

THE WAR OF 1812

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Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society

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The War of 1812 – the Second War for Independence? Hostilities of the Revolutionary War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, but Great Britain continued to regard the young nation as an upstart colony that could be retaken at any time. She persisted in pursuing policies that gave cause for dissatisfaction of the Americans in a number of areas. However, sectionalism and economic factors within the nation itself cannot be overlooked as contributing causes to the ensuing hostilities. Although the Treaty of Ghent that was to end the war had been negotiated before the Battle of New Orleans, had Andrew Jackson and his untrained, ragtag army and backwoods militia surrendered the city to the enemy, what a different turn might the course of United States history have taken.

In its infancy the American nation was bound by commercial ties to Europe, and particularly to England. Great quantities of manufactured articles had to be imported, and the United States, as a producer of raw materials, continued to be heavily dependent upon outside markets. As the struggle in Europe between France and England intensified, the plight of American shipping became a sorry one, indeed. In a series of dramatic decrees beginning in 1806, Napoleon forbade every kind of trade between Great Britain and the other nations of the world. The British reply to Napoleon's decree was the "orders in Council" which established a blockade of all the ports of France and her allies or of any county at war with His Majesty. This put American ship captains in a quandary. They were subject to seizure by the British if they had not stopped first in England; they were subject to seizure by the French if they had. Consequently, the only trade with Europe left open to American ships was with Russia, Sweden and Turkey. "The Devil himself," stated one Congressman, "could not tell which government, England or France, is the most wicked."

Americans were incited, too, by the British practice of impressment of sailors from American ships for service in the Royal Navy. This practice occurred with such frequency that the United States Government issued certificates to native-born sailors, testifying to their American citizenship. British searching parties paid scant respect to these document, claiming they were often purchased by British subjects. The supreme outrage occurred in June 1807, when a British man-of-war, the *Leopard*, attacked an American frigate, the *Chesapeake*, and took off four members of her crew, only one of whom was an Englishman. Three Americans were killed during the fray and eighteen wounded. Judge John Overton, in a patriotic address in Nashville, declared the attack "an act of war." President Jefferson retaliated by asking Congress to pass an Embargo Act which was intended to stop all trade between the United States and foreign countries. The embargo actually hurt all American interests but especially the maritime

cities as ships lay idle and seamen were unemployed. There was one positive result as an increase in domestic manufactures reduced demands on foreign trade. In Kentucky and Tennessee the embargo policy was enthusiastically supported because it gave the region an opportunity to develop a self-sufficiency economy. Overall, however, American fortunes were at a low ebb. The sentiments of many were expressed in a paper circulated by Tennessee representative John Rhea which concluded that "if peace cannot be preserved without a sacrifice of the honor, rights and independence of the United States, ten million free people will never bend the knee of servility to any foreign power." Many felt that the country was being humiliated by France and England and that the only way honor could be defended was by going to war against both.



William Henry
Harrison

Another serious American complaint was that the English wooed the Indians along the Canadian border and persuaded them to believe that American possession of the territory west of the Appalachians was only temporary and that the redcoats would soon be back in control. In 1810 famed Indian leader, Tecumseh, issued an ultimatum to William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory, that the Indians would tolerate no further encroachment on their lands. The next year Harrison marched against the Indians at their village of Prophet's Town. The ensuing battle known as Tippecanoe was hailed as a great victory for the whites, but Harrison complained bitterly that the Indians were well supplied with guns and powder obtained from the British in Canada. Egged on, supposedly, by the British, Indian depredations along the northwestern frontier continued with ever increasing frequency. In retrospect, the Indians can hardly be faulted for refusing to relinquish their lands, but the British assistance was totally self-serving as they wanted to control the fur trade of the northwest.

On the southern frontier a similar situation existed with the Creek Indians. Tecumseh, with British support, attempted to bring the Southern Indians into an alliance to resist encroachments of the Americans into the Florida's. Indecisive successes of Ferdinand L. Claiborne and General John Floyd failed to suppress the Indian uprising. It was left for Tennessee forces under Major General Andrew Jackson to conquer the Creeks. In March 1814, with nearly 3,000 newly mustered troops, Jackson broke the power of the Creek Nation at the battle of Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River. Had it not been for this accomplishment, the British would have been able to land at any point along the Gulf Coast and, reinforced by their native allies, descend on and capture New Orleans.

The Twelfth Congress, which met in 1811, was led by a group of young men who counseled war. Designated the "War Hawks:" by John C. Calhoun; from Tennessee Felix Grundy and John Sevier. Clay, who was elected Speaker of the House and his compatriots, represented the "new West." This second generation

of statesmen had survived childhood's spent in the shadow of the Revolution. No longer Englishmen, they were cut off from the cultural heritage of England. Clay had seen his father's grave violated by British dragoons. Felix Grundy had watched the Indians scalping and murdering his relatives. Andrew Jackson bore the saber scars he had incurred as a boy when he defied a British officer. Consumed by hatred of the British, the War Hawks understood little of the international implications of the war. They saw only the humiliations suffered by their country. Felix Grundy, in an eloquent response to critics of his war policy said: "I prefer war to submission."

The emotional sentiments of the War Hawks were quite eloquently echoed and endorsed by patriots in Smith County. In a letter published in the *Carthage Gazette* on March 14, 1812, Tilman Dixon of Dixon Springs advises General James Winchester that a company to be denominated the Smith County Revolutionary Volunteers has been formed. The purpose of the company is to defend the property of the younger men who may be off fighting battles for "our beloved country." The document is signed by more than forty veterans of the Revolutionary War who, although "too fatigued by the years" to do battle, express pride in tendering their feeble services for the second time on the "alter of Liberty." Dixon writes that the undersigned have seen with deep concern our national rights violated and outraged by the great belligerents of Europe. One proud and unprincipled nation (Great Britain) has continued to multiply our grievances and add insult to injury. It would be desired, Dixon continues, to see the country safely delivered from her present difficulties so the wearied heads of the old veterans might be "laid on the pillow of rest, and our gray hairs go down to the grave in peace." However, concluded Captain Dixon, if these desirable ends are not met with success, any efforts to accomplish them will be supported "at the hazard of our lives, our property and our sacred honor."

Although the War Hawks were patriots, they were also ardent expansionists. They hoped to see the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, Canada and the Floridas under the same flag. It seemed clear to them that, in order to defeat England, Canada would have to be conquered. "I am not for stopping at Quebec," said Clay, "but I would take the whole continent." This conquest would not only provide more land for the pioneers in the westward movement but also would end Canada's use as a base from which the Indians could be armed for raids against the Americans. Tennesseans also had a special interest in expansion as attested to by an article in the Nashville *Clarion* of August 18, 1812: "It would be highly desirable to take West Florida and drive the Indians across the Mississippi." Tennessee interest in Florida was also stimulated by the desire for additional commercial outlets to the Gulf. In reality, a fair assessment of the supreme interest of the War Hawks was not so much a war to avenge wrongdoing on the high seas as a war to insure a settlement of the Indian problem and the conquest of Canada and Florida.

New Englanders opposed war as reflected by the sectional vote in the presidential election of 1812 which favored De Witt Clinton, the peace candidate, over James Madison. The New Englanders were against the war, in part because they feared that their port cities would be attacked by the British fleet. They also resented the growing strength of the westerners – “forester,” they called them – who were year after year adding new states to their collation. In part, too, they considered war against England to be madness because it would disrupt their overseas trade. Despite the losses suffered, the international trade continued to be vigorous and profitable for the eastern seaboard.

Pressures mounted, and Madison, unable to resist them, in June 1812, asked Congress to declare war on England. On June 18 Congress, and hostilities formally began. Tennessee’s three congressmen and two senators voted unanimously in favor of war, reflecting, no doubt, the true feelings of their constituents. From the standpoint of military preparedness the United States was little justified in assuming the burdens of foreign conflict. The regular army consisted of not more than seven thousand men, all of whom were needed for garrison duty. For the most part the administration had to rely upon state militia to do the fighting, and the army was woefully lacking in capable military leaders as well. The Revolutionary officers were, as Winfield Scott said, “decayed gentlemen, though undaunted in spirit,” evidenced as we have seen, by such old Smith County veterans as Dixon, William Walton, Grant Allen, John Brevard to name a few of the Smith County Revolutionary Volunteers. The county was not united as the Federalists never reconciled themselves to the decision of congress to declare war. New England bankers tried to prevent the sale of government bonds, and Congress would not impose taxes to finance the war.

At the beginning of hostilities the United States had the advantage and the initiative in the land fighting. Tied down by the war France, England had only 5000 men in Canada. In July General William Hull marched boldly northward from Detroit to invade Upper Canada. He took Sandwich, but within a few days he was in retreat to Detroit and surrendered the city on August 13 to General Isaac Brock who had been joined by Tecumseh and his Indian warriors. Brock then went to the Niagara River where at Queenston he defeated the Americans under General Stephen Van Rensselaer. In the meantime General Dearborn was timidly preparing to march against Montreal, but the attempt came to nothing when his militia refused to cross the border out of the county. In the fall of 1813, General William Henry Harrison succeeded in recovering Detroit, but an invasion of Canada seemed now to be out of the question.

The spring of 1814 brought the downfall of Napoleon’s empire, and the British were free to turn the full strength of their army and navy against the United States. When a powerful British fleet appeared in Chesapeake Bay, the capitol city of Washington was virtually without defense. Forty miles below the city, British veterans, landed and marched on for hours as peacefully as if on their way to a picnic. The little army of clerks, mechanics and regulars was quickly

overpowered by the British who marched triumphantly into Washington, August 24, 1814. President Madison had ridden out to Maryland to join the army in an anticipated victory celebration. Instead, he was barely able to escape capture.



Dolley Madison

As evening fell the British tramped into Washington and swiftly began the work of destruction. At the Capitol soldiers first burned the velvet hangings, carpets and books and then set the building ablaze. Before setting fire to the White House, officers consumed a dinner that had been prepared for President and Mrs. Madison. Bravely, Dolley Madison, in the face of booming cannon in the distance, remained at the White House piling wagons high with curtains, silver, books and cabinet



Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington.

papers. To her must go the credit for saving the priceless Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington as, just before fleeing the city, she gave the order to break the great frame and remove the valuable canvas.



Francis Scott Key

Shortly afterwards the same raiders attacked Baltimore where they met with greater resistance. The harbor was well defended by Fort McHenry and the people of the city and state had enlisted about fourteen thousand men to resist the invaders. This was the battle that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the stirring song that was to become the national Anthem. One can imagine the exultation experienced by Key as he stood on the British ship where he was held prisoner and watched “the rockets’ red glare, the bombs bursting in air, gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.”

At the beginning of the war on the high seas American captains and crews were holding their own in the face of overwhelming odds. The U.S. Navy numbered some sixteen ships of war a number of smaller craft, an insignificant force to oppose the one thousand or more ships of the British Navy. On August 19, 1812, off the coast of Nova Scotia, in one of the most brilliant American victories of the war, Captain Isaac Hull of the *Constitution* outmaneuvered and outfought a British frigate, the *Guerriere*. In December, this time off the coast of Brazil, the *Constitution* destroyed the frigate, *Java*, earning for its valor the nickname, “Old Ironsides.” The following year in an important naval engagement on Lake Erie, Oliver Hazard Perry sent his superior a hastily scrawled note that has become immortal: “We have met the enemy and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop.” However, American success on the seas was not to last. By the spring of 1813 the British had established a tight blockade of the American coast, and from the time forward American ships of war scarcely dared to leave port.



General Andrew
Jackson

The final phase of the war was fought in the Southwest where, again, the British and the Indians conspired as allies. After the rout of the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend, Andrew Jackson was offered a commission in the regular army as Major General and was placed in command of all operations in the Southwest. Upon his shoulders fell the task of warding off the final British attack at New Orleans. Jackson expected the British to land at Mobile and advance

westward to New Orleans into an armed camp, vigorously recruiting arms and men from the streets of the city. One offer of

help came from a strange quarter, indeed. The smuggler and pirate, Jean Lafitte who had refused an offer of a captain's commission by the British, brought to Jackson's camp his intricate knowledge of the bayous of the river country and a polygot mixture of men. Upon the arrival of a Kentucky division of militia with only 700 guns for over 2,000 men, "I don't believe it," Jackson exclaimed in horror, "I have never seen a Kentuckian without a gun and a pack of cards and a bottle of whiskey in my life."



Jean Lafitte

Knowing his men would be outnumbered by the enemy, Jackson rapidly began strengthening his defenses which consisted of three earthen parapets, one behind the other, each stretching from the Mississippi River to an impassable cypress swamp, faced with bales of cotton covered with layers of mud. The ramparts were set behind the Rodriguez canal which was twenty-five feet wide and four or five feet deep, forming the boundary between the Chalmette and Macarty plantations. The canal was a dry ditch until Jackson had the levee pierced and flooded it with water. Behind the earthenworks Jackson placed a total of 5,172 men – pirates, Tennessee backwoodsmen in brown homespun hunting shirts, a battalion of free Negroes, Creoles in colorful uniforms, Indian fighters. Most of Jackson's soldiers had handled a rifle as soon as they were big enough to hold one; they were conquerors of the wilderness, self-confident and self-reliant. The British commanders had the mistaken attitude that men who conquered napoleon would not be repulsed by a "low log breastwork manned by a backwoods rabble."

Just after dawn of January 8, 1815, a rocket soared upwards, signaling the start Of the British attack on the plain of Chalmette. As the breeze opened ragged patches in the fog, there was revealed an entire field of red tunics, crossbarred in white, a great army advancing briskly in cheering columns 60 men wide. The force was led by thirty-seven year old Major General Sir Edward Pakenham (Pay'kenem), an Irishman and brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington. When the British got within 20 yards of his defenses, Jackson gave the order to fire. His men were lined up four deep, one behind the other, and as soon as the man in front fired, he moved back to reload and another stepped forward to take his place. The men in the red coats began falling, one eye-witness reported, like

blades of grass beneath a scythe. The field, once shining with frost, was now dirty red. General Pakenham was slain along with 2,036 British killed and wounded. The American casualties were 21. The Battle of New Orleans lasted less than 2 hours, but that bloody morning made Andrew Jackson an authentic American hero.



Major General Sir
Edward Pakenham

Almost from the beginning of the war there had been negotiations of one kind or another for peace. In early summer of 1814 an American commission which included John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin, arrived in Ghent, Belgium to mediate for peace terms. Even as these delegates were negotiating Britain sent Pakenham's expedition, one of the largest of the war, to gain control of New Orleans and the Mississippi River. Never dreaming that Pakenham would be repelled by the "rabble" at New Orleans, Britain stalled the deliberations awaiting word of a victory and the establishment of a civil government. British officers on the ship that transported Pakenham to America later stated that there were on board, besides the military personnel, "a complete civil government staff." It was reported that Pakenham brought in his dispatch case a commission as governor of Louisiana and the promise of an earldom. He also brought a proclamation which was to be published upon the occupation of New Orleans, declaring the sovereignty of England in behalf of Spain "over all the territory fraudulently conveyed by Bonaparte to the United States." Thus, England's plan of conquest was thwarted by Jackson's riot of the British army. It was an irony of fate that Pakenham failed to deliver Louisiana to the Crown; instead, his body was delivered to his ship in a hogshead of rum.

Finally, on Christmas Eve, 1814, a treaty was signed at Ghent, the British, no doubt, believing the defeat of the Americans at New Orleans a *fait accompli* and that any treaty signed would not be implemented. As the news of the stunning victory at New Orleans and the signing of the peace treaty spread across the land, torch lights flared, crowds surged shouting into the streets, bunting rippled across American ships, and "A Peace! A Peace!" was the triumphant cry of the confident young nation.

From a political point of view the War of 1812 was not a "Second War for Independence" for independence had already been won by the American Revolution. According to John Adams, the treaty did little more than restore prewar conditions—"a truce rather than a peace." It did, however, win economic independence from England and the realization of the need for greater national unity.

The War of 1812
SMITH COUNTAINS GO TO THE WAR
by Sue Maggart
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On June 18, 1812, Congress formerly declared war against Great Britain. Appropriately, the news reached Tennessee just in time for the Fourth of July celebrations. In Nashville, amid jubilant demonstrations, a parade was held and “several rounds fired” to get the war underway. Business houses closed for the day, toasts were drunk and mass meetings where fervent patriotism incited the cheering crowds went on into the night.

Unfortunately, no Smith County publication is extant that records the events of the summer of 1812, but, in view of the enthusiasm for the war as expressed in the letter written on March 14, 1812 by Tilmon Dixon and his fellow Revolutionary veterans to General Winchester, one can be reasonably sure that July 4, 1812, in Smith County burst forth in spontaneous celebration. The Smith County Patriotic Society, organized in 1808 with Leonard Fite as president, no doubt contributed to the exuberance of the occasion.

The troops began rigorous preparations for the ensuing strife. Captain William Martin, in a letter to General Winchester, states that he is having a militia muster at Dixon Springs once each month, never “without a barbecue and treat given to the company.” On March 22, 1812 General Winchester who lived at Cragfont in Sumner County reviewed Captain Dixon’s “Revolutionary soldiers.” He was impressed by their serious demeanor and purposeful conduct throughout the parade and review. Looking into the “weathered faces...somewhat bleached by time,” he recognized that by 1812 the old soldiers should properly serve as home guards but appreciating their spirit that inspired the younger men to go to the defense of their county. In addition to the old veterans making up his company, Dixon appointed “five active youths” of about 15 years of age for riding expresses, warning the company for duty and carrying messages-George Winchester Martin, Roger Dixon Flippen, Major Anderson Beasley, Martin Burrus and Isaac Goodale.

A call to arms for additional troops issued by the Adjutant General on September 12, 1814, was headed by these two lines:

May every citizen be a good soldier
and every soldier a good citizen.

Most Smith Countains who answered such calls to arms were citizen soldiers who were members of the militia. Lengths of service varied and records were poorly kept by the militia captains, making the compiling of a complete roster of men who served in the war an insurmountable task. The ensuing rosters have

been gleaned from various sources, but much research remains to be done in order to establish a complete documentation of the Smith Countains of TN, in the War of 1812.

Colonel James Tubb made up a company from around the area of Alexandria which encompassed southern Smith County and parts of now Dekalb County. Colonel Tubb was born March 18, 1788 and lived on Smith's Fork east of Alexandria. He was a large slave holder, owning hundreds of acres of land, and was a prominent figure in the county. Tubb was commissioned captain of militia in June 1811 by Governor Willie Blount, became major in 1815 and a colonel in February 1829. Tubb's Second Tennessee Regiment was stationed at Pensacola when the Battle of New Orleans was fought. Because of lack of funds, Tubb was forced to defray the cost of transporting baggage for his men on the march south. After the war he filed a claim for shipping four hundred pounds of baggage from Fayetteville, Tennessee to Fort Montgomery, thence to Pensacola and back via Montgomery to Fayetteville –six hundred and thirteen miles at eight cents per mile. Some of those known to have marched with Tubb are as follows: Benjamin Garrison, Mose Spencer, Benjamin Prichard, Jacob Hearn (became a loved Methodist itinerant preacher), George Thomason, Lewis Washburn, (s/o Benjamin Washburn, died 1872, buried on his farm near Brush Creek), Silas Cooper, John Leach, George G. Gray, William G. Tucker, William Allison, Lewis Pendleton, Hugh Reed, John G. Shy, S.J. Reasonover, Peter Webster, John Cox, Stephen A. Farmer, Joseph Allison, Henry McDonald. (TSL&A, Micro film #1151, Stokes & Tubbs Papers, 1811-1888). John Looney Adam Dale and Edward Robinson also raised companies in the vicinity of Smith that later fell into Dekalb County. Unfortunately, no records of those men making up the companies have survived.

Colonel Robert Allen, prominent citizen of old Carthage, fought under Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. Colonel Allen, born 1778 in PA, died in 1844, at his home, Greenwood, a few miles up the Cumberland River from Carthage. His body later was removed to Cedar Grove Cemetery in Lebanon, Tennessee.

The author is indebted to Robert Y. Clay, archivist with the Virginia State Library, for the Captain Anthony F. Metcalf Roster which follows. Pension application records for 1812 soldiers graciously submitted by Mr. Clay have been published in previous Quarterlies with more to follow in ensuing issues (Vol. 8, No. 4, pg. 153, Vol. 9, No. 1, pgs. 10-19. Thank you Bob!

Muster roll of a Company of Mounted Gunmen, under the Command of Capt. Anthony H. Metcalf in the 2nd Reg. Tennessee Mounted Volunteer gunmen in the service of the United States, Commanded by Colo. Thomas Williamson from the 28th September 1814 when mustered into service to the 28th March 1815.

Names

Anthony H. Metcalf	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Enlistment: 28th Sept. 1814 till 28 March 1815</i>	
Cyrus W. Brevard	<i>1st. Lieut.</i>	"	"
Amos Roalk	<i>2nd Lieut.</i>	"	"
Robert Pursley	<i>3rd Lieut.</i>	"	"
John Goodall	<i>Cornet</i>	"	"
Archelaus Alleway	<i>Sergeant</i>	"	"
Sirious Young	"	"	"
James Carr	"	"	"
Ashley Alvis	"	"	"
Thomas A. Thompson	"	"	"
William Hainie	<i>Corporal</i>	"	"
John Roper	"	"	"
Levi Austin	"	"	"
William Seal	"	"	"
Henry Kerby	"	"	"
William Talbott	"	"	"
Jesse Marshall	<i>Trumpeter</i>	"	"
Alvis Abraham	<i>Private</i>	"	"
Anderson, John	"	"	"
Allen Robert	"	"	"
Brockett, Thomas	"	"	"
Bowz, Hardy	"	"	"
Burnett, Thomas	"	"	"
Bradley, Thomas	"	"	"
Britton, Harvey	"	"	"
Boyer, John	"	"	"
Bonds, Allen	"	"	"
Bratton, Robert	"	"	"
Beasley, Major A.	"	"	"
Culwell, William	"	"	"
Campbell, John	"	"	"
Campbell, Alexander	"	"	"
Carr, William	"	"	"
Cravan, William P.	"	"	"
Duff, William	"	"	"
Day, Thomas	<i>All the following men are the same as Alvis Abraham.</i>		
Donoho, Goleman			
Dare, Hubbard			
Foscue, Benjamin			
Foscue, Lewis			
Featherston, Edward			
Ferguson, Alexander			
Grisham, Lambuth D.			
Gammon, Levi			

Gaile, John
Grinad, William
Gunnison, Hugh d.
Gifford, Gideon
Godson, Benjamin
Gray, Alexander
Herod, Peter
Hammack, Martin
Hammack, Brice
Heshion, John
Holland, Willis
Hail, Jeremiah
Jenkins, Thomas
Johns, Elias
Keas, Henry
King, William
Kinniga, Miller
Lane, Daniel M.
Liggon, Blackman
Langord, Arthur
Martin, Patrick
McMurrey, John
Moseley, Daniel R.
Murphey, John
Meadows, John
Meadows, Ambrose
Miller, William S.
Montgomery, Stephen
Martin, G.W.
Owens, Robert
Parker, Joseph
Parker, Wommack
Parker, Richard
Parkhurst, Elijah
Patterson, Hugh
Parker, Berry
Rose, Joseph
Rodes, Abner
Rodes, Henry
Robinson, Charles D.
Simson, Thomas
Shelton, James
Stafford, Samuel
Sanders, Jordon
Stephenson, William
Setton, Emy

Taylor, James
Towns, Edmond
Thomas, Henry
Thomison, William
Taylor, George
Venters, Asa
Vincent, William
White, James
Williams, Anderson
Wilkinson, Daniel
Watson, Samuel
Woods, John S.
Wakefield, Henry
White, Samuel

I Certify on honor that this Muster Roll inhibits a true Statement of Capt. Anthony H. Metcalf's Company of M.V. Gunmen in Colo. Thomas Williamson's regt. T.M. V. Gunmen as mustered and inspected by me on the 3rd day of October 1814 at Fayetteville - Robert Hays A. ? Com

Muster and Pay Rolls, 2nd Regiment Tennessee Mounted Gunmen, Col. Thos. Williamson, 1814-1815. Record Group 94, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D. C.

Note: This record group contains several other muster rolls of Capt. Metcalf's Company. The document does not state where the men enlisted but those men who survived to be pensioned state they enlisted at Dixon's Spring (Dixon Springs), Smith Co., Tennessee.

The following names were gleaned from those Smith Countians receiving pensions for military service in the year 1840 as enumerated in *A Census of Pensioners*. Based upon their ages, they were probably veterans of the War of 1812.

Denny, William, age 47, TN Mtd. Inf., Col. Robert Dyer, Capt. Bethel Allen, Vol. Gunmen.

Gregory, Tarpley, Pvt., Col. James Raulston, Capt. Elijah Haynie, Inf.

Hayse, Robin, age 46 years.

Smith, Josiah, b. 1797, Davidson Co., TN – d. 1882, buried New Middleton, Marr. Barthena Cloud, b. VA, 10 children, ordained a Methodist minister in 1823, Pvt., Col. R. H. Dyer, Capt. Bethel Allen, Vol. Mtd. Gunmen, SC #16033; WC #33322.

In commemoration of the Bicentennial in 1976, a monument was erected on the courthouse lawn in Carthage honoring those Smith Countains who died while defending their country. Research was done by a special committee who submitted the names that are memorialized on the monument for those who made the supreme sacrifice in the Seminole and War of 1812: Jeremiah Hall, Blackman Logan, Barry Parker, William Caldwell, Anderson Williams, Thomas Gibson, William Norman, Callert Estes, Peter Turney, Jeremiah Foutch, James E. Kourbuck, John E. Calloway, David Chapman, Jonathan R. Campbell, Joseph R. Jenkins, James Morris, Lemmuel Parker, Samuel Paschal, Henry Turney, William Wilson, William Allison, Henry McKinney, John Coe, William Forrester, Gabriel Gregory. No effort has been made to verify the accuracy of this list.

The ultimate tribute to these patriots of the War of 1812 came about on January 8, 1892 (the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans) in the city of New York when Flora Adams Darling pounded the gavel on the first meeting of the *Daughter of the War of 1812*. The Society was founded by descendants of the old soldiers to honor their memory. Members must furnish proof of lineal descent from an ancestor who gave service in one of the early Indian Wars, or Insurrections, or of the Creek Indian War of 1813-1814, or of the War of 1812-1815 which culminated in the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815. Smith and neighboring countries is represented by the *Upper Cumberland Chapter, Daughters of the War of 1812*, one of eleven chapters, in the State of Tennessee.

On March 15, 1996, the date of Andrew Jackson's birth, the Tulip Grove Chapter of the National Society of Daughters of 1812 dedicated a tulip tree at the home of Andrew Jackson, Jr., Tulip Grove Mansion. Pictured are Tennessee Society State officers and Chapter members.

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War of 1812. The Battle of Queenston Heights. by James G. Dennis. Date. June 4 1812 - February 18 1815. Location.Â The War of 1812 was fought between the United States of America and Great Britain and its colonies, Upper and lower Canada and Nova Scotia, from 1812 to 1815 on land and sea. The Americans declared war on Britain on June 18, 1812, for a combination of reasons: Outrage at the impressment (seizure) of thousands of American sailors, frustration at British restraints on neutral trade while Britain warred with France, and anger at British support for native attacks along the frontier which conflicted with American expansion and settlement into the Old Northwest. Contents. 1 Overview. 2 Course of th... The War of 1812 started out with a cause: to get the British off our backs and out of our business. No matter how much the Federalists disliked it, the war was on. So, in 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain. For the previous 20 years, Britain had claimed the right to intercept American ships on the high seas, seize their cargoes, and search their crews for British navy deserters. At war with France since 1793, Britain defended these actions as necessary wartime measures. Indignant Americans called them violations of their rights as a neutral and sovereign nation. In many Publish date: Oct 27, 2009. Updated on. May 16, 2019. War of 1812. Author: History.com Editors. Contents. Causes of the War of 1812. The War of 1812 Breaks Out. War of 1812: Mixed Results for American Forces. End of the War of 1812 and its Impact. In the War of 1812, the United States took on the greatest naval power in the world, Great Britain, in a conflict that would have an immense impact on the young countryâ€™s future. Causes of the war included British attempts to restrict U.S. trade, the Royal Navyâ€™s impressment of American seamen and Americaâ€™s desire to expand its territory.