

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT M'HENRY, CA. 1826-1830. OIL ON CANVAS BY ALFRED JACOB MILLER, MUSEUM DEPARTMENT, COURTESY OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR A BRIEF FEW DAYS IN SEPTEMBER 1814, the fate of the young United States hung in the balance. With the U.S. capital still smoldering from attack, British forces focused on Baltimore to complete their campaign to end the War of 1812. In three weeks, Baltimore prepared for the attack—building defensive lines and readying the chain of forts protecting the city.

The British launched two attacks. Ground forces landed at nearby North Point to assault the city from the east while the navy moved to engage Fort McHenry protecting the heart of the city. After two days of fighting, it was clear the defenders of Baltimore proved victorious. As the British forces retreated, the Star-Spangled Banner rose above Fort McHenry and inspired Francis Scott Key to put to words the emotions and passions of a triumphant young nation.

While much has changed in the 200 years since the perilous battle, the Baltimore region proudly boasts of a wealth of historic sites and neighborhoods that tell the story of the War of 1812 and the national icons now woven into our shared history.

THE WAR OF 1812 AT-A-GLANCE



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE/GERY EMBERTON

1807 June 22 | Chesapeake-Leopard Affair—The British Navy's *Leopard* stops the U.S. naval vessel *Chesapeake* off the coast of Virginia. Three U.S. sailors are killed and four are captured by the British Navy on suspicion of being subjects of Great Britain. Two of the sailors were later returned (one was executed for treason and one died in jail) and the British paid for damages to the *Chesapeake*. The incident sparks outcries and raised tensions between the United States and Great Britain.

1808 October 4 | Gin Riots—The British intercept Baltimore-based *Sophia* and demand a tax on each gallon of Dutch gin carried. When *Sophia* returns to Baltimore, angry citizens order the gin "condemned to flames." Thousands of sailors and civilians parade to Hampstead Hill (now Patterson Park) to watch the destruction of 720 gallons of gin.

1811 November 7 | Battle of Tippecanoe—In the Indiana Territory, U.S. forces clash and defeat warriors of the Shawnee tribe, led by Tecumseh. Americans discover the Shawnee used weapons supplied by the British, further heightening tensions with Britain.

1812 June-July | Baltimore Riots—Incited by anti-war editorials in the newspaper *Federal Republican*, an angry mob destroys the newspaper's Gay Street office in June 1812. Rioters return when publication resumed from a Charles Street site on July 27. The editor and about 25 supporters are escorted to jail for protection. A mob storms the jail, killing or wounding the occupants.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE/GERY EMBERTON

1812 June 18 | War Declared on Britain—Furious with the British impressment of sailors, harassment of U.S. trade, and supply of weapons to American Indian tribes, the U.S. Congress narrowly votes to declare war on Great Britain. Over the following months, U.S. troops make several attacks on Canada.

1813 February-December | Chesapeake Campaign of 1813—The British blockade the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay to disrupt trade and movement of U.S. naval vessels. Over the next months, British forces attack towns throughout the Chesapeake Bay region.

1813 April 27 | Battle of York—U.S. troops attack York (today Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada. The city is looted and burned by American troops.

1813 Summer | The Flag Is Sewn—Major George Armistead, the commander of Fort McHenry, commissions Baltimore seamstress Mary Pickersgill to create a garrison flag (30x42 feet) and a smaller storm flag.

1813 September 10 | Battle of Lake Erie—A U.S. fleet, under the command of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, defeats the British and takes control of the lake. The British lose a critical supply line to the west.

1814 April 11 | Napoleon Abdicates Throne—Napoleon abdicates the French throne. Britain commits additional troops and ships to their efforts in the United States.

1814 June | Chesapeake Campaign of 1814—With replenished forces, the British continue attacks on towns and farms along the Chesapeake Bay. Commodore Joshua Barney's Chesapeake Bay Flotilla, a contingent of small armed barges conceived to harass the British, are bottled up in the Patuxent River.



1814 August 8 | Peace Negotiations Begin in Ghent

1814 August 19 | British Forces Land at Benedict—More than 4,500 British troops land at Benedict, Maryland along the Patuxent River. The troops move north to Washington.

1814 August 24 | Battle of Bladensburg—U.S. and British forces meet at Bladensburg, just a few miles from Washington. The British easily overcome the ill-trained and poorly commanded American forces, many of which flee the battle, leading to the term "The Bladensburg Races."

1814 August 24-25 | Burning of Washington, DC—In retaliation for the American destruction of Canadian towns such as York, British forces burn many of Washington's public buildings, including the White House and Capitol.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE/GERY EMBERTON

1814 Late August | Baltimore Defenses Strengthened—Knowing Baltimore would likely be the next target of the British, the city hastily improves its defenses. In three weeks, a series of earthworks are dug on Baltimore's east side (through what is now Patterson Park), troops assembled from surrounding states, and the city's forts are strengthened.

1814 September 7 | Key Boards Truce Vessel—Francis Scott Key, a lawyer and amateur poet, joins John Stuart Skinner, American agent for prisoner exchange, in Baltimore and sails down the Chesapeake on a truce ship to seek the release of American prisoner Dr. William Beanes. Although Skinner and Key are successful in getting Beanes' release, the British do not allow them to return because they are aware of the British preparations to attack Baltimore.

1814 September 11 | Battle of Lake Champlain—The British invade the United States by attacking the garrison at Plattsburgh, New York on Lake Champlain. U.S. naval and land forces succeed in repelling the attack and the British withdraw to Canada.

1814 September 12 | Battle of North Point—More than 4,000 British troops land at North Point to attack Baltimore by land. During the Battle of North Point, the British repel the U.S. forces and continue toward Baltimore despite the death of General Robert Ross at the hands of American snipers. Upon seeing the city's three-mile-long heavily armed defensive earthworks, the British forces decide to wait until Fort McHenry falls, and the navy can assist taking the city.

1814 September 13 | Bombardment of Fort McHenry—British bomb ships, stationed in the harbor outside the reach of the fort's guns, begin a 25-hour bombardment of Fort McHenry.

1814 September 14 | Bombardment Ends—The bombardment fails to destroy Fort McHenry, and the British fleet withdraws. British land forces also withdraw to North Point to rendezvous with the fleet. Key sees that the American flag still waves over the fort.

1814 September 16 | Key Released; Spends Evening at Indian Queen—Key's truce ship is released by the British and sails to Baltimore. He spends the night at the Indian Queen Tavern and completes a song detailing the battle and his emotions.

1814 September 17 | Handbills of "Defence of Fort M'Henry" Distributed—Friends of Key take the lyrics to the newspaper *Baltimore American*. The song is typeset as a handbill and hundreds of copies are distributed.

1814 September 20 | "Defence of Fort M'Henry" Published—The *Baltimore Patriot* resumes publication of its newspaper and publishes Key's lyrics on its front page.

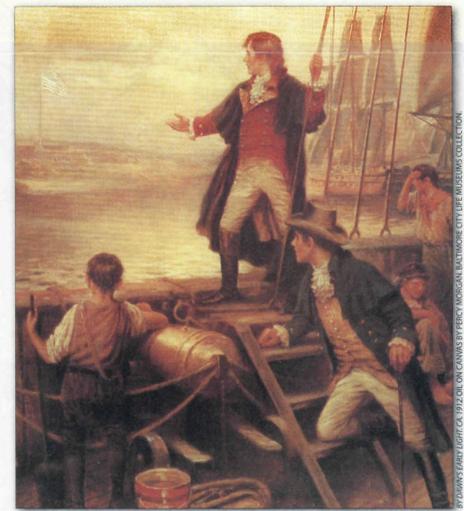
1814 October 19 | First Public Performance of the Song—The first public rendition of the song with Key's lyrics is performed at Baltimore's Holliday Theater under a new title: "The Star-Spangled Banner."

1814 December 24 | Treaty of Ghent Negotiated Between U.S. and Great Britain—U.S. and British diplomats agree on terms to end the war and negotiate a treaty.

1815 January 8 | Battle of New Orleans—American forces, under the command of Andrew Jackson, win a commanding victory over a British attempt to gain control of New Orleans and the Mississippi River.

1815 February 17 | Madison Signs Treaty of Ghent—At the Octagon House in Washington, D.C., President James Madison signs the Treaty of Ghent, which was ratified by the U.S. Senate the previous day. The War of 1812 is officially over.

1931 March 3 | "The Star-Spangled Banner" Becomes the National Anthem—President Herbert Hoover signs the law that makes "The Star-Spangled Banner" the National Anthem.



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, 1814. OIL ON CANVAS BY FREDERICK MORGAN, BALTIMORE CITY LIFE MUSEUM COLLECTION, COURTESY OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



BALTIMORE COUNTY SITES

- A Battle Acre Park**
3115 Old North Point Road, Dundalk, Md.
www.baltimorecountymd.gov
Dedicated in 1839, this one-acre park adjacent to the North Point State Battlefield honors the fighters of the September 12, 1814 Battle of North Point.
- B Dundalk Patapsco Neck Historical Society**
4 Center Place, Dundalk, Md.
www.dundalkhistory.org
The society preserves and interprets the history of the Patapsco Neck through both programs and its museum and library. Exhibits in the museum focus on the Battle of North Point.
- C Fort Howard Park**
9500 North Point Road, Fort Howard, Md.
www.baltimorecountymd.gov
Although the historic fort once on this site was constructed years after the War of 1812, it is most likely the site where British troops landed for their assault on Baltimore. A county park at the site hosts an annual Defender's Day commemoration of the events of September 1814.
- D North Point State Battlefield**
3000 North Point Road, Dundalk, Md.
Located near Battle Acre Park, the battlefield is the site of the initial stand of the U.S. defenders against the British land invasion. The defenders held firm at this site until a strategic withdrawal was ordered. Plans are underway to create walking paths and install signs to help share the story of the defenders of Baltimore.
- E North Point State Park**
8400 North Point Road, Edgemere, Md.
www.dn.state.md.us/publiclands/central/northpoint.asp
Today a peaceful and natural gem on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, the site of North Point State Park was vastly different in September 1814. British troops disembarking near Fort Howard marched through the area on their quest to invade the city of Baltimore. Today the state park boasts a new War of 1812 exhibit at the Takos Visitor Center as well as a range of recreational activities.
- F Todd's Inheritance**
9000 Old North Point Road, Edgemere, Md.
www.toddsinheritance.com
During the British invasion, the house originally at this site near Fort Howard served as a courier station and reported on the movements of the British. The British burned the house; the current structure was built on the original foundation two years later.
- G Hampton National Historic Site**
535 Hampton Lane, Towson, Md.
www.nps.gov/hampt
Charles Carnan Ridgely owned this impressive estate located north of Baltimore City (not shown on map). Ridgely, who held the rank of brigadier general in the Maryland militia, also owned a foundry that provided cannons to Baltimore privateers. Two unexploded British shells, most likely from the bombardment of Fort McHenry, are located at the rear stair landing of the mansion. Today the estate is a unit of the National Park Service, which provides tours of the mansion and other structures on the grounds, including slave quarters.

Baltimore National Heritage Area

Designated by the U.S. Congress in 2009, the Baltimore National Heritage Area covers roughly 22 square miles of the city's most vibrant and historic neighborhoods. The non-profit Baltimore Heritage Area Association manages the heritage area and works to promote, preserve, and enhance Baltimore's cultural and historic legacy and natural resources for current and future generations. Visit explorebaltimore.org for virtual itineraries and to learn more about Baltimore's historic and cultural sites.

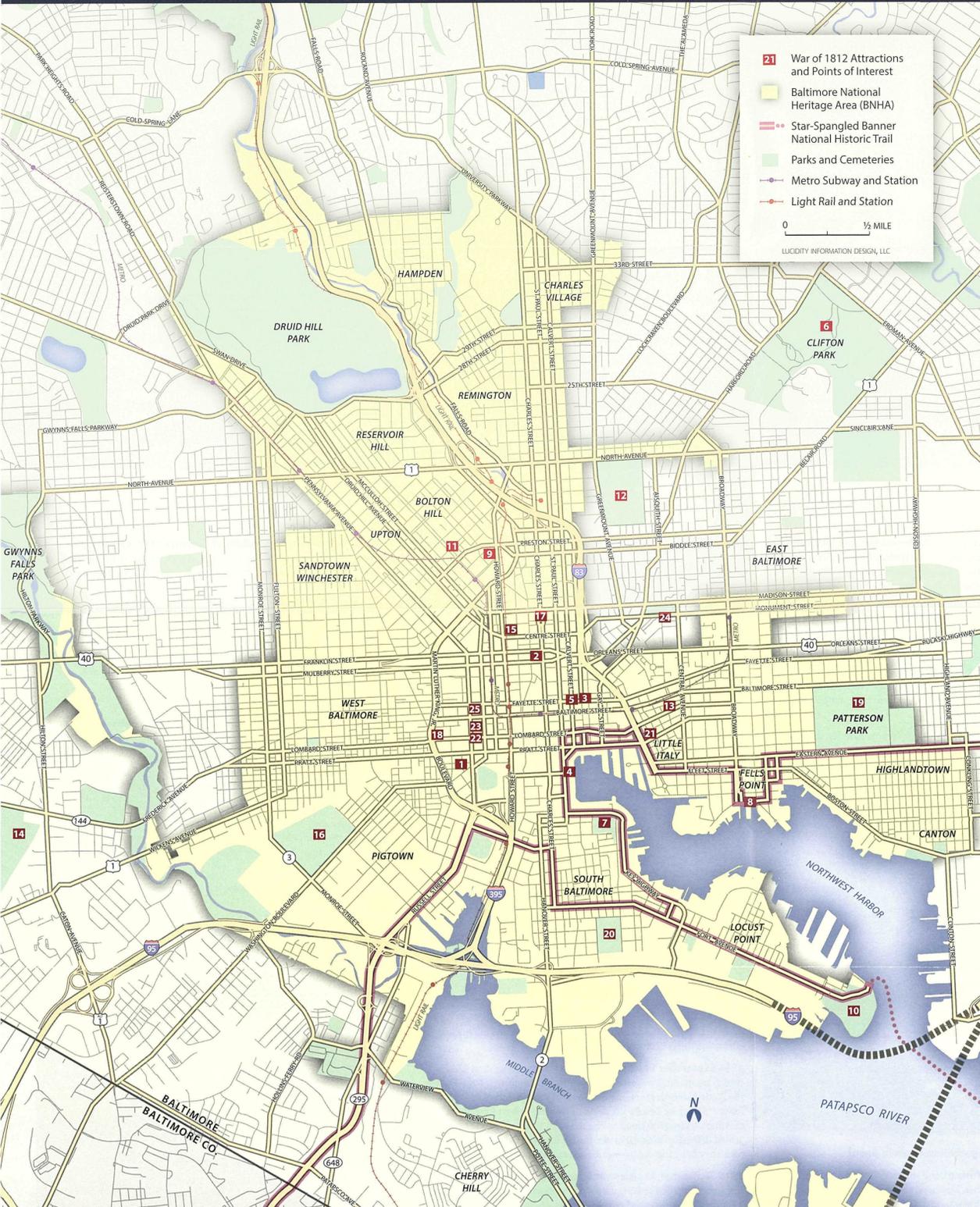
FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE HERITAGE AREA AND ITS PROGRAMS Call 410-878-6411 Online explorebaltimore.org [facebook.com/baltimoreheritagearea](https://www.facebook.com/baltimoreheritagearea)

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COURTESY OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE WAR OF 1812 IN THE BALTIMORE REGION



BALTIMORE CITY SITES

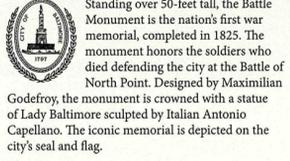
- 1 Babe Ruth Birthplace and Museum**
216 Emory Street | www.baberrithmuseum.org
Babe Ruth was born at 216 Emory Street, the home of his maternal grandparents, in 1895. Today the home is a museum devoted to the iconic baseball player. A new multi-dimensional film, *O' Say Can You See*, explores the National Anthem's connections to both the famous slugger and American sports culture.
- 2 Baltimore Basilica**
409 Cathedral Street | www.baltimorebasilica.org
Construction on the basilica, the first Roman Catholic cathedral built in the United States, began in 1806. The War of 1812 delayed its construction. Its work site, on high ground and with formidable walls, was chosen as a second line of defense if the fortifications at Hampstead Hill fell. Consecrated in 1821, the basilica is considered a masterwork of architect Benjamin Latrobe.
- 3 Baltimore City Hall**
100 N. Holliday Street | www.baltimorecity.gov
On the second floor of the building's rotunda stands a large bronze statue of a bald eagle adorned with a furled U.S. flag and laurels. The statue was a gift to the city on the centennial of the Battle of Baltimore and the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Outside City Hall, at the corner of E. Fayette and E. Lexington streets, a bronze plaque marks the location of the Holliday Street Theater. On October 19, 1814, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was performed publicly for the first time at the theater (destroyed by fire in 1873).
- 4 Baltimore Visitor Center**
401 Light Street | www.baltimore.org
In addition to a wealth of information on attractions, accommodations, and restaurants, the visitor center contains exhibits on Baltimore history, including its role in the War of 1812.
- 5 Battle Monument**
Calvert and Fayette Streets
Standing over 50-feet tall, the Battle Monument is the nation's first war memorial, completed in 1825. The monument honors the soldiers who died defending the city at the Battle of North Point. Designed by Maximilian Godefroy, the monument is crowned with a statue of Lady Baltimore sculpted by Italian Antonio Capellano. The iconic memorial is depicted on the city's seal and flag.
- 6 Clifton Mansion at Clifton Park**
2701 St. Lo Drive
www.civicworks.com/mansion/history
Baltimore merchant Henry Thompson built the original two-story farmhouse in 1803. Thompson led the First Baltimore Horse Artillery, which served as the personal guard for Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith, the commander of the American forces in Baltimore. Philanthropist Johns Hopkins purchased the house and surrounding property after Thompson's death and transformed the farmhouse into the Italianate villa that stands today.
- 7 Federal Hill**
300 Warren Avenue
<http://bcpr.baltimorecity.gov/ParksTrails/FederalHillPark.aspx>
As a high point at the Inner Harbor, Federal Hill served as an observation post and signal station during the war. A one-gun battery on the hill sounded alerts to the city. When the British bombarded Fort McHenry, many citizens watched from the hill. Today several monuments stand in the park in honor of War of 1812 heroes, including Lt. Col. George Armistead (commanding officer of Fort McHenry) and Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith (commander of the Baltimore defenses).
- 8 Fell's Point**
Fell's Point Visitor Center | 1724 Thames Street
www.preservationsociety.com
At the time of the war, Fell's Point was the city's commercial heart—a bustling port with many shipbuilders and maritime facilities. Fell's Point was also home to the privateers, privately owned ships authorized by the government to attack and capture British ships. Today the neighborhood is noted for its colonial architecture and numerous shops and restaurants. The Preservation Society of Federal Hill and Fell's Point operates a visitor center from a historic site on Thames Street, a short distance from Broadway Square.
- 9 Fifth Regiment Armory**
29th Division Street | www.marylandmilitaryhistory.org
Built in 1903, the fortress-like armory is home to the Maryland Military Historical Society's museum, which contains War of 1812 artifacts and exhibits on the Fifth Regiment of Maryland militia. The militia traces its lineage to the Revolutionary War and also fought at the War of 1812 battles of Bladensburg and North Point.
- 10 Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine**
2400 Fort Avenue | www.nps.gov/fomc
It was the defense of this fort in September 1814 that inspired Francis Scott Key to pen the words that would later become the National Anthem. Located at the confluence of Baltimore's Northwest Harbor and Middle Branch of the Patapsco River, the fort protected the city and its docks and wharves. Visitors today can learn about the War of 1812 and the Battle of Baltimore through interactive exhibits in the fort's new visitor center and by touring the star-shaped fort.
- 11 Francis Scott Key Monument**
Intersection of Eutaw Place and W. Lanvale Street
Erected in 1911, the monument depicts Francis Scott Key's return to Baltimore after the perilous fight. He stands holding his manuscript up to a figure of Columbia. At the base of the monument are bas-relief sculptures of the bombardment of Fort McHenry.
- 12 Green Mount Cemetery**
1501 Greenmount Avenue
www.greenmountcemetery.com
Established in 1839 and featuring designs by Baltimore Basilica architect Benjamin Latrobe, Green Mount was the city's first garden-type cemetery (and one of the first in the nation). More than 250 War of 1812 veterans are buried in the cemetery, more than any other burial site in the Chesapeake.
- 13 Jewish Museum of Maryland**
15 Lloyd Street
www.jewishmuseummd.org
The largest regional museum of Jewish life, culture, and history commemorates the War of 1812 with *The A-Mazing Mendes Cohen*, an exhibit on the amazing life of a defender of Baltimore at Fort McHenry. The exhibit, which opens September 14, 2014, follows Cohen's adventures as a soldier, banker, adventurer, politician, and philanthropist.
- 14 Loudon Park Cemetery**
3620 Wilkens Avenue | www.loudon-park.com
The city's largest public cemetery is the final resting place of seamstress Mary Pickersgill. A monument in her honor stands at the entrance to the Garden of Military Honor. Several War of 1812 veterans are also buried at the cemetery, which was established in 1852.
- 15 Maryland Historical Society**
201 W. Monument Street | www.mdhs.org
Located in the Mount Vernon neighborhood, the Maryland Historical Society hosts numerous exhibits on Maryland history, including the War of 1812. Among the museum's impressive collection is the oldest known surviving manuscript of Francis Scott Key's "The Star-Spangled Banner."
- 16 Mount Clare Museum House and Carroll Park**
Carroll Park, 1500 Washington Boulevard
www.mountclare.org
The oldest and grandest example of Georgian architecture in the city, the Mount Clare Museum House was once the center of the Georgia Plantation. The house was also the home of James Carroll, Jr., an American militiaman. In August 1814, the Maryland militia marched past the house on their way to face the British at Bladensburg. Both the burning of Washington, D.C. and the bombardment of Fort McHenry could have been seen from the home's second-story windows. In 1841, Mount Clare hosted a national encampment featuring surviving soldiers and sailors from the War of 1812.
- 17 Mount Vernon Place (Eager Monument and Key Death Plaque)**
N. Charles Street and E. and W. Monument streets
www.mvpcnservancy.org
Baltimore's Mount Vernon Place features picturesque parks surrounding the city's Washington Monument. North of the monument stands an equestrian statue dedicated to John Howard Eager, a Revolutionary War hero who helped defend the city during the Battle of Baltimore. A bronze plaque affixed to the Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church designates the former site of the house where Francis Scott Key died in 1843.
- 18 Old Saint Paul's Cemetery**
Located near the campus of the University of Maryland, the small cemetery is the final resting place of 15 War of 1812 veterans, including Lt. Col. George Armistead and Gen. John Eager Howard.
- 19 Patterson Park and Centennial Monument**
Near intersection of S. Patterson Park Avenue and Gough Street
www.pattersonpark.com
The expansive park lies northeast of Fell's Point. A defensive line of earthworks ran through the park to defend the city against a ground attack by British troops. Hampstead Hill, where the Patterson Park Pagoda stands, offers a commanding view of the park from the site of the former defenses. A bronze monument stands near the pagoda, honoring Key's penning of the National Anthem. Dedicated on the centennial of the Battle of Baltimore, the statue features a young boy and girl holding a scroll that describes the events of September 1814.
- 20 Riverside Park**
301 E. Randall Street
<http://bcpr.baltimorecity.gov/ParksTrails/RiversidePark.aspx>
During the war, the park site served as Camp Lookout. Although its construction was not complete at the time of the British attack on September 13, 1814, the camp was armed with 24-pound naval guns that were used to repel a British flanking maneuver. A cannon memorial stands at the park today. Since the late 1800s, the 17-acre site has been used as a city park. Today the park boasts a public pool, athletic courts, and numerous walking paths.
- 21 Star-Spangled Banner Flag House**
844 E. Pratt Street | www.flaghouse.org
The home of seamstress Mary Pickersgill is preserved today at the museum. In 1813, the commanding officer of Fort McHenry commissioned Pickersgill to create two American flags to fly over the fort. The flags inspired Francis Scott Key to write what would become the National Anthem. The museum next door to the 1793 house contains 1812 exhibits and activity stations for kids.
- University of Maryland**
22 Davidge Hall — S. Greene and W. Lombard streets
www.medschool.umaryland.edu/davidge.asp
23 National Museum of Dentistry — 31 S. Greene St.
www.dental.umaryland.edu/museum
Located at the western edge of downtown Baltimore, the University of Maryland campus includes two sites with connections to the War of 1812. Davidge Hall was newly completed when the British forces attacked Baltimore; legend holds that medical students watched the bombardment from the building's front steps. At the university's National Museum of Dentistry, a War of 1812 musket ball on display features tooth marks. Supposedly, soldiers enduring surgery would bite down on the ball, "biting the bullet."
- 24 Wells and McComas Monument**
E. Monument and Aisquith streets
A plain, 21-foot-tall stone obelisk honors privates Daniel Wells and Henry McComas and designates their place of burial. The two sharpshooters are often credited with killing British Maj. Gen. Robert Ross. British troops returned fire and killed Wells and McComas. Although the story is likely legend, it became popular in the years after the war and was kept alive in stories and plays.
- 25 Westminster Hall Burying Ground**
519 W. Fayette Street
www.law.umaryland.edu/westminster
Amid the hustle and bustle of west Baltimore's hospital district, the burying ground is a quiet oasis for reflection and the resting place of several War of 1812 heroes. Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith (commander of the Baltimore defenses) and Brig. Gen. John Stricker (commander of American forces at North Point) are buried here, as is John Stuart Skinner, who accompanied Francis Scott Key to the British fleet.



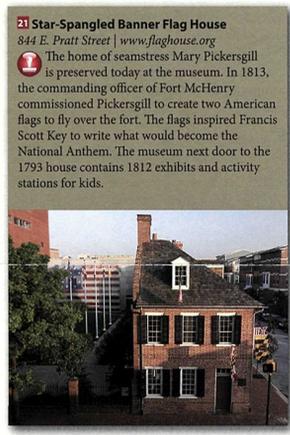
COURTESY MOUNT CLARE MUSEUM



COURTESY BALTIMORE



COURTESY BALTIMORE



COURTESY VISIT BALTIMORE

DIVE INTO HISTORY AND EXPLORE BALTIMORE ON THE WATER

Baltimore has always been shaped and influenced by its waters: the harbors, the Patapsco River, and the Chesapeake Bay. There are numerous opportunities to see Baltimore from the water. The Baltimore Water Taxi (baltimorewatertaxi.com) links the city's best attractions, including historic Fell's Point and Fort McHenry. At the fort, a lively 35-minute audio boat tour illustrates the Battle of Baltimore through the eyes of Francis Scott Key. Watermark Cruises (cruisesonthebay.com) offers a one-hour National Anthem Tour by Sea departing from the Inner Harbor. Kayak and canoe tours of the Inner Harbor and the Patapsco's Middle Branch combine history and recreation for a truly unique way to experience the city's waterways. Visit bcpr.baltimorecity.gov and search for "outdoor recreation" for tour times and locations.

THE WAR OF 1812: LEARN MORE

Numerous books and films have been released to coincide with the bicentennial of the War of 1812. Below are suggested works that provide information on the war, the Battle of Baltimore, and the National Anthem. Most are available through online retailers and at the gift shop of the Maryland Historical Society.

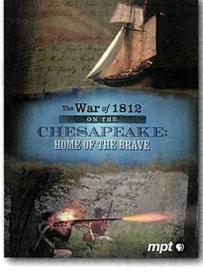
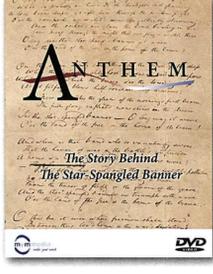
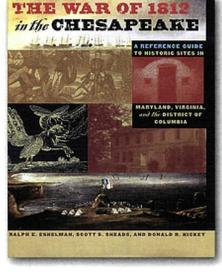
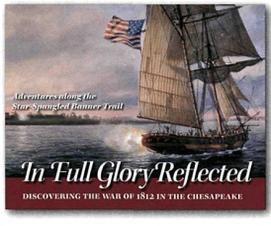
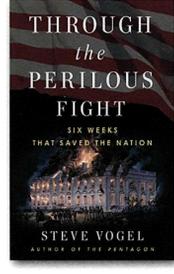
Through the Perilous Fight: Six Weeks that Saved the Nation by Steve Vogel (2013)
Written by veteran *Washington Post* reporter Steve Vogel, this book tells the gripping story of the burning of Washington and the last stand at Baltimore that helped save the nation and inspired the National Anthem.

In Full Glory Reflected: Discovering the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake by Burton Kummerow and Ralph Eshelman (2012)
Beautiful illustrations complement the concise and informative text describing the War of 1812 and its impact on the nation.

The War of 1812 in the Chesapeake by Ralph Eshelman, Scott Sheads, and Donald Hickey (2010)
This encyclopedic work describes more than 800 historic sites throughout the Chesapeake Bay region.

Anthem: The Story Behind the Star-Spangled Banner directed by Mark Hildebrand (2012)
This documentary film tells the story behind Francis Scott Key's creation of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and explores the role of music and patriotism during the War of 1812.

The War of 1812 on the Chesapeake: Home of the Brave directed by W. Drew Perkins (2012)
Maryland Public Television's documentary takes viewers where history unfolded along the Chesapeake Bay and serves as a definitive guide to exploring the War of 1812 in Maryland.



Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail
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. It connects historic sites in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia and commemorates the events leading up to the Battle of Baltimore, the aftermath of which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the National Anthem. The trail traces American and British troop movements, introduces visitors to communities affected by the war, and highlights the Chesapeake region's distinctive landscapes and waterways. The trail is one of 19 national historic trails and is administered by the National Park Service. Visit starspangledtrail.net for more info.



Track Your War of 1812 Journey with the Bicentennial Passport
During the commemoration of the War of 1812, track your journey with stamps in the heritage area's War of 1812 Bicentennial Passport. The passport is a fun way for kids of all ages to keep track of the sights, ships and events of the War of 1812 Bicentennial. Participating visiting tall ships, naval vessels, and historic sites will validate your passport with a unique stamp as a keepsake of places you have visited. When you have collected ten stamps (including four from specific sites in Baltimore), you can send off your passport for a commemorative coin. Passports are available at Fort McHenry, the Baltimore Visitor Center at the Inner Harbor, and many other sites. Visit explorebaltimore.org for the most up-to-date listing of participating sites and complete details on the passport and coin program.

The Pride of Baltimore II
Various locations throughout the Chesapeake Bay
www.pride2.org
The *Pride of Baltimore II* is the world's only authentic sailing reproduction of an early 19th-century Baltimore clipper. During the celebration of the bicentennial of the War of 1812, the ship will voyage through her home waters of the Chesapeake Bay offering unique experiences through educational programs, tours, and sails.

