



Executive Summary
Comprehensive Management Plan

Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail

2012

Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail

As of 2012

- ★ Star-Spangled Banner Trail Site
- Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail
- - - (approximate water route)
- Trail Orientation Kiosk

0 5 10 20 30 Miles

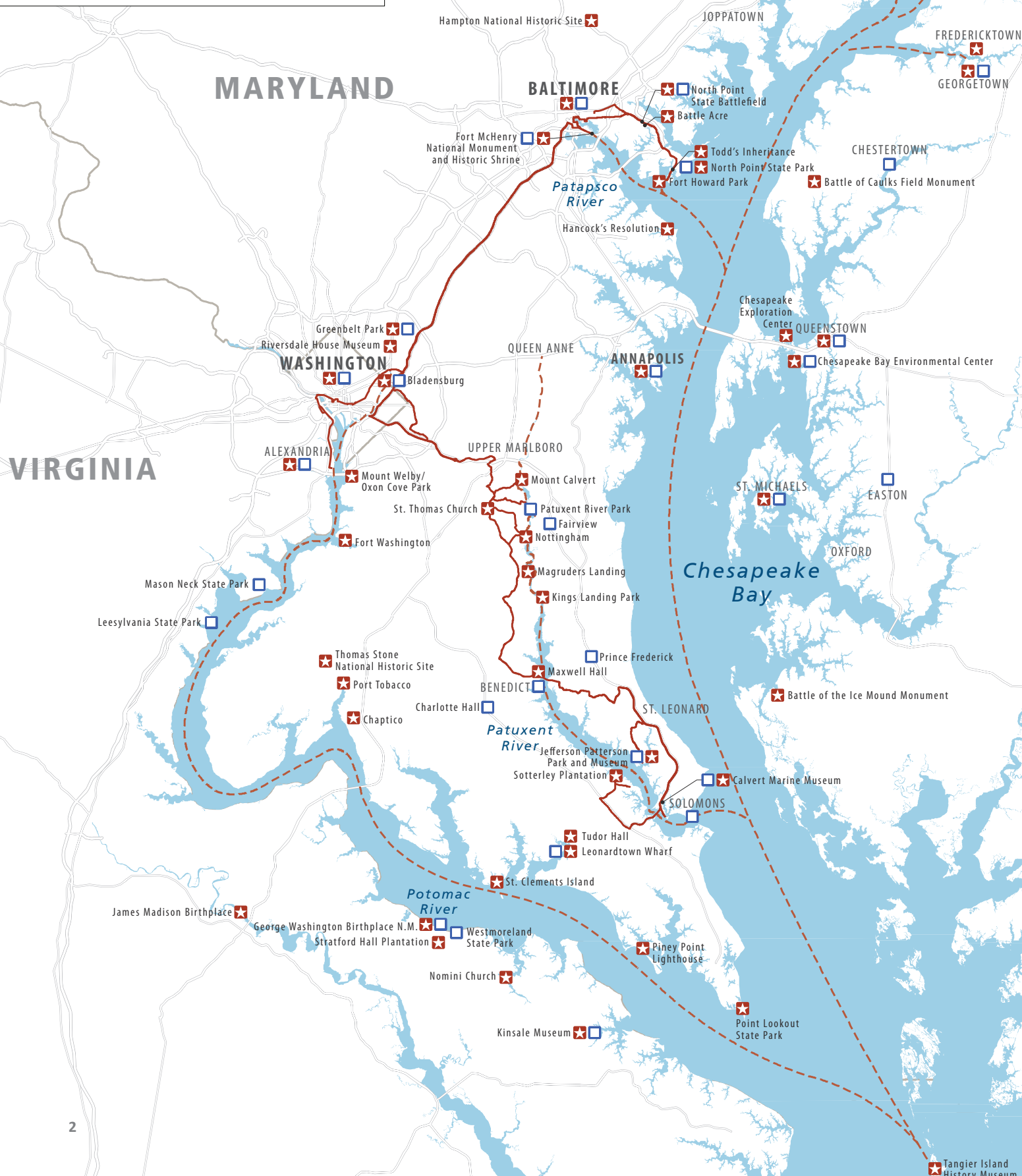




Image: Smithsonian Institution

What is the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail?

The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail connects the places, people, and events that led to the birth of the National Anthem during the War of 1812. Established by Congress in May 2008, the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail is one of 19 national historic trails recognized for their historic value and their educational and recreational potential.

The trail traverses approximately 560 miles of land and water routes in the Chesapeake region of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia along which British armies and American defenders travelled and fought. It physically links hundreds of national and state parks, historic sites, museums and scenic views that provide opportunities for learning, recreation, and relaxation.

ON THE TRAIL:

The Star-Spangled Banner

The Smithsonian Museum of National History features a moving display of the 15-star, 15-stripe flag that flew over Fort McHenry and inspired Francis Scott Key to pen the lyrics that became the national anthem. Here, as well as at Fort McHenry and special events along the National Historic Trail, visitors have the unforgettable opportunity to handle, raise, and fold a replica of this massive flag.

Why Does the War of 1812 Matter?



Defender's Weekend at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (image: Dietrich Ruehlmann)

In 1812, the United States of America was less than 30 years old, and only one generation had been raised to adulthood under the American flag. Many people still personally remembered the daring and exhausting fight to win independence from Britain, pitting 13 allied colonies against the largest military force in the world. The conflict had launched a new nation, but in 1812 much was still taking shape.

At the time, Americans were wary of a strong central government and grappled with questions about trade, slavery, and expansion. Washington City was a fledgling capital. National defense was hotly debated and poorly funded. Then war came again.

Britain, at war with France, set policies that interfered with American trade. In need of men for their huge navy, the British boarded American vessels and seized men said to be British deserters. In the process, they forced thousands of American sailors into service. Along the Great Lakes and Northern Frontier, they united with American Indians to obstruct American expansion into disputed territory. The tension between Britain and America, still smoldering from the revolution, grew into flames.

Some Americans wanted to strike back; others cautioned against the human and financial costs of war. When Congress finally declared war on June 18, 1812, Americans remained deeply divided about the course of the nation.

For nearly three years, British and American conflicts erupted from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The British occupied the Chesapeake Bay during the War of 1812 to disrupt trade, bring war to the center of the country, and draw American troops away from the north.

By the time the fighting ended in 1815, the war had propelled America into greater maturity as a nation. Having been tested against a world superpower, the states were now more truly “united.” Americans felt a stronger sense of collective identity and greater commitment to creating a robust, national military. And, by defending rights at sea and expansionist goals at home, America confirmed its entry on the international stage.

The war also inspired two lasting symbols of pride—the Star-Spangled Banner that flew in defiance of British attack and the national anthem that honors it.

The Purpose of a National Historic Trail

The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, creates a national system of recreation, scenic, and historic trails. The act declares that trails should be established primarily near the urban areas of the nation and secondarily within scenic areas and along historic travel routes; they should provide for the outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and promote preservation of and access to outdoor areas and historic resources of the United States.

To attain these objectives, the act instituted a national system of recreation, scenic, and historic trails, and prescribed the methods and standards by which additional components may be added to the system.

Congress designated the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail as a new part of this national system. The trail aims to:

- Protect the sites, landscapes, and routes significant to understanding the people, events, and ideals associated with the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake region and the story of the Star-Spangled Banner.
- Provide educational and interpretive opportunities related to the War of 1812 and its relevance to modern society.
- Foster improved opportunities for land- and water-based recreation and heritage tourism.



ON THE TRAIL:
Flagmaking

Welcome to the home of Mary Pickersgill, the Baltimore businesswoman whose flagmaking for the ships at Fells Point led her to create the enormous American flag for Fort McHenry. Known as the Flag House and Star-Spangled Banner Museum, the Pickersgill home is a step into the past where visitors can imagine a bustling, early American household and learn about the team of women who stitched the Star-Spangled Banner.

Image: Visit Baltimore



Flag talk and folding – Concord Point Lighthouse

The Comprehensive Management Plan: Realizing the Full Potential of the Trail

A successful national historic trail will protect resources, provide learning opportunities, and enhance quality of life for American citizens. To fully realize this potential for the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, public and private partners must share consensus and commitment that support a common vision and direction for the trail.

The National Park Service has produced a comprehensive management plan (CMP) that will guide this work over the years ahead. The purpose of a CMP is to provide long-term, coordinated direction for the National Park Service and other partners that will make the trail a reality. The CMP addresses trail planning, development, and management for the next

20 years or more, paying particular attention to resource protection, visitor experience, and trail management. The appendices in the CMP identify proposed bicentennial and long-term actions for enhancing resource identification and protection, interpretation and education, visitor experience, tourism and marketing, and trail coordination and management.

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

Full implementation of the trail plan will likely span twenty years or more, and depends upon commitments of funds, time, and effort by partners as well as available funding and staff time from the National Park Service.

The National Park Service will have some limited technical and financial assistance available to coordinate regional efforts outlined in the CMP for recreation, landscape protection, interpretation, and heritage tourism.

Other funding sources include state bicentennial commission funds; other federal, state, and local funds for transportation, preservation, arts and culture, tourism, or education; and private investment.

In-kind support from trail partners will be needed to implement many of the goals outlined in the plan.

FOCUS AREA STUDIES

The CMP includes studies to inventory existing projects and plans and to identify trail development and management priorities in six focus areas:

- Bladensburg
- North Point peninsula
- Alexandria
- District of Columbia
- Baltimore
- Upper Bay

Each study includes an illustrative concept and maps, a development approach, and a list of priority projects. Priority projects vary by region, but include:

- New and enhanced cycling routes and trails, pull-offs, water access, and other infrastructure.
- Guided and self-guided walking, driving, and water-based tours.
- Exhibits, signage, route marking, mobile applications, and educational programming.

Implementing the trail plans in each area could:

- Make the trail immediately visible and visitor-ready for the 2012 to 2015 bicentennial period.
- Protect resources important to the trail.
- Provide a variety of learning and recreation experiences.
- Leverage bicentennial investments and successes to position the trail as a legacy of bicentennial efforts.

In general, local entities would lead efforts to fund and implement projects, supported by partnerships with state and local governments, bicentennial organizations, heritage areas, tourism entities, individual sites, and potentially the National Park Service. The Park Service could provide assistance as available to leverage partner-led projects.

The focus area studies are available for download at www.starspangledtrail.net.

ON THE TRAIL: **Explore by Bike**

The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail has plenty of options for experienced cyclists and those who want a short, simple ride through the diverse Chesapeake landscape. Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore offer rural scenic byways with views of the waterfront, routes through state parks like Merkle Wildlife Refuge, and rail-trails like the Cross Island Trail on Kent Island. Washington and Baltimore bike tours take cyclists through dynamic scenery and historic settings. Here, cyclists cross the Wilson Bridge on the Mount Vernon Trail.





ON THE TRAIL: **Living History**

The War of 1812 had an enormous impact on the lives of average citizens in the Chesapeake region. They dealt with both the fear and reality of British attacks, which often destroyed the homes, farms, and wharves that had taken decades to establish. Enslaved people pondered British offers of refuge, and many made a daring escape. Costumed interpreters at sites along the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail help immerse visitors of all ages in these experiences, from the acts of individual courage to hands-on tasks in the shipyards, kitchens, and fields.

INTERPRETIVE THEMES

The plan includes a framework and action plan for interpreting the history and legacy of the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake in ways that are meaningful and relevant to trail users and the general public.

The interpretive framework is built upon four primary interpretive themes, which describe broad concepts that the National Park Service and its partners will draw upon when developing interpretive content for trail media and programs. These themes provide a foundation for storytelling about places, people, and events from perspectives that can make the details meaningful and relevant to a broad range of visitors.

The trail's four themes are as follows:

- **The American Defense.** Almost 30 years after gaining independence, Americans resisted a land and water invasion by Great Britain, and military events in the Chesapeake region became central to the outcomes of a broader nearly three-year-long struggle that established a foundation for the United States' economic independence and military strength.
- **The Chesapeake Landscape.** In the early 1800s, the Chesapeake region—due to its central location on the eastern seaboard, network of navigable waterways, robust natural resources, and fertile agricultural lands—served as a hub for trade, industry, and government, making it a prime target for the British.
- **Personal Experience.** During the War of 1812, individuals in the Chesapeake region endured great political, economic, and emotional upheaval and faced personal choices that profoundly impacted domestic life, influenced the evolution of U.S. government and commerce, and had ramifications far beyond the battlefield.
- **National Pride.** The United States flag and “The Star-Spangled Banner” anthem—symbolizing the resiliency of the new nation and the American character—inspired a new sense of nationalism after the War of 1812, and they endure today as potent international icons of the United States of America.

ON THE TRAIL: **Battlefield Tours**

One of the best ways to discover the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake is to walk a battle site and hearing its stories from an experienced tour guide. This talk at North Point State Battlefield highlights the ways in which Americans defended Baltimore from a land attack, while others endured the bombardment at Fort McHenry.





The Trail as a Legacy of the War of 1812 Bicentennial

In summer 2012, the Chesapeake region began its commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812. The commemoration will continue through 2015 focusing on the events that occurred around the Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers from 1812 through 1815.

Communities around the Bay are collaborating with bicentennial organizations, heritage areas, the National Park Service, state government agencies, tourism entities, and individual sites of significance to the war. Hundreds of thousands of additional people will visit these communities to learn about the places, people, and events of the war through diverse new programs, special events, and recreational opportunities. Many will follow the new Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail as they travel from site to site.

Planning for the long-term development and management of the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail is integrated with planning for the bicentennial commemoration. The National Park Service is engaged with the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, Virginia's War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, and county and regional bicentennial committees to coordinate and co-brand projects, programs, and special events.

Investments made during the commemoration are laying the foundation for the trail. In years to come, the trail will build on these investments, carrying on the bicentennial's legacy.



View of the Patuxent River from Serenity Farm

Resource Protection

The CMP calls for continued research, inventory, and study of landscapes and sites, and ongoing education to promote awareness of and stewardship for the trail's natural, cultural, and archeological resources.

Over 400 resources related to the War of 1812 have been inventoried in a database that will continue to evolve with new research and information. The inventory includes seven types of trail resources:

- Battlefields
- Cultural landscapes
- Historic structures
- Archeological sites
- Museum collections and objects
- Commemorative sites
- Interpretive locations

Interpretive locations are sites where no historical material or evidence remains, but a story can still be told about the important event that occurred in that location. The definitions of other resources are provided in the CMP.

Site managers will be encouraged to protect and interpret trail resources and to promote their stewardship through education, programming, marketing, and citizen involvement. The National Park Service and partners will continue to research, inventory, and excavate to enhance mutual understanding of resource locations, significance,

protection actions, and potential opportunities for public access and learning. The National Park Service will also work with local governments and non-profits to support public awareness and take action to protect trail resources.

Resource protection is prioritized at high potential sites and along high potential segments; those that have a high degree of physical integrity and historic significance to the War of 1812 time period and are also accessible to the public. About 100 sites meet these criteria, including Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine and Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. The land route in Maryland and Virginia, and portions of the Patuxent and Potomac rivers are examples of high potential segments.

The National Park Service and its partners will cooperate to ensure long-term protection using a variety of resource protection strategies. For example, the National Park Service will provide technical assistance to partners that educate landowners about funding and tools available for resource planning, stewardship, and land protection.

If high priority lands cannot otherwise be protected, direct federal land acquisition could occur, provided there is a willing seller and the site contributes to implementation of the trail CMP.

Appendices in the CMP provide existing land protection strategies and resource protection tools that local jurisdictions can use to support trail protection goals.

Visitor Experience

The CMP calls for new and enhanced facilities, learning opportunities, and recreational options at visitor contact facilities, trail sites, and access points.

As the trail develops, visitors will discover increasingly expanded opportunities for outdoor recreation at sites where they can also enjoy learning about the War of 1812. Some will explore the area on their own, while others will hire a guide or participate in formal tours. Area residents will regularly utilize hiking trails and water trails, or volunteer at trail sites. Virtual visitors, including students, will experience the trail via electronic media.

The trail will therefore provide a range of opportunities for different ages, interests, and abilities across a network of partner sites strongly linked by public routes and recreation

trails on land and water. Trail users, both on-site and through virtual media, will be exposed to all four of the trail's interpretive themes through a range of media types and experiential learning.

Primary audiences with interests in the trail include:

- Cultural heritage tourists
- Residents
- Walkers and hikers
- Bicyclists
- Water-based recreational visitors
- Educators and students in grades K-12
- Virtual trail users

The CMP includes a proposed action plan for connecting primary audiences with the trail's broad themes through education, interpretive media and programming, wayfinding, and infrastructure.



Orientation kiosk at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine

ORIENTATION

The trail website will provide a central portal that describes the trail's location, ways to access it, and things to do, including outdoor recreation, such as boating, paddling, biking, or geocaching. Mobile applications will help visitors plan their trips and find activities and places of interest nearby.

At Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, in addition to locally managed facilities, visitors will find signage, exhibits, and other media that orient them to the overall trail and highlight opportunities for trail experiences within the region. These facilities may also offer outdoor orientation kiosks, maps, brochures, tour information, exhibits, and trip planning services.

WAYFINDING

Visitors can already experience portions of the trail by following a marked land route on local and state roads from Solomons to North Point. Additional segments will be marked in the future to better orient and direct users, identify access points, and mark important features. GPS-enabled systems and mobile media will provide additional information.

ON THE TRAIL: **Take a Hike**

Quiet, scenic places are an important part of the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, and you don't have to launch a boat to find one. Foot paths carry visitors along undisturbed waterfronts and through wooded nooks where they can recharge their spirits and take time to imagine the landscape during the War of 1812. Here, a man enjoys a wetland boardwalk at the Belle Haven Park and Marina in Alexandria.



INTERPRETIVE MEDIA, PROGRAMS, EXHIBITS, AND TOURS

Trail partners will develop exhibits, educational programs, paper and web-based media, and tours that provide a tangible and visible presence for the trail.

Examples include guided and self-guided itineraries and tours (using both print and virtual media), history-based and environmental education programs, and teacher and volunteer training. Outfitters will also provide tours at and between sites, using buses, bicycles, and watercraft to expand the scope and availability of recreational opportunities and enable trail users to vicariously experience the events of two hundred years ago.

Geocache tours, building on the existing Star-Spangled Banner Geotrail, provide one type of self-directed interpretive and educational experience. Thematically-related initiatives—such as the Virginia War of 1812 Heritage Trail and a proposed Southern Maryland 1812 Trail—also outline self-guided tours of locations along the trail's water route, such as Alexandria, Tangier, Caulk's Field, and Leonardtown. Some areas along the trail, such as the Upper Bay, offer maps with suggested sites, routes, and activities to optimize a traveler's experience of that particular region.

The National Park Service will work with state and local partners to integrate these initiatives through co-branding,

coordinated promotion, and enhancements that seamlessly link them in the minds and experiences of trail users. The National Park Service and its partners will actively promote the projects and programs of all partner sites, and trail funders will coordinate efforts to identify projects that support common goals.

LAND-BASED RECREATION TRAILS

In the future, visitors may learn about the War of 1812 through an expanding network of land-based recreational trails, such as the proposed North Point Heritage Greenway Trail. This and other trails will be implemented as recommended in Maryland's *Access, Stewardship, and Interpretive Opportunity Plan* and other regional recreation, transportation, and resource planning documents; these trails will be physically integrated and co-branded with the Star-Spangled Banner Trail.

Improvements to the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, and state heritage areas and greenways will also support physical connections among resources and expand the array of recreational opportunities on land and along the water.



Image: Robert Hall

ON THE TRAIL: **Grab a Paddle**

The War of 1812 in the Chesapeake region is intimately linked to water, and the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail has a water trail option for everyone. Here, a family takes a short paddle from Calvert Marine Museum in Solomons. Longer group trips, like the Patuxent River Sojourn, are organized by riverkeepers and outfitters to help more people explore the river in the company of veteran paddlers. Wind through a marsh, take to the open Bay, or drift along a quiet creek.

WATER TRAILS

An expanded network of water trails will provide new interpretive media and public access to the Patapsco River, Susquehanna River, and the upper Chesapeake Bay. The National Park Service and other partners will support the creation and enhancement of water trails and water access sites in eleven areas as recommended in Maryland's *Access, Stewardship, and Interpretive Opportunity Plan*, as well as other Bay-related public access planning documents.

Water trails will be marked and co-branded as trail-related features to orient users, identify major access and egress points, and highlight important landmarks.

ACCESSING THE TRAIL

Trail development will prioritize new access facilities, including a mix of pull-offs, trails to the water, day-use facilities near the water, and paddling launches, especially along high-potential trail segments. Some sites could be developed at locations without vehicular access to provide unique opportunities for picnicking, fishing, hiking, and primitive camping. In other cases soft landings for paddlers could be developed in the "backcountry." Facilities along water segments will also benefit the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail.

EDUCATION AND YOUTH

Content related to the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake will be integrated into formal and informal education for all grade levels. This effort will encompass youth service learning, curriculum development, place-based learning, teacher training, Junior Ranger and Web Ranger programs, scout programs, and access to primary source material and educational aids such as the web-based *War of 1812 Resource Center* hosted by Maryland Public Television.

VOLUNTEERISM

As the trail develops, it will foster and inspire coordinated volunteer efforts to help maintain trail resources and fulfill trail purposes, both through site-specific stewardship programs and those that encompass broader portions of the trail. National Park Service and trail partner programs such as the Volunteers-in-Parks program, Chesapeake Youth Corps and similar efforts will increasingly play an important role in supporting the trail.



ON THE TRAIL:

A Treasure Hunt

Explorers of all ages enjoy the Star-Spangled Banner Geotrail, a modern-day treasure hunt through American history and the landscapes of the Chesapeake Bay. Geocaching is a worldwide phenomenon that uses hand-held GIS technology as a clue to the location of a hidden “cache,” with token treasures. The Star-Spangled Banner Geotrail includes more than 30 forts, museums, battlefields, ships, parks, and preserves, each with its own story to tell about the War of 1812. To learn more, visit www.nps.gov/stsp/geotrail.htm.



Family viewing exhibit: Learning about the Battle of Baltimore at the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House and Museum (Image: Visit Baltimore)

Trail Coordination and Management

The CMP proposes a collaborative management framework that recognizes the interdisciplinary nature of the trail as well as the regional variations in resource protection, economic development opportunities, and constraints. Regional coordinators would operate as liaisons and conveners between local entities and the National Park Service, with the NPS facilitating coordination among regions and the states.

For the trail to be successful, the National Park Service and its partners must fully collaborate on projects, programs, and infrastructure that enhance the visitor experience and appreciation of an historical time period as well as the contemporary Chesapeake Bay. The National Park Service, along with state and local agencies, nonprofit organizations, and citizen volunteers all have important roles to play in this process.

- The **National Park Service Chesapeake Bay Office** is responsible for overall coordination of the trail primarily in cooperation with Maryland's State Highway Administration and Office of Tourism Development.
- **Tourism, transportation, planning, and cultural**

and natural resources offices at the state and local levels will also assist with funding, coordination, and general oversight. Memorandums of understanding will be used to articulate mutual goals and responsibilities toward developing and sustaining the trail.

- **Managers of specific sites, water trails, and related land trails** will develop and sustain the trail through interpretive programs, tours and activities, visitor orientation, and resource protection.
- In the future, a **trail friends group** could assist with many functions that are vital to the trail, complementing and supporting regional and local management efforts.
- The trail's **Advisory Council** will evolve to broadly represent trail regions and the breadth of interests in the trail. It will assist the National Park Service with overall trail implementation and provide advice on issues of interest.

ORGANIZING THE TRAIL BY REGIONS

The CMP outlines a regional approach to developing and sustaining the trail. This strategy recognizes the limitations of management across 560 miles of land and water routes, and decentralizes trail implementation to a more manageable scale. In general, the trail regions are:

- Upper Bay
- Maryland's Eastern Shore
- Baltimore County
- Baltimore City
- Anne Arundel County
- Prince George's County
- Southern Maryland
- District of Columbia Region
- Tidewater Virginia

Within each region, trail management will build on the structure of committees, councils, and consortia already in place to commemorate the war's bicentennial and help to integrate those efforts with regional trail planning.

Over time, a lead individual or organization in each region will act as a liaison to the National Park Service to aid this long-term process. The liaison will facilitate communication among partners to help align thematic and physical connectivity among sites and to ensure that all partners can make the most of shared resources and trail opportunities.

CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM AND MARKETING

A spectrum of efforts will collectively market the trail to potential visitors and introduce active visitors to an even broader choice of sites and activities. As with all aspects of trail development and management, marketing outreach will be a collaborative effort between federal, state, and local partners.

Potential audiences for marketing efforts include cultural heritage travelers, local residents, outdoor recreation enthusiasts, educators, and virtual visitors. Existing products include web-based content and virtual media, printed guides and brochures, and social media. Potential products and activities include media kits, training, and continual evaluation of market saturation. The CMP includes an appendix of projects and activities both planned and underway.

The Maryland Office of Tourism, as the lead agency for Maryland's War of 1812 bicentennial, will work with the National Park Service to facilitate discussion and planning among regional, state, and local marketing interests in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. A marketing and product development team could create a long-term plan that coordinates marketing efforts from a trail-wide perspective. Regional coordinators could encourage implementation of marketing plans within their local areas.

ON THE TRAIL:

Raids and Refuge

During the War of 1812, the British made Tangier Island their base on the Chesapeake for raiding waterfront towns. The British camp on Tangier was also a refuge to enslaved people who made a daring break for freedom. At least 700 men, women, and children escaped slavery during the war, and most were taken to Tangier Island. Today, a ferry helps travelers on the Star Spangled Banner National Historic Trail explore the island's history and unique Chesapeake lifestyle.





Image: St. Mary's Tourism

How You Can Be Involved

Organizations, agencies, businesses, teachers, youth, volunteers and others can all play a role in bringing the trail's stories and places to life.

- **Agencies** can support joint planning, secure project funding, and keep agency leadership and elected officials apprised of trail-related opportunities for community enrichment, infrastructure improvements, and economic development.
- **Organizations** can support coordinated marketing, promotion, and programs that bring sites together for special events, community or regionally-based tours, and joint projects that raise the profile of the trail in their local areas.
- **Site managers** at parks, museums, and historic sites can develop programs, activities, and special events, and provide trail information through interpretive signage and brochures.
- **Outfitters** can provide tours and rental gear to help get more users out on the rivers and roadways.
- **Educators** can use trail-related curricula or travelling trunks in the classroom, arrange site visits for place-based learning activities, and inspire enthusiasm for the Bay's history and ecosystem.

- **Students, scouts, and Junior Rangers** can learn the history, complete service projects, and share their experiences with families and peers.
- **Volunteers** can provide tours and programs at local trail sites, help maintain local trail facilities, represent the trail at special events, and act as trail ambassadors sharing information about the trail with their families, friends, neighbors, and communities.

Do you see yourself playing any of these roles? Contact us today to learn more and discuss your ideas.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit the trail online at www.starspangledtrail.net.
- Download the CMP or review focus area studies at www.starspangledtrail.net/about-the-trail/planning-process/.



ON THE TRAIL:
Rest and Relax

The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail points visitors towards hundreds of spots to kick back and enjoy the Chesapeake landscape. Cast a line, picnic along the shoreline, walk your dog, or carve out some family time—this historic Chesapeake backdrop is also full of places to enjoy the great outdoors.

Front Cover Photos

Kayak (upper left): UMCES/J. Thomas, Reenactors (lower left): D. Ruehlmann, Exhibit (middle): Visit Baltimore, Flag (bottom left): Smithsonian Institution

Back Cover Photos

Flag House (top middle): Visit Baltimore, Boy with Scope (bottom middle): D. Ruehlmann

