

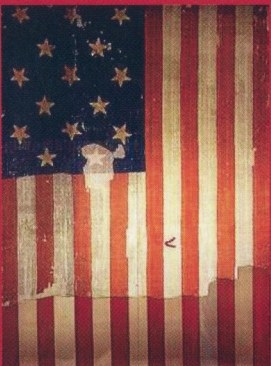
O SAY CAN YOU SEE?...

The British bombarded American forces at Fort McHenry, Maryland, throughout the night of Sept. 13, 1814. Francis Scott Key was being held on a British ship during the battle and witnessed the bombardment. At dawn, he peered through the clearing smoke to see an enormous U.S. flag waving proudly at Ft. McHenry. Key was so inspired to see the U.S. flag that he hastily penned a poem on the back of an envelope. This poem later was set to music and became our country's National Anthem.

DID YOU KNOW?...

That the effort to designate the Star-Spangled Banner the official National Anthem of the United States began with the United States Daughters of 1812?

Due largely to the efforts and perseverance of Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway, president of the Maryland State Society, United States Daughters of 1812, and Congressman J. Charles Linthicum of Baltimore, a bill designating the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the official National Anthem of the United States was passed in the House of Representatives on April 21, 1930, and in the Senate on March 3, 1931. President Herbert Hoover signed it into law that same day.



Oh, say can you see
by the dawn's early light?
What so proudly we hailed
at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars
thru the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched
were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's 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?

AMERICA'S SECOND WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

The War of 1812, is often termed the "Second War for Independence" as it marked the second time the U.S. had rebelled against British tyranny. In the years following the American Revolution, tension between England and the United States did not end. Great Britain refused to withdraw from land along the Great Lakes and they supported Native American tribes against U.S. expansion to the west. The British also interfered with American shipping and seized U.S. sailors, pressing them into service for Britain's war on France. Many Americans believed that their nation's honor was at stake and wanted to take a stand, while others did not wish to engage with England for a second time. Some consider the war the final end to the American Revolution as it finally ended all tensions between Great Britain and the United States.

Do you have a War of 1812 Ancestor in your family tree? Do you love history? Do you love promoting patriotism? Contact us today!



N.S.U.S.D. of 1812 National Headquarters

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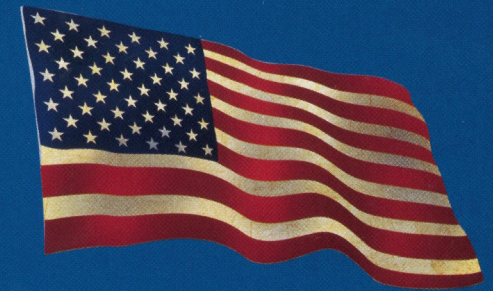
For further information, visit:
www.usdaughters1812.org

U.S.D. 1812



United States Daughters of 1812

LIBERTY, FRATERNITY & UNITY
SINCE 1892



NATIONAL SOCIETY
UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812

www.usdaughters1812.org

Founded in 1892, the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 is a non-profit, non-political, women's service organization, headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Incorporated by an Act of the United States Congress in 1901, the United States Daughters of 1812 was one of the first women's organizations to receive a national charter.

For more than a century, members have dedicated themselves to patriotism, preservation of documents and relics, and education. These goals are as relevant in today's society as they were when the organization was founded in 1892.

ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP

Admission to membership in the U.S.D. of 1812 is by invitation to women 18 and over who can offer satisfactory proof that they are lineal descendants of an ancestor who, during the period of 1784-1815 inclusive, rendered civil, military, or naval service to our country, rendered material aid to the U.S. Army or Navy, or who participated in the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Junior membership is available to girls and boys from birth through age 21. Young women between the ages of 18 and 35 are known as Flora Adams Darling Daughters in honor of the Society's founder and first president.

Membership is through a local chapter or as a Member-At-Large. To find a local chapter or state society, please visit the States & Chapters page on our website. Chapters will be able to assist you with the application process.

SERVICE MAY BE, BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING:

- a. Those who signed the Oath of Allegiance or the Loyalty Test.
- b. All state, county and town officials and also jurors.
- c. A member of the Continental or Federal Congress, or a member of a State Assembly or Legislature of one of the first eighteen states.
- d. A delegate to the convention which framed The Constitution of the United States.
- e. A member of a State Convention which ratified The Constitution of the United States.
- f. An elector of one of the first four Presidents of the United States.
- g. A legislative, executive or judicial officer of the United States of America, including such appointive officers as Treaty Commissioners, Territorial Officers, etc.

Military or Naval Service in any of the following insurrections or wars:

1. Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, 1784-1787. (A local disturbance between settlers from Connecticut and Pennsylvania in said valley.)
2. Shay's Rebellion, Massachusetts, 1786-1787. (Local, grew out of burdensome taxation. Confined to and suppressed by militia of the state of Massachusetts.)
3. Wars with Indians, 1784-1815.
4. Whiskey Insurrection, Pennsylvania, 1794. (Local, arose in consequence of certain taxes on domestic spirits. Suppressed by the authority of the United States.)
5. War with France (Undeclared), 1798-1800. (Naval, carried on by the United States through its Navy and privateers.)
6. Sabine Expedition, Louisiana, 1806.
7. Attack of British warship Leopard upon the United States frigate Chesapeake. (Disturbance growing out of attack of the British warship Leopard on the American frigate Chesapeake as the result of the British claim to the right to search. The attack occurred at sea off Hampton Roads, Virginia. The militia was called out by the authority of the President.)
8. Embargo troubles, Lake Champlain, 1808.
9. Altercation between United States frigate *President* and the British ship *Little Belt*. (An engagement on the Atlantic off the southern coast of the United States, resulting from the British claim of right to search.)
10. Expedition against Lafitte Pirates, 1814. (Local, conducted by the authority of the United States.)
11. Wars with the Barbary Powers, 1801-5 and 1815. (Conducted by the authority of the United States through its Navy on the northern coast of Africa.)

12. War with Great Britain, 1812-1815. (General, covering nearly the entire territory of the United States, especially the seaboard.)

13. The Creek War, 4 October 1814 to 24 January 1815. (Local, but conducted by the authority of the United States.)

14. Lafitte Aides to General Andrew Jackson.

15. Local or state militia service, 1784-1815, or giving material aid to the Army and Navy.

16. Member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-6. (Military exploring expedition to find land route to the Pacific Ocean.)



DO YOU HAVE A WAR OF 1812 ANCESTOR IN YOUR FAMILY TREE? WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE PART OF A VIBRANT GROUP OF WOMEN WHO ALL SHARE IN A LOVE FOR AMERICAN HISTORY, PRESERVATION AND PATRIOTISM?

FOR MORE THAN A 100 YEARS, THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 HAVE BEEN MAKING A POSITIVE IMPACT UPON OUR COMMUNITIES! TO LEARN MORE, CONTACT US TODAY!