

**The original documents are located in Box 67, folder “Fort McHenry - "Our Country" Bicentennial Festivities, Baltimore, MD, 7/4/75 (2)” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: Jack Marsh

FROM: PAUL THEIS *pt*

Although belatedly, attached is some material on Ft. McHenry which our research office just sent in . . . and which may be helpful re the July 4th speech.



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1975

TO: PAUL THEIS  
FROM: LYNDA DURFEE *LD*  
RE: FT. McHENRY FOURTH OF JULY CEREMONY

Attached is my pre-advance report for the day's activities.



FORT McHENRY - July 4, 1975

Program

The program of events at Fort McHenry consists of two parts, with the President participating in the second:

Part I: "By the Dawn's Early Light" . This is put on by the Baltimore Bicentennial Committee, under the direction of Walter S. Orlinsky, chairman and member of the City Council. It consists of band concerts and other demonstrations beginning at 4 p.m. on July 3. At 4 a.m. on the morning of the Fourth, several small boats in the harbor will begin a bombardment of the Fort, to simulate the attack by the British fleet September 13-14, 1814. This fire will be answered by howitzers from the fort under the Maryland National Guard. A prayer service will be led by Cardinal Sheehan, followed by the singing of National Anthem by a guest celebrity (as yet undetermined.) This part of the program will conclude by 10 a.m. and most of the crowd will leave the grounds. This part of the program will take place in a fenced-off area near the Visitors' Center.

Part II: "Our Country". This part of the program, in its fifth year, was conceived by Paul Lawrence, Regional Commissioner of Customs to instill patriotism in our citizens and teach them a respect for government and the ways in which it serves the people. (See attached letter for explanation.)

The program will begin at 8 p.m. with an overture followed by remarks from the program's sponsors:

Kent Redgrave, Master of Ceremonies and Director of  
the "Our Country" Program

Dennis McGinnis, Park Service Superintendent of the Fort

Paul Lawrence, Chairman of the Our Country Committee

Col. Jack Kaufman, Chairman of the Baltimore Federal  
Executive Board

Hon. Louise Gore, Chairman of the Maryland ARBC

Following these remarks, Col. McGarry of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will present college scholarships to two inner-city children, a boy and a girl, based on merit, need and desire to go to college.

Somewhere in this part of the program, the President will make remarks for approximately five minutes.

Fifty Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts will carry the flags of the States and will stand behind the platform.



The program will be keynoted by Mayor of Baltimore William D. Schaefer, who will introduce Gov. of Maryland Marvin Mandell for further remarks.

Before the keynote, at sunset at 8:37 p. m. , the small 15-star flag will be lowered and a 30'x 42' replica of the original which flew over the fort during the bombardment will be hoisted. Fort McHenry is one of the few places where the flag has been authorized to fly 24 hours a day.

At approximately 9 p. m. , Judge Edward S. Northrop will convene U. S. District Court for the naturalization ceremony for approximately 50 new citizens. This is a change from the 75 or 100 as originally planned. The National Anthem will be played, the Pledge of Allegiance recited, and the fireworks will begin. Court is then adjourned.

After more fireworks and rockets are fired, the program will conclude at approximately 9:43 p. m.

Due to the large number of speakers, all have been asked to limit their remarks to 3-5 minutes. A crowd of 10,000 and up will be seated on the lawn, and would tire quickly if the remarks went on and on.

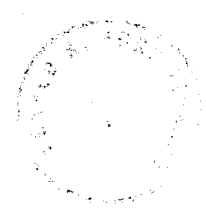
Prior to the evening ceremony, demonstrations of square dancing, model rocketry, etc. and displays by federal agencies will take place on the lawn between the fort and the statue of Orpheus.

#### The Site

Fort McHenry is located on Whetstone Point in Baltimore in what is now the shipping district. The fort itself is located near the water within the park. The speakers' platform will be located just below the batteries, facing the water, in the area marked with an X on the attached map, to the left of #15.

#### History

The fort is most famous, of course, for the battle on land and sea which took place September 13-14, 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the Star-Spangled Banner. It is now a National Historic Site and Shrine and is maintained by the National Park Service.



VIP's

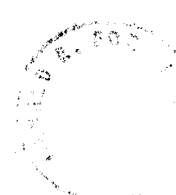
In addition . to the Governor, Mayor and other participants in the program, it is expected that members of Maryland's Congressional delegation will be in attendance. All will be seated in front of the platform on chairs, as will the new citizens.

Contacts

Paul Lawrence - Federal Executive Board - 301/962-3288  
Kent Redgrave - at Ft. McHenry - 301/685-6441 or 962-4290  
Dennis McGinnis - " " " "

Attachments

Map with historical data.  
Lawrence letter.  
Photo pamphlet on the fort.  
Proposed schedule of events.



OUR COUNTRY/BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

FORT MCHENRY, ETC.

July 4, 1975

PROGRAM SCRIPT

7:55 p.m. - All on stage.

8:00 - Overture - Band

8:03 - Welcome to 5th Annual Our Country Program  
Introduce self. - M.C. Kent Redgrave

8:04 - Introduce Host National Park Service  
remarks. - Dennis McGinnis  
Supt. Ft. McHenry

8:05 - Introduce Chairman, F.H.B. Our Country  
Committee - remarks - Paul Lawrence

8:07 - Introduce Chairman, Baltimore F.H.B.  
remarks - Col. Jack Kaufman

8:09 - Introduce Band & Conductor

8:10 - Concert - Band and Narrator

8:25 - Introduce Chairman, Md. Bicentennial Comm.  
remarks. - Hon. Louise Gore

8:27 - Introduce Col. McGarry-U.S. Army Corps  
of Engineers. -

Award of scholarships to 2 Inner City Children - Col. McGarry

8:30 - Resume concert. - Band and narrator

8:37 - Sunset - lower small flag. - Staff

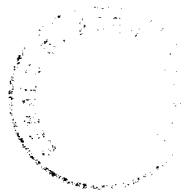
8:45 - Introduce Mayor <sup>Keynote</sup> ~~Remarks~~ - Mayor Wm. Donald Schaefer  
Remarks

8:50 - Introduce Governor - <sup>Remarks</sup> - Gov. Marvin Mandell

8:55 - "Give Me Your Tired and Your Poor" - Band Vocalist & Narrator

8:59 - Convene U. S. District Court, etc. - Clerk of the Court

- Naturalization Ceremony - Judge Northrop



OUR COUNTRY PROGRAM

-2-

9:18 p.m. - Close proceedings with cue  
    Drum Roll (New citizens rise) - Band  
    40 foot flag (to the colors) - Staff & Band  
    Spotlights - Staff

9:21 - Pledge of Allegiance - Band and vocalist

9:23 - Drum roll fireworks start - Band  
    - National Anthem (1:30) - Band

9:24:30 - Fireworks stop  
    - Court adjourn - Clerk  
    - Judge Leaves Bench - Judge


9:25 - Drum Roll - three rockets - Band  
    - America the Beautiful on rockets  
    - At end of America (28 bars)  
    - resume fireworks

9:40 - Fireworks pause for finale

9:40: 30 - Drum roll - Band  
    - Fireworks finale (2:30)  
    Three rockets Stars & Stripes Forever - Band

9:43 - Out

END OF PROGRAM





## OPERATION OUR COUNTRY

### How and Why

In 1970, as one of 25 regional Federal Executive Board Chairmen, I attended two White House meetings with President Nixon.

Perhaps it was the challenge of the task, combined with a sense of duty, that gave me an unusual feeling of pride in my country. Perhaps it was the location, since the White House conveys an unusual sense of continuity with the past. You are close to such men as Lincoln and Wilson in the halls where they lived and worked and helped to mold the nation.

With this sense of continuity, pride, and duty, I left the White House one day to encounter a group of demonstrators parading before the presidential mansion.

The protestors were orderly. There was no visible show of violence on their part. Nevertheless, violence was being done. Some of the protestors had their children in the group. The children, many of them barely able to walk alone, were carrying signs bearing anti-government hate slogans. Nearly all these children were too small to understand the concept of government, and had no idea as to the meaning of the signs they bore.

Then I saw the violence inflicted on these children. Their immature minds were being taught to hate. This hate was generated by



the parents and directed against the presidency and government of the United States. It was inconceivable to me that any parent should deliberately teach his child to hate those principles which had been established by such great men as Lincoln and other Presidents.

Later, it occurred to me that, as the White House is a symbol of continuity with the nation's past, the incident of the protestors' children is a symbol of the future. Surely our country deserves better than such blind hatred. Surely our children deserve more than the heritage of hate and violence from which our forefathers fled to establish this nation.

It then occurred to me that perhaps our Federal Executive Boards might be able to counter some of the nihilistic philosophy and action displayed so violently all over the country.

I shared my thoughts with many, but it was my old friend, Kent Redgrave, who felt strongly enough to donate his time and talents to help create a program which we were to call OUR COUNTRY. He was instrumental in developing a logo, creed, and a purpose. Together we have maintained the momentum of the OUR COUNTRY program to its present position.

It is our opinion that the program must now flourish or perish. It is also our opinion that the need for the program is so urgent, that to allow it to wither would be a disservice to our country.

*Paul Lawrence*

Paul Lawrence  
Regional Commissioner of Customs  
Baltimore, Maryland



# FORT MCHENRY

NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE - MARYLAND

*U Jay can you  
with so proudly on land  
As lose broad stripes as bright  
O'er the ramparts see water*

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 monu-

## "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

Fort McHenry and is forever associated in "The Star Spangled Banner" count of the emotion as he witnessed the attack on Fort McHenry Baltimore to secure it by the British, remaining a truce ship through anxiously watching the sight of its large flag was no longer visible men still held the fort continued to fire rockets several lulls in the firing these were moments At dawn, he again defiantly over the ramparts fleet prepared to land the Star Spangled Banner

On the day following the battle printed copies of the Star Spangled Banner were distributed through the city sung to the music of "The Star Spangled Banner" in popularity that it is our national anthem.

## ADMINISTRATION

Fort McHenry is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Its 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.



... see, through by the dawn's early light,  
 by the hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,  
 of bright stars through the perilous fight  
 we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?

**"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.

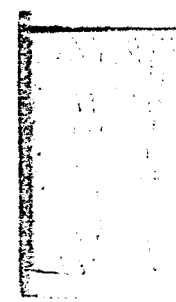
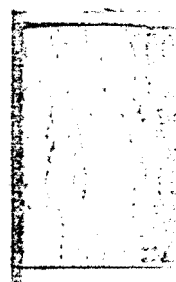
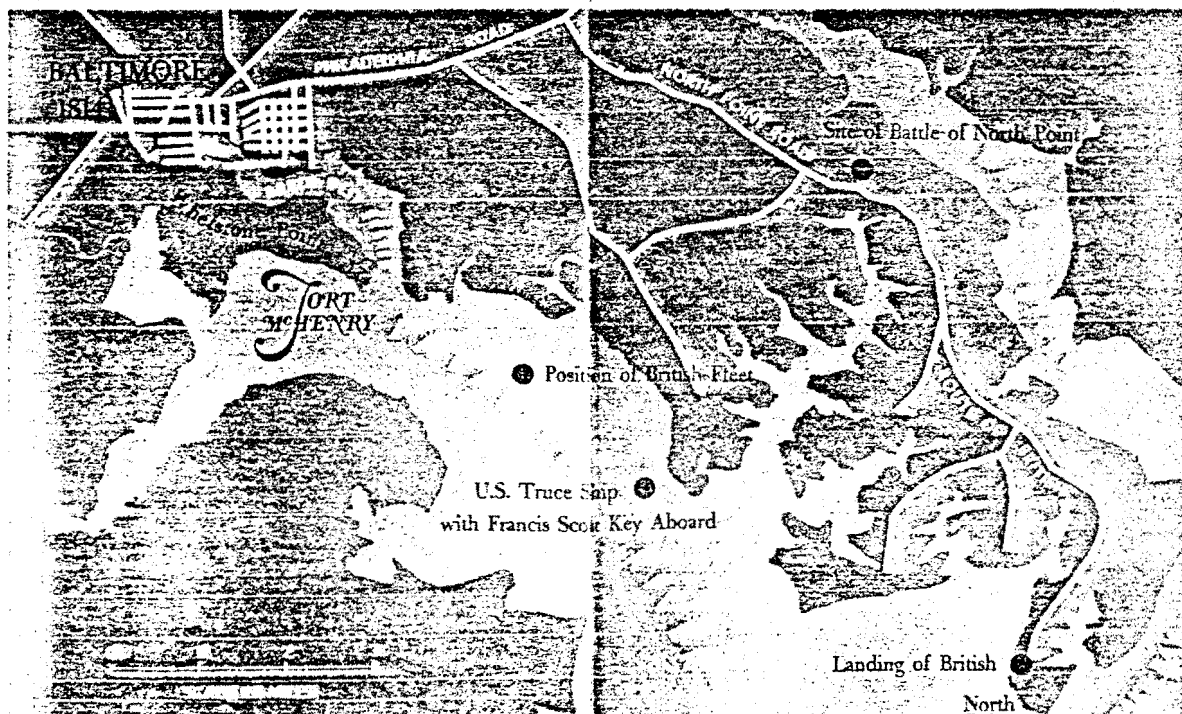
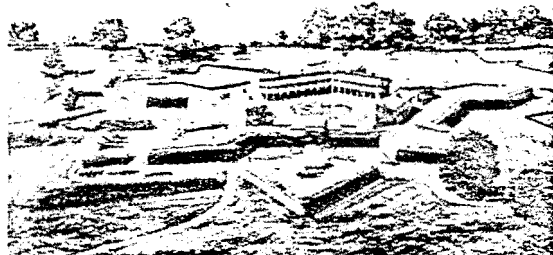
On the day following Key's return to Baltimore, printed copies of his poem were widely circulated through the city. Soon the poem was being sung to the music of an English song, "To Anacreon in Heaven." The song increased so much in popularity that in 1931 Congress declared it our national anthem.

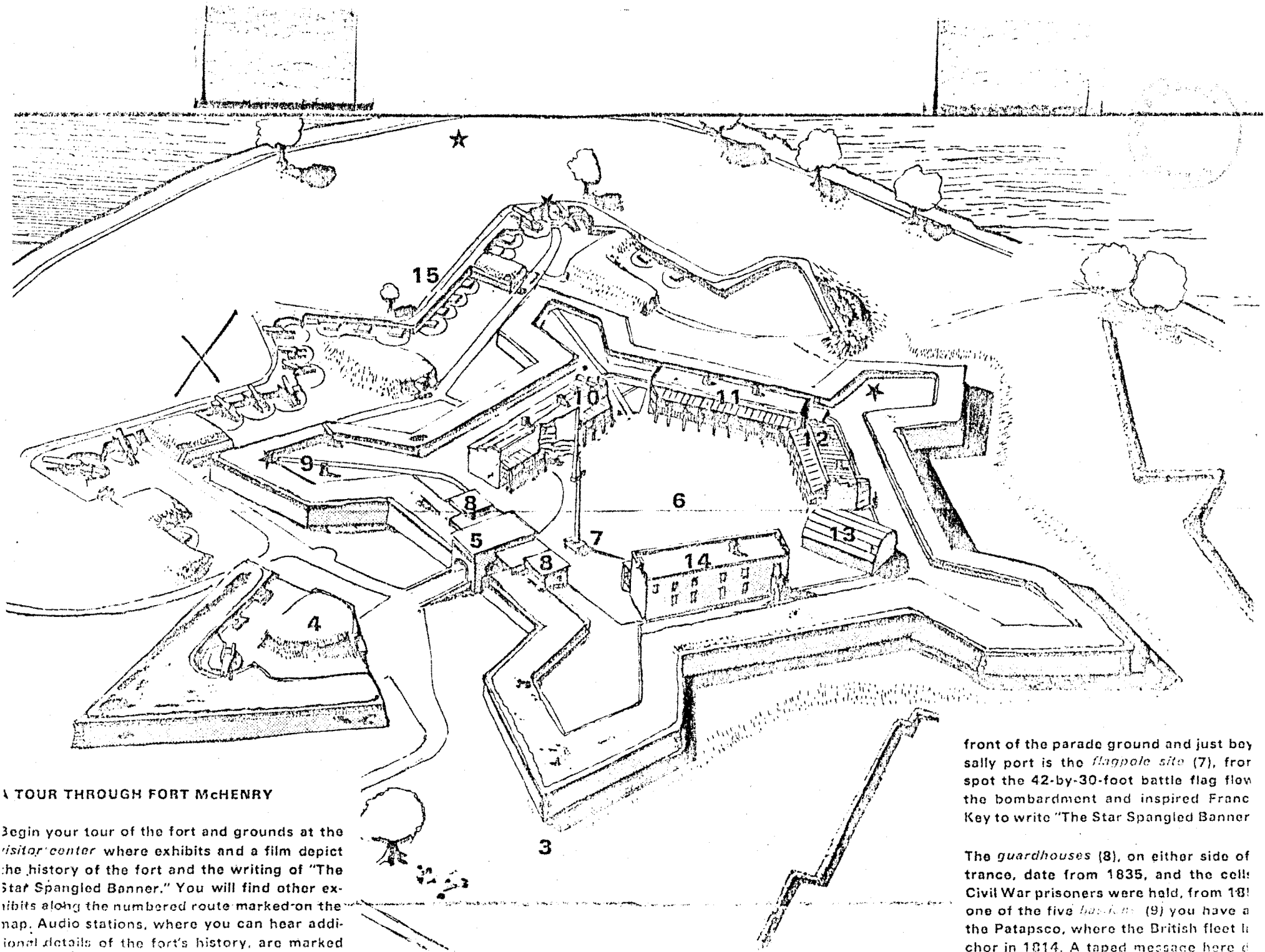
**ABOUT YOUR VISIT**

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.



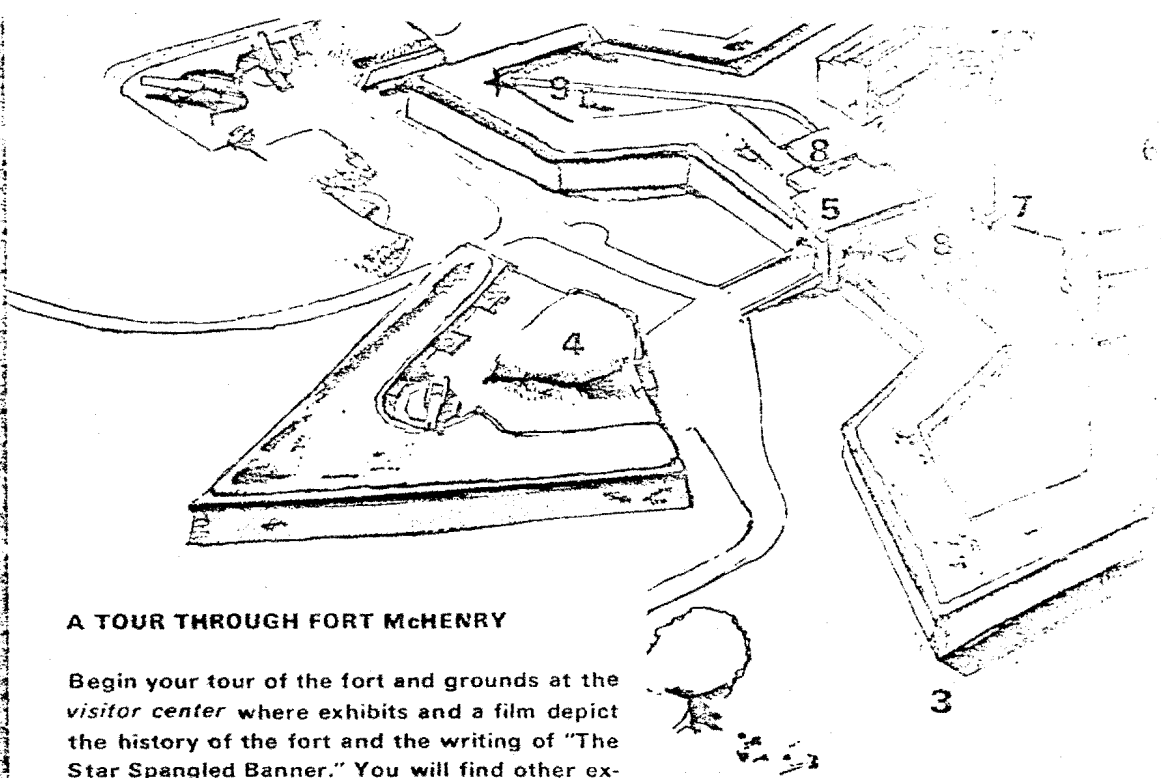


**A TOUR THROUGH FORT McHENRY**

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

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

The guardhouses (8), on either side of the parade ground, date from 1835, and the cells where Civil War prisoners were held, from 1861 to 1865, are located in the barracks (14). One of the five bastions (9) you have a view of the Patapsco River, where the British fleet anchored in 1814. A taped message here details the fort's capture and its subsequent



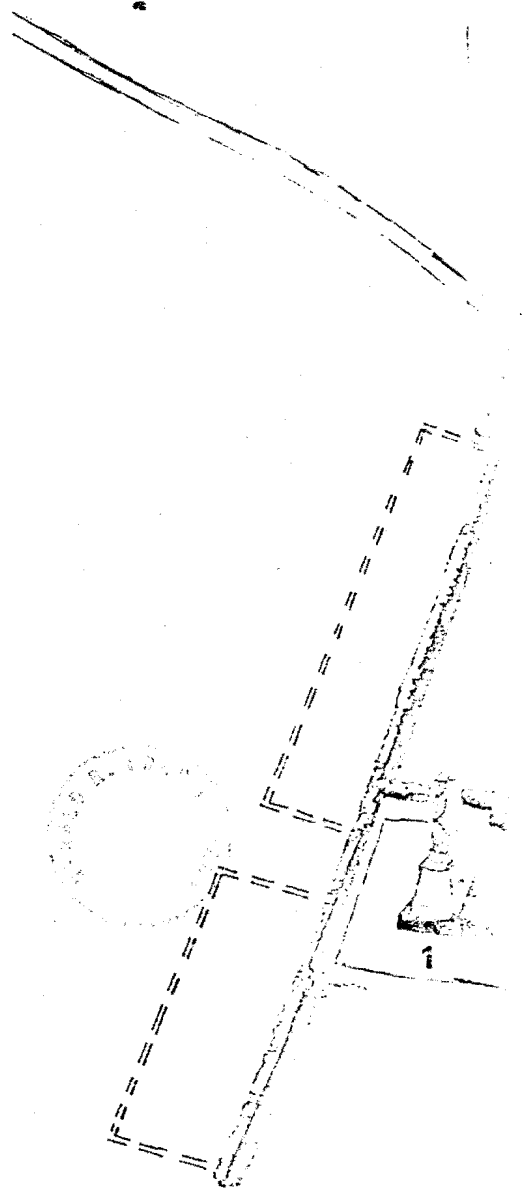
### A TOUR THROUGH FORT McHENRY

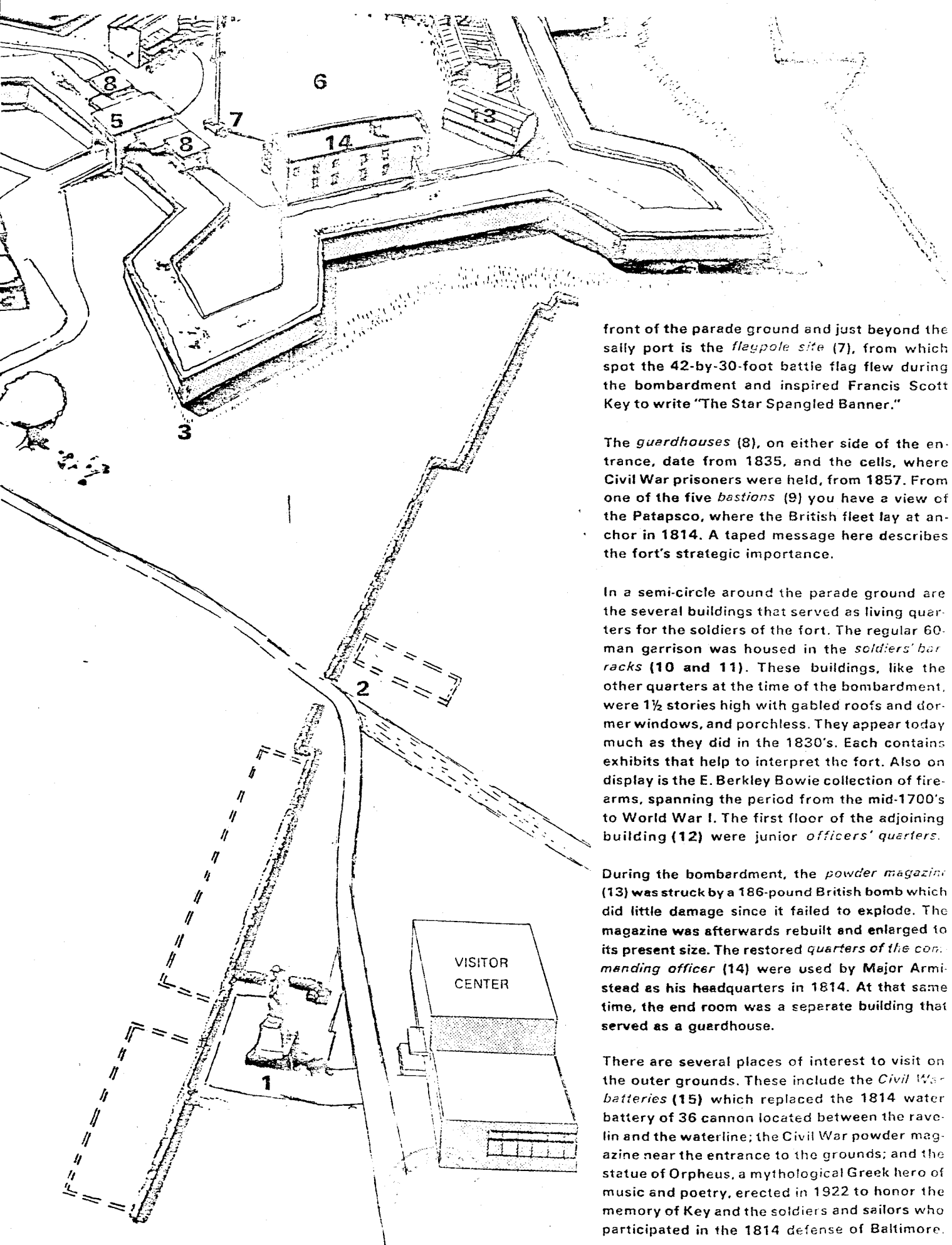
Begin your tour of the fort and grounds at the *visitor center* where exhibits and a film depict the history of the fort and the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner." You will find other exhibits along the numbered route marked on the map. Audio stations, where you can hear additional details of the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

## FORT McHENRY

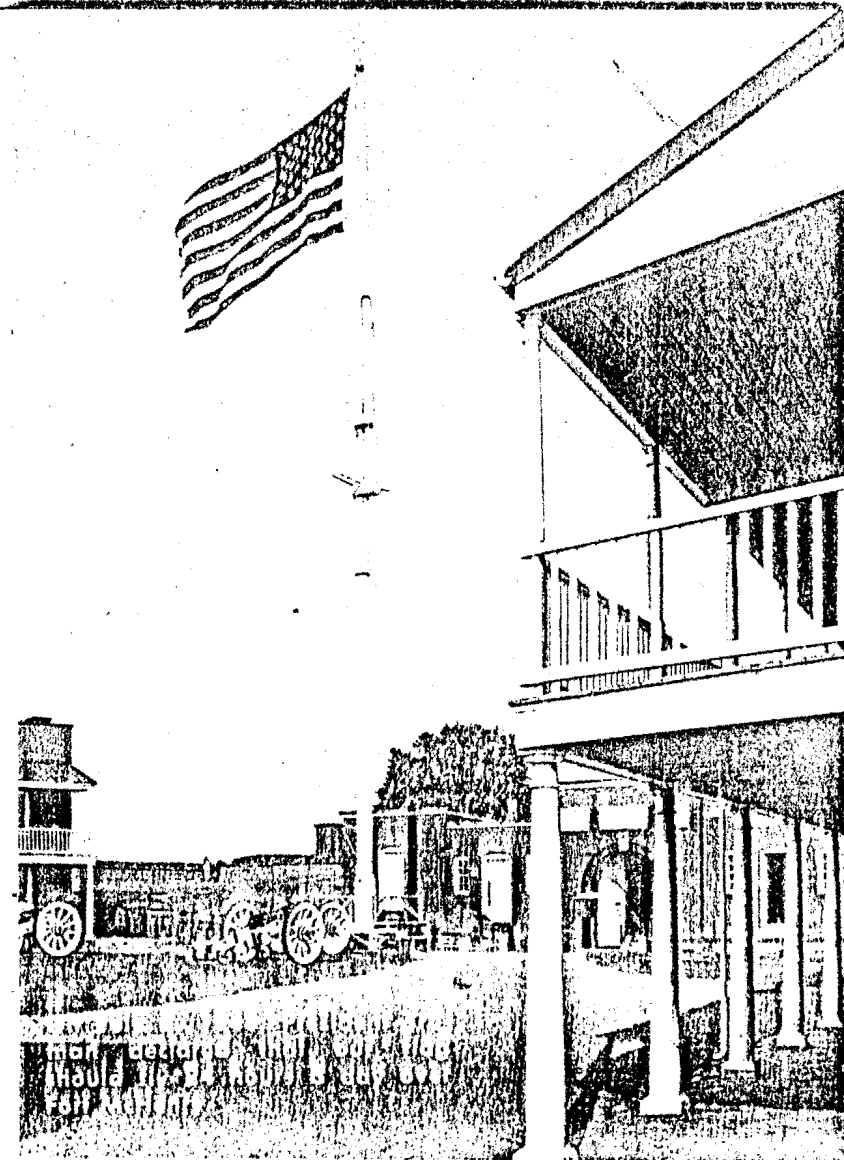
The original defensive position at Whetstone Point consisted of eight guns set up in March 1776 to provide the defense of Baltimore. Although no action was seen at Fort Whetstone during the Revolutionary War, it grew to a battery, magazine, hospital and barracks.

Relations with England remained difficult for many years and the danger of a new war prompted Congress in 1793 to allocate \$4,225 for a twenty gun battery and fort for Baltimore's defense. Five years later, \$20,000 was allotted and local citizens raised another \$10,963. From 1798 to 1800, it is thought, that the present star fort was erected. It was named Fort McHenry in honor of James McHenry, the Secretary of War, and a resident of Baltimore.

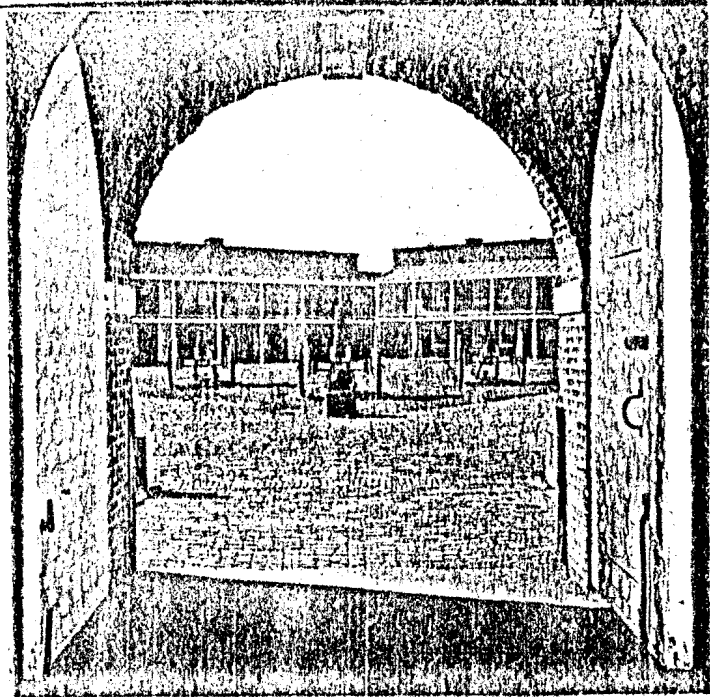
Duty at Fort McHenry was uneventful until its action during the War of 1812. Only the organization in 1808 of the first mobile horse-drawn artillery unit in the United States Army broke the daily routine. During 1813 and 1814, Major General Samuel Smith directed the strengthening of Fort McHenry. He secured new arms, ammunition and equipment directly from the Secretary of War and the Governor of Maryland. \$40,000 was spent preparing new earthen ramparts and adding new gun platforms and carriages. The French Consul offered naval guns and furnaces were built to heat the shot. Two smaller batteries were set up to the East and West of Fort McHenry at Lazaretto Battery and Fort Covington. By August 1814, General Smith had twelve thousand men under arms for the defense of Baltimore. They included regular army troops, four hundred sailors, and militia from Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Major George Armistead commanded the thousand men at Fort McHenry. On September 12, 1814, the British began their combined land and sea attack on Baltimore.

Fort McHenry Gift Center, Baltimore, Md.  
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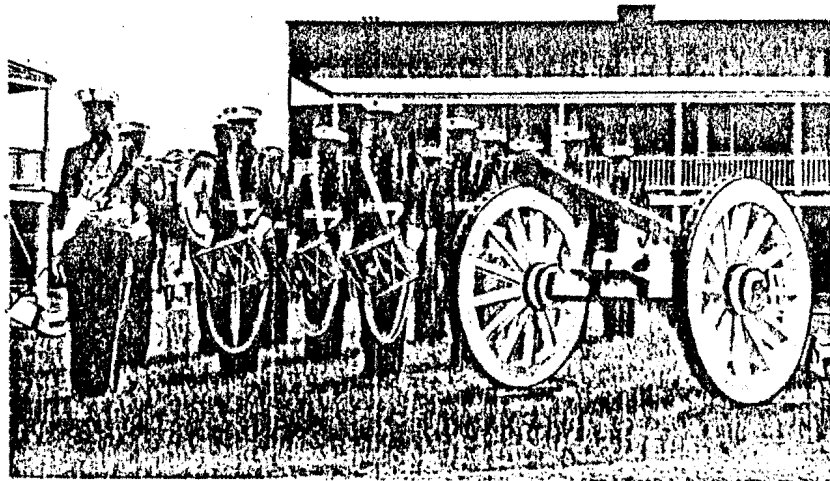


The doors of the fort's arched entrance open to the parade ground and buildings that served as living quarters for the soldiers. The sally port (entrance) is flanked by bomb proofs.

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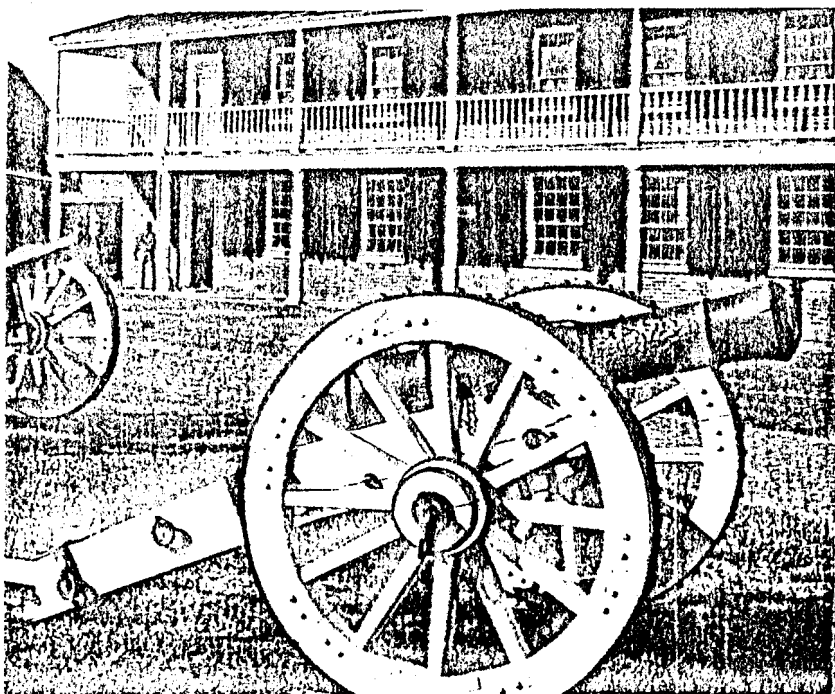
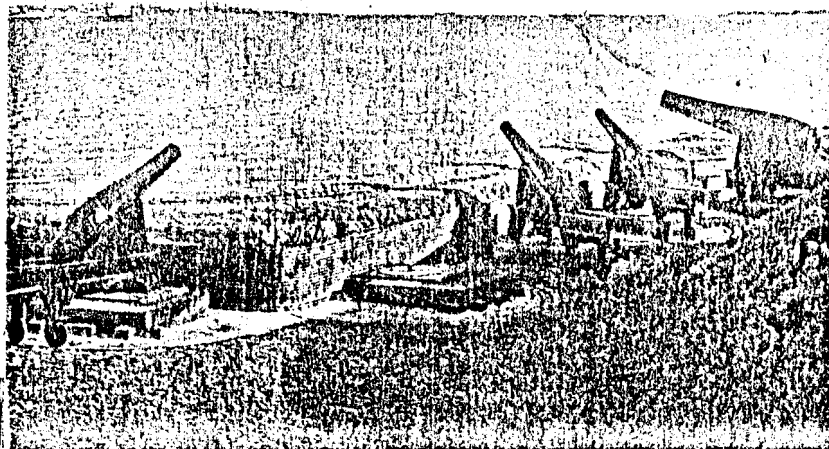
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Ancient cannons & modern-day U.S. Marines from Marine Barracks, Fort Meade, Maryland, span history in old Fort McHenry, the birthplace of the Star-Spangled Banner.

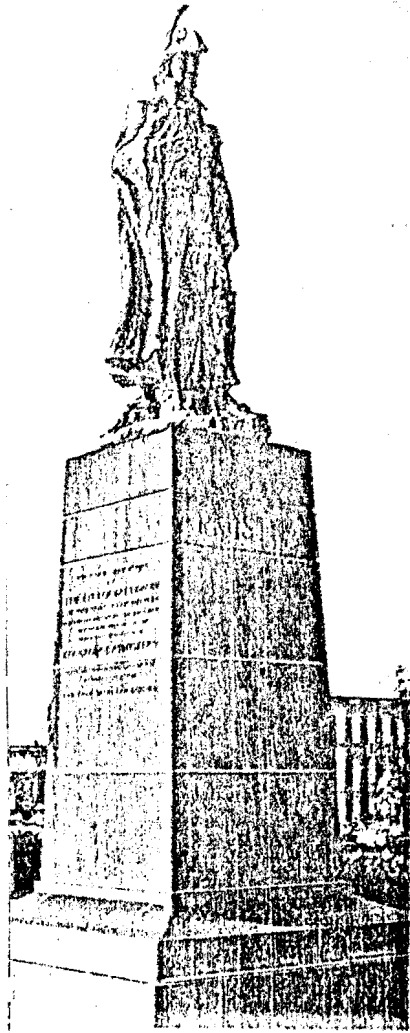




Cannon, believed to have been used in the 1814 defense of Baltimore against British attack, stand on the parade ground in front of the fort's powder magazine and quarters of the commanding officer.



These Cannons, considerably larger and more powerful than those of 1814, were installed during the Civil War. However, for 20 years after the War of 1812, Fort McHenry's defenses deteriorated until no guns were mounted in 1835. Major improvements were made from 1835 on: New guns and carriages were mounted; barracks were repaired and made two full stories; the present outer battery was built and the old battery was torn down. During the Civil War, Fort McHenry was used as a prison for Confederate soldiers and detention for suspected Rebel sympathizers.



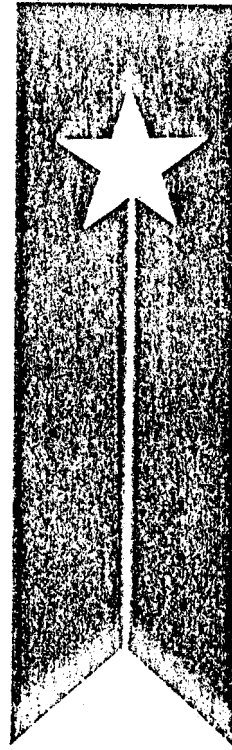
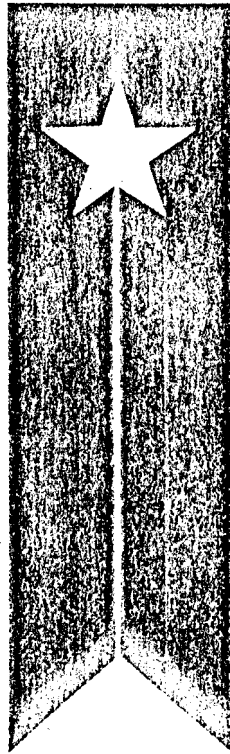
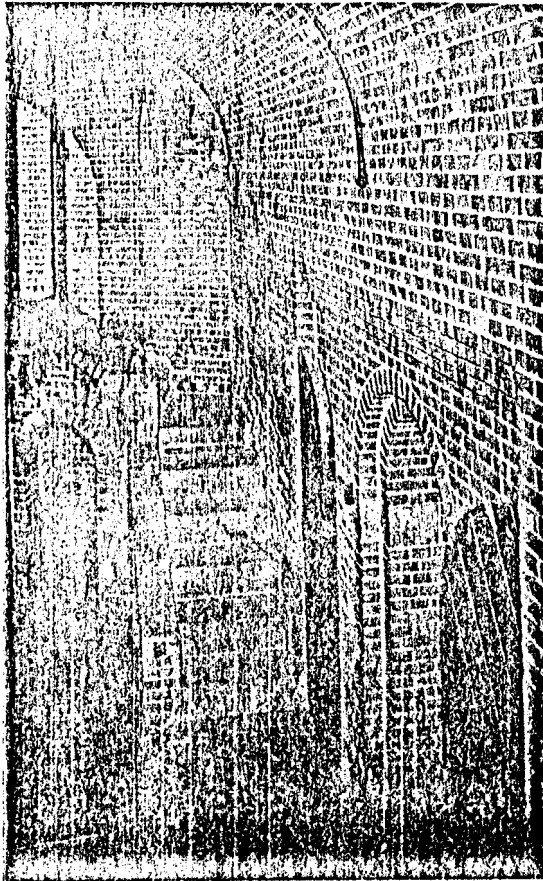
Major George  
Armistead,  
Commanding  
Officer of  
Fort McHenry during  
the British attack -  
September 13-14, 1814.

The bronze statue  
stands on the  
southeast salient  
of the outer  
work.

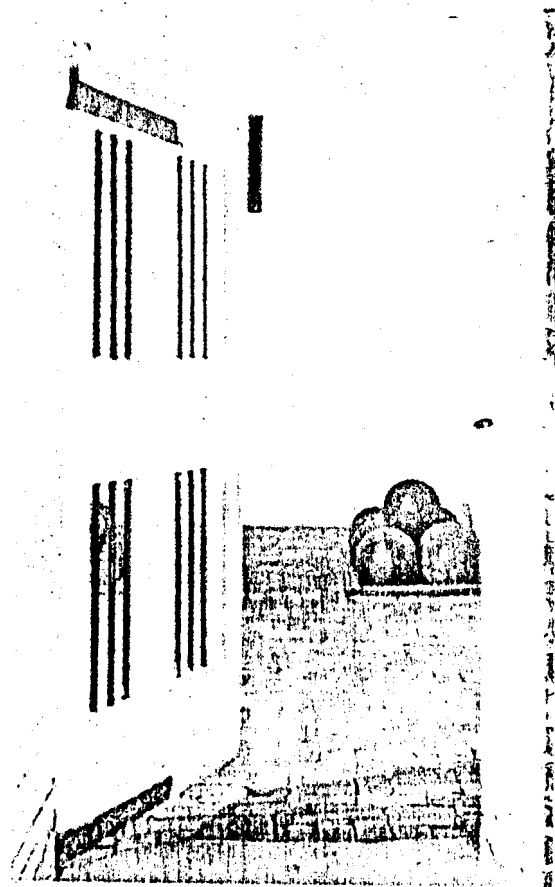
The statue of Orpheus,  
mythological Greek hero  
of music and poetry, was  
erected in 1922  
dedicated to Francis  
Scott Key and the  
soldiers and sailors  
who fought at North  
Point and Fort McHenry.  
Congress appropriated  
\$75,000 for the statue  
in 1914. Authority was  
also given to the  
National Star Spangled  
Banner Association to  
erect the statue of  
Major George Armistead.

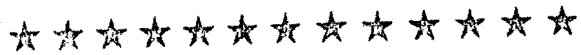


Beneath the ravelin (V shaped outwork before the sally port) is the underground magazine for gunpowder built to service the guns above. It was added after the 1814 attack.

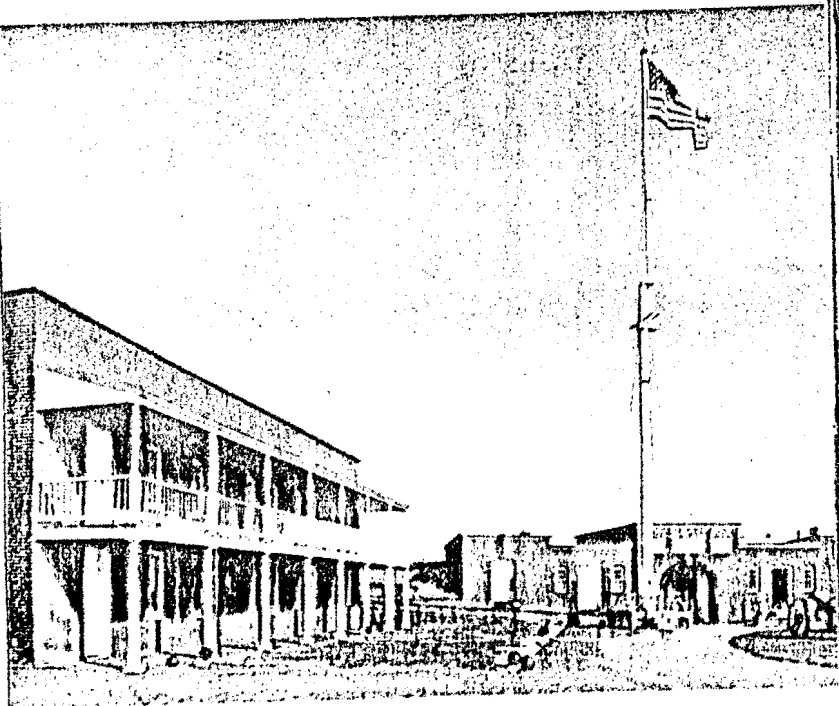
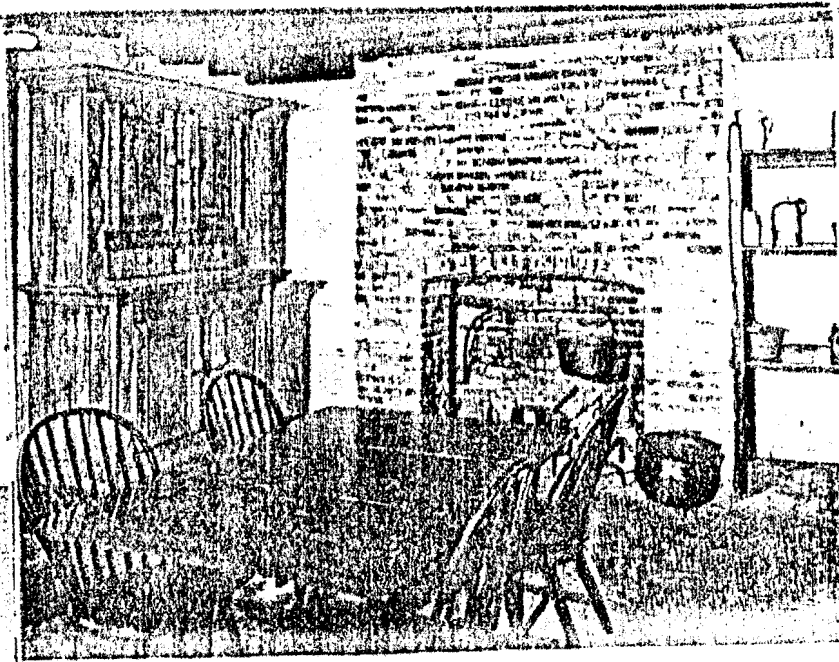


Looking into a rebuilt and enlarged powder magazine.





Headquarters and quarters for commanding officer and his aide, entrance, and replica flagpole.



Restored officers' dining room and kitchen. The National Society of the Daughters of 1812 contributed replica furniture as probably used by the commanding officer. (Building A) The Maryland Society of 1812 contributed the 400 weapons found in the E. Berkley Bowie Collection. (Building D) On the second floor of Building D may be found more antique furniture, original flags, and an exhibit and history of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF  
FORT McHENRY  
AND  
THE WRITING OF  
"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

The British Army under General Robert Ross attacked first, landing near North Point on the morning of September 12, 1814. They quickly advanced five miles before encountering American resistance. During this brief encounter, General Ross was killed and Col. Arthur Brooke took command. Brig. General John Stricker, maneuvered his American Brigade attempting to defend the road to Baltimore, but one regiment on his left flank panicked and hastily withdrew, causing him to retreat. The American Army finally held its position a half mile before Baltimore's main line of defense while the British halted for the night two miles from the city. Sixteen British warships approached within two miles of Fort McHenry on the Patapsco River to begin their bombardment on the morning of September 13, 1814.

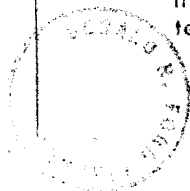
American gunners immediately returned fire, but their rounds fell short of the warships. British mortars, bombs and rockets rained on Fort McHenry all through the day and night - into the morning of September 14. Major George Armistead, commander of the thousand man fort, estimated fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred shells had been fired with about

four hundred landing within his positions. Miraculously, American casualties were only four killed and twenty-four wounded.

The British attempted a landing about a mile west of the Fort after midnight on September 14, but were driven back by withering fire from Fort McHenry and two smaller batteries. Unable to land support, or get close enough to inflict damage on Fort McHenry, Adm. Cochrane advised Col. Brooke to withdraw. The British continued the bombardment until 7 a.m. on September 14 before sailing out of the Patapsco River and into Chesapeake Bay. It was about this time that Francis Scott Key observed our flag still flying over Fort McHenry. Events leading to Francis Scott Key's position are described below.

Major Gen. Ross, the British army commander, had established his headquarters in Dr. William Beanes' home, a few days before the attack. Beanes, who had been pledged to good behavior, had an altercation with some British soldiers, was arrested and confined by Adm. Cochrane. Key and Col. John Skinner, a government official who arranged the transfer of prisoners, met with General Ross and Adm. Cochrane on the British Flagship to arrange Beanes' release.

By the time the two British officers agreed to release Dr. Beanes, the attack on Baltimore had begun. Key and Skinner were transferred first to another warship and then to a small American boat, which anchored behind the



British naval vessels. During his twenty-five hours on board ship, Key observed the bombardment of Fort McHenry. It was the morning of September 14, 1814 that Key saw our American flag still proudly waving. Inspired by the sight of the flag, Key wrote the words to the "Star-Spangled Banner" on his return trip to Baltimore.

### MAJOR GEORGE ARMISTEAD, COMMANDER OF FORT McHENRY

Major Armistead was appointed a second lieutenant in the United States Army at the age of 19. For thirteen years, his military career progressed quietly; the promotions came slowly in our small, peace-time army. He was a captain of artillery when the War of 1812 started and received a promotion to Major in March 1813.

Armistead performed bravely at the battle of Fort George in Canada and was rewarded by the appointment as Commander of Fort McHenry. He directed the strengthening of the Fort and later provided the leadership that helped in the successful defense. His bravery was again rewarded with a promotion to Brevet Lt. Col. An illness that dogged him for five years finally killed him on April 25, 1818.

George Armistead was born April 10, 1780 in New Market, Virginia.

### FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

The author of the "Star-Spangled Banner" was born to a wealthy family on August 1, 1779 in the Monocacy Valley of Western Maryland. He received a degree from St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland at age 17. Key studied law with his uncle in Annapolis, and in 1800 he opened his own law office in Frederick, Maryland.

In 1805 Key and his wife, the former Mary Tayloe Lloyd, moved to Georgetown, near Washington, D.C. He became quite successful, and argued before the Supreme Court many times. In 1833 President Andrew Jackson appointed him a United States District Attorney for the City of Washington. For all his legal success, Key often thought of becoming a minister. However, he did concentrate much time as an active member of the Episcopal Church and many social and charitable organizations.

Key opposed the War of 1812 on religious grounds, but did join the Georgetown Field Artillery Company, serving for thirteen days in 1813. In 1814 he served briefly as a general's aide during the American defeat at Bladensburg. He was a civilian during the battle at Fort McHenry, but was on a humanitarian mission to free an American doctor, William Beanes, who was a prisoner of the British.

Key remained active in law and religious activities his entire life. He died of pleurisy on January 11, 1843.

Although the event for which we remember this place is from the War of 1812, the construction of Fort McHenry under a different name occurred in the American Revolution. The strategic importance of the Baltimore harbor was apparent in both wars, <sup>then as it is today.</sup> The repulse of the British fleet by the brave garrison at McHenry not only inspired our national anthem, but it <sup>helped</sup> may have stopped an attack that changed dramatically the course of the war for the British.

Francis Scott Key would <sup>ins</sup>shrine forever the events in Baltimore Harbor in 1814. The patriotism and national pride surrounding our flag, our country and their defense that day <sup>1814</sup> are our heritage in song and verse. <sup>today.</sup>

We must not become so sophisticated or blase that we ignore these simple but eloquent lessons from our past. <sup>We need to remind ourselves that</sup> America is "the land of the free and the home of the brave."



Peace was its victories  
but it takes brave men  
to win them.



2

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

The hallmark of our first century was the establishment of our government. In the face of great odds, 13 <sup>disparate</sup> ~~desperate~~ colonies were to become a fledging nation <sup>Its</sup> ~~whose~~ future was insecure. During ~~that~~ <sup>the first</sup> 100 years, the Western Movement <sup>accelerated</sup> ~~began~~, states joined the Union, vast territories were acquired, ~~grave~~ Constitutional issues were raised and wars were fought. None more devastating than the one that turned American against American - state against state, - brother against brother - father against son. Yet from that terrible holocaust it was resolved this Nation would not exist half slave - half free. The great American union of which Lincoln had spoken and written was preserved. The vision of the Gettysburg Address became discernible to all Americans.



By our Centennial in 1876, the American Republic had been established. Of this fact, there was no doubt - at home or abroad.

Our Second Century has been marked by the growth of American industrial and economic power. The American pioneer spirit that carried us westward turn 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. In scarcely more than a half century from soaring a relatively few feet amid the dunes of the Carolinas,

America <sup>was</sup> would explore the craters on the surface of the moon. "The Eagle Has Landed" is a symbolic cry ~~for~~ the leadership ~~of~~ this nation

*that describes*



4

in a thousand endeavors that have benefited all mankind.

The telegram, the telephone, radio, television - all are part of the communications revolution <sup>of</sup> ~~in~~ our 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 that challenges individualism. Man today finds himself in a modern world, confronted by mass. Government's grown too large and bureaucratic, pit the individual against a frustrating statism, <sup>That</sup> ~~that~~ government exists to serve people, and the states are the creatures of the populace is a fundamental premise ~~of Americans~~ we need to remember as we observe the Bicentennial.

The Industrial Revolution has spawned a modern wilderness  
*It is the wilderness of the mass,*  
~~upon which the individual finds he is committed. It is the mass of~~

*where individualism is ~~the~~ swallowed  
a sea of humanity and  
up a ~~big~~ by the bedlam of the modern  
and world.*



The individual

5

~~population in which he~~ seeks identity and often loses dignity ~~where~~

~~surrounded by people,~~ <sup>(1)</sup> ~~he still~~ finds himself a stranger and desolate,

<sup>his life</sup>

~~because lives are~~ ordered by regimentation <sup>and</sup> of organization.

Our task in the next century will be learning to cope with the

modern world.

~~retaining to go~~



Today in the 199th Year of our Independence, we stand at the threshold of a great American experience.

Let us make the coming year a great year on America's agenda of achievements.

Fort McHenry is a symbol of our past. Its story is told in song and verse. May posterity so remember us.

As we move to the Bicentennial of American Independence, I call on every American to set goals for themselves and our country.

In the last quarter of this century, I urge:

- Goals for the Bicentennial Year.
- Goals for the next decade.
- And goals for the Year 2,000.

By these yardsticks of one year, ten years and 25 years, 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 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.

Let's get America moving, revive our economy, curb the ravages of inflation, expand our trade, develop new products and find jobs for the jobless.

The Bicentennial Year for each of us should be a year of self-examination and individual accomplishment -- quality and permanence should be the hallmarks of everything we do.

To form a more perfect union, we need to learn more of our country and its people. Americans need to understand other Americans

and appreciate the diversity of our land. Boundaries of regionalism and urbanization must give way to a Bicentennial understanding of one nation and one people.

In the year ahead we must address the economic grievances that have gripped our land and caused hardships for too many of our fellow citizens. This will require determination and dedication -- patience and perserverance, but we are going to get the economy moving. There are going to be jobs for the jobless. '76 will be a better year for Americans if we put our shoulder 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, it is going to take years to win our Energy Independence in the 20th. Sacrifice and hard choices are sometimes necessary in the pursuit of happiness.

This nation, whose economic life blood is oil, will not march toward its Bicentennial Year to the tune of a distant drummer.

Uncontrolled spending and staggering deficits sap the strength of these United States. They are the oppressors of the poor and the chains that shackle growth and economic progress. 200 years ago we were underdeveloped and poor, but managed our limited resources to win a war and our freedom.

Today we are the richest nation in the world. Our challenge is the management of our resources not to win - but to keep our freedom.

Each of us should begin now to ask this question - can my country afford to pay for the things I ask my Congressman to do?

In the coming year it is necessary we recognize and make the Bicentennial a nationwide event. The American Revolution and its legacy belong to each of the states and our far flung territories. The ideas that were forged and fought for in the 13 colonies crossed the Appalachia,

Text

A





50A

spanned the plains, sailed the flag on American Clipper ships, went with the Conestoga wagons, rode with the Pony Express.

\* \* \* \* \*

There are literally thousands of communities located in every state engaged in some form of Bicentennial project. These projects cover a broad range from civic improvements to pageants. I would make the following appeals to every American at this time.

6 →

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

Second, if it does, seek to participate.

Third, if it does not, take steps to start one. If you need information, simply address your inquiry to me at the White House.



6

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 future. The sage of America is an inspiring one. It has been told not only by historians but in song and verse. Let us turn to 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 story of the American West, Walt Whitman, Poe and the immortal Tom Sawyer of Mark Twain are all part of a rich literary heritage we share.



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 <sup>one</sup> millennium, the  
beginning of <sup>a new</sup> ~~new~~.

It marks a 1000 years of human history that began in the depths  
of the Dark Ages. Slowly, painfully, the Western World would  
emerge. The Magna Carta, the birth of the English Parliament,  
the invention of the printing press, the Renaissance, the discovery  
of the new world, ~~and~~ <sup>With</sup> enlightenment came human value.<sup>s</sup> The  
American Revolution is a ~~part~~ progression in Western Man's march  
to freedom and the opportunity for individual achievement. The  
Declaration <sup>of Independence</sup> ~~is~~ a benchmark along man's road as he <sup>has</sup> ~~had~~ sought to  
pursue happiness.

However, those few years from Concord Bridge to Yorktown,  
~~that~~ are hardly the wink of an eye when we view the total age, take on



*fired at Concord Bridge*

a profound influence. The shot has been heard around the world.

This Republic is today a great and strong nation. It does reflect the values of its Declaration, its Constitution, its Bill of Rights.

It has influenced the destiny of millions beyond our shores. It still remains the greatest hope for mankind.

An earlier Renaissance 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 of human history from the vantage point of the year 2000, they will view this nation's experience and conclude that from Revolution there came Renaissance, one that shall indelibly shape this world for centuries. The historian in another day, another

*↑ that*



*call of*

place, shall write that Renaissance - American.

*W. L. ...*  
*...*  
*...*

*W. L. ...*



place, shall write that Renaissance - American.

- ① Bradman
- ② Stearns
- ③ Lott

---

Wilson



→ Ft McHenry is a symbol of our past.

Although the event for which we remember this place is from the War of 1812, the construction of Fort McHenry under a different name

occurred in the American Revolution. The strategic importance of the

Baltimore Harbor was apparent in both wars then as it is today. ~~The~~

~~replac~~ <sup>teach</sup> ~~of the British fleet by the brave garrison at Fort McHenry not~~ ~~inspired~~ <sup>it gives us national will has inspired is one we should</sup> ~~only inspired our national anthem, but helped dramatically change the~~

~~course of the war for the British.~~

Francis Scott Key would inshrine forever the events <sup>that took</sup> in Baltimore

<sup>place here in 1814.</sup>

~~Harbor in 1814.~~ The patriotism and national pride surrounding our

flag, our country and their defense that day are our heritage in song

<sup>an simplest lessons.</sup> and verse ~~today.~~ <sup>is</sup> The Star Spangled Banner <sup>was</sup> an

<sup>expression of love of country</sup>

We must not become so sophisticated or <sup>so</sup> <sub>a</sub> blase that we ignore these

simple but eloquent lessons from our past. We need to remind ourselves

History gives The Star Spg. Banner



71 ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> a sequel of our past

-2-

truly

that America is "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

1

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

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 fledging nation. Its future was insecure. <sup>IN</sup> ~~During~~

the first 100 years, the Western Movement accelerated <sup>states</sup>

joined the Union vast territories were acquired, Constitutional

issues were raised, <sup>and</sup> Wars were fought, <sup>none</sup> None more devastating

than the one that turned American against American - ~~state~~

~~against state - brother against brother - father against son.~~ Yet

from that terrible holocaust, it was resolved this Nation would

not exist half slave - half free. ~~The great American Union of~~

~~Lincoln's~~ Lincoln's

Union was preserved.





which ~~Lincoln had spoken and written~~<sup>had</sup> was preserved. The vision  
of the ~~Gettysburg Address~~<sup>would be seen by</sup> ~~became accessible to~~ all Americans.

By our Centennial in 1876, the American Republic had been  
established. Of this ~~fact~~<sup>either</sup>, there was no doubt <sup>at</sup> home or  
abroad.

Our Second Century has been marked by the growth of American  
industrial and economic power. The ~~American~~<sup>which</sup> pioneer spirit that ~~had~~  
carried us westward turned 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 for-  
ever ~~both~~ transportation and the manufacturing process.

The Wrights mastered powered flight at Kitty Hawk, ~~and so both~~  
*The age of flight was born*



and an age were -4-

industry was born. In scarcely more than a half century from

soaring a relatively few feet amid the dunes of the Carolinas,

Americans would explore the craters on the surface of the moon.

"The Eagle Has Landed" is a symbolic cry that describes the

leadership of this nation in a thousand endeavors that have

benefited all mankind.

The telegram, the telephone, radio, television - all are part of the communications revolution of our 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 that challenges individualism. Man today finds himself in a modern world, confronted by mass. Government's grown too large and bureau-



In America our sovereignty is  
the citizen's

cratic, pit the individual against a frustrating statism, that govern-

ment exists to serve people, and the states are the creatures of

these are the populace, is a fundamental premise we need to remember as

we observe the Bicentennial.

propositions

The Industrial Revolution has spawned a modern wilderness.

It is the wilderness of the mass, where individualism is swallowed

up by a sea of humanity and the bedlam of the modern world.

Today individual seeks identity and often loses dignity. He finds himself

to his neighbor -- a stranger and desolate, his life ordered by regimentation and

age organization.

Our task in the next century will be learning to cope with the

modern world. The goals of our Declaration of Independence, our Bill of Rights, our Constitution are based on the worth of every person.

Today in the 199th Year of our Independence, we stand at

Life and work regimented, organized, regimented, to the ordered pace the machine imposes on the social structure of modern man.



Today in the 199<sup>th</sup> year of our Independence  
we stand at)

→ the threshold of a great American experience.

Let us make the coming year a great year on America's  
agenda of achievement.

Fort McHenry is a symbol of our past. Its story is told in  
song and verse. May posterity so remember us.

As we move to the Bicentennial of American Independence,

~~Call on every American to set goals for themselves and our  
country.~~

~~For the last~~

In the last quarter of this century, I urge: let us think  
of where we will be and what we  
can achieve by.

-- ~~Goals for the Bicentennial Year.~~

Next July 4<sup>th</sup>

-- ~~Goals for the next decade.~~ The next decade, the  
200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our Constitution,

-- And ~~goals for~~ the Year 2000.

By these yardsticks of ~~one year, ten years and 25 years~~, 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 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.

*omit*

Let's get America moving, revive our economy, curb the ravages of inflation, expand our trade, develop new products and find jobs for the jobless.

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



permanence should be the hallmarks of everything we do.

To form a more perfect union, we need to learn more of our country and its people. Americans need to understand other Americans and appreciate the diversity of our land. Boundaries of regionalism and urbanization must give way to <sup>an</sup> ~~a Bicentennial~~ understanding of one nation and one people.

In the year ahead, we must address the economic grievances that have gripped our land and caused hardships for too many of our fellow citizens. This will require determination and dedication --

patience and perserverance, ~~but we are going to get the economy~~ <sup>but we shall move to a</sup> ~~moving. There are going to be jobs for the jobless.~~ <sup>greater prosperity for every American.</sup> '76 will be

a better year <sup>if all of us</sup> ~~for Americans~~ if we put our shoulder to the wheel - -

~~and we will~~

omit



*omit*

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, it is going to take years to win our Energy Independence in the 20th. Sacrifice and hard choices are sometimes necessary in the pursuit of happiness. This nation, whose economic life blood is oil, will not march toward its Bicentennial Year to the tune of a distant drummer.

*omit*

Uncontrolled spending and staggering deficits sap the strength of these United States. They are the oppressors of the poor and the chains that shackle growth and economic progress. 200 years ago we were underdeveloped and poor, but managed our limited resources to win a war and our freedom.



*omit*

Today we are the richest nation in the world. Our challenge is the management of our resources not to win - but to keep our freedom.

Each of us should begin now to ask this question - can my country afford to pay for the things I ask my Congressman to do?

*we must be certain the*  
In the coming year, it ~~is necessary we recognize and make~~

the Bicentennial <sup>is</sup> a nationwide event. The American Revolution and its legacy belong to each of the states and our far flung territories. ~~(sic)~~

The ideas that were forged and fought for in the 13 colonies crossed the Appalachias, they followed the Conestoga wagons and rode with the Pony Express. They crossed <sup>the Mississippi and Missouri</sup> ~~our~~ rivers, spanned the plains and the deserts, ~~and~~ they belong as much to the West Coast as they do to the East. Wherever the American flag went,





add

\*

omit

Each day in the 200 year  
 history of this country is part of  
 the Bicentennial. Each town, each  
 county, <sup>even city</sup> each state has its story to  
 tell. All are part of the American  
 Experience <sup>to</sup> ~~be~~ commemorated

the Bicentennial a nationwide event. The American Revolution and  
 its legacy belong to each of the states and our far flung territories.  
 The ideas that were forged and fought for in the 13 colonies  
 crossed the Appalachians, they followed the Great Wagon Road and  
 rode with the Pony Express. They crossed our rivers, spanned  
 the plains and the deserts, and they belong as much to the West  
 Coast as they do to the East. Whatever the American flag went,



also went the concept of this great Republic. ~~In the last century,~~  
*the story*  
~~the~~ American Clipper ships took ~~it~~ to the far corners of the globe.

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 ~~future.~~ *past*

The saga of America is an inspiring one, It has been told not only by historians, but in *poetry, prose, and song* ~~song and verse.~~ Let us ~~turn to~~ the writings *read again* 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 Hart<sup>'s</sup> story of the American West, Walt Whitman's *Leaves* of Grass and Poe and the immortal Tom Sawyer of Mark Twain *are all* part of

a rich literary heritage we share. *Let us turn and can enjoy.*



There are literally thousands of communities located in every

*American jet liners carry it across the distant skies ~~over~~ of distant lands. Indeed this event belongs to ~~more~~ <sup>others</sup> than just Americans.*

state engaged in some form of Bicentennial project. 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 Bicentennial program.

Second, if it does, seek to participate.

Third, if it does not, take steps to start one. If you need information, simply address your inquiry to me at the White House.

*insert - see back*

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



state engaged in some form of Bicentennial project. These projects

I would urge that every community

seek to make its program as meaningful  
to as many as possible.

as possible. It should stress the American

Experience including the history, culture,

achievements and values we associate

with our way of life.

The best criterion is a program which

when viewed a year, a decade, ?  
community

a century hence continues to have community

meaning and is identifiable

with the event that inspired it.

millennium, the beginning of a new

It marks a 1000 years of human history that began in the



depths of the Dark Ages. <sup>and</sup> Slowly, painfully, the Western World would emerge. The Magna Carta, the birth of the English Parliament, the invention of the printing press, the Renaissance, the discovery of the new world. With enlightenment came human values. <sup>the greatest</sup> The American Revolution is a progression in Western Man's march to freedom and the opportunity for individual achievement. The Declaration of Independence is a benchmark along man's road as he has sought to pursue happiness.

<sup>although</sup> However, those few years from Concord Bridge to Yorktown, ~~are~~ <sup>they are of</sup> hardly the wink of an eye when we view the total age, ~~take~~ <sup>take</sup> ~~on~~ profound influence. The shot fired at Concord Bridge has been <sup>to the young</sup> heard around the world. ~~This~~ <sup>the</sup> Republic is today a great and strong nation. It does reflect the values of its Declaration, its Constitution,



its Bill of Rights. It has influenced the destiny of millions beyond our shores. It still remains the greatest hope for mankind.

An earlier Renaissance 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 historians view the sweep of a thousand years of ~~human history from the vantage point~~ <sup>its high point will be</sup> of the

~~year 2000~~, they will view this nation's experience and conclude

<sup>The American</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>in human freedom</sup> that from Revolution there came Renaissance, ~~one that shall~~ <sup>and individual opportunity</sup>. This Renaissance ~~indelibly shape this world for centuries that the historian in~~ <sup>shall be called</sup> ~~another day, another place, shall call that Renaissance~~ American.



Fort McHenry is a symbol of our past. Although the event for which we remember this place is from the War of 1812, the construction of Fort McHenry under a different name occurred in the American Revolution. The strategic importance of the Baltimore Harbor was apparent in both wars then as it is today.

Francis Scott Key would ~~ins~~hrine forever the events that took place here in 1814. The patriotism and national pride surrounding our flag, our country and their defense that day are our heritage in song and verse. The Star Spangled Banner is an expression of love of country.

We must not become so sophisticated or so ~~blase~~ that we ignore these simple but eloquent lessons from our past. We need to remind ourselves that America is truly "the land of the free and the home of the brave."



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

By these yardsticks, let us measure our 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





West, Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass and the immortal Tom Sawyer of Mark Twain. These are part of a rich literary heritage we share and can enjoy.

There are literally thousands of communities located in every state engaged in some form of Bicentennial project. 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 Bicentennial program.

Second, if it does, seek to participate.

Third, if it does not, take steps to start one. If you need information, simply address your inquiry to me at the White House.

I would urge that every community seek to make its program





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.