



2012-2015
"Our Flag Was Soil There"

Volume 7, Number 3

U.S.D. 1812



United States Daughters of 1812

Benjamin Hardin Chapter

Columbus, Georgia



2012-2015
"Our Flag Was Soil There"

Winter 2015

I have seen pictures of the Treaty of Ghent actual document, but I found a scan of President Madison's signing of it. It was too hard to read when reduced to fit in the newsletter, so here is a transcription. (Martha)

*To all and singular to whom these presents shall come,
Greeting*

*Be it known that I, James Madison, president of the
United States of America, having seen and considered
the within treaty, do by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate thereof, accept, ratify, and confirm, the terms,
and every clause and article thereof.*

*In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said
United States to be thereunto affixed, and signed the
same with my hand.*

*Done in the City of Washington, this Seventeenth day
of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and fifteen;
and of the sovereignty and independence of the
United States the thirty-ninth.*

James Madison



New member Brenda Jessell (left) is welcomed into the Benjamin Hardin Chapter by Registrar Lynne Allen Tate

CHAPTER DONATIONS

Please continue to bring Box Tops and Labels for Education. Please check expiration dates.

Also bring your gently read books and magazines for the Merchant Marine Library. (No romances please.)



**NEXT CHAPTER MEETING
March 10, 2015, at 11 AM
at The Wynn House**

**Speaker: Dot Bishop
Topic: Battle of Horseshoe Bend
Hostesses: Lynne Tate and Peggy Vaden
Ancestor Minute: Lynne Tate Supplemental
Ancestor**

Excerpt from NSUSD1812 President National Virginia Louise Apyar's message in August 2014 News-Letter.

“Our National Theme for the Bicentennial Administration ‘...and the Star Spangled Banner in Triumph Shall Wave’ totally encompasses what our celebration is about, our Flag and our Anthem.

During the first two years of the Bicentennial, our chapters, state societies and the National Society were busy honoring our 1812 ancestors, the veterans from the War of 1812. As we are approaching the last year of the Bicentennial, we turn our attention to those two American icons that came from the War of 1812.

“The National Society wanted to have a lasting legacy visible to many Americans for years to come. When the President National was asked if the Daughters would like to purchase a large firing (replica) cannon for Fort McHenry I was a little hesitant about the request. I wasn't sure the membership would embrace this idea. Daughters, we have surpassed our goal and will now do two additional plaques on the water battery. Our cannon, named Daughter, will be next to the General Society of the War of 1812's cannon, named Son.”



←President National Virginia Apyar (left) is shown with the Illinois State President during the National Society of the War of 1812's Triennial meeting in Baltimore in September 2014.

President National Apyar dedicated the cannon “Daughter” which was purchased by the National Society USD1812 for Fort McHenry.



BICENTENNIAL MINUTE

The War of 1812

As summarized in the USS Constitution stamp issue.

In addition to maritime grievances, a desire among frontier settlers to force the British out of Canada and end their support of Indians in the Old Northwest fueled the War of 1812. Many Americans, including expansionist “War Hawks” in Congress, alleged that the British supplied arms to Indians and incited them to raid settlements on the frontier.

At the outset of the war, President Madison approved a plan for a three-pronged invasion of Canada. The westernmost prong, commanded by Brigadier General William Hull, would jump off from Fort Detroit; the central one under Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer of New York militia would cross over the Niagara River; and the easternmost one under Major Henry Dearborn would move up Lake Champlain toward Montreal. Hull quickly lost heart and retreated back to Fort Detroit, which he surrendered without a fight in August 1812. The other two attempted incursions into Canada also failed.

While the U. S. Army's land campaigns were proving disastrous, surprising early victories at sea helped sustain American morale. An untested U. S. Navy faced seemingly impossible odds against a Royal Navy that ruled the world's seas. In August, just two months into the war, the powerful frigate USS *Constitution* stunned Britain by defeating HMS *Guerriere*, and in December added to its score with a victory over HMS *Java*. Thus was born the legend of “Old Ironsides,” a nickname the USS *Constitution* acquired during its battle with HMS *Guerriere*.

The war, however, would continue for another two years. Sometimes called “the forgotten conflict,” the War of 1812 is notable for the stunning success of “Old Ironsides” and for such episodes as the burning of the White House (then called the *president's house or palace*) in August 1814, the defense of Fort McHenry the following month (inspiring Francis Scott Key's “The Star Spangled Banner”), and Andrew Jackson's lopsided victory of the British at New Orleans in January 1815. Although the young republic barely escaped defeat, disunion, and bankruptcy, it survived the conflict and in the crucible of war forged a national identity.

Carol Merrill has shared her new contact information.

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Grants Pass, OR 97527-8810
541-244-1895 (home)
706-905-6205 (cell)
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TREATY OF GHENT

Last issue, we took a brief look at the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. In this issue, we take a closer look.



Early in the war of 1812, diplomats were trying to end the war through negotiations. The Russians made an effort to bring peace by offering to mediate, but it proved fruitless. Finally, in 1814, peace talks began in Ghent, a town in Belgium.

American peacemakers included John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin. Christopher Hughes, Jr. was Legation Secretary to the American Peace Commission (Hughes' sister, Louisa, was the wife of George Armistead, commander at Fort McHenry.)

The Americans wanted the British to stop impressing American sailors, respect the rights of neutrals on the high seas, and pay for damages inflicted on our country. The Americans also hoped to obtain Canada.

The British wanted permanent possession of all land they occupied at the end of the war. They also wanted a part of Maine to be added to Canada. In addition, they wanted free trade in the old Northwest Territory.

The treaty did not even mention these demands ~ it simply called for peace.

The Treaty of Ghent, as it is known, was signed on Christmas Eve, 1814. Christopher Hughes arrived in Annapolis on board the U. S. schooner *Transit* on February 13, 1815, carrying the treaty to Washington.

With the ratification by President Madison, the official date for the end of the War of 1812 was February 17, 1815.

SOME UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Even though ratification of the treaty brought peace, there was still some ambiguity over ownership of certain islands and the location of parts of the border between Canada and the United States. Article 4 of the treaty called for one commissioner to be appointed by the British king, and one by the United States for each uncertain area. Where they agreed, the commissioners' findings would be the rule. If they did not agree, their reports explaining their reasons would be turned over to a "friendly" power to make the decision. These were congenial negotiations, soon resolved.

The treaty also called for peace with the Indians. Article 9 called for ceasing hostilities against the tribes and nations of Indians and restoring "possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven previous to such hostilities" - provided the Indians refrained from hostilities against the US or Britain.

Article 10 reads "Whereas the Traffic in Slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of Humanity and Justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object."

Article 9 was not honored and Article 10 seemed to be ignored.



Georgia State Society USD 1812 President, MG Whittle, has chosen this beautiful anchor pin for her administration. The purchase of one of these pins at \$20.00 each will help fund her projects - Raising funds to refurbish the Georgia Room at National Headquarters, increasing Membership, and supporting the Wounded Warrior Project/Veterans.

To order a pin, please bring your \$20 check made to Georgia Society USD1812, (designated for Anchor Pin) to our March 10 Chapter meeting, or mail to
Regina Ragan
847 Heiferhorn Trace, Columbus, GA 31904-1267

To facilitate processing, Regina will mail all checks to State Ways and Means Chairman Judy Walls Smith

The Chapter's pins will be sent to Regina.

Have You Heard...

Heroines of the War of 1812

Anna Warner Bailey

Submitted by Mary Raye Casper, Historian National
February 2013 issue of the NSUSD1812 *News-Letter*



The fame of Anna Warner Bailey and her “Martial Petticoat” brought many famous visitors including Lafayette and Presidents James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren to her door in Groton, Connecticut.

By the year 1813, “Mother Bailey” was already known for her fearless actions at

Fort Griswold during the Revolutionary War.

In the second war with Great Britain, her patriotic endeavors once again brought her worthy recognition.

During preparations for the defense of New London against a British blockade, a shortage of wadding material for guns precipitated a military call for donations of flannel. Anna Warner Bailey is reported to have publicly removed her flannel petticoat and presented it for the cause.

Anna loosened her petticoat, stepped out of it, presented it, and is said to have stated with a load wish to the American soldiers to “Give it to the British at the Cannon’s Mouth.”

The “martial petticoat” was carried to Fort Griswold, displayed at the end of a pike, and cheered by the garrison with much enthusiasm.



On December 21, 2014, Taylor, Lawson, and Regina Ragan attended President Jimmy Carter’s Sunday School Class at Maranatha Baptist Church in Plains, GA. They are shown above with President and Mrs. Carter.

REMINDERS

- Bring (good dates only) Box Tops and Labels for Education to benefit our schools and gently used books and magazines for the Merchant Marine Library.
- Having a birthday? Donate a non-fiction book of the War of 1812 period to a local library or bring an equivalent monetary donation for the Merchant Marine Library.
- Have you made your March 10 lunch reservation with Lynne Tate? Deadline March 4. Send \$12.00 check made to Benjamin Hardin Chapter USD 1812.

AN 1812 JUMBLE

Answer may be two words

ANNTWOGISH -----

RYPER -----

COJKASN -----

LENORASEWN -----

Answers in Summer 2015 issue.

ANSWERS TO FALL 1812 JUMBLE

ROFT CNREMHY FORT MCHENRY

THENG GHENT

DAMINOS MADISON

REBLIATOM BALTIMORE



Hindman Settlement School is under a blanket of snow.