

The original documents are located in Box 67, folder “Fort McHenry - "Our Country" Bicentennial Festivities, Baltimore, MD, 7/4/75 (1)” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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Let us resolve that it shall be an era of achievement rather than of apathy. Let us resolve that it shall be a time of promise rather than of regret.

The countdown to Independence 200 has begun. For each of us each day should be a step forward in Achievement USA.

Between now and July '76, let us learn to know one another better.

From coast to coast, ~~and~~ border to border, let us learn ~~through~~ *visitation* ~~exploration and new associations~~ the strengths and ways of our diverse people. Let us travel the trails ~~and~~ *both ways* super highways *and by ways* that weave their way across the mountains and prairies, that reach from shore to shore *enabling* ~~to enable~~ all Americans to be neighbors.

Through personal experience, *and by study* let us learn ~~to know~~ new Americans, how they earn their livelihood, their hopes and desires, and ~~1976~~ our common goals.

As a Nation in the Year '76, let's get America moving, revive our economy, curb the ravages of inflation, expand our trade, develop



In the year ahead we must address the economic grievances that have gripped our land and caused hardships ~~on~~ ^{for} too many of our fellow citizens. The security this will require determination, patience, jobs and dedication — patience and perseverance but we are going to get the economy moving — there are going to be jobs for the jobless. ~~and~~ '76 will be a better year for America, if we put our shoulders to the wheel — and we will.

Nothing is so vital to our economic well being as our energy independence. As it took years to win through force of arms our



individual and political independence
in the 18th Century
~~was two centuries ago~~ it is going to
take years to win our energy independence
in the 20th. But we must start
now. Sacrifice and hard choice are
sometimes part of necessary in the
pursuit of happiness. Forward this
~~notion must begin its determined~~
~~march~~ this nation whose
economic life blood is oil ^{will} can not
march toward its Bicentennial
year to the tune of a distant
drummer.

~~and soaring~~
Spiraling Inflation, ~~and~~ ~~supplying~~

deficits, ~~profligate~~ ~~and~~ ~~uncontrolled~~
and spending, staggering deficits, these
sap the strength of these United
States. They are the ~~oppress~~ oppressors of the

poor and the chains that
bind shackle growth and
economic ~~progress~~ ^{progress}. A nation

which 200 years ago ~~was~~ ^{we were} underdeveloped
and poor ~~let us not observe~~
~~in resources~~ ^{material wealth}

but managed our ^{limited} resources in a
way that to win ^{a war and our} freedom. In

~~the present age of material~~

Today we are the ~~most developed~~
~~and~~ richest nation in the
world, but our challenge is the
management of our resources not to
win - but to keep our freedom.

Each of us should ^{now} begin to

always ask this question - can my country
afford to pay - for the things I ask
my Congressmen to do?



It is important in the year ahead
that American ^{come} learn to know one
another better and also learn
more about their country

Some of the things we might
seek to achieve in the coming year
~~appear to~~ may appear to be
single yet I feel they are vital to
our national well being.

~~It is essential for the appreciation~~
To form a more perfect union we
of ~~the~~ need to learn more of
our country and its people. American
need to ^{understand} ~~know~~ ~~one another~~ other American
and ^{appreciate} the diversity of our land. Boundaries
of regime and urbanization must
give way to a Bi Centennial understanding
of one nation ^{and} - one people. T



~~foot~~

In the coming year it is necessary
we recognize and make the Bicent
a nation-wide event. The American
Revolution and its ^{legacy} ~~ideas~~ belong to our
^{the} states and ^{our} far flung territories. The
~~our~~ ideas that were forged and
forgot ~~over~~ ~~for~~ ~~is~~ in the 13 colonies
crossed the Appalachians, spanned the
plains, ^{sailed} ~~followed~~ the ^{flag on} American
Clipper ships, ^{of} ~~rode~~ ^{went with} the Conestoga
wagons, rode in the Pony Express.

>> Pictures

Clipper ships and Conestoga wagons
Pony Express riders and Western
scouts.



There are literally thousands of

committees that are ~~in~~ ~~to~~ ~~a~~
located in every state engaged
in some form of Bi Cent. project.
~~I ask that~~ These projects cover a
broad range from civic improvements
to pageants. I would make the
following appeals to every American
at this time.

First that you make inquiry
to see that your community, or county
does have a Bi Cent program.

Second, if it does seek to part-
icipate in it. program.

Third - if it does not take steps
to start one. If you need

additional information, ^{simply} address

your inquiry to me at the
White House.



There is one thing all of us can
do between now and next July to observe
the Bi-Cent ~~about~~ ~~to~~ comment to this
is a personal examination of our post
by as told by the people who
~~lived~~ ~~at~~ have written of the American
Saga



Ft. McHenry

Altho the event for which we remember this place is from the war of 1812 the construction of ~~the~~ Fort McH render a different name occurred in the American Revolution.

The strategic importance of the Baltimore harbor was apparent in both wars.

The repulse of the British fleet by the brave garrison at McHenry not only inspired our national anthem but it may have ~~blotched an attack~~ have changed

~~frus blentent~~ stopped an attack that changed dramatically the course of the war ~~in favor of the~~ for the British



School children learn the
words of ~~the~~ patriotism and national
pride

~~H. McHenry~~

Francis Scott Key would enshrine
forever the events in Baltimore Harbor
in ~~the~~ 1814. The patriotism and
national pride surrounding our flag,
our country and their defense that
day in ~~face of~~ great odds and an
~~certain outcome~~ are our heritage in
song and verse. ~~as we sing of the~~
"Land of the free and the home of the
brave"



We must not become so sophisticated
or blasé that we ignore these simple
but eloquent lessons from our past.

As America approaches its
Third Century of Independence let us
learn from the two that preceded
it.

~~Our first Century was marked~~
by

The hallmark of our first century
was the establishment of our government.
In the face of great odds 13 disparate
colonies were to become a fledgling
nation whose future was insecure
during that 100 years the western
movement began, states joined the union,
vast territories were acquired, grave
Constitutional ~~and~~ issues were raised
and wars were fought. None more
dewastating than the one that turned



American against American - state
against state - brother against
brother - father against son. Yet
from that terrible ~~turning~~ Holocaust
it was
~~two great issues were resolved~~
the: nation would not exist by
slaves - hay free. The Great
American union of which Lincoln
and had spoken and written was
preserved. The ^{vision of the} Gettysburg Address ~~honoring~~
those became discernible to all
Americans



By our Centennial in 1876 the
Republic had ~~set~~ fundamental questions
had been resolved, the ~~role~~ ^{relationships} of the states
~~with the Federal government~~
more sharply defined, the Federal Union
~~was~~ the American Republic had been

established. Of this fact there was
no doubt - at home, or abroad.

Our second Century ~~would see~~
~~the building~~ has been marked
by the growth of American industry
and economic power. The American
pioneer spirit that carried us westward
~~was turned into~~ to new challenges.

Railroads spanned the continent
and became a web of steel
linking, city to city, region to
region, town to town.

The automobile and Henry Ford's
assembly line changed forever both
transportation and the manufacturing
process.

The Wrights mastered powered flight
at Kitty Hawk and an industry
was born. ~~which to this day~~
America in scarcely more than
a half century from ~~then~~ those
after soaring ~~only~~ for a relatively
few feet in air and the dunes of
the Carolina American world



explore the craters on the surface
of the moon. "The Eagle Has Landed"
is a symbolic cry for the leadership
of this nation in a thousand
endeavor that have benefited all
mankind.

Communication - The telegram,
the telephone, Radio, television - all
are part of the communication
revolution ⁱⁿ our ~~two~~ second
century.

Science, medicine, agricultural
production, marketing, these have
been just a few of the ^{modern} frontiers since
1876

The Third century I believe will ^{be one} ~~be~~
that ~~will~~ challenges individualism. Man today
finds himself in a modern world
confronted by mass. Governments govern



too large and bureaucratic, pit the individual against a frustrating ^{statism} ~~statism~~ that government exists to serve people ~~rather~~ and the state is the creature of the populace is a fundamental premise of Americans we need to remember as we observe the B. Cent.

The Industrial Revolution has spawned a modern wilderness upon which the individual finds he is committed.

It is the mass of population in which he ~~loses~~ ^{seeks} ~~loses~~ identity and ^{often} loses dignity where surrounded by people he still finds himself a stranger ^{and} ~~to a desolation~~ because ^{where} lives are ordered by ~~subject to the regimentation or organization~~ that are



~~With the cities~~

Our task in ~~next~~ next Century

will be learning to cope with the modern
world.



the year 2000 - a quarter of a century is not simply the end of a century it is the close of an age.

The end of a millennium the beginning of a new.

It marks a 1000 years of human history that began in the depths of the Dark Ages. Slowly, painfully, ^{the} western civilization would ~~emerge~~ ^{emerge} out ~~the~~ to the Magna Charta, the birth of the English Parliament, the invention of the printing press, the Renaissance, the discovery of the new world and with enlightenment came human values. The American Revolution is a part, a progression in Western man's march to freedom and the opportunity for individual



achievement. The Declaration is a benchmark
along man's road as he has sought
to pursue happiness

~~However, that couple~~

However, those few years from Concord
Bridge to Yorktown, that are hardly the
work of an eye when we view the
total age take on a profound influence
The shot has been heard round the world
~~The miracle at Philadelphia~~ This Republic
today
is a great and strong nation. It does
reflect the values of its Declaration, its
Constitution, its Bill of Rights. ~~And it has sought~~
~~years it has extended the~~ ~~other nations~~
have. ~~The ideas of this Republic which are~~
it has influenced the
~~many take for granted have shaped the~~
destiny of millions beyond our shores. It



still
shall remains the greatest hope for
mankind.

An earlier Renaissance ~~marked~~ ~~are~~
~~our~~ ~~break~~ the gap marked the
emergence from the Dark Ages, fear,
ignorance, superstition gave way to
learning, reason, and enlightenment
That Renaissance was the dominant
force in the first half of this
millennium



I am convinced that when the
historian ^{views the sweep of a thousand years} ~~the writer~~ ~~views us from the~~
of human history from the ^{the year 2000} ~~the year 2000~~
vantage point of a ~~next millennium~~

that they will view this ^{nations} ~~European~~

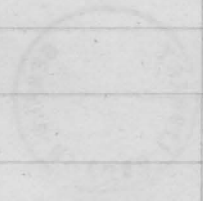
Experience and conclude that from

Revolution there ~~would~~ ^{a social} come a Renaissance

One ^{has} ~~shall~~ ^{shape} that, shaped ^{with} fidelity, this world. ^{For} ~~in~~
a century. ^{The} ~~Some~~ ^{historian} in another day

another page shall ~~write~~ that
that

This Remembrance - American



let us think of where we will be and what we can achieve by next ^{year}
July 4th, ⁱⁿ by the next decade, ^{by} the 200th Anniversary of our Constitution,
^{finally} and the Year 2000.

By these yardsticks, let us measure ^{our} the progress on the course
we set for ourselves and our Nation.

Let us resolve that this shall be an era of hope rather than
despair. Let us resolve that it shall be an era of achievement
rather than of apathy. Let us resolve that it shall be a time of
promise rather than of regret.

The countdown to Independence 200 has begun. For each of
us, each day should be a step forward to Achievement-USA.

The Bicentennial Year for each of us should be a year of
self-examination and individual accomplishment - quality and



much to the West Coast as they do to the East. Wherever the American flag went, also went the concept^s of this great Republic. American Clipper ships took the story to the far corners of the globe. American jet liners carry it everyday across the skies of distant lands. Indeed, this event ^{does not} belongs₁ to ~~others than~~ just Americans.

The appreciation of our past is essential to understanding the present and charting a course for the future. Every American can enrich the quality of the Bicentennial by looking at the past. The saga of America is an inspiring one. It has been told not only by historians, but in poetry, prose and song. Let us read again the writings of our great poets and authors who recount the life and times of these last 200 years. The Buckskin Tales, the world of Washington Irving, the Bret Harte's story of the American



as meaningful as possible to as many as possible. It should stress the American Experience including the history, culture, achievements and values we associate with our way of life.

The best criteria is a program which when viewed in a year, a decade, a century hence continues to have meaning *to the* *community* and is identified with the event that inspired it.

The Year 2000 - a quarter of a century, is not simply the end of a century, it is the close of an age. The end of one millennium, the beginning of a new.

It marks a 1000 years of human history that began in the depths of the Dark Ages. The American Revolution is the greatest progression in Western Man's march to freedom and the opportunity for individual achievement. The Declaration of



M

In the coming year, we must be certain the Bicentennial is a nationwide event. The American Revolution and its legacy belong to each of the states and our far flung territories.

The appreciation of our past is essential to understanding the present and charting a course for the future. Every American can enrich the quality of the Bicentennial by looking at the past.

The ideas that were forged and fought for in the 13 colonies crossed the Appalachians, they followed the Conestoga wagons and rode with the Pony Express. They crossed the Mississippi and the Missouri, spanned the plains and the deserts. They belong as much to the West Coast as they do to the East. Wherever the American flag went, also went the concepts of this great Republic. American Clipper ships took the story to the far corners of the earth. American jet liners carry it everyday across the skies



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The saga of our Country is an inspiring one. It has been told not only by historians, but in poetry, prose and song. Let us sing anew the songs of this Republic. Let us read again the writings of our great poets and authors who recount the life and times of these last 200 years. The Leatherstocking Tales of Cooper, the world of Washington Irving, Bret Harte's stories of the American West, Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass and the immortal Tom Sawyer of Mark Twain -- these are only a small part of a rich literary heritage we share and can enjoy.



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 5, 1975

Pull out

TO: Jack Marsh

FROM: PAUL THEIS *PT*

If you have time to work on the Fort McHenry bicentennial speech, attached is some backup material which may be of help. Call either Susan Gregory or myself if you need additional information on this.

Thanks!
Special File

May 22, 1975

WRITER'S ASSIGNMENT SHEET
(to be returned with first draft)

JUN 1975

WRITER: JACK MARSH

SUBJECT: Independence Day ceremony -- Our Country Program
Ft. McHenry

TIME/WORD LENGTH OF SPEECH/ARTICLE: 10 - 15

TIME, DATE AND PLACE OF PRESIDENTIAL USE: _____
Friday, July 4, 8 p.m., Baltimore, Md.

DEADLINE FOR FIRST DRAFT: June 25

BASIC RESEARCH MATERIALS SUPPLIED: _____
Scheduling

PERSONS TO CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
Barbara Franklin - National Park Service liaison, Bivent. office
343-4961

RESEARCHER ASSIGNED TO WORK WITH WRITER: Durfee

<p>WRITER'S SUGGESTIONS FOR CLEARANCE: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>WRITER'S COMMENTS: _____</p> <p>_____</p>
--

April 25, 1975

Dear Mr. Orlinsky:

The President has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your very kind letter inviting him to attend the Independence Day ceremony at Fort McHenry this July.

Your invitation is being carried forward for careful consideration on the President's July calendar and I will be in touch with you again closer to the date of the event. In the meantime, the President sends his thanks for your thoughtful invitation and his best wishes.

Sincerely,

William W. Nicholson
Deputy Director
Scheduling Office

Mr. Walter S. Orlinsky
Chairman
Baltimore City Bicentennial
Committee
Room 701
26 South Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

WWN:MEW:jem

✓ cc: Mary Widner with incoming for follow-up
cc: 2 copies Nancy Gemmell



Walter S. Orlinsky, Chairman
Room 701, 135 S. Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
(301) 396-4804

NOTICE
TYPED
SCHEDULE NO. _____
DATE RECEIVED
APR 21 1975
MESSAGE
SPEAKERS BUREAU
OTHER
APPOINTMENT OFFICE

April 17, 1975

President Gerald R. Ford
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

As I am sure you are aware, the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration has recognized July 4, 1975 as the official opening of the Bicentennial Era in our City.

We in Baltimore have been pleased to learn that Fort McHenry, birthplace of our National Anthem, has been selected as the location for the opening event of the Bicentennial Era.

"By the Dawn's Early Light", an historical commemoration will begin at sunrise with an Interfaith Service led by His Eminence Laurence Cardinal Shehan. Other highlights include a ceremonial re-enactment by ships from the Naval Academy and from the Admiralty of the British Fleet.

We feel it most appropriate that you, The President of the United States of America be present at this opening event of our Bicentennial Era. I would, therefore, as Chairman of the Baltimore Bicentennial Committee, like to extend to you our most sincere invitation to join us at "The Dawn's Early Light" on July 4, 1975.

It is my hope that you will give serious consideration to attending what I hope shall be an important and memorable event.

Respectfully yours,

Walter S. Orlinsky



Joseph H. Campbell
Samuel A. Calmon, Esq.
James Davis
Richard P. Davis
Chipper Estabrook
James F. Fox
Thomas Foster
Guy Goldstein
Dr. C. W. Hays
Patrick M. Gray
Ernest Green

Robert Hieronimus
Irene Hirsch
Ross Jones
Ben A. Kline
Honorable Julian Ladd
Professor Whitney J. LaBanc
Professor James Lewis
Elio Marotta
Mrs. Hugh M. D. Martin
John C. Menden
Dennis E. McManis
G. J. McManis

Morton S. Oppenheimer
Kathy Papp
E. Harrell Randall
R. Birch Rowlandson, Jr.
Raymond S. Salsinger
Robert Sand
Honorable Frank S. Slaughter
Joseph G. O. Robinson
Edward Ross
Norman Ross
Laurence Cardinal Shehan
Horn Shrier

Admiral Basil Swearingin
Charles W. T. Smith
Sam S. Szymanski
Philip Szymanski
Richard T. Tabor, Esq.
Honorable Basil Thomas
Professor Nicholas Varga
Edward B. Winkler
James W. Wolfe
Louis Clark Walters

James H. Adams
John J. Adams
Philip A. Anderson
Nancy M. Anderson
Fred B. Anderson
John C. Anderson
William B. Anderson
Robert C. Anderson
John D. Anderson
John E. Anderson
John F. Anderson
John G. Anderson
John H. Anderson
John I. Anderson
John J. Anderson
John K. Anderson
John L. Anderson
John M. Anderson
John N. Anderson
John O. Anderson
John P. Anderson
John Q. Anderson
John R. Anderson
John S. Anderson
John T. Anderson
John U. Anderson
John V. Anderson
John W. Anderson
John X. Anderson
John Y. Anderson
John Z. Anderson

90 to Baltimore & return there
that night,
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUBJ: Proposed Presidential Travel to Ft McHenry,
~~Baltimore~~ Maryland on July 4th.

Barbara
Franklin

8 p.m. / 9:45

8:30 → SWEARING ²⁵ ~~30~~ NEW CITIZENS
"Our Country"

Ceremony raising a replica of
original flag.

Fireworks & NATIONAL ANTHEM together

15/20,000 ATT

SPEAKERS platform in front of fort

Military, Political, VETERANS,
Scouts -



Festivities START AT 4 with
formal ceremony at 8 pm. Pres
CAN ARRIVE AT 8:30 to 9:00 pm. & then
ceremony closed by ANTHEM & FIREWORKS.

OUR COUNTRY/BICENTENNIAL DAY
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
8:00 p.m., July 4, 1974

Program Script

*Statue's location
is important
to protest
Baltimore
during
Revolution
U.S. Sp. of
War*

- 7:55 p.m. - Band and Court on stage.
All other participants in place.
- 8:00 p.m. - Overture
- 8:03 p.m. - Welcome and introduce
Mr. Paul Lawrence, Chairman, Our Country Committee,
or Mr. James Etgen, Chairman, Baltimore FEB.
- 8:04 p.m. - Remarks and introduce
United States Marine Corps Band,
Major Jack Kline conducting.
- 8:05 p.m. - Patriotic Concert
- 8:20 p.m. - Introduce self and ask Band to play
"Maryland My Maryland".
- 8:22 p.m. - Remarks and introduce
Mr. John Koenig, Maryland Jaycees.
- 8:25 p.m. - Remarks
Kickoff Spirit of '76 Program.
- 8:28 p.m. - Introduce
Capt. Harry Allendorfer, Director, Special Events,
ARBA.
- 8:29 p.m. - Remarks and turn back to Band.
- 8:30 p.m. - Resume Concert
- 8:37 p.m. - Sunset - Lower small Flag.
- 8:45 p.m. - Introduce
Baltimore Mayor William D. Schaefer
(If Mayor Schaefer is delayed, continue Concert
until his arrival.)

- US Marine Corps Band
- Mr. Harry O'Bryant, Supt, Fort McHenry Natl Monument and Historic Shrine
- Mr. Lawrence or Mr. Etgen
- Band with Narrator
- Hon. Louise Gore, Chairman, Maryland ARBC; and Band
- Miss Gore
- Mr. Koenig
- Miss Gore
- Capt. Allendorfer
- Band with Narrator
- Fort McHenry Rangers
- Miss Gore



8:46 p.m.	- Remarks	- Mayor Schaefer
8:50 p.m.	- Introduce Maryland Governor Harvin Mandel.	- Miss Gore
8:51 p.m.	- Remarks	- Governor Mandel
8:55 p.m.	- Turn back to Band.	- Miss Gore
8:56 p.m.	- "Give Me Your Tired and Your Poor"	- Band, Vocalist and Narrator
8:59 p.m.	- Convene US District Court, District of Maryland; and Announce Honorable Edward S. Northrop, Chief Judge, presiding.	- Mr. Alan R. Swendiman Law Clerk
	Proceed to Bench -- Naturalization proceedings for 92 Immigrants from 24 Nations.	- Judge Northrop
9:18 p.m.	- Complete proceedings with remarks ending with words "...the land of the free and the home of the brave."	- Judge Northrop
	Drum Roll (New Citizens rise).	- Band
	Commence raising 40-foot Flag.	- Fort McHenry Rangers
	"To the Colors" (When Flag first appears).	- Band
	Turn on spotlights (When Flag first appears).	- Fort McHenry Rangers
9:21 p.m.	- (When Flag two blocked) Pledge of Allegiance - Musical.	- Band and Vocalist
9:22 p.m.	- Drum Roll (Start Fireworks).	- Band and Dr. Robert Mendell, Fireworks Operator
	The National Anthem (Commence on first Fireworks burst).	- Band
	Continue Fireworks through The National Anthem (1 minute 29 seconds).	- Dr. Mendell
9:23:30 p.m.	- Announce Court adjourned.	- Mr. Swendiman
	Leave Bench.	- Judge Northrop



- 9:23:35 - Drum Roll - Band
p.m. (On Drum Roll) Fire three overhead rockets. - Dr. Mendell
"America the Beautiful" (Commence on first - Band
rocket burst).
- 9:25 p.m. - (23 bars before end of "America the Beautiful") - Dr. Mendell
Resume Fireworks and continue for 15 minutes.
- 9:40 p.m. - Pause in Fireworks and advise Band Finale ready. - Dr. Mendell
- 9:40:30 - (On Dr. Mendell's cue) Drum Roll. - Band
p.m. Commence Fireworks Finale. - Dr. Mendell
"Stars and Stripes Forever" (Commence on trio - Band
when first burst appears).
(Finale time - 2 minutes 15 seconds.)
- 9:42:45 - End Fireworks and - Dr. Mendell
p.m. "Stars and Stripes Forever" - Band
- 9:43 p.m. - "The Marines' Hymn" - Band

End of Program



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
For Immediate Release

Miller (215) 597-9652

OLD FORT McHENRY INSPIRES NEW AMERICANS

Editor's Note: One of a series of newsfeatures on Bicentennial areas, this article deals with Fort McHenry, a national monument and historic shrine.

In an event witnessed by thousands of visitors who crowded into Fort McHenry last Fourth of July, 92 immigrants took their oath of allegiance as new Americans.

Beneath the fort's huge flag -- 30 by 42 feet -- Federal District Judge Edward S. Northrop led the naturalization ceremony, proclaiming the newcomers as U.S. citizens.

It was not the first time that McHenry's gallant banner had added its grace and color to a historic moment.

It was the sight of the fort's flag waving proudly by dawn's early light on September 14, 1814, that inspired a young Baltimore lawyer named Francis Scott Key to put his emotions on paper in the form of the poem that became the nation's anthem.

Bicentennial visitors to the fort recall the familiar story of America's "second war for independence".

A seasoned British expeditionary force, fresh from driving the U.S. federal government out of Washington, D.C., and setting the White House to the torch, struck at the busy port of Baltimore. In a pincers movement, the British army marched on the city by land; a British fleet of 16 warships converged on the fort by way of the Patapsco River.

The ships anchored two miles below the fort -- just out of range of McHenry's guns. In a 25 hour bombardment, the British threw some 1,500 bombs, rockets, and shells at the defenders.

Key watched this crunching onslaught against his countrymen from a truce ship safely waiting behind the British firing line. Cloaked by darkness, fearful of the outcome, he could only guess whether the fort still stood.

(more)



Dawn unfolded. Key gazed shoreward. Old Glory still waved! Fort McHenry still held. Baltimore was safe; the nation survived. The attackers, frustrated, called off the bombardment and sailed back down the river, never to regain the battle initiative.

Deeply moved, the young lawyer translated his feelings into the stirring words that now thrill the nation as the "Star Spangled Banner".

Fort McHenry today looks out not on square-rigged men-of-war but a busy traffic of merchant ships that continue to make Baltimore one of the country's busiest ports. But visitors who walk through the star-shaped fort quickly get a feel for its days of battle. Park rangers dressed in 1812 uniforms demonstrate musket firing using the von Steuben manual of arms. Women dressed as junior officer's wives guide sightseers, do hand stitchery, and tell of a barracks life long past.

Special events mark McHenry's summer schedule. Each Wednesday at dusk a precision drill team of U.S. Marines presents a colorful military tattoo. Drums roll and bugles blare as the Fort McHenry Guard performs a precise infantry drill taken from U.S. Drill Regulations of 1812. Orders of the day are read and the guard passes in review before the honorary colonel -- a distinguished citizen or military official.

On Flag Day each June, a contingent from a branch of the U.S. armed forces offers a demonstration. This year the U.S. Coast Guard displayed its search-and-rescue capability. The Coast Guard band and drill team also performed as Maryland officials watched from the reviewing stand.

Each July 4th, the Baltimore area Federal Executive Board, as well as national and state Bicentennial organizations, sponsor an "our Country" program that brings together civic and government agencies.

Defenders Day in September reenacts the battle of 1814 with a mock bombardment of the fort and evening fireworks. This year a U.S. Navy destroyer will fire blanks at the "Defenders" while U.S. Army artillery pieces answer the attack from within the fort.

Although it was the War of 1812 that brought fame to Fort McHenry, the fortification actually dates back to the Revolutionary War. The Continental Army built its predecessor, Fort Mifflin, at the same spot in 1776 to protect Baltimore harbor. The structure later was strengthened and renamed for James McHenry, a Baltimore resident who served as surgeon and secretary during the Revolution for General Washington. He later served as Secretary of War under Presidents Washington and John Adams.

Fort McHenry remains open seven days a week during the summer, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tours of the ramparts are conducted regularly. A visitor center and motion picture put the fort in perspective for the



But no matter what time of day the visitor arrives, he will see the Star Spangled Banner snapping in the breeze from a tall ship's mast. Fort McHenry, by Presidential proclamation, is permitted to fly its flag 24 hours each day.

#





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Fort McHenry National Monument and
Historic Shrine
Baltimore, Maryland 21230

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A8227

May 2, 1975

Ms. Barbara Franklin
c/o Bicentennial Office
Room 3073
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Ms. Franklin:

In response to your request yesterday for further information in regard to the Our Country Program, I have enclosed the following material; some extra copies of last program and an outline map showing the physical facilities and area where the event is held at Fort McHenry.

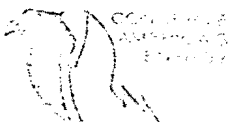
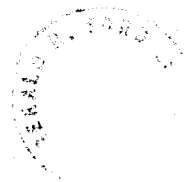
I have an up date on the Naturalization Ceremony also. We are planning this year to have 75 new citizens inducted by Judge Northrop and 75 in 1976.

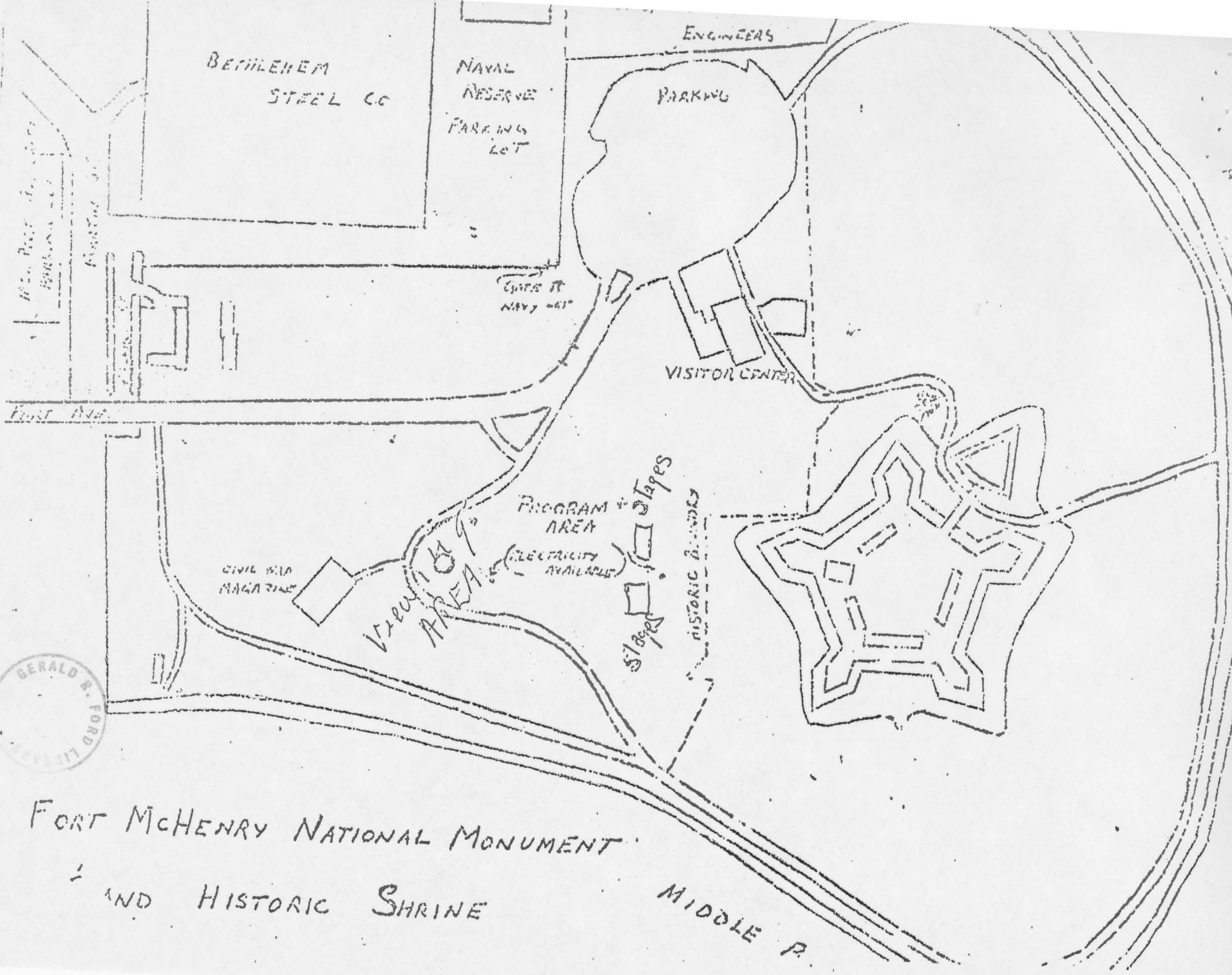
I neglected to mention on the phone that the Our Country Program was awarded a Freedoms Foundation Award for last years program. This award is being presented on May 23, this year here in Baltimore. Committees are currently working in putting the schedule, the program, the entire day together. While the final results are yet incomplete, if you desire an up date from time to time please advise me and I will keep you informed.

If you need anything further, please give me a call.

Very truly yours,

Kent M. Redgrave
Director, Our Country Program





FORT MCHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

AND HISTORIC SHRINE

MIDDLE R.

"OUR COUNTRY/BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION"

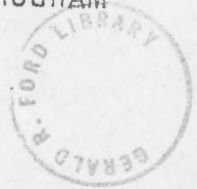
July 4, 1974
Fort McHenry
National Monument
and
Historic Shrine
Baltimore, Maryland
presented by

Baltimore Federal Executive Board
in cooperation with
American Revolution Bicentennial
Administration
City of Baltimore
Joint Veterans Committee of Maryland
Maryland Bicentennial Commission
Maryland Port Administration
Propeller Club of the U.S. Port of Balto.
WBAL Radio

Your Host
National Park Service
U.S. Department of Interior
and
Superintendent and Staff Fort McHenry



Schedule of Events
12:00 Noon to 6:00 PM
OUR COUNTRY/BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM
July 4, 1974



Model Rocket Firing Demonstrations — Star Spangled Banner Rocket Club, NARHAMS	1:15 PM, 3:15 PM, 4:30 PM
Radio Controlled Model Yacht Exhibition Races — Radio Controlled Model Boaters of Baltimore	1:30 PM, 3:30 PM, 4:45 PM
Space Mobile Presentations — NASA	2:00 PM, 4:00 PM, 6:00 PM
Ortho Walk Demonstrations, Naval Reserve Bldg. ILC Dover & Md. Rehabilitation Center	2:15 PM, 4:30 PM, 6:30 PM
K-9 Corps Demonstrations — Baltimore City Police Department	3:00 PM, 5:00 PM
Square Dancing — The Spinning Wheels	5:00 PM
Open House — USS Steinaker	1:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Award Presentations	3:45 PM, 4:15 PM
Tennis Clinic — Baltimore Banners	3:00 PM to 5:00 PM

We gratefully acknowledge the help and contributions of:

Baltimore Volunteer Rescue and First Aid Squad, Inc.

... for stand-by and emergency medical aid

Baltimore Amateur Radio Club (BARC)

... for communications

Baltimore Naval Brigade

... for logistical support

Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council (Balto. & vicinity)

... for professional assistance

Ensign C. Markland Kelly, Jr. Memorial Post No. 174

The American Legion

... for flags to our new citizens

Maryland Housing Corp.

... for materials for display booths

Maryland Shipbuilding and Drydock Company

... for logistical support

Southern States Cooperative, Inc.

... for parking facilities

97th US Army Reserve Command

... for picnic benches and logistical support

510th Field Depot

... for logistical support

US District Court for the District of Maryland

... for naturalization ceremony

US Marine Corps Band -- "The President's Own"

... for concert and program contributions

Inspector-Instructor Staff, 4th Engineer Battalion

US Marine Corps Reserve

... for picnic benches and display booths

US Naval Reserve Center

... for facilities and equipment

USS Steinaker

... for open house

and the dozens of individuals who have worked long and hard to give this day true meaning - thanks and well done. To those whose names are omitted due to publishing deadlines we are no less grateful.

Paul Lawrence, Chairman

OUR COUNTRY/BICENTENNIAL Committee

Kent M. Rodgrave, Director

OUR COUNTRY/BICENTENNIAL Program

James R. Etgen, Chairman

Baltimore Federal Executive Board 1973-74



DAY PROGRAM

12:00 Noon GATES OPEN TO PUBLIC

12:30 - 7:30 p.m. EXHIBITS, DISPLAYS, AND DEMONSTRATIONS

EVENING PROGRAM

7:30 p.m. WELCOME AND OPENING CEREMONY

KEYNOTE SPEECH *Hon. William Donald Schrefe*

SPIRIT OF '76 *Maryland Jaycees*

NATURALIZATION CEREMONY *Edward S. Northrup*
(for 100 new citizens) *Chief Judge, United States District Court District of Maryland*

RAISING OF STAR- *Featuring United States SPANGLED BANNER AND*

NATIONAL ANTHEM *Marine Band*

FIREWORKS DISPLAY



May 9, 1975

Mr. William W. Nicholson
Deputy Director
Scheduling Office
The White House
Washington, D.C.

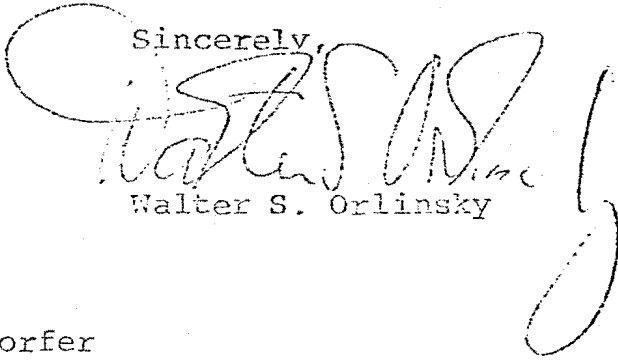
Dear Mr. Nicholson:

Thank you for your letter of April 25, 1975, in which you informed us that our invitation to the July 4th event at Fort McHenry in "The Dawn's Early Light" had been carried forward for careful consideration.

As I indicated in my last letter, Laurence Cardinal Shehan, who will be coordinating the sunrise interfaith service following the re-enactment of the bombardment at Fort McHenry, is very excited about the possibility of the President's attendance. Further, the Federal Executive Board, pending the President's acceptance, would like to express their wish for the President to officiate at the naturalization ceremony to be held at this event.

Once again, it is my hope that we will hear in the near future of the President's decision in this matter.

Sincerely,



Walter S. Orlinsky

cc: Captain Harry Allendorfer



John J. ...
Joseph H. ...
Samuel A. ...
James ...
Richard ...
Clifford ...
James ...
Thomas ...
Cory ...
D. ...
Paul ...
Eugene ...
Gina ...
Dennis ...

Joseph H. ...
Samuel A. ...
James ...
Richard ...
Clifford ...
James ...
Thomas ...
Cory ...
D. ...
Paul ...
Eugene ...
Gina ...
Dennis ...

Robert ...
Bible ...
Ross ...
Dan ...
Honorable ...
Professor ...
Hil ...
Mrs. ...
John ...
Dennis ...
Honorable ...
Ted ...

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Fort McHenry

NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE • MARYLAND



O say can you see, ~~through~~ by the dawn's early light,
 what so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
 whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?

The present site of Fort McHenry was recognized early in the Revolutionary War as a strategic location for military defenses to protect the water approaches to Baltimore. Fort Whetstone, a temporary fortification with exterior batteries, was constructed here in 1776 and its presence deterred British cruisers operating in Chesapeake Bay from molesting the city.

In the 1790's when war with either England or France seemed likely, it was decided that Baltimore was sufficiently important to merit a more permanent defense. The Federal Government and the citizens of Baltimore both contributed funds for this purpose. The outer batteries were rebuilt and strengthened and a new fort was constructed, called Fort McHenry in honor of James McHenry of Baltimore, sometime secretary to George Washington during the Revolution and U.S. Secretary of War from 1796 to 1800. The new star-shaped fort was replete with bastions, batteries, magazines, and barracks.

Until the War of 1812, life at Fort McHenry was routine and uneventful. In 1814 British troops, fresh from the capture and burning of Washington, appeared at the mouth of the Patapsco River. A joint land and naval attack on Baltimore was planned and on September 12 a landing was made at North Point. Encountering only moderate resistance, the British forces advanced to within 2 miles of the city, where they awaited the arrival of the fleet before attempting to storm Baltimore's defenses.

At dawn on September 13, a British fleet of 16 war ships anchored about 2 miles below Fort McHenry and commenced a heavy bombardment of this key defense work. During the next 25 hours, between 1,500 and 1,800 bombs, rockets, and shells were fired by the British but they inflicted only moderate damage to the fort. Casualties also were low—4 men killed, 24 wounded. Convinced that Fort McHenry could not be taken, the British cancelled their attack on Baltimore and withdrew their forces. The siege was over and the city was saved.

Fort McHenry never again came under enemy fire, although it continued to function as an active military post for the next 100 years. During the Civil War the fort was used by the Federal Government as a prison camp for captured Confederate soldiers. From 1917 until 1923, a U.S. Army General Hospital was located here to serve returning veterans of World War I. In 1925 Congress made Fort McHenry a national park; later it was redesignated a national monument and historic shrine.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

Fort McHenry and our national anthem will be forever associated in the minds of Americans. "The Star Spangled Banner" is actually an account of the emotions felt by Francis Scott Key as he witnessed the September 13-14, 1814, attack on Fort McHenry. Key, who had come to Baltimore to secure the release of a friend seized by the British, remained on the deck of an American truce ship throughout the bombardment, anxiously watching the fort and reassured by the sight of its large flag. At night, when the flag was no longer visible, he knew that his countrymen still held the fort so long as the British continued to fire rockets and bombs. There were several lulls in the bombardment, and for Key these were moments of suspense and anxiety. At dawn, he again saw the flag—still waving defiantly over the ramparts. Even as the British fleet prepared to leave, Key began writing "The Star Spangled Banner" to express what he felt.

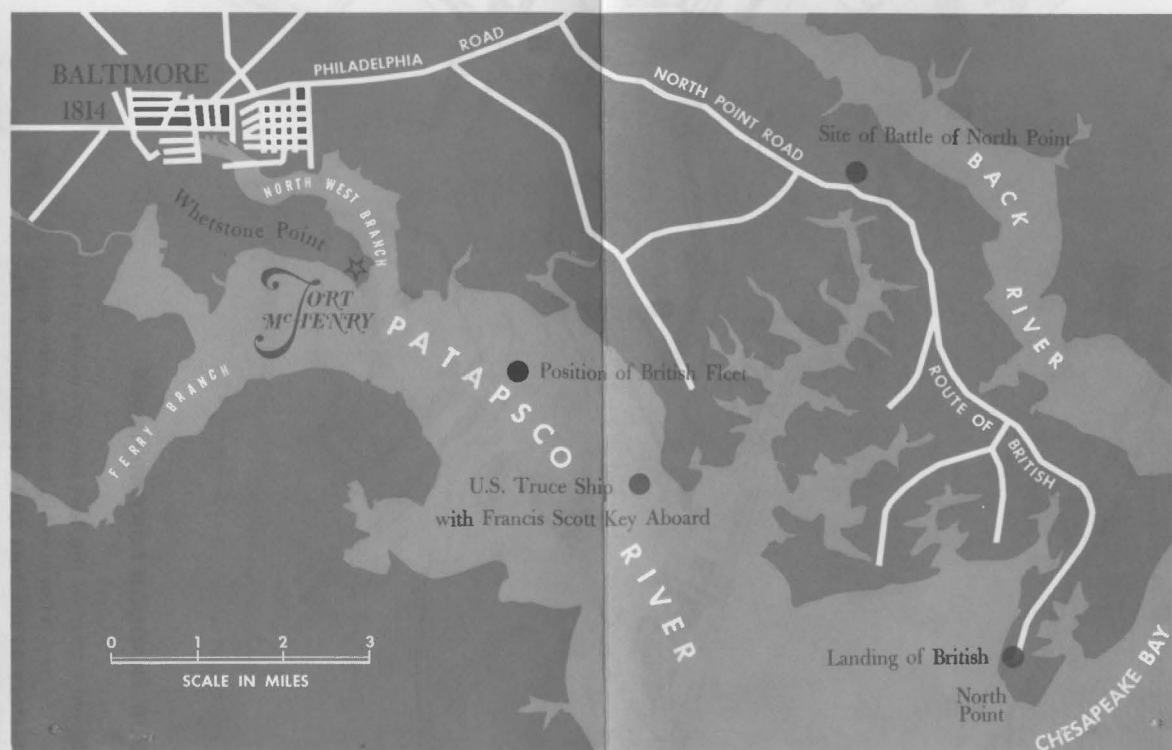
On the day following Key's return to Baltimore, printed copies of his poem were widely circulated through the city. Soon the poem was being sung to the music of an English song, "To Anacreon in Heaven." The song increased so much in popularity that in 1931 Congress declared it our national anthem.

ABOUT YOUR VISIT

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine is 3 miles from the center of Baltimore, and is readily accessible over East Fort Avenue, which intersects Md. 2.

The fort is open 7 days a week from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. From late June through Labor Day, the visiting hours are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Groups receive special services if advance arrangements are made with the superintendent.

You can make your visit safe and enjoyable by observing commonsense rules of safety. Climbing on the cannons, monuments, and trees, venturing too close to the edge of the fort walls, and walking on the seawall are not allowed. Please help preserve all natural and historical features.



A TOUR THROUGH FORT McHENRY

Begin your tour of the fort and grounds at the *visitor center* where exhibits and a film depict the history of the fort and the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner." You will find other exhibits along the numbered route marked on the map. Audio stations, where you can hear additional details of the fort's history, are marked by stars. ★

Opposite the visitor center is *Armistead Plaza* (1), containing a statue of the commander of Fort McHenry during the 1814 bombardment, Maj. George Armistead. From this point you can also see the outlines of several original service buildings. Along the trail to the fort, two markers (2) identify the site of a *tavern* of the early 1800's and the *historic road*—now reconstructed—that in 1814 led into Baltimore.

Fort McHenry itself, with its five-bastioned trace, is built upon a French design that dates from the reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715). On your right as you approach the fort, the raised mound (3) is the remaining part of the *dry moat* that originally encircled the fort and protected many of its defenders during the 25-hour bombardment. At that time the moat was 5 feet deep and 30 feet wide. The V-shaped outwork (4) to your left and opposite the fort entrance is a *ravelin* strategically designed and placed to protect the entrance against a direct attack. The underground magazine, which you may enter, was added after 1814.

At the time of the British attack the entrance to the fort was an unroofed passageway cut through the rampart. Today you enter through an arched *sally port* (5) constructed after the battle with underground rooms on each side. These rooms were originally bombproofs, but during the Civil War, Confederate prisoners were held here. On the *parade ground* (6) is a cannon believed to have been used in the defense of Baltimore. It bears the monogram of King George III of England. At the

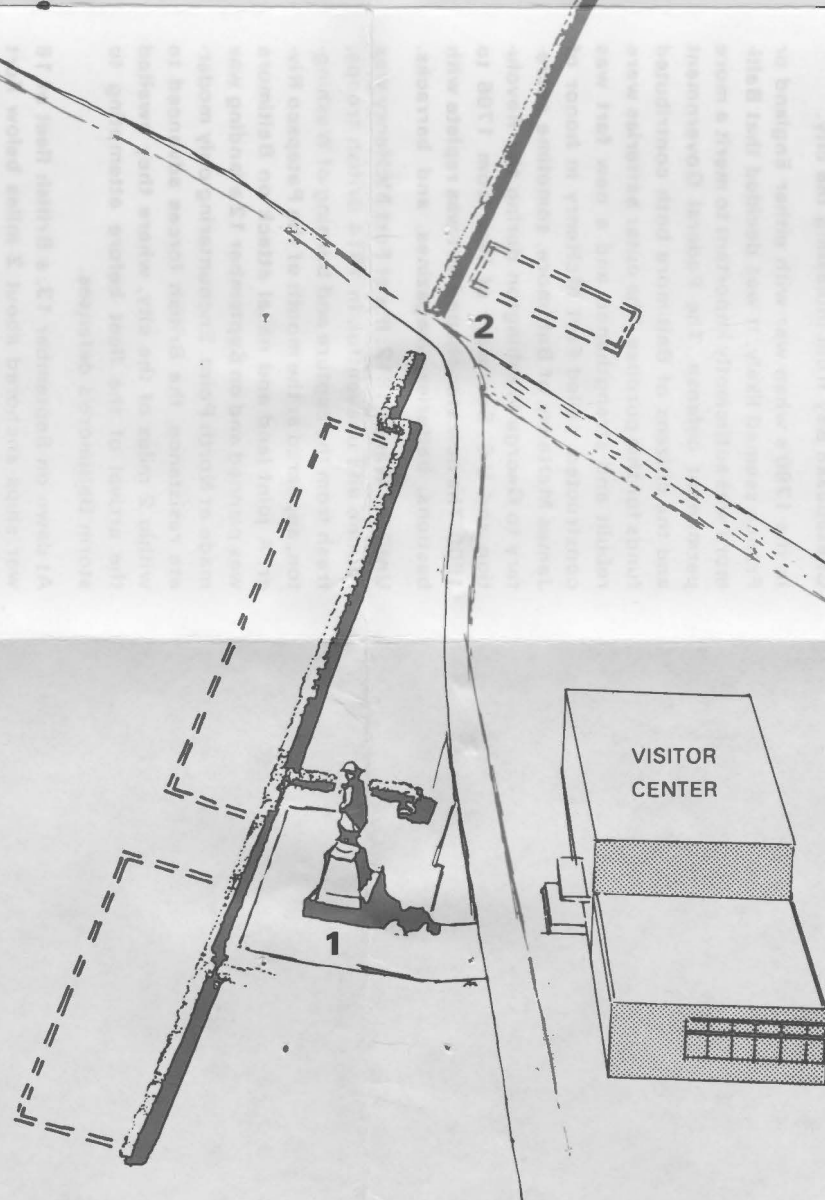
front of the parade ground and just beyond the sally port is the *flagpole site* (7), from which spot the 42-by-30-foot battle flag flew during the bombardment and inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner."

The *guardhouses* (8), on either side of the entrance, date from 1835, and the cells, where Civil War prisoners were held, from 1857. From one of the five *bastions* (9) you have a view of the Patapsco, where the British fleet lay at anchor in 1814. A taped message here describes the fort's strategic importance.

In a semi-circle around the parade ground are the several buildings that served as living quarters for the soldiers of the fort. The regular 60-man garrison was housed in the *soldiers' barracks* (10 and 11). These buildings, like the other quarters at the time of the bombardment, were 1½ stories high with gabled roofs and dormer windows, and porchless. They appear today much as they did in the 1830's. Each contains exhibits that help to interpret the fort. Also on display is the E. Berkley Bowie collection of firearms, spanning the period from the mid-1700's to World War I. The first floor of the adjoining building (12) were junior *officers' quarters*.

During the bombardment, the *powder magazine* (13) was struck by a 186-pound British bomb which did little damage since it failed to explode. The magazine was afterwards rebuilt and enlarged to its present size. The restored *quarters of the commanding officer* (14) were used by Major Armistead as his headquarters in 1814. At that same time, the end room was a separate building that served as a guardhouse.

There are several places of interest to visit on the outer grounds. These include the *Civil War batteries* (15) which replaced the 1814 water battery of 36 cannon located between the ravelin and the waterline; the Civil War powder magazine near the entrance to the grounds; and the statue of Orpheus, a mythological Greek hero of music and poetry, erected in 1922 to honor the memory of Key and the soldiers and sailors who participated in the 1814 defense of Baltimore.



ADMINISTRATION

Fort McHenry is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Baltimore, MD 21230, is in immediate charge.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

National Park Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Coventry Machinists' Co. Ltd.) and patented new models. In the late 1860s, however, he became interested in the early form of bicycle then appearing (through his firm's manufacture of *tricycles* first for the French and later for the British market). Starley's first invention was the "C" spring and step machine, popularly known as the Coventry model. He followed with success in 1871 with the Ariel bicycle, notable for its centre steering; then the Tangent; and, in 1876, the still excellent Coventry tricycle. Starley also invented the double-throw crank, the chain, and the chain wheel drive, all of which became standard parts of every bicycle.

Starley died at Coventry on June 17, 1881. See also BICYCLE: "Oraincry" Bicycle.

STARLING, ERNEST HENRY (1866-1927), English physiologist, one of the foremost of his age, was born in London, August 17, 1866. Educated at King's College school, he entered Guy's hospital in 1882 and graduated M.D. in 1890. In that year he was appointed lecturer in physiology at Guy's. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1899, and in 1900 became Jodrell Professor of physiology at University College, London, where he remained until, in 1922, he retired from the Jodrell chair and was appointed Foulerton research professor of the Royal Society.

The subjects for investigation that particularly attracted Starling were those physiological processes that seemed capable of interpretation in terms of chemistry and physics. The conditions determining transudation from the vessels and lymph flow occupied his attention for several years, and he showed that the hydrostatic and osmotic pressures within the vessels supplied the balance necessary to explain the previously perplexing experimental facts. His researches on the movements of the intestines, in conjunction with Sir William Bayliss (*q.v.*), demonstrated the muscular mechanisms involved. Their discovery of secretin not only laid bare the way in which the secretion of the pancreas is called forth and adjusted, but also stimulated further research on the chemical integration of the body functions. By ingenious experimental methods Starling was successful in maintaining the mammalian kidney, isolated from all connection with the body, in a state of functional activity, thereby bringing to light new facts concerning renal secretion. His most important researches, however, were those dealing with the heart and circulation. He demonstrated the mechanism by which the heart is able to increase mechanically the energy of each contraction in proportion to the mechanical demand made upon it and, apart from the nervous system, to adapt its work to the needs of the body.

During World War I Starling was director of research at the Army Medical Corps college and engaged in devising defence methods against poison gas. Subsequently, 1917-19, he was a member of the Royal Society's food committee, scientific adviser to the Ministry of Food and British scientific delegate on the International Food Commission. He died on May 2, 1927.

STARLING, the name for birds of the passerine family *Sturnidae*, which contains about 103 species. The normal range of the family is Africa, Europe and Asia, to Australia, with most species in the tropics. Certain species have been introduced into other parts of the world, such as Madagascar and Hawaii, and to North America, where the common starling of Europe, *Sturnus vulgaris*, is widespread.

The iridescent plumage characterizes many starlings, but many birds exist, and one species is entirely white. Bare, coloured skin, or wattles, decorations on the heads of some. Certain species of the tropical forest are arboreal and eat fruit; in open country walk about the ground and eat insects. Some species are familiar birds, about houses and gardens, and they may cause annoyance by occupying the nesting sites of



STARLING (*STURNUS VULGARIS*), COMMON TO EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA (WINTER PLUMAGE)

Gregariousness is a common trait. The birds may feed or roost in large flocks, and some nest in colonies. The nest may be in a hole in a tree, bank or building or may be an oval, pensile structure. The eggs are plain or spotted.

A number of starlings are kept as cage birds, notably the talking mynas and several other southeast Asian species. The African oxpeckers, genus *Buphagus*, that eat ticks off the skin of hoofed animals are aberrant starlings. See also BIRD. (A. L. R.D.; X.)

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER, the national anthem of the United States of America. It was officially adopted by an act of Congress signed by Pres. Herbert Hoover on March 3, 1931, although it had been in common use for well over a century before that date. The words were written by an American lawyer, Francis Scott Key (*q.v.*), Sept. 13-14, 1814. The music, long a subject of considerable controversy, is now generally credited to the British composer, John Stafford Smith (1750-1836). The argument that Samuel Arnold, Smith's predecessor as organist of the Chapel Royal, was the composer was effectively answered by Oscar G. Sonneck, chief of the Division of Music of the Library of Congress in a report in 1914.

The original version of the melody was written for a social club, the Anacreontic Society of London, with the title "To Anacreon in Heaven," with words by the organization's president, Ralph Tomlinson, probably about 1780. There were no less than five early publications of the words and music without credit to the composer, but in 1799 the combination appeared in Smith's *Fifth Book of Canzonets, Catches, Canons and Glee's*, as "harmonized by the author," and since all the other melodies were of his own creation, there seems to be no reason for making an exception of "the Anacreontic Song."

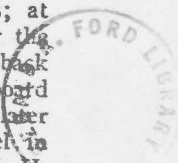
This historic ditty naturally lauded the Greek poet Anacreon, the Society's patron saint, who wrote mostly about wine and women, as emphasized in the closing couplet of each stanza, which urged the members to "entwine the myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine." It is not generally realized that the Anacreontic tune was used many times, with a variety of words of political, patriotic, social, and sometimes ribald, nature. Richard Hill, a successor to Sonneck at the Library of Congress, reported the discovery of more than 80 such texts for this one melody.

The outstanding American adaptation of "To Anacreon in Heaven" (before "The Star-Spangled Banner") was a song called "Adams and Liberty," written for the presidential campaign of John Adams by a certain Thomas Paine, who called himself Robert Treat Paine, Jr., to avoid confusion with his more famous namesake. The same author used the Anacreon tune again as the musical setting of a poem entitled "Spain," and it is logical to assume that Francis Scott Key was familiar with one or both of these songs.

The story of Key's creation of his immortal lines has often been told, with some conflicting details. The significant facts are that the young lawyer, then living in Georgetown, near Washington, D.C., was asked to negotiate with the British Navy for the release of his friend, William Beanes, of Upper Marlborough, Md., a doctor who had been taken into custody as a result of his own highly irregular arrests of stragglers from the invading British army. According to Key's own account, he was taken on board one of the British ships that were then preparing for an attack on Baltimore by way of Fort McHenry (or M'Henry as it was often written). Obviously neither he nor Beanes could be released until the battle had taken place, and thus the stage was set for the all-night vigil of Sept. 13-14, which inspired the poem first called "The Defence of Fort M'Henry" and eventually "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Francis Scott Key watched the bombardment by the light of bombs (as artillery shells were then called) and rockets; at dawn he saw that the American flag was still flying over the fort, proof that the fort had not been captured. Using the back of an envelope, Key started writing his poem while on board the British ship. He continued it in the small boat that later took him and Beanes ashore and finished it at a hotel in Baltimore. He showed it to his brother-in-law, Judge J. H. Nicholson, who immediately had it printed and distributed in

Away Brit.



broadside form. "The Defence of Fort M'Henry" appeared in the *Baltimore Patriot* of Sept. 20, 1814, and the following day also in the *Baltimore American*, both papers indicating that it should be sung to the tune of "To Anacreon in Heaven." The title was soon changed to "The Star-Spangled Banner," appearing thus in the 1814 catalogue of Carr's Music Store in Baltimore and in several popular "songsters" (collections) of the same year.

An actor named Ferdinand Durang is given credit for having sung "The Star-Spangled Banner" for the first time in public, at a tavern next to the Holiday Theatre, where it soon became a regular feature of the performance. Durang claimed that he fitted the Anacreon tune to the words, but little fitting was required because Key clearly had this music in mind when he wrote the words. He had, in fact, written an earlier song, "The Warrior's Return," to the same melody.

The music of "The Star-Spangled Banner" has been criticized on the ground that it covers too great a range (an octave and a fifth) for a song meant to be sung by everyone. Difficult it undoubtedly is, but in the key of Bb, A, or Ab, it is by no means unsingable. Innumerable publications of the song through the years have shown variations in both words and music. An official arrangement was prepared by John Philip Sousa for the U.S. Army and Navy, and music educators have spent much time and effort in arriving at a practical version for American schools. The second and third stanzas are customarily omitted out of courtesy to the British. The accepted text of "The Star-Spangled Banner" is as follows:

Oh, 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 and bright stars through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

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

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

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace may the heav'n-restor'd land
Praise the power that hath made and 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 and the home of the brave.

(S. Sp.)

STARVATION is a state of extreme malnutrition caused by the long-continued deprivation of essential nutrients. It usually results from insufficient food intake, either because food is not available or because the person is unable to eat, due to illness or other factors. Starvation may also result from disturbances in digestion, absorption or utilization of food. See **MALNUTRITION**; **FAMINE**.

STASSFURT, a *Kreisstadt* (county capital) of East Germany in the *Bezirk* (district) of Magdeburg, German Democratic Republic. Pop. (1964) 24,803. The town is 25 mi. (40 km.) S of the district capital, Magdeburg, and on the Bode River. It is a railway junction and has chemical, engineering, scientific apparatus, and radio equipment enterprises. It is chiefly known, however, for its potash mines and the exploitation of other rock salts. The chronicles note the existence of salt deposits as early

as 1227. The mining of potash salts began in 1861; since Stassfurt has been known as the cradle of the German potash mining industry. First mentioned in the chronicles in 810, it received its municipal charter in 1276, when it was transferred to the duchy of Saxony to the archbishopric of Magdeburg. In 1680 it belonged to the electorate of Brandenburg, and between 1807 and 1813 to the kingdom of Westphalia.

STATE. When the first studies of organized political societies were made in Greece, mainly by Plato and Aristotle, in the 4th century B.C., the unit of study was the polis or city-state. The Romans, adapting Greek political ideas, applied them to a territorial unit, the *respublica*, which may be freely translated as public concern; or the *status rei publicae*, state of the public concern. It is this Roman application of the term that is commonly used today. It is altogether probable that we derive the word state from the Roman *status*. In the early 16th century Machiavelli used the term "state" extensively in his works in its modern meaning.

Authorities agree on certain essential properties of a state: a population, territory, a government clothed with a monopoly of force for the preservation of peace and order, and having a preponderance of authority within the state independent of external control except that of international law. Since a state cannot function under that law unless it is recognized by the members of the community of nations, such diplomatic recognition is often considered another property of the state. In addition, most political theorists emphasize purpose or end in their definition of a state; this purpose is stated as the promotion of the common good or general welfare.

Two terms are to be distinguished from the term "state": namely, society and nation. The free association of people into families and in social and cultural groupings constitutes a society; these groups lie largely outside of political control. The nation, strictly speaking, is a unit of society with a common language, tradition, and culture that may or may not coincide with political boundaries.

The states of the United States do not constitute states in the accepted meaning of the term. Nor may the term be applied to protectorates or semi-independent commonwealths, such as Puerto Rico. The term "estates-general" derives from the French (*"estates"*), referring to the various orders or conditions of society, as the clergy, nobility, and third estate or commons, which were represented in European states-general during the medieval period.

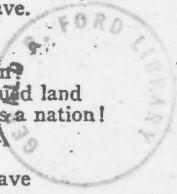
See also **SOVEREIGNTY**.

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STATE, DEPARTMENT OF: see **GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS**.

STATE GOVERNMENT (U.S.). In 1776 the 13 colonies in America proclaimed themselves to be independent states, and in 1781, under the Articles of Confederation, formed a "perpetual union." The perpetuity of the union was not assured, however, for the articles which established the league of friendship provided also that each state should retain "sovereignty, freedom, and independence," and in the following years the states showed a strong disposition to exercise the right thus retained. The federal Constitution, drafted in 1787 and put into effect two years later, established a stronger government, the "more perfect" union that was needed. The Constitution made no reference to the troublesome question of secession, leaving that to be disposed of by time—to be decided by the states, as it turned out, by the Civil War.

Constitutional Division of Powers.—The federal Constitution divides the powers of government between the national (commonly called federal) government and the states. The federal government has those powers that are delegated to it by the Constitution and the authority to make all laws that are "necessary and proper" to implement the powers so delegated. The delegated powers are not numerous, but they are



minster saints and chiefs of the 6th and early 7th century. How much of all this is historical remains uncertain. The extant lives of St. Kevin consist largely of hagiographical legends in which he is often represented as a protector of animals. His feast day is June 3.

The story, immortalized by Thomas Moore, that Kevin rid himself of a woman who had come to seduce him by throwing her into the lake is probably the romantic development of an episode in the *Life*, where young Kevin cools a girl's passion for him by flogging her with a bunch of nettles.

See C. Plummer, *Vitae sanctorum Hiberniae*, vol. 1, pp. lv-lvi, 234-257 (1910; edition of the earliest *Life*); J. F. Kenney, *Sources for the Early History of Ireland*, pp. 403-404 (1929). (L. BR.)

KEWEENAWAN: see PRECAMBRIAN TIME.

Kew Gardens, the name popularly applied to the Royal Botanic gardens at Kew in the London borough of Richmond upon Thames, Eng., on the south bank of the river. The name is derived from the grounds of Kew house, a former royal estate. Starting with an original botanical collection begun by Lord Capel in the late 1600s, Princess Augusta established the botanical garden of 9 ac. about 1759 with the scientific help of the earl of Bute. Since that time other grounds have been assimilated till by the end of the 19th century the gardens covered 288 ac. Sir William Chambers designed the orangery, a superb example of Georgian architecture and also the pagoda, a Chinese-style building 163 ft. high, which serves as a landmark. George III continued to develop the gardens with the help of Sir Joseph Banks who was, in effect, director for 47 years. The gardens were handed over to the nation in 1841 when Sir William Hooker became the first official director. They soon developed into an important botanical institution with a herbarium, which by the early 1960s contained more than 6,000,000 sheets exceptionally rich in "type" specimens, and a specialized library of 55,000 volumes. There are three museums largely devoted to economic plant products and a laboratory where, in addition to cytogenetical investigations, the structure of plants is studied, especially in relation to classification.

The living collections comprise more than 40,000 different kinds of plants. Among the greenhouses, which provide for the less hardy plants, the largest are the Temperate house, about an eighth of a mile in length, and the Palm house, built in 1848, both from designs by Decimus Burton and housing magnificent collections of tree ferns and cycads. The collections of tropical orchids, succulents and tropical ferns are exceptionally fine, and the Australian house, erected in 1952 and built of aluminum alloy, contains numerous plants native to Australia.

Kew originated the plantation industry of rubber and still plays an important role in plant introduction and as a quarantine station. Its publications include numerous basic floras of commonwealth areas, the *Kew Bulletin* and the *Index Kewensis*, for which supplements are periodically issued.

See also BOTANICAL GARDENS. (E. J. S.; G. T.)

KEY, ELLEN (KAROLINA SOFIA) (1849-1926), Swedish essayist and educationalist whose radical ideas exerted a wide influence. She was born on Dec. 11, 1849, at Sundholm, the daughter of the landowner and politician Emil Key (1822-92). Family misfortune obliged her to take up teaching in Stockholm in the late 1870s and for the next 20 years she also lectured at the workers' institute there. *Barnets århundrade* (1900; Eng. trans., *The Century of the Child*, 1909) made her world-famous. Both this and *Lifslinjer* (1903-06; Eng. trans., *Lines of Life*) were translated into many languages. In 1903 she started lecture tours abroad, particularly in Germany. She also propagated her ideas through an enormous correspondence and many young authors were influenced by her. Her liberal and radical opinions in most fields of cultural life, and especially on love and marriage, led to controversy. She died at Strand, on Lake Vattern, April 25, 1926.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Article by G. Monod in *La Revue bleue* (1907) and E. Faquet in *La Revue latine* (1907); M. Leche-Löfgren, *Ellen Key* (1930); U. Wittrock, *Ellen Keys väg från kristendom till livstro* (1953). (U. K. T. W.)

KEY, FRANCIS SCOTT (1779-1843), U.S. lawyer and author of the national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," was

born in Frederick county (now Carroll county), Md., Aug. 1, 1779. He attended St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., 1789-96. On graduation, he studied law in Annapolis, and began to practice in 1801 in Frederick, Md. In 1805 Key moved to Georgetown, D.C., where he became a partner of his uncle Philip Barton Key.

In Sept. 1814, after the burning of the city of Washington by the British during the War of 1812, Key was sent to the British fleet in Chesapeake bay to secure the release of his friend, William Beanes, who had been captured after the defeat of the U.S. fleet at Bladensburg, Md. Key was detained on his ship during the shelling of Ft. McHenry, one of the forts that successfully defended Baltimore. During the night of the bombardment, Sept. 13-14, Key's anxiety was at high pitch, and in the morning when he discerned the American flag still flying over the fortress, he wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." Released that day, he rewrote the poem in a Baltimore hotel. It was immediately printed anonymously under the title "Defence of Fort M'Henry," and on Sept. 20 was published by the *Baltimore Patriot*. Set to the tune of the English drinking song, "To Anacreon in Heaven," it soon came popular throughout the nation. It was later adopted by the army and navy as the national anthem, but it was not until 1931 that congress officially adopted it.

Key died in Baltimore on Jan. 11, 1843, and was buried in the Olivet cemetery in Frederick.

(JA. B. R.)

KEY: see KEYS AND KEYWAYS; LOCK; see also HARMONY.

KEYES, ROGER JOHN BROWNLOW KEYES, BARON (1872-1945), British admiral who planned and directed a raid on the German base at Zeebrugge, Belg. (April 23, 1918) and thus helped to close the Straits of Dover to German submarines. Born at Tundiani Fort, Punjab, India, on Oct. 4, 1872, he entered the navy in 1885 and was promoted commander in bold action during the Boxer uprising of 1900. From 1912 to 1915 he was commodore in charge of submarines, being responsible for the scheme which led to the battle of Heligoland Bight (*q.v.*). In 1915 he became chief of staff to the commander of the Dardanelles expedition. Appointed director of plans at the admiralty in 1917, he began work on a plan for a raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend in 1918, as vice-admiral in charge of the Dover command, led a successful attack on Zeebrugge. He was created knight commander of the Order of the Bath and after the Armistice was made a baronet, and received a grant of £10,000. He became deputy chief of staff at the admiralty, 1921, commander in chief in the Mediterranean, 1925, and at Portsmouth, 1929-31, with the rank of admiral of the fleet from 1930. He was elected to parliament in 1934, retaining his seat until elevated to the peerage in 1935. He retired from active service in 1935 but was recalled in 1940 and acted as liaison officer to King Leopold of the Belgians, subsequently exerting himself to defend him from criticism of his surrender of the army in 1940. He then became director of combined operations with special charge of commandos. After retirement in 1941 he remained a keen critic of the conduct of the war. He died on Dec. 26, 1945, at Buckingham.

KEYNES, JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES, 1st BARON (1883-1946), British economist who revolutionized economic theories, critic and architect of national economic policies, political essayist, successful financier, bibliophile and patron of the arts. He was born at Cambridge, Eng., on June 5, 1883. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge, as a mathematician but his scholarly interests, then and throughout his life, were wide. He first studied economics under Alfred Marshall (*q.v.*), founder of the Cambridge school, in preparation for the civil service, in which he was employed in 1906 to the India office. He returned to Cambridge, however, as a lecturer in economics in 1908 and remained an active fellow of King's for the rest of his life, exercising great influence over successive generations of students. In 1915 he became a temporary wartime civil servant in the British treasury and in 1919, one of its most senior officials, served as its chief representative at the peace negotiations at Versailles. He found himself in increasing disagreement, however, with the severity of the obligations being imposed, which he believed to exceed Germany's capacity to make payment and to threaten disruption of the world economy. He finally resigned and wrote *The Economic Consequences of*

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River a lone fisherman, sitting on the bank, took one look at the mechanical marvel and ran for his life.

158. FORT McHENRY (*open 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., adm. 10¢*), in the park of the same name at the foot of Fort Ave., is on Whetstone Point overlooking the North West and Middle Branches of the Patapsco River. The star-shaped fort has brick walls 20 feet high. Outside the entrance, or sally port, is a detached bastion protecting the approach. This bastion, with a drawbridge on each side, was formerly an island in the moat that surrounded the fort. Underground on both sides of the sally port are dungeons entered through narrow wooden doors battened with iron supports. They housed some of the 6,000 prisoners held at McHenry during the Civil War. Other Civil War prisoners were kept in the guard-houses where cells are entered through low, heavy iron-grated doors.

In BUILDING A, once the commanding officers' quarters, nineteenth-century furniture and cooking utensils are displayed.

BUILDING B, formerly a powder magazine, has walls ten feet thick. A squat building, it stands over deep pits in which ammunition was stored.

BUILDING C, the junior officers' quarters, is now the office of the National Park Service which has charge of the reservation.

BUILDING D, once a barracks for enlisted men, now houses the E. BERKLEY BOWIE COLLECTION OF WEAPONS, which has 500 items; including a match-lock pistol of the early sixteenth century, a Boone—or Kentucky—rifle, Enfield rifles used in the World War, and swords and knives from all parts of the world.

BUILDING E, also a former barracks, houses the Maritime Collection, small tools used by shipbuilders of the nineteenth century and pictures of early fighting vessels, also a relief model of the fort as it looked during the bombardment.

Between the fort and the Fort Avenue entrance to the reservation are parade grounds. On either side of the road through the parade grounds are plaques bearing the names of the States with the dates of their admission into the Union. Behind them are oaks, one for each State.

The FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MONUMENT, near the Fort Avenue entrance, is a heroic bronze figure of Orpheus, legendary Thracian musician and hero, mounted on a granite base. Its sculptor was Charles H. Niehaus.

In 1776 Baltimoreans hurriedly threw up a crude fort of mud and logs on Whetstone Point to protect the town against a British vessel. It was called Fort Whetstone and was closer to the river than is McHenry. During the last decade of the eighteenth century the Federal Government appropriated \$20,000 and Baltimoreans raised additional funds to build the present strong defense which was named Fort McHenry, honoring Colonel James McHenry of Baltimore, who had been an aide to General Washington during the Revolution and was Secretary of War from 1796 to 1800. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 the citizens of Baltimore strengthened the armament of the fort.

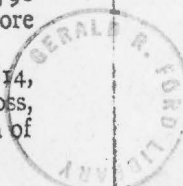
When two fleets of British warships entered Chesapeake Bay in 1814, convoying transports carrying 7,000 troops commanded by General Ross, the force at Fort McHenry was increased to 1,000 men by the addition of

militia, under the leadership of Judge Nicholson, related by marriage to Francis Scott Key. One of the British fleets, under Rear Admiral Cockburn, operated for a time in the Patuxent River and formed a base for the army divisions that marched on Washington and destroyed the principal buildings in August 1814. This done, General Ross re-embarked his troops at Benedict, Maryland, and Rear Admiral Cockburn set sail for Baltimore, to join forces with the fleet operating in the Patapsco under command of Vice Admiral Cochrane. An unwilling passenger on the flagship that sailed from Benedict was Dr. William Beanes, a wealthy physician of Upper Marlboro. Because of a supposed insult to the British troops, Dr. Beanes had been arrested in his home at midnight and, clad only in his night shirt, had been compelled to ride a horse bareback all the way to Benedict. Word of Dr. Beanes' plight was carried to Francis Scott Key in Georgetown, and Key, equipped with a letter from President Madison, set forth to aid his friend. While Key and the cartel officer of Baltimore were on board Admiral Cockburn's flagship negotiating for Beanes' release, Cockburn's fleet joined Cochrane's and Key was ordered to remain on the cartel sloop *Minden* under guard of marines, as important events were pending. These events materialized on September 13, when the combined British fleets commenced a bombardment of Fort McHenry that continued throughout the day and into the night. The attack did little damage although the sky was illuminated by bursting bombs and the red light from Congreve rockets, used for the first time in warfare. Near midnight Vice Admiral Cochrane ordered all boats out for a landing party and an attempt was made to storm the fort. Lieutenant Colonel Armistead, in command of the fort, had reserved his fire, but on the approach of boats carrying sailors and marines he began a vigorous defense. Practically every attacking boat was sunk and for some time British sailors were seen swimming in the Patapsco, awaiting rescue from their ships.

All this was witnessed by the lawyer, Francis Scott Key, from the deck of the *Minden*, and that night the words of *The Star Spangled Banner* were born.

On the morning of the 14th, with the flag still waving above Fort McHenry, word came to the British commander that General Ross had been killed (*see Tour 2a*); Vice Admiral Cochrane ordered a retreat. Key was put on shore, and the British fleet sailed down the Chesapeake to sea. Dr. Beanes' fate is not certain; there is evidence that he was taken to Halifax and imprisoned there for a year.

On April 19, 1861, after the clash with Federal troops, citizens paraded through the town shouting 'Capture Fort McHenry.' The small garrison at the fort was worried. On the following day a vessel, the *Spaulding*, came from Fortress Monroe for coal and anchored under the fort. Army officers spread the word that this ship had brought 800 troops, and to give color to the story, they ordered tents pitched. This hoax probably saved the fort from attack and, in the opinion of some, prevented Maryland from seceding. Exactly 47 years from the day Key wrote *The Star Spangled Banner*, his grandson, Francis Key Howard, was arrested and imprisoned in this fort with others, including the mayor of Baltimore and members of



the assembly, suspected of sympathizing with the South. Howard was taken to Fortress Monroe, where he was kept a prisoner for a long time.

From 1861 to 1900 the fort was an infantry post, but modern artillery made it useless and the Government abandoned it. In 1915 the fort and the grounds were leased to the city of Baltimore for a park but were reclaimed by the Government during the World War and converted into a hospital. In 1925 the area was made a National park.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE ENVIRONS

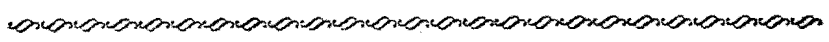
Patapsco State Park, 9.9 *m.* (*see Tour 1b*); Hampton, 10 *m.*, Maryland Whippet Club Track, 10.5 *m.*, Brooklandwood, 10.9 *m.*, Loch Raven Dam, 13.2 *m.* (*see Tour 1A*); Folly Quarter, 16.6 *m.* (*see Tour 1B*); North Point Battlefield, 7.7 *m.*, Bay Shore Amusement Park, 16.7 *m.* (*see Tour 2a*); Doughoregan Manor, 16.3 *m.* (*see Tour 2b*); Timonium Fair Grounds, 11.3 *m.* (*see Tour 13*); Trentham, 11.3 *m.*, State Game Farm, 12 *m.*; Maryland Polo Club, 12.7 *m.*, St. Thomas Church, Garrison Forest, 13.2 *m.* (*see Tour 14*).

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MARYLAND

A GUIDE TO THE OLD LINE STATE



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Today in the 199th Year of our Independence, ~~we mark the beginning of the Bicentennial Year. I believe~~ we stand at the threshold of a great American experience.

~~Let us make it a year of promise. Let us make it a year of hope.~~

the coming year

Let us make ^{it} a great year on America's agenda of achievements

Fort McHenry ^{is a symbol of our past. It's} ~~is a symbol of the written word. It tells the story~~

is told in song and verse. May posterity so remember us:
of America's past.

move to the of *American Independence.*

As we ~~begin the~~ Bicentennial ^{Year}, I call on every American to

set ^a goal for themselves and ^{our} the country as ~~to look to the close of~~

~~this century.~~

last quarter of this century I urge:

In the ~~next 25 years, I would suggest three guide-posts, goals for~~

the Bicentennial Year, goals for the next decade, and goals for the

Year 2,000. By these yardsticks, let us measure the progress on the

course we set for ourselves and our Nation. Let us resolve that this

shall be an era of hope rather than despair. Let us resolve that it shall

Independence / Individualism / Domestic Tranquility

-2- of Apathy
condemnation

be an era of achievement rather than resignation. Let us resolve that

it shall be a time of promise rather than ^{Regret} ~~(you stopped here)~~ _{of Resignation}

~~In~~ ^{The} ~~For the year ahead, as we begin~~ ^{have begun} the countdown to Independence, 200, ^{has begun.}

^{For each of us} ~~let every citizen resolve that each day shall be a step forward in a~~ ^{should} ~~to in~~

year of Achievement. USA.

~~Between now and July '76~~ ^{the} ~~the~~

~~In this year,~~ let us learn to know one another better. From coast

to coast, and border to border, ~~may we~~ ^{let us} learn through new associations ^{exploration and}

the strengths and ways of our diverse people. Let us travel the ~~roads~~

~~and~~ trails and super highways that weave their way across the mountains

~~and prairies that are the center of Nationhood.~~ ^{that reach from shore to shore to enable}
~~all American to be neighbors.~~ ^{our}

Through personal experiences, let us learn to know new Americans,

how they earn their livelihood, their hopes and desires, and forge

our common goals.

As a Nation in the Year '76, let ~~us~~ get America moving, ~~create~~

Commit on Correspondence / Interchanges
People

*expand our
+ reach*

develop new products
~~more jobs~~, revive our economy, ~~and~~ curb the ravages of inflation,
and find jobs for the jobless.

The Bicentennial Year for each of us should be a year of self-

a commitment - -

examination and individual ~~achievement~~. ~~May~~ quality and permanence *cc*

should be the hallmark of everything we do.

In this year ahead, let us look candidly at the inadequacies of the

American system.

*instead of copying or
critiquing this speech
& contents come forward
with constructive suggestions*