

BICENTENNIAL OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF 1812

**A Dedication of Hampton Roads Historical Markers  
*and*  
The 2013 Chesapeake Bay Tour**



**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA**

The Honorable Robert F. McDonnell, *Governor*

**VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR OF 1812**

The Honorable M. Kirkland Cox, *Chairman*  
The Honorable Stephen H. Martin, *Vice Chairman*

*Together With the*

**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES  
THE CITY OF HAMPTON**

**HAMPTON, VIRGINIA**

**JULY 9, 2013  
10:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.**

## **VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR OF 1812**

The Honorable M. Kirkland Cox, *Chairman*

The Honorable Stephen H. Martin, *Vice Chairman*

The Honorable Rosalyn R. Dance

The Honorable Christopher K. Peace, *Citizens Advisory Council Chairman*

The Honorable George L. Barker

The Honorable John C. Miller

The Honorable Kenneth R. Plum

The Honorable R. Lee Ware, Jr.

Mr. Peter E. Broadbent, Jr., Esq.

Mrs. Nancy G. Heuser

Dr. Patricia I. Wright, Superintendent of Public Instruction

Designee, Mrs. Elizabeth Barton

Dr. Sandra G. Treadway, Librarian of Virginia



## **VIRGINIA BOARD OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Brian C. Broadus

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James E. Rich

Lacy Bennett Ward

# A Dedication of Hampton Roads Historical Markers and The 2013 Chesapeake Bay Tour



## **THE PROGRAM**

### **WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

The Honorable M. Kirkland Cox, *Commission Chairman*

### **GREETINGS**

The Honorable Stephen H. Martin, *Commission Vice Chairman*  
The Honorable Christopher K. Peace, *Advisory Council Chairman*  
Ms. Kathleen Kilpatrick, Director, *Virginia Department  
of Historic Resources*  
Other State and Local Dignitaries

### **INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER**

The Honorable Christopher K. Peace

### **ADDRESS**

The Honorable John C. Miller

### **UNVEILING OF THE MARKERS**

Mr. Marc Wagner, *Virginia Department of Historic Resources*

### **CLOSING REMARKS**

The Honorable M. Kirkland Cox

## **REENACTMENT OF THE BRITISH INVASION OF HAMPTON ROADS**

*(Commission, Advisory Council, and invited guests board American Rover)*

**Aboard the American Rover  
Hampton, Virginia  
11:00 A.M. – 3:00 P.M.**

## **FORT MONROE: WHERE FREEDOM LIVES**

Mr. G. Glenn Oder, *Executive Director, Fort Monroe Authority*



Mr. Stuart L. Butler, *Narrator*  
Historian

B.A., American History, Florida State University, 1971

M.A., American History, Florida Atlantic University, 1972

Author, *Defending the Old Dominion: Virginia and Its Militia in the War of 1812*

Member, Virginia Bicentennial of the American War of 1812 Citizen  
Advisory Council

### **TOPICS**

Chesapeake Leopard Affair

Little Belt Affair

Blockade

Attack on Cape Henry Lighthouse

Attack on Landing Party

Torpedo Attack on British

Attack on Junon

Battle of Craney Island

Fork Norfolk

Fort Nelson

Constellation in Harbor

Battle of Hampton

British Departure from Hampton



### **DESTINATIONS (ROUND TRIP)**

Hampton

Fort Monroe

Craney Island

Fort Norfolk

Hampton

{ *Lunch will be served on board. Catered by La Bodega Hampton.* }

## Text of Historical Markers

### BRITISH APPROACH TO HAMPTON WY-104

Following the British defeat at Craney Island on 22 June 1813, Adm. Sir John B. Warren sought revenge and ordered Adm. Sir George Cockburn and Gen. Sir Sidney Beckwith to attack Hampton. This port town was defended by Maj. Stapleton Crutchfield's 436 militiamen and a 7-gun water battery. During the evening of 24 June Beckwith's 2,400 men landed near here at Indian Creek. The next day, Beckwith's troops engaged Crutchfield's command on the road to Hampton. Capt. Servant's company of riflemen slowed the British advance until Beckwith could use artillery to force Servant's withdrawal. Hampton was then open to British occupation.

Department of Historic Resources, 2011

### SACK OF HAMPTON WY-103

As British Gen. Sidney Beckwith dispersed the local militia on 25 June 1813, Adm. Sir George Cockburn feigned an attack with barges at the mouth of the Hampton River. Hampton's water battery was abandoned and the British occupied the town. Their initial march in the town became known as the Sack of Hampton. There were reports that "at little Hampton, every horror was committed with impunity—rape, murder, pillage." These outrages became a rallying cry for the defense of the Chesapeake. By the end of June, the British left to raid elsewhere.

Department of Historic Resources, 2011

### WAR OF 1812 MILITARY LEGACY. WY-105

After damaging British coastal attacks during the War of 1812, Pres. James Madison recognized the need to improve the nation's coastal defense and naval power. In 1816, Congress created the Board of Engineers for Fortifications and in 1818, former Napoleon aide Gen. Simon Bernard became its chief. Bernard planned a series of masonry fortifications, later known as the Third System, to defend every major U.S. harbor. Fort Monroe was the first of these forts to be constructed, beginning in 1819. Named for Pres. James Monroe, it protected the entrance to Hampton Roads and the forerunner of the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, the Gosport Navy Yard.

Department of Historic Resources, 2011

*All three markers have the same general War of 1812 text on the reverse, which is:*

### THE WAR OF 1812

Impressment of Americans into British service and the violation of American ships were among the causes of America's War of 1812 with the British, which lasted until 1815. Beginning in 1813, Virginians suffered from a British naval blockade of the Chesapeake Bay and from British troops plundering the countryside by the Bay and along the James, Rappahannock, and Potomac rivers. The Virginia militia deflected a British attempt to take Norfolk in 1813, and engaged British forces throughout the war. By the end of the war, more than 2000 enslaved African Americans in Virginia had gained their freedom aboard British ships.

Department of Historic Resources, 2011

## Commission's Coming Signature Events

**SEPTEMBER 4, 2013** – Banner Lecture Series on “Fighting for Freedom; African Americans and the War of 1812

**OCTOBER 12, 2013** – “A Petersburg Volunteer in the War of 1812”

**JUNE 2014** – Legacy Symposium at Fort Monroe

**AUGUST 2014** – Recognition of the occupation of Alexandria and the burning of the White House

**2015** – Dedication of a memorial to the Petersburg Volunteers and other valiant members of the Virginia Militia at Fort Meigs, Ohio



## Other Marker Dedications

### WAR OF 1812 HERITAGE MARKERS

British Landing at Nomini Ferry, Westmoreland County – *July 20, 2013*

### PENDING HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATIONS *(Dates to be announced)*

Capture of Tappahannock, Essex County

Capture of the Dolphin, Lancaster County

War of 1812 River Defenses, Norfolk City

Lt. Col. George Armistead (1780-1818), Caroline County

War of 1812 Opposition – John Randolph, Charlotte County

Richmond's War of 1812 Defensive Camps, Henrico County

Admiral Sir George Cockburn on the Chesapeake, Henrico County

Governor James Barbour, Orange County

Winfield Scott (1786-1866), Dinwiddie County

### ERECTED

African Americans in the War of 1812, Northumberland County

British Attacks on Kinsale and Mundy Point, Northumberland County

Dolley Payne Todd Madison, Orange County



**CONTACT STAFF**

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