



















6 WAR OF 1812

The war of 1812 (June 18, 1812 – February 18, 1815) was the United States against the British and is sometimes called the second revolutionary war. The English actually captured Washington, D.C. and burned the capital building.

| War of 1812 | |
|--|--|
|  | |
| <p>Figure 32 Unfinished US Capital after burning of Washington</p> | |
| <p>The unfinished United States Capitol after the burning of Washington. Watercolor and ink depiction from 1814, restored.</p> | |
| Date | June 18, 1812 – February 18, 1815 |
| Location | Eastern and Central North America, Atlantic and Pacific |
| Result | Treaty of Ghent |
| Outcome | <i>Status quo ante bellum</i> |
| Belligerents | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">  United States Choctaw Cherokee Creek allies | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  British Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none">  United Kingdom  the Canadas Shawnee Creek Red Sticks Ojibway Chickamauga Fox Iroquois Miami Mingo Ottawa Kickapoo |

| | |
|--|--|
| | Delaware (Lenape) Mascouten Potawatomi Sauk Wyandot |
| Commanders and leaders | |
|  James Madison  Henry Dearborn  Jacob Brown  Winfield Scott  Andrew Jackson  William Henry Harrison  William Hull |  Lord Liverpool  George Prévost  Isaac Brock †  Roger Hale Sheaffe  Gordon Drummond  Robert Ross †  Edward Pakenham †  Charles de Salaberry  Tecumseh † |
| Strength | |
|  United States •Regular Army: — 7,000 (at start of war); — 35,800 (at war's end) •Rangers: 3,049 •Militia: 458,463 * •United States Navy, U.S. Marines, and Revenue Cutter Service (at start of war): — Frigates: 6 — Other vessels: 14 Native allies: — 125 Choctaw, — (unknown others) ^[1] |  British Empire •British Army: — 5,200 (at start of war); — 48,160 (at war's end) •Prov. regulars: 10,000 •Provincial Militia: 4,000 •Royal Navy and Royal Marines: — Ships of the line: 11 — Frigates: 34 — Other vessels: 52 •Provincial Marine ‡ : — Ships: 9 (at start of war) Native allies: — 10,000 ^[2] |
| Casualties and losses | |
| 2,260 killed in action. 4,505 wounded. 15,000 (est.) died from all causes. ^[nb 1] | 1,600 killed in action. 3,679 wounded. 3,321 died from disease. |
| <p>* Some militias operated in only their own regions.</p> <p>† Killed in action</p> <p>‡ A locally raised coastal protection and seinaval force on the Great Lakes.</p> | |

The Americans declared war against the British in 1812 for five reasons:

1. a desire for expansion into the Northwest Territory,

2. trade restrictions because of Britain's ongoing war with France,
3. impressment of American merchant sailors into the Royal Navy,
4. British support of American Indian tribes against American expansion,
5. and the humiliation of American honor.

Until 1814, the British Empire adopted a defensive strategy, repelling multiple American invasions of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. However, the Americans gained control over Lake Erie in 1813, seized parts of western Ontario, and destroyed Tecumseh's dream of an Indian confederacy. In the Southwest General Andrew Jackson humbled the Creek nation at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend but with the defeat of Napoleon in 1814, the British adopted a more aggressive strategy, sending in three large armies with additional patrols. British victory at the Battle of Bladensburg in August 1814 allowed the British to capture and burn Washington, D.C. American victories in September 1814 and January 1815 repulsed British invasions of New York, Baltimore and New Orleans.

The war was fought in three theaters: At sea, warships and privateers of both sides attacked each other's merchant ships. The British blockaded the Atlantic coast of the U.S. and mounted large-scale raids in the later stages of the war. American successes at sea were characterized by single ship duels against British frigates, and combat against British provincial vessels on the Great Lakes, such as at the action on Lake Erie. Both land and naval battles were fought on the frontier, which ran along the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River. The South and the Gulf coast saw major land battles in which the American forces destroyed Britain's Indian allies and repulsed the main British invasion force at New Orleans. Both sides invaded each other's territory, but these invasions were unsuccessful or temporary. At the end of the war, both sides occupied parts of the other's territory, but these areas were restored by the Treaty of Ghent.

In the U.S., battles such as the Battle of New Orleans and the earlier successful defense of Baltimore (which inspired the lyrics of the U.S. national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner") produced a sense of euphoria over a "second war of independence" against Britain. It ushered in an "Era of Good Feelings" in which the partisan animosity that had once verged on treason nearly vanished. Canada also emerged from the war with a heightened sense of national feeling and solidarity, having repelled multiple American invasions. Battles such as the Battle of Queenstown Heights were used as such examples by Canadians. The war is scarcely remembered in Britain today, as it regarded the war as a sideshow to the much larger war against Napoleon raging in Europe; as such it welcomed an era of peaceful relations and trade with the United States.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_1812

*Lyrics to **The Battle of New Orleans***

*written by Jimmy Driftwood
sung by Johnny Horton
(c) 1991 Sony Music Entertainment Inc.*

*In 1814 we took a little trip
Along with Colonel Jackson down the mighty Mississippi.
We took a little bacon an' we took a little beans
And we caught the bloody British at the town of New Orleans.*

Refrain:

*We fired our guns an' the British kept a'comin'.
There wasn't nigh as many as there was awhile ago.
We fired once more an' they begin to runnin'*

Down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

*We looked down the river an' we seed the British comin',
There must a'been a hundred of 'em beatin' on the drum.
They stepped so high an' they made their bugles ring,
We stood beside our cotton bales an'didn't say a thing.*

*Ole Hickory said we could take 'em by surprise,
If we didn't fire our muskets 'til we looked 'em in the eyes.
We held our fire 'til we seed their faces well,
Then we opened up our squirrel guns an' really gave 'em ...well!*

*Yeah, they ran through the briars an' they ran through the brambles
An' they ran through the bushes where the rabbits couldn't go.
They ran so fast that the hounds couldn't catch 'em
Down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.*

*We fired our cannon 'til the barrel melted down,
So we grabbed an alligator an' we fought another round.
We filled his head with cannon balls an' powdered his behind,
An' when they touched the powder off, the 'gator lost his mind.*

<http://www.louisiana101.com/battle.html>

General Jacob Tipton, son of **Capt. Jacob Tipton**, enlisted in War of 1812 from Greene Co. 1st Rifle Regt. of U.S. Army 12-31-1812; Promoted to 3rd Lt. 3-12-1813 and to 2nd Lt. 1-1-1814. Made 1st Lt. 11-7-1814 and honorably discharged 6-15-1815. He reinstated 5-17-1816 as 2nd Lt. of 7th U.S. Inf. made 1st Lt. 7-5-1816 promoted to Capt. 6-1-1817 and later Gen. and Brig. Gen. of State Militia.

General John Tipton, son of **Joshua Tipton** and one of Sevier County's most illustrious sons, was one of the early leaders in the State of Indiana. He was the founder of several towns including Indianapolis, the state capital, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and Columbus, which was originally named Tiptonia. John Tipton, first child of Joshua and Janet Shields Tipton, was born 14 August 1786 at the Shields fort, Middle Creek Area in Sevier County, Tennessee. He fought in the War of 1812. His father, Joshua, a Revolutionary War soldier, was killed by Indians on the east fork of the Little Pigeon River in Sevier County.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hvb1/Tipton/index.htm>

British support for Indian raids

The Northwest Territory, comprising the modern states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, had been an area of dispute between the Indian Nations and the United States since the passage of the Northwest Ordinance in 1787.^[12] The British Empire had ceded the area to the United States in the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The Indian Nations followed Tenskwatawa, the Shawnee Prophet and the brother of Tecumseh. Tenskwatawa had a vision of purifying his society by expelling the "children of the Evil Spirit", the American settlers.^[13] Tenskwatawa and Tecumseh formed a confederation of numerous tribes to block American expansion. The British saw the Indian nations as valuable allies and a buffer to its Canadian colonies and provided arms. Attacks on American settlers in the Northwest further aggravated tensions between Britain and the United States.^[14] The Confederation's raids hindered American expansion into potentially valuable farmlands in the Northwest Territory.^[15]

The British had the long-standing goal of creating a large "neutral" Indian state that would cover much of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. They made the demand as late as the fall of 1814 at the peace conference, but

lost control of western Ontario at key battles on Lake Erie, thus giving the Americans control of the proposed neutral zone.^{[16][17]}

United States expansionism

American expansion into the Northwest Territory was being obstructed by indigenous leaders like Tecumseh, who were supplied and encouraged by the British. Americans on the western frontier demanded that interference be stopped.^[18] Before 1940, some historians^{[19][20]} held that United States expansionism into Canada was also a reason for the war; however, one subsequent historian wrote,

"Almost all accounts of the 1811–1812 period have stressed the influence of a youthful band, denominated War Hawks, on Madison's policy. According to the standard picture, these men were a rather wild and exuberant group enraged by Britain's maritime practices, certain that the British were encouraging the Indians and convinced that Canada would be an easy conquest and a choice addition to the national domain. Like all stereotypes, there is some truth in this tableau; however, inaccuracies predominate. First, Perkins has shown that those favoring war were older than those opposed. Second, the lure of the Canadas has been played down by most recent investigators".^[21]

Some Canadian historians proposed the notion in the early 20th century,^[22] and it survives in public opinion in Ontario. According to Stagg (1981) and Stagg (1983), Madison and his advisers believed that conquest of Canada would be easy and that economic coercion would force the British to come to terms by cutting off the food supply for their West Indies colonies. Furthermore, possession of Canada would be a valuable bargaining chip. Settlers demanded the seizure of Canada not because they wanted the land, but because the British were thought to be arming the Indians and thereby blocking US settlement of the West.^{[23][24]} As Horsman concluded, "The idea of conquering Canada had been present since at least 1807 as a means of forcing England to change her policy at sea. The conquest of Canada was primarily a means of waging war, not a reason for starting it".^[25] Hickey flatly stated, "The desire to annex Canada did not bring on the war".^[26] Brown (1964) concluded, "The purpose of the Canadian expedition was to serve negotiation, not to annex Canada".^[27] Burt, a leading Canadian scholar, agreed, noting that Foster—the British minister to Washington—also rejected the argument that annexation of Canada was a war goal.^[28]

Most inhabitants of Upper Canada (Ontario) were either Revolutionary-era exiles from the United States (United Empire Loyalists) or postwar American immigrants. The Loyalists were hostile to union with the U.S., while the other settlers were uninterested. The Canadian colonies were thinly populated and only lightly defended by the British Army. Americans then believed that many in Upper Canada would rise up and greet a United States invading army as liberators, which did not happen. One reason American forces retreated after one successful battle inside Canada was that they could not obtain supplies from the locals.^[29] But the Americans thought that the possibility of local support suggested an easy conquest, as former President Thomas Jefferson believed: "The acquisition of Canada this year, as far as the neighborhood of Quebec, will be a mere matter of marching, and will give us the experience for the attack on Halifax, the next and final expulsion of England from the American continent."

Some British officials – and some dissident Americans – charged that the goal of the war was to annex part of Canada, but they did not specify which part. The states nearest Canada strongly opposed the war.^[30]

Declaration of war

On June 1, 1812, President James Madison sent a message to the Congress, recounting American grievances against Great Britain, though not specifically calling for a declaration of war. After Madison's message, the House of Representatives quickly voted (79 to 49) a declaration of war, and the Senate agreed by 19 to 13. The conflict began formally on June 18, 1812 when Madison signed the measure into law. This was the first time that the United States had declared war on another nation, and the Congressional vote would prove to be the closest vote to declare war in American history. None of the 39 Federalists in Congress voted in favor of the war; critics of war subsequently referred to it as "Mr. Madison's War." ^[31]

Meanwhile in London on May 11, an assassin killed Prime Minister Spencer Perceval, which resulted in Lord Liverpool coming to power. Liverpool wanted a more practical relationship with the United States. He issued a repeal of the Orders in Council, but the U.S. was unaware of this, as it took three weeks for the news to cross the Atlantic.^[32]

Course of the war

Although the outbreak of the war had been preceded by years of angry diplomatic dispute, neither side was ready for war when it came. Britain was heavily engaged in the Napoleonic Wars, most of the British Army was engaged in the Peninsular War (in Spain), and the Royal Navy was compelled to blockade most of the coast of Europe. The number of British regular troops present in Canada in July 1812 was officially stated to be 6,034, supported by Canadian militia.^[33] Throughout the war, the British Secretary of State for War and the Colonies was the Earl of Bathurst. For the first two years of the war, he could spare few troops to reinforce North America and urged the commander in chief in North America (Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost) to maintain a defensive strategy. The naturally cautious Prevost followed these instructions, concentrating on defending Lower Canada at the expense of Upper Canada (which was more vulnerable to American attacks) and allowing few offensive actions.

The United States was not prepared to prosecute a war, for Madison had assumed that the state militias would easily seize Canada and that negotiations would follow. In 1812, the regular army consisted of fewer than 12,000 men. Congress authorized the expansion of the army to 35,000 men, but the service was voluntary and unpopular; it offered poor pay, and there were few trained and experienced officers, at least initially.^[34] The militia objected to serving outside their home states, were not open to discipline, and performed poorly against British forces when outside their home state. American prosecution of the war suffered from its unpopularity, especially in New England, where anti-war speakers were vocal. "Two of the Massachusetts members [of Congress], Seaver and Widgery, were publicly insulted and hissed on Change in Boston; while another, Charles Turner, member for the Plymouth district, and Chief-Justice of the Court of Sessions for that county, was seized by a crowd on the evening of August 3, [1812] and kicked through the town."^[35] The U.S. had great difficulty financing its war. It had disbanded its national bank, and private bankers in the Northeast were opposed to the war. The failure of New England to provide militia units or financial support was a serious blow.^[36] Threats of secession by New England states were loud, as evidenced by the Hartford Convention. Britain exploited these divisions, blockading only southern ports for much of the war and encouraging smuggling.^[37]

On July 12, 1812, General William Hull led an invading American force of about 1,000 untrained, poorly equipped militia across the Detroit River and occupied the Canadian town of Sandwich (now a neighborhood of Windsor, Ontario). By August, Hull and his troops (numbering 2,500 with the addition of 500 Canadians) retreated to Detroit, where they surrendered to a force of British regulars, Canadian militia and Native Americans, led by British Major General Isaac Brock and Shawnee leader Tecumseh.^[38] The surrender not only cost the U.S. the village of Detroit, but control over most of the Michigan territory. Several months later, the U.S. launched a second invasion of Canada, this time at the Niagara peninsula. On October 13, U.S. forces were again defeated at the Battle of Queenston Heights, where General Brock was killed.^[39]

Military and civilian leadership remained a critical American weakness until 1814. The early disasters brought about chiefly by American unpreparedness and lack of leadership drove United States Secretary of War William Eustis from office. His successor, John Armstrong, Jr., attempted a coordinated strategy late in 1813 (with 10,000 men) aimed at the capture of Montreal, but he was thwarted by logistical difficulties, uncooperative and quarrelsome commanders and ill-trained troops. After losing several battles to inferior forces, the Americans retreated in disarray in October 1813.^[40]

A decisive use of naval power came on the Great Lakes and depended on a contest of building ships. The U.S. started a rapidly expanded program of building warships at Sackets Harbor on Lake Ontario, where 3,000 men were recruited, many from New York City, to build 11 warships early in the war. In 1813, the Americans won control of Lake Erie in the Battle of Lake Erie and cut off British and Native American forces in the west from their supply base; they were decisively defeated by General William Henry Harrison's forces on their retreat towards Niagara at the Battle of the Thames in October 1813.^[41] Tecumseh, the leader of the tribal confederation, was killed and his Indian coalition disintegrated.^[42] While some Natives continued to fight alongside British troops, they subsequently did so only as individual tribes or groups of warriors, and where they were directly supplied and armed by British agents. The Americans controlled western Ontario, and permanently ended the threat of Indian raids based in Canada into the American Midwest, thus achieving a basic war goal.^{[43][44]} Control of Lake Ontario changed hands several times, with both sides unable and unwilling to take advantage of the temporary superiority.

At sea, the powerful Royal Navy blockaded much of the coastline, though it was allowing substantial exports from New England, which traded with Canada in defiance of American laws. The blockade devastated American agricultural exports, but it helped stimulate local factories that replaced goods previously imported. The American strategy of using small gunboats to defend ports was a fiasco, as the British raided the coast at will. The most famous episode was a series of British raids on the shores of Chesapeake Bay, including an attack on Washington that resulted in the British burning of the White House, the Capitol, the Navy Yard, and other public buildings, in the "Burning of Washington". The embarrassing Burning of Washington led to Armstrong's dismissal as US Secretary of War. The British power at sea was enough to allow the Royal Navy to levy "contributions" on bayside towns in return for not burning them to the ground. The Americans were more successful in ship-to-ship actions. They sent out several hundred privateers to attack British merchant ships; in the first four months of war they captured 219 British merchant ships.^[45] British commercial interests were damaged, especially in the West Indies.^[46]

After Napoleon abdicated in 1814, the British could send veteran armies to the U.S., but by then the Americans had learned how to mobilize and fight.^[47] British General Prevost launched a major invasion of New York State with these veteran soldiers, but the American navy gained control of Lake Champlain and the British lost the Battle of Plattsburgh in September 1814. Prevost, blamed for the defeat, sought a court-martial to clear his name but he died in London awaiting it.^[48] A British invasion of Louisiana (unknowingly launched after the Treaty of Ghent was negotiated to end the war) was defeated with very heavy British losses by General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815. The victory made Jackson a national hero, restored the American sense of honor,^[49] and ruined the Federalist party efforts to condemn the war as a failure.^{[50][51]} With the ratification of the peace treaty in February 1815, the war ended before the U.S. new Secretary of War James Monroe could put his new offensive strategy into effect.

Once Britain and The Sixth Coalition defeated Napoleon in 1814, France and Britain became allies. Britain ended the trade restrictions and the impressment of American sailors, thus removing two more causes of the war. After two years of warfare, the major causes of the war had disappeared. Neither side had a reason to continue or a chance of gaining a decisive success that would compel their opponents to cede territory or advantageous peace terms.^[52] As a result of this stalemate, the two countries signed the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814. News of the peace treaty took two months to reach the U.S., during which fighting continued. The war fostered a spirit of national unity and an "Era of Good Feelings" in the U.S.,^[53] as well as in Canada.^[54] It opened a long era of peaceful relations between the United States and the British Empire.^[55]

Theaters of war

The war was conducted in three theaters:

1. The Atlantic Ocean
2. The Great Lakes and the Canadian frontier
3. The Southern States

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_1812#British_support_for_Indian_raids

War of 1812 Service Records about Davis Stockton

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Name: | Davis Stockton |
| Company: | RANGERS, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS. |
| Rank - Induction: | PRIVATE |
| Rank - Discharge: | PRIVATE |
| Roll Box: | 200 |
| Roll Exct: | 602 |

- **JAMES SIMS**

From the book, “History of Morgan County, Missouri, 1833-1979”

James Sims was born August 14, 1790, in Chester District, South Carolina. His father, Edward Sims, was one of four brothers who came to this country from England prior to the Revolutionary War. One of the brothers soon moved north to New York, one was killed by Indians, and Edward with the other brother remained in South Carolina. James was a soldier in the War of 1812 and fought under General Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans.

In 1817 James Sims married Rachel McGarity, also of South Carolina. Her father, William McGarity, fought in the Revolutionary War. James and Rachel moved to Franklin County, Tennessee, where they resided until 1820 when the family moved to Cooper County, Missouri, several miles north of Tipton and made their home there until 1836. On April 19, 1836, James Sims entered 360 acres of land from the Government four miles north of Versailles where he resided until his death.

In October, 1836, he began the erection of a four room log house which still stands at this writing (1978). The log raising was completed on Friday before the 1836 Presidential Election. This house and some of the acreage has remained under the ownership of James Sims’ descendants continuously to the present. The current owners are Mr. and Mrs. Lee T. Sims. (1995 owners are Virginia Harlan Hess, Ruth Harlan Lamb, and William Sims Harlan, nieces and nephew of Lee Sims and great-great-grandchildren of James and Rachel.)

James Sims was a farmer and stockman. He was also an excellent carpenter and woodworker. Much of the furniture for the home was handmade by him, some of which is still in use and highly prized by the owners.

James and Rachel Sims were the parents of nine children:

William—born 6/2/1818 in Tennessee; died 3/1/1905; married Elizabeth Estes

Malinda—born 10/19/1819 in Tennessee; died 1/23/1845; married Constantine Estes

John—born 7/1/1822 in Cooper County, MO; died 12/29/1905; first wife was Elizabeth Richardson Long; second wife was Agnes Kelsay; third wife was Sally Ann French; fourth wife was Mrs. Winnie Marriott

Matilda—born 8/27/1824; died 7/16/1918; first husband was William S. Ball; second husband was Rev. Jehu Robinson

Mary Jane—born 6/1/1829 in Cooper County, MO; died 1/23/1863; first husband was George Pickens; second husband was Calvin Huff

Charles—born 8/6/1831 in Cooper County, MO; died 3/15/1906; wife was Louisa Chaney

Jaley—born 10/19/1834 in Cooper County, MO; died 3/6/1887; husband was John S. Ball

Elizabeth—born 12/1/1836 in Morgan County, MO; died 9/27/1867; husband was John W. Muir

James E.—born 2/28/1839 in Morgan County, MO; died 7/18/1919; first wife was Ann E. Williams; second wife was Nan Smiley

James Sims died August 6, 1860, and Rachel (his wife) died May 23, 1862. Both were buried in Freedom Cemetery north of Versailles as were eight of their children. Malinda died in 1845 before Freedom Cemetery was established. Malinda was buried about 1/4 mile south and a little west of what is now known as the Joe and Doris Sims home.

All the children of James and Rachel Sims married and lived nearly their entire lives in the vicinity of Versailles.

James J Worrall (1768-1837) father of Thomas Worrall served in the War of 1812.

Thomas Worrall was born January 28, 1801, in Clark County, Indiana. His father fought in the War of 1812 and his two sons participated in the Civil War. He came to Nebraska with a wagon train in 1865 and settled on a homestead near where the town of Beaver Crossing is now located. He died in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rachel Clark in this vicinity in 1869. Mrs. Etta Larson and Thomas Craige of Seward are the only persons living who made the trip to Nebraska in 1865..

Christopher G. W. Clark and wife, Rachael Worrall Clark, daughter of Thomas Worrall, took a homestead near Beaver Crossing in 1868. He died in 1877 and she in 1907. John Clark, their son, now lives on a part of this homestead. It would be of interest to write of the early experiences — how two boys were surrounded by Indians, but space prohibits.

HISTORY OF BROWN COUNTY, OHIO, 1883, CHAPTER XIV, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP EARLY SETTLEMENT, Vicinity of Sardinia, page 668: 1819 the families of Thomas Purcell and Clarkson Dunn, both, of Irish descent, came to this locality. Mr. Purcell hailed from Kentucky, and became a resident of the country around Sardinia. Mr. Dunn was a native of Maryland; also his wife, Elizabeth Hamilton. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1816, with his wife and three children, he descended the Ohio River in a flat-boat and landed at Ripley. He soon removed to Straight Creek, and in 1817, located near Georgetown, and in 1819 made a permanent settlement above Sardinia. He was a prominent citizen of the township. His death occurred in September, 1852, and that of his wife some years later.

Absolom Clarkson Dunn (1783 - 1855)

is your **4th great grandfather**

[Robert Lee Dunn \(1815 - 1892\)](#)

Son of Absolom Clarkson

[Emma Dunn \(1846 - 1905\)](#)

Daughter of Robert Lee

[Lilly Celina Tracy \(1869 - \)](#)

Daughter of Emma

[Ora Ethel Barngrover \(1888 - 1985\)](#)

Daughter of Lilly Celina

[Charles William Glass \(1920 - \)](#)

Son of Ora Ethel

[Bettie C Glass](#)

You are the daughter of Charles William - ([not you?](#))