

FOLKWAYS RECORDS FP 5002

WAR OF 1812

WAR OF 1812 Sung by Wallace House with Lute

On The 8th Day of November
Hail, Columbia
Song of The Vermonters
Jefferson and Liberty
Soldiers' Songs
Johnny Has Gone For A Soldier
Hey Betty Martin
Benny Havens, O
Come All Bold Canadians
Constitution And Guerriere
Charge The Can Cheerily
The Hornet And The Peacock
Shannon And The Chesapeake

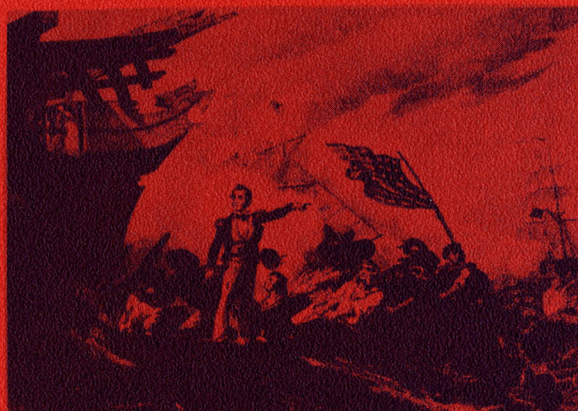
Perry's Victory On Lake Erie
James Bird
The Battle Of Stonington
Ye Parliament Of England
Star-Spangled Banner
Patriotic Diggers
The Hunters Of Kentucky
Yankee Volunteers
Old England 40 Years Ago
Hail Africa Band
Andrew Jackson
The Harrison Song
The Soldier Song (Aroostook War)

FOLKWAYS RECORDS FP5002

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Descriptive Notes are inside pocket
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1791 - 1836

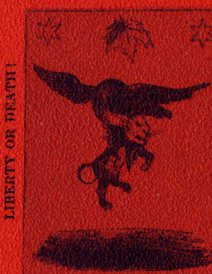
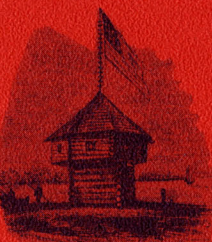


ON THE 8th DAY OF NOVEMBER
HAIL, COLUMBIA
SONG OF THE VERMONTERS
JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY
SOLDIERS' SONGS

JOHNNY HAS GONE FOR A SOLDIER
HEY BETTY MARTIN
BENNY HAVENS, O

COME ALL BOLD CANADIANS
CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE
CHARGE THE CAN CHEERILY
THE HORNET AND THE PEACOCK
SHANNON AND THE CHESAPEAKE
PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE
JAMES BIRD

THE BATTLE OF STONINGTON
YE PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND
STAR-SPANGLED BANNER
PATRIOTIC DIGGERS
THE HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY
YANKEE VOLUNTEERS
OLD ENGLAND 40 YEARS AGO
HAIL AFRICA BAND
ANDREW JACKSON
THE HARRISON SONG
THE SOLDIER SONG (AROOSTOOK WAR)



Key

WAR OF 1812

Sung by Wallace House with Lute



STATE FENCIBLE IN 1814



FP 5002

FOLKWAYS RECORDS & SERVICE CORP., N. Y.

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Folkways



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MANIFESTO AND DECLARATION OF WAR.

From the *Medical Intelligence*—Review.
4th vol. p. 2. M.—June 18, 1813.

The injunction of secrecy was from an hour ago removed from the following message and act. The report or manifesto which preceded the act, is too long for present publication.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress certain documents, being a continuation of those heretofore laid before them, on the subject of our affairs with Great-Britain.

Without going back beyond the renewal in 1803 of the war in which Great-Britain is engaged, and omitting unpaired wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her government presents a series of acts hostile to the U. S. as an independent and neutral nation.

British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it, or to the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no law can operate but the law of nations and the law of the country to which the vessels belong, and a self-right is assumed, which if it has subjects were rightfully claimed and alone concerned, in the situations of force for a resort to the responsible sovereign, which falls within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects, in such cases, be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, in the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged, without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would impudently demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such a trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander.

Against this crying enormity, which Great-Britain would be so prompt to avenge, if committed against herself, the U. States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. And that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory dispositions, and no pretext left for a continuance of the practice, the British government was formerly assured of the readiness of the U. S. to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of British subjects were the real and the sole object. The communication passed without effect.

British cruisers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretensions they have also added the most lawless proceedings in our very harbors; and have wantonly spilt American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. The principles & rules, sanctioned by that nation, when a neutral nation against armed vessels of belligerents hovering near her coasts, and disturbing her commerce, are well known. When called on, nevertheless, by the U. S. to punish the greater offences committed by her own vessels, her government has bestowed on their commanders additional marks of honor and confidence.

Under pretended blockades, without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea; the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets; and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. In aggravation of these predatory measures they have been considered as in force from the dates of their notification; a retrospective effect being thus added, as has been done in other important cases, to the unlawfulness of the course pursued. And to render the outrage the more signal, these mock blockades have been reiterated and enforced in the face of official communications from the British government, declaring, as the true definition of a legal blockade, "that particular ports must be actually invested, and previous warning given to vessels bound to them, not to enter."

The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone, that under the pretext of searching for these thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public law, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country and from every thing dear to them; have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the service of their discipline, to be killed to the most distant and deadly climates, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors and to be the

melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.

Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the cabinet of Great-Britain resorted, at length, to the sweeping system of blockades, under the name of orders in council, which have been moulded and managed, as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies, or the avowal of British cruisers.

To our remonstrances against the complicated and transcendent injustice of this innovation, the first reply was that the orders were reluctantly adopted by Great-Britain as a necessary retaliation on decrees of her enemy proclaiming a general blockade of the British isles, at a time when the naval force of that enemy dared not to leave from his own ports. She was reminded without effect, that her own prior blockades, unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued, were a bar to this plan; that executed edicts against millions of our property could not be retaliation on edicts confessedly impossible to be executed; that retaliation, to be just, should fall on the party setting the example, not on an innocent party, which was not even chargeable with an acquiescence in it. When deprived of this flimsy prohibition of our trade with her enemy, by the repeal of his prohibition of our trade with Great-Britain, her cabinet, instead of a corresponding repeal or a practical discontinuance of its orders, formally avowed a determination to persist in them against the U. States, until the markets of her enemy should be laid open to British ports, thus assuming an obligation on neutral power to require one belligerent to encourage by its internal regulations, the trade of another belligerent; contradicting her own practice to the contrary, and in peace as well as in war; and betraying the insincerity of those professions which lacerated a belief that, having resorted to her orders with regard to us, she was anxious to find an occasion for putting an end to them.

Abandoning still more all respect for the neutral rights of the United States, and for its own consistency, the British government now demands as prerequisite to a repeal of its orders, as they relate to the United States, that forty ships of the French decrees now necessary to their termination, not exemplified by British usage; and that the French repeal, besides including the portion of the decrees which operates within a territorial jurisdiction as well as that which operates on the high seas against the commerce of the U. States, should not be a single special repeal in relation to the U. States, but should be extended to whatever other neutral nations unconnected with them may be affected by those decrees. And as no additional insult, they are called on for a formal disavowal of conditions and pretensions advanced by the French government, for which the United States have to be held responsible, that, in official explanations, which have been published to the world, and in a correspondence with the American minister at London with the British minister for foreign affairs, such a responsibility was explicitly and emphatically disclaimed.

It has become indeed sufficient to state that the commerce of the United States is to be sacrificed, not as interfering with the belligerent rights of Great-Britain, not as supplying the wants of her enemies, which she herself supplies, but as interfering with the monopoly which she covets for her own commerce and navigation. She carries on a war against the commerce of a friend, and that she may the better carry on a commerce with an enemy, a commerce polluted by the forgeries and perjuries which form the most part of the only passports by which she can succeed.

Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the United States have withheld from Great-Britain, and under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with their markets, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits accruing from her restrictions on our commerce with other nations. And to entitle these experiments to the more favorable consideration, they were so framed as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To these appeals her government has been equally inflexible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort, rather than yield to the claims of justice or renounce the errors of a false pride. Nay, so far were the attempts carried, to overcome the attachment of the British nation to its unjust edicts, that it received every encouragement within the competency of the executive branch of our government, to expect that a repeal of them would be followed by a war between the United States and France, unless the French edicts should also be repealed. Even this compromise

although silencing for ever the plea of a disposition in the United States to acquiesce in those edicts, originally the sole plea from them, received no attention.

If no other proof existed of a pre-determination of the British government against a repeal of its orders, it might be found in the correspondence of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at London, and the British secretary for foreign affairs in 1810, on the question whether the blockade of May 1806 was considered as in force or not in force. It had been ascertained that the French government, which urged this blockade as the ground of its Berlin decree, was willing, in the event of its removal, to repeal that decree; which being followed by alternate repeals of the other offensive edicts, might abolish the whole system on both sides. This inviting opportunity for accomplishing an object so important to the United States, and professed so often to be the desire of both the belligerents, was made known to the British government. And that government admits that an actual application of an adequate force to the existence of a legal blockade, and it was notorious, that if such a force had ever been applied, the long-discriminated and unqualified blockade injunction, there could be no sufficient objection, on the part of Great-Britain to a formal revocation of it; and no imaginable objection to a declaration of the fact that the blockade did not exist.—The declaration would have been consistent with her avowed principles of blockades, and would have enabled the United States to demand from France the pledged repeal of her decrees; either with success, in which case the war would have been opened for a general repeal of the belligerent edicts; or without success, in which case the United States would have been justified in turning their measures exclusively against France. The British government should however, neither react the blockade nor declare its non-existence; nor permit its non-existence to be inferred and adhered to by the minister plenipotentiary. On the contrary by representing the blockade to be comprehended in the orders in council, the U. States were compelled to so regard it in their subsequent proceedings.

There was a period when a favorable change in the policy of the British cabinet was justly considered established. The minister plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty here proposed an adjustment of the differences more immediately endangering the harmony of the two countries, and such a proposal was accepted with a promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the invariable professions of this government. A foundation appeared to be laid for a sincere and lasting reconciliation. The prospect, however, quickly vanished. The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British government without any explanation, and such that the time repeated the belief, that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and prosperity of the United States. And it is strikingly confirmed, that at the very moment when the public minister was holding the language of friendship, and inspiring confidence in the sincerity of the negotiation with which he was intrusted, a secret agent of his government was employed in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our government, and a dismemberment of our happy Union.

In reviewing the conduct of Great-Britain towards the United States, our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the savages on one part of our extended frontier; warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex, to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to accommodate the activity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among the tribes in constant intercourse with British and garrisoned towns, without connecting their hostility with that influence; and without recalling the authenticated examples of such intertribal hostilities heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that government.

Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country; and such the results of its unexampled forbearance and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. It might at least have been expected that an enlightened nation, if less urged by moral obligations, than by friendly dispositions on the part of the U. States, would have found in its true interest alone a sufficient motive to respect their rights, tranquillity on the high seas; that a larger policy would have favored that free and general circulation of commerce in which the British nation is at all times interested, and which in times of war is the best alleviation of its calamities in general, as well as to other

belligerents; and more especially that the British Cabinet would not, for the sake of a precarious and superstitious intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which successfully put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

Other councils have prevailed, and moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance, and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens, amidst the daily victims of lawless violence, committed on the great and common highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection. We behold our vessels, laden with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destinations, consigned by prize courts, no longer the organs of public law, but the instruments of arbitrary edicts; and their unfortunate crews dispersed, or lost, or to the injury inflicted in British ports into British fleets, whilst arguments are employed, in support of these aggressions, which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to the free internal commerce in all cases whatsoever.

We behold, in fine, on the side of Great-Britain, a strong leaning towards the United States, and on the side of the United States a state of peace towards Great-Britain.

Whether the U. States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations, & these accumulating wrongs; or, opposing force to force in defence of their natural rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of a just God. Disposer of events; avoiding all connections which might entangle it in the contests or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honorable re-establishment of peace and friendship, is a solemn question, which the constitution wisely confides to the Legislative Department of the government. In proceeding to their early deliberations, I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation.

Having presented this view of the relations of the U. States with Great-Britain and of the solemn alternative growing out of them, I proceed to remark that the communication last made to Congress on the subject of our relations with France will have shown that, since the revocation of France's edicts, she violated the neutral rights of the United States, her government has authorised illegal captures, by its privateers and public ships, and that such captures have been practiced on our vessels and our citizens. It will have been seen also, that no indemnity had been provided, or satisfactorily pledged, for the extensive spoliation of our commerce by the violent and retrospective orders of the French government against the property of our citizens seized within the jurisdiction of France. It is now time from recommending to the consideration of Congress definitive measures with respect to that nation, in the expectation that the result of unclouded discussions between our minister plenipotentiary at Paris and the French government, will speedily enable Congress to decide, with greater advantage, on the course due to the rights, the interests, and the honor of our country.

JAMES MADISON.

(Washington, June 1, 1818.)

AN ACT

Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That WAR be, and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories; and that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to use the whole land and naval forces of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue private armed vessels of the U. States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, and to suspend and annul the same, and to use, as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the same United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the subjects thereof.

June 18, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON

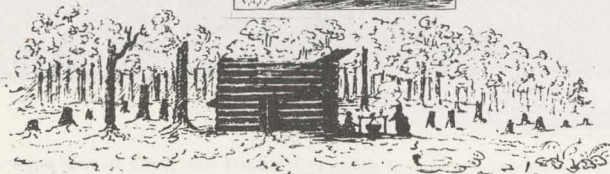
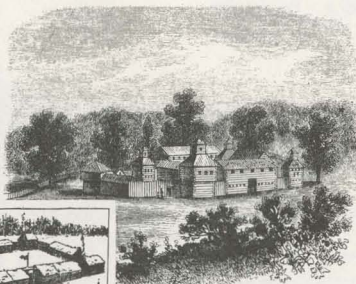
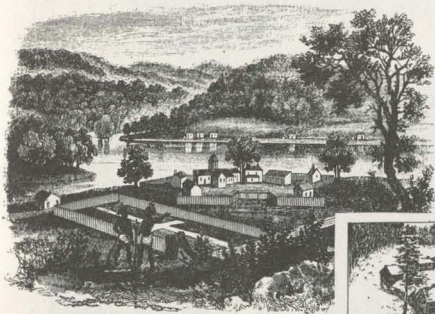
INTRODUCTION

In the Treaty of Paris, 1763, after the Seven Years' War between France and England over American colonization, the Indians were allocated the land of the Ohio Valley and adjacent territory.

The settlers were moving westward and by 1769 settlements were being established as far west as The Ohio. In 1775 Daniel Boone blazed the Wilderness Road; he crossed the Cumberland Gap, established a blockhouse and founded Boonsboro along the Kentucky River across the Appalachians. The English, during the American Revolution and after, used the Miami Indians (Indiana-Ohio) led by their Chief, Little Turtle, to fight the settlers. Between 1778 and 1786 General George Rogers Clark fought the British and the Indians in the land now known as Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan.

The Treaty of Paris, 1783, after the American Revolution, caused the English to concede American Independence although England hoped for "reconciliation." She also hoped that America would give up the settlements that now spread to The Mississippi in exchange for "evacuating and moving out English troops from the Eastern Seaboard." The phraseology of the Treaty was so ambiguous that both sides accused each other with infractions and neglect in fulfilling the terms. For instance: Americans were vexed by the British refusal to leave the Northwest military posts; while the British claimed justification in that Americans set obstacles for the recovery of pre-Revolution debts owed to British merchants.

Many states claimed the land East of the Mississippi. Connecticut claimed the land known as the Western Reserve in Ohio along Lake Erie. (Today this land is still known as Connecticut-Western Reserve.) Massachusetts, Virginia and Connecticut claimed the region to the West of the Western Reserve, while the Northwest Territory and the land below the Western Reserve was claimed by Virginia.



Side I, Band 1. (48-3A) ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER (1791)

This song deals with an engagement that took place between "American volunteers" commanded by General St. Clair and Indians led by Chief Little Turtle on the 8th Day of November 1791.

The British still controlled the fur trade with the Indians; the settlers, however, were getting much of this lucrative trade. The British commandant at Detroit, in order to curtail American expansion beyond the Ohio River, provoked the Indians (against the settlers) threatening that the settlers wanted to "exterminate the tribes and take possession of their lands." In the summer of 1791, Little Turtle of the Miamis, Blue Jacket of the Shawnee and Buckongahelas of the Delawares, formed an alliance and pledged to "fight to the last." Congress authorized raising of troops to put down this Indian uprising. Arthur St. Clair, the first American Governor of the Western Territory was appointed Commander-in-Chief. On the morning of November 4th, 1791, near the Wabash - Fort Jefferson - the Indians led by Chief Little Turtle began the attack. The "Americans" were routed and over 600 men of the original force of 2,000 were killed, 250 wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Oldham of Kentucky died in the attack.

General (Mad) Anthony Wayne (see Ballads of the Revolution, FOLKWAYS album No. FP 48/2 was appointed by the president (Washington) to succeed St. Clair. In 1795 General Wayne after defeating the Indians at Fallen Timbers, signed the first land treaty between Indians and the United States.

On the eighth day of November,
In the year of ninety-one,
We had a strong engagement
Near to Fort Jefferson;
St. Clair was our commander,
As may remembered be,
There we fought and lost nine hundred men
On the banks of the St. Marie.

We fought all of one night,
And part of the next day,
Then we came into the old, old barn,
Where we laid down on some hay;
We'd scarce been there an hour,
When we arose again,
And we looked out of the window,
And we spied five of their train.

And being in close confinement,
We looked all around,
We jumped through the window,
And knocked five of them down;
Oldham and Irving
Dare not before me go,
I'll make them fly before me,
Like the arrow before a bow.

The rout of General St. Clair was later investigated by a Committee of Congress -- this is the first Congressional Committee created for the purpose of investigation.



Arthur St. Clair



Side I, Band 2. (48-3A) HAIL, COLUMBIA (1798 - 1800)

Replacing the "Washington March" of Revolutionary days, "Hail, Columbia" became the 'President's March'. The text was written by Joseph Hopkinson son of Francis Hopkinson (see Ballads of the Revolution Folkways Album No. FP 5001). His own account of the song follows: "('Hail, Columbia') was written in the summer of 1798, when a war with France was thought to be inevitable, Congress being then in session in Philadelphia, deliberating upon that important subject, and acts of hostility having actually occurred. The contest between England and France was raging, and the people of the United States were divided into parties for one side or the other; some thinking that policy and duty required us to take part with republican France, as the war was called; others were for our connecting ourselves with England, under the belief that she was the great preservative power of good principles and safe government. The violation of our rights by both belligerents was forcing us from the just and wise policy of President Washington, which was to do equal justice to both, to take part with neither, but to keep a strict and honest neutrality between them. The prospect of a rupture with France was exceedingly offensive to the portion of the people who espoused her cause, and the violence of the spirit of party has never risen higher, I think not so high, as it did at that time, on that question."

"The object of the author was to get up an American spirit, which should be independent of and above the interests, passions, and policy of both belligerents, and look and feel exclusively for our own honor and rights"

"Hail, Columbia" was taken up as national anthem and sung at meetings and political gatherings. It brought a feeling of unity to a nation still divided into separate states.

After Washington's two terms, John Adams, Federalist, was elected president in 1796. He and his party sided with the British in the European Wars. Jefferson and the Republican Democrats (later to become known as the Democratic Party) favored the French.

During Adams' term in office, a series of diplomatic misadventures and actual naval engagements took place between the French and the Americans (1798) and feeling was high for declaration of war. However, it all ended peacefully (1800).

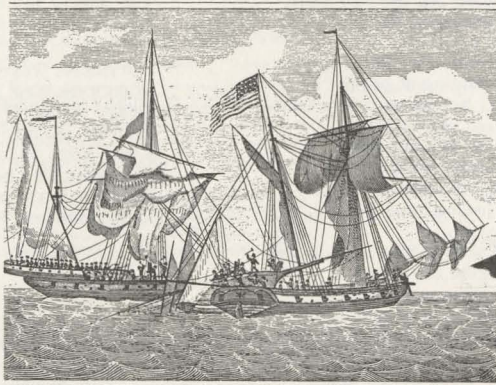
Hail, Columbia, happy land!
Hail, ye heroes! heav'n-born band!
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let Independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.



Chorus:

Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots! rise once more,
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well-earn'd prize,
While off'ring peace, sincere and just,
In heav'n we place a manly trust,
That Truth and Justice will pre-vail,
And ev'ry scheme of bondage fail.



Before the War of 1812, the female Columbia took her place with Britannia and Marianne of France. After the War a small male figure appeared in American political cartoons named Jonathan. Later, the country bumpkin that represents sly humor, wit and brawn, became the symbol of Americans, called Uncle Sam. In modern times, war posters showed him with determined face rolling up his sleeves, to give the caricature more character. In England Britannia became John Bull.

The Green Mountain land between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain caused bitter disputes during much of the 18th century. Land-hungry neighbors used vaguely worded charters to overflow into accessible valleys. New Hampshire's Governor Bennington granted some of the land in 1749, thus giving to the territory the name of the "New Hampshire Grants." New York also laid claim to the region and made grants there in 1765; the New York colonial administration extended its control into the "grants" with the establishment of the counties of Charlotte and Cumberland. Earlier, Massachusetts and Connecticut had both chopped chunks off the disputed land.

While the technicalities of the various claims occupied considerable attention in the meetings of the Continental Congress, Vermonters turned fitful glances toward Canada for an advantageous alliance; they settled, however, on a commonwealth existence lasting from 1777 to 1791.

Arrests and counter-arrests, invasions, retreats and skirmishes reached a climax in the years 1782 and 1783. Seizure of a York State cow by a Vermont sheriff touched off the "Cow" or "Second Yorker War." Recriminations were hot and bitter although the groups were fired with more zeal than skill in the mock military maneuvers. York Staters and Vermont Yankees continued their bitterness even though surface difficulties were smoothed with Vermont's admission to statehood in 1791.

By its charter (1664) New York claimed the Connecticut River as its Eastern boundary. Massachusetts Bay State claimed its northward extension to this line, while the Royal Governor Bennington Wentworth (1741) claimed that New Hampshire extended "W. to until met with the king's other Governments." In 1749 he granted a township of Bennington at a point twenty miles east of the Hudson River as the western limit of New Hampshire. Governor George Clinton of New York took issue with him claiming this land for New York. Although the issue was brought to the crown for settlement the war years interrupted the decision and Wentworth kept giving land grants in this area. By 1759 he had parcelled out a large section then known as New Hampshire Grants, now known as Vermont. The New York government being an owner in absenteeism often had to send troops to maintain New York rights. The farmers and settlers resented this and local patriot Ethan Allen became leader of the Green Mountain Boys and promoted the independence and statehood of Vermont. During the Revolution (1777), Vermont declared itself an independent state with the first constitution "that abolished slavery" and "gave the vote to every man over twenty-one who had lived in the state over a year." (Property as a vote requisite was not recognized).

In 1791 through pressure of Congress, a settlement was made whereby Vermont paid 30,000 dollars to New York. Vermont became the fourteenth state of the Union (free) on March 4th, 1791. On June 1st, 1792, Kentucky became the 15th State (slave) thus keeping the status quo of free - slave states in the Union.

Ho! all to the borders! Vermonters, come down
With your breeches of deerskin and jackets of brown,
With your red woolen caps, and your moccasins, come,
To the gathering summons of trumpet and drum.
Come down with your rifles! Let gray wolf and fox
Howl on in the shade of their primitive rocks;
Let the bear feed securely from pig-pen and stall;
Here's two-legged game for your powder and ball.

On our south came the Dutchmen, enveloped in grease;
And arming for battle while canting of peace;
On our east, crafty Meshech¹ has gathered his band
To hang up our leaders and eat up our land.
Ho - all to the rescue! For Satan shall work
No gain for his legions of Hampshire and York!
They claim our possessions - the pitiful knaves -
The tribute we pay shall be prisons and graves!

Let Clinton and Ten Broek,² with bribes in their hands,
Still seek to divide us and parcel our lands;
We've coats for our traitors whoever they are;
The warp is of feathers - the filling of tar:
Does the "old Bay State"³ threaten? Does Congress complain?
Swarms Hampshire in arms on our borders again?
Bark the war-dogs of Britain aloud on the lake -
Let 'em come; what they can they are welcome to take.

And ours are the mountains, which awfully rise,
Till they rest their green heads on the blue of the skies;
And ours are the forests, unwasted, unshorn,
Save where the wild path of the tempest is torn.
And though savage and wild be this climate of ours
And brief be our season of fruits and of flowers,
Far dearer the blast round our mountain which raves,
Than the sweet summer zephyr which breathes over slaves!

Hurrah for Vermont! For the land which we till
Must have sone to defend her from valley and hill;
Leave the harvest to rot on the fields where it grows,
And the reaping of wheat for the reaping of foes.
Come York or come Hampshire, come traitors or knaves,
If ye rule o'er our land, ye shall rule o'er our graves;
Our vow is recorded - our banner unfurled,
In the name of Vermont we defy all the world!

NOTE:

1. "Woe is me, that I sojourn in Meshech,
That I dwell in the tents of Kedar!
My soul hath long dwelt
With him that hateth peace.
I am for peace:
But when I speak, they are for war."

1a. Meshech - a dealer in slaves (Biblical)

2. Ten Broek was mayor of Albany.

3. "old Bay State" is Massachusetts.

Side I, Band 4. (48-3A) JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY (1801-1809)

George Washington was the first president, John Adams the first vice-president. In 1796 Adams became president and Thomas Jefferson was vice-president. Jefferson was elected president in 1800.

By 1804 with the election of Thomas Jefferson for a second term as president the two party system was an established form for political action in the United States.

The Federalists (Adams) who were for a strong central government, represented commercial, industrial and financial groups in the Northeast; they were on the side of the British in the European (Napoleonic) War. The Democratic-Republicans (Jefferson) were for states rights and represented agricultural interests in the Southwest; they were on the side of the French in the European (Napoleonic) War.

In 1798 the Federalists (John Adams) enacted through Congress four Acts known as the Alien and Sedition Acts: Naturalization Act, Alien Act, Alien Enemies Act and the Sedition Act. Their primary purpose was to suppress political opposition. The immigrants coming to America who fled poverty, oppression (political and religious), and tyranny, naturally aligned themselves with the Democratic-Republican party. Under the Sedition Act, twenty-five newspaper men were prosecuted and 10 convicted; all the editors and printers were Democratic-Republicans. When Jefferson became president he pardoned all those convicted by this Act. Jefferson and James Madison then Secretary of State drafted and framed a set of Resolutions that made the Alien and Sedition Acts unconstitutional.



Th Jefferson

*A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.*

*When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a people to
declare the solemn bonds which have connected them with another and to
assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to
which the laws of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to
the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes
which impel them to do so.*

*We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are
created equal, independent, that they are endowed by their Creator with
certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and
the pursuit of Happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are
instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.*

NOTE:

The gloomy night before us lies,
The reign of terror now is o'er;
Its gags, inquisitors and spies,
Its hordes of harpies are no more.

Rejoice, -Columbia's sons, rejoice,
To tyrants never bend the knee;
But join with heart, and soul and voice,
For Jefferson and Liberty.

No lordling here with gorging jaws,
Shall wring from industry its food;
No fiery bigot's holy laws;
Lay waste our fields and streets with blood.

Rejoice, -Columbia's sons, rejoice,
To tyrants never bend the knee;
But join with heart and soul and voice,
For Jefferson and Liberty.

From Georgia up to Lake Champlain,
From seas to Mississippi's shore;
Ye sons of freedom loud proclaim,
THE REIGN OF TERROR IS NO MORE.

Rejoice, -Columbia's sons, rejoice,
To tyrants never bend the knee,
But join with heart and soul and voice,
For Jefferson and Liberty.

A man's name linked with "..... and Liberty" was first used by the English people in support of John Wilkes (see Ballads of the Revolution FOLKWAYS album No. FP 48/1) when in 1769 he was expelled by the king for daring to criticize a royal edict from his elective seat in Parliament. The people came to his defense with cries of "Wilkes and Liberty." Lincoln's famous 1860 election rally song was "Lincoln and Liberty" (see Civil War Ballads FOLKWAYS album No. FP 48/7).

"JOHNNY HAS GONE FOR A SOLDIER", "BENNY HAVENS, OH", "HEY BETTY MARTIN"

Before the War of 1812, the 'army' was a "well-disciplined militia" of volunteers who enlisted for the protection of their homes from neighbors, Indians, or the ever-threatening British in Canada.

The Federalists (James Madison, President, from 1809 to 1817) for reasons of their own were for "preparedness". In December of 1811 after a report on "Foreign Relations" was accepted in Congress, Bills were introduced to augment the 'army'. In January of 1812 additional regulars to the total of 25,000 were authorized. Another Bill provided for two major generals, and five brigadeer generals. A bounty of sixteen dollars was to be given to each new recruit with three months' extra pay on discharge and a certificate for 160 acres of land. On the 14th of January 1812, a Bill was passed giving 1,000,000 dollars for arms, ordinance etc. and 400,000 dollars for powder, ordinance etc. to the Navy.

Each State was empowered to call enough men to form a 100,000 militia "...to be held in readiness to instantly obey the call of the chief magistrate...." for this expense another million dollars was appropriated. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky and Ohio resolved to stand by the general government."

Although additional funds were requested to "let us have the frigates powerful as Great Britain's.....protection to commerce is protection to agriculture..." the original appropriation of 400,000 dollars to the navy was not increased.

JOHNNY HAS GONE FOR A SOLDIER

Oh, Johnny dear has gone away,
He has gone afar across the bay,
Oh, my heart is sad and weary today,
Since Johnny has gone for a soldier.

Chorus:

Schule, schule, schule agraph,
Time can only ease my woe,
Since the lad of my heart from me did go,
Oh, Johnny has gone for a soldier.

I'll dye my dress, I'll dye it red,
And through the streets I'll beg my bread,
Oh, how I wish that I were dead,
Since Johnny has gone for a soldier.

BENNY HAVENS, OH

Come fill your glasses, fellows,
And stand up in a row,
To singing sentimentally
We're going for to go;
In the army there's sobriety,
Promotion's very slow,
So we'll sing our reminiscences of
Benny Havens, oh!

Chorus

Oh Benny Havens, oh,
Oh Benny Havens, oh,
We'll sing our reminiscences of
Benny Havens, oh!

May the army be augmented,
Promotion be less slow,
May our country in the hour of need
Be ready for the foe.
May we find a soldier's resting place
Beneath a soldier's blow,
With room enough beside our graves
For Benny Havens, oh!

Chorus

HEY, BETTY MARTIN, TIP TOE FINE

In Yorkshire I was born and bred
And knows a thing or two, sir;
Nay, what be more, my father said
My wit would bring me through, sir;
At single-stick, or kiss the maids,
I wur the boy vor sartin.
Says I "Push on, to be afraid's
My eye and Betty Martin."

Chorus

Hey, Betty Martin, tip toe, tip toe,
Hey, Betty Martin, tip toe, tip!
O Betty Martin, tip toe, tip toe,
My eye, Betty Martin, tip toe fine!

At inn arrived I met a man
Who offered me his sarvise,
To take my baggage wur his plan,
And help me to a jarvis;
"But stop," says I, "This wu-no do.
Your rigs I'ze known vor sartin,
Your kindness, friend, 'tween me and you's
My eye and Betty Martin."

Chorus

I ze seen the lions and the tower,
The circus, Ashley's, too, sir;
The play, and giants strike the hour,
And all that's strange to wiew, sir;
So back to home I'll turn again,
And marry Doll vor sartin;
I'ze please her so that to complain's
My eye and Betty Martin.

Chorus



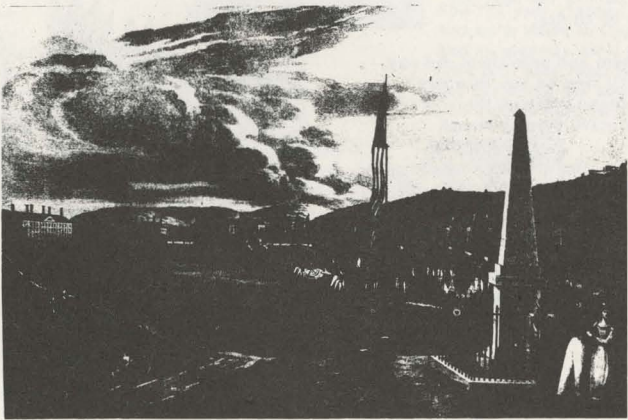
ELECTION REPORT of the proceedings had at the town of Hamamuth on the twenty third day of May 1811, for the Choice of Officers to fill vacancies, in the 1st Regiment Brigade South Division of the Militia but now in

Offices to be filled	Names of Candidates for each Office.	First Ballot No. of Votes for each Candidate.	Second Ballot No. of Votes for each Candidate.	Third Ballot No. of Votes for each Candidate.	Fourth Ballot No. of Votes for each Candidate.	Persons of Persons actually chosen to fill each Office.	In whose stead the persons are chosen.	In what town the persons chosen live.
Cum gratia	<u>Seward Morrell</u> <u>Robert Hobbs</u> <u>Robert Anderson</u> <u>Samuel Wright</u> <u>Indian Wright</u>	<u>17</u> <u>15</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>15</u> <u>10</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>19</u> <u>10</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>10</u> <u>19</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>no choice</u>	<u>in the room of</u> <u>deputy Hobbs</u> <u>promoted</u>	<u>Hamamuth</u>

Place for the Witness to sign his name.

Place for the Presiding Officer to sign his name.

Richard Mountford Esq. } I certify that the persons Seward Morrell & Robert Hobbs } Major
copy } is capable of filling the said vacancies }
in my opinion }



AN ACT
 Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Confederate States of America and their Territories.
 ENacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.—
 That WAR be, and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America, and their Territories;
 and that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval forces of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the U. States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the same United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the subjects thereof.
 June 18, 1812.
 JAMES MADISON

Coincidental with the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill (see Ballads of the Revolution FOLKWAYS album No. FP 5001), on June 17th, 1812, a War Bill was passed by the Senate 19 to 13, and by the 19th of June became Law. President James Madison (Federalist) stated in his war message: "I exhort all good people of the United States as they love their country, as they value the precious heritage... as they feel the wrongs which have been forced upon them that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority..... of laws, in supporting..... all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities."

A writer of the time said: "...thus the War may be said to have been a measure of the South and West to take care of the Interests of the North, much against the will of the latter."

On the 16th of August, 1812, after a set-back at Mackinac, General William Hull, commander of the United States forces in the west, while planning to attack Upper Canada, was surprised and surrounded in Detroit by the British force augmented by Northwest Indians (led by Tecumseh) commanded by Major-General Isaak Brock. Hull surrendered Detroit without firing a shot.

Come all you bold Canadians, I'd have you lend an ear,
Concerning a fine ditty--that would make your courage cheer,
Concerning an engagement that we had at Sandwich town;
The courage of those Yankee boys so lately we pulled down.

There was a bold commander, brave General Brock by name,
Took shipping at Niagara and down to York he came.
He says, "My gallant heroes, if you'll come along with me,
We'll fight those proud Yankees in the west of Canaday!"

'Twas thus we replied: "Along with you we'll go.
Our knapsacks we will shoulder without any more ado.
Our knapsacks we will shoulder and forward we will steer;
We'll fight those Yankees without either dread or fear."

We traveled all that night and a part of the next day,
With a determination to show them British play.
We traveled all that night and a part of the next day,
With a determination to conquer or to die.

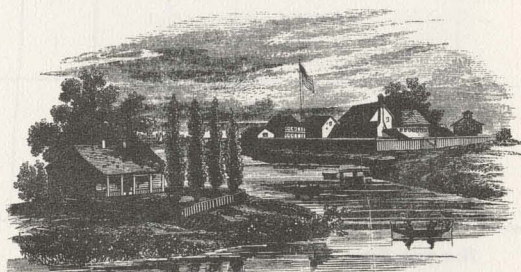
Our commander sent a flag to them and unto them did say, "Deliver up your garrison or we'll fire on you this day." They refused to surrender, but chose to stand their ground. We opened up our great guns and gave them a round.

Their commander sent a flag to us, for quarters he did call:
"Oh, hold your guns, brave British boys, for fear you slay us all.
Our town you have at your command, our garrison likewise."
They brought their arms and grounded them right down before
'our eyes.

And now we are all home again, each man is safe and sound.
May the memory of this conquest all through the Province sound!
Success unto our volunteers who did their rights maintain,
And to our bold commander, brave General Brock by name!

Sandwich is a town above Detroit: York is now known as Toronto.

The forced march reference is to Brock's dispatching of Colonel Henry Proctor to cut off Hull from Fort Malden below Detroit; by a forced march, Proctor was able to cut off Hull's land communication with the Maumee River.



SINZIL MANSION AND FORT DEARBORN



TECHNICAL

American General William Hull (*right*) surrenders his army August 16, 1812.

Side I, Band 7. (48-3A) THE CONSTITUTION AND THE GUERRIERE (1812)

The first major naval engagement of the War of 1812 occurred on August 19, 1812 three days after the loss of Detroit.

When war was declared the United States had only twenty major vessels afloat with about 500 guns. They were scattered along the Eastern seaboard. All American vessels outside the coast were told to put into neutral harbors.

The Constitution (44 guns), sometimes called "Old Ironsides" because of her excellent New England construction, under Captain Isaac Hull, was returning from foreign service at the time of the declaration of war. She put into Chesapeake Bay and on July 12th, with a new crew, sailed northward. On the 17th she saw four vessels and later a fifth all going westward. Toward dusk she spied a sixth, this time a British frigate, the Guerriere (38 guns), under Captain James Richard Dacres. Next morning Captain Hull realized that he was in the midst of a British squadron (less than ten ships) under Captain Broke. The British ships were too many for Hull; however he was out of gun-shot range and the sea was calm; by using the little wind there was and lowering the boats, he kept the Constitution for sixty-four hours ahead of her adversary. There was some firing between ships but no damage. The English gave up and scattered. The Constitution went on to Boston and on August 2nd sailed in search of the frigate that got away. At about 2:00 o'clock p.m. Hull sighted the Guerriere off Nova Scotia. At 6:00 p.m. he was close enough to fire. Instead he let the Guerriere fire until he was very close to her. Then with the command, "Now, boys, pour it into them" The Constitution opened her foreward guns which were double shotted with round and grape. In fifteen minutes the Guerriere was a wreck. Now both parties set to board each other. At this moment a fresh breeze took the Constitution ahead just in time as the Guerriere's masts fell down. At dusk her Union Jack was lowered and a prize crew under a lieutenant (J. R. Read) was sent aboard. The Constitution kept her prize over night only as she sank the next day. The Constitution arrived in Boston on the 30th of August, 1812.

It oftimes has been told,
That the British seamen bold
Could flog the tars of France so neat and handy, oh!
But they never found their match,
Till the Yankees did them catch,
Oh, the Yankee boys for fighting are the dandy, oh!

The Guerriere, a frigate bold,
On the foaming ocean rolled,
Commanded by proud Dacres the grandee, oh!
With as choice an English crew,
As a rammer ever drew,
Could flog the Frenchmen two to one so handy, oh!

When this frigate hove in view,
Says proud Dacres to his crew,
"Come, clear the ship for action and be handy, oh!
To the weather gage, boys, get her,"
And to make his boys fight better,
Gave them to drink, gunpowder mixed with brandy, oh!

Then Dacres loudly cries,
"Make this Yankee ship your prize,
You can in thirty minutes, neat and handy, oh!
Twenty-five's enough I'm sure, and
If you'll do it in a score,
I'll treat you to a double share of brandy, oh!

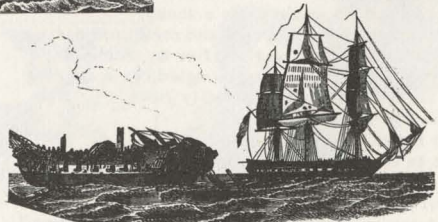
The British shot flew hot,
Which the Yankee answered not,
Till they got within the distance they called handy, oh!
"Now," says Hull unto his crew,
"Boys, let's see what we can do,
If we take this boasting Briton we're the dandy, oh!"

The first broadside we poured
Carried her mainmast by the board,
Which made this lofty frigate look abandoned, oh!
Then Dacres shook his head, and
To his officers said,
"Lord! I didn't think those Yankees were so handy, oh!

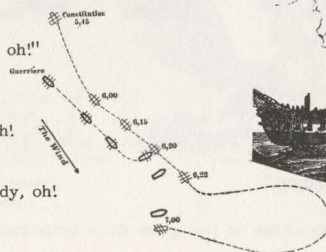
Our second told so well,
That their fore and mizzen fell,
Which dous'd the royal ensign neat and handy, oh!
"By George," says he, "we're done,"
And they fired a lee gun,
While the Yankees struck up Yankee Doodle Dandy,

Then Dacres came on board,
To deliver up his sword,
Tho' loath he was to part with it, 'twas handy, oh!
"Oh, keep your sword," says Hull,
"For it only makes you dull,
Cheer up and let us have a little brandy, oh!"

Now fill your glasses full,
And we'll drink to Captain Hull,
And so merrily we'll push about the brandy, oh!
John Bull may toast his fill, but
Let the world say what they will,
The Yankee boys for fighting are the dandy, oh!



Constitution and Guerriere.



A recapitulation of the victories on the seas by American vessels and their captains.

The Macedonia: On October 25th, 1812 The United States (44 guns) commanded by Captain Stephen Decatur off the Island of Madeira (then occupied by England) met with The Macedonia (38 guns) captained by John S. Carden. In half an hour The Macedonia lost her main and fore topmasts and her main and bowsprit were tottering. The United States, almost unhurt, pulled away and the British, who thought she had retreated and gave a big cheer found her coming back in a better position for the kill, and surrendered.

The Java: The Constitution was Captained by William Bainbridge who succeeded Isaac Hull. With the Hornet (see Hornet and Peacock) she arrived in Bahia, Brazil on December 13, 1812. Leaving the Hornet to guard the harbor, Bainbridge came across two ships thirty miles from San Salvador. The larger, The Java (38 guns) under Captain Henry Lambert assumed position for a fight. The battle began at 2:00 o'clock p.m. with The Java intending to rake the Constitution. The two ships opened fire simultaneously and in about half an hour the wheel of the Constitution was shot away. But Bainbridge tacked and got the Constitution into a position "for giving the stranger a terrible raking fire". At about 3:00 p.m. The Java while trying to come to the Constitution lost her jib-boom and the head of her bowsprit when the Constitution opened up her guns. Then The Java lost her foremast which crashed through the forecandle and main deck. Soon both vessels were yard arm to yard arm pouring fire into each other. At a few minutes past four o'clock p.m. The Java fire ceased. Bainbridge took his vessel for repairs and at six o'clock he came back to The Java which had struck her colors, thinking that the Constitution would resume combat. After taking off his prisoners, not wishing to haul The Java home, Bainbridge fired her and she sank on the 31st of December 1812.

Now coil up your nonsense 'bout England's great Navy,
And take in your slack about oak-hearted tars;
For frigates as stout, and as gallant crews have we,
Or how came her Macedon deck'd with our stars?
Yes how came her Guerriere, her Peacock, and Java,
All sent broken ribb'd to Old Davy of late?
How came it? why, split me! than Britons we're braver,
And that shall they feel it whenever we meet.

Then charge the can cheerily;
Send it round merrily;
Here's to our country and captains commanding,
To all who inherit
Of Lawrence the spirit,
"Disdaining to strike while a stick is left standing."

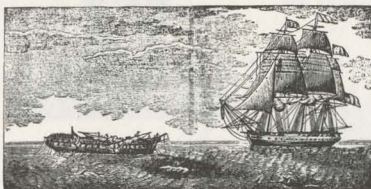


Britannia, although she beleaguers our coast now,
The dread of our wives and our sweethearts as well,
Of ruling the waves has less reason to boast now,
As Dacres, and Carden, and Whinyates can tell:
Enroll'd in our annals live Hull and Decatur,
Jones, Lawrence, and Bainbridge, Columbia's pride;
The pride of our navy, which sooner or later,
Shall on the wide ocean triumphantly ride.

Then charge the can cheerily;
Send it round merrily;
Here's to our country and captains commanding;
To all who inherit
Of Lawrence the spirit,
"Disdaining to strike while a stick is left standing."

Now, if unawares, we should run (a fresh gale in)
Close in with a squadron, we'd laugh at 'em all;
We'd tip master Bull such a sample of sailing,
As should cause him to, fret like a pig in a squall;
We'd show the vain boaster of numbers superior,
Though he and his slaves at the notion may sneer,
In skill, as in courage, to us they're inferior;
For the longer they chase us the less we've to fear.

Then charge the can cheerily;
Send it round merrily;
Here's to our country and captains commanding;
To all who inherit
Of Lawrence the spirit,
"Disdaining to strike while a stick is left standing."

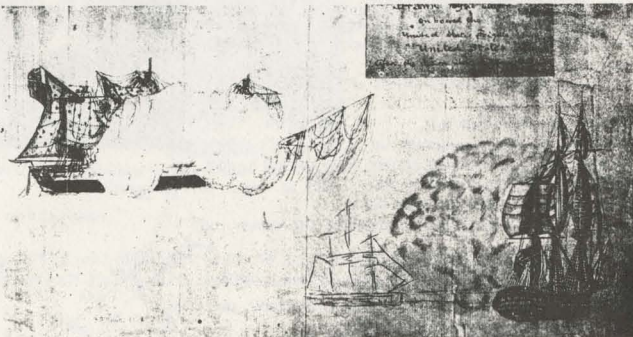


The Java Surrendering to the Constitution.



But should a Razee be espied ahead nearly;
To fetch her we'd crowd every stitch we could make;
Down chests and up hammocks would heave away cheerily,
And ready for action would be in a shake;
For her swaggering cut, though, and metal not caring,
Till up with her close should our fire be withheld;
Then poured in so hot that her mangled crew, fearing
A trip to the bottom, should speedily yield.

Then charge the can cheerily;
Send it round merrily;
Here's to our country and captains commanding;
To all who inherit
Of Lawrence the spirit,
"Disdaining to strike while a stick is left standing."



The Battle Between the United States and the Macedonia.
(Drawn by a sailor who was on the United States.)

A "razee" is a vessel of war with the construction on its upper deck (superstructure) removed to make it easier to handle guns and repel boarding parties.

Side II, Band 2 (48-3B) THE HORNET AND THE PEACOCK (1813)

On February 24, 1813 while the Hornet, man-of-war, was blockading a British vessel full of merchandise in the Harbor of San Salvador, Brazil, Captain James Lawrence sighted a British man-of-war The Peacock (18 guns), Captain William Peake in command. The American ensign was hoisted, the men called to quarters, and the Hornet was cleared for action. The Peacock passed the Hornet at 4:35 o'clock and sent a broadside. However, after passing, she made a turn which Lawrence anticipated. He fired his starboard guns with such vigor that in fifteen minutes The Peacock not only struck her colors but raised her jack upside down in distress. It taught the British not to engage American vessels single handed.

The Wasp (16 guns) was a sloop of war commanded by Captain Jacob Jones. On October 12, 1812 she left the Delaware to cruise south to strike at vessels steering north of the West Indies. On the 18th of October, after weathering a storm, she came on the British sloop-of-war Frolic (20 guns) under Captain Thomas Whinyates, protecting a fleet (more than ten ships) of merchantmen. Although seriously injured in the combat, the Wasp in death grip with the Frolic, with a final broadside rammed and boarded the dying Frolic.

The Frolic's damage was 90 men killed and wounded. (Within an hour after the start every officer of the Frolic was wounded).

The Wasp damage was 5 men killed, 5 men wounded.

Ye Demo's and ye Federals, too;
I'll sing you a song that you all know is true,
Concerning the Hornet, true stuff I'll be bail,
That humbled the Peacock and lowered her tail.

Chorus:

"Sing hubber, O bubber," cries old Granny Weal,
"The Hornet can tickle the British bird's tail.
Her stings are all sharp and they'll pierce without fail,
Success to our navy!" cries old Granny Weal.

This bird it was bred in the land of King George,
Her feathers were fine, her tail very large;
She spread forth her wings, like a ship in full sail,
And prided herself in the size of her tail.

King George then says, "To America go,
The Hornet--the Wasp is the British king's foe;
Pick them up, my dear bird, spread your wings to the gale!"
"But beware of those insects," cries old Granny Weal.

Chorus:

Away flew this bird at the word of command,
Her flight was directed to Freedom's own land;
The Hornet discover'd her wings on the sail,
And quickly determined to tickle her tail.

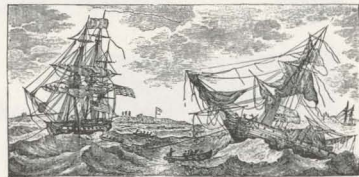
So at it they went, it was both pick and sting,
The Hornet still working keen under her wing;
"American insects," quoth she, "I'll be bail,
Will humble the King bird, and tickle her tail."

The Peacock now mortally under her wing,
Did feel the full force of the Hornet's sharp sting;
She flattened her crest like a shoal on the wail,
Sunk down by her side and lowered her tail.

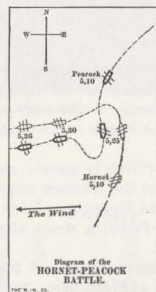
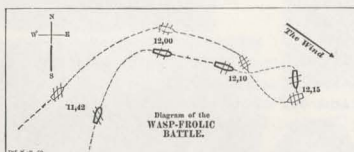
Here's success to brave Lawrence, who well knew the nest,
Where the Hornet and Wasp with honor still rest.
We'll send them with force, and with skill, I'll be bail,
Will humble King George, and tickle his tail.



A WASP ON A FROLIC.



The Hornet Sinking the Peacock.



The Wasp Boarding the Frolic.



HORNET AND PEACOCK.



On June 1st, 1813 the Chesapeake (38 guns) under Captain James Lawrence of Hornet fame was in Boston harbor. The British commander of the Shannon, Captain Philip Vere Broke, who was blockading the harbor delivered a challenge to Lawrence....

".....do me a favor to meet the Shannon ship to ship, to try the fortunes of our respective flags." The Shannon carried 52 guns although 38 only were of large calibre. The engagement took place about noon time thirty miles from Boston Light. Many people stood on the Heights to see the battle. At four o'clock the Chesapeake fired the first gun. Between half past five and six the two ships maneuvered for position. For five minutes broadside after broadside raked each ship. The Chesapeake lost many men; almost 10 to 1 of the Shannon. At the moment when Lawrence ordered the boarding of the Shannon he was mortally wounded and carried below. His last words: Tell the men to fire faster and not give up the ship. fight till she sinks.... became navy tradition. When Captain Broke saw that there were no officers on the deck of the Chesapeake he ordered and led a party to board her. It was a victory for the British that broke the 'spell' that ship for ship the Americans could beat them.

Captain Lawrence received a hero's burial in Halifax.



Sir,

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship
Shannon off Boston June 1813*

*As the Chesapeake appears now
ready for sea, I request you will do me the favor
to meet the Shannon with her, Ship to Ship, to try
the fortune of our respective flags.*

Wm Broke

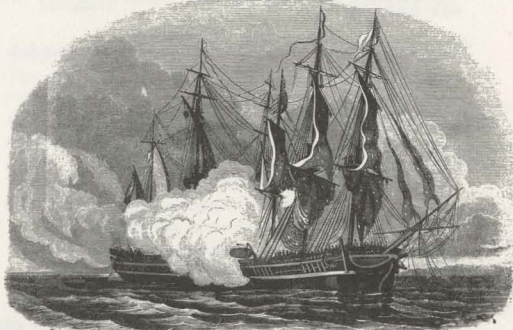
Now the Chesapeake so bold sailed from Boston we've been told,
For to take the British frigate neat and handy, O!
The people in the port all came out to see the sport
And the bands were playing "Yankee Doodle Dandy, O!"

The British frigate's name, which for the purpose came
To cool the Yankee courage neat and handy, O!
Was the Shannon - Captain Broke, all her men were hearts of oak.
At the fighting were allowed to be the dandy-o.

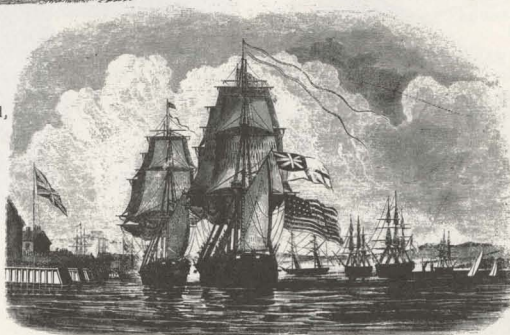
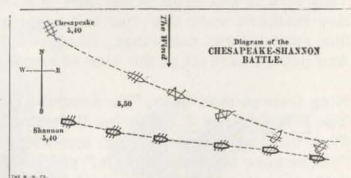
The fight had scarce begun ere they flinch-ed from their guns,
Which at first they started working neat and handy-o.
Then brave Broke he waved his sword, crying, "Now, my lads, aboard,
And we'll stop their playing "Yankee Doodle Dandy-o."

They no sooner heard the word, than they quickly jumped aboard,
And hauled down the Yankee colors neat and handy-o;
Notwithstanding all their brag, now the glorious British flag
At the Yankee mizzen peak was quite the dandy-o.

Here's a health, brave Broke, to you, to your officers and crew,
Who aboard the Shannon frigate fought so handy-o;
And may it always prove, that in fighting and in love,
The British tar forever is the dandy-o.



THE CHESAPEAKE DISABLED BY THE SHANNON'S BROADSIDES.¹



THE SHANNON AND CHESAPEAKE ENTERING THE HARBOR OF HALIFAX.²

Side II, Band 4, (48-3B) PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE (1813)

As low as American spirits went with the sinking of the Chesapeake on June 1st, so high they became in September with Perry's victory, and the re-opening of American forts; enabling Major General William Henry Harrison with a force of 4,500 infantry to cross Lake Erie and defeat the British and Indian troops thus securing the northwest and sweeping the British from that region.

Captain Oliver H. Perry was twenty-seven when he was called from his command of a flotilla in Rhode Island (1812-1813) and made superintendent of the naval force on Lake Erie.

Captain Robert H. Barclay was in command of the British force on the lakes. Perry was to finish the training of the crews, (150 he brought from Newport, 532 all told) to see that the five ships being built in a shallow harbor at Presque Isle (Put-in Bay) were commissioned and that the two large ones, the Lawrence (named after the Captain of the Chesapeake) and the Niagara were floated by means of "camels" into deep water. On August 2nd, when the British were not watching, the ships were carried over the bar. On September 9, 1813 Barclay with six vessels (65 guns) sailed to meet Perry's force of ten vessels (55 guns). Perry's flagship bore the battleflag of the Lawrence with the inscription "Don't give up the ship."

With the cry "Sail Ho!" Perry went into action. Since the enemy had longer range guns Perry closed in (11:45 AM). The British directed most of their fire on the Lawrence and by 2:30 PM "she became unmanageable. . . she sustained the action upwards of two hours within cannon-distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded." (Perry)

The situation was the same on Barclay's flag-ship the Detroit.

The Niagara bringing up the rear was unharmed and with a fresh breeze she came up; Perry taking the flag from the Lawrence rowed over to the Niagara and took command of the action. By this time, 3:00 PM the Detroit struck her colors. Perry re-hoisted his on the Lawrence and accepted the swords of the British officers. His message to Harrison who was at Seneca waiting with his infantry was: "We have met the enemy and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop. Yours with great respect and esteem, O. H. Perry."

O'er the bosom of Erie, in fanciful pride,
Did the fleet of Old England exultingly ride,
Till the flag of Columbia her Perry unfurled,
The boast of the west and the pride of the world.

Chorus:

And still should the foe dare the fight to sustain
Gallant Perry shall lead on to conquest again.
Gallant Perry shall lead on to conquest again.

The spirit of Lawrence his influence sheds,
To the van of the fight while the "Lawrence" he leads;
There death dealt around, though such numbers oppose
And levell'd the gun at fair Liberty's foes.

(Chorus)

When covered with slain, from his deck he withdrew,
And left the "Niagara", the fight to renew;
Where, undaunted in danger, our sea-beaten tars
O'er the cross of St. George waved the stripes and the stars.

(Chorus)

Six ships, while our banners triumphantly flew,
Submitted to tars who were born to subdue;
When they rushed to the battle, resolved to maintain
The freedom of trade and our right to the main.

(Chorus)

With the glory of conquest our heroes are crowned;
Let their brows with the bright naval chaplet be bound.
For still should the foe dare the fight to sustain
Gallant Perry shall lead them to conquest again.



PERRY'S BATTLE-FLAG.



"Perry's Sieg"—A German View of the Victory on Lake Erie.



Queen Charlotte and Johann Ball met their doom at Perry.



*(In have met the enemy and they are ours:
Two Ships, two Brigs one
Schooner & one Sloop.
Yours, with great respect and esteem
O. H. Perry.)*

This ballad known as the "Mournful Tragedy of James Bird" was very popular throughout the country. It is still sung in upper New York State.

In the autumn of 1814 after the Battle of Lake Erie, three men were executed for desertion; one of them was James Bird. Instead of joining the land troops or continuing with Perry (who was ferrying Harrison's troops to Canada) Bird deserted. He was shot in Erie, Pennsylvania.

The lyrics of "James Bird," in their original form, were by the Pennsylvanian, Charles Miner. The implication of much research is that the War Department prepared their reports on Bird in such a way as to cast doubts on his patriotism. At any rate, to residents of Luzerne County and subsequently of the entire mid-west, Bird was brash, heroic, heedless of responsibility; in an era when democracy was fighting for a toe-hold, the young, the strong, the irresponsible, were the dearly expendable who preferred action to tavern talk. In his own paper, The Gleamer, under date of April 28, 1815, appeared this statement, in all probability written by Charles Miner himself:

"At the commencement of the late war, a company of men from Kingston, in this county, under the command of Captain Thomas, volunteered their services to the government. When the fatal disaster befell our army under General Hull of Detroit, and large reinforcements were wanted, the Kingston Volunteers were called upon to perform their tour of duty. They marched with alacrity, and remained under the command of General Harrison, until the reduction of Upper Canada rendered it prudent to dispense with their services. . . . Among the Volunteers was a young man by the name of James Bird, aged about twenty years; he was born in Exeter, where his parents now reside. Bird enlisted in the marines while at Erie, and in the memorable engagement of September 10th served on board the Lawrence under the immediate command of Commodore Perry." p. 71 of "Charles Miner, Pennsylvania Patriot," by Charles F. Richardson (Wilkes-Barre, 1916).

From the same book: Under date of June 10, 1812, at which time the group was offered to the government, Captain Sam'l Thomas names his "Luzerne Volunteer Matross,"* in a message written at Kingston. However, it appears, from the "History of Luzerne, Lackawanna & Wyoming Counties, Pa.," (W. W. Munsell, NY, 1880) that the proper name for the group was simply "The Volunteer Matross". From this history we have this description of the group which, by the way, was an artillery outfit:

"Their uniform was a long tailed blue, with brass buttons, gray pants and gaiters or leggings, covering the front of the shoe by a gore. I remember their first parade in Wilkes-Barre, in 1810, I think, with a brass six-pounder which was said to be one of the field pieces captured from Burgoyne at Saratoga. I do not know, however, that this was a fact." In the company roster in 1812 Bird was listed as a gunner, apparently above a private, below a corporal.

"Left Kingston April 13, 1813, embarked on raft at mouth Shoup's Creek, landed at Danville, marched by Lewiston and Bedford, through 'Fayette County, recruiting as they went, and arrived at Erie 95 strong.

"Cannonading Presque Isle Harbor the company did efficient service. When volunteers were solicited to man the fleet of Com. Oliver Perry before the battle of Lake Erie, four from this company, among whom was James Bird of Pittston, promptly offered themselves, and all distinguished themselves by their bravery in battle. Bird was afterward tried by Court Martial for desertion, convicted and shot. He had left his post to join Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and though his purpose was patriotic and laudable he was technically guilty of desertion, and the stern discipline of war did not relax in his favor."

In Stewart Pearce's "Annals of Luzerne County," (Lippincott, Phila., 1860, pp. 322 etc.) it is stated that Bird and his comrades, Pace, Hall and Bowman, enlisted on board the Niagara. Medals were awarded them for "patriotism and bravery," in the naval engagement of Sept. 10, 1813, but, says this account, "Bird, the bravest of the brave, kneeling on his coffin, received his death-shot from the hands of his country-men." This account lists only Bowman as having been wounded but further on states that Bird was not only wounded but "He fought like a tiger, and when wounded refused to be carried below. For his bravery he was promoted to the position of Orderly Sergeant of the Marines of the Niagara."

From this it would appear that the volunteers were in more than one engagement. . . or the facts got mixed up.

The President is quoted as having refused a plea for clemency on the grounds that "having deserted from his post while in charge of a guard, in time of war, he must therefore suffer as an example to others."

It should be noted: Bird was listed as severely wounded on Perry's ship, the Lawrence and his share of prize money was later turned over to his father. Am. State Papers, Naval Affairs, Vol. I, pp. 566-572 (in one listing Bird misspelled Burd).

The story of the apprehension of Bird and fellow guards, John Rankin and John Davis is that Charles M. Reed, a student, saw them in a tavern at Butler, Pennsylvania, informed on them to Sailing-master Colwell. They were executed on board the Niagara, in the Erie roadstead, Oct. 1814, and were buried on the sand beach.

Despite what writers have implied the astounding confusion of facts in the Bird saga resulted from the conflicting testimony of historians and official reports, and not from the tendency to imaginative license of folksingers. Generally speaking, the folksong kept to the story as outlined in the original stanzas by Charles Miner who admittedly had a bias in favor of Bird but who was also in a position to get the facts first-hand, as he did, the lines from the letter being an almost verbatim quote. (C. E. S.)

* Matross: A gunner's assistant (Funk & Wagnall's)



JAMES BIRD

Sons of freedom, listen to me,
And ye daughters, too, give ear,
To a sad and lonesome story
As ever was told you shall hear.

Hull, you know, his troops surrendered,
And defenceless left the West;
Then our forces quick assembled,
The invaders to resist.

Tender were the word of parting,
Mothers wrung their hands and cried;
Maidens wept their swains in secret,
Fathers strove their tears to hide.

With the troops that marched to Erie
To protect our West frontiers -
Captain Thomas the commander -
Were the Kingston Volunteers.

Soon they came where gallant Perry
Had assembled all his fleet;
There where gallant Bird enlisted,
Hoping soon the foe to meet.

Where is Bird? The battle rages;
Is he in the strife? Or, no.
Now the cannons roar tremendous,
Dare he nobly meet the foe?

See, behold him, there with Perry,
In the selfsame ship they fight;
Though his messmates fall around him,
Nothing can his soul affright.

But alas, a ball has struck him,
See the crimson current flow;
"Leave the deck," exclaims brave Perry,
"No," cries Bird, "I will not go."



Still he fought, all faint and bleeding
Till the Stars and Stripes arose,
Vic'try having crowned our efforts
All triumphant o'er our foes.

Then did Bird receive his pension?
Was he to his friends restored?
Did he ever to his bosom
Clasp the maid his heart adored?

But there came such dismal tidings
From Lake Erie's distant shore;
Better if poor Bird had perished
Mid the cannon's opening roar.

"Read this letter, sister, brother,
'Tis the last you'll hear from me.
I must suffer for deserting
From the brig Niagaray."

Sad and gloomy was the morning
Bird was ordered out to die;
Where's the breast not dead to pity,
But for him would heave a sigh?

See him kneel upon his coffin;
Can his death do any good?
Spare him! Hark, oh God, they've shot him,
See his bosom stained with blood.

Farewell, Bird, farewell, forever,
Home and friends shall see no more,
But his gallant form lies buried
On Lake Erie's distant shore.

On August 9th, 1814 and for four days thereafter a comic-tragedy occurred at Stonington, Connecticut.

In 1812 (December 26th) an Order In Council was issued declaring the ports and harbors in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. In 1813 (May 26th) this was extended to New York and all Southern ports. A fleet of four (74), six frigates, and a number of smaller vessels of war arrived under Admiral Cockburn. At the same time three (74), and several smaller vessels appeared in the Delaware under Commodore Beresford. This operation was put in force by the British because of the successes of the naval operation of the Americans in 1812. "The coast... to be closely blockaded so as to prevent the egress of vessels, and the return of them with prizes."

The blockading of Eastern seaboard towns by British men-of-war caused food and raw materials shortages. Where there was no need for stationary ships the British used "blockading squadrons" that would sail to an unprotected town and raise it or get ransom. British Admiral Cochrane ordered Commodore Hardy "to destroy the coast towns and ravage the country." Hardy took off in the Ramillies (74) with the Pactolus (44), the bomb-ship Terror, the brig Dispatch (22) and a number of barges and launches.

At 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon of August 9th, 1814, Hardy anchored his squadron at the shallowest point possible (four miles off Stonington, Connecticut). Sending a flag of truce, he notified the residents that they had one hour to "remove out of the town." The answer was "we shall defend the place to the last extremity..." At eight o'clock the Terror, and cannonade placed on the barges started to fire upon the town. This barrage of mortar (13 and 15 inch) continued until midnight. Nothing was harmed. During the night, the ordinance was: two 18, one 16 and one 4 pound cannon set up at extreme point of the peninsula with breatworks; guns loaded with double shot of solid ball fired on the approaching Terror and barges which retreated with serious effect; one 18 pounder at a southwest point manned by an old volunteer fired at the Dispatch the moment she was making her last tack before anchoring, she shot (double) entering the hull of the brig and she casting anchor right there answered back. The situation was status quo. The British outside in their boats, the defenders still occupying the town. Most of the shots from the ships went over the town.

The next day, The Dispatch having been riddled with double shots from the 18 pounder "hauled off to a place of safety." On the afternoon of the third day a deputation went on board the flagship to ask what their fate was to be and what did the foe want of them. Impossible terms were offered and the town waited for the worst. At three o'clock the Terror, outside of the range of the town cannons, commenced firing the village and continued until eight o'clock. She was joined next day by two large ships and the firing continued from eight o'clock in the morning until noon. At this time the firing ceased and at 4 PM the enemy left and the engagement was over. The American commander of the Militia was Major General Williams.

The result of the bombardment: no lives lost, two wounded, a few buildings damaged. "The reception which the British met at Stonington deterred them from any further attempts on the coast of Connecticut."

Three gallant ships from England came,
Freighted deep with fire and flame,
And other things we need not name,
To have a dash at Stonington.

Now safe arrived, they work begun;
They thought to make the Yankees run,
And have a mighty deal of fun
In stealing sheep at Stonington.

A Yankee then popped up his head,
And Parson Jones our sermon read,
In which our Reverend Doctor said
That they must fight for Stonington.

Their ships advancing several ways,
The Britons soon began to blaze,
Which put old Williams in amaze,
Who feared the loss of Stonington.

The Ramillies first began the attack,
And Nimrod made a mighty crack,
And none can tell what kept them back
From setting fire to Stonington.

Their bombs were thrown, their rockets flew,
And not a man of all their crew,
Though every man stood full in view,
Could kill a man of Stonington.

Their old razee, with red-hot ball,
Soon made a farmer's barrack fall,
And did a cow-house sadly maul,
That stood a mile from Stonington.

We Yankees to our fort repaired,
And made as how we little cared
About their shot, though very hard
They blazed away at Stonington.

They killed a goose, they killed a hen,
Three hogs they wounded in a pen;
They dashed away - and pray, what then?
That was not taking Stonington.



West view of the Borough of Stonington.



STONINGTON FLAG



THE ODD FELLOWS



The shells were thrown, the rockets flew,
But not a shell of all they threw,
Though every house was in full view,
Could burn a house in Stonington.

To have a turn we thought but fair.
We Yankees brought two guns to bear,
And, sir, it would have made you stare
To have seen the smoke at Stonington.

We bored the Nimrod through and through,
And killed and mangled half her crew,
When, riddled, crippled, she withdrew
And cursed the boys of Stonington.

The Ramillies then gave up the fray,
And with her comrades sneaked away;
Such was the valor on that day
Of British tars at Stonington.

Now, some assert on certain grounds,
Beside their damage and their wounds,
It cost the king ten thousand pounds
To have a fling at Stonington.



Buffalo, N. Y., Burned by the British, December 30, 1813.

This seems to be an 'added-to' song as new verses were added keeping pace with new battles which won laurels for American sailors.

"Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" was a motto of the period for the "popular" reasons for the war. First, not to permit embargo of American goods anywhere in the world and second, not to permit American seamen to be impressed into service by anyone. By this motto which was imprinted on the banner of the Essex (commanded by Captain Porter), and flown at her masthead, the British captain Sir James Yeo of H. B. M. frigate South Hampton was to recognize the ship. Sir James challenged Porter to a "tete-a-tete" anywhere between the Cape of Delaware and Havana. Porter answered him with "Captain P. pledges his honor to Sir James, that no other American vessel shall interrupt the "Tete-a-Tete." The "tete-a-tete," however, never occurred.



Yeo *Porter*



SIR JAMES YEO.



MAQUERAS BOX.

You Parliament of England, your Lords and Commons, too,
Consider well what you're about, and what you're going to do;
You're now to fight with Yankees: I'm sure you'll rue the day
You roused the sons of Liberty in North Americay.

You thought our frigates were but few, and Yankees could not fight,
Until brave Hull your Guerriere took, and banished her from your sight.
The Wasp then took the Frolic -- we'll nothing say to that;
The Poictiers being off the line, of course she took her back.¹

Next your Macedonian, no finer ship could swim,
Decatur took her gilt-work off, and then he sent her in.
The Java by a Yankee ship was sunk, you all must know;
The Peacock fine in all her plume by Lawrence down did go.

Then next you sent your Boxer to box us all about,
We had an Enterprising brig that beat your Boxer out;
We boxed her up to Portland, and moored her off the town,
To show the sons of Liberty the Boxer of renown.

Then next upon Lake Erie where Perry had some fun;
You only beat your naval force and caused them to run;
This was to you a sore defeat, like ne'er known before,
Your British squadron beat complete -- some took, some run ashore.

There's Rodgers, in the President, will burn, sink, and destroy,
The Congress, on the Brazil coast, your commerce will annoy.
The Essex in the South Seas will put out all your lights,
The Flag she waves at ha' mast-head "Free trade, and sailors' rights".

Lament you sons of Britain, for distant is the day,
When you'll regain by British force what you lost in Americay.
Go tell your King and Parliament by all the world 'tis known
The British force by sea and land by Yankees is o'er thrown.



THE ESSEX AND HER PRIZES IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY, NOVEMBER, 1814.

1) "off the line" - refers to the term - "off the coast" it is also a play on words as the Poictiers was a "line-of-battleship", heavier (carrying up to 100 cannon) than a frigate which usually carried the brunt of an engagement.

After the Wasp took the Frolic as prize, Captain Jones placed Lieutenant Biddle in command of the shattered Frolic with orders to take her to Charleston, when a strange vessel was seen bearing down on them. Neither the Wasp or her prize were in a condition to resist or flee. Within two hours after the gallant Jones had gained his victory he was compelled to surrender. The captor was the British ship-of-war Poictiers, (74) commanded by Captain John Poo Beresford. The Americans were taken to Bermuda and exchanged.



The Enterprising and Boxer.

The Essex may be known by a flag bearing the motto Free Trade & Sailors Rights and when that is struck to the Southampton, Cap^t P will discover the treatment promised ~~to~~ Sir James.

With the fall of Napoleon, April 6, 1814, the British were better able to concentrate on the American war. On the 18th of August a British squadron at the Chesapeake was reinforced by a fleet of twenty-one vessels under Sir Alexander Cochrane. They were soon joined by several thousand troops under "one of Wellington's most active leaders" General Ross. The British divided into three parties; the largest led by Ross, entered Washington and burned the city on August 24, 1814, -- all buildings were destroyed except the Patent Office. On September 12th, 1814, General Ross and Admiral Cockburn landed near Baltimore with 9,000 troops. General Smith was protecting the city with 9,000 strong. Battle took place seven and one-half miles from Baltimore and seven miles from where the British landed. General Ross was mortally wounded. At 4 PM the enemy forced a retreat of the defending forces. By nightfall both sides rested outside the town.

Meanwhile the British fleet had anchored off Fort McHenry. Because the Americans had sunk some 24 ships near the harbor the British fleet remained at least four to five miles from the city and two to three miles from the fort.

The British plan was to have a naval bombardment of the fort and hill entrenchments (on the 13th) while Brooke was to march on Baltimore -- having embarked his troops the previous day. The British fleet consisted of sixteen heavy vessels of which five were bomb-ships.

A number of regular companies of troops were stationed at the Fort; they included some volunteer companies who called themselves Sea-fencibles, Baltimore Independent Artillerists and Baltimore Fencibles. The regular infantry was being used to man the ditches put up to stop any landing by the enemy. At sunrise (13th) the bomb vessels opened fire and kept a well directed bombardment until 3 PM. The answering guns from the Fort fell short of the ships.

Admiral Cochrane on seeing a 24 pound cannon loose, through the bombardment and wreck havoc in the fort, moved his vessels closer to the fort to make his firing more effective. The American commander General Armistead was "delighted" with this. He took advantage of it to order a "general cannonade and bombardment from every part of the fort." He inflicted so much damage that in half an hour the British retreated to their previous position. One rocket-vessel was put out of action. The fort had to stop firing while the enemy kept up a barrage late into the night. Heavy firing occurred as the British tried a side action. The bombardment of Fort McHenry lasted for twenty-five hours with two slight intermissions. The enemy threw some 1700 shells. At seven a.m., the morning of the 14th, the firing ceased entirely. "Our loss amounts to only four men killed and twenty-four wounded" (Armistead).

Needless to say this night was passed with the greatest of anxiety by the people of Baltimore, for "with the maintenance of the Fort the safety of the city lay." On this night "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis S. Key a resident of Georgetown who was on board the British Minden (in sight of the Fort) to plead for the release of a friend Dr. Beanes. They were sent home after the bombardment.

Brooke, aware that the fleet had failed in its attack on Baltimore, withdrew his troops during the night.

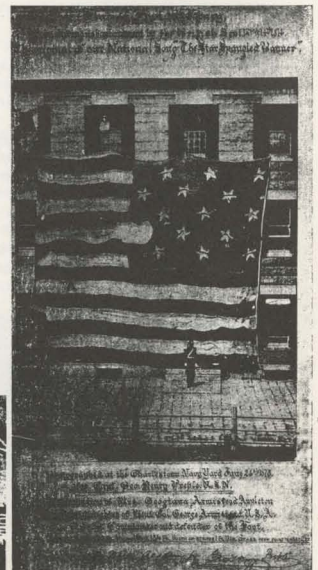
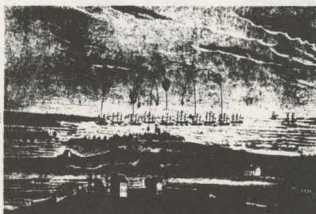
The tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner" is that of a popular drinking song "To Anacreon in Heaven."

The Star-spangled banner.

O say, can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare - the bomb bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free - the home of the brave? -

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming.
And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war's desolation,
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto "In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.



The Flag of Fort McHenry--After the British Attack in 1814.
From a photograph at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

After their vain attempt at Baltimore, the British forces sailed to Jamaica where they joined forces with General Keane and his 4,000 troops making a total of 7,000 land troops. On November 26 they headed toward New Orleans in fifty vessels. They anchored their fleet (December 9th) feeling very secure that the Americans were unaware of their being anywhere in this vicinity. Embarking in small boats they started to "surprise and capture the city." However, the Americans had been forewarned and on December 10th spotted them. After short combat the victorious British landed at Lake Borgne about forty miles east of New Orleans on the 13th of December. On the twenty-third the British were within the limits of the city.

Andrew Jackson sent the schooner *Carolina* at night to bombard the British camp. While the bombs caused confusion in the camp, musket shot was heard and the pickets around the camp were attacked. The British held for a while but the expert shots by the frontier long rifles (Kentucky and Tennessee) soon outscored the British short military weapons. Losses were: 24 Americans dead, 150 wounded, more than 400 British dead.

During the night the fog was so bad that Jackson could not pursue his victory and meanwhile the British brought in a division of reserves. Although Jackson had saved New Orleans for the day, the Americans realized that they were confronted with Napoleon's conquerors and they did not relax or rest that night. Leaving a small force to watch the enemy, Jackson took the main army back (five miles) toward New Orleans and set up breastworks, and thus they spent Christmas day.

The British had replaced General Keane with Lieutenant General Sir Edward Pakenham the chief commander of the invading army. While Jackson was building his breastworks they were bringing up big guns to "command" the *Carolina*. On the morning of the 27th they opened "hot shot" which blew up the *Carolina*. Pakenham then gave orders to advance and the entire British force 8,000 strong "moved forward to carry the American entrenchments by storm." That evening they were within a few yards of the breastworks. Jackson was ready to receive them with the schooner *Louisiana* in position on the river and 4,000 men behind the breastworks with twenty pieces of artillery. When the early morning fog cleared on the 28th the enemy approached in two columns. The British marched in straight lines and the cannons of the *Louisiana* opened fire "obliquely . . . with terrible effect." The first columns were routed, the men hiding in the rushes on the side of the canal. Pakenham retreated and called a council of war. He maintained the same battle technique until the 8th of January when in a desperate effort he sent two direct assaults. The battle lasted one-half hour only; Pakenham was killed, Keane and Gibbs who commanded the other columns seriously wounded. The battle and the war was over.

Ye gentlemen and ladies fair, who grace this famous city,
Just listen, if you've time to spare, while I rehearse a ditty;
And for the opportunity, conceive yourselves quite lucky,
For 'tis not often that you see a hunter from Kentucky.

O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!
O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!

We are a hardy, free-born race, each man to fear a stranger;
Whate'er the game we join in chase, despising time and danger;
And if a daring foe annoys, whate'er his strength and forces,
We'll show him that Kentucky boys are alligator horses.

O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!
O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!

I s'pose you've read it in the prints, how Pakenham attempted
To make Old Hickory Jackson wince -- but soon his scheme repented;
For we, with rifles ready cock'd, thought such occasion lucky,
And soon around the general flock'd the hunters of Kentucky.

O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!
O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!

You've heard, I s'pose, how New Orleans is fam'd for wealth and beauty --
There's girls of every hue it seems, from snowy-white to sooty.
So Pakenham he made his brags, if he in fight was lucky,
He'd have their girls and cotton bags, in spite of old Kentucky.

O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!
O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!

But Jackson he was wide awake, and was not scar'd at trifles
For well he knew what aim we take with our Kentucky rifles.
So he lead us down to Cypress swamp - the ground was low and mucky,
There stood John Bull in martial pomp and here was old Kentucky.

O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!
O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!

A bank was raised to hide our breasts, not that we thought of dying,
But that we always like to rest, unless the game is flying;
Behind it stood our little force - none wished it to be greater,
For ev'ry man was half a horse, and half an alligator.

O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!
O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!

They did not let our patience tire, before they show'd their faces -
We did not choose to waste our fire, so snugly kept our places;
But when so near we saw them wink, we thought it time to stop 'em,
And 'twould have done you good, I think, to see Kentuckians drop 'em.

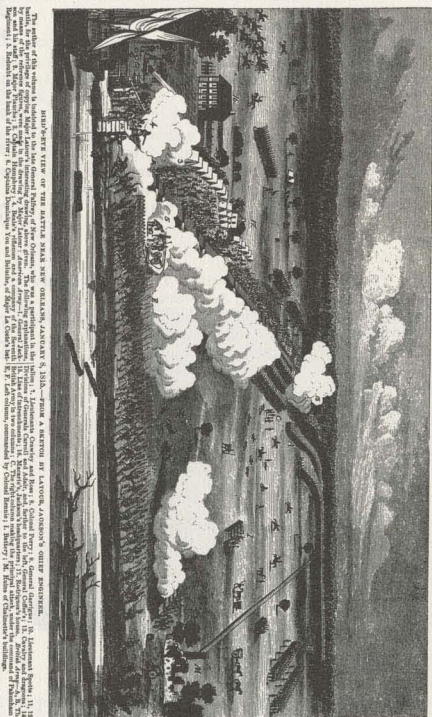
O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!
O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!

They found, at last, 'twas vain to fight, where lead was all the booty;
And so they wisely took to flight, and left us to our beauty.
And now, if danger e'er annoys, remember what our trade is;
Just send for us Kentucky boys, and we'll protect you, ladies.

O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!
O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky!



Battle of New Orleans.



A flintlock Kentucky rifle.



Andrew Jackson



A MILITIA DRILL

The American Antiquarian Society

THE YANKEE VOLUNTEERS

The days of seventy-six, my boys,
We ever must revere,
Our fathers took their muskets then,
To fight for freedoms dear.
Upon the plains of Lexington,
They made the foe look queer;
Oh, 'tis great delight to march and fight
As a Yankee Volunteer.
Ready! Aim! Fire!

Through snow and ice at Trenton, boys,
They crossed the Delaware;
Led by immortal Washington,
No danger they did fear.
They gave the foe a drubbing, boys,
Then back to town did steer.
Oh, 'tis great delight, etc.

At Saratoga next, my boys,
Burgoyne they beat severe;
And at the siege of Yorktown,
They gained their cause so dear.
Cornwallis there gave up his sword,
Whilst Freedom's sons did cheer.
Oh, 'tis great delight, etc.

Throughout our latest struggle, boys,
We still victorious were,
And Jackson's deeds at New Orleans
In bright array appear;
His virtue and his bravery
Each freeman must revere.
Oh, 'tis great delight, etc.

And should a foeman e'er again
Upon our coast appear,
There's hearts around me, brave and true
Who'd quickly volunteer
To drive invaders from the soil
Columbia's sons hold dear;
Oh, they'd each delight to march and fight
Like Yankee Volunteers.
Ready! Aim! Fire!



As many post-war songs do, this one recaps events more or less in order of their occurrence. Although many of these events are documented in other ballads in this album some new incidents and personalities are added.

The Battle of Champlain was fought as a direct result of the defeat of Napoleon. The British troops released from the Continent were rushed to Canada to "reinforce the little army there." These were battle-trained Wellington veterans. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Canada was Sir George Prevost who at this time was preparing an invasion of New York. On the 9th of May, 1814 the American Commander General Izard was informed that the enemy was on the move across Lake Champlain with a flotilla of 18 ships. The much smaller American naval force under Captain Thomas MacDonough made ready to repulse the enemy by anchoring at Plattsburgh. During the summer both armies were augmented by larger forces. Finally, early in September, the invasion started. The British fleet under Commodore Downie advanced on Plattsburgh. During the terrible battle MacDonough was hit twice; Downie and many British officers were killed. The British surrendered September 13, 1814. Prevost realizing that he had lost control of the Lake gave orders to abandon the campaign. He was pursued by Colonel Alexander Macomb and retreated to Canada.

Colonel Henry Proctor in May 1813 with the aid of Indians led by Tecumseh (Tecumtha) began an attack against William Henry Harrison then Major-General of the Militia and commander of the American forces stationed at Fort Meigs in the Naumee Valley protecting the Ohio and Kentucky territories.

The British and Indians started to build two complete batteries overlooking the Fort. Harrison having a smaller force, built a "traverse" or wall of earth. This earth-work was covered by tents during construction. When the British opened fire they saw only "an immense shield of earth." To a note requesting his surrender the American replied: "to take the fort is worth a thousand surrenders." Bombarded by the British for many days but protected by their earth-wall the Americans made night-sorties against the British camp. Proctor began to realize that he was not getting anywhere and abandoned the siege. When his Indian allies left him and the Canadian troops "turned their faces homeward" he quit and left behind his cannon.

Old England, forty years ago, when we were young and slender,
She aimed at us a mortal blow, but God was our defender.
Jehovah saw the horrid plan, great Washington He gave us;
His Holiness inspired the man with skill and power to save us.

She sent her fleet and armies o'er, to ravage, kill and plunder.
Our heroes met them on the shore, and drove them back with thunder.
Our Independence they confessed, and with their hands they signed it,
But on their hearts 'twas ne'er impressed, for there I ne'er could find it.

And since that time they have been still our liberties invading,
We bore it, and forbore it, 'till forbearance was degrading.
Regardless of our sailor's rights, impressed our native seamen,
Made them against their country fight - and thus enslaved our freemen.

When Madison in thunder spoke, "We've power and we must use it,
Our freedom surely is at stake and we must fight or lose it.
We'll make Old England's children know we are the brave descendants
Of those who flogged their fathers so, and gained our Independence."

Decatur, Hull and Bainbridge dear, did wonders in the navy;
Brave Captin Hull the *Guerriere* sank, and Bainbridge sunk the *Java*.
Decatur took a ship of fame, high on the waving water,
The *Macedonian* was her name, and home in triumph brought her.

And Perry, with flag and sail unfurled, met Barkley on Lake Erie;
At him his matchless thunders hurled till Barkley grew quite weary.
He gained the victory and renown, he worked him up so neatly,
He brought Old England's banner is down he swept the lake completely.

Proud Downie fell on Lake Champlain, by fortune quite forsaken.
He was by bold McDonough slain, and all his fleet was taken.
Where'er they met Columbia's sons, on lakes or larger water,
They sink beneath her thundering guns, or humbly cry for quarter.

When Prevost saw he'd lost his fleet, he gave out special orders
For his whole army to retreat and leave the Yankee borders.
Through dreary wilds, o'er bog and fen, this luckless general blundered.
He fled with fifteen thousand men, from Macomb's fifteen hundred.

Let William Hull be counted null, and let him not be nam-ed
Upon the role of valiant souls - of him we are ashame-d
For his campaign was worse than vain, a coward and a traitor,
For paltry gold his army sold to Brock, the speculator.

The first use of "liquid fire" was also associated with Prevost during the Battle of Sackett's Harbor May 1813. The "first test of liquid fire" was made. A witness describes it as resembling "ink, put into two porter-bottles," one of which was thrown against a small hemlock-tree which was instantly ablaze from top to bottom.

The General remarked that it might be called "hell-fire."



When Proctor found brave Harrison had landed in his region,
 Away this timorous creature ran, with all his savage legion;
 But, overtaken there, most of them killed and taken,
 Then Proctor soon forsook his post and fled to save his bacon.

At little York beneath their guns, Chauncey and Dearborn landed
 And quickly made old England's sons resign what they demanded.
 From George's fort to Erie's Beach our savage foes were beaten.
 Their naked bones were left to bleach when wolves their flesh had eaten.

How often Brown made Drummond fly from scenes of desolation.
 The terror of his noble eye struck him with consternation.
 Brave Miller, Ripley, Gaines and Scott, at Erie and Bridgewater;
 At Chippawa in battles hot their bravest foes did slaughter.

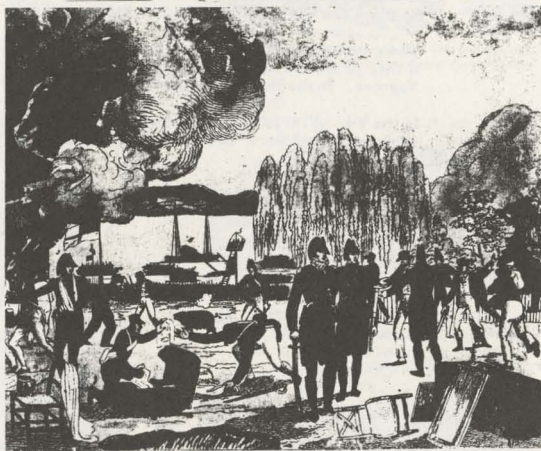
At Washington their horrid crimes must tarnish British glory,
 Their children will blush in future time to read the shameful story.
 They burned the volumes which comprised the best of information,
 Their barbarous deeds will be despised by every Christian nation.

At Baltimore a deadly blow the sons of mischief aim-ed
 The sons of freedom met the foe, and victory justly claim-ed.
 Amidst their ranks our thunders burst, many were killed and wounded
 Their chief commander bit the dust, and all his schemes confounded.

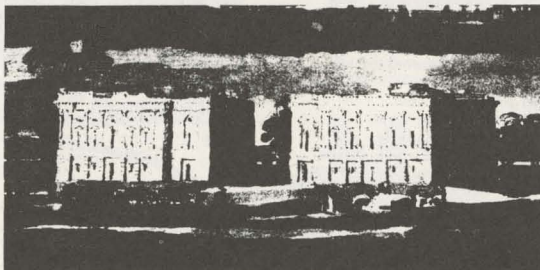
What wonders did brave Jackson do when aided by kind Heaven,
 Their leader and four thousand slew, and lost but only seven,
 Some interposing angel's hand repelled their vile intrusion.
 The remnant of their broken band fled off in said confusion.

They passed through numerous trying scenes, in most of them defeated
 The grand defeat at New Orleans, the bloody scene completed.
 Soon after this sweet peace arrived, our armies were disbanded
 Our scattered foes who had survived the war were home commanded.
 What has our infant country gained by fighting that old nation?
 Our liberties we have maintained, and raised our reputation.

Captain Isaac Chauncy
 General Henry Dearborn
 General Jacob Brown
 Lt. Gen. Sir George Gordon Drummond
 Lt. Col. James Miller
 Brig. Gen. Eleazar W. Ripley
 Gen. Edmund P. Gaines
 Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott



The Maryland Historical Society
 ADMIRAL COCKBURN BURNING AND PLUNDERING HAVRE DE GRACE ON THE 1ST OF JUNE, 1813. From a sketch made at the time.



The New-York Historical Society
 THE CAPITOL AFTER THE BRITISH ASSAULT ON WASHINGTON. Water color by George Heriot, 1814.

There were many organizations before the War of 1812 for freeing the slaves. As early as 1712 there were Negro insurrections.

The first anti-slavery society in the United States was organized by the Quakers who (in 1688) declared that slavery was "contrary to Christian principals."

After the Revolution manumission movements began to agitate for legislation in state constitutions and laws were adopted to abolish slavery.

In 1783 the Massachusetts Constitution declared anti-slave, holding that "all men are free and equal." In 1787 the Northwest Territory prohibited slavery. Early in the 19th Century 103 emancipation societies out of 143 in the United States were in the South.

During the War of 1812 slaves met in secret hoping to become free men with the help of the British. By 1812 the American Negro knew well the facts of the Negro uprising against Napoleon in Haiti and its Declaration of Independence in 1804 making it "the second free republic of the Americas." The American Negro had heard also of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator (a Creole) who was the leader of the South American victorious movement (in 1810) against Spain.

One of the bones of contention resulting from the Treaty of Paris, 1783 revolved about the fact that the Americans declared that the British had wrongly interpreted the Treaty in freeing and taking with them Negroes who helped them and who had been promised their freedom for this help. The Americans called these slaves "property" and objected to the British taking "property that belonged" to the Colonists with them. There was much justification on the part of the Negro for his attitude toward Colonial America.

In the Revolution his was the first sacrifice (Crispus Attucks), and his the brave deed (Peter Salem). Many Negroes had enlisted in the Continental Army.

Then, on November 12, 1775 enlistment was prohibited. When however, the British offered slaves their freedom if they joined the Loyalist troops, the Continental Military reversed itself and authorized recruiting of free Negroes. In the North many slaves were permitted to join and given their freedom.

In the War of 1812 General Andrew Jackson appealed to the free Negro to help save New Orleans. More than 600 volunteered and were "praised for their great bravery."

Hail! All Hail! ye Afric clan!
Hail! ye oppressed, ye Afric band!
Who toil and sweat in slavery bound,
Who toil and sweat in slavery bound,
And when your health and strength are gone
Are left to hunger and to mourn.
Let independence be your aim,
Ever mindful what 'tis worth;
Pledge your bodies for the prize,
Pile them even to the skies!

Chorus:

Firm, united let us be,
Resolved on death or liberty!
As a band of patriots joined,
Peace and plenty we shall find.

Arise! Arise! shake off your chains!
Your cause is just so Heaven ordains;
To you shall freedom be proclaimed!
To you shall freedom be proclaimed!
Raise your arms and bare your breasts,
Almighty God will do the rest.
Blow the clarion's warlike blast;
Call every Negro from his task;
Wrest the scourge from Buckra's hand,
And drive each tyrant from the land!

Chorus:

Firm, united let us be,
Resolved on death or liberty!
As a band of patriots joined,
Peace and plenty we shall find.

BUCKRA

This word is of West African origin and should not be confused with "buckram" which is of Oriental origin.. forms of the words are often very close in spelling but the etymologies are distinct.

Here is a quote from a 19th century edition of Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms:

"Great way off at sea,
When at home I binny,
Buckra man take me
From de coast of Guinea."-Song.



Szene Plaudende von der Wüchsigkeit des Negers-Darstellung.



the Oxford English Dictionary, Vol. I, p. 1152 states:

Buckra: Also buccra, buckara, buccara, buckree (In Negro patois of Surinam, bakra, master. Accd. to J.L. Wilson, quoted in Mahn's Webster, in language of Calabar Coast, 'demon, powerful & superior being'. H. Goldie Dic. of Efik Lang. (of old Calabar) has mbakara, makara, white man, European, from kara to encompass, get round, master (a subject). A white man (in Negro talk).

Mathews Dict. of Americanisms (Un. of Chicago) gives similar references including the following notation: 1787 B. Franklin in Amer. Museum II 212 (2) They are pleased with the observation of a Negro, and frequently mention it, that Boccarrorra (meaning the white man) make the black man workee, make de horse workee, make de ox workee, make ebery ting workee; only de hog."

You'll find Buckra in Menchen's "Amer. Language" and many other competent works on Americanisms. (C.E.S.)

Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the U. S. (1828-1836) was born in South Carolina in 1767. He was fourteen years old when he fought in the Revolution and was captured by the British. Later he took up law and then became Major-General of the Tennessee Militia which defeated the Creek Indians (Alabama-Georgia) in 1813-1814. The Creek Indians inspired by Tecumseh (Tecumtha) took part in a general uprising along the Frontier (1813) with the aid of the Spanish and English.

Commissioned Major-General in the U. S. Army, he routed the British at New Orleans January 8, 1815.

During the years 1823-1825 he was a U. S. Senator. In 1832 as President, he took military measures to enforce South Carolina's respect for Federal authority.

"The Bold and Tough Old Hickory"

I'll sing to you a tough new song
Made by a tough old pate,
Of a tough old chief of Liberty
From Carolina's State
He there sprang from the root of
Freedom's hickory tree so great;
And proved so tough in freedom's cause
He's called unto this date -
The bold and tough Old Hickory,
The Hero of Orleans.

While quite a sapling he branched forth
Our Freedom to defend.
Though once a tyrant tied his boughs,
His trunk they ne'er could bend.
He' scorned to brush oppressions boots
When once a captive low,
But lived with his tough hickory limbs
To sweep the daring foe.
This bold and tough Old Hickory
The hero of Orleans.

When red men rushed upon our homes
Fierce as the mountain flood,
And gleaming knife and tomahawk
Were red with white men's blood,
He crushed the sanguinary horde
Oh Tallapoosa's shore,
And old chiefs think they still hear in
The torrent's angry roar,
The bold and tough Old Hickory
The Hero of Orleans.

And when Britannia's veterans bold
At New Orleans drew sword,
And the prize "Booty and Beauty", was
Their boasting battle word,
His motto was the nobler prize,
"Honor and Liberty."
And the flower of British oaks dropped down
Before fair freedom's tree,
The bold and tough Old Hickory
The Hero of Orleans.

Next in the nation's Capitol
He stood the nation's shield,
His valor and his wisdom there
Shone bright as in the field;
Within the South he nullified
The voice of civil war,
And forced due honor to our flag
From nations near and far -
This noble tough Old Hickory
The hero of Orleans.

At last the soldier and the sage
Within his cot we see,
Like Cincinnatus, praying for
The land he helped to free;
There as some star more glorious - shines
Before its light retires,
The noble trunk burned bright away
In freedom's holy fires,
Of this bold and tough Old Hickory
The Hero of Orleans.



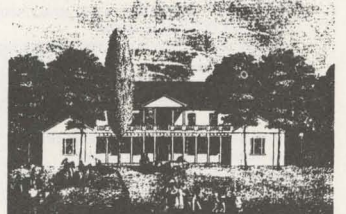
"Jackson is to be President, and you will be HANGED."



Andrew Jackson (foreground) lost his mother, two brothers, and South Carolina home during the Revolution.



Taken prisoner at 14, Jackson (center) refused to black a British officer's boots even when struck with a sword.



The Hermitage, near Nashville, was Jackson's beloved plantation home. Here he returned after all his battles.



A typical small-town crowd inspects the President-elect as he journeys to Washington for his inauguration in 1829.

Cincinnatus was a Consul of Rome (460 B. C.) and its dictator in the years 458-39 B. C. After defeating the Aequi and Volsi he resigned as dictator and returned home to his farm. (Hermitage)

The name Cincinnatus was constantly referred to by people during and after the Revolution. The Society of the Cincinnati was founded by regular army officers after the Revolution in allusion to the change from military to civilian status of a democratic army. "Later it became associated with more aristocratic movements." George Washington was its first president.

William Henry Harrison the ninth President of the U. S. distinguished himself in the War of 1812 and became known as the "Hero of Tippecanoe."

As (Mad) Anthony Wayne's aid in the punitive wars against the Indians (1795) General Harrison became familiar with Indian mode of life around the Northwest Territory and more so when he became Secretary (1798) and first Governor (1801-1812) of the Indiana Territory.

In the spring of 1811 the Indians on the Wabash, led by Tecumseh (some say with British encouragement) began to plunder the homes of settlers and friendly Indians; they stole horses and "created general alarm." In order to prevent any attempts by these Indians to organize into a large force, Harrison was authorized to "employ troops (that were sent him) and call out the militia of the Territory for the purpose of attacking the hostile savages (sic) on the Tippecanoe." On September 26, 1811 Harrison with 900 "effective" men marched to the Wabash and constructed a "quadrangular stockaded fort" which they named Fort Harrison. On November 7th, hostilities commenced, with the Indians attacking. They were soon defeated for they were without their leader, Tecumseh was in the South at this time among the Creeks preaching against the white men's bullets.

In the War of 1812 Harrison held the rank of Major General. "He decisively defeated both the British and the Indians at the Battle of the Thames."

After Perry's victory at Lake Erie, General Harrison set out to invade Canada. On September 16, 1813 the whole army of the Northwest (except for those guarding passes and forts) assembled at Port Clinton. Perry's fleet met them there on the 27th of September. All the troops embarked and debarked at Hartley's Point near Malden. The commander of Malden on hearing from runners that there were 15,000 troops on the way fled northward with his army, burning stores and navy buildings behind. Colonel Henry Proctor thinking that the Americans would not follow him by land did not "burn his bridges" behind him. Soon Harrison met the enemy at Dolsen's farm about fifteen miles from the mouth of the Thames. The British were routed. Tecumseh was killed in this engagement. All that General William Hull had lost was now recovered and more.

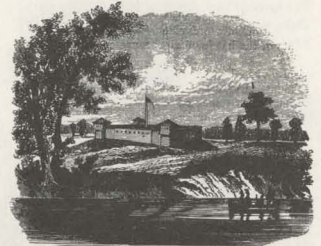
Later Harrison "ushered in an era of peace and white expansion in the Northwest by concluding treaties with the Indians." (1814 - 1815)

His election campaign was the first of the "rip-roaring" kind, and songs such as this were sung.

In days of old, as we've been told,
Was one to valor dear,
Whose ploughshare was a falchion once,
His pruning-hook a spear;
When notes of war were heard no more,
He laid his falchion down,
And since, most worthily he bore
A verdant laurel crown.

Chorus:

With heart and voice we'll gaily sing
And tell Columbia's foe
Of the days when he went soldiering
A long time ago, -
Of the days when he went soldiering
A long time ago.



PORT HARRISON.

No hiring train, with galling chain
Shall make us bend the knee.
For fearless bands, with daring hands,
Have struck for Liberty!
We've raised on high the rallying cry,
That tells a nation's fate;
The word is born to distant skies --
His name has saved the State!

(Chorus)

Then who but he, the true and free
The Farmer of North Bend,
Can deeply feel the nation's weal,
Or be the people's friend?
Should baneful war approach our shore,
His gallant sword again
Will strew with prostrate fallen foes
The deadly battle plain.

(Chorus)

From stately hall and cabin wall
Let paeans loud arise;
The people's choice is Harrison
The dauntless and the wise.
O'er every hill be echoed still
The watchword of the brave -
A knell to every tyrant ear. -
The hero comes to save!

(Chorus)



The boundary between Maine and Canada (New Brunswick) was not settled until 1842. The Treaty of Paris, 1783 left this dispute up in the air and both claimed the land and the lumber. In the "Canadian Rebellion of 1837-8" many American unemployed because of the panic (depression) of 1837, joined the "rebel forces." Canada claimed this was a breach of neutrality. (see Ballads of The Civil War, Folkways FP 5004, "Roll, Alabama, Roll"). In January 1839 Governor Fairfield of Maine requested his legislature to "Name a land agent and provide a force to break the Canadian camps." The land agent's arrest by the Canadians and his refusal to leave marked the start of this "war". Both called out the militia, Congress and the Nova Scotia legislature appropriated men and money. President Van Buren sent General W. Scott to the trouble zone. He arranged a boundary commission and the question was settled to the satisfaction of both sides by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. (August 9, 1842) This Treaty also determined the boundary between the two countries, around the Lakes.

We are marching on to Nadawaska
To find the trespassers;
We'll teach the British how to walk
And come or conquer us.

We'll have our land right good and clear
For all the English say;
They shall not cut another log
Nor stay another day

They need not think to have our land
We Yankees can fight well;
We've whipped them twice most manfully
As every child can tell.

And if the tyrants say one word
A third time we will show;
How high the Yankee spirit runs
And what our guns can do.

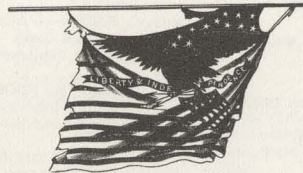
They better much all stay at home
And mind their business there;
The way we treated them before
Made all the nations stare.

Come on brave fellows one and all
The red coats ne'er shall say;
The Yankees fear'd to meet them on
So gave'd our land away.

We'll feed them well with ball and shot
We'll cut these red coats down;
Before we yield to them an inch
Or title of our ground.

Ye husbands, fathers, brothers, sons,
From every quarter come;
March to the bugle and the fife
March to the beating drum.

Onward my lads so brave and true
Our country's right demands;
With justice and with glory fight
For these Aroostook lands.



NOTE:

Nadawaska settled in 1785 by the Acadians is a town (4,000) at the border.

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Wallace House was born in Guernsey, Channel Islands. His forbears all came from the south of England. His family went to Canada when he was nine years old and settled in Toronto. From his parents and their English friends he learned many English folk songs. After he came to New York where he played in a number of Broadway shows, he began a study of ballads of all countries and amassed a considerable repertoire of songs. He became a member of the faculty of New York University and taught folk song there for ten years. He is at present on the faculties of both Columbia and New York Universities.

See Liberty on high her cap displays,
Our stars encircled bright with Glory's rays,
The trumpet prostrate bids dire discord cease,
The Olive-branch proclaims the reign of PEACE,



Stern Justice with her balance gives the award,
While in her hand she grasps the glittering sword,
Alike in Peace or War Columbians' free,
Maintain their Rights—Justice and LIBERTY.

PEACE ON HONORABLE TERMS TO AMERICA.

Signed by our Commissioners at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814,—Prince Regent, Dec. 28,—
Ratified by the President and Senate, of the United States, Feb. 17, 1815.

HAIL! heav'n born Goddess! lovely *PEACE*!
At whose behest *WAR'S* clangours cease!
Columbia's banners, bright unfurl'd,
Adds lustre to our Western World!

CHORUS.

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore,
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday.*

Pass, pass, the sparkling bumper round,
And join the drum and clarion's sound;
While social hearts and cheerful glce,
Warm the rapt bosoms of the free.

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore,
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday.*

Great Washington of peerless name,
Our country gain'd immortal fame;
Where veteran Jackson's presence cheers,
A second Washington appears.

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore,
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday.*

At *ORLEANS* and at *BALTIMORE*,
We met their *LEGIONS* on the shore;
Our gallant troops led on the fight,
And put the myrmidons to flight.

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore,
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday.*

No grave, no cov'ring but the sky,
The bleaching bones of thousands lie;
England, behold your useless toil!
No slave pollutes Columbia's soil.

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore,
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday.*

Where Lawrence, Ludlow, Burrows, fell,
Our flags their glorious triumph tell,
And Bainbridge, Hull, Decatur's name,
Repentent swell the page of Fame!

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore,
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday.*

See gallant *PERRY'S* fearless band,
On *Erie's* Lake, gain laurels bland,
CHAMPLAIN'S blue waters proudly show,
MC'DONOUGH brought the reptiles low.

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore,
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday.*

CHAUNCEY on *Lake Ontario*,
Sought combat with th' insulting foe,
ROGERS on his swift coursers came,
Their navy trembles at his name.

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore,
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday.*

Once more proud Briton's humbly bow,
Before their transatlantic foe,
In vain the savage allies boast,
In vain they arm their sable host.

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore,
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday.*

Britain, who late to France and Spain,
Dictated laws—rul'd land and main,
By dire mishap, now feel they must,
'Fore Yankee heroes bite the dust!

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore,
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday!*

Once more our ravish'd ears shall greet,
Industry's tools in tones so sweet;
The ploughman join the jocund train,
The hardy lab'ror catch the strain.

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore,
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday.*

Descend sweet Peace,—and on thy wing,
The halcyon days of plenty bring;
From Albion's tyrant monarch free,
Our sails shall whiten ev'ry sea.

*Let the cannon's thund'ring roar,
Loud resound from shore to shore;
Sing, and dance, and laugh and play,
This is freedom's holiday.*

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