



2012-2015

“Our Flag Was Still There”

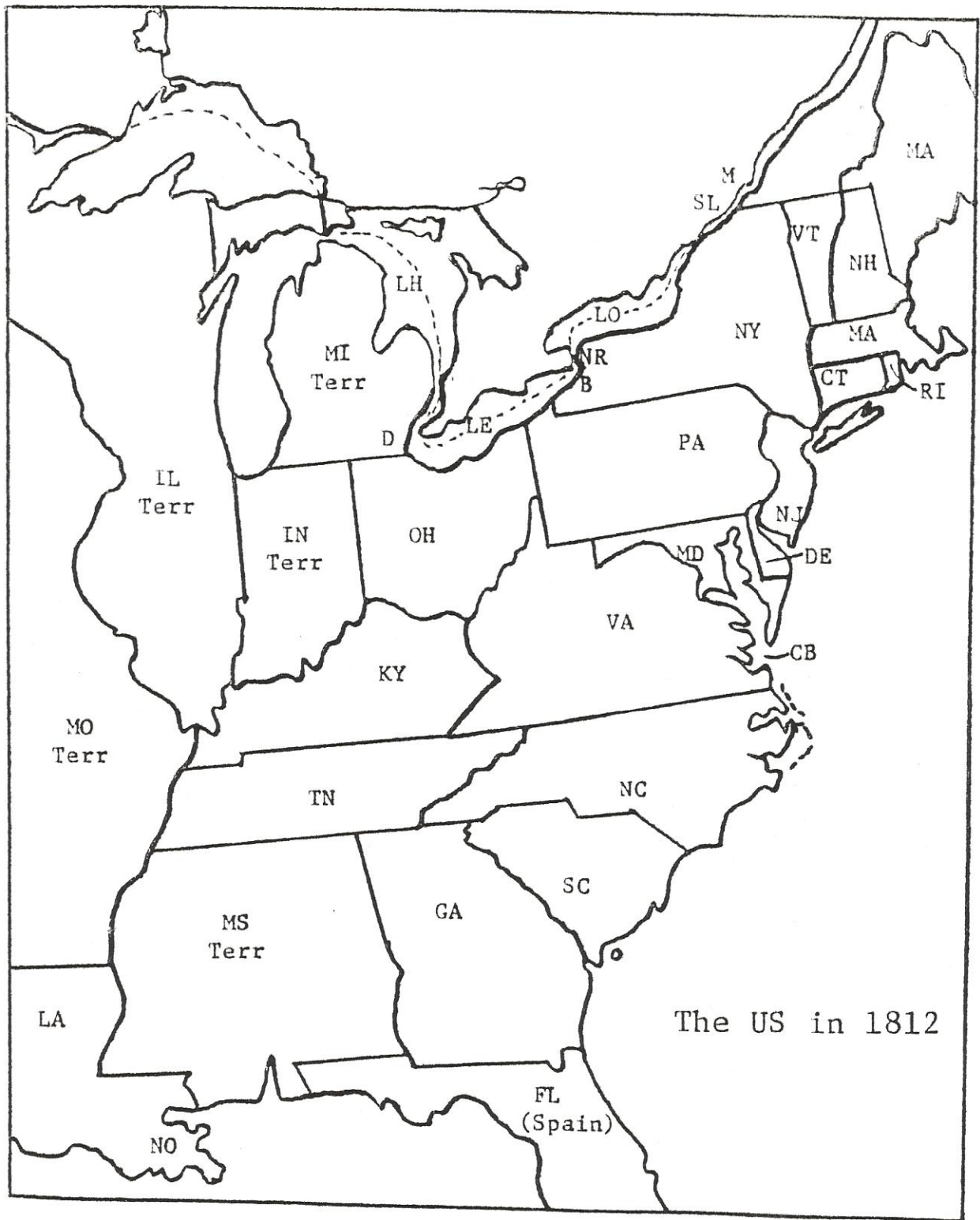
# COLORING BOOK

PETER NAVARRE CHAPTER  
UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812



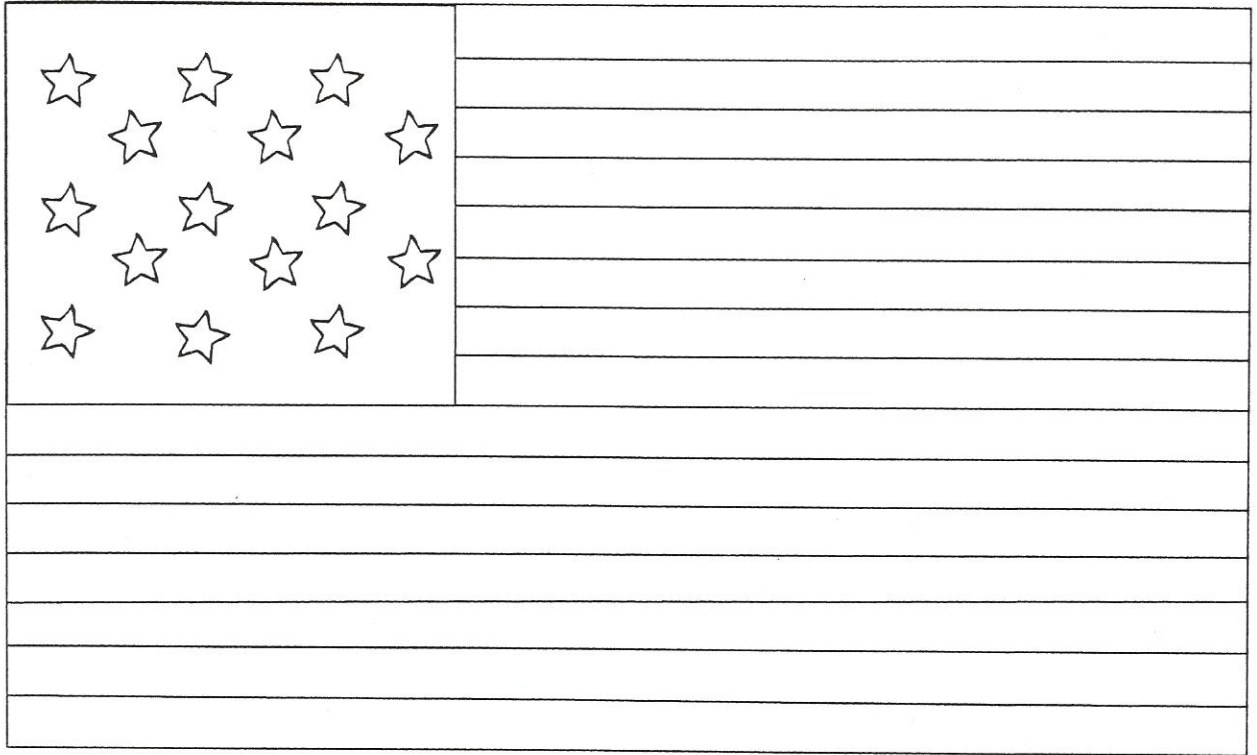


Peter Navarre was a Canadian Frenchman born in 1785. He served in the War of 1812 as a trusty scout for General William Henry Harrison.



The United States in 1812 had 18 States. The Northwest Territory was still largely inhabited by Indian tribes.





The Flag of the United States of America which flew in 1812 was designed in 1795. It had only 15 Stars for the States at that time. It also had 15 Stripes, the only US flag with other than 13 Stripes.



President James Madison and the US Congress declared war on Britain on 18 June 1812 for a number of reasons such as interference with American shipping, impressment of American sailors and arming Indian tribes against Americans.

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The U.S.S. *Constitution* battles H.M.S. *Guerrière* (1812). In August 1812 the 44-gun frigate *Constitution* defeated and burned the *Guerrière* in what is perhaps the best-remembered sea battle of our second war with Great Britain. Launched in 1797, the *Constitution* ("Old Ironsides") survives to this day, on view in Boston harbor, as the Navy's oldest ship in active commission.

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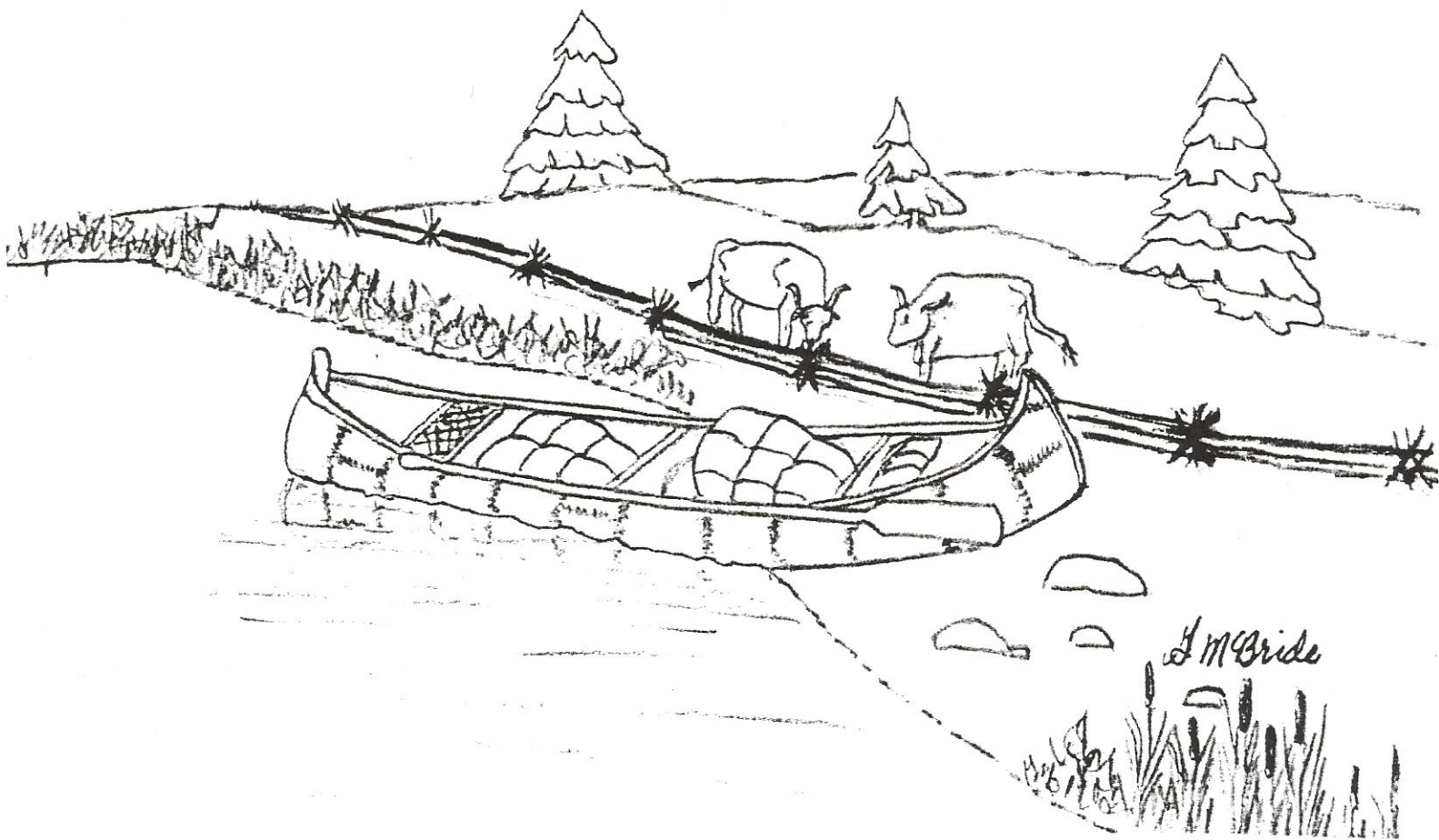
William Henry Harrison was Governor of the Indiana territory and served as General during the War of 1812. He later became the 9<sup>th</sup> President of the United States, campaigning with the slogan, "TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO" in honor of his victory over the Indians in the Battle of Tippecanoe.





In the Northwest Territory in 1812, teams of oxen made heavy chores of homesteading possible for settlers building new homes and barns. Slow, stubborn but strong, these teams could haul heavy logs out of the forest.





As the white settlers moved into the Northwest Territory, their world collided with the Indians.



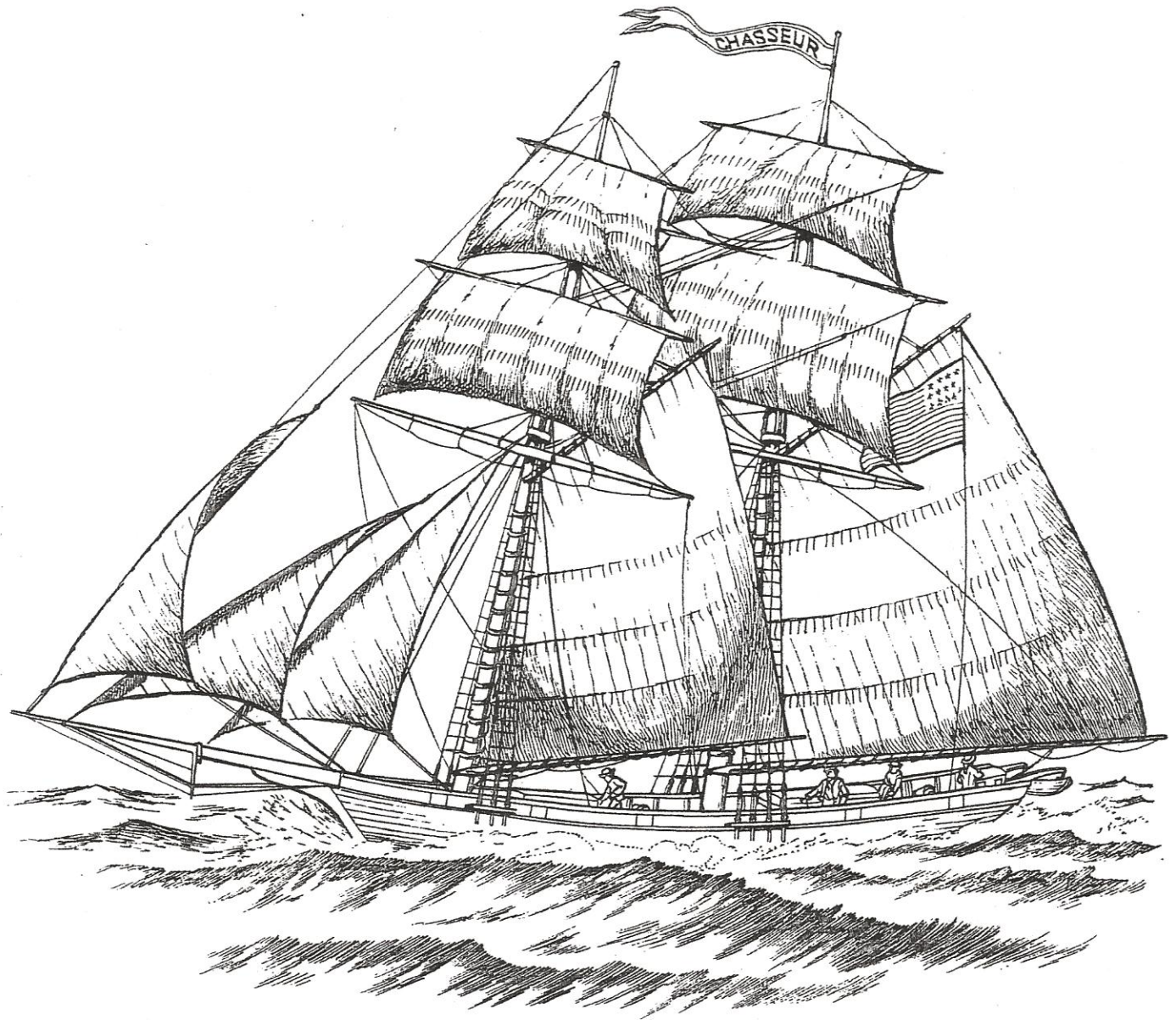
Indians fought for both the British and the Americans during the War of 1812.

Image used with permission from [raisingourkids@live.com](mailto:raisingourkids@live.com)



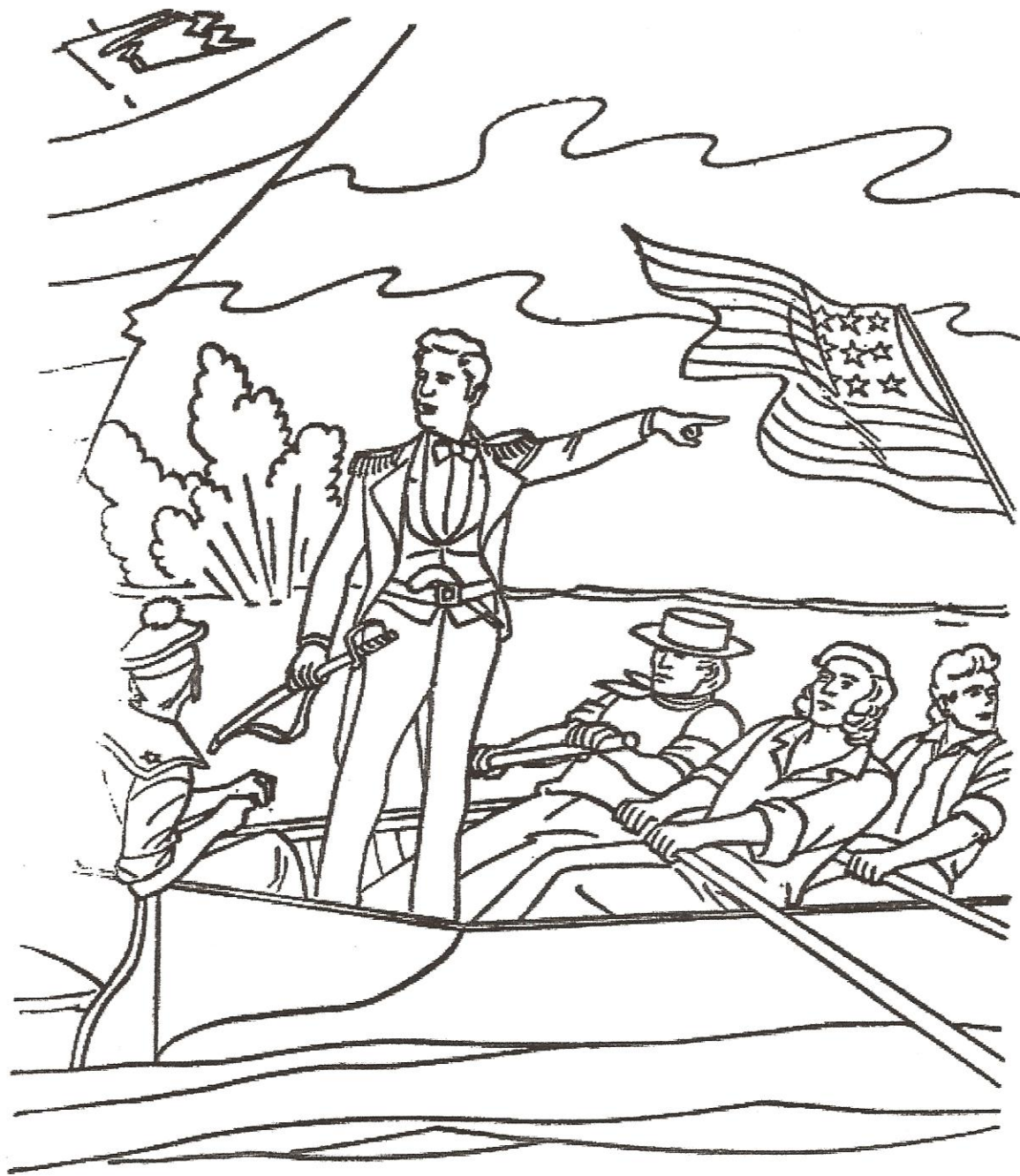
With men at war, women and children took over all the chores at home.





The Baltimore clipper schooner *Chasseur* (1813). This famous privateer brig was built in Baltimore in 1813. She mounted 14 guns and was brilliantly successful as a commerce raider in the War of 1812. The Baltimore clippers were modified Chesapeake Bay coastal trading schooners.

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On September 10, 1813 in the Battle of Lake Erie at Put-in-Bay, Commodore Perry defeated the British after rowing from his flagship LAWRENCE to the brig NIAGARA. He sent a message to General Harrison :

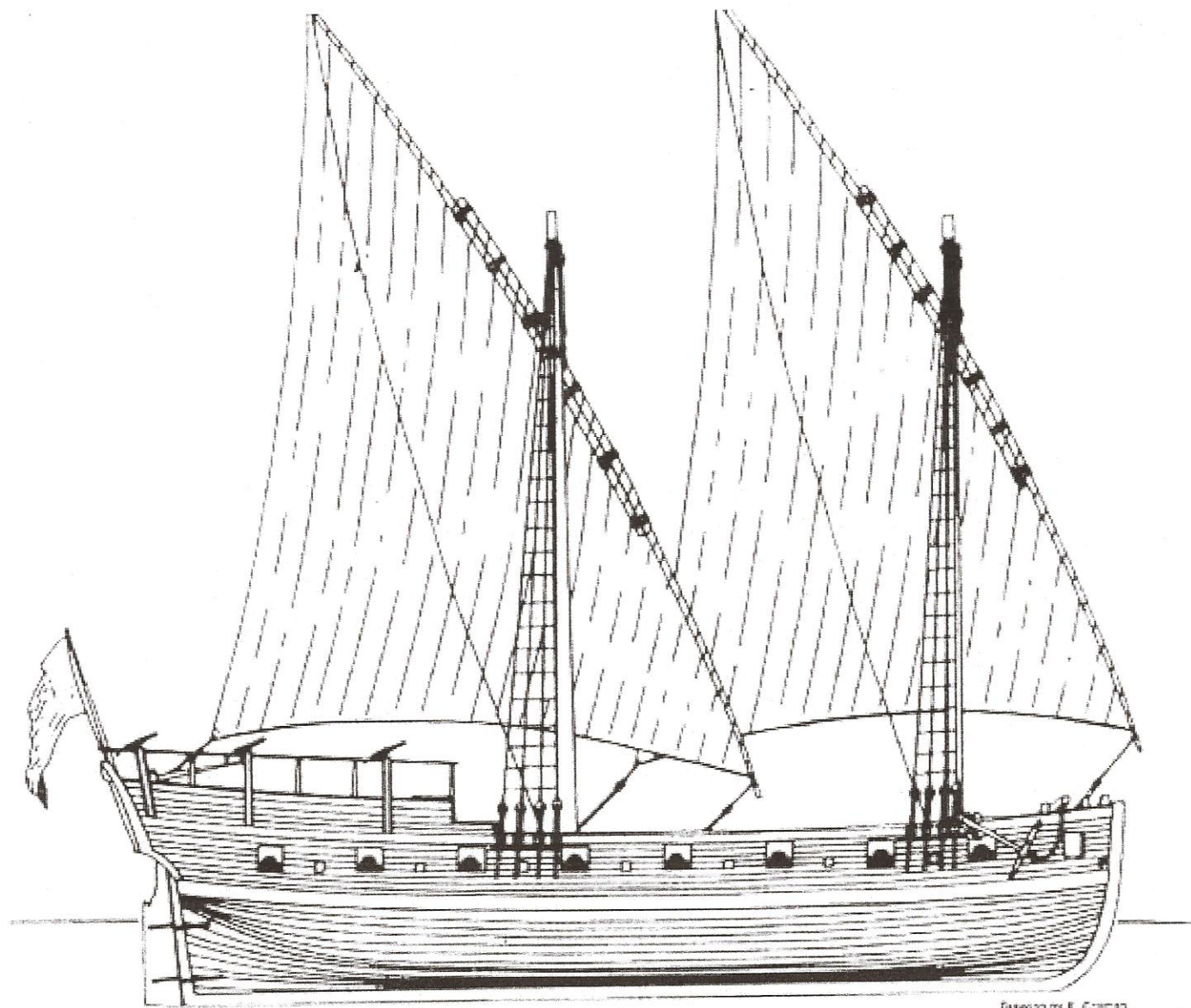
"We have met the enemy and they are ours . . . "





Dolley Payne Madison, First Lady during the War of 1812, saved the portrait of George Washington when the British set fire to the White House and other government buildings in Washington, D.C.





During the War of 1812, sailing vessels, like this Row Galley, were used by Americans and British on Lake Champlain in New York. These boats were specially designed to carry cannon and soldiers. The greatest British threat of the entire war was turned back on 11 September 1814 at the Battle of Plattsburg.

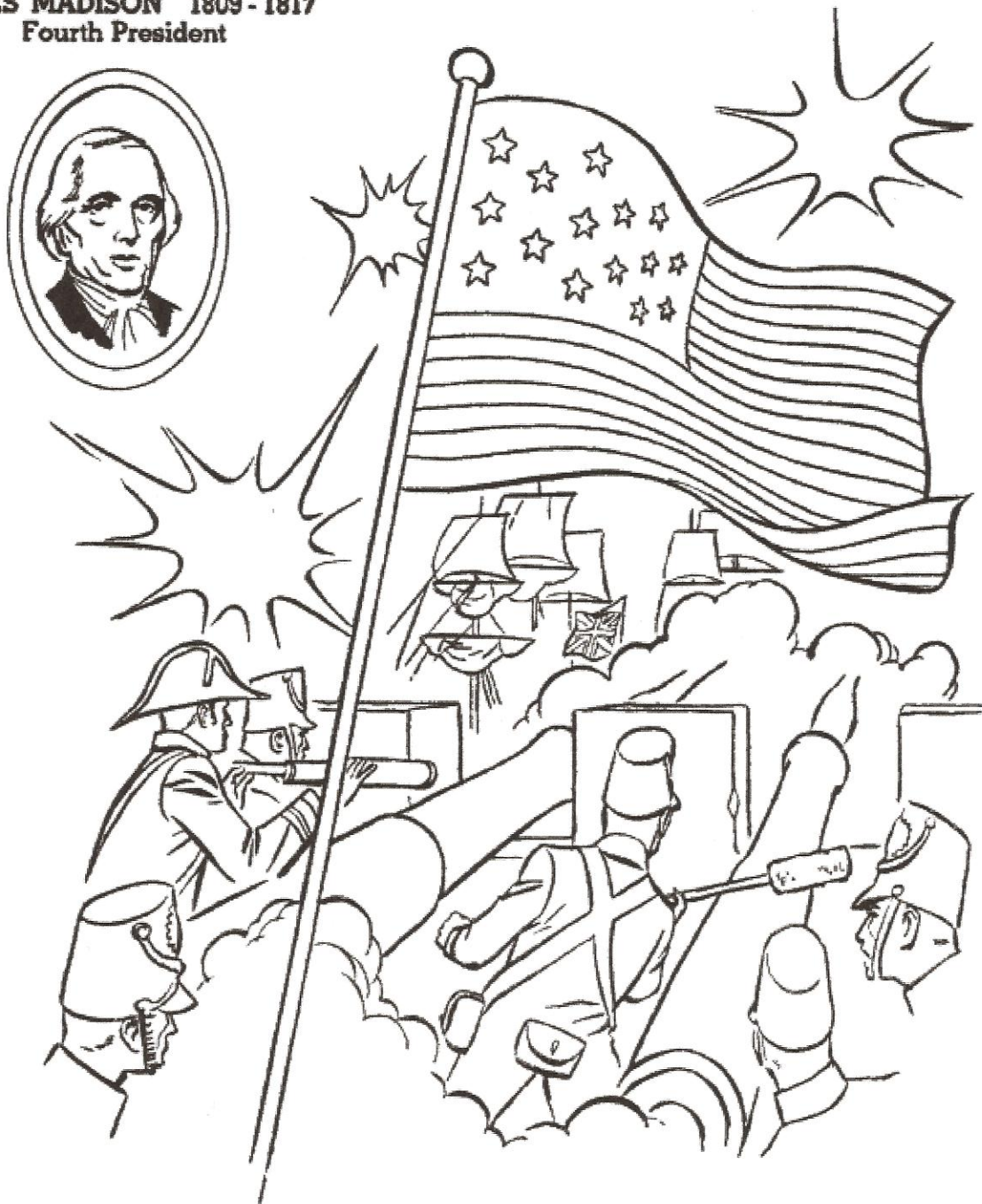
Drawn by Kevin Crisman, Courtesy Lake Champlain Maritime Museum.



Mary Pickersgill was asked to sew a large US flag for Fort McHenry in Baltimore. The 15-star, 15-stripe flag is called the Star Spangled Banner.

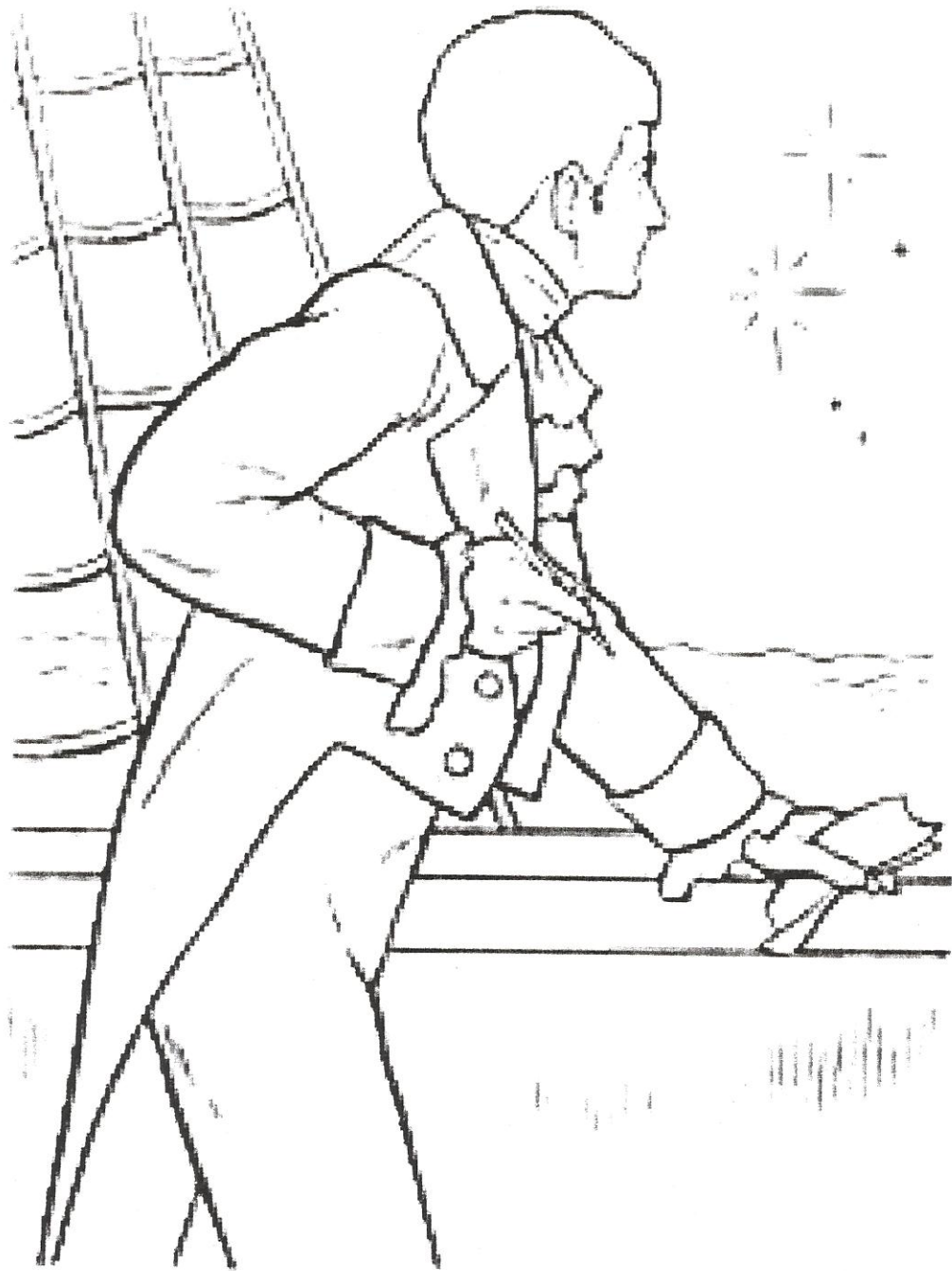
# War of 1812

**JAMES MADISON 1809 - 1817**  
Fourth President

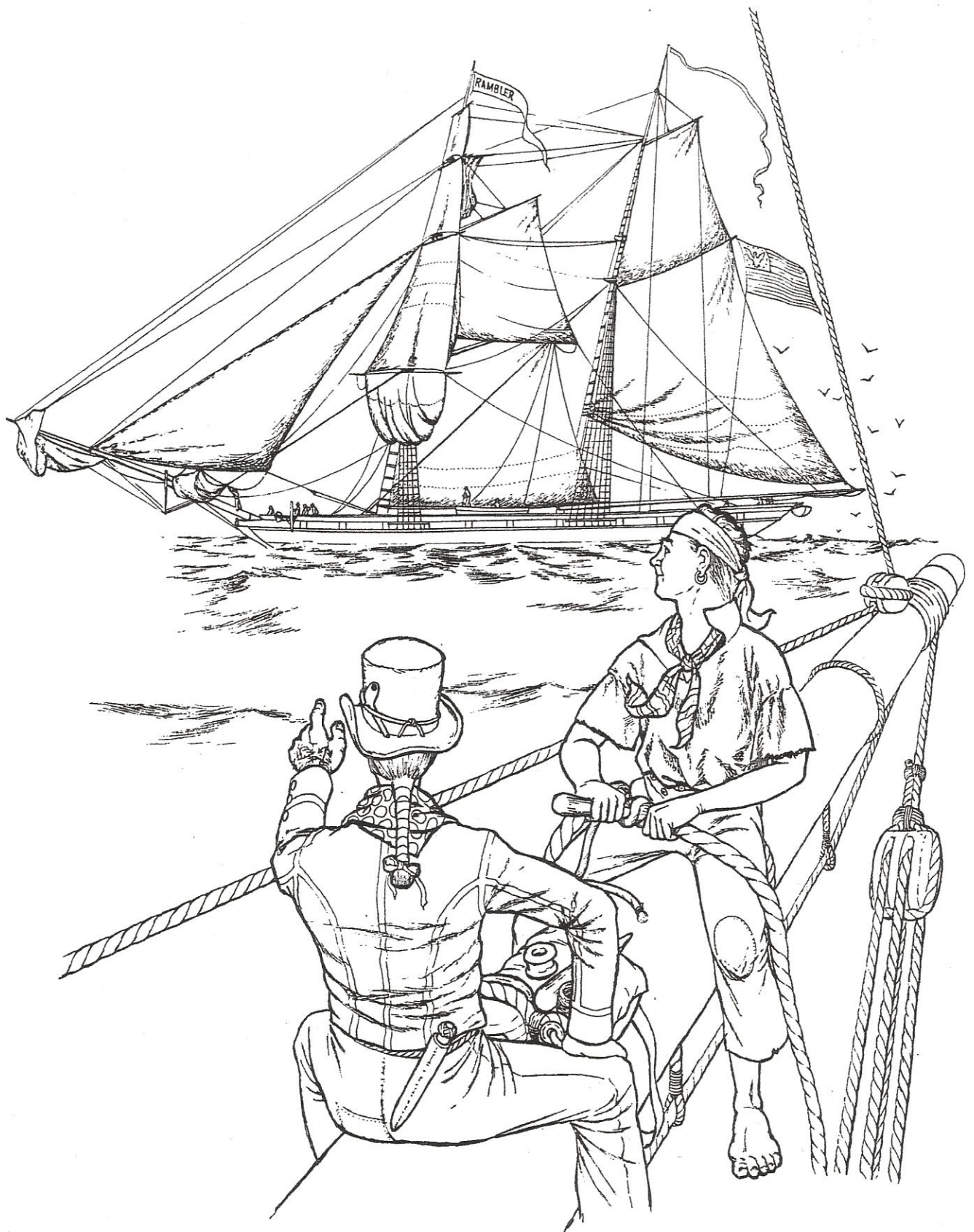


During the War of 1812, Francis Scott Key wrote the National Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," as he watched the "rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air," over Ft. McHenry.





Frances Scott Key was aboard a ship as the British bombardment of Fort McHenry took place. He knew the Americans still controlled the fort because  
"...the Flag was still there."



The privateer schooner *Rambler* (1812). The *Rambler* belonged to a unique class of American sailing ships known as "schooner clippers" or "hermaphrodite schooners." They were fast, maneuverable vessels that made excellent commerce raiders in wartime.

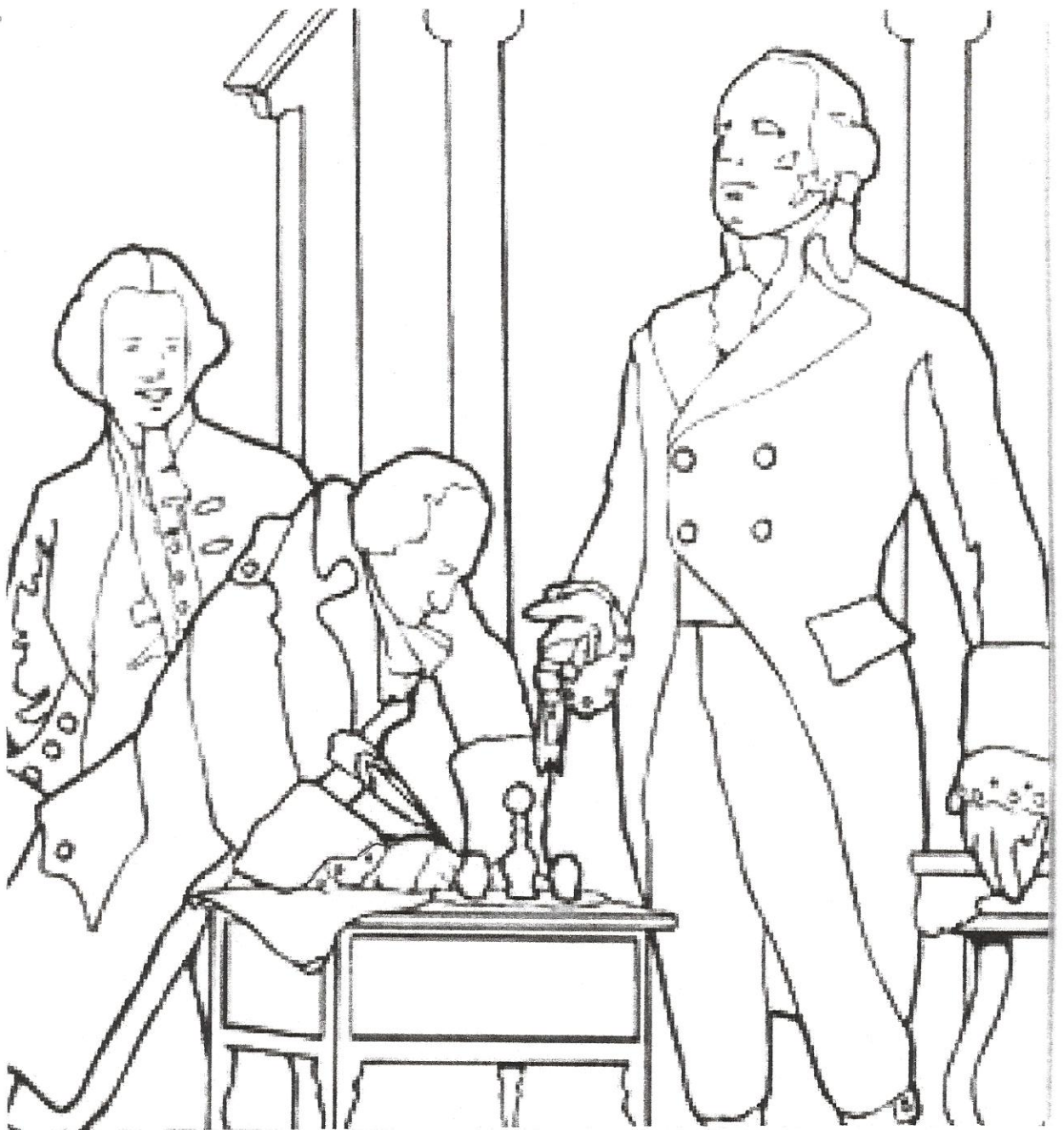


**Jean LaFitte, the bold pirate, played an important part  
in the Battle of New Orleans – 1815.**





Andrew Jackson defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans on 8 January 1815 and served two terms as the 7<sup>th</sup> President of the United States.



The Treaty of Ghent, signed on 24 December 1814 and ratified by the US Congress on 17 February 1815, ended the War of 1812.