



P. O. Box 295, Midvale, UT 84047-2950

Fall 2013

Upcoming Events and Announcements

Club Meetings

Location: Sandy Senior Center
9310 So. 1300 East, Sandy
First and third Thursdays of each month @ 6:30 pm
Club Website: www.utahphilatelic.org

Club Officers

President: Steve Baldrige
Vice-President: John Alleman
Secretary/Treasurer: Ed Blaney
Board Members: Virginia Lee, Sandi Locke,
George Cobabe, Judy Maxfield
Newsletter Editor: Jack Paradise

Upcoming Event

UPS Stamp Show

Friday and Saturday, October 18 and 19, 2013
The show will be at the Sons of the Utah Pioneers building at 3301 East Louise Avenue (2920 South)

The President's Corner **Steve Baldrige**

I guess it's a good thing when there isn't a whole lot to report, or comment on, with respect to the Club. We've picked up a few new members, and I think the average age of our membership has declined somewhat over previous years. That's a good thing; it means the Club won't collapse when the oldsters all die off at once. People like Virginia Lee and Don Marr have done a great job at reaching out to the youth, both in school and the Boy Scouts, so hopefully there is a future to our hobby. Countries around the world are flooding the market with new issues, which is both a good and a bad thing--it's impossible to stay current with new issues, but the variety of different topics may have an appeal to new, younger collectors.

There are a couple of procedural issues we have adopted as a Club. Sandi Locke has made some sense out of our library, so we want to keep things in order by using a card checkout system whenever we want to borrow a book (such as a Scott catalog) to take home for a week or so. We have a box of cards available, so whenever you want to remove a book, put the relevant information on a card, sign and date it, then place the card in a separate box, also provided. Some of our catalogs have turned up missing, so if you have Club material at home, please return it and then you can check it out again using the cards.

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The President's Corner *continued*

Also, we've picked up a new batch of name badges, and we encourage members to wear them at Club functions. New members, of course, will receive a badge at the time of joining; current members who have lost their badges can purchase a new one for \$5.

Our Fall Stamp Show is coming up, on 18-19th October at the SUP building. We will have a juried member exhibit, in frames, something we haven't done since moving to our new location. As before, prizes will consist of gift certificates to be used at dealer tables. The winners will be announced on Saturday at 1:00pm, giving them enough time to use their certificates at this show. However, if you prefer, you can save your certificate to use at a following show.

Speaking of the show, we can REALLY use help in setting up tables Thursday afternoon. If you can come to the SUP building around 3:00pm that day to help, it would be most appreciated. We will have our Club meeting that night at SUP, normal time (7:00pm), because we'll need more help moving some display frames, also food into the kitchen.

Let's work together to make this a successful show, by volunteering to help set up (and take down), entering an exhibit, and of course spending some cash on the vendors.

The War of 1812

200 years ago the United States and Great Britain were at war – again. It was only 29 years since the War of Independence formally ended with the signing of the *Treaty of Paris* in 1783.

In 1812 Great Britain was at war with France in the *Napoleonic Wars*, which began ten years earlier. For years the United States, with no allegiance to France or Britain, traded freely with both countries. In 1807, Great Britain introduced a series of trade restrictions to impede American trade with France. The United States contested these restrictions as illegal under international law.

THE WAR OF 1812



*On June 18, 1812,
the United States declared war
on Great Britain.
President James Madison charged
the British with violating the
nation's sovereignty by restricting
American trade with Europe
and by removing seamen
from American merchant ships
and forcing them to serve
in the Royal Navy.*

Other factors leading to the declaration of war related to British support for American Indian raids and potential annexation of Canada to the United States. The Northwest Territory, comprising the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, was the battleground for conflict between the Indian Nations and the United States. The British Empire had ceded the area to the United States in the Treaty of Paris, both sides ignoring the fact that the land was already inhabited by various Indian nations. The British, seeing the Indian nations as valuable allies, provided arms to the Native Americans.

This was the first time that the United States had declared war on another nation. The Congressional vote (19 *in favor* to 13 *opposed* in the Senate and 79 to 49 in the House of Representatives) would prove to be the closest vote to formally declare war in American history.

The war was conducted in three theatres:

- 1) At sea, principally the Atlantic Ocean and the east coast of North America
- 2) The Great Lakes and the Canadian frontier
- 3) The Southern States



Clockwise from top: damage to the U. S. Capitol after the Burning of Washington; the mortally wounded Isaac Brock spurs on Canadian militia at the *Battle of Queenston Heights*; *USS Constitution* vs. *HMS Guerriere*; the death of Tecumseh in 1813 ends the Indian threat to the American Midwest ; Andrew Jackson destroys the British Assault on New Orleans.

With the majority of its army and naval forces tied down in Europe fighting the Napoleonic Wars, the British at first used a defensive strategy, repelling multiple American invasions of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The Americans gained control over Lake Erie in 1813, seized parts of western Ontario, and ended the prospect of an Indian confederacy and an independent Indian nation in the Midwest under British sponsorship. In September 1814 a British force invaded and occupied eastern Maine, which they held for the duration of the war.

At the Alabama *Battle of Horseshoe Bend* in 1814 United States forces and Indian allies under Major General Andrew Jackson defeated the *Red Sticks*, a part of the Creek Indian tribe who opposed American expansion, effectively ending the *Creek War*.

With the defeat of Napoleon in April 1814, the British adopted a more aggressive strategy, sending three large invasion armies to America. The British victory at the *Battle of Bladensburg* in August 1814 allowed them to capture and burn Washington, D.C.

American victories in September 1814 repulsed the British invasions in New York and Baltimore.



Last year, in commemoration of the War of 1812, the United States Postal Service issued the above stamp. The stamp below, Scott #951, was issued in 1947.

On August 19, 1813, the *USS Constitution* under the command of Captain Isaac Hull engaged the British frigate *HMS Guerriere* in a sea battle off the coast of New England. After a 35-minute battle the *Guerriere* was dis-masted and captured. The *Constitution* earned the nickname *Old Ironsides* following this battle as many of the British cannonballs were seen to bounce off her hull.





This stamp was issued on September 10, 2013, exactly 200 years from the date of the *Battle of Lake Erie* in which Captain Oliver Hazard Perry won a decisive victory ensuring American control of Lake Erie. Perry's message to General William Henry Harrison, "We have met the enemy and they are ours", coincides with improved morale of the U.S. troops following a series of defeats.



Scott #1142 issued in 1960

Throughout the night of September 13, 1813, British warships fired cannon on Fort McHenry at the entrance of Boston Harbor. The fort did not return fire. After 25 hours of bombardment, the British called off the attack and left. Inspired by the sight of the American flag "in the dawn's early light", American lawyer Francis Scott Key penned the words of our National Anthem.

Among the *War of 1812* Americans featured on U.S. stamps are Andrew Jackson and General Winfield Scott (Scott #786) and Captains Stephen Decatur and Thomas Macdonough (Scott #791).

Winfield Scott was involved in several campaigns on the Ontario border. He led an American landing party during the *Battle of Queenston Heights* in October 1812. He planned and led the capture of Fort George, Ontario on the Niagara River in 1813. Scott was instrumental in the decisive American success at the *Battle of Chippewa* on July 5, 1814.



Commodore Decatur and his ship the *USS United States* scored a decisive victory in a sea battle with the *HMS Macedonian* in 1812. He later took command of the *USS President*, which lost a battle at sea with *HMS Endymion* in January 1815. Captain Macdonough and his ships were successful in naval skirmishes on Lake Champlain in 1814. General Andrew Jackson led his troops to a decisive victory in the Battle of New Orleans in January 1915.

By 1814 the Americans and British had achieved their main war goals and were weary of a costly war that offered little but stalemate. The *Treaty of Ghent*, ending the war, was signed in Belgium on December 24, 1814. It was ratified by the British three days later. The treaty arrived in Washington on February 17, 1815 where it was quickly ratified and went into effect, thus finally ending the war. Neither side gained or lost territory in the war. Thousands of lives were lost in the 32 months of fighting.

