observes thousands of British troops coming ashore near Benedict in preparation for a march on Washington, D.C.



WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Southern Maryland made an attractive enemy target because of its natural landings and numerous plantations from which hungry troops could gather food. No wonder more British raids were conducted here than in any other region along the Chesapeake Bay.

At the mouth of the Potomac River, **Point Lookout State Park [1]** served as an observation post to monitor British activity. Though later famous for its role as a notorious Civil War prison camp, this location was the site of a British encampment after Royal Navy ships blockaded the Bay.





RICHARD SCHLECHT

Above: The U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla is chased by a vastly superior British squadron. **Below:** Calvert Marine Museum – *Solomons*.

The war impacted several towns and sites along the Potomac and its tributaries. British troops came ashore at places such as the **Leonardtownt Wharf [2]**, now a public park with boat tie-ups and a launch for canoes and kayaks. Nearby is **Tudor Hall [3]**, a Colonial house now occupied by the St. Mary's County Historical Society. During the war, Tudor Hall's Elizabeth Key, a relative of "Star-Spangled Banner" writer Francis Scott Key, reportedly persuaded the Royal Marines not to burn Leonardtown's courthouse building by telling them it was a house of worship.

At the core of the **Charlotte Hall Historic District [4]** is a former military academy founded in 1774 and occupied by local militia during the War of 1812. One notable academy graduate was Robert Bowie, Maryland's governor at the start of hostilities.



EARL ROBICHEAUX, 2006

FROM SCOTLAND TO HUGHESVILLE
148 MILES
TRAVEL TIME
3–5 HOURS



MAP LEGEND

- Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail
- - (approximate water route)
- ★ Star-Spangled Banner Trail site
- ? Visitor information
- Wayside information panel
- Trail orientation kiosk
- ✠ Battle or engagement
- 🔥 Town raided/burned by British

MAP BY BOB PRATT



Christ Episcopal Church – Chaptico.

★★ KEY DESTINATIONS ★★

[1] Point Lookout State Park

11175 Point Lookout Rd., Scotland
301-872-5688, dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands/pages/southern/pointlookout.aspx

[2] Leonardtown Wharf Public Park

22510 Washington St., Leonardtown
301-475-9791
leonardtown.somd.com

[3] Tudor Hall

41680 Tudor Pl., Leonardtown
301-475-2467

[4] Charlotte Hall Historic District

Charlotte Hall Rd., Charlotte Hall

[5] Christ Episcopal Church-Chaptico

37497 Zach Fowler Rd., Chaptico
301-884-3451
cckqp.net

[6] St. Ignatius Catholic Church-St. Thomas Manor

8855 Chapel Point Rd., Port Tobacco
301-934-8245, chapelpoint.org

[7] Sotterley Plantation

44300 Sotterley Ln., Hollywood
301-373-2280, sotterley.org

[8] Calvert Marine Museum

14200 Solomons Island Rd., Solomons
410-326-2042
calvertmarinemuseum.com

[9] Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

10515 Mackall Rd., St. Leonard
410-586-8501, jefpat.org

[10] Maxwell Hall Park

6680 Maxwell Hall Drive, Hughesville
301-932-3470 (Charles Co. Dept. of Public Works),
www.charlescountyparks.com/parks/maxwell-hall-park

To the west, two churches were impacted by the war. At Chaptico's **Christ Episcopal Church [5]**, which was built on land donated by Francis Scott Key's grandfather, an organ was smashed and grave vaults were desecrated during a British raid. Chapel Point's **St. Ignatius Catholic Church-St. Thomas Manor [6]**, poised on a 90-foot hill overlooking the confluence of the Port Tobacco and Potomac rivers, was used by the U.S. Navy as an observation post.

Visit the 300-year-old **Sotterley Plantation [7]**, a property in Hollywood where the British drove off 300 U.S. militiamen, burned a tobacco warehouse and took away dozens of slaves.

At the mouth of the Patuxent River, the marina-rimmed fishing village of Solomons has one of the Chesapeake Bay's best natural harbors. Travelers can get their bearings at the Solomons Visitor Center or head straight for the **Calvert Marine Museum [8]**, which has an electronic map showing British troop movements through the area. The museum is known for its small-craft collection, fossil-filled Discovery Room, river otter habitat and lighthouse tour. It also displays artifacts recovered from a U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla vessel that had been scuttled 30 miles away and discovered in 1978 near the Route 4 Hills Bridge.

The flotilla vessel was one among a fleet of 18 lightly armed, shallow-draft barges under the command of Revolutionary War hero Joshua Barney, who was pulled out of retirement to be commissioned a commodore in the U.S. Navy. Barney's troops and his "Mosquito Fleet" were tested during naval battles that took place in the shallow waters of St. Leonard Creek in June 1814, near what is now **Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum [9]**. Informational panels in the park recount how Barney's cornered flotilla managed to thwart the superior British forces and then, in a surprise attack a few weeks later, slip past British blockaders. Learn about "Farmers, Patriots and Traitors: Southern Maryland and the War of 1812" at the park's Exhibit Barn, and feel the excitement during a Battle of St. Leonard Creek reenactment as part of Jefferson Patterson's annual 1812 Fair. In addition, the park is found on the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic

Trail and features archaeology programs, a kid-oriented Discovery Room, a re-created American Indian village and a canoe launch with access to the camping-friendly Patuxent Water Trail.

Though Barney proved elusive, his gunboats became trapped once more and orders were given to destroy the flotilla. As the barges exploded and sank, Barney and his men rushed across land to help defend Bladensburg and Washington.

Stretching for a half mile over the Patuxent River, Benedict Bridge is named for the adjacent town where more than 4,000 British troops camped before marching on to the nation's capital. British soldiers were also said to have bivouacked at what is now **Maxwell Hall Park [10]**, popular for hiking and horse-back riding.

Two more small towns on the Patuxent River had their own brushes with the British. Prince Frederick was raided at night by troops who burned a courthouse building where sick and wounded sailors from the Chesapeake Flotilla had been treated. Lower Marlboro was likewise set ablaze, but the Harbor Master's House survived. The old steamboat wharf provides interpretation about the war, as well as splendid river views. ★



Above: Re-enactment at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum – *St. Leonard*.

Left: Joshua Barney, one of the great naval heroes of early America.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

★ WHILE YOU'RE IN THE AREA

DIG DEEPER INTO THE PAST TO SEE WHERE Maryland's Colonial roots are planted. On the east shore of the Potomac River, the **St. Clement's Island Museum** tells of English settlers who arrived here in 1634. They soon established the fourth permanent settlement in British North America at what is now **Historic St. Mary's City**, a living-history complex that is one stop along a 189-mile Religious Freedom Scenic Byway running from Port Tobacco to Point Lookout.

Two other Maryland Scenic Byways take a look at different aspects of Southern

Maryland history and culture: The John Wilkes Booth Civil War Trail traces the route taken by Booth as he fled Washington, D.C., following the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, while the Roots & Tides Byway promises a peaceful journey into the timeless traditions and deep maritime roots of towns along the Chesapeake Bay.

Throughout the countryside, scenic bike routes and hiking paths give way to inviting water trails. Charter boat captains are always available for fishing trips, and visitors should also make good use of **Greenwell State Park** and **St. Mary's River State Park**. Marinas dot Cobb Island, while a canoe/kayak launch at the **Piney Point Lighthouse Museum and Historic Park**

gives paddlers access to the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. The trail is named in honor of the early-17th-century explorer who said of the Bay region, "Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation."

Smallwood State Park, surprisingly close to Washington, D.C., is the frequent host of national fishing tournaments, and **Purse State Park** is a favorite spot for fossil hunting. **Mallows Bay** offers easy canoe/kayak access to the "Ghost fleet," a century-old ship graveyard.

Leonardtown is another popular push-off point for paddlers. In addition to having a charming, walkable waterfront,



Above: Battle Creek Cypress Swamp Sanctuary – Prince Frederick.

Below: Historic St. Mary's City – St. Mary's City.



it was recently named an official Arts & Entertainment District in recognition of its burgeoning population of galleries, studios and cultural attractions. Visitors will find an eclectic array of palate-pleasing restaurants in the historic downtown.

The National Park Service's Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail stretches from the Chesapeake Bay to the Allegheny Highlands. The restored Port Tobacco plantation

house of a signer of the Declaration of Independence is now the **Thomas Stone National Historic Site**. Chapel Point State Park is known for peaceful paddle-in campsites and prime fishing opportunities.

The Patuxent River Naval Air Museum in Lexington Park preserves more than a century's worth of aviation history.

In Solomons,

breathtaking works of art are displayed outdoors at the Smithsonian-affiliated **Annamarie Sculpture Garden and Arts Center**. Northward toward the vacation paradises of Chesapeake Beach and North Beach, a stop in Prince Frederick reveals the pristine hiking and canoeing environment of Parkers Creek Preserve. Nearby, **Battle Creek Cypress Swamp Sanctuary** has an elevated boardwalk that winds beneath a 100-foot-high canopy of cypress trees.

Southern Maryland is recognized as an official Maryland Heritage Area, thanks to its abundance of cultural, historical and natural resources. ★



**Thomas Stone
National Historic Site –
Port Tobacco.**

TRAVEL RESOURCES

Calvert County Department of Economic Development & Tourism

175 Main St., Prince Frederick
410-535-1600, 301-855-1243
ecalvert.com

Charles County Government, Office of Tourism

200 Baltimore St., La Plata
1-800-50-MD-FUN (766-3386)
301-396-5819, meetcharlescounty.com

Crain Memorial Welcome Center

12480 Crain Hwy. (US Rt. 301), Newburg
301-259-2500, meetcharlescounty.com

Destination Southern Maryland/ Southern Maryland Heritage Area Consortium

P.O. Box 745, Hughesville
301-274-4083,
destinationsouthernmaryland.com

Fairview Information Center

8120 Southern Maryland Blvd. (MD Rt. 4),
Owings, 410-257-5381

Solomons Visitor Center

14175 Solomons Island Rd. S. (MD Rt. 2),
Solomons, 410-326-6027,
[www.findyourchesapeake.com/places/
solomons-visitor-information-center](http://www.findyourchesapeake.com/places/solomons-visitor-information-center)

St. Mary's County Division of Tourism

23115 Leonard Hall Dr., Leonardtown
[Welcome Center: 37575 Charlotte Hall
School Rd. (MD Rt. 5), Charlotte Hall]
1-800-327-9023, 301-475-4414
visitstmarysmd.com



Disgrace & Devastation: THE CAPITAL BURNS

In August 1814, residents of the small riverfront town of Benedict saw a startling sight: nearly 4,400 enemy troops were disembarking from more than 50 warships and other vessels. The force grew even larger after the British Army and Navy linked up in Upper Marlboro, creating a truly imposing force set on invading America's fledgling federal city.

Thousands of American militiamen and soldiers, including some that had served nobly as part of Commodore Joshua Barney's recently scuttled U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla, confronted the British at Bladensburg, just a few miles east of the Capital. However, the American forces proved too inexperienced and disorganized to put up much of a fight. The road to Washington, D.C., was left wide open.

Before long, the U.S. Capitol and White House were set aflame. President James Madison and his wife Dolley, along with hundreds of frightened citizens, fled the city, while the Declaration of Independence and other important documents were rushed to safety in the surrounding countryside. With morale ebbing, the young nation licked its wounds.

📍 **August 24, 1814** – Two days after destroying his U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla instead of surrendering it to the British, Commodore Joshua Barney links up with other American troops in a brave but futile defense of Bladensburg.

📍 **August 25, 1814** – Having already set the Library of Congress, White House and unfinished U.S. Capitol on fire the night before, British troops burn more government buildings. The U.S. Navy destroys the Washington Navy Yard rather than have it fall into enemy hands.

WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



📍 **August 26, 1814** – **President James Madison** sets up a temporary office in Brookeville, Md., making it "The United States Capital for a Day."

📍 **August 27, 1814** – As the British navy approaches, Fort Washington is destroyed by its own garrison without a shot being fired. The next day, a defenseless Alexandria, Va., surrenders.

📍 **August 30, 1814** – A victorious British force, having pulled back to Nottingham and Benedict following its foray into Washington, boards ships on the Patuxent River.

Secretary of War John Armstrong was convinced that Washington, D.C., would not be an enemy target because of its minor strategic value when compared to cities such as Portsmouth and Baltimore. The District was left poorly defended and, as a result, the Capital became occupied by a foreign power for the first

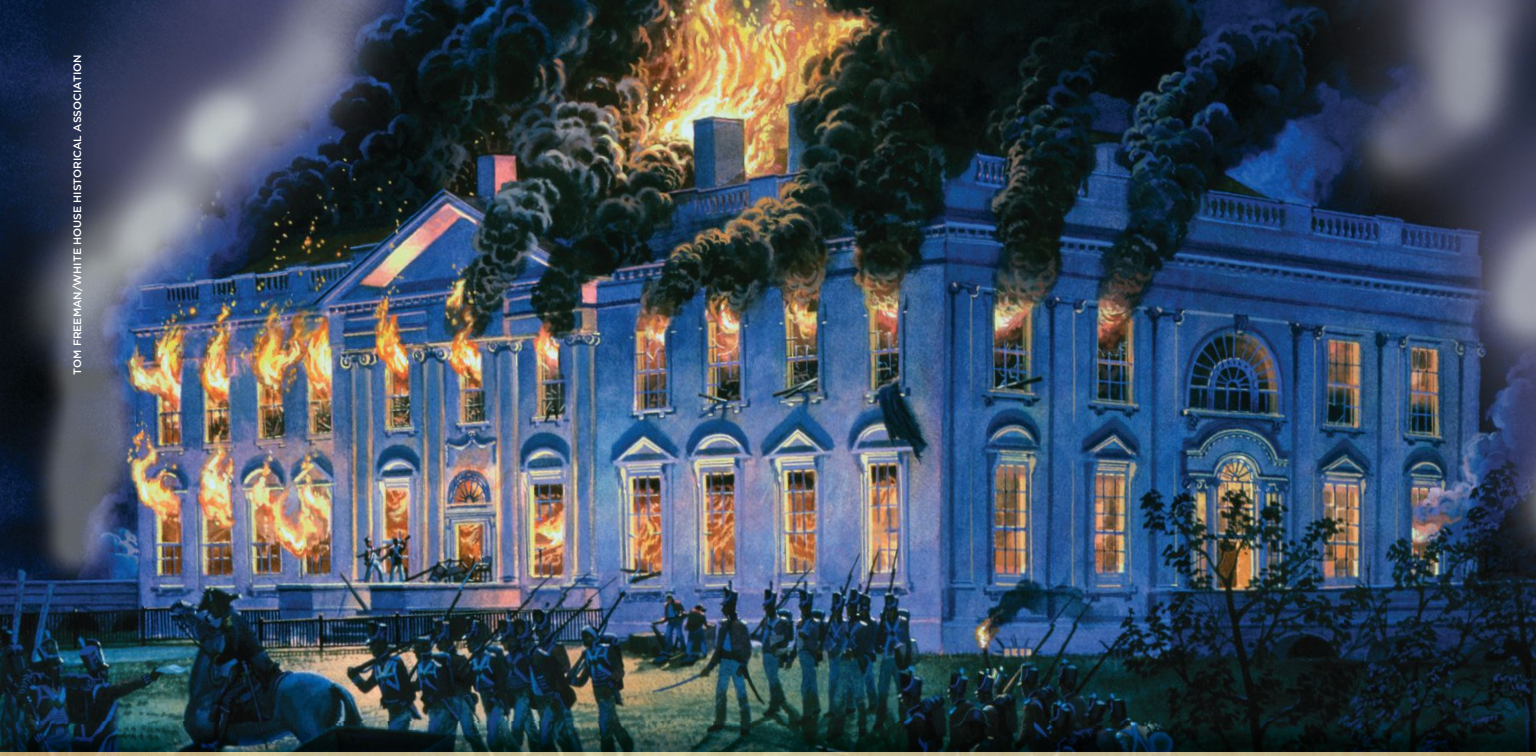
and only time in America's history.

But first, the invaders had to fight their way to it.

Quaint country roads in the southern part of this region are, in some cases, the very ones used by British troops in August 1814 during their march northward toward Washington.

Soldiers, sailors and Royal Marines laden with artillery disembarked





Above: British troops entered an empty White House, reputedly ate the food and drank the wine laid out, and then set the building on fire.
Below: Darnall's Chance – Upper Marlboro.

from boats near a circa-1790 plantation house known today as the **Mount Calvert Historical and Archaeological Park [1]**. The force then made its way deeper into Upper Marlboro, where a cluster of sites have ties to the war. Mattaponi is a home that belonged to Governor Robert Bowie, who assisted in rounding up enemy soldiers looting the area. Academy Hill contains the grave of Dr. William Beanes, an American prisoner of war whose release negotiations brought Francis Scott Key to Baltimore to witness the bombardment of Fort McHenry. (See page 42.) St. Thomas Episcopal Parish (formerly Page's Chapel) is the supposed burial spot for several British soldiers. Finally, **Darnall's Chance [2]** is an 18th-century residence that was home to John



UPPER MARLBORO TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

82 MILES

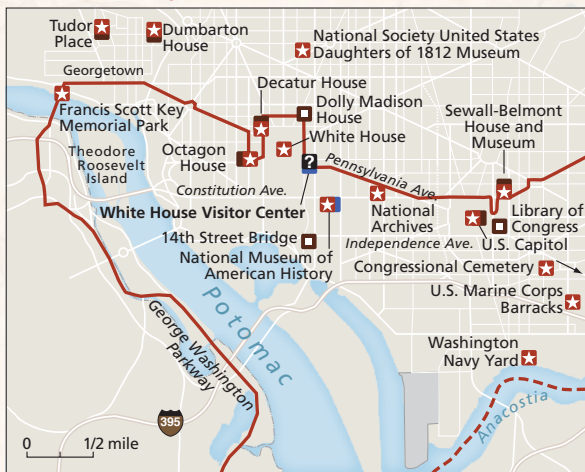
TRAVEL TIME

2–4 HOURS

+65 miles / 2 hours from D.C. through Brookeville to Frederick

©RALPH ESHELMAN, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C.

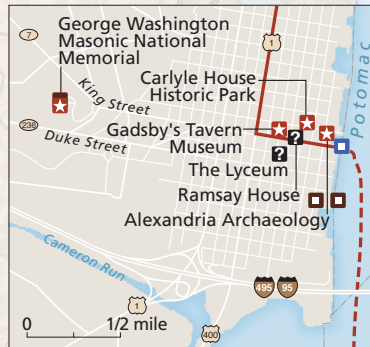


BLADENSBURG



- 10 SEWALL-BELMONT HOUSE AND MUSEUM
- 11 WHITE HOUSE
- 12 OCTAGON HOUSE
- 13 NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY
- 14 NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE U.S. NAVY
- 15 TUDOR PLACE HISTORIC HOUSE & GARDEN

ALEXANDRIA, VA



MAP LEGEND

- Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail
- - (approximate water route)
- ★ Star-Spangled Banner Trail site
- ? Visitor information
- Wayside information panel
- Trail orientation kiosk
- ✠ Battle or engagement
- 🔥 Town raided/burned by British



Fort Washington Park – Fort Washington.

Hodges, who stood trial for treason during the war. (Hodges was tried for “delivering up prisoners to the enemy,” but former Maryland Attorney General and wounded Bladensburg war veteran William Pinkney won him an acquittal.)

Captain Samuel Dyson commanded **Fort Washington Park [3]**, which sits on a high bluff of the Potomac River. Upon seeing his position threatened by a British squadron, Dyson decided to blow up the fort without a single shot being fired, an action that led to his dismissal. A new fort was completed in 1824 and played an important role in protecting Washington during the Civil War.

Also on the Potomac River, **Mount Welby [4]** was the residence of Mary Welby DeButts, who wrote letters describing the British squadron’s advance. The circa-1811 home is now part of Oxon Cove Park & Oxon Hill Farm, where visitors can participate in hands-on agricultural activities and living-history programs.

To the north, 6,000 American troops, some of whom had already been flushed

★★ KEY DESTINATIONS ★★

[1] Mount Calvert Historical and Archaeological Park

16801 Mount Calvert Rd.,
Upper Marlboro
301-627-1286, pgparks.com

[2] Darnall’s Chance

14800 Governor Oden Bowie Dr.,
Upper Marlboro
301-952-8010, pgparks.com

[3] Fort Washington Park

1355 Fort Washington Rd.,
Fort Washington
301-763-4600, nps.gov/fowa

[4] Mount Welby

(Oxon Cove Park & Oxon Hill Farm)
6411 Oxon Hill Rd., Oxon Hill
301-839-1176, nps.gov/oxhi

[5] Bladensburg Waterfront Park

4601 Annapolis Rd., Bladensburg
301-779-0371, pgparks.com

[6] Fort Lincoln Cemetery

3401 Bladensburg Rd., Bladensburg
hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=3614

[7] Bostwick

3901 48th St., Bladensburg
301-927-7048
bostwickhouse.weebly.com/

[8] Riversdale House Museum

4811 Riverdale Rd., Riverdale Park
301-864-0420, riversdale.org

[9] U.S. Capitol

Intersection of Maryland & Pennsylvania
Aves. and Constitution & Independence
Aves., Washington, D.C.
202-226-8000, visitthecapitol.gov

[10] Sewall-Belmont House and Museum

144 Constitution Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C.
202-546-1210,
nationalwomansparty.org/

[11] White House

1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.
*(Temporary visitor center: Ellipse Visitor Pavilion
Complex near 15th and E sts. N.W.)*
202-456-7041, whitehouse.gov

[12] Octagon House

1799 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.
202-626-7439,
[architectsfoundation.org/octagon-
museum/](http://architectsfoundation.org/octagon-museum/)

[13] National Museum of American History

National Mall, 14th St. & Constitution Ave.,
N.W., Washington, D.C., 202-633-1000,
americanhistory.si.edu/

[14] National Museum of the U.S. Navy

Washington Navy Yard
805 Kidder Breese St., S.E., Washington, D.C.
202-433-4882
[www.history.navy.mil/content/history/
museums/nmusn.html](http://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/museums/nmusn.html)

[15] Tudor Place Historic House & Garden

1644 31st St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
202-965-0400, tudorplace.org

[16] Brookeville Academy

5 High St., Brookeville
301-570-4465
[townofbrookevillemd.org/
brookeville-academy-2](http://townofbrookevillemd.org/brookeville-academy-2)

[17] The Lyceum

201 S. Washington St., Alexandria, Va.
703-838-4994, alexandriava.gov/lyceum

[18] George Washington Masonic National Memorial

101 Callahan Dr., Alexandria, Va.
703-682-2007, gwmemorial.org





out of Southern Maryland, mounted one last effort to protect Washington. Unfortunately, their stand on a ferociously hot August day in Bladensburg proved to be one of America's greatest defeats during the war.

Though the numbers were on the Americans' side, their lines were spread too far apart to support each other. Against a disciplined enemy, they could not hold their flank and were sent scampering in retreat.

Despite taking heavy casualties, the British invaders required just a few hours to brush aside the American force that was the final obstacle between them and the nation's capital.

Bladensburg Waterfront Park [5] overlooks the battlefield site and also offers kayak access to the Anacostia Water Trail, rental boats, pontoon boat tours, a fishing pier, an 1812 trail orientation center and other features. The actual bridge that the British used to cross the Anacostia River during their attack no longer exists, but a pedestrian/bike bridge is nearby.

As the raw militia that filled most of the American lines fled, President James Madison and Secretary of State James Monroe watched from the heights in the distance. Commodore Joshua Barney

and his band of U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla marines provided the only resistance. Barney, however, was struck by a bullet and captured. He was soon paroled out of respect for his bravery, but knew that his fighting days were over; he died four years later, at the age of 59, from complications related to his wound.

Fort Lincoln Cemetery [6] marks what was the right flank of the American line. The cemetery's entrance is about one mile west of Bladensburg Waterfront Park. Look near the mausoleum for a historical marker and monument commemorating Barney and his men.

Several blocks east of the park is **Bostwick [7]**, a home built in 1746 and used during the war by Colonel Thomas Barclay, a British prisoner-of-war agent who warmly welcomed his compatriots as they marched into Bladensburg. The George Washington House, now in use by the Anacostia Watershed Society, is one of three other pre-Revolutionary War structures still standing in town. Local tradition holds that cannonballs scarred the brick walls of the residence, though no evidence of this can be seen today.

Rosalie Stier Calvert resided in an

Left: Final stand at the Battle of Bladensburg.

Below: Re-enactment event, Bladensburg region.



DIETRICH RUEHLMANN, 2000. COURTESY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Above: Riversdale House Museum – *Riverdale Park*. **Below:** The U.S. Capitol, as seen circa 1800 – *Washington, D.C.*



LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS
PRINTS
DIVISION

impressive, federal-style mansion a couple of miles upriver from the battlefield, in an area now known as Riverdale Park. She claimed that, from her bedroom window, she could observe “several cannonballs” being fired. Calvert’s husband and slaves helped to bury the dead following the battle. Today, the **Riversdale House Museum [8]** interprets the site’s War of 1812 history. In addition, a Battle of Bladensburg encampment and re-enactment is held here each August.

The British marched unmolested the

rest of the way into Washington, intent on claiming their prize. The federal city wasn’t just the seat of government in those days; it also contained important military resources, including the Washington Navy Yard, the U.S. Marine Barracks and an arsenal.

The **U.S. Capitol [9]**, standing at the crest of what had been known as Jenkins Hill, was still a work in progress when war broke out. Its south wing, reserved for the House of Representatives, had just been completed in 1811. Now, it faced British torches and rockets. Before long, a fire

Frederick

LOCATED ABOUT 50 MILES northwest of Washington, D.C., the city of Frederick has figured prominently in three centuries of American history. Guided walks and candlelight ghost tours show off intriguing architecture and historic sites.

"Star-Spangled Banner" writer Francis Scott Key once lived, worshipped and practiced law within the 50-block downtown area. Key's sister, Anne, married local resident Roger Brooke Taney, a chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court known for delivering the Dred Scott decision. Key and Taney practiced law together, and both are buried at **Mount Olivet Cemetery**, which is also the site of an impressive Key monument erected in 1898, 55 years after his death.

Specialty shops, galleries and acclaimed restaurants have earned Frederick recognition as one of

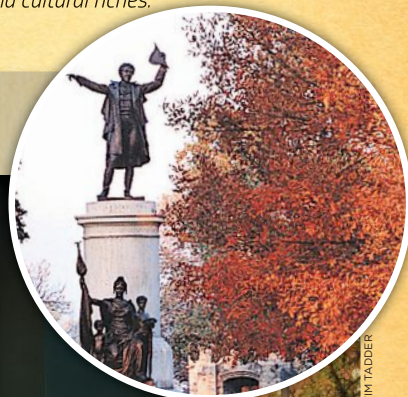
AmericanStyle magazine's top 25 "Small Art Cities."

Among many other destinations of note are the **Museum of Frederick County History**, which is housed in a residence dating back to 1820, and the **Roger Brooke Taney House**, built in the 1790s. The **National Museum of Civil War Medicine** and **Monocacy National Battlefield** are both popular stops for travelers who are following either the Antietam Campaign Civil War Trail and Scenic Byway or the Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Scenic Byway. The Historic National Road National Scenic Byway also passes through the area as it stretches from Baltimore to the Mason-Dixon Line in Western Maryland. ★

Stop by the Frederick Visitor Center for an overview of the region's varied historical and cultural riches.

Right: Mount Olivet Cemetery – Frederick.

Below: Dining – Frederick.



© TIM TADDER



TOURISM COUNCIL OF FREDERICK COUNTY



CASSI HAYDEN/M. NGPPC

consumed the entire Library of Congress, which was housed in the Capitol at the time.

An exhibition hall in the U.S. Capitol's underground visitor center contains many items related to the war, including a model of what the area looked like around 1814. Artifacts include the plans submitted by British-born architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe for rebuilding the Capitol, a task that began in 1815.

The **Sewall-Belmont House and Museum [10]**, situated two blocks

northeast of the Capitol, is one of only a few private structures that the British burned. Built in 1800, the house was targeted after an American sniper shot at General Robert Ross from one of its windows. It later served as the headquarters of the National Woman's Party and today includes exhibits on women's suffrage and the equal rights movement.

The **White House [11]**, which had only been occupied for a mere 14 years, was left a roofless shell by the British. But President Madison's wife, Dolley, saved the Gilbert

Stuart portrait of George Washington that now hangs in the East Room.

The U.S. Treasury Building, located near the White House, was also burned. The **Octagon House [12]**, which served as a temporary executive residence for President Madison after the White House was destroyed, is where the Treaty of Ghent was ratified, officially ending the war.

The Smithsonian Institution's **National Museum of American History [13]** holds one of the most cherished

symbols of the War of 1812 — the huge garrison flag that flew defiantly over Fort McHenry as the British departed Baltimore. *(Read more about the Battle for Baltimore beginning on page 38.)* The tattered banner is dramatically displayed behind a floor-to-ceiling glass wall within a climate-controlled gallery that re-creates "dawn's early light."

A museum at the headquarters of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 contains more information about the war. Meanwhile, walking tours of the Congressional Cemetery reveal the burial sites of such notables as Attorney General William Pinkney, Commodore Joseph Smoot and Major General Jacob Brown, as well as a public vault where Dolley Madison was temporarily interred.

The Washington Navy Yard in southeast D.C. was set on fire by its defenders rather than have it fall into British hands. Located on site is the **National Museum of the U.S. Navy [14]**, which features such items as artifacts from Commodore Joshua Barney's U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla.

In the opposite corner of the nation's capital, historic Georgetown is an international community of embassies, upscale shops and eclectic eateries. Here, Martha Washington's granddaughter, Martha Peter, watched from her bedroom window at **Tudor Place [15]** as the nation's capital burned. Today, the residence and its nearly six-acre garden are open to the public, as is the Dumbarton House, to which Dolley Madison fled as the British advanced.

Francis Scott Key, the writer of "The Star-Spangled Banner," is honored with a memorial park located next to the bridge that also bears his name. The former location of Key's residence when he lived on M Street is noted within the park.

Following the British occupation of Washington, President Madison and members of his cabinet sought refuge



First Lady Dolley Madison, **below and right**, is credited with saving a White House portrait of President George Washington.



WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION/WHITE HOUSE COLLECTION

©GERRY EMBLETON



COURTESY OF TUDOR PLACE HISTORIC HOUSE & GARDEN

Above: Tudor Place Historic House & Garden – *Washington, D.C.* **Below:** Georgetown waterfront.



©RALPH ESHELMAN, 2012

18 miles north of Washington in the town of Brookeville, which earned the nickname “the United States Capital for a Day.” **Brookeville Academy [16]** temporarily held U.S. Senate records.

The Declaration of Independence and other documents were packed in 22 carts that traveled to Leesburg, Va., for safekeeping. The carts passed through the present site of Claude Moore Park. President Madison himself caught a ferry as he fled through what is now Riverbend Park in Great Falls, Va. A boat ramp marks the spot of the ferry landing.

Fearing a similar fate to the one suffered by Washington, officials in nearby Alexandria, Va., capitulated to a British naval squadron and endured a weeklong enemy occupation from August 28 to September 3. Dolley Madison was among many people who were critical of the city’s quick surrender, yet “Old Town Alexandria” might not otherwise exist today with its quaint shops, waterfront restaurants and many historical structures. Look for links to the War of 1812 at museums such as **The Lyceum [17]** and the **George Washington Masonic National Memorial [18].** ★



CHRIS SPIELMANN, COURTESY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Above: Riverbend Park on the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail – Great Falls, Virginia.
Left: Montpelier Mansion – Laurel.

MD OFFICE OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

★ WHILE YOU'RE IN THE AREA

VISITOR-FRIENDLY PLANTATION AND manor houses have become museums that reveal much of the history of this region. **Montpelier Mansion** in Laurel welcomed guests such as George Washington and Abigail Adams, the **Marietta House** in Glenn Dale once belonged to War of 1812-era Supreme Court Justice Gabriel Duvall, and the **Belair Mansion** in Bowie has been part of two centuries’ worth of Thoroughbred horse racing fame.

National Harbor is one of the area’s newest attractions — an urban waterfront

community with elegant shops and attractions, a variety of dining establishments and water taxi service that extends across the Potomac River to Old Town Alexandria, Va. This part of Virginia offers river cruises, carriage rides and walking tours that pass by a number of colonial structures.

The National Park Service’s Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail network includes a 238-mile Tidewater Potomac Heritage Bicycle Route that begins and ends at **Fort Washington Park**. Just minutes from Washington, D.C., travelers can observe hundreds of Canada geese at the **Merkle Wildlife Sanctuary**, launch

a boat at **Piscataway Park** or rent a canoe at **Patuxent River Park**.

The Anacostia Trails Heritage Area and the Anacostia Watershed Society invite visitors to use the new Anacostia Water Trail Map and Guide for paddle explorations and to take advantage of other outdoor pursuits. Farmers’ markets, world-class theater productions, public art displays and other entertainment are also on hand.

Welcoming tens of thousands of visitors each day, Washington, D.C., is brimming with monuments, memorials and museums found among the many government buildings. In the heart of the federal city, National Park Service staff



NATIONAL HARBOR

Above: National Harbor. Below: Old Town Alexandria, Virginia.



OLGA BOGATYRENKO

TRAVEL RESOURCES

Alexandria Convention & Visitors Association

221 King St., Alexandria, Va.
703-746-3301, 1-800-388-9119
visitalexandriava.com

Cultural Tourism D.C.

1250 H St., N.W., #1000,
Washington, D.C.
202-661-7581
culturaltourismdc.org

Destination D.C.

901 7th St., N.W., 4th Fl.,
Washington, D.C.
202-789-7000
washington.org

Tourism Council of Frederick County, Inc.

151 S. East St.,
Frederick
301-600-2888, 1-800-999-3613
www.visitfrederick.org

Conference & Visitors Bureau of Montgomery, MD, Inc.

111 Rockville Pike, Ste. 800,
Rockville
240-777-2060, 1-877-789-6904
visitmontgomery.com

Prince George's County, Maryland Conference & Visitors Bureau

9200 Basil Ct., Ste 101,
Largo
301-925-8300
visitprincegeorgescounty.com

members are available for daily interpretive programs, bicycle tours based on the War of 1812 and other themed tours. Several popular sites involved in programs include the **Jefferson Memorial**, **Lincoln Memorial**, **World War II Memorial**, **White House Visitor Center** at the Ellipse Pavilion Complex and **Vietnam Veterans Memorial**. In addition, Cultural Tourism D.C. has mapped out self-guided walking tours along Neighborhood Heritage Trails.

Spring is a particularly picturesque time to visit Washington, as cherry blossoms and numerous gardens come alive with color. Many travelers arrive through Union Station, located at the north end of Capitol Hill. Along with being

Washington's main Amtrak terminal, it also has retail stores, a food court, restaurants and a seasonal outdoor market.

A trip to D.C. is hardly complete without a stop at one or more of the properties associated with the **Smithsonian Institution**, the largest museum and research complex in the world. Seventeen facilities in the nation's capital range from the **National Air and Space Museum** to the **National Portrait Gallery**.

Washington also boasts acclaimed performing arts at venues such as the **Kennedy Center**, which features a full schedule of ballet, classical music, dance, jazz, opera and more.

Two Maryland Scenic Byways brush

right up against the District of Columbia — the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Byway approaches from the north while the Booth's Escape Byway begins in D.C. and slips southward.

The century-old **College Park Airport**, established by none other than Wilbur Wright, investigates the evolution of flight. Meanwhile, the future unfolds in Greenbelt at the interactive **NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center**.

Heritage Montgomery, an official Maryland Heritage Area, incorporates 18th-century plantation homes, 19th-century railroad communities, farm museums, and African-American and Underground Railroad history. ★



Heroes & Legends: LIFE AMID THE CANNON FIRE

Two battles, seven skirmishes and more than a dozen raids occurred along Maryland's Eastern Shore, giving rise to heroes like Kitty Knight and legends such as "the town that fooled the British."

The invaders who arrived in early 1813 weren't driven out until nearly two years later. In fact, the Battle of New Orleans, considered to be the definitive fight that ended the enemy threat once and for all, actually took place about one month earlier than the final engagement on the Eastern Shore — an American victory.

Slippery Hill, Slaughter Creek and the Ice Mound were among many places that saw significant action. Of particular note, American militia scored a lopsided triumph at Caulks Field, known today as one of the best-preserved War of 1812 battlefields in the mid-Atlantic region.

- **April 14, 1813** – The British establish an elaborate base of operations on Tangier Island.
- **April 29, 1813** – Frenchtown, located on the Elk River, is overrun by 150 Royal Marines.
- **May 6, 1813** – Kitty Knight convinces British raiders to spare her home while much of her Georgetown community burns.
- **August 10, 1813** – **St. Michaels** remains mostly unscathed despite a British bombardment. The enemy attacks again 16 days later, but with little effect.
- **August 13, 1813** – American militia in Queenstown hold off 300 enemy troops at Slippery Hill.
- **August 30, 1814** – The Battle of Caulks Field, fought days after the burning of Washington and shortly before the Battle for Baltimore, proves disastrous for the British. Promising, young Captain Peter Parker is counted among their dead.
- **February 7, 1815** – The last engagement of the war in Maryland, the Battle of the Ice Mound, is fought near Taylors Island. Twenty crewmembers on an icebound British tender surrender to American militia.



MARYLAND OFFICE OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Less than two weeks before the U.S. Senate ratified the Treaty of Ghent, officially ending a war already decided on the battlefield, one more skirmish took place in Maryland. It happened on Taylors Island, where, just west of Slaughter Creek Bridge, a **Battle of the Ice Mound Monument [1]** now stands. In the bitter cold of a February morning, a tender to the British ship-of-war *Dauntless* became stuck in frozen water and proved an easy target for militiamen who aimed their muskets from behind

heaps of ice. Twenty crewmembers surrendered. A 12-pounder carronade taken from the tender is part of the battle monument.

One of the legends arising from the War of 1812 involves "the town that fooled the British." When faced with an early morning naval barrage in August 1813, citizens of St. Michaels hung lanterns high in trees and on the roofs of buildings so that British guns would overshoot their targets. At least, that's how the story goes. Actually, the bombardment was part of a surprise attack that occurred when it



Eastern Shore

ST. MICHAELS TO ELKTON

148 MILES

TRAVEL TIME

3-5 HOURS

+43 miles / 1-2 hours from Taylors Island to St. Michaels



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Above: British naval officer Captain Peter Parker was mortally wounded during the Battle of Caulks Field.
Below: Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum – *St. Michaels*.

was already light out, thus the more likely scenario is that the enemy was kept at bay by American cannons placed at strategic points around the harbor. Still, the legend lives on.

The British returned to St. Michaels two weeks later — 1,800 troops squaring off against 500 militiamen — but withdrew after only a short exchange of fire, making it the largest yet possibly shortest engagement of the war in the region.

Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum [2] references both attacks in an exhibit and is also especially popular for its lighthouse and working boatyard. **Church Cove Park [3]** is the location for two six-pounder cannons overlooking St. Michaels Harbor.

The St. Michaels Museum at **St. Mary's Square [4]** is made up of three 19th-century structures, one of which houses a model depicting the town as it appeared during the war. Among the historic homes bordering the square is the Cannonball House, so named because a shot struck it during the first British attack on St. Michaels. The cannonball was said to have penetrated the roof, rolled across the attic

©TIM TADDER





MAP LEGEND

- Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail
- - (approximate water route)
- ★ Star-Spangled Banner Trail site
- ? Visitor information
- Wayside information panel
- Trail orientation kiosk
- ✠ Battle or engagement
- 🔥 Town raided/burned by British



©RALPH EISELMAN, 2010

Above: St. Michaels Harbor – *St. Michaels*. Below: At William Merchant's 1805 Cannonball House, a cannonball bounced in front of Mrs. Merchant and her daughter.

and bounced down the inner staircase.

To the north in Queenstown, a skirmish took place just three days after the first attack on St. Michaels. About 20 militiamen, positioned in an area known as Slippery Hill, delayed the advance of a vastly superior British force long enough for the main body of American soldiers to withdraw toward nearby Centreville. An **1812 Memorial Park [5]**, featuring a monument to those who participated in the Battle of Slippery Hill, was recently dedicated in the town of Grasonville. Visitors can also see an 18th-century manor house on the private **Bowlingly Estate [6]** in Queenstown that was pillaged and damaged during the war.

At the Kent Narrows, in an area seized by British troops prior to their planned attack on Queenstown, the Chester-based **Chesapeake Heritage and Visitor Center [7]** is a regional information center that features a hands-on exhibit called "Our Chesapeake Legacy."

Now fast-forward one year to August 1814: Washington had already been burned and Baltimore was clearly in British sights. From the deck of the HMS *Menelaus* stepped Sir Peter Parker, a 29-year-old captain who planned what he

★★ KEY DESTINATIONS ★★

[1] Battle of the Ice Mound Monument
North side of Taylors Island Rd. (Rt. 16) at Slaughter Creek Bridge, Taylors Island

[2] Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum
213 N. Talbot St., St. Michaels
410-745-2916, cbmm.org

[3] Church Cove Park
Foot of Green St., St. Michaels

[4] St. Michaels Museum at St. Mary's Square
St. Michaels
410-745-9561, stmichaelsmuseum.org

[5] 1812 Memorial Park
Nesbit Rd. & Rt. 18, Grasonville

[6] Bowlingly Estate
Maryland Ave., Queenstown

[7] Chesapeake Heritage and Visitor Center
425 Piney Narrows Rd., Chester
410-604-2100,
findyourchesapeake.com/places/chesapeake-exploration-center

[8] Eastern Neck Wildlife Refuge
1730 Eastern Neck Rd., Rock Hall
410-639-7056, easternneck.fws.gov

[9] Caulks Field Monument
North side of Caulks Field Rd. northwest of intersection with Tolchester Beach Rd., (Rt. 21), Fairlee

[10] Christ Church I.U. (Isaac Usilton) Parish
25328 Lambs Meadow Rd., Worton
iuparish.org

[11] Kitty Knight House
14028 Augustine-Herman Hwy. (Rt. 213), Georgetown

[12] Elk Landing Historic Park
590 Landing Ln., off Pulaski Hwy. (U.S. Rt. 40), Elkton
410-620-6400, elklanding.org



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Tangier Island & Vicinity

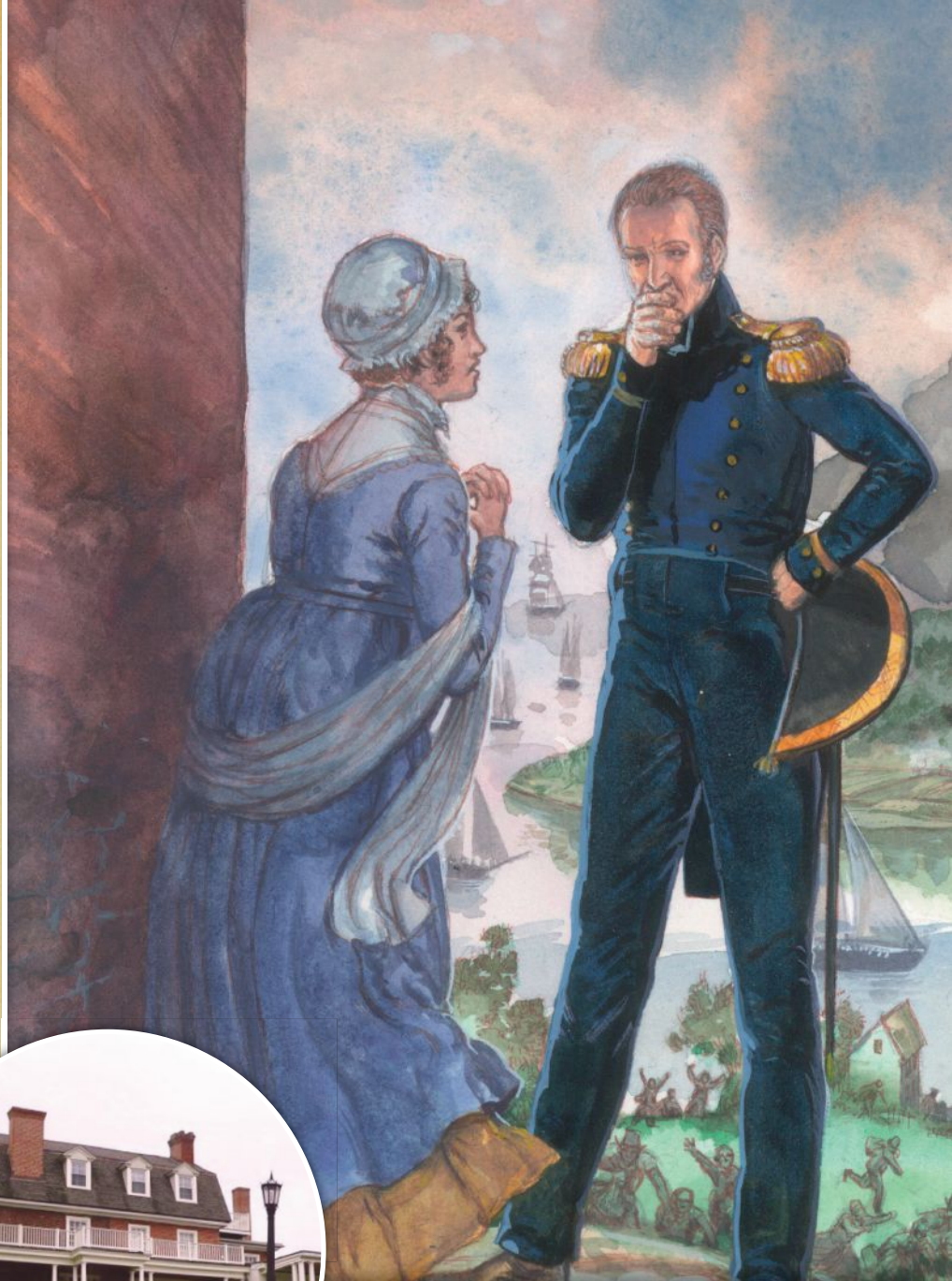
THE WATERMEN OF TANGIER ISLAND, Virginia, separated as they were from the nearest mainland by 12 miles of water, lived a quiet life on the Virginia side of the Chesapeake Bay. That is, until confronted by hundreds of British troops.

Seeking a suitable place for a base of operations that would help them enforce a blockade of the Chesapeake Bay, the enemy force came ashore to build Fort Albion, which included barracks, a hospital, a church, storage sheds and 20 dwellings protected by long walls and two redoubts.

As explored at the **Tangier History Museum and Interpretive Cultural Center**, 700 liberated slaves, many of them women and children, were brought to the fort and became a drain on the island's scarce resources. However, from this vantage point, British leaders were able to launch large attacks on important American targets in all directions.

Just across the Maryland line, British raids took their toll on places such as Ewell (Smith Island), Deal Island and Crisfield. But sometimes, Eastern Shore citizens reaped their revenge. One Crisfield story tells of a boy who convinced some British sailors that a wasps' nest (the entrance of which he had plugged with mud) was actually abuzz with hummingbirds. The boy got a fair distance away before the sailors pulled the plug and the wasps attacked.

Tangier Island is accessible via ferry from Crisfield on the Maryland side or Onancock and Reedville on the Virginia side. ★



Above: Kitty Knight is said to have talked Admiral Cockburn out of burning her rented house, pointing out that an elderly lady was living there.

Left: Kitty Knight House – *Georgetown*.

called a midsummer's night "frolic with the Yankees" in order to sweep away pockets of resistance. First, however, American troops tried to mislead the British as to the size of their force by having the cavalry ride a ferry scow back and forth across an area near Rock Hall that is now part of the **Eastern Neck Wildlife Refuge [8]**. The ruse apparently worked, as Captain Parker wrote that he observed regular troops and militia

in motion "along the whole coast."

Three days later, Caulks Field was the scene of a battle that left 15 British soldiers dead, including Captain Parker. Casualties on the American side amounted to just three wounded; the outcome provided a major morale boost leading up to the Battle for Baltimore less than two weeks later.

Amid cornfields near the town of Fairlee, just northwest of Chestertown,

Upper Chesapeake Bay— East Side

THE VILLAGES OF FREDERICKTOWN and Georgetown, both of which were burned during British raids in 1813, rest on the banks of the Sassafras River. Two Georgetown residences that survived the destruction were said to have been spared because Catharine “Kitty” Knight confronted British Rear Admiral George Cockburn himself and convinced him that a defenseless, elderly neighbor might be displaced if a fire were to start. The two residences are now known collectively as the **Kitty Knight House [11]**.

U.S. Navy hero Jacob Jones once lived in what remains a private

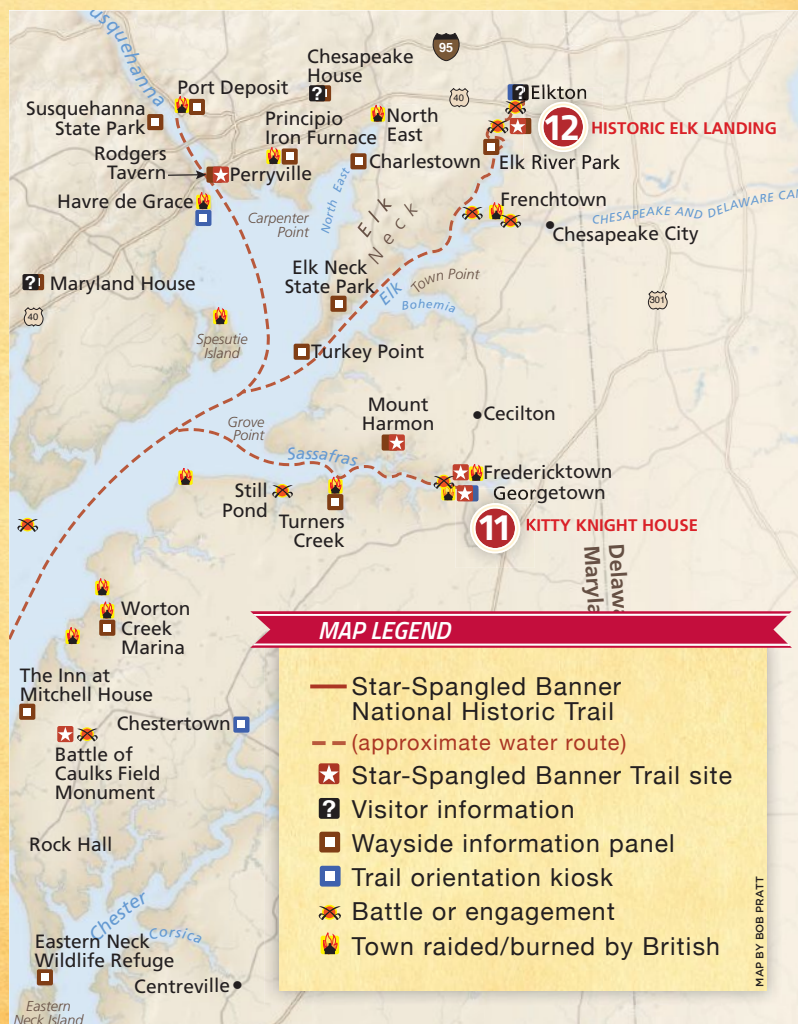
residence in the town of Cecilton. Jones commanded the U.S. sloop-of-war *Wasp*, which, early in October 1812, captured the HMS brig *Frolic* after both vessels were disabled during a vicious fight in the Atlantic.

Similar to St. Michaels, Elkton twice repulsed British attacks. **Elk Landing Historic Park [12]** is the site of Fort Hollingsworth, one of three earthworks that defended the town. Joyous citizens gathered here in February 1815 when word reached them that the Treaty of Ghent had been signed, ending the war. ★



© GERRY EMBLETON

a simple **Caulks Field Monument [9]** complements a landscape that has changed little in the last 200 years. Lieutenant Colonel Philip Reed, a former Revolutionary War soldier and U.S. Senator who led the militiamen, is buried in the churchyard at **Christ Church I.U. [10]**, Worton, also the site of an 18th-century sexton’s house. ★

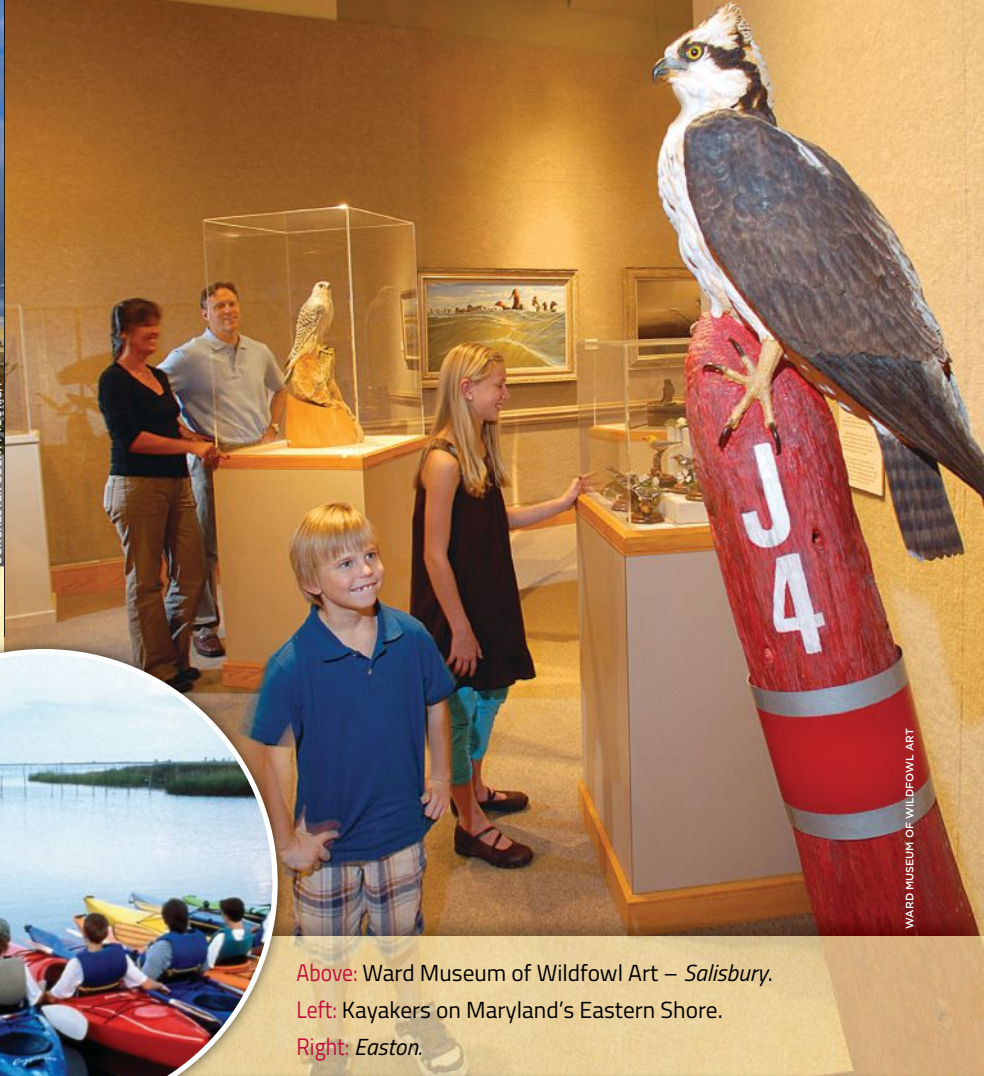




Above: Sailwinds Park East – Cambridge.
Below: Chesapeake City.



Above: Ward Museum of Wildfowl Art – Salisbury.
Left: Kayakers on Maryland's Eastern Shore.
Right: Easton.



★ WHILE YOU'RE IN THE AREA

WATERFRONT VILLAGES WITH WALKABLE town centers make Maryland's Eastern Shore a warm and friendly place to relax any time of the year.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network consists of dozens of Eastern Shore locations offering easy access to boating, bird watching, fishing and sightseeing opportunities. Popular gateways include **Janes Island State Park**, with its 30 miles of water trails near Crisfield, and the **Wye Grist Mill**, which is still operating more than two centuries since it ground flour for General George Washington's Continental Army. St. Michaels offers prime access to the Miles River, while **Turner's Creek Landing** in Kennedyville is a recreational link to the Sassafras River.

Much of the region is also just an hour's drive from Ocean City, a favorite family

destination with white-sand beaches, seaside amusements and an iconic boardwalk. The Maryland portion of a Cape-to-Cape Scenic Byway ambles 79 miles along the Atlantic Coast.

The Chesapeake Country National Scenic Byway connects many of the Eastern Shore's waterfront communities and historic sites. It runs for more than 400 miles from Chesapeake City south to Crisfield, winding along unspoiled landscapes toward opportunities for kayaking, biking on mapped routes, gallery hopping and seafood dining.

A giant, sail-shaped canopy off U.S. Route 50 in Cambridge marks the spot of the **Sailwinds Park East** visitor center. Cambridge is also one of several Maryland Arts & Entertainment Districts in the region and is the starting point for the 125-mile Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Scenic Byway and All-American Road.

Wildfowl decoy carving is a traditional

craft celebrated in this region at several annual festivals and sites such as Salisbury's **Ward Museum of Wildfowl Art** and Crisfield's **Tawes Historical Museum** (two more Bay gateways!). Carvers don't need to travel far for inspiration — biking-friendly **Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge** in Cambridge is a favorite stop for migrating waterfowl and boasts the largest nesting population of bald eagles on the East Coast. Meanwhile, the **Chesapeake Bay Environmental Center** in Grasonville is visited by more than 200 species of birds throughout the year.

Paved biking routes in various parts of the region promise exceptional views. On Kent Island, the Cross Island Trail extends from the Bay, through Stevensville's historic district and past impressive wetlands.

Charm is in ready supply throughout Easton, which has been listed among America's "best small towns" and is a regional hub of arts and culture. The same can be said for nearby St. Michaels,



TRAVEL RESOURCES

Caroline County Office of Tourism
10219 River Landing Rd., Denton
410-479-0655, carolinechamber.org

Cecil County Tourism
Perryville Outlet Center
68 Heather Ln., Ste. 43, Perryville
1-800-CECIL-95 (232-4595)
410-996-6290, ccgov.org/visitors/tourism

Dorchester County Department of Tourism
2 Rose Hill Pl., Cambridge
1-800-522-TOUR (8687)
410-228-1000
visitdorchester.org/

Elkton Visitor Center
101 E. Main St., Elkton
410-398-5076

Kent County Office of Tourism & Economic Development
400 High St., Chestertown
410-778-0416, kentcounty.com

Kent County Visitor Center
118 N. Cross St., Chestertown
410-778-0500
chestertown.com/visitor_center.php

Queen Anne's County Office of Tourism
425 Piney Narrows Rd., Chester
410-604-2100
qac.org/151/Tourism-Office

Somerset County Tourism
11440 Ocean Hwy., Princess Anne
1-800-521-9189, 410-651-2968
visitsomerset.com

Talbot County Office of Tourism
11 S. Harrison St., Easton
410-770-8000
tourtalbot.org

Wicomico County Convention & Tourist's Bureau
8480 Ocean Hwy., Delmar
1-800-332-TOUR (8687)
410-548-4914, wicomicotourism.org

Worcester County Tourism
104 W. Market St., Snow Hill
1-800-852-0335, 410-632-3110
visitworcester.org

Charm is in ready supply throughout Easton, which has been listed among America's "best small towns" and is a regional hub of arts and culture.

recognized as one of the nation's most romantic escapes and the site of a water trail that is popular among leisurely paddlers. Both towns are important destinations within the Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area, one of three official Maryland Heritage Areas on the Eastern Shore.

Towns that managed to stay out of harm's way during the War of 1812 still feature many 18th-century structures. Chestertown, for instance, is occupied by a number of red-brick merchants' houses. A replica 1768 schooner, the *Sultana*, also makes her home in this historic port community, which each year re-enacts the "Chestertown Tea Party," a protest that

allegedly occurred a few months after the more famous colonial demonstration that took place in Boston.

Upper Bay enchantment is found along the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal in Chesapeake City and amid the antiques shops and specialty boutiques of North East's pedestrian-friendly main street. North East also provides launch ramps for access to bass fishing on the Susquehanna Flats and is home to **Elk Neck State Park**, the cliffside heights of which are dominated by a 19th-century lighthouse.

In Elkton, the **Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area** is a former du Pont property well-known for its extensive trail system and various equestrian pursuits. ★



Victory in Battle: A STAR-SPANGLED STAND

A few weeks after invading America's capital city and leaving some of its buildings in ashes, British invaders set their sights on the busy seaport of Baltimore. Unlike the situation in Washington, however, Baltimore's defenders were ready for a fight.

The British planned a two-fisted punch by land and sea, but enemy ground forces were dealt quick setbacks when a bloody battle delayed their progress and left their commander dead. The British sea assault didn't fare much better — despite warships in the Patapsco River bombarding Baltimore's Fort McHenry for 25 hours, the fort's defenders never flinched.

Onboard a truce ship alongside the British fleet, American attorney Francis Scott Key spent an anxious night watching the spectacle. What Key saw by dawn's early light inspired him to write lyrics for the quintessential song of American patriotism.



MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

- **June 1812** – A Republican-inspired mob sacks the offices of a Baltimore anti-war newspaper as a prelude to even more vicious rioting a month later.
- **May 3, 1813** – Most of Havre de Grace is destroyed during a major British raid despite the heroism of John O'Neill.
- **August 19, 1813** – Mary Pickersgill delivers the finished Star-Spangled Banner to be flown above Fort McHenry.
- **September 11, 1814** – A hostile fleet of 30 ships is sighted from North Point, about 15 miles east of Baltimore.
- **September 12, 1814** – Though a tactical victory for the British, the Battle of North Point proves costly in that it delays the land force's advance on Baltimore and results in the death of Major General Robert Ross, "the Man who captured Washington, D.C."
- **September 13–14, 1814** – Fort McHenry withstands an intense naval barrage during the Battle for Baltimore. After the bombardment ceases, a large, 30-by-42-foot garrison flag is raised triumphantly inside the fort.
- **September 17, 1814** – Printed versions of Francis Scott Key's manuscript, "Defence of Fort M'Henry," are circulated among the men at the fort and the citizens of Baltimore. Within weeks, 17 newspapers across the nation publish the piece under its new name, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Dressed in high-collared wool coats and plumed hats despite the oppressive summer heat, American infantrymen stood with their muzzle-loading muskets at the ready. Enemy troops had come ashore near present-day **Fort Howard [1]**, intent on marching the 15 miles into Baltimore as part of a land assault that would be coordinated with a water-based attack on the city.

British Army commander Major

General Robert Ross, accompanied by almost 5,000 soldiers and sailors, expected to push right past the militia that stood in his way. The British did score a tactical victory during the ensuing Battle of North Point, eventually forcing the Americans to retreat. But the advancing force suffered a greater number of casualties: almost 350 dead, wounded and missing compared to 213 Americans. Among those killed in action was General Ross, shot from his horse in an area known as Godly Wood.



Baltimore & Vicinity

BALTIMORE TO ANNAPOLIS

65 MILES

TRAVEL TIME

2–4 HOURS

+48 miles / 1-2 hours from Baltimore through Towson to Havre de Grace



Above: Hearing stories from tour guides at North Point State Battlefield – Edgemere. **Below:** Maryland militia at the Battle of North Point.

An annual Defenders' Day at North Point celebration takes place in the Fort Howard area and features an encampment, flag-raising ceremony, re-enactment and various living-history displays.

North Point State Park [2], located a short distance from the fort, is known for its fishing and flat-water paddling in tidal waters. The park also has a visitor center containing history-themed exhibits.

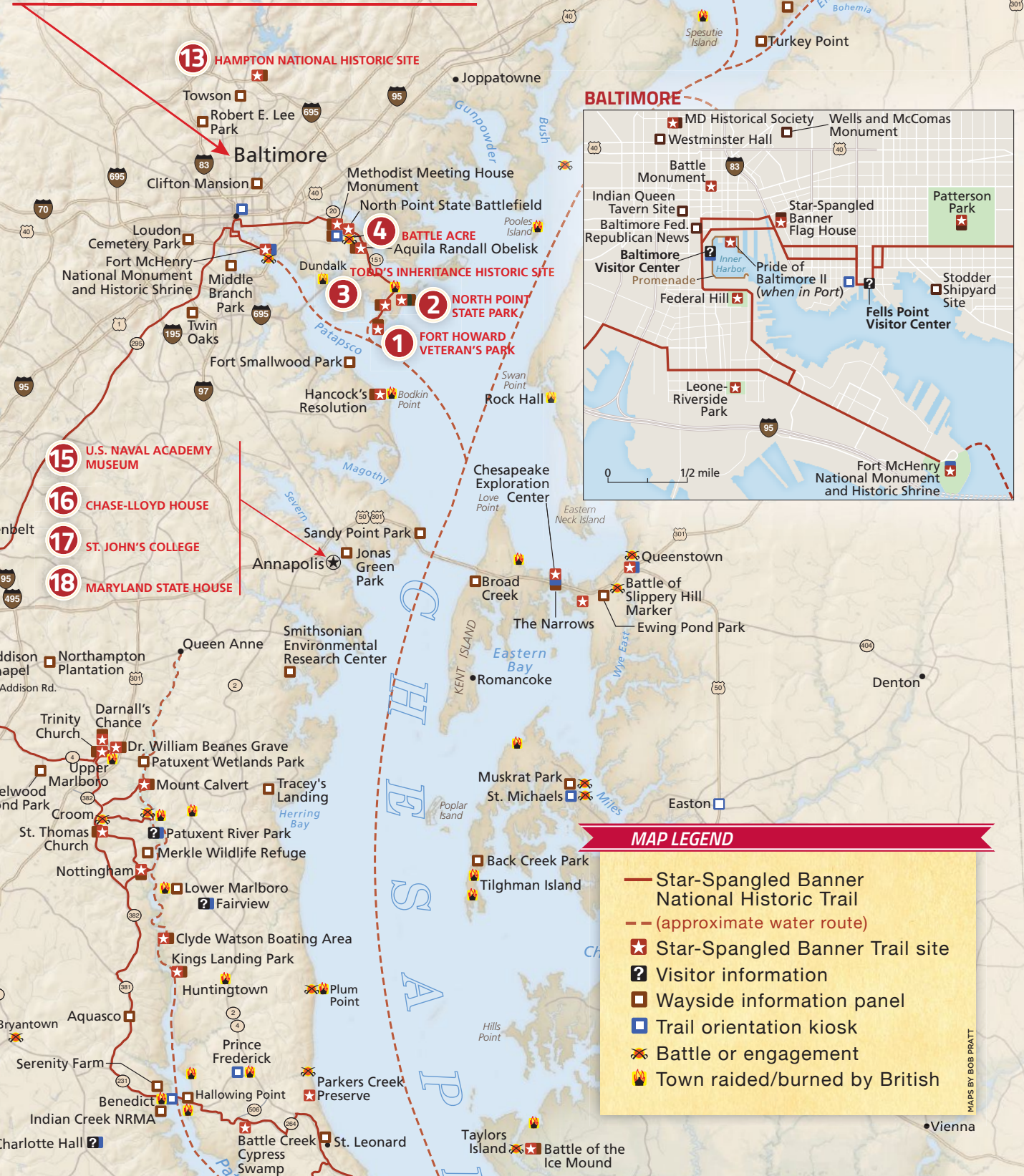
In between Fort Howard and the state park, a simple house known as **Todd's Inheritance [3]** served as a horse courier station reporting British movements to American troops. Though torched by the invaders, the house was soon rebuilt on its original foundation.

Two traces of the actual North Point battlefield still remain. One is the nine-acre North Point State Battlefield, under development by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and dotted with wayside markers. The other is **Battle Acre Park [4]**, which was dedicated in 1839 and added a cannon-topped granite monument during the battle's centennial celebration.

Though often overlooked at the intersection of Old North Point and Old Battle Grove roads, the modest Aquila Randall Obelisk was one of the first



- 5 PATTERSON PARK
- 6 FELS POINT
- 7 FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE
- 8 STAR-SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE
- 9 MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM
- 10 BATTLE MONUMENT
- 11 PRIDE OF BALTIMORE II
- 12 LEONE-RIVERSIDE PARK
- 14 GREEN MOUNT CEMETERY



MAP LEGEND

- Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail
- - (approximate water route)
- ★ Star-Spangled Banner Trail site
- ? Visitor information
- Wayside information panel
- Trail orientation kiosk
- ✠ Battle or engagement
- 🔥 Town raided/burned by British

monuments ever erected on an American battlefield when it was placed here in 1817. Randall was a 24-year-old private who was the only member of his Maryland militia unit killed during the action.

As British troops marched northwest, they were confronted by a formidable American defensive position inside what is now **Patterson Park [5]**. A bronze and granite Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Monument was erected in 1914 with the support of funds collected by local students.

The climactic moment of a journey along the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail is a trip deeper into Baltimore, which at the time was the third largest city in the United States and among the young nation's most important seaports. Swift-sailing topsail schooners utilized as privateers to harass British vessels were built, manned and equipped in the neighborhood of **Fells Point [6]**, which is now a National Register Historic District



The pagoda-style "Observatory" on Hampstead Hill in Patterson Park – Baltimore.

★★ KEY DESTINATIONS ★★

[1] Fort Howard

9500 North Point Rd., Edgemere
410-887-7529

[2] North Point State Park

8400 North Point Rd., Edgemere
410-477-0757
dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands/Pages/central/northpoint.aspx

[3] Todd's Inheritance Historic Site

7114 North Point Rd., Edgemere
toddsinheritance.com

[4] Battle Acre Park

3115 Old North Point Rd., Edgemere
410-887-7155

[5] Patterson Park

Patterson Park Ave.
between Baltimore and Gough Sts.,
Baltimore
pattersonpark.com

[6] Fells Point

Fleet St. and Broadway, one mile east of
the Inner Harbor, Baltimore
fellspointmainstreet.org

[7] Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine

2400 E. Fort Ave., Baltimore
410-962-4290, nps.gov/fomc

[8] Star-Spangled Banner Flag House

844 E. Pratt St., Baltimore
410-837-1793, flaghouse.org

[9] Maryland Historical Society Museum

201 W. Monument St., Baltimore
310-685-3750, mdhs.org

[10] Battle Monument

Calvert St. between Fayette and
Lexington Sts., Baltimore

[11] Pride of Baltimore II

1801 S. Clinton St., Baltimore
410-539-1151, pride2.org

[12] Leone-Riverside Park

Randall, Covington and Heath Sts.,
Baltimore
riversideneighborhoodassociation.com/riverside-park

[13] Hampton National Historic Site

535 Hampton Estate Ln., Towson
410-823-1309, nps.gov/hamp

[14] Green Mount Cemetery

1501 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore
410-539-2633
greenmountcemetery.com

[15] U.S. Naval Academy Museum

118 Maryland Ave., Annapolis
410-293-2108, usna.edu/museum

[16] Chase-Lloyd House

22 Maryland Ave., Annapolis

[17] St. John's College

60 College Ave., Annapolis
410-263-2371, sjca.edu

[18] Maryland State House

100 State Cir., Annapolis
410-974-3400, statehouse.md.gov

[19] Concord Point Lighthouse

Corner of Concord and Lafayette Sts.,
Havre de Grace
410-939-3213
concordpointlighthouse.org

[20] Rodgers House

226 N. Washington St., Havre de Grace

[21] Principio Furnace

1723 Principio Furnace Rd. west of
Principio Creek, Perryville
410-642-2358

[22] Charlestown Historic District

241 Market St., Charlestown
410-287-6173, charlestownmd.org



MIDDLETON EVANS, COURTESY NPS

Above: Fells Point waterfront – Baltimore.
Below: Fort McHenry – Baltimore.



VISIT BALTIMORE

that stands out for its numerous pubs, shops and links to Baltimore's proud maritime past.

Amid this "nest of pirates," as the British termed the city, stood the star-shaped **Fort McHenry [7]**. Located on land now preserved as a national monument and historic shrine, the fort held up against a 25-hour naval bombardment — an achievement that contributed to the outcome of the war.

The Battle for Baltimore began on a gray and wet morning as the British fleet, positioned in the Patapsco River, unleashed a ferocious barrage on the fort. The 1,000 American defenders behind the ramparts held their ground and manned about 60 cannons that kept the enemy at bay.

At one point, 22 Royal Navy barges and an armed schooner attempted to maneuver up the Ferry Branch of the river, but they retreated in the face of six 18-pound cannons manned by about 50 veteran members of Commodore Joshua Barney's

U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla.

Francis Scott Key was a 35-year-old attorney who witnessed the main battle's "rockets' red glare" and "bombs bursting in air" from a unique vantage point — having just negotiated the release of a prisoner, Dr. William Beanes, Key was detained onboard a truce ship anchored alongside the British fleet.

By "dawn's early light" the next morning, the British fury was spent and the bombardment was called off. The coordinated land and sea attack never materialized — Baltimore was safe.

Inside the fort, casualties were relatively light: four killed, 24 wounded.

As enemy ships withdrew, a 17-by-25-foot "storm flag" that had been flying at the fort was lowered and replaced by a grand garrison banner measuring 30 feet wide by 42 feet long. This is what inspired Key to put pen to paper. He wrote some lines on the back of an envelope during the bombardment and then completed his work later in a Baltimore hotel room. His

F Francis Scott Key was a 35-year-old attorney who witnessed the main battle's "rockets' red glare" and "bombs bursting in air" from a unique vantage point.



Below and opposite page: Fort McHenry – Baltimore. Right: Francis Scott Key.



VISIT BALTIMORE



VISIT BALTIMORE

★ Annapolis



Maryland State House – Annapolis.



ANNAPOLIS SERVED AS THE LEGISLATIVE center of Maryland's government, the location of a military camp and the heart of bustling water trades. It was the best-fortified city in the state until Baltimore was threatened in late 1814. Protection was provided by at least four forts, and though threatened by the British on several occasions, Annapolis was spared from attack.

The U.S. Naval Academy [15] didn't exist until 30 years after the war, but it was built on the former 10-acre site of Fort Severn. A visit to the Academy, which has since swelled to cover more than 300 acres, reveals a superb museum with paintings, exhibits and artifacts tied to the war. One prized piece is the original "Don't Give Up the Ship" flag flown by Captain Oliver Hazard Perry during his victorious engagement with the British at the Battle of Lake Erie in September 1813. Local tour companies provide guided walking and bus tours of the campus and the Annapolis historic district.

Two carronades taken from an enemy frigate in 1815 after its capture by the USS *Constitution* rest just outside the Academy's Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center.

Along with its tree-shaded streets lined with brick walkways, Annapolis boasts the largest collection of 18th-century buildings in the nation. Many historical structures house cafés, contemporary clubs, pubs and chic boutiques surrounding the City Dock. Visitors will also find homes linked to four signers of the Declaration of Independence. Among these, the Chase-Lloyd House [16] is where Francis Scott Key held his wedding in January 1802.

Key spent several years in Annapolis. He attended one of the nation's oldest institutions of higher learning, St. John's College [17], which was founded in 1696 as a prep school and received its collegiate charter in 1784. The campus occupied just a few acres at the time of Key's graduation in 1796, but now

covers 32 acres. Students can often be seen participating in sailing and rowing activities along the Severn River, and a popular annual croquet game is played between St. John's and the U.S. Naval Academy.

The **Maryland State House [18]**, situated a couple of blocks from campus, was completed in 1779 and is recognized as America's oldest state capitol that has remained in continuous legislative use. During the War of 1812, spotters stationed in the structure's wooden dome could observe British ship movements on the Chesapeake Bay.

Well-traversed waterways around Maryland's capital city serve as scenic avenues for narrated boat tours, canoe outings and charter fishing trips. One of the most photographed sights in the state is the Thomas Point Shoal Lighthouse, an offshore, screwpile-type lighthouse that is still being used by the U.S. Coast Guard. Summertime tours leave from the Annapolis Maritime Museum.

Annapolis is also home to one of the state's leading repositories of African-American history, the Banneker-Douglass Museum.

Look for roadside signs throughout the area identifying the Roots & Tides Scenic Byway, a 47-mile route that explores the timeless traditions of Chesapeake Bay watermen. Sites include the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center in Edgewater and the Captain Avery Museum, a restored, 19th-century waterman's cottage in Shady Side.

The byway is part of a larger Four Rivers Heritage Area that extends from Sandy Point State Park at the Chesapeake Bay Bridge down to the small community of Rose Haven. Out on the water, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail and the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail feature "smart buoys" that relay local historical information, as well as climate and environmental data. *(Get more details in the "Intersecting Trails" section beginning on page 50.)* ★



Above: Herndon Climb at the U.S. Naval Academy – Annapolis.

Right: Star-Spangled Banner Flag House – Baltimore.



VISIT BALTIMORE

words were set to the tune of a popular British song, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" was born. It officially became the national anthem in 1931.

Today, Fort McHenry is the most visited War of 1812 site in North America, annually welcoming more than 700,000 visitors. Its visitor center features exhibits, interactive displays and a life-size statue of Key. An orientation film is shown on a large screen that slowly rises like a curtain at the film's dramatic conclusion, thus revealing a broad view of the fort.

Fort McHenry's flagship event is Defenders Day—The Star-Spangled Banner Weekend. Held each September to commemorate the defense of the city and the penning of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the event features re-enactments, parades, music, fireworks and a symbolic ship-to-shore bombardment.

The heavy, woolen banner that Fort McHenry's defenders raised at the conclusion of its "perilous fight" was sewn in Baltimore by Mary Pickersgill, her 13-year-old daughter and other helpers, including Grace Wisher, an indentured African-American apprentice. Each of the 15 stars on the flag was roughly two feet across. Pickersgill's Baltimore property, preserved as the **Star-Spangled Banner Flag House [8]**, showcases a full-sized glass replica. *(The original hangs at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History. Learn more in the Washington, D.C., Region section beginning on page 18.)*

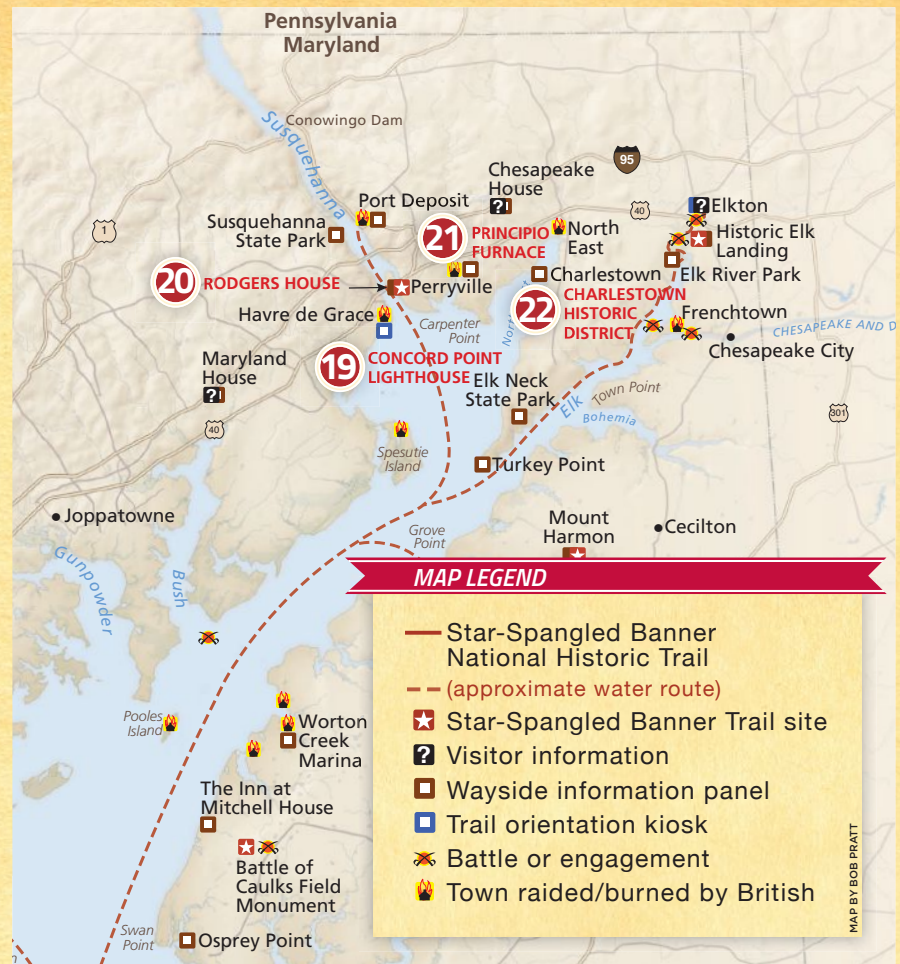
To see the oldest known version of Key's original manuscript, travel a few miles up the road to the **Maryland Historical Society Museum [9]**. The museum's Star-Spangled Banner Gallery also contains artifacts such as an

Upper Chesapeake Bay – West Side

THE NAME HAVRE DE GRACE TRANSLATES as “harbor of grace.” But, in May 1813, it was a harbor filled with enemy soldiers intent on laying waste to the town. British marines and sailors overran two earthen forts at the water’s edge, and then turned the Americans’ own cannons on the village. Militiaman 2nd Lt. John O’Neill and some companions briefly manned a cannon, but only O’Neill kept to the task of defending Havre de Grace until he was captured and carried off to a British frigate. He later became the first keeper of the **Concord Point Lighthouse [19]**. A monument to his heroics was erected in 1914.

Without anyone standing in their way, British troops poured into the all-but-abandoned town. About two-thirds of the 62 private homes in Havre de Grace were burned.

Commodore John Rodgers hailed from Havre de Grace and is said to have fired the first shot of the War of 1812. His U.S. frigate *President*, having sailed from New York harbor in June 1812, chased down the frigate *HMS Belvidera* and struck it with a bow chaser cannonball. He later led efforts to build stout land and harbor defenses in Baltimore that were



Concord Point Lighthouse – Havre de Grace.



CONCORD POINT LIGHTHOUSE

centered on Hampstead Hill (now Patterson Park). The 18th-century **Rodgers House [20]**, recognized as the town's oldest structure still standing, was set on fire three times by the British but survived.

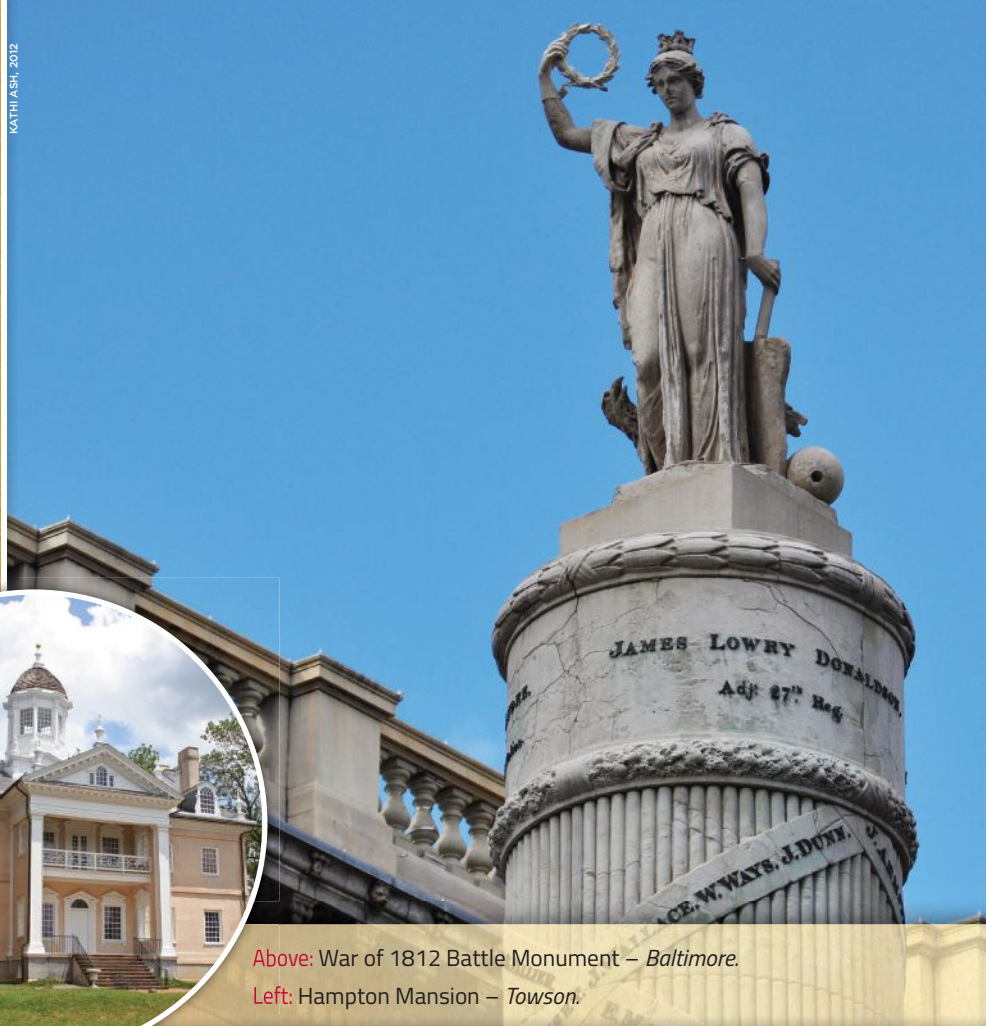
Walking-tour map guides are available from the Havre de Grace Visitor Center and highlight attractions such as the Havre de Grace Maritime Museum and Havre de Grace Decoy Museum. Havre de Grace's boardwalk promenade runs a half-mile along the waterfront between the Concord Point Lighthouse and a popular park overlooking the City Yacht Basin. Easy Susquehanna River access is available via Jean S. Roberts Memorial Park.

Another raid resulted in the destruction of the **Principio Furnace [21]** near Perryville, but the iron-manufacturing operation was quickly restored and remained active well into the 20th century. A trip through this area along the Lower Susquehanna Heritage Greenway and Scenic Byway leads to land and water trails for optimum hiking, biking and kayaking enjoyment. Bird-watchers should keep an eye out for bald eagles and great blue herons.

Other Maryland Scenic Byways include the easy-going Mason & Dixon Byway just south of the Pennsylvania border and the Horses & Hounds Byway in an area traditionally known as "Hunt Country." **Charlestown [22]** was the only Maryland town to officially surrender to the enemy during the War of 1812. Though never really threatened, Charlestown seemed vulnerable to the same devastating British raids going on all around the area. Today, an impressive historic district actually predates the war. ★



©RALPH ESHELMAN, 2004



Above: War of 1812 Battle Monument – Baltimore.

Left: Hampton Mansion – Towson.

unexploded "bomb" that had been fired at Fort McHenry and a cane made from the wood of a poplar tree under which British General Ross was killed during the Battle of North Point.

During a visit to the city in 1827, President John Quincy Adams called Baltimore "the Monumental City" for its many statues, including the 52-foot-tall **War of 1812 Battle Monument [10]** that is represented on the city's official seal and incorporated into its flag.

A stunning view of the Inner Harbor is available atop Federal Hill, where monuments honor both Major General Samuel Smith, who was in charge of the defense of Baltimore, and Lieutenant Colonel George Armistead, commander of Fort McHenry. Meanwhile, the 157-foot-long **Pride of Baltimore II [11]**, a working example of an 1812-era topsail schooner, is docked in the Inner Harbor area when it's not sailing the globe as the state's Goodwill Ambassador. Just to the south is

Leone-Riverside Park [12], the former site of Camp Lookout, which played a supporting role in the repulse of a British nighttime flanking maneuver.

Beyond Baltimore's northern border (19 miles from Fort McHenry), Towson's **Hampton Mansion (nps.gov/hamp) [13]** is considered to be one of the finest and largest surviving examples of Georgian architecture in the United States. The mansion belonged to Charles Carnan Ridgely, whose foundry supplied cannons for privateers.

The defense of Baltimore, coupled with an American victory on Lake Champlain, signaled that the end of the war was in sight. The United States and Britain agreed upon the Treaty of Ghent in December 1814.

Back in Baltimore, a somber reminder of the high price America paid to preserve this "land of the free" is found at **Green Mount Cemetery [14]**. The remains of more than 300 War of 1812 veterans are among 65,000 individuals buried here. ★



National Aquarium – Baltimore.



WHILE YOU'RE IN THE AREA

BALTIMORE DESTINATIONS RANGE FROM historic to hip, charming to trendy and world-famous to completely unexpected. It is a city built on distinctly different, fun-filled neighborhoods: visitors can dine at a quaint Little Italy eatery or Fells Point seafood restaurant before exploring the Inner Harbor area; stroll amid an array of unique stores in Harbor East; immerse themselves in cultural attractions throughout Mount Vernon; and become one with the “hons” who sport beehive hairdos and cat’s-eye glasses in kitschy Hampden.

The Baltimore National Heritage Area, encompassing 18.2 square miles, highlights numerous historic and natural sites within

the city’s oldest neighborhoods. Guided walking tours are available, as well as War of 1812 boat tours on the waters around Fort McHenry.

Baltimore’s grandest and best-known thoroughfare, Charles Street, is the star attraction of a 12-mile-long national scenic byway that incorporates impressive architecture, fine ethnic dining and world-renowned museums. Two acclaimed cultural destinations, **The Walters Art Museum** and **Baltimore Museum of Art**, offer free general admission. The **Basilica of the National Shrine of the Assumption**, which became America’s first Catholic cathedral when built in the early 1800s, stands nearby. Performing-arts venues featuring some of the nation’s hottest musical acts and coolest theatrical

productions are also in the area.

Water taxi service links boater-friendly **Canton Waterfront Park** to Fells Point, Fort McHenry and the Inner Harbor. Featured attractions alongside the harbor include the **National Aquarium**, **Maryland Science Center**, **American Visionary Art Museum** and **Port Discovery Children’s Museum**. The U.S. sloop-of-war *Constellation*, a Civil War-era vessel recognized as the last all-sail warship built by the U.S. Navy, is docked just around the corner from three other vintage vessels: a U.S. Coast Guard cutter that saw action during Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor, a submarine that sank three enemy ships and a “lightship” that once guided maritime traffic in and out of the Chesapeake Bay. All of these attractions and more are connected by Baltimore’s seven-



VISIT BALTIMORE

Above: Inner Harbor – Baltimore. Below: The Avenue in Hampden – Baltimore.



TRAVEL RESOURCES

Annapolis & Anne Arundel County Conference and Visitors Bureau

26 West St., Annapolis
1-888-302-2852, 410-280-0445
visitannapolis.org

Baltimore County Tourism & Promotion

400 Washington Ave.,
Towson, MD 21204
410-887-2849
enjoybaltimorecounty.com

Baltimore Visitor Center

401 Light St., Baltimore
1-877-BALTIMORE (225-8466)
baltimore.org

Cecil County Tourism

Perryville Outlet Center,
68 Heather Ln. Ste. 43, Perryville
1-800-CECIL-95 (232-4595)
410-996-6290, seececil.org

Harford County Office of Tourism

220 S. Main St., Bel Air
410-638-3059, harfordmd.com

Havre de Grace Visitor Center

450 Pennington Ave., Havre de Grace
1-800-851-7756
hdgtourism.com

Visit Baltimore

100 Light St., 12th Fl.,
Baltimore, MD 21202
1-877-BALTIMORE (225-8466)
410-659-7300, baltimore.org

BALTIMORE & VICINITY

mile Waterfront Promenade, which hugs the shoreline from Canton Waterfront Park to Tide Point and incorporates Fort McHenry.

The Historic National Road is another national scenic byway with ties to the area. It follows the nation's first federally funded highway from the Baltimore waterfront, through the Appalachian Mountains of Western Maryland and on to its terminus in Ohio.

More history is ready to be discovered around town at such destinations as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Museum, Frederick Douglass-Isaac Myers Maritime Park and Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History and Culture. As part of the Camden Yards sports complex, a Sports Legends Museum shares space with a repository for pop

culture paraphernalia.

In other corners of the city are antiques shops, art galleries and the world-famous Lexington Market, a Baltimore tradition for

more than two centuries.

Linking the city to the rolling, green countryside beyond its northern border is the Falls Road Scenic Byway. ★

Lexington Market – Baltimore.



VISIT BALTIMORE



INTERSECTING TRAILS

EXTENDING YOUR TRIP: Byways, Gateways, Trails & Special Districts Enhance Your Enjoyment

While traveling the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, look for intersecting routes that feature stunning settings, interesting entertainment offerings, amazing attractions, extraordinary recreational pursuits and nostalgic appeal.

MARYLAND SCENIC BYWAYS

visitmaryland.org/pages/byways.aspx



EIGHTEEN SCENIC BYWAYS FOLLOW MARKED driving routes into areas rich with beauty, history and culture. Themed tours crisscross a diverse landscape from the mountainous terrain of Western Maryland to Eastern Shore beaches jeweled with white sand, and from the river-laced land of Southern Maryland to the rolling countryside that hugs the Mason-Dixon Line, and yet is still within reach of bustling cities



such as Baltimore, Annapolis and Frederick. The routes completely immerse travelers in a particular theme, such as Old Main Streets, the Civil War and "Horse Country." They range in drive time from a couple of hours to a couple of days, especially if stops are made to participate in recreational side trips — everything from fishing, hiking, boating and biking to antiquing, touring a winery or seeing a show.

AMERICA'S BYWAYS®

SEVERAL MARYLAND SCENIC Byways have earned distinction as some of the most significant routes in the nation based on their scenery, culture, history, archaeology and recreational opportunities.



These include the Historic National Road, Baltimore's Historic Charles Street, Southern Maryland's Religious Freedom Tour, Chesapeake Country and the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad national scenic byways. ★

Burnside Bridge, Antietam National Battlefield – *Sharpsburg.*



NAOMIE BASSITT



North Point State Park – *Edgemere.*

CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS & WATERTRAILS NETWORK

findyourchesapeake.com

MORE THAN 170 GATEWAYS AND watertrails provide easy access to the heritage and recreational bounty of America's largest estuary. Visitors can explore waterfront parks, historic sailing ships, wildlife areas, maritime museums, historic ports and more.

Gateways found on the Chesapeake Bay's western shore include the **Frederick Douglass-Isaac Myers Maritime Park**, featuring a re-creation of the first African-American shipyard in North America, and

Edgewater's **Smithsonian Environmental Research Center**, with its self-guided walking trails and family-oriented activities near Annapolis. Among dozens of gateways on the Eastern Shore, **Martinak State Park** in Denton offers canoeing and camping, or visitors can watch traditional wooden boatbuilding take place in Cambridge. Equipped with map guides, boaters can also explore the history and natural beauty of the Sassafras River and Chester River watertrails.

Access to the Susquehanna River and northern Bay area is available from Havre de Grace by way of the **Susquehanna State Park**, which also features a gristmill and historic mansion. Another gateway is **Historic St. Mary's City**, Maryland's first capital.

A recent addition to the watertrails network is the **Upper James River Blueway**, which provides some of the finest canoeing and freshwater fishing in Virginia. ★



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH CHESAPEAKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

nps.gov/cajo

BOATERS AND PADDLERS can enjoy this 2,100-mile-long water route that explores the Chesapeake Bay and its waterways in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York and D.C. The trail highlights Captain John Smith's explorations between 1607 and 1609, as well as the historic and contemporary life-ways and culture of American Indians.

A Chesapeake Bay Interpretive Buoy System along the trail's water route transmits historical information about John Smith's explorations, the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake and near-real-time climate and environmental data that can be accessed via a toll-free phone number (1-877-BUOY-BAY), online (buoybay.noaa.gov) or a Smartbuoy app available on Android and iPhone smartphones. ★

©DAVID HARP

Above: Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge – Cambridge. Inset: Chesapeake Bay Interpretive Buoy System. Below: Fells Point – Baltimore.

MAIN STREET MARYLAND

mainstreetmaryland.org

TRADITIONAL DOWNTOWN BUSINESS DISTRICTS GET THE support they need to make them even more appealing and economically vital. Revitalized Main Streets promise a little nostalgia along with a host of shopping opportunities.

Mountain magic seeps into each Western Maryland small town, with quaint celebrations always on the calendar. Antiques shops and farmers' markets are located a short drive from great golf courses and romantic vineyards just outside Washington, D.C. America's proud past is preserved throughout many walkable neighborhoods in and around Annapolis and Baltimore. On the Eastern Shore, waterfront towns offer specialty shops near relaxing recreational options. ★



VISIT BALTIMORE



C&O Canal – Potomac.



MARYLAND & NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Maryland Heritage Areas:

mht.maryland.gov/heritageareas.shtml

National Heritage Areas:

nps.gov/history/heritageareas

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST'S 12 certified Heritage Areas each showcase distinct historical, cultural and natural qualities:

Anacostia Trails: Attractions range from a century-old airport to an elegant performing-arts center. Horseback riding, nature viewing and fishing are favorite recreational pursuits. anacostiatrials.org

Baltimore: Within a three-mile radius of the beautiful Inner Harbor area, Baltimore's charm is on display at world-renowned cultural outlets, museums and markets. explorebaltimore.org

Canal Place: The Cumberland area lures visitors with the romance of the rails and unbeatable hiking options along the C&O Canal. canalplace.org

Four Rivers: Annapolis – Maryland's capital city and home of the U.S. Naval Academy – serves as a great base of operations for exploring pastoral landscapes, waterfront villages and historic sites nearby. fourriversheritage.org

Heart of Chesapeake Country: A rich Native American, Colonial, Underground Railroad and maritime heritage mingles with the natural beauty of pristine Eastern Shore waterways. tourchesapeakecountry.com

Heart of the Civil War: Time is stopped in the 1860s at destinations such as Antietam National Battlefield in Sharpsburg and museums, historic sites and battlefields around Frederick. heartofthecivilwar.org

Lower Eastern Shore: Parks, water trails, museums and discovery centers dot a warm and inviting area between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay. lowershoreheritage.org

Lower Susquehanna Heritage Greenway: Straddling the Susquehanna River, the Greenway incorporates the Conowingo Dam Fishing Park as well as the towns of Havre de Grace, Perryville and Port Deposit. hitourtrails.com

Maryland Mountain Gateway to the West: Travel the Historic National Road, get a taste of Appalachian culture and explore the great outdoors. garrettheritage.com

Montgomery County: Nineteenth- and early-20th-century history can be discovered down rural roads inside a 93,000-acre agricultural reserve. heritagemontgomery.org

Patapsco Valley: The Patapsco River Valley, with 19th-century mill towns in a scenic river gorge, served as the cradle of the Industrial Revolution in Maryland. Much of the valley is protected today as Maryland's first state park. patapsco.org

Southern Maryland: Let the present day slip away amid fossil-filled shores, ample fishing spots and the landing site for early English settlers. destinationsouthernmaryland.com

Stories of the Chesapeake: Celebrate maritime traditions in small towns surrounded by the natural beauty of the Chesapeake Bay. storiesofthechesapeake.org

Two heritage areas in Maryland have received Congressional recognition for their significance in the national arena. Visitors to the **Baltimore National Heritage Area** can experience history dating back to the Revolutionary War, with emphasis on the War of 1812 and African-American heritage, while the **Journey Through Hallowed Ground** National Heritage Area and Byway extends from the Civil War battlefield in Gettysburg, Pa., to Thomas Jefferson's Monticello in Charlottesville, Va. ★

MARYLAND WINE TRAILS

marylandwine.com

THE STATE'S BURGEONING WINE SCENE HAS MUCH TO OFFER visitors who'd like to drink in the bucolic beauty of local vineyards. Six trails follow the journey "from grape to bottle" at 60 Maryland wineries.

More than half of Maryland's wine production comes from vineyards found along the Frederick Wine Trail, the central focus of which is a cluster of four wineries covering hundreds of scenic acres on the outskirts of Mount Airy.

Just beyond Baltimore's northern border, a Piedmont Wine Trail winds past horse farms and quaint country towns toward Maryland's oldest winery (**Boordy Vineyard**, established in

1945) and other nationally recognized wine operations.

A Carroll Wine Trail bumps up against the Pennsylvania line as it links wineries located down the road from the state's oldest wine festival, held each September at the **Carroll County Farm Museum**.

The Patuxent Wine Trail includes seven wineries bounded by the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, meaning pastoral splendor and outdoor adventures are always nearby.

Other wine trails are found near Civil War battlefields in the Antietam Highlands and down the Eastern Shore on the way to oceanside beaches or bayside villages.

Along with wine trails, a "Toast Our Coast" Delmarva Wine and Ale Trail links Eastern Shore wineries to breweries around Ocean City and elsewhere. ★



©TIM TADDER



LAYTON'S CHANCE VINEYARD & WINERY

Top: Maryland Wine Festival – Westminster. Above: Layton's Chance Vineyard & Winery – Vienna.



HISTORIC ST. MARY'S CITY

MARYLAND HISTORIC DISTRICTS

mahdc.org

VISITORS TO MARYLAND MUST KNOW how fortunate they are that so many well-preserved heritage sites remain vital attractions throughout the state. Significant landmarks still exist with ties to Colonial times, the Revolutionary War era and yes, the War of 1812. This is thanks in part to a host of historic preservation commissions found everywhere from Frostburg to Snow Hill. ★

Historic St. Mary's City – *St. Mary's City*.

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICTS

msac.org

TWENTY-TWO ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT Districts are certified by the Maryland State Arts Council as hubs of culture and creativity. In these areas, exceptional theater, art, music, dining and shopping options provide entertainment.

Time-honored traditions have grown up around the Appalachian Mountains, where visitors can interact with local crafters, purchase produce at seasonal farmers' markets and enjoy bluegrass and blues music festivals. Meanwhile, historic Downtown Frederick delivers performing arts ranging from Shakespeare to improv.

Wheaton, Bethesda and Silver Spring, renowned for their beautiful gardens, lively theater and dynamic nightlife, are a trio of A&E Districts in Maryland's Capital Region (so named for its proximity to Washington, D.C.). Leonardtown is among the newest A&E Districts, having earned its designation in September 2013, and it is the first in Southern Maryland.

Maryland's capital city of Annapolis mingles music, dance, food and visual arts, while Baltimore City is big enough for three A&E Districts that feature intimate theaters, galleries and an urban landscape enhanced by murals and sculptures.

The waterfront town of Havre de Grace has antiques shops and arts festivals, and along the Eastern Shore are charming A&E Districts that include Berlin, Cambridge, Denton, Elkton, Salisbury and Snow Hill. Collectively, they offer everything from fiddling to fine crafts and wine to woodcarving. ★



Above: Chesapeake Shakespeare Company – *Ellicott City*.
Right: Dr. Samuel A. Mudd Home and Museum – *Waldorf*.

CHESAPEAKE SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
CHARLES COUNTY OFFICE OF TOURISM

MARYLAND CIVIL WAR TRAILS

civilwartrails.org

FIVE CIVIL WAR DRIVING TOURS TAKE TRAVELERS BEYOND THE BATTLEFIELDS of Antietam, South Mountain and Monocacy to trace troop movements during the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns, the Baltimore Pratt Street Riot and the Attack on Washington. Another trail follows John Wilkes Booth's escape route after the assassination of President Lincoln. ★



Quick Guide to TRAVEL RESOURCES

IMPORTANT ONLINE INFORMATION

Maryland Office of Tourism:
visitmaryland.org

Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission: starspangled200.org

National Park Service: nps.gov/stsp

Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail: nps.gov/stsp

U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration "America's Byways":
fhwa.dot.gov/byways

Virginia's War of 1812 Heritage Trail:
http://va1812bicentennial.dls.virginia.gov/heritage_trail.html

INTERACTIVE BATTLEFIELD MAPS for St. Leonard Creek, Bladensburg, North Point and Baltimore: 1812battles.com

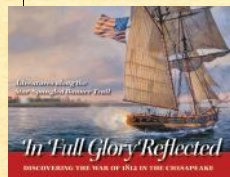
GEOCACHING is available using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology to hunt for hidden treasures at more than 30 locations along the Star-Spangled Banner Geotrail: nps.gov/stsp

A live streaming WEBCAM OF FORT MCHENRY lets you see what Francis Scott Key saw: keycam.com

Enjoy a VIDEO TOUR of the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail by viewing "The War of 1812 on the Chesapeake: Home of the Brave": video.mpt.tv/video/2247655935

IN PRINT, "In Full Glory Reflected: Discovering the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake," written by historians Ralph E. Eshelman and Burton

K. Kummerow, is the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail's award-winning companion book.



OTHER TRAVEL RESOURCES TO ENHANCE YOUR EXPERIENCE

Arts & Entertainment Districts: msac.org

Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail: nps.gov/cajo

Main Street Maryland: mainstreetmaryland.org

Maryland Heritage Areas: marylandheritageareas.com

Maryland Civil War Trails: civilwartrails.org

Maryland Historic Districts: mahdc.org

Maryland Scenic Byways: visitmaryland.org/pages/byways.aspx

Maryland Wine Trails: marylandwine.com

National Heritage Areas: nps.gov/history/heritageareas

National Park Service Chesapeake Bay Program: findyourchesapeake.com

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LOCAL TOURISM OFFICES

Alexandria Convention & Visitors Association
Alexandria, Va.
visitalexandriava.com

Annapolis & Anne Arundel County Conference and Visitors Bureau
Annapolis
visitannapolis.org

Visit Baltimore
Baltimore
baltimore.org

Baltimore County Tourism & Promotion
Towson
enjoybaltimorecounty.com

Calvert County Department of Economic Development & Tourism
Prince Frederick
ecalvert.com

Caroline County Office of Tourism
Denton
carolinechamber.org

Carroll County Tourism
Westminster
carrollcountytourism.org

Cecil County Tourism
Perryville
ccgov.org/visitors/tourism

Charles County Government, Office of Tourism
La Plata
meetcharlescounty.com

Cultural Tourism D.C.
Washington, D.C.
culturaltourismdc.org

Destination D.C.
Washington, D.C.
washington.org

Dorchester County Department of Tourism
Cambridge
visitdorchester.org

Tourism Council of Frederick County
Frederick
visitfrederick.org

Harford County Office of Tourism
Bel Air
harfordmd.com

Havre de Grace Visitor Center
Havre de Grace
hdgtourism.com

Howard County Tourism
Ellicott City
visithowardcounty.com

Kent County Office of Tourism & Economic Development
Chestertown
kentcounty.com

Conference & Visitors Bureau of Montgomery County, Maryland
Rockville
visitmontgomery.com

Prince George's County, Maryland Conference & Visitors Bureau
Largo
visitprincegeorgescounty.com

Queen Anne's County Office of Tourism
Chester
discoverqueenannes.com

Somerset County Tourism
Princess Anne
visitsomerset.com

St. Mary's County Division of Tourism
Leonardtwn
visitstmarysmd.com

Talbot County Office of Tourism
Easton
tourtalbot.org

Wicomico County Convention & Tourist's Bureau
Delmar
wicomicotourism.org

Worcester County Tourism
Snow Hill
beachandbeyond.org
visitworcester.org

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www.viewbaltimore.org



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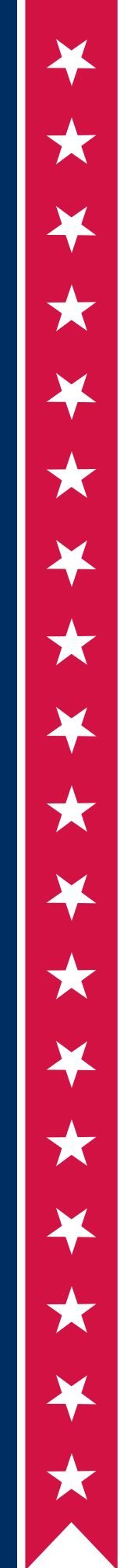
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www.school33.org

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OFFICE OF PROMOTION & THE ARTS

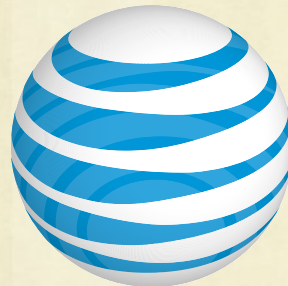


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