

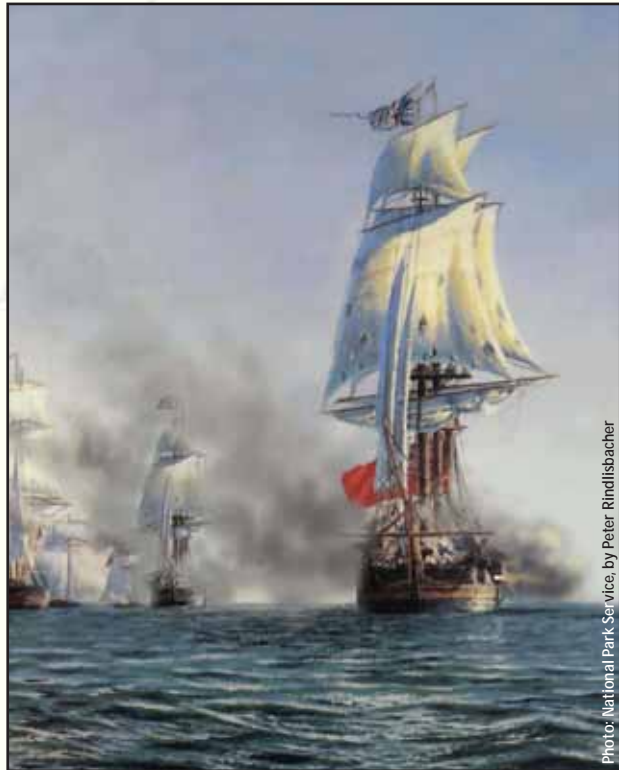
# War of 1812: The Unfinished Revolution

The War of 1812 represents the definitive end of the American Revolution. Although 30 years had passed since the end of the revolution, the British continued to restrict trade, impress American sailors and occupy territories in North America.



President James Madison

On June 18, 1812, President James Madison and the Congressional "war hawks" declared war even though America was ill-prepared to fight the British due to poor coastal defenses, financial problems and a disor-



British ships in naval engagement on the Chesapeake

ganized military. The early war years saw the defeat of the American military as it entered Canada and the successful British blockade of the U.S. coastline.

Throughout 1813 and 1814, the British campaigned in the Chesapeake Bay because of its importance as the American center of government, as the nation's capital was relocated here in 1800. It was also an important economic center. The excellent soil, favorable climate and navigable waters of the Bay region provided for agricultural and slave economies. The port of Baltimore, the third largest city in the nation, supported the ship building industry, international trade and became the home of privateering, the practice of private licensed ships attacking enemy vessels.

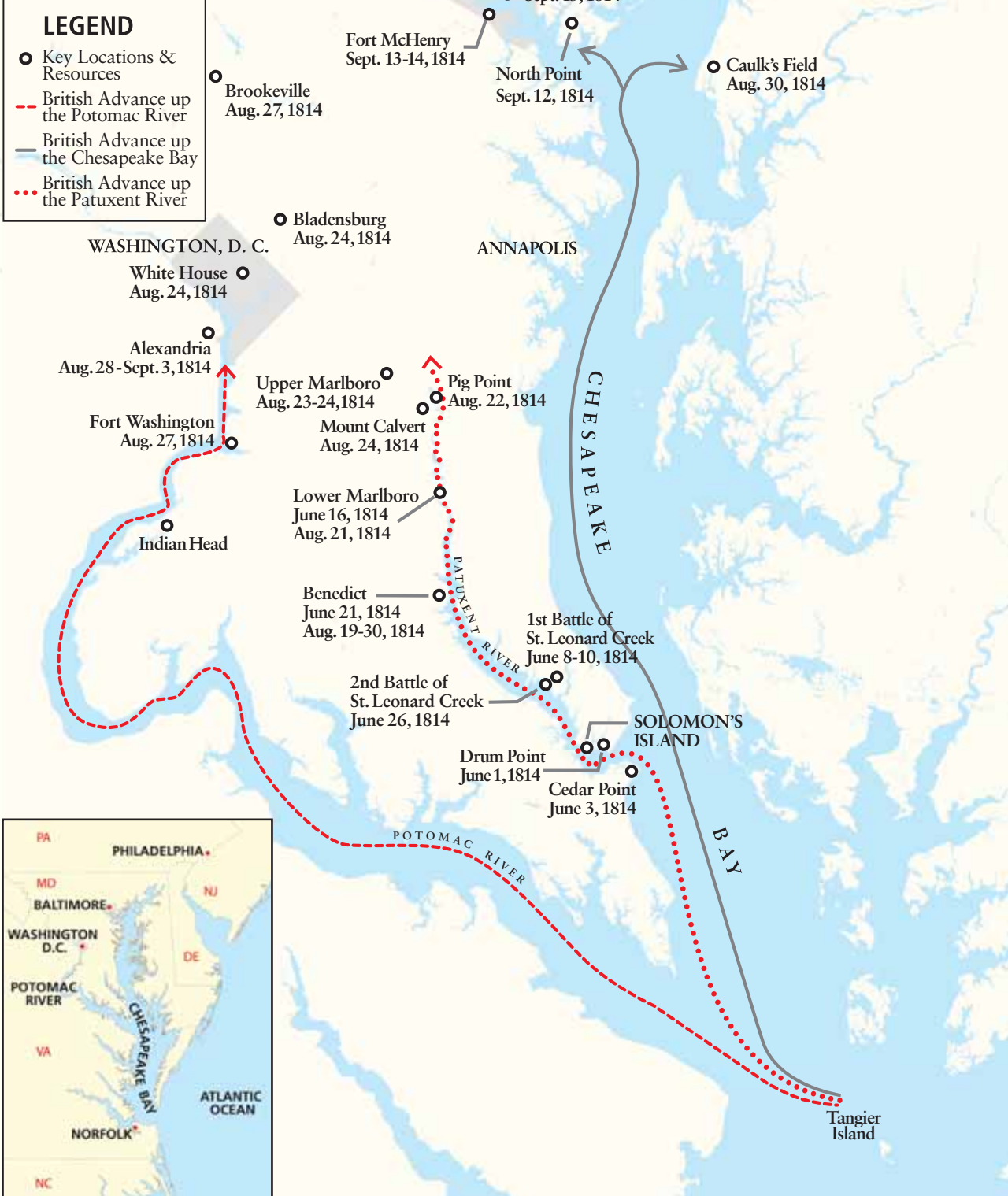
The August-September 1814 British Campaign on the Chesapeake was comprised of a naval duel with the Chesapeake Flotilla; the burning of Washington, D.C.; and a combined land-sea attack on Baltimore. Unlike Washington, D.C., Baltimore prepared earthworks, gun batteries and fortifications. Also unlike Washington, the Americans stood strong in defense and repelled the British overland assault and naval bombardment.

The victory in Baltimore during September 1814 and the publication of a national song "The Star-Spangled Banner" provided inspiration to the struggling nation. With additional American victories along the Canadian border, both nations signed the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the war on December 24, 1814.



Signing of the Treaty of Ghent

# 1814 Battle Sites



# The Burning of Washington, D.C.

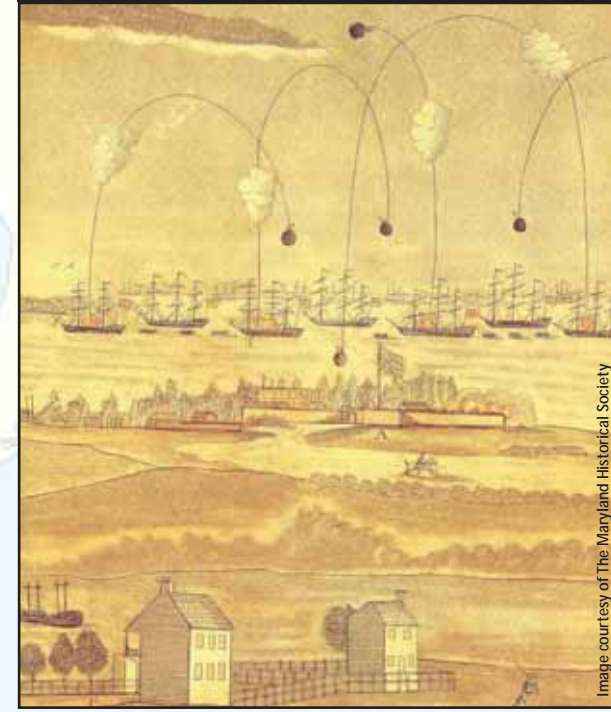
On August 19, 1814, 50 British warships entered the Chesapeake Bay and landed their expeditionary army of 4,500 troops at Benedict, Maryland. Within five days, these troops had destroyed an American gun boat flotilla and defeated the American army at Bladensburg, Maryland. The Battle of Bladensburg lasted four hours and in the end the American militia retreated "like sheep chased by dogs" into the Virginia and Maryland countryside. The victorious British continued their advance into Washington, D.C.

In retaliation for the burning of York, the provincial capital of Canada, Major General Ross ordered the government buildings to be burned in Washington, D.C. President James and Dolley Madison fled separately, narrowly escaping capture. As Dolley Madison left the White House, she saved the original draft of the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and the Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington. In Baltimore, 40 miles away, the fiery glow of the capital could be seen. Because of the destruction, the American capital was temporarily moved to Brookeville, Maryland.



The burning of the White House in Washington, D.C.

# Bombardment of Fort McHenry



"Bombs bursting in air..."

On September 13, 1814, British Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane ordered the Royal Navy to attack Fort McHenry. The fort, commanded by Major George Armistead, defended the entrance to Baltimore's harbor. The British planned to pound the fort into submission and then assist their army in an assault on the well-prepared American entrenchments east of the city. In a 25-hour barrage, the British fired more than 1,500 mortar bombs and Congreve rockets at the fort, but were unable to drive the men off or silence the guns. A final naval effort to attack the fort from the west with twenty longboats packed with 1,200 Royal Marines was also stopped by the men and guns of Battery Babcock, Fort Lookout and Fort Covington. Having been repulsed in these three separate attacks, the British commander ordered a withdrawal early on the morning of September 14, 1814. The Battle of Baltimore was over.

# Battle of North Point



General John Stricker

On September 12, 1814, General John Stricker learned that the British were landing at North Point. In response, he positioned 3,200 American militiamen between Bear Creek and Back River to block their route to Baltimore. The landing was part of a British two-pronged land-sea attack on the city. During breakfast at a local farmhouse, British General Robert Ross boasted that on that evening, "I'll sup in Baltimore tonight—or in hell." Soon afterward, he was killed by sharpshooters in a skirmish before the main battle. After a fierce two-hour engagement, Colonel Arthur Brooke, who replaced Ross, ordered a flanking maneuver. The American left-flank collapsed and Stricker ordered a retreat back to Baltimore. The British had won the battle but the Americans had made them pay. The British losses exceeded the Americans with 46 dead and 295 wounded, while the American toll was 24 dead and 139 wounded.



Fifth Maryland Regiment, Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814

# All Hearts and Hands



The rooftops of Baltimore, a thriving port-town, whose residents ably came to her defense.

From the docks, rooftops, farms and hills of Maryland's tidewater, citizens witnessed the sounds and sights of battle and armies on the march. Each did their part for patriotism, survival or profit: a flag maker, blacksmiths, laborers, carpenters, merchants, farmers, seamen, and bankers all formed a collective unity that prompted a citizen to comment, "All hearts and hands have cordially united in the common cause."

On September 30, 1814 citizen-soldier George Douglas, a private in the Baltimore Fencibles, wrote to a Boston friend, "I give you joy, my dear friend; after a tremendous conflict we have got rid of the enemy... Baltimore has maintained its honor... against the enemy with spirit, bravery and unanimity, all of which has been shown in the memorable days and nights of the 12th, 13th and 14th of September 1814..." At war's end, the French minister commented "...the war has given the Americans what they so essentially lacked, a national character founded on a glory common to all..."

# Mary Pickersgill

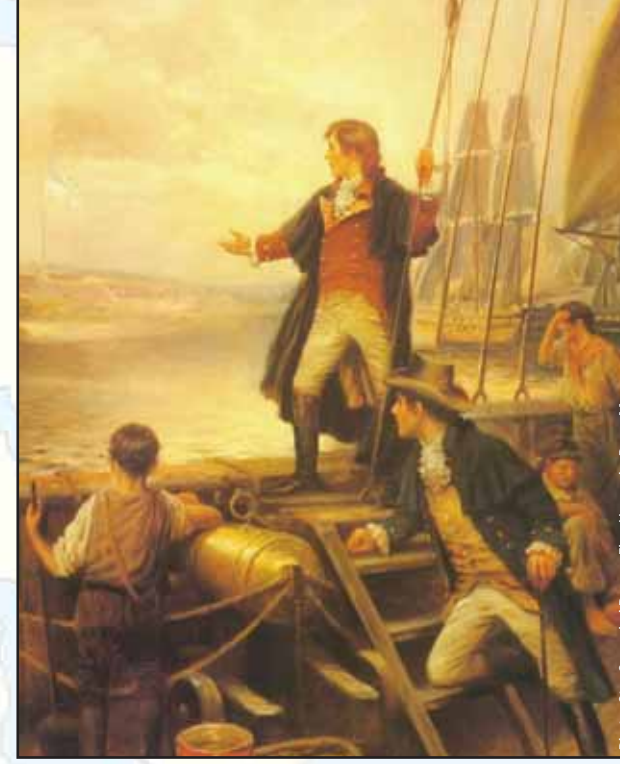


In August 1813 as Baltimore prepared for war, Major George Armistead, Commander of Fort McHenry wrote that "it is my desire to have a flag so large that the British will have no difficulty in seeing it from a distance." Flag maker Mary Pickersgill was given the task of assembling two flags, a 30-foot by 42-foot garrison flag and a 17-foot by 25-foot storm flag. Having learned her craft from her mother who made flags for the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, Mary sewed the flags in just six weeks inside her home, which is now a museum. The flags were so large that she took them to a nearby warehouse to complete the job. On the morning of September 14, 1814, after the bombardment by British ships, Francis Scott Key was inspired to write that "the flag was still there" in the famous poem that became America's National Anthem. The flag is on display in the National Museum of American History. In 1907, the flag was bequeathed to the Smithsonian Institution by the Armistead family.



The Star-Spangled Banner is born.

# Francis Scott Key



Francis Scott Key witnesses the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

For nearly 200 years the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" have been the inspirational epitaph of a Maryland lawyer who had witnessed "the rockets red glare" over Fort McHenry in September 1814.

A native of Frederick, Maryland, Key was asked to obtain the release of his friend, Dr. William Beanes, who was being held captive aboard a British warship soon after the capture of Washington, D.C. Securing his friend's release, Key was detained until after the attack on Baltimore. His words, wedded to an old English melody, were soon published and became instantly well-known, as did the author. His only public reference to the song came years later in a speech in Frederick:

"Then, in that hour of deliverance and joyful triumph, my heart spoke: 'Does not such a country, and such defenders of their country, deserve a song?' was its question... Let the praise, then, if any be due, be given, not to me, who only did what I could not help doing; not to the writer, but to the inspirers of the song."

# Outcomes of the 1814 Chesapeake Campaign

The war had served as a crucial test for a young democratic government. Unprepared for war, under-financed, threatened by secession and acts of treason, America narrowly survived the challenge of foreign invasion. America's victory over Great Britain confirmed our independence; established clear boundaries between Canada and the U.S.; and ended trade restrictions. In 1814, Americans took pride in their victory at the Battle of Baltimore. The flag and the song—which later became the National Anthem—came to symbolize the nation. For the first time, many Americans began to think about what it meant to be an American and a sovereign nation.

The War of 1812 and especially the British Chesapeake campaigns of 1813 and 1814, generated several Congressional debates on issues such as moving the capital; American southern dependence on slavery comprising the strength of the economy, which raised further questions about the institution; our inadequate coastal defenses, the volunteer state militia and maintaining a regular army and navy. All of these issues became important for the nation to consider as it looked westward and extended its economic trade to the world.

In the post-war generations, American popular media prompted an outgrowth of myths, stories, and legends that continue today. Foremost is the folklore surrounding the original Star-Spangled Banner and its author; the origin of "Uncle Sam;" the origins of "Old Ironsides;" and First Lady Dolley Madison's saving Washington's portrait by Gilbert Stuart and original copies of both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. All of these factual events have become part of our American folklore.



First Lady, Dolley Madison



**STAR-SPANGLED BANNER TRAIL**  
 War of 1812  
 Chesapeake Campaign

www.visitmaryland.org  
 Martin O'Malley, Governor  
 Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

For more information on this and other trails, call toll-free:  
**(866) 772-1812**

**STAR-SPANGLED BANNER TRAIL**  
 War of 1812  
 Chesapeake Campaign

# How to Use This Guide

This guide depicts a 130-mile driving trail that highlights the people, places and events that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the words that became the National Anthem. Follow heroes and villains into the battles between American and British forces in the Chesapeake region during the summer of 1814.

The trail can be driven in one or more days. Destinations like Leonardtown, Solomons, Upper Marlboro, Havre de Grace and Elkton offer a charming ambiance that can be enjoyed year long, while Baltimore has the sophistication of a large urban destination. Recreational activities such as hiking, biking, paddling, wildlife viewing and beach-combing are available throughout the region. Amenities include dining, lodging, shopping, and many sites that highlight Maryland's central role in the War of 1812. For current information on the bicentennial of the star-spangled experience in Maryland, visit [www.starspangled200.org](http://www.starspangled200.org). Many of the sites are also part of the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network, a system of more than 160 parks, wildlife refuges, museums, historic communities and trails in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Gateways are the places to experience and learn about the Chesapeake. For more information on the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network, visit [www.baygateways.net](http://www.baygateways.net) or call 866-229-9297.

For more detailed travel information, visit [www.visitmaryland.org](http://www.visitmaryland.org), or stop by any Maryland Welcome Center, local visitor center or contact any of the organizations listed in this guide. The map provides a general location for each site. For specific directions, check the individual web sites that are listed.

Kayakers paddling on one of the many water trails within

# Star-Spangled Travel Information

**Fort McHenry National Monument & Historic Shrine**

**Star-Spangled Banner Flag House**

**Maryland Office of Tourism**  
 World Trade Center  
 401 E. Pratt Street, 14th Floor  
 Baltimore, MD 21202  
 800-MD5FUN (634-7386)  
[www.visitmaryland.org](http://www.visitmaryland.org)

**Annapolis & Anne Arundel County Conference & Visitors Bureau**  
 26 West Street  
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
 888-302-2852  
[www.visitannapolis.org](http://www.visitannapolis.org)

**Baltimore Area Convention & Visitors Association**  
 Baltimore Visitor Center  
 401 Light Street  
 Inner Harbor West Shore  
 Baltimore, MD 21202  
 877-BALTIMORE  
[www.baltimore.org](http://www.baltimore.org)

**Baltimore County Economic Development**  
 Baltimore County Visitor Center  
 The Jenifer Building  
 44 W. Chesapeake Avenue  
 Towson, MD 21204  
 410-296-4886  
[www.visitbaocomd.com](http://www.visitbaocomd.com)

**Calvert County Department of Economic Development**  
 175 Main Street, 2nd Floor  
 Prince Frederick, MD 20678  
 800-331-9771  
[www.ecalvert.com](http://www.ecalvert.com)

**Cecil County Tourism**  
 Perryville Outlet Center  
 68 Heather Lane, Suite #43  
 Perryville, MD 21903-2554  
 1-800-Cecil-95  
[www.seeCecil.org](http://www.seeCecil.org)

**Charles County**  
 103 Centennial Street, Suite C  
 La Plata, MD 20646  
 800-766-3386  
[www.theatlansbackyard.com](http://www.theatlansbackyard.com)

**Dorchester County Tourism**  
 2 Rose Hill Place  
 Cambridge, Maryland 21613  
 410-228-1000  
 800-522-TOUR (3687)  
[www.tourdorchester.org](http://www.tourdorchester.org)

**Harford County Tourism**  
 220 S. Main Street  
 Bel Air, MD 21014  
 888-544-Go95 (4695)  
[www.harfordmd.com](http://www.harfordmd.com)

**Kent County Tourism Development Office**  
 400 High Street, 2nd Floor  
 Chestertown, Maryland 21620  
 410-778-0416  
[www.kentcountymd.com](http://www.kentcountymd.com)

**Prince George's County, Maryland Conference & Visitors Bureau, Inc.**  
 9200 Basil Court, Suite 101  
 Largo, MD 20774-5342  
 301-925-8300  
[www.visitprincegeorges.com](http://www.visitprincegeorges.com)

**Queen Anne's County Office of Tourism**  
 425 Piney Narrows Road  
 Chestertown, Maryland 21619  
 410-404-2100  
[www.discoverqueenannes.com](http://www.discoverqueenannes.com)

**St. Mary's County Division of Tourism**  
 P.O. Box 653  
 23115 Leonard Hall Dr.  
 Leonardtown, MD 20650  
 800-327-9023  
 301-475-4200 ext. 1404  
[www.stmarysmd.com/tourism](http://www.stmarysmd.com/tourism)

**Talbot County Office of Tourism**  
 11 S. Harrison Street  
 Easton, Maryland 21601  
 410-770-8000  
[www.tourtalbot.org](http://www.tourtalbot.org)

**American Flag Foundation**  
 The foundation encourages patriotism in children and adults, achieved through education and outreach focused on the American flag.  
[www.americanflagfoundation.org](http://www.americanflagfoundation.org)

**Maryland State Society United States Daughters of 1812**  
 The Daughters of 1812 descend from ancestors who rendered military service or provided support or supplies during the second war for independence.  
 The society also researches, collects and preserves War of 1812 documents, and preserves memorials to patriots of the era.  
[www.usdaughtersof1812maryland.org](http://www.usdaughtersof1812maryland.org)

**The Society of the War of 1812**  
 The state society holds meetings at which programs relating to the War of 1812 are presented. The society also researches, collects and preserves War of 1812 documents, and preserves memorials to patriots of the era.  
[www.societyofthewarof1812.org](http://www.societyofthewarof1812.org)

**Star-Spangled Experiences**  
 A portal to discovering the War of 1812 experience in the Chesapeake.  
[www.starspangled200.org](http://www.starspangled200.org)

**War of 1812 in the Chesapeake Region**  
 A clearinghouse for the War of 1812 living history groups and events in the Chesapeake. [www.chesapeake1812.com](http://www.chesapeake1812.com)

# Birth of the National Anthem

On August 25, 1814, as the British army returned to their ships, they took prisoner Dr. William Beanes, a prominent citizen from Upper Marlboro. The British held the doctor captive aboard ship, as friends sought Maryland attorney Francis Scott Key, to secure his release. On September 7, Key and John S. Skinner, a U.S. agent in charge of prisoner exchange, boarded the ship, where five days later, they helplessly witnessed the attack on Baltimore.

As dawn broke on the morning of September 14, 1814, all eyes were upon Fort McHenry. The guns were silent and the rain had dissipated. As the British fleet withdrew, Major Armistead lowered Fort McHenry's tattered storm flag and raised the larger garrison flag. It was at that very moment that Key realized the fort had not surrendered and Baltimore had withstood the assaults. Key was so moved by what he saw, he scribbled his emotions as a poem on an envelope he had been carrying with him.

Two days later, Key, Beanes and Skinner were released from British custody and returned to Baltimore, where on September 20, 1814, the song was first published and distributed throughout the city as a handbill. It became instantly popular and remained so throughout the 19th century. On March 3, 1931, "The Star-Spangled Banner" became our official National Anthem through an act of Congress.

A few verses of the original Star-Spangled Banner, on display at the Maryland Historical Society

★ BRITISH INVASION SITES ★

**Chaplico** – On July 30, 1814, the British landed here, at the town wharf, and marched to Christ Church. When reporting on their raid, a British captain wrote that the ladies of the town, "...sang and played the piano..." which contradicted the American version which proclaimed, "...[The British] conduct would have disgraced cannibals; the houses were torn to pieces..."

**Leonardtown – Tudor Hall** – On July 19, 1814, British Adm. George Cockburn, made landfall with approximately 1,500 Royal Marines. The British raided private homes where they confiscated supplies like tobacco, flour and firearms. Elizabeth M. Key of Tudor Hall and a distant in-law of Francis Scott Key, stopped the British from burning the Leonardtown Courthouse by telling them it was a house of worship.

**Solomons – Calvert Marine Museum** – Displays include artifacts recovered from one of the gunboats of the U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla, which fought in the Battles of St. Leonard Creek on June 8-10 and 26, 1814. A fiber optic map explains the British invasion route up the Patuxent River.  
\* A Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Site  
[www.calvertmarinemuseum.com](http://www.calvertmarinemuseum.com)

**Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum** – Interpretive panels explain the significance of the First Battle of St. Leonard Creek on June 8-10, 1814, and Second Battle of St. Leonard Creek on June 26, 1814, the largest naval conflict ever fought on Maryland waters. Additional exhibits are in the park's visitor center.  
\* A Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Site  
[www.jepat.org](http://www.jepat.org)

**Benedict** – 4,370 British troops landed at this small Patuxent River town on August 19-20, 1814. British pickets occupied the crest of the ridge to the west while the troops were encamped below it on the north side of the road. This invading army defeated the Americans at the Battle of Bladensburg and burned Washington D.C., returning to Benedict to re-embark their ships on August 29-30, 1814.

**Lower Marlboro** – During June, and again in August 1814, the British took "quiet possession" of this tobacco port town along the Patuxent River. Local folklore claims that a young boy convinced the British that a hornet's nest was a rare hummingbird nest. The British took the nest aboard ship and when the nest was opened, the hornets attacked and local residents witnessed Admiral Cockburn and a dozen of his officers dive overboard.

**Mount Calvert** – Finding the U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla had been scuttled just up river, Rear Admiral George Cockburn, Commander of the British naval forces on the Chesapeake, disembarked his seamen here to join the expeditionary forces marching on Washington D.C. There is a spectacular view of the Patuxent River from this 1790 Federal-period house.  
\* A Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Site  
[www.pgpaarks.com/places/nature/bladensburg.html](http://www.pgpaarks.com/places/nature/bladensburg.html)

**Upper Marlboro – Beanes' Grave/House Site** – It was in this town that the British Army and Navy met on land for the first time during the campaign. At the home of Dr. William Beanes, good friend of Francis Scott Key, British Rear Admiral George Cockburn convinced Major General Robert Ross to attack Washington. Beside Beanes' house, which burned in 1855, is his grave.

**Bladensburg Waterfront Park** – This park provides a good view of the bridge site where the British forces crossed the Anacostia River and attacked the first line of the American defenses during the Battle of Bladensburg on August 24, 1814.  
\* A Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Site  
[www.pgpaarks.com/places/nature/bladensburg.html](http://www.pgpaarks.com/places/nature/bladensburg.html)

**Riverdale Park – Riverdale (Calvert) Mansion** – Here from the south portico, Rosalee Stier Calvert, "Mistress of Riverdale," saw "several cannonballs with my own eyes" during the Battle of Bladensburg. Her husband George Calvert, along with slaves from the plantation, helped bury the British dead after the battle.  
[www.pgpaarks.com/places/elegant/historic/riverdale\\_intro.html](http://www.pgpaarks.com/places/elegant/historic/riverdale_intro.html)

**Washington, D.C.** – After defeating the Americans at the Battle of Bladensburg, the British captured Washington D.C. and burned many of the public buildings including the Capitol and White House on August 24, 1814. The British burned the buildings in retaliation for the American burning of York, the provincial capital of Canada, on April 27, 1813.

★ POTOMAC RIVER SITES ★

**Fort Washington – National Park Service** – On August 26, 1814, this fort (also known as Fort Warburton), was blown up and the cannons spiked to prevent capture by a squadron of Royal Navy warships ascending the Potomac River; thus allowing the British to take Alexandria without the fort firing a single shot.  
\* A Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Site  
[www.nps.gov/fova](http://www.nps.gov/fova)

**Alexandria** – After surrendering itself, the city was occupied by British naval forces from August 28 through September 3, 1814. From Shooter's Hill, where the George Washington Masonic Temple now stands, President James Monroe met with others to plan counter measures for attacking the British fleet as it descended the Potomac River.

★ UPPER CHESAPEAKE SITES ★

**Annapolis** – Annapolis was the legislative center of Maryland during the War of 1812. In August 1814, Annapolis was threatened during a British battle on the Chesapeake. The dome of the statehouse was used as an observation station for British movements. The U.S. Naval Academy Museum contains prints, paintings and artifacts relating to War of 1812 naval engagements.  
[www.usna.edu/museum/](http://www.usna.edu/museum/)

**Caulk's Field** – On the night of August 30, 1814, the British landed approximately 200 troops to attack an American encampment of approximately 200 militiamen. During the attack Captain Sir Peter Parker, one of the Royal Navy's most promising young officers, was killed.

★ BATTLE OF BALTIMORE SITES ★

**North Point State Park** – Near here, at about 3:00 a.m. on September 12, 1814, the British debarked approximately 4,500 troops to attack Baltimore in concert with the naval attack on Fort McHenry. After defeating the Americans at the Battle of North Point, but failing to outflank the city defenses at Hampstead Hill, the troops withdrew and re-embarked here on September 15, 1814. The Park also home to Ford's Inheritance where an American signal/horse courier was stationed to report British movements to Baltimore. In retaliation for these activities, the British burned the house during the Battle of North Point on September 12, 1814; the present 1816 house replaces the original.  
\* A Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Site  
[www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/central/northpoint.html](http://www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/central/northpoint.html)

**Battle Acre** – This acre was dedicated on the 25th anniversary of the Battle of North Point in 1839 with a ceremony that culminated with the spreading out of the Star-Spangled Banner. The monument, completed in 1914, is near where the 5th Maryland Regiment was positioned during the Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814.  
[www.battleofnorthpoint.org](http://www.battleofnorthpoint.org)

**Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine** – Fort McHenry served as the cornerstone of the water defenses of Baltimore during the Battle of Baltimore on September 12-14, 1814. It was over this fort that the Star-Spangled Banner flew, inspiring Francis Scott Key to write the poem that became our National Anthem.  
\* A Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Site  
[www.nps.gov/fohc](http://www.nps.gov/fohc)

**Star-Spangled Banner Flag House** – Here, Mary Young Pickersgill, at the request of Major George Armistead, sewed Fort McHenry's large garrison flag and the smaller storm flag, which probably flew over the fort during the famous bombardment. The Museum displays artifacts from the Battle of North Point and plays host to several living history events.  
[www.flaghouse.org](http://www.flaghouse.org)

**Fell's Point** – The British referred to Baltimore as a "nest of pirates," and it was partly to punish Baltimore for its privateering industry, centered in Fell's Point, that the British mounted their attack on Baltimore in September 1814.  
\* A Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Site  
[www.marylandpride.org](http://www.marylandpride.org)

**Patterson Park** – It was here at Hampstead Hill, on September 13, 1814, that the British were stopped in their tracks as they approached Baltimore. When British Col. Brook realized that the Royal Navy could not help take Hampstead Hill, he and his forces marched back to North Point where they re-embarked their ships.  
[www.pattersonpark.com](http://www.pattersonpark.com)

**Federal Hill** – On this hill, overlooking the Inner Harbor, a one-gun battery fired in quick succession three shots signaling the British had landed at North Point. It was also from here many citizens watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13-14, 1814.  
[www.historicfederalhill.org](http://www.historicfederalhill.org)

**Battle Monument** – This 52-foot-tall monument, the first substantial war memorial built in the United States, was erected to commemorate the citizens of the city who fell during the Battle of Baltimore. The corner stone was laid September 12, 1815, the first anniversary of the Battle of North Point, and completed in 1829, when it became the official seal of the City of Baltimore.  
[www.nps.gov/history/ldp/exhibits/baltimore/B2L02.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/ldp/exhibits/baltimore/B2L02.pdf)

**Maryland Historical Society** – Among the many exhibits are paintings, prints and artifacts from the Battle of Baltimore, including the earliest original manuscript version of Francis Scott Key's poem, which ultimately became the words to the National Anthem.  
[www.mdhs.org](http://www.mdhs.org)

★ OTHER WAR OF 1812 SITES ★

**Elkton – Elk Landing/Frenchtown** – During the morning of April 29, 1813, British marines sailed up the Elk River, first burning Frenchtown and then attacking Elkton. The local militia repulsed the British at Elkton not once but twice when they returned on July 14, 1814.  
[www.elklanding.org](http://www.elklanding.org)

**Havre de Grace** – On May 3, 1813, the British bombarded and burned the town as retaliation for its defiant cannon fire and running up of its colors. Of the attack, local resident John O'Neil reported, "The grapeshot flew thick about me. I loaded the gun [cannon] myself...and fired her when she recoiled and ran over my thigh." He was arrested by the British and held captive for three days.  
[www.hdg tourism.com](http://www.hdg tourism.com)

**Queenstown** – On August 13, 1813, British land and sea forces attacked this tobacco port on the Chester River, near Kent Island. Overwhelmed, 300 Americans under Major William Nicholson retreat, after a heroic, but futile stand is made. Nearby Kent Island was a major British encampment and depot that summer. The town's central location afforded easy British access to Baltimore and Annapolis.

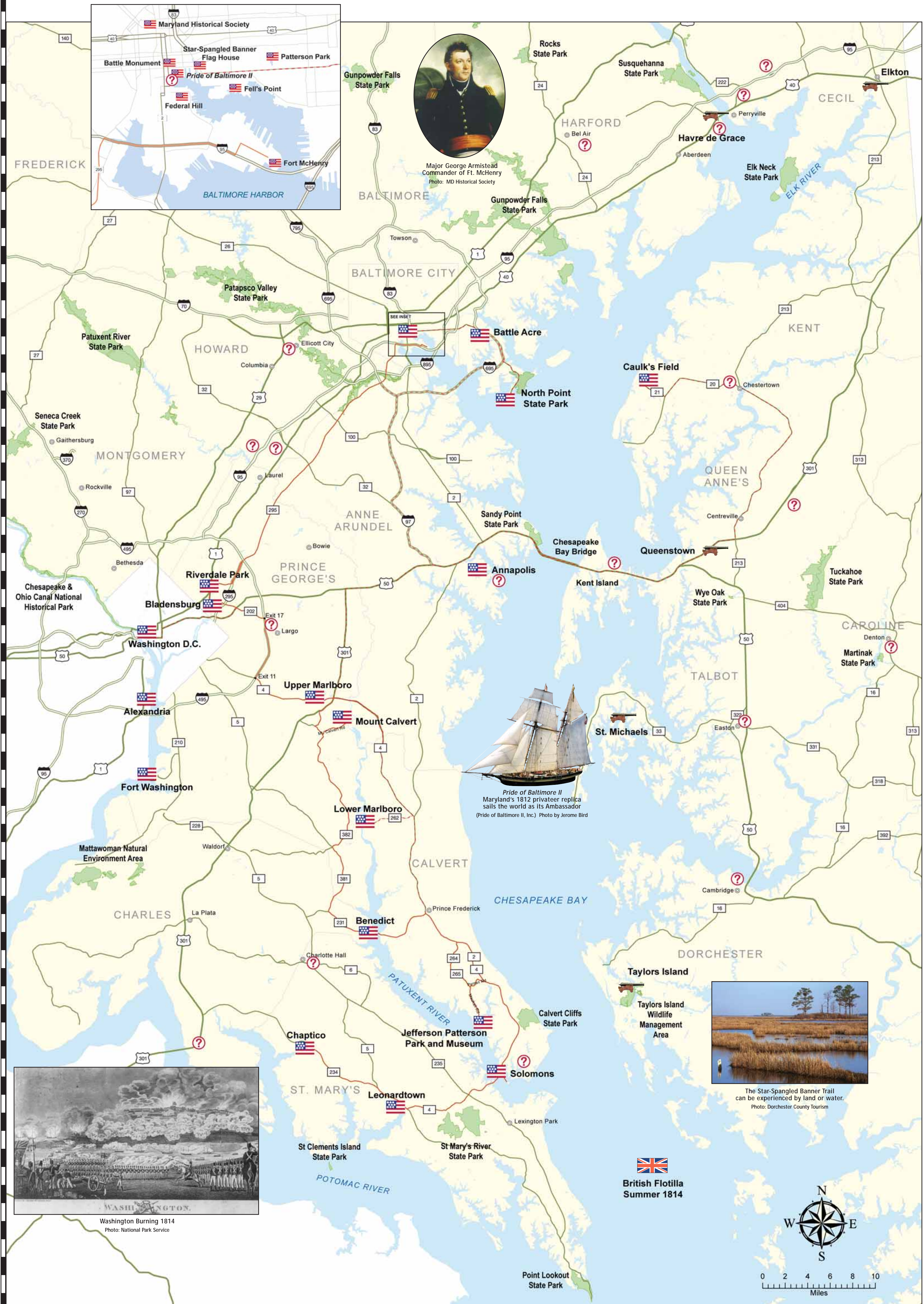
**St. Michaels** – On August 10 and 26, 1813, British naval forces attacked this small but important tidewater arsenal of shipyards that was a recruiting site for privateers.  
\* A Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Site  
[www.stmichaelsmd.org](http://www.stmichaelsmd.org)

**Taylor's Island – Tobacco Stick** – On February 7, 1815, the last conflict of the Chesapeake took place here, only ten days before the end of the war. Local militia attacked and captured the tender of HMS *Dauntless* after it was caught in drift ice. The 12-pounder carronade exhibited at the site is known locally as the "Becky-Phipps," named for a local woman and the British commander.



For current information on the bicentennial of the Star-Spangled experience in Maryland, visit [www.starspangled200.org](http://www.starspangled200.org)  
For current information on the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network, visit [www.baygateways.net](http://www.baygateways.net) or call 866-229-9297

- ★ Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Site
- Star-Spangled Banner Trail Driving Tour
- - - Alternate Driving Tour
- ★ Star-Spangled Banner Trail Sites
- ★ Other War of 1812 Sites
- National, State or County Park
- Ⓜ Visitor Information/Welcoming Center



British Flotilla  
Summer 1814

