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(Smith/Blessey)  
September 6, 1989  
Draft One  
MCHENRY

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FORT MCHENRY  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

Congressmen Bentley, Mr. Clancy, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Friends and Fellow Orioles fans.

I am truly delighted to be with you. And to visit America's  
one and only National Shrine. And I want to thank you for the  
warmth of your reception.

One hundred and seventy-five years ago, two events -- the  
Battle of Baltimore, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" -- wrote one  
of the greatest chapters in the American Experience. Even now,  
they teach us. Inspire us. Remind us of what Francis Scott Key  
saw "by the dawn's early light."

He saw this flag -- this American flag. A flag that honored  
sacrifice, and heroism. And embodied all that matters to the  
human spirit. A flag that Americans have cherished from Bunker  
Hill to the U.S.S. Iowa. Fighting -- on the front lines, and on  
the home front -- so that freedom could prevail.

Think of it -- that night's historic Battle of Baltimore.  
Remember the birth of the National Anthem. Marvel at how 1,000  
citizen soldiers -- that era's 1,000 points of light -- defended  
Fort McHenry against Britain's best and brightest. Composing,  
against the odds, a true profile in courage.

350 Natl. Parks  
only Natl. Mon. &  
Hist. Shrine

Designated  
as a Shrine  
to our  
heritage

Ency. Americana  
Vol. 46 1989  
Key

Battle of Baltimore  
353 B

Battle of Baltimore

John Tyler  
Fort McHenry  
962-4210

Today, on this special "Defenders' Day," we remember those volunteers. For because of them, Baltimore was the only city in the colonial period not occupied by a foreign power. And today, also, we praise their successors -- volunteers like you.

I think of the Fort McHenry Guard, or visitors who donate to help preserve this site. Or the the Patriots of Fort McHenry, and members of the 17th Anniversary Commission. Volunteers helping to restore the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. Volunteers who show how community service is timeless -- like American ideals.

As an Old Navy man, I salute your mission. For you're ensuring, as Francis Key said, that our "flag will yet wave." And as an American, I ask you: Help salute that flag by supporting a Constitutional Amendment making it illegal to desecrate this symbol of our liberty.

Seven years after Key wrote his ode to independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote a letter to John Adams. In his letter, Jefferson wrote of the destiny of America's then- States. "I will not believe our labors are lost," he said. "I shall not die without a hope that light and liberty are on steady advance."

Fellow Americans, we too believe in liberty. For the evidence of its power lights the world. The volunteers of 1814 showed that. The volunteers of 1989 prove it anew. I want to thank them, and you, for this wonderful occasion. God bless you. God bless America. Together, let us ensure our destiny: that

John Tyler  
Fort McHenry  
962-4500

NOV 9/12

Robert R. ...

Help to preserve our independence

"what so proudly we hail will [always] bless the twilight's last  
gleaming."

# # # #

North Shrine  
in the Park Service

John Tyler

HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

2<sup>D</sup> DISTRICT, MARYLAND

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

1610 LONGWORTH BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
202-225-3061

DISTRICT OFFICES:

200 EAST JOPPA ROAD  
TOWSON, MD 21204  
301-337-7222

7458 GERMAN HILL ROAD

DUNDALK, MD 21222  
301-285-2747

6 NORTH MAIN STREET

BEL AIR, MD 21014  
301-879-2517

# Congress of the United States

## House of Representatives

### Washington, DC 20515

August 4, 1989

COMMITTEE ON  
THE BUDGET

COMMITTEE ON  
PUBLIC WORKS AND  
TRANSPORTATION  
(ON LEAVE)

COMMITTEE ON  
MERCHANT MARINE  
AND FISHERIES

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
MERCHANT MARINE  
PANAMA CANAL/OUTER  
CONTINENTAL SHELF

COAST GUARD & NAVIGATION

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH  
AND LONG TERM CARE  
TASK FORCE ON WOMEN  
AND SOCIAL SECURITY

The Honorable George Bush  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Ours is a nation that truly loves to remember its past. Over the past few years we observed the bicentennial of the Constitution, the Congress, and the Presidency. In 1986 we saluted the Statue of Liberty on the 100th anniversary of the start of her ever vigilant watch over New York Harbor.

Now I have the pleasure of renewing an invitation to yet another great anniversary celebration--one which has even greater significance since I first alerted you about it back in April.

This year marks the 175th anniversary of the historic Battle of Baltimore--also called "Defenders Day"--and the writing of the National Anthem. This was the historic night of the "rockets red glare" and the "twilight's last gleaming". Most importantly, it was the night when Francis Scott Key looked out into the approaching dawn and saw that the "Star-Spangled Banner"--perhaps the most famous of all American flags--had defiantly withstood the British assault.

Mr. President, at no other time in American history has our flag been the subject of such an intense national controversy. Indeed there would be no better place for you to demonstrate your love of our flag than in Baltimore--home of the Flag House and historic Fort McHenry--during the week of September 9 - 16, 1989.

The gala celebration that has been planned to honor this historic milestone is one of the most spectacular that the people of Baltimore will ever see. On September 9 the Battle of North Point will be remembered through a series of reenactments to be held from 10 AM to 5 PM at historic Fort Howard Park. The event is expected to attract some five to eight thousand visitors--Marylanders proud of their patriotic traditions.

MORE

President George Bush  
Page Two

In addition, the Patriots of Fort McHenry have scheduled an additional week of events. Former Presidents Ford and Carter are serving as honorary co-chairmen of the event, and author Tom Clancy is chairman. Different events have been arranged for each day of the celebration, and the Patriots have expressed their willingness to accomodate your busy schedule. They have, however, suggested the following days for your consideration:

September 9 - Opening Day ceremonies will begin at 5 PM. A fleet of Class "B" tall ships will sail by at 5:30 PM, and the U.S. Naval Academy will play until 7 PM.

September 10 - A Veterans Memorial Service will be held from 3 to 5 PM. A parade of state flags will follow along with a mock bombardment of the Fort at dusk (around 7:30 PM).

September 12 - 175 new citizens will be sworn in at the Fort in a ceremony lasting from 6 to 7 PM.

September 16 - Closing ceremonies begin at 5:30 PM. Events such as a display by the Maryland National Guard, a visit by a fleet of decorated yachts, and a writing awards ceremony hosted by author Tom Clancy have been scheduled.

Because this year marks the 175th anniversary of Francis Scott Key writing the Star-Spangled Banner of the shoreline of Fort McHenry, the Patriots not only want you to attend but are also allowing flexibility regarding which event and time you wish to attend. They will build up additional activities around your attendance.

Mr. President, I have attended Defenders Day in past years and always found it to be both stirring and inspiring. In addition, the importance of this event always attracts a large number of spectators as well as extensive media coverage. Yet this year--because of the 175th anniversary as well as the recent controversy over our flag--I expect it to be bigger than ever before.

MORE

President George Bush  
Page Three

So I urge you to consider seriously attending this wonderful event. Once you have experienced the patriotic fervor that always accompanies this celebration, I guarantee that you will be glad you did.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,



Helen Delich Bentley  
Member of Congress

HDB:rc

Enclosure

## DEFENDERS DAY, 1989

### The 175th Anniversary of the Battle of North Point

The 1814 Battle of North Point Defenders Day program on Patapsco Neck is celebrated with reenactments of the various historical events that occurred in defense of Baltimore during the British invasion, authentic period displays of everyday life, crafts, soldiering, first person historical interpretations, appropriate patriotic ceremonies, presentation and music. This year the celebration will take place on Saturday, September 9, 1989 from 10 AM to 5 PM. 5,000 to 8,000 visitors are expected.

The program is designed:

- 1.) To commemorate the 1814 Battle of North Point;
- 2.) To educate the public about the battle and the defense of Baltimore against the British;
- 3.) To promote economic revitalization, and;
- 4.) To foster community development, unity and pride.

This year marks the 175th Anniversary of the Battle of North Point. Major General James Fretterd, Adjutant General of Maryland, is this year's Honorary Chairman. Michael Galiazzo of Dundalk Community College is the Director of the Defenders Day Committee.

The setting for the anniversary celebration is the majestic Fort Howard Park, located at the tip of the North Point Peninsula, where the Chesapeake Bay meets the Patapsco River.

Fort Howard was built in 1896 to defend Baltimore from possible naval attack. It was named for revolutionary war hero, John Eager Howard. Five coastal artillery batteries bore the names of local War of 1812 figures: Lt. Levi Claggett, Col. Davis Harris, Francis Scott Key, Judge Joseph H. Nicholson, and Brigadier General John Stricker. A sixth battery honored Dr. Jesse W. Lazear of Baltimore who gave his life in 1900 to further yellow fever research. The Fort remained under army command until 1940 but its guns were never fired in anger. Today, Fort Howard is a park under the control of Baltimore County Recreation and Parks.

The 1814 Battle of North Point Defenders Day program offers the public an opportunity to "walk back in time". Our first person players portray noted citizens who lived during the 1814 period, such as General John J. Stricker, Francis Scott Key, Joshua and Sarah Gorsuch and many others.

Area community and civic organizations offer a wide range of food and drink items found during the 1814 period. Mulled cider, stewed chicken and dumplings, homemade baked bread and apple roly-polly would have made a hearty supper in 1814.

Entertainment includes a storyteller, stiltwalkers, an 18th century troubadour and period dancers. Period crafts include chair caning, furniture making, pottery, basketweaving, leather working, spinning and weaving and many others.

The Defenders Day Program is proud to have the Military Re-enactment Society of Upper Canada, a nonprofit organization established to foster an interest in the military heritage of Canada through re-enactment units. These Canadians will play the part of the British during the re-enactment of the Battle of North Point. Serving as American Militia are representatives of the following Maryland re-enactment units:

- the 77th/71st Regiment of Foot
- the 64th Regiment of Foot
- the Patuxant Martial Musik
- the 1st Maryland Rifle Battalion, Aisquith's Sharpshooters
- the 21st Regiment of Foot

The public is invited to visit the encampments of both the British and American militia to learn about military life during the period of 1814.

A video of the 1986 Defenders Day program, produced by Comcast Cablevision of Maryland is available upon request. For further information, please contact Mrs. Mary Emerick at the Office of Baltimore County Councilman Dale T. Volz at 887-7174.

January 27, 1989

**The Honorable George Bush  
President of the  
United States of America  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500**

**Dear Mr. President:**

**We were only a very young nation when The War of 1812 threatened to end our freedom and independence. But in our most dangerous period following the Revolutionary War -- the second, and last, time we faced a foreign power on our own shores -- we defeated a vengeful British army and navy, telling the world we would surrender our liberty to no one.**

**Yet that victory, like our nation, did not just happen.**

**By late August 1814, British forces were ready to deal the American militia a fatal blow. Entering the Patuxent River with 20 warships and 3,400 troops, the highly disciplined British army defied American defenses, capturing our nation's Capitol, sacking the city and burning it.**

**With Washington in flames, they turned to Baltimore, the home port of the privateers who in the absence of an effective professional Navy, had stung British commerce with their clipper schooners.**

**As the British moved relentlessly up the Chesapeake Bay, Fort McHenry and the citizens of Baltimore prepared.**

**The British army would be engaged at North Point. Fort McHenry would block the naval forces at the entrance to the harbor. The forthcoming Battle of Baltimore was to test a stubborn, determined people, patriots ready to risk their fortunes and their lives.**

**Under cover of heavy rains on September 13, the British began their attack. Fear and panic, they expected, would evacuate the city, leaving it an easy, defenseless target.**

**In an early skirmish, General Robert Ross, commander of the British forces, was mortally wounded, but the advancing enemy troops still drove back the Baltimore defenders. At North Point the British again forced retreat towards Baltimore, while off the entrance to the harbor the royal navy prepared to unleash its fearsome ammunition on Fort McHenry.**



Still, above the Star Fort flew our young flag, its 15 bright stars and broad stripes waving proud defiance until the approaching darkness blocked it from view.

Aboard one of the enemy frigates a 34-year-old American lawyer on a rescue mission was being detained by Admiral Sir George Cockburn. His name was Francis Scott Key.

He could only watch as the bombardment began.

Over that long, mid-September night, British ships -- anchored two miles down river and safely beyond the range of American gun batteries -- hurled more than 1,500 rockets, exploding bombs and shells at Fort McHenry's defenders, many of whom were civilian volunteers.

Powerless to give warning, Francis Scott Key stared in horror through the night as the British rockets and bombs exploded over Fort McHenry. In their terrible glare he could glimpse the flag, but he could not know if the Fort still held. Not until dawn finally broke and Key saw again our huge American banner blowing silently in the new morning, did he know that the British had failed.

America was still free.

The courage Francis Scott Key had witnessed inspired him to write the words we sing today as our national anthem. Fort McHenry, home of the *Star-Spangled Banner*, still flies the 15-star flag proudly every hour of every day above its ramparts.

The lessons of the Battle of Baltimore live today in the armed forces that serve our country. We've always had the right people, and they will always need the right tools to keep our country free. We must remember that this battle happened because America had neglected the fact that freedom is a prize that needs protecting.

Special events each year at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine allow Americans and visitors from around the world to share our national treasure. This year we celebrate the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore and the writing of our National Anthem.

The Patriots of Fort McHenry, Incorporated, a nonprofit and tax-exempt organization, is working on these important programs and special events. Early last year, the Patriots formed the 175th Anniversary Commission to arrange and coordinate the 175th Anniversary and to conduct a national fund-raising campaign.

**I am honored to serve as National Chairman for these events.**

**But, to meet the challenge and assist the Patriots, I need your help.**

**A week-long series of special activities, including a re-enactment of the bombardment, is scheduled for September 9-16, 1989. All our living Presidents have been invited and live programming will allow the entire nation to join the celebration.**

**Your attendance during the celebrations will focus national attention to our Fort, the Flag, and the cause of Liberty. It will insure that the festivities equal the importance of the events they will commemorate.**

**Like the Statue of Liberty, the historic buildings and battle sites at Fort McHenry need restoration and preservation so that the lessons of the Star Fort and our Flag can be preserved for future generations. The National Park Service recommends restoration, repair and new construction now. This work is a tremendous task that will take several years and \$10 million to complete.**

**With your help, we can do it.**

**As I am sure you can appreciate, we are now in the process of preparing announcements, brochures, and other public relations material. In order for our work to proceed on schedule, we would like, as soon as possible, to obtain a letter from you commemorating the 175th Anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore and the inspiration of Francis Scott Key; recognizing The 175th Anniversary Commission as a private sector endeavor to restore and preserve Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine; and urging the public to celebrate the Fort's history and to contribute to its preservation.**

**I would also like to arrange a public service announcement in which you speak of the Fort's place in our history and announce the upcoming Anniversary celebration and private sector efforts to protect the Fort as a national treasure. A Presidential Proclamation is requested to coincide with our celebration announcements.**

**John Quincy Adams said, "Posterity - you will never know how much it has cost my generation to preserve your freedom. I hope you will make good use of it."**

**No, America did not just happen. Our freedom did not just happen.**

**We Americans live the legacy of ideas and dreams born in the oppression of distant centuries. Yet that oppression is alive and well today, ever jealous that some people dare to live free.**

What happened at Fort McHenry 175 years ago *matters*. It matters because what we did then, what we preserved then, remains an astonishment to the world.

Before I wrote *Patriot Games* I traveled several times to England doing my research. One of the things that made a lasting impression on me is the high regard for ceremony -- the understanding that the time-honored rituals are far more than dusty relics from a meaningless past.

We, too, must know what we have inherited, and at what cost: the dense tapestry of dreams and determination that still allows us to say, "We, the People."

Like soldiers in battle who rely not only on their own training, but on that of their fellows, we cannot afford to leave any of our citizens unskilled in the arts of freedom. The cost of our democracy has always been high. The cost of our ignorance is far higher.

Join me now as we prepare to focus national attention on the events of 1814, our flag, and Fort McHenry. I am sure you remember the intense pride we felt for America during the Statue of Liberty centennial celebration. We owe it to ourselves to take advantage of this new opportunity to teach again what it means to be an American.

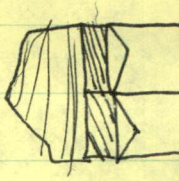
Back in 1814, Fort McHenry was all that stood between us and what was then the most powerful nation on earth. I think Key would rejoice in the knowledge that, 175 years later, his beloved banner still does wave "o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Let's celebrate.

Sincerely,

Tom Clancy

9/16/89 Fort McHenry



Fort McHenry

[ Ray Brust <sup>20</sup> 6266 ]

Congresswoman Bentley

Tom Cloney - honorary natl. chairman  
S.S. B. Fort McHenry Comm.

3 min.  
9:30 a.m.

POTUS remarks

Tom Cloney reads poem

then raise new 15 star flag  
then Bentley presents POTUS

copy of the 15 star flag  
Fort in 1814

Encyclopedia  
AMERICANA

VENICE to  
MOT, JOHN

28



# Encyclopedia AMERICANA

U.S. CONSTITUTION BICENTENNIAL  
COMMEMORATIVE EDITION

DELUXE LIBRARY EDITION

1989

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AE5  
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1989  
v. 28  
WH

effectiveness of the program is reflected in the fact that, during the whole period of the war, production time lost because of strikes and lockouts declined by nearly two thirds of the peacetime level (from 27/100 of 1 percent of total working hours in 1935-1939 to 11/100 of 1 percent in World War II). Correspondingly, the average duration of strikes was reduced from 23 days in 1939 to 5 days in 1944. Compliance by labor and management was voluntary in most instances, although the board invoked its powers of compulsion when necessary. The NWLB, terminated by executive order on Dec. 31, 1945, was succeeded (with respect to its wage stabilization program) by the National Wage Stabilization Board.

**WAR OF 1812**, a conflict between the United States and Great Britain, beginning with a decla-

employed in the foreign trade grew from a tonnage of 363,100 in 1791 to 848,300 in 1807. American ships could trade with both belligerents. With French and Spanish ships driven from the seas by the British Navy, American shippers found it especially profitable to carry merchandise between France and Spain on the one hand and French and Spanish Caribbean colonies on the other. To permit such trade was contrary to British policy (under the so-called "Rule of the War of 1756"),<sup>1</sup> but for some years British authorities winked at it when the voyage between mother country and colony was "broken" at an American port. United States ports were thronged with ships which brought tropical cargoes from the Caribbean, went through the motions of importing them, and then, with new papers, carried the same cargoes to Europe as exports from the United



The Bettmann Archive

Francis Scott Key composed *The Star-Spangled Banner* after witnessing the British bombardment of Fort McHenry in 1814.

ration of war by the American Congress, June 18, 1812, and closing officially with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814. The war was begun by the United States in retaliation for British interference with American trade and shipping on the high seas and, to a lesser degree, for alleged British complicity in Indian hostilities on the frontier.

**Background and Causes.**—On the high seas the United States suffered violation of its rights as a neutral (as it conceived them) by both Great Britain and France, antagonists in the wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon. These powers were at war from 1793 to 1801 (formally terminated by the Peace of Amiens, 1802) and again from 1803 to Napoleon's defeat and first surrender in 1814. The war, in its early years, was profitable to American shipowners and merchants. American shipping

States. This lucrative practice was halted by a British court decision in the case of the *Essex* (1805), holding that such a voyage was not legalized by the device of breaking it at an American port.

To American protests at the *Essex* decision and threats of retaliation through an act excluding certain British products from the United States, the British responded by substituting for enforcement of the *Essex* policy a blockade of part, and only part, of the English Channel and North Sea coast of France and her European dependencies (Charles James Fox's blockade, declared May 16, 1806). Elsewhere American ships might enter, even though carrying

<sup>1</sup> This was a rule, enforced by British prize courts, upholding the notification of Great Britain to Holland that she would not permit neutrals to engage in trade with nations with whom Great Britain was at war if the trade had not existed in peacetime.

colonial produce. Intended as a concession to the United States, Fox's blockade really opened the fierce Anglo-French competition in blockades and other restrictions on neutral commerce, which eventually involved the United States in war. Napoleon, whose hopes of invading England had perished when Horatio Nelson destroyed the French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar (Oct. 21, 1805), seized upon this British measure as an excuse for launching a new attack upon England through her commerce. Destruction of British trade, he believed, would defeat proud Britannia as effectually as armed invasion. By his Berlin Decree (Nov. 21, 1806), therefore, he declared the British Isles under blockade and ordered that any vessel coming from England or her colonies should be seized as if it were British property. It was now Britain's turn to retaliate. In two orders in council (Jan. 7 and Nov. 11, 1807) the British government announced a blockade of the ports of France, her possessions, and her allies, and ordered the seizure of neutral ships attempting to trade with such ports unless—an important proviso—they had first put in at a British port and paid duty on their cargoes. It is evident that the British aim was not to shut off trade with the Continent, but rather to levy tribute upon neutral trade with His Majesty's enemies. To those orders in council Napoleon responded with his Milan Decree (Dec. 17, 1807). Any neutral ship, he warned, that had visited a British port, paid British taxes, or submitted to search by a British naval vessel, would be regarded as in effect British and hence as liable to seizure and confiscation if it should fall into French hands. Subsequent decrees (Bayonne, April 17, 1808; Rambouillet, March 23, 1810) ordered the confiscation of American ships in French ports which were held to have violated the previous French decrees or the restrictions placed on them by their own government.

Napoleon, without a navy, obviously could not enforce a blockade of the British Isles; nor could Britain, with the greatest navy in the world, effectively police all the sea lanes leading to French-controlled ports. The United States contended that as a principle of international law, "blockades to be binding must be effective." In American eyes, therefore, both British and French blockades were mere "paper blockades" and hence illegal.

Also illegal and injurious from the American standpoint was the British practice of impressment when carried out against neutral ships. The impressment of sailors was a crude form of "selective service" by which the British Navy had, for generations, recruited its personnel in times of stress. Trouble arose when British naval vessels stopped American ships on the high seas and removed sailors who were alleged to be (and often were) British subjects. In justification the British pointed to the unquestioned facts that numerous sailors deserted the British Navy and entered the easier and more agreeable service of the American merchant marine, and that such deserters often equipped themselves with fraudulent papers purporting to prove their American citizenship. British authorities, therefore, claimed that they were within their rights in stopping American ships on the high seas and removing seamen who, in the opinion of the officer conducting

the search, looked and talked like Englishmen. The British principle of indelible allegiance, colliding with the liberal naturalization policy of the United States, created further complications.

The United States, for its part, denied that the British had any right to remove personnel from American ships on the high seas and pointed out truly that many of those seized were bona fide American citizens. American protests contrasted the arbitrary character of such removals, carried out under the direction of a naval officer who was an interested party, with the treatment of alleged contraband property, which could be taken only upon decision by a prize court.

The impressment controversy reached a tragic climax in the *Chesapeake-Leopard* affair of June 22, 1807. Ordinarily United States naval vessels were spared the humiliation of the practice, but on this occasion the frigate *Chesapeake*, suspected of harboring British deserters, was fired upon when she failed to stop at the order of the *Leopard's* commander, and four sailors were removed, of whom only one proved to be a British subject. American tempers flared at this flagrant insult to the American flag. President Thomas Jefferson tried in vain to extract from Britain's acknowledgment of error in this instance a settlement of the entire impressment controversy. Though the British made tardy reparation for the attack on the *Chesapeake*, they continued to remove sailors from American merchant ships.

Unwilling to submit tamely to violation of American rights, and yet reluctant to resort to war in their defense, President Jefferson had recourse to measures of "peaceable coercion" aimed at both belligerents. After the *Chesapeake-Leopard* incident, he excluded British naval vessels from American ports. At his request, Congress passed the Embargo Act (Dec. 22, 1807), closing the ports of the United States to all commerce other than the coastwise trade, on the theory that denial of the American trade and the services of the American merchant marine would wring concessions from both belligerents. The results were disappointing. Though the embargo and subsequent restrictive measures injured British merchants and manufacturers, and finally led—too late—to the repeal of the orders in council, the opening of Spanish and Spanish colonial markets partly made up the loss. Napoleon complimented the Americans on standing up for their rights and "assisted" them by confiscating American ships that entered French ports in violation of the American law. The embargo was more injurious to the people of the United States than to the foreign nations which they sought to punish. Seaport towns stagnated, and southern agriculture, largely dependent on export markets, languished; only smugglers profited. Domestic opposition to Jefferson's policy became intense, particularly among the commercial classes of the Northeast, for whose protection the embargo was in theory designed. To them the remedy appeared worse than the disease. After 14 months Congress repealed the embargo, substituting a milder Non-Intercourse Act (March 1, 1809), which reopened trade except with France and England and empowered the president to reopen it with either or both of them upon their agreeing to rescind their illegal blockades. A friendly but inept British

envoy, David M. Erskine, promised revocation of the Orders in Council of 1807 in return for trifling concessions from the United States. James Madison (inaugurated president March 4, 1809) thereupon suspended nonintercourse with Great Britain, only to be informed that Erskine had acted without authority. Nonintercourse was reapplied. Erskine's successor, Francis James Jackson, adopted such an overbearing attitude that Madison refused to deal with him.

Meanwhile, nonintercourse was proving as ineffectual a weapon as the embargo. Congress replaced it with "Macon's Bill Number Two" (May 1, 1810), which reopened trade with all the world, but with the proviso that if one of the belligerents should cease its interference with American trade, and the other failed to do likewise, nonintercourse would be reimposed against the delinquent. This last proviso enabled Napoleon to trick Madison. By pretending that the French decrees had been withdrawn insofar as they affected American ships, the French foreign minister induced Madison to reimpose against Great Britain the nonimportation features of the former nonintercourse law. Negotiations in the summer and fall of 1811 (between James Monroe, the new secretary of state, and Augustus John Foster, the new British minister) were fruitless. The British still refused to revoke their orders in council. An impasse had been reached over commercial restrictions. An impasse had long existed over impressments. Madison called Congress to meet a month early, in November 1811, and recounted the history of disputes with both France and Great Britain. British practices, he complained, had "the character as well as the effect of war on our lawful commerce." To resist Britain's "hostile inflexibility," the president asked Congress to put the United States "into an armor and an attitude demanded by the crisis."

The 12th congress, elected in 1810, was led by the War Hawks, a group of youngish men, several of them from frontier states, who demanded more drastic measures than embargo and nonintercourse to avenge the nation's wrongs. They elected Henry Clay, one of their number, speaker of the House of Representatives. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, John A. Harper of New Hampshire, and Peter B. Porter of western New York became leaders of the war party. These men were animated in part by a new set of grievances against Great Britain. Since 1807 a Shawnee Indian named Tecumseh had been constructing an Indian confederation in the West for the purpose of checking cessions of Indian land to the United States. In this enterprise he had the sympathy of British agents in Canada, who wished the American Northwest kept as a preserve for Indians and fur-bearing animals. Sporadic Indian attacks on frontier settlements, symptoms of rising Indian hostility, grew in number, and Westerners blamed the British for inciting them. In the fall of 1811, Gen. William Henry Harrison led an army of regulars and militia into the Indian country in an effort to overawe the red men. Shortly before dawn on November 7 his encampment on the banks of Tippecanoe Creek in Indiana was surprised by an Indian attack. The assailants were beaten off, but not till they had inflicted heavy losses on Harrison's command. The West cried for vengeance and, since British arms were found on the fallen foe, demanded that the British be driven

from Canada. Canada in British possession, said one Kentucky paper, would be "a never failing source of Indian hostility."

Western opinion, calling for the conquest of Canada in self-defense, was not unmindful of the positive advantages of such an acquisition—among them the full control of the waterways and the fur trade. War with England also promised benefits to the South, which eyed greedily Spain's possessions in East and West Florida. A portion of the latter, to which the United States laid dubious claim as included in Louisiana, had already been occupied without Spain's consent. In the spring of 1812 an agent of the United States stirred up a revolt against Spanish authority in East Florida and led United States troops into the province at the invitation of the insurgents. His too transparent operations were disavowed in Washington, but Southerners expected that a declaration of war against Great Britain, with which Spain was now allied, would



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The burning of Washington by British military and naval forces (August 1814), in a fanciful early engraving.

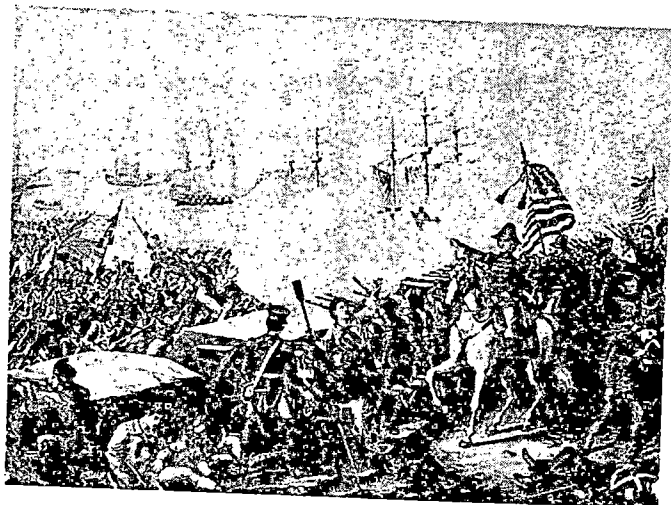
be the signal for the seizure of the remainder of the Floridas. Thus to the Northwest and the South war offered the lure of territorial expansion.

It is significant that, while the seaboard communities showed strong opposition to the war, the most ardent War Hawks came from the frontier states—from the crescent of lands facing British and Spanish territory and the Indian frontier between. To their sections successful war would mean not only the punishing of injuries and perhaps the liberation of closed European markets for their goods but also the acquisition of valuable territory.

On June 1, 1812, Madison sent to Congress a special message advising a declaration of war against Great Britain. He listed as grievances: first, impressments; second, interference with legitimate trade; third, intrigues with the western Indians. Congress responded, June 18, with a declaration of war, passed with disturbingly large negative votes—62 out of 160 mem-

bers of both houses. Two days before, the British foreign minister had announced that the orders in council would be revoked; and the revocation order was issued June 23—the slowly ripened fruit of peaceable coercion. Moves to halt hostilities in recognition of this major concession were blocked; the war went on over the issues of impressments and Western grievances and ambitions.

**Campaigns.**—The United States was ill prepared for conflict. Congress, while it had moved steadily toward war during the winter and spring of 1811–1812, had made no adequate provision for carrying it on. It had provided, on paper, for a regular army of 36,700 men, but fewer than 10,000 had been raised, and these were ill trained and scattered about the country in small garrisons. The state militias were poorly disciplined and unreliable. Many were ready to take advantage of their supposed exemption from duty on foreign soil; some state governors, in fact, refused to permit their militiamen to leave their states. Though preparing to fight Great Britain



The Bettmann Archive

Andrew Jackson directs the American defense of New Orleans.

in defense of maritime rights, Congress had rejected all proposals for building up the navy. That the prowar West was most emphatic in this rejection supports the theory that Western eyes were fixed elsewhere than on the sea. When war began, the United States possessed 16 frigates and sloops of war (the heavy and light cruisers of that day) against over 600 vessels of the British Navy. Even on the lakes, command of which was essential for a successful invasion of Canada, and where both sides must "start from scratch," nothing had been done to ensure naval control. Fearing the odium of war taxes, Congress had proposed to finance the war by loans; but since most of the country's ready capital was in New England and New England sentiment was largely antiwar and pro-British, the loans were never fully raised.

Plans for territorial conquest, North and South, quickly went awry. The desire of the South and the administration to seize the Florida was frustrated by Northern opposition in Congress. Early attempts to invade Canada failed because of poor planning and poor gen-

eralship. The initial American plan, instead of concentrating on one point, such as Montreal where communications to the west might have been cut, called for three simultaneous invasions—one directed at Montreal from Lake Champlain, one across the Niagara River at or near Buffalo, and a third across the Detroit River from Bushy Run. The third of these campaigns was the first to get under way and the first to collapse. Brig. Gen. William Hull, with a force of some 2,000 men, reached Detroit soon after the declaration of war. Thence he advanced into Canada and threatened the British post at Malden. Soon, however, he found that the British control of Lake Erie cut him off from his base in Ohio, while his rear was menaced by British and Indians who had taken Michilimackinac and came pouring south. Hull retreated to Detroit, where on Aug. 16, 1812, he surrendered the post and its garrison to the energetic British commander, Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock. On the preceding day Fort Dearborn (Chicago) had been surrendered and its garrison treacherously massacred by Indians in the process of evacuation. The entire Northwest was in British hands.

In October Maj. Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, commanding the New York militia and a small number of regulars on the Niagara, sent a part of his force across the river to attack Queenston, only to see it cut to pieces and the survivors captured by the enemy, while the remainder of the militia refused to go to the rescue. General Brock, victor over Hull, also commanded in this action, but paid for the victory with his life. In the following month, Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn, senior officer in the United States Army, led a force of regulars and militia from Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain to the Canadian border. Farther than that the militia refused to advance, and the Army returned to winter quarters at Plattsburgh.

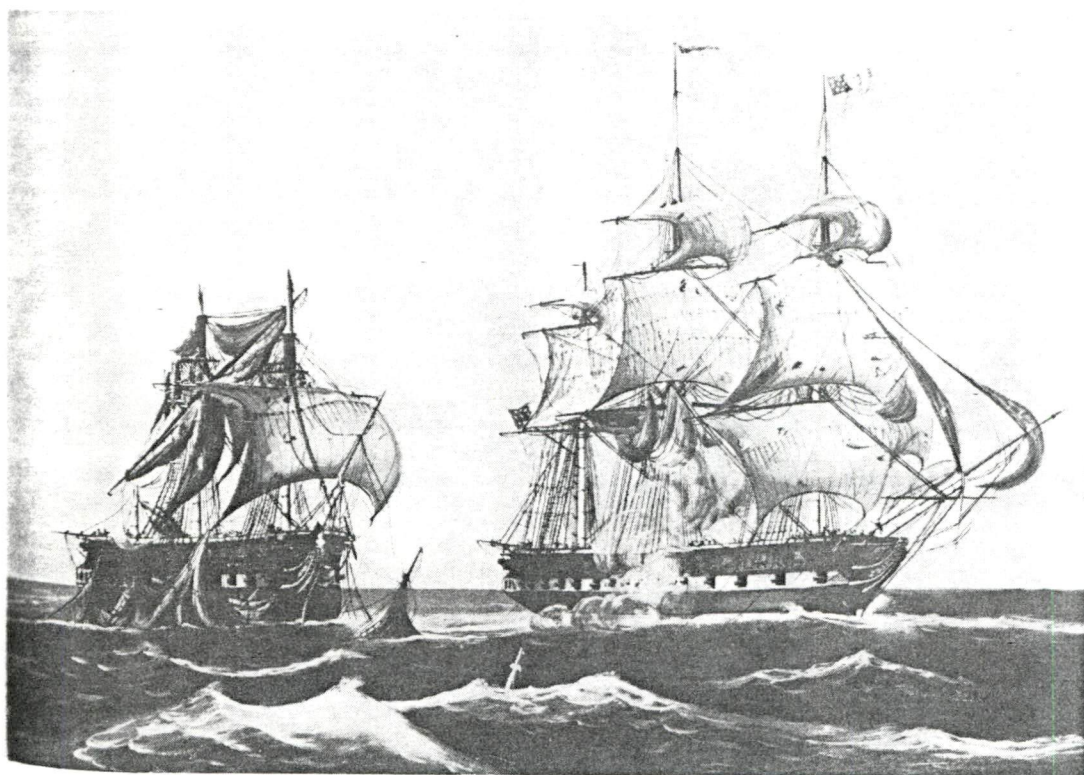
In 1813 Brig. Gen. William Henry Harrison avenged Hull's failure and recovered control of the Detroit area. This success was made possible by the naval victory of Master Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry, who had superintended the building of a small fleet at Erie, Pa., over the British squadron on Lake Erie (Sept. 10, 1813), giving the United States command of the lake. Harrison's army, ferried across the lake, overtook the retreating British on the Thames River (Oct. 5, 1813) and inflicted a severe defeat, in which the chief casualty was the famous Indian leader, Tecumseh. Elsewhere the second year of the war brought no important successes. A two-pronged campaign against Montreal, down the St. Lawrence and down the Richelieu, was brought to an inglorious end by minor defeats and the coming of winter. During a temporary naval supremacy on Lake Ontario American forces had taken York (Toronto) and inexcusably set fire to the Parliament building of Upper Canada. For this and for other needless acts of devastation by the Americans, the British took revenge in December. Crossing the Niagara River, they surprised and captured Fort Niagara, which they held until the end of the war, burned the villages of Black Rock and Buffalo, and laid waste the Niagara frontier from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie.

The year 1814 brought a new situation. Napoleon's defeat in Europe released thousands of veteran British troops for service in America. The problem for the United States became not

the conquest of Canada but the defense of its own territory. Fortunately, capable officers had replaced the incompetents who had commanded the American armies of 1812 and 1813. In July a small army commanded by Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown and Brig. Gen. Winfield Scott crossed the Niagara River, defeated a British force at Chippawa or Chippewa (July 5, 1814), and fought a reinforced British Army to a standstill at Lundy's Lane (July 25, 1814), but got no farther. Early in September, 11,000 British troops commanded by Gen. Sir George Prevost invaded New York at the foot of Lake Champlain and advanced to Plattsburgh. Here on Sept. 11, 1814, the naval squadron covering Prevost's flank was annihilated by an American fleet skillfully commanded by Master-Commandant Thomas Macdonough. With his communications

foiled in their attempt to seize the mouth of the Mississippi, their agents in the Northwest had taken possession of the upper course of the river and were in full control of present-day Wisconsin and the northern part of Illinois.

While the war on land had, until its closing months, gone generally against the United States, American privateers had scoured the seas, taking hundreds of British prizes, and the American Navy had won honors in a series of notable single-ship actions on the Atlantic. The most famous of these were the victories of the *Constitution* over the *Guerrière* (Aug. 19, 1812), the *Constitution* over the *Java* (Dec. 29, 1812), and the *United States* over the *Macedonian* (Oct. 25, 1812). These were frigate actions. In the encounters of the smaller sloops of war, also, the advantage lay with the Americans. But there



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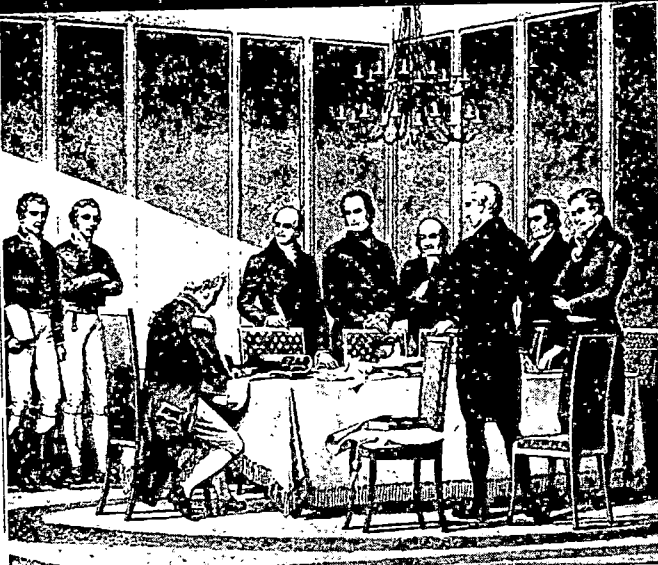
The *Constitution* (right) defeats the *Guerrière*, one of many events which make the War of 1812 famous in American naval annals.

thus exposed, Prevost found it expedient to retreat to Canada.

Meanwhile, a British fleet and army ravaged the shores of Chesapeake Bay, scattered the militia defending Washington, D.C. (Battle of Bladensburg, Aug. 24, 1814), and burned the public buildings in the capital in retaliation for the American behavior at York. A subsequent attack on Baltimore was repulsed. The British fleet then convoyed an army to the mouth of the Mississippi for an attack on New Orleans. There, on Jan. 8, 1815 (two weeks after the signing of a peace treaty at Ghent), Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, with an army of regulars, volunteers, and Western militia, inflicted on the British under Maj. Gen. Sir Edward M. Pakenham, who lost his life in the battle, the severest military defeat of the war. While the British were thus

were victories on the British side, too (for example, the defeat and capture of the frigate *Chesapeake* by the *Shannon*, June 1, 1813), and in reality the American successes, while glorious in themselves and a tonic to a depressed morale, were but pinpricks to the dominant British Navy. British sea power, in fact, closed in upon the American ports and coasts with a progressively tighter blockade. Before the end of the war, nearly all the ships of the American Navy were either captured or bottled up in port, and American seaborne trade had disappeared from the oceans.

**End of the War.**—A Russian offer of mediation, though rejected by Great Britain, led indirectly to the meeting of British and American commissioners in Ghent, Belgium, in August 1814. The British, who had thus far had the ad-



Brown Brothers

With the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in December 1814, the War of 1812 was officially ended.

vantage in the war, asked adjustments of the boundary line in their favor and the setting aside of a large area in the American Northwest for the permanent and exclusive use of the Indians. The Americans (John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, and Jonathan Russell), while rejecting British demands, asked neither territory nor concessions with regard to maritime rights; they asked merely a return to the status quo *ante bellum*. American victories during the fall, the reluctance of the British public to bear further war burdens, and the advice of the duke of Wellington persuaded the British government to drop its demands and accept the American proposal. A treaty on this basis, restoring territory occupied by either side, was signed Dec. 24, 1814, and unanimously approved by the United States Senate, Feb. 16, 1815.

Federalist New England, strongly pro-British in sentiment, had opposed the war as well as the commercial restrictions that preceded it. In the final months of the war this opposition came to a head in the Hartford Convention (q.v.), which brought together delegates from three New England states and from towns or counties in two others. The convention held potentialities of nullification or even disunion, but more conservative counsels prevailed, and the body went no further than to propose certain amendments to the federal Constitution designed to safeguard sectional interests. These proposals were forgotten in the general satisfaction that attended the termination of the war.

If judged by the Treaty of Ghent, the War of 1812 attained none of the objectives for which the United States had fought—neither territorial acquisitions nor acceptance of its theory of maritime rights. But not all the results appeared in the treaty. The war did break the power of the Indians in the Northwest and also (through Andrew Jackson's campaign of 1813-1814 against the Creeks) of those in the South. Thus it removed the grievance that had led to the demand for the acquisition of Canada, and paved the way for the purchase of the Floridas from Spain (1819). That there were no further disputes over blockades and impressments was the consequence, not of American valor, but of the end

of the European war and the long peace that followed. The ending of these troubles, for whatever cause, and the American victories in the last six months of the war, overshadowed in popular consciousness the earlier defeats and humiliations. A feeling that the young nation had successfully defended its rights produced a new spirit of national unity, self-satisfaction, and patriotism.

See also separate articles on principal battles of the War of 1812, and biographies of leading military and naval commanders.

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JULIUS W. PRATT,

Professor of American History, Emeritus, University of Buffalo.

**WAR OF 1870.** See FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

**WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, American.** See AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE.

**WAR OF THE PACIFIC**—(also known as the CHILE-PERUVIAN WAR), a conflict waged by Chile against an alliance of Bolivia and Peru, and ending in complete victory for the Chileans. Hostilities began in 1879 and ended in 1881, although guerrilla activity continued for two more years and peace was not finally concluded until 1884. The war grew out of a dispute between Chile and Bolivia over nitrate deposits in the latter's Atacama Province, where an export tax was imposed on Chilean exploiters in 1878. When a Chilean company operating at Antofagasta refused to pay the tariff, the Bolivian government ordered confiscation of the property in February 1879. Chile responded by dispatching a warship with troops to seize the port of Antofagasta, which it accomplished on February 14. Bolivia declared war on March 1. Peru, which had a secret alliance (of 1873) with Bolivia, now threatened, and on April 5 Chile declared war upon the allies.

The Bolivian and Peruvian presidents, commanding their respective troops, enjoyed some initial successes, but by the end of 1879 the Chilean fleet had overcome the Peruvian, thereby gaining control of the sea. On land the Chilean forces were increasingly successful, and their decisive victory over allied troops at Tacna, Peru (May 26, 1880), knocked Bolivia out of the conflict. Finally, on Jan. 17, 1881, a Chilean army under Gen. Manuel Baquedano captured Lima and forced Peru to sue for peace.

As the fruits of her victory Chile took from

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 5, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
DAVID BATES  
RICHARD BREEDEN  
ANDREW CARD  
JAMES CICCONI  
DAVID DEMAREST  
MARLIN FITZWATER  
BOYDEN GRAY  
FRED MCCLURE  
BONNIE NEWMAN  
ROGER PORTER  
BRENT SCOWCROFT  
STEVE STUDDERT  
CHASE UNTERMEYER  
SUSAN PORTER ROSE  
ED ROGERS  
JOE HAGIN  
JIM WRAY  
CHRISS WINSTON

BOBBIE KILBERG  
SICHAN SIV  
PATTY PRESOCK  
LINDA CASEY  
WILLIAM KRISTOL  
TIMOTHY MCBRIDE  
ROSE ZAMARIA  
PAUL BATEMAN  
DAVID VALDEZ  
BILLY DALE  
JAY ALLISON  
BRUCE ZANCA  
LAURIE FIRESTONE  
CASEY HEALEY  
JEAN LAMB  
DEB ANDERSON  
USSS/PPD OPS  
WHCA AUDIO/VISUAL  
WHCA OPERATIONS  
MEDICAL UNIT  
PRESIDENTIAL  
DOCUMENTS

THROUGH: STEPHEN M. STUDDERT  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR  
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR. *SK*  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND  
DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

SUBJECT: TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO BALTIMORE, MARYLAND  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is a preliminary outline schedule for the Trip of the President to Baltimore, Maryland.

Please keep in mind that the following information has not been finally approved and is subject to change.

Attachments

Revised 9/5/89 2:00 pm

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

8:30 am     Guests and Staff not manifested on Marine One will depart West Basement en route Pentagon.

              Please board Helicopters immediately upon arrival.

8:45 am     Guests with own transportation should arrive Pentagon and proceed to board Helicopters.

9:05 am     Staff manifested on Marine One proceed to South Lawn for Boarding.

9:10 am     Helicopters depart from Pentagon en route Baltimore, Maryland.

9:10 am     MARINE ONE departs White House en route Baltimore, Maryland.

(Flying Time: 20 Minutes)

9:30 am     MARINE ONE arrives Ft. McHenry LZ, Baltimore, Maryland.

9:35 am     MOTORCADE departs Ft. McHenry LZ en route Baltimore Convention Center.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

9:45 am MOTORCADE arrives Baltimore Convention Center.

\* ADDRESS THE 71ST AMERICAN LEGION  
CONVENTION  
- Open Press

10:30 am MOTORCADE departs Convention Center en route  
Ft. McHenry LZ.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

10:40 am MOTORCADE arrives Ft. McHenry LZ.

\* CEREMONY COMMEMORATING 175TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER  
- Expanded Press Pool

11:15 am MARINE ONE departs Baltimore, Maryland en  
route White House.

(Flying Time: 20 Minutes)

11:35 am MARINE ONE arrives White House.

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO BALTIMORE  
SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

FORT MCHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT & HISTORIC SHRINE  
175TH ANNIVERSARY OF WRITING OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

BACKGROUND:

September is the 175th Anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore and the writing of the Star-Spangled Banner. A thousand citizen soldiers defended Fort McHenry against the most seasoned army and best navy of the day. Baltimore is the only city in the colonial period that was never occupied by a foreign power. This is where volunteers held then and this is where volunteers must hold now. In 1814 Fort McHenry was under siege of battle and in 1989 it is under siege of rain and wind and tide and time. The battle being fought now is every bit as important as the battle fought then. Fort McHenry is a National Shrine, and it was here that the American character was forged in fire and iron. Today the American character of volunteerism is strongly evident as the community of Baltimore comes forward again to protect and preserve this special place.

TIME:

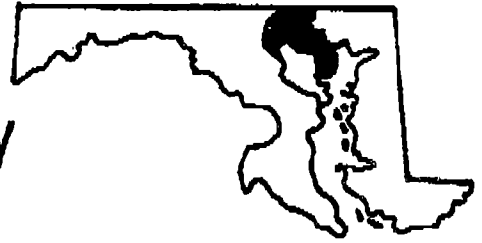
Upon landing of Marine I, or upon motorcade's return to site after President's downtown event.

AGENDA:

- o U.S Navy Academy Band plays inside fort.
- o Congresswoman Bentley and John Tyler, Superintendent of Fort McHenry National Monument greet President and escort him to review Fort McHenry Guard.
- o Band plays Ruffles and Flourishes as President enters Fort.
- o Welcome and introduction (Tyler and Bentley)
- o PRESIDENT makes remarks
- o Band plays Star Spangled Banner and the original 15 star flag is raised.
- o Presentation of original 15 star flag (Tom Clancy, author of Red Storm Rising and National Chairman, Star-Spangled Banner/Fort McHenry Preservation Commission and Joseph Ayd, President, Patriots of Fort McHenry)
- o Closing remarks (Richard Byrd, General Chairman, Grand Celebration Committee, Patriots of Fort McHenry)



Congresswoman  
**Helen Delich Bentley**  
2nd District of Maryland



District Office:  
200 E. Joppa Road  
Towson, MD 21204  
(301) 337-7222

1610 Longworth Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-3061

202-456-2461

*Room 100*

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

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TO: Ray Briscuso

DATE: Aug. 31, 1989

This is a tentative program outline  
and some talking points - More to  
come tomorrow.

FROM: Helen Delich Bentley, The Hon.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE 4 - four

TIME RECEIVED: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME SENT: \_\_\_\_\_

OPERATORS INITIALS: \_\_\_\_\_

IF ANY QUESTIONS OR ILLEGIBLE, PLEASE CALL: 301-337-7222

THANK YOU.

**PRESIDENTIAL VISIT**  
**Fort McHenry National Monument & Historic Shrine**  
**175th Anniversary of the Writing of the Star-Spangled Banner**

**Draft Agenda**  
**Thursday, September 7, 1989**

U.S. Naval Academy Band inside Fort, playing patriotic musical selections.

Greeting Upon Landing, *or By Motorcade* Rep. Bentley/Supt. Tyler  
 Meet President Bush and escort to Fort  
 McHenry Guard or escort to Fort.

Review of Fort McHenry Honor Guard  
 Guard assembled outside entrance to Fort.

Band plays Ruffles and Flourishes followed  
 by Hail to the Chief upon entering Fort.

Welcome

Superintendent Tyler

Introduction of the President

Representative Helen Delich Bentley

Remarks

President Bush

Raising of the Battle Flag

Alan Walden

Mr. Walden will introduce the flag raising.

Band plays Star-Spangled Banner during flag raising.

Presentation of Flag

Joseph M. Ayd/Tom Clancy

Mr. Ayd and Mr. Clancy will present the  
 President with a U. S. Flag that was flown  
 at Fort McHenry in his honor earlier in the day.

Closing Remarks

Richard Byrd

Participants:

Representative Helen Delich Bentley, 2nd District  
 John W. Tyler, Superintendent, Fort McHenry National Monument  
 Alan Walden, Maryland State Chairman, Star-Spangled Banner/  
 Fort McHenry Preservation Commission  
 Joseph M. Ayd, President, Patriots of Fort McHenry  
 Tom Clancy, National Chairman, Star-Spangled Banner/Fort McHenry  
 Preservation Commission  
 Richard Byrd, General Chairman, Grand Celebration Committee,  
 Patriots of Fort McHenry

Talking Points  
175th Anniversary Celebration  
Star-Spangled Banner and the Battle of Baltimore

A thousand points of light - A thousand citizen soldiers defended Fort McHenry and if their defense hadn't burned as brightly as it did the light of freedom could have been snuffed out forever.

Only city in colonial period that was never occupied by a foreign power - this is where the volunteers held then, this is where they must hold now. At the only National Shrine in the United States.

Lou Miller - little boy playing with cannon - telling the story of cannons to visitors as a volunteer and flag bearer in the Fort McHenry Guard.

A young lawyer from Georgetown, Francis Scott Key, was inspired by the sight of the flag and the victory of the Battle of Baltimore to write the poem which became our National Anthem. And now, a young lawyer from Towson, Joseph M. Ayd is inspiring others through the Patriots of Fort McHenry to volunteer in the defending the Fort from its current attack.

Places like this could not possibly exist without the interest of Americans who appreciate their heritage. That with all of its warts and flaws, it has always tried to be the last great hope of humankind.

It was an Irish immigrant, James McHenry, the first Secretary of War, for whom the Fort was named. We are a nation of immigrants and they are still coming, here more than any other place in the world.

Free blacks and slaves volunteered in 1814 to save the city.

In September of 1814, this place was under siege by the most seasoned army and best navy in the world and it stood fast. In 1989 it is again under siege by rain and wind and tide and time. The battle being fought now is every bit as important as the battle fought then, and we must win this battle as well. Had it not been for what happened here, there might not have been a Statue of Liberty, an Ellis Island, a Mount Rushmore, a United States of America.

It was here that the American character was forged in fire and iron. And the legacy of that character is the volunteer effort to restore and preserve this special place.

**Volunteerism at Fort McHenry:**

Fort McHenry Guard, volunteers who are living symbols of our heroic past. Patriots of Fort McHenry; businesspeople, professionals, and educators, who in a partnership with the National Park Service insure the continuation of this symbol of the American character.

The visitors who drop dollar bills in the donation box at the Education Center, not because they have to, but because they want to.

Volunteers in Parks who give of themselves just to help.

**What needs to be done:**

Repairs to the outer walls of the Fort.

A new and larger Education Center.

More support for volunteers and educational programs.

**What's already been done by Volunteers:**

Securing funds for the new sea wall.

Replacing the 90 foot flagpole from which the Star-Spangled Banner flies.

Commissioning a musical drama telling the story of the Battle of Baltimore and the Star-Spangled Banner.

Creating the grand Celebration of the 175th Anniversary Celebration of the Star-Spangled Banner that begins right here on Saturday afternoon.

*Exact rundown on finances to come tomorrow*



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# The Official Museum Directory

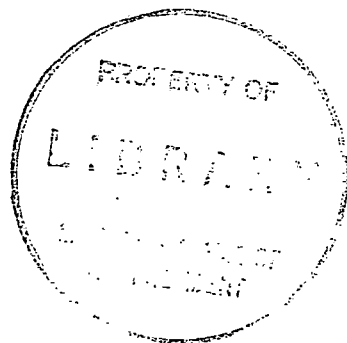
1988

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The American Association of Museums

Macmillan Directory Division



## MARYLAND (Baltimore)

Contributing Senior \$135; Contributing-\$150; Associates \$1,000.

**BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF INDUSTRY, (M)**, 1415 Key Hwy., Baltimore MD. 21230. Tel.: 301-727-4808. Founded: 1981.

*Congressional District:* 3.

*Personnel:* Exec. Dir., Dr. Dennis Zembala; Asst. Dir., Cur., Ann Steele; Pres., Harriet G. Bank; Treas., Celestine F. Spoden; Registrar, Education Coord., Molly Bolster; Exhibits Coord., Greg Wright; Devel. Officer Maryellen Snidero; Public Affair Coord., Marie-Denise Harper.

*Governing Authority:* non-profit organization. Tax exempt: 501(c)(3).

*Industry Museum:* housed in, 1865, Oyster Cannery.

*Collections:* machinery; photos; history of Maryland industry, technology, labor, & work; antique trucks; steam tugboat; steam engines.

*Research Fields:* industrial & business history; technology; labor & economic history; historical geography.

*Facilities:* 550-vol. library of technical journals & textbooks. Books, prints, photos and other related items for sale.

*Activities:* guided tours; lectures; films; rental Gallery; organized education programs for children; docent program; organized education programs for undergraduate or graduate college students; training programs for professional museum workers; participatory exhibits; loan exhibitions; temporary exhibitions of your own collections.

*Publications:* annual exhibit catalogues.

*Hours & Admission Prices:* Thurs.-Fri. 11-5; Sat. 10-5; Sun. 12-5; adults \$2; students & senior citizens \$1.50; children no charge. Closed New Year's; Christmas.

*Membership:* Senior Citizen \$5; Individual \$15; Family \$20; Corporate \$250 -10,000.

**BALTIMORE STREETCAR MUSEUM, INC., (M)**, 1901 Falls Rd., Baltimore MD. 21211. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4881, Baltimore, MD. 21211. Tel.: 301-547-0264. Founded: 1966

*Congressional District:* 7

*Personnel:* Pres., John J. O'Neill; Exec. Vice Pres., Jean O. Citro; Operations Vice Pres., John D. La Costa; Engineering Vice Pres., Peter J. Schmidt; Cur., James L. Larduskey.

*Governing Authority:* Non-profit organization. Tax exempt: 501(c)(3).

*Transportation Museum:* located on site of the Maryland and Pennsylvania RR Terminal in Baltimore.

*Collections:* 11 historic Baltimore streetcars, 1880-1944; 2 horse cars, 1860 & 1880.

*Research Fields:* street railway history; Baltimore history.

*Facilities:* library of records & plans relating to Baltimore street railway history. Books, publications on railroads and street railways, postcards and other museum-related items for sale.

*Activities:* guided tours; lectures; permanent exhibitions; audiovisual presentation; streetcar rides.

*Publications:* Newsletter, Live Wire.

*Hours & Admission Prices:* Sun. 12-5; June-Oct. Sat. 12-5. No charge. Fares for rides: adults \$1; children 50. Closed Christmas.

*Membership:* Senior Citizen \$7.50; Student \$10; Sr. Family \$12.50; Individual \$20; Family \$25.

**BALTIMORE ZOO**, Druid Hill Park, Baltimore MD. 21217. Tel.: 301-396-7102. Founded: 1876.

*Congressional District:* 2

*Personnel:* Chief Exec. Officer & Dir., Brian A. Rutledge; III; Cur. Mammals, Sandra Kempcke; Cur. Birds, Fred Beall; Cur. Reptiles, Frank Groves; Cur. Education, Craig Sholley; Veterinarian, Dr. Michael Cranfield.

*Governing Authority:* Baltimore Zoological Society. Tax exempt: 170(b)(1)(A).

*Zoo:* housed in 1800, Mansion House on site of Druid Hill Park.

*Collections:* zoological collection of over 1,000 animals.

*Research Fields:* animal research, health, reproduction & behavior.

*Facilities:* 500-vol. library of zoo oriented books available for research to qualified researchers; 120 seat auditorium; classrooms. Gift items for sale.

*Activities:* guided tours; lectures; films; TV & radio programs; formally organized education programs for children, adults & undergraduate college students; docent program or council.

*Publications:* bi-monthly, Zoogram

*Hours & Admission Prices:* Daily 10-4:30; adults \$2.50; children \$1. Closed Christmas Day.

*Membership:* Family \$20.

\* **CARROLL MANSION, (M)**, 800 E. Lombard, Baltimore MD. 21202. Tel.: 301-396-3523. Founded: 1967.

*Congressional District:* 3

*Personnel:* Dir., Nancy Brennan; Asst. Dir., John Durel; Pres. V., H. Chase Davis, Jr.; Cur., Decorative Arts, Barry Kessler.

*Governing Authority:* non-profit organization. Operated by The Baltimore City Life Museums. Tax exempt: 501(c)(3).

*Historic House Museum:* c.1812, Mansion, occupied by Charles Carroll

of Carrollton, Maryland Patriot, during the years of 1820-1832.

*Collections:* 18th & 19th century paintings; decorative arts; period furniture.

*Research Fields:* pertaining to collections.

*Facilities:* walled garden. Books related to Baltimore history and Charles Carroll of Carrollton and other items for sale.

*Activities:* guided tours; Holiday event in Dec.; special events.

*Publications:* pamphlets.

*Hours & Admission Prices:* Tues-Sat. 10-4; Sun. 12-4; open until 5 during summer; adults \$1.75; senior citizens, students & military \$1.25; children 6-18 .75; children under 6 no charge; discounts to AAM & AAM/ICOM members. Closed National Holidays.

**CYLBURN NATURE MUSEUM**, Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore MD. 21209. Mailing Address: 6108 Ivydene Terrace, Baltimore, MD. 21209. Tel.: 301-396-0180. Founded: 1954.

*Personnel:* Pres., Virginia Brown Melvin; Dir. Exhibits, Patsy Perlman; Naturalist, Michael Baker.

*Governing Authority:* municipal. Affiliated with Cylburn Wildflower Preserve and Garden Center, Inc.; Cylburn Arboretum, Inc. Tax exempt: 501(c)(3).

*Natural History Museum:* housed in a Victorian mansion of Renaissance revival style.

*Collections:* birds; mammals; insects; plants; local material; rocks; minerals.

*Facilities:* junior museum; nature center; 85 seat auditorium; classrooms.

*Activities:* guided tours; lectures; formally organized education programs for children; loan, permanent and temporary exhibitions; school loan service.

*Hours & Admission Prices:* Mon.-Fri. 8-4; Sat. and Sun. as announced. No charge.

*Membership:* Junior-17 \$2; Student \$3.50; Individual \$9; Husband & Wife \$12; Sustaining \$19; Life \$250.

**EDGAR ALLAN POE HOUSE AND MUSEUM**, 203 N. Amity St., Baltimore MD. 21223. Mailing Address: Rm. 606 118 N. Howard St., Baltimore, MD. 21201. Tel.: 301-396-4866. Founded: 1923.

*Personnel:* Cur., Jeff Jerome.

*Governing Authority:* municipal. Affiliated with the Baltimore City Preservation Commission.

*Historic House:* 1830, home of Edgar Allan Poe.

*Collections:* antiques of the period; candlesticks; lamps; lighting devices.

*Activities:* guided tours; lectures; slide and audio-visual presentations.

*Hours & Admission Prices:* Wed.-Sat. 12-4; adults \$1; children under 12 50¢; night tours of the Poe grave and catacombs by special arrangement: \$3 per person in groups of 25 and over. Closed National Holidays.

**EVERGREEN HOUSE FOUNDATION INC.**, 4545 N. Charles St., Baltimore MD. 21210. Tel.: 301-338-7641. Founded: 1956.

*Congressional District:* 3

*Personnel:* Dir., Meredith P. Millsbaugh. Chm. V., Aurelia G. Bolton.

*Governing Authority:* board of trustees; non-profit organization. Evergreen House Foundation Inc. Affiliated with Johns Hopkins University.

*Historic House:* 1850-1860, Evergreen House built by William Broadbent, purchased in 1878 by the Garrett family.

*Collections:* French Impressionist and post-Impressionist paintings; furnishings, rare book library of The Johns Hopkins University; European & Oriental porcelain; Japanese Netsuke & Inro Collection.

*Research Fields:* rare books; Tiffany glass; coins; oriental rugs; oriental artifacts; American & English furniture.

*Facilities:* Research library; theatre; carriage house; formal gardens.

*Activities:* concerts; meetings; outdoor theatre production; seminars; lectures; guided tours.

*Publications:* annual report.

*Hours & Admission Prices:* Temporarily closed.

*Membership:* Fellows Program \$25.00.

**FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE**, End of E. Fort Ave., Baltimore MD. 21230. Tel.: 301-962-4290. Founded: 1933

*Congressional District:* 3

*Personnel:* Supt., Karen Wade; Pub. Info. Officer, Paul E. Plamann; Chief, Visitor Services, Terry DiMattio; Admin. Technician, Leigh Hinrichsen.

*Governing Authority:* federal. Administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Washington, DC. 20240. Tax exempt; 501(c)(3).

*Historic Site:* 1814, site of bombardment which inspired Francis Scott Key to write, The Star-Spangled Banner; 1861-65, site of Union Prison Camp for Confederate Soldiers and sympathizers; 1917-22, site of U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2.

*Collections:* archives; military artifacts; E. Bowie-Berkley Gun Collection; Ridgely Mansion furnishings; U.S. Flags; Rodman Guns; Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway manuscript collection relating to The

**TAR-SPANGLED BANNER**, a patriotic song written by Francis Scott Key on Sept. 14, 1814, and officially adopted on March 3, 1931, as the national anthem of the United States. For many years before congressional action made its choice official, the song had been popularly considered a national anthem, and Army and Navy regulations in the 1890's specified that it be played by military and naval bands on ceremonial occasions. Key, a lawyer in Washington, D. C., wrote the words of the anthem in a burst of inspiration during the War of 1812, at a time of acute national distress.

**The Melody.** The origin of the melody to which the anthem is sung was long a subject of controversy. The tune is now generally attributed to the British composer John Stafford Smith, who wrote it as a musical setting for the words of a poem called *To Anacreon in Heaven*, written about 1780 by Ralph Tomlinson, a London lawyer, as the official song of a social and musical organization known as the Anacreontic Society. This song had become well known in America by the 1790's. The words of *Adams and Liberty*, a patriotic song written in 1798 by the younger Robert Treat Paine, had been sung to the Anacreontic tune. Key himself had used it in 1805 as a setting for a poem he wrote honoring Commodore Stephen Decatur. It may have been in his thoughts as he wrote the words that have been immortalized in *The Star-Spangled Banner*.

**The Anthem.** There has been a common misconception that Key wrote the anthem while held by the British fleet that attacked Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Md., but he was not a prisoner of war. Early in September 1814 the British fleet was in Chesapeake Bay off Baltimore after the sortie on Washington, D. C., in which British naval and land forces had taken the city, burned public buildings and stores, and taken William Beanes, a physician of Upper Marlboro, Md., as prisoner. Key, an attorney, was persuaded by friends of Beanes to negotiate his release. With Col. J. S. Skinner, a government agent for the exchange of prisoners, Key went down the bay by sloop to meet the fleet. They were courteously received, and the release

of Beanes was agreed upon. But because the proposed attack on Baltimore had been discussed in the presence of the Americans, and troops had been landed to march on the city, Key, Skinner, and Beanes were detained on a ship behind the British lines to prevent them from taking news to Baltimore of the impending attack.

During the night of September 13-14, Key remained on deck anxiously watching the bombardment, although mist and drizzle obscured the fort. At daybreak he could see the U. S. flag still flying above the fort, and, intensely moved, he began to write the poem, scribbling the first draft on the back of an envelope. The British fleet withdrew, the American detainees were allowed to go ashore, and Key went to a hotel in Baltimore, where he made a fair copy of his poem. The next day he called at the home of Judge and Mrs. J. H. Nicholson, relatives of his wife, and showed them this copy.

A fairly well established account is that Mrs. Nicholson at once took the poem to a printer and had handbills made, under the title *The Defense of Fort McHenry*, to be distributed throughout the city. Later in September the poem was printed in Baltimore newspapers. It met with instant popularity and was soon renamed *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The actor Ferdinand Durang is credited with having first sung it at a public performance, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Nicholson kept Key's fair copy of the poem until her death in 1847, and it subsequently became the property of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore. In 1953 ownership was transferred to the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. The words, as they appear on this copy, follow:

#### THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

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

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

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,  
 That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion  
 A home & a Country should leave us no more?  
 Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollu-  
 tion.  
 No refuge could save the hireling & slave  
 From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,  
 And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave  
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand  
 Between their lov'd home & the war's desolation!  
 Blest with vict'ry & peace may the heav'n rescued land  
 Praise the power that hath made & preserv'd us a  
 nation!  
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
 And this be our motto—"In God is our Trust,"  
 And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

Encyclopedia  
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NAVAJO to  
OPIUM

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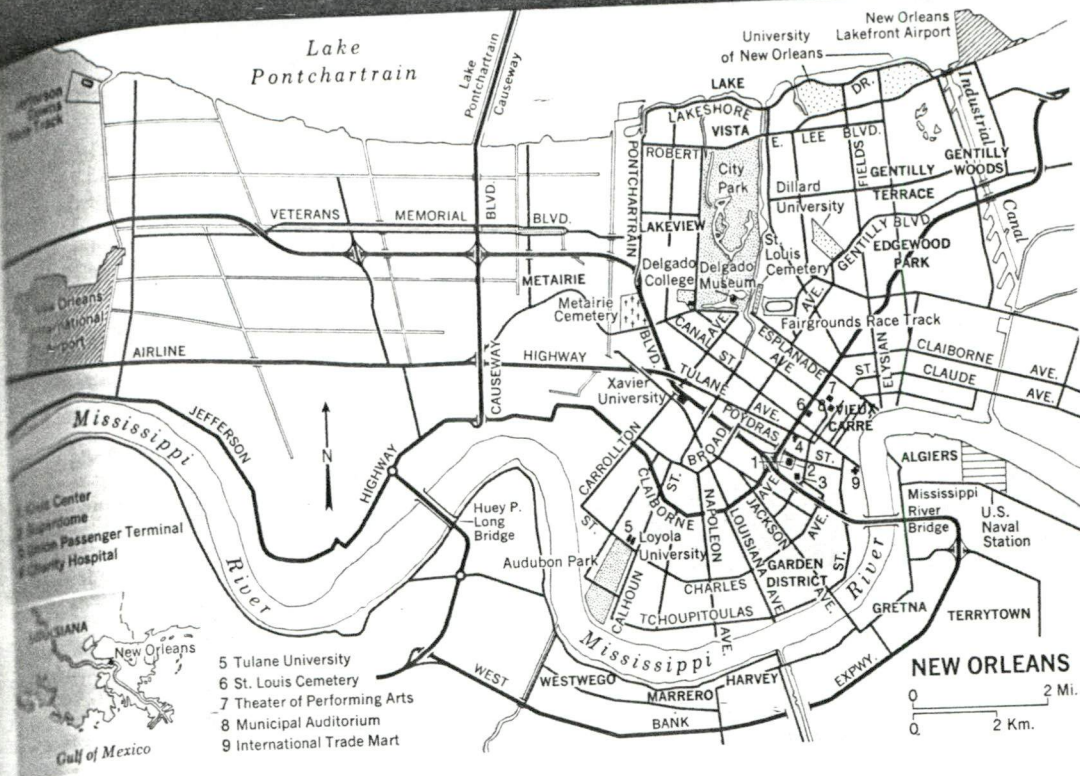
Encyclopedia AMERICANA

U.S. CONSTITUTION BICENTENNIAL  
COMMEMORATIVE EDITION

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ing of barriers to trade on the Mississippi, Americans introduced the concept of the self-made man. The Creoles had settled in the eastern or downtown section of the city, and the newly arriving Americans settled in the western section. The line of demarcation became Canal Street, the main street of New Orleans. Each group was in competition with the other, representing a different culture. Around them in a horseshoe lived the blacks who served them.

During the War of 1812, Andrew Jackson defeated the British in a great battle (see NEW ORLEANS, BATTLE OF). Peace followed, commerce expanded, and New Orleans became the "Queen City of the South." Wealth poured in from all over the world. Adventurers on river steamers and in the city made life colorful. Duels continued to be fought, and gambling and horse racing thrived. By 1850 the population was 116,375.

This booming life was to feel the impact of the Civil War. On April 29, 1862, Federal naval forces under Adm. David G. Farragut took possession of the city. The administration of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, the Union commander of occupation forces who arrived two days later, made him anathema to the inhabitants of the city. Prosperity departed. It was not until 1880 that port tonnages were comparable with those of the late 1850's.

Access to the Port of New Orleans was greatly improved in 1879, when the federal government constructed the Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. At the turn of the century the state established the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, and modernization of the port began. Although the city's population by 1900 reached 187,104, lack of drainage hindered growth. Only the ridges above the swamps were habitable. New Orleans had to reclaim great areas from the swamps by draining off surface water. In 1917 a screw-type electric pump substantially increased the volume of drainage, and by the 1930's all of the former swamp areas were drained as effectively as the higher sites.

The struggle against nature has always been a part of New Orleans' history. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries especially, the city had to fight for survival. Fires and hurricanes destroyed much property, and yellow fever epidemics took many lives. But the city managed to overcome these difficulties, and from 1900 on experienced continuous growth.

In the second half of the 20th century the city's rate of growth accelerated, including the establishment of a NASA space-flight facility in the eastern part of the city and the further expansion of port facilities. In 1984 the Louisiana World Exposition was held on the New Orleans waterfront of the Mississippi River.

WILLIAM W. SHAW, Tulane University

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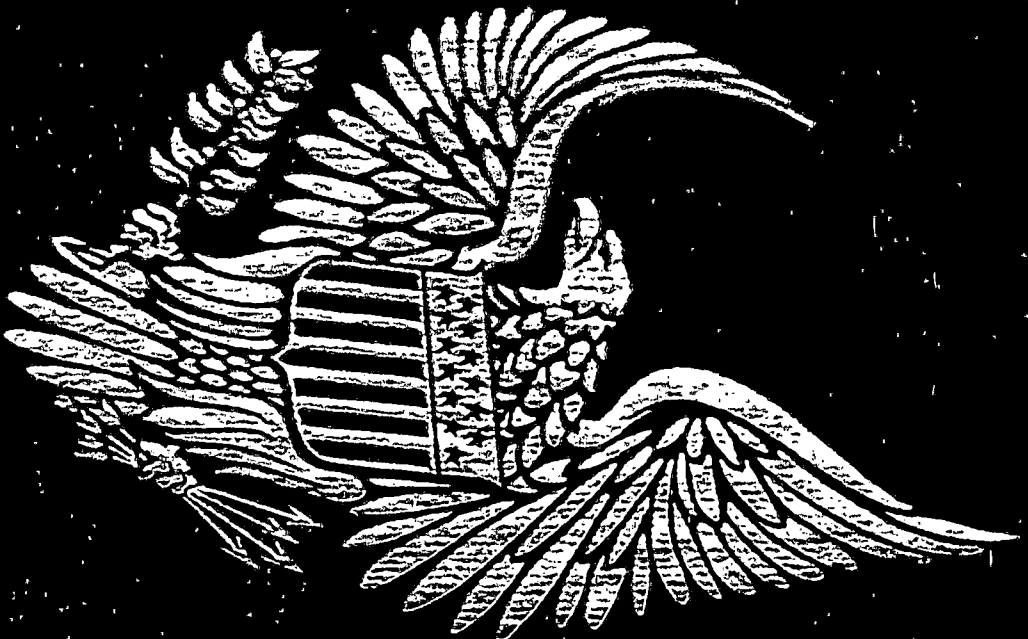
**NEW ORLEANS, BATTLE OF**, ôr'lë-ənz, the final engagement of the War of 1812 and the climax of a British campaign against the Gulf Coast. The battle was fought on Jan. 8, 1815, and was a decisive victory for the United States. However, though the news had not yet reached New Orleans, the war had ended two weeks earlier with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on Dec. 24, 1814. Consequently, the U.S. victory had no effect on the peace agreement. It was a psychologically important one, however, as it heartened a discouraged and wrangling nation and avenged the burning of Washington by the British.

**Preparations.** The British expedition was in three stages. The first division attacked Washington and Baltimore, while the second division was

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JEFFERSON to  
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16  
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The American kestrel (*F. sparverius*) is smaller and more colorful than the European kestrel. It was formerly known as the sharp-shinned hawk, because its chief prey is the house sparrow.

**KETCHIKAN**, kech'ə-kan, a city in Alaska, on the Ketchikan Peninsula, at the extreme southeast end of the Alexander Archipelago. It is an important air-transport center and is the first port of call for ships from the south. Ketchikan also is a cannery and has freezing plants for the catch of salmon, halibut, herring, and other fish. Timber from the Tongass National Forest is processed locally into lumber and wood products. Ketchikan Community College, sponsored by the University of Alaska, is here.

Ketchikan—whose name derives from the Tlingit expression for "the spread wings of a glaucous-winged gull"—grew up as a supply center for the 1898 gold rush. Incorporated in 1905, it has a council-manager government. Population, 7,198.

**KETONE**, kē'tōn, a group of organic compounds widely used as solvents. Organic compounds are those that contain a carbon atom. The simplest ketone is acetone, which is an important industrial ketone, with about 10 million tons produced annually in the United States alone. Camphor, another ketone, is used in the manufacture of celluloid.

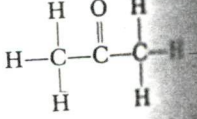
An important characteristic of ketones is their sweet-smelling odors. Many ketones are used for their fragrance in the perfume industry. Biacetyl is used as a flavoring agent in cereals. The sweet breath of diabetes is due to acetone in their blood.

Ketones that have fewer than 11 carbon atoms are liquid; those with more than 11 carbon atoms are solid. Nearly all ketones are soluble in water, and most are soluble in alcohol.

The general formula for a ketone is  $R_2C=O$ , where R is a carbon or hydrogen atom. The carbon atom by itself has four bonds. Two of these are taken up by an oxygen atom and the carbonyl group:



A ketone is formed if the two bonds of a carbon atom are attached to other carbon groups. For example, acetone,  $CH_3COCH_3$ , is a ketone.



Simple ketones are those in which the two carbon groups are the same. If the two carbon groups are different, the ketones are called mixed ketones.

Ketones find their greatest use in the chemical, pharmaceutical, and textile industries. They are used in metal-cleaning compounds, in stain removers, in printing inks, in preservatives, and in hydraulic fluids.

Ketones are prepared by oxidizing the calcium salts of organic acids or by the oxidation of certain alcohols.

**KETTERING**, ket'ə-ring, Charles Franklin (1876–1958), American engineer and prolific inventor. He was born near Loudonville, Ohio, on Aug. 29, 1876. After graduating from Ohio State University with a degree in electrical engineering in 1904, Kettering organized a research group at the National Cash Register Company in Dayton, where he invented the first electric cash-register motor. In 1909, he joined the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company (Delco) to develop their recently invented automotive battery ignition system. In 1916, Kettering and Delco engineers perfected the electric starting, ignition, and lighting systems for automobiles. When United Motors (General Motors) bought Delco in 1916, Kettering remained with the firm. In 1919 he became director of the newly formed General Motors Research Corporation. Later he became a vice president of GM and a member of its board of directors.

After his retirement in 1947, Kettering directed the GM Research Laboratories. He was awarded 153 patents and played an important role in the development of quick-drying lacquer and safety glass, crankcase ventilation systems, wheel brakes, the antiknock gasoline additive tetraethyl lead, the two-cycle diesel locomotive, the nontoxic refrigerant Freon-12, and a process for extracting bromine from seawater. Kettering founded the Charles P. Kettering Foundation for medical and photosynthesis research, and in 1945 he cofounded the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. He died in Dayton, Ohio, on Nov. 25, 1958.

RONALD KLINE  
University of Wisconsin

**KETTERING**, ket'ə-ring, a suburban residential community in southwestern Ohio, in Montgomery County, immediately southeast of Dayton. The major industries include the manufacture of motors and generators, precision tools, machine tools, and aircraft parts, and building materials. A federal supply center provides components for the U. S. military.

Settlers arrived in the area in 1796 and began mining for large stone quarries. The settlement was incorporated as Van Buren Township in 1802. It was renamed in honor of long-time resident Charles Franklin Kettering, a renowned automotive engineer and inventor. It was designated as a village in 1952 and as a city in 1958. Population: 61,186.

A circular depression left by a melted glacier in glacial times. Deposits from the glacier were eroded and covered the block of ice. When the glacier retreated and the water drained, a circular depression formed, which filled with water. Some kettle holes are as deep as 33 meters) deep and 1 mile (1.5 kilometers) across and may hold small lakes. The kettle holes are at the level of the groundwater table. In the United States, kettle holes are common in Minnesota, New York, and New Jersey. The largest lake on Long Island, Lake Katonah, is a kettle hole.

See under DRUM.

See under BOTANICAL GARDEN.

**KEY, Francis Scott** (1779–1843), American lawyer and author of the national anthem *The Star-Spangled Banner*. He was born in Frederick county (now Carroll county), Md., on Aug. 1, 1779. On graduating from St. John's College in 1796, he studied law and began practice in Frederick, Md. He moved to Georgetown, D.C., in 1802.

In September 1814, during the War of 1812, friends of a doctor held by the British asked Key to help free him. The release was agreed to, but Key was detained on a ship behind British lines on the night of September 13–14. He observed the British bombardment of Baltimore and, on seeing the American flag still flying over Fort M'Henry at daybreak, became so inspired that he wrote the poem that became the words of the national anthem. A relative of his wife had it printed. It was adapted to a song of a London society. See STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Key was U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia (1833–1841). In 1833 he settled a dispute between Alabama and the U. S. government over Indian lands. He died in Baltimore on Jan. 11, 1843. Some of his poetry was issued in 1857.

**KEY**, in mechanics. See under LOCK.

**KEY**, in music. See under MUSIC, NOTATION OF.

**KEY WEST**, a city in Florida, the seat of Monroe county, situated 60 miles (97km) off the tip of Florida on Key West Island at the southwest end of the Florida Keys. It is the southernmost city in the continental United States, about 90 miles (145 km) from Havana, Cuba, and 154 miles (248 km) south of Miami, Fla. Tourism is the major industry of the resort island city and fishing and shrimping are important.

Its Old-World charm and Caribbean atmosphere are exemplified in its weathered houses and Bahamian architecture. Among Key West's attractions are the Audubon House and Gardens, where John James Audubon lived while painting wildlife in the keys in 1832; the Ernest Hemingway Home and Museum, where he wrote such works as *For Whom the Bell Tolls* and *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*; the Lighthouse Military Museum; the Peggy Mills Garden, which contains tropical plants; and the Municipal Aquarium.

The Spanish name for Key West is Cayo Hueso ("Bone Island"), so named because of the piles of human bones that were said to have been found in the mangrove clumps on the island. After Juan Pablo Salas, a Spanish army officer, sold the island in 1822 to John Simonton of Mobile, Ala., Key West was settled by English, Bahamians, Cubans, New Englanders, and Southerners. Their descendants and those born in Key West are called "conchs" (konks).

Incorporated in 1828, the city has a council-manager government. Population: 24,382.

**KEYBOARD INSTRUMENTS**, musical instruments in which the sound mechanism is activated in whole or in part by levers (keys) struck by the fingers. The most familiar keyboard instruments are the piano and the organ. The organ has a second set of levers, called the pedal board, similar to the finger keyboard, for the feet. In addition to the piano and the organ, other instruments, such as the accordion, use a keyboard. For separate articles on various instruments, see the Index entry *Keyboard Instruments*.



(Smith/Blessey)  
September 6, 1989  
Draft One  
MCHENRY

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FORT MCHENRY  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

Congress<sup>wo</sup>men Bentley, Mr. Clancy, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Friends and Fellow Orioles fans. X

I am truly delighted to be with you. And to visit America's  
~~one and only~~ National Shrine. And I want to thank you for the  
warmth of your reception.

*Star-Spangled*  
One hundred and seventy-five years ago, two events -- the  
Battle of Baltimore, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" -- wrote one  
of the greatest chapters in the American Experience. Even now,  
they teach us. Inspire us. Remind us of what Francis Scott Key  
saw "by the dawn's early light."

He saw this flag -- this American flag. A flag that honored  
sacrifice, and heroism. And embodied all that matters to the  
human spirit. A flag that Americans have cherished from Bunker  
Hill to the U.S.S. Iowa. Fighting -- on the front lines, and on  
the home front -- so that freedom could prevail.

Think of it -- that night's historic Battle of Baltimore.  
Remember the birth of the National Anthem. Marvel at how 1,000  
citizen soldiers -- that era's 1,000 points of light -- defended  
Fort McHenry against Britain's best and brightest. Composing,  
against the odds, a true profile in courage.

*Battle of Balt.*  
*SSB*  
*Battle of Balt.*

*John Taylor  
Fort McHenry  
962-4380*

during the War of 1812

Dept of  
Baltimore  
Baltimore

Today, on this special "Defenders' Day," we remember those volunteers. For because of them, Baltimore was the only city in the colonial period not occupied by a foreign power. And today, also, we praise their successors -- volunteers like you.

Joni Stevens  
letter from  
Tom Cloney

I think of the Fort McHenry Guard, or visitors who donate to help preserve this site. Or the the Patriots of Fort McHenry, and members of the 175th Anniversary Commission. Volunteers helping to restore the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. Volunteers who show how community service is timeless -- like American ideals.

As an Old Navy man, I salute your mission. For you're ensuring, as Francis Key said, that our "flag will yet wave." And as an American, I ask you: Help salute that flag by supporting a Constitutional Amendment making it illegal to desecrate this symbol of our liberty.

505

Seven years after Key wrote his ode to independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote a letter to John Adams. In his letter, Jefferson wrote of the destiny of America's then- States. "I will not believe our labors are lost," he said, "I shall not die without a hope that light and liberty are on steady advance."

cut

Fellow Americans, we too believe in liberty. For the evidence of its power lights the world. The volunteers of 1814 showed that. The volunteers of 1989 prove it anew. I want to thank them, and you, for this wonderful occasion. God bless you. God bless America. Together, let us ensure our destiny: that

"what so proudly we hail will [always] bless the twilight's last  
gleaming."

# # # #