



# The War of 1812 and the Creek War



## The Forgotten Conflict Upon Its Bicentennial

Report of the 2012 Symposium  
and Driving Tour Sites in Tennessee





# The War of 1812

## The Forgotten Conflict

### Upon Its Bicentennial

Although the War of 1812 is mostly a forgotten war, said Dr. Donald Hickey, its effects helped shape the nation for several generations. The war was not even properly named until 35 years later, although it had been known as Mr. Madison's War and the Second War of Independence from Great Britain. Globally, the conflict was a small part of the wars waged by Britain and France since 1689 and a footnote to the great Napoleonic wars fought since 1793. The fledgling United States basically got caught in the middle. The causes of the war were obscure: free trade and sailors' rights, both maritime related. These issues were much more important 200 years ago; nobody goes to war over maritime rights nowadays. These issues deeply affected New England, which favored the Federalist Party and trade with Great Britain. The Jeffersonians, on the other hand, led by President James Madison (1809-1817), favored war with Britain. At the time, Britain ruled the seas with about 500 combat ships; America had sixteen.

The war strategy was confused. Westerners in America, including Tennesseans, were ready to invade Canada, whose people were considered amiable to American interests. An easy "holiday campaign" was anticipated. Dr. Hickey emphasized that the campaign to invade Canada was intended to hold that British colony hostage in order to gain leverage for maritime concessions. Although America ended up winning control of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario with significant naval victories, the land campaigns faltered several times. In 1813, General James Winchester of Tennessee led forces toward Detroit but ended up surrendering his command at the Battle of Frenchtown at the River Raisin. Dr. Hickey noted that Winchester had been unfit for command; he surrendered his forces solely because he personally had been taken captive. After the battle, the

#### **The Symposium**

In observance of the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812, four academic experts on the conflict spoke at the symposium, **Tennessee, the Atlantic World, and the War of 1812**, Sat., March 17, 2012 at the Nashville Public Library. Sponsors were the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University, the Tennessee Historical Society, and Special Collections at the Nashville Public Library.

The keynote address was given by **Dr. Donald Hickey** of Wayne State College, the acknowledged living authority on the war who answered the question, "Why is the War of 1812 Important?" Dr. Hickey holds a Ph.D. from the University of Illinois and is a professor of history at Wayne State in Nebraska. He is a specialist in early American military history and the author of five books and more than 50 articles, including *The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict* (1989 and updated for the bicentennial), *The War of 1812: A Short History* (1995), and *Don't Give Up the Ship: Myths of the War of 1812* (2006).

**Dr. Robbie Ethridge** of the University of Mississippi elaborated on "Indian Country in 1812: The Life and Times of the Southern Indians on the Eve of the War of 1812." She is a professor of anthropology and author of *Creek Country: The Creek Country and Their World, 1796-1816* and co-author of *The Transformation of the Southeastern Indians, 1540-1760*. She is currently working on a major project on the rise and fall of the Mississippian Indian world.

**Dr. Caitlin Fitz** of Northwestern University expounded on "Andrew Jackson's Bolivar: Tennesseans Embrace Latin American Independence." Her current manuscript, *Our Sister Republics: The United States in an Age of American Revolutions*, reveals how the early 19th Century Latin American independence movements shaped popular understandings of race, revolution, and republicanism in the U.S.

**Dr. Kristopher Ray** of Austin Peay State University talked on "Tennessee and the War of 1812." He is an assistant professor of history and serves as Senior Editor of the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. His most recent book is *Middle Tennessee 1775-1825: Progress and Popular Democracy on the Southwestern Frontier*.

British withdrew from the area, allowing their Indian allies to massacre the defeated and wounded Americans. Later, U.S. soldiers shouting, “Remember the Raisin!” retook the territory and defeated the British at the Battle of the Thames River in Ontario. The great Shawnee Indian chief Tecumseh was slain during this battle, extinguishing his alliance of Indian tribes and basically opening up the old Northwest Territory for white settlement. (Dr. Hickey said he believes that Richard Mentor Johnson did personally kill Tecumseh, a point of perpetual controversy.) Gen. Winchester spent a year in captivity in Canada, and later in the war was forced to surrender again at Mobile. He spent many years afterwards trying to clear his name, claiming lack of supplies and manpower provided to him. Winchester’s estate, Cragfont in Castalian Springs, Tenn., is a major heritage attraction.

The results of the war were varied. The Treaty of Ghent, signed on Dec. 24, 1814, ended the war with both sides making only minor concessions. Dr. Hickey stated that the Americans thought they won the war, Canadians knew they won the war, and Great Britain promptly forgot about it. The British were much more entangled in the Napoleonic War, which ended in June 1815 with the Treaty of Vienna.

After the War of 1812, rated by Canadians in a recent survey as the third most important event in their country’s history, ties between Canada and Great Britain were strengthened. In Great Britain, there was a stronger rivalry between the army and naval commands. The British completely abandoned their Indian allies in America, decided that Canadian defensive fortifications were too cost-prohibitive, and therefore have been accommodating to the Americans ever since. There was a general feeling that there would eventually be another war between the United States and Great Britain. But the subsequent wars in Mexico and the American Civil War basically wiped out the memories of the War of 1812.

Following the War of 1812, the victorious Jeffersonians changed their attitude toward military preparedness, appropriating funds for the army and navy and new coastal fortifications. The military in the U.S. became much more professional, led by the heroes of the War of 1812, which produced four U.S. presidents—James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, and William Henry Harrison (five if you count Zachary Taylor, who defended Fort Harrison in Indiana in 1812). The Battle of the Thames achieved iconic status and those who participated saw their military and political careers greatly enhanced.

The rival Federalists actually made election gains during the war, but the party basically disappeared after the war (at the Hartford, Conn. Convention, the Federalists of New England had threatened secession from the Union

over the war).

General Jackson and his Tennesseans fought a war within a war, reacting to the Indian massacre at Fort Mims (near Mobile) with a punitive campaign against the Red Stick Creek Indians, which ended at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814. The year before, Jackson had seized West Florida from the Spanish. A year later, Jackson would lead a ragtag band of Americans against the redcoated British army (the same army that had defeated Napoleon) in one of America’s greatest military victories. Dr. Hickey stated that New Orleans, in his opinion, was the most lopsided defeat in British history.

As it stood, Jackson’s Creek War and resultant treaties opened up the coveted Mississippi Territory to land speculation and white settlement (Jackson had brought land surveyors with him on his military campaign).

Of course, Jackson’s role in the war would propel him into the White House in 1828, the first Westerner to hold that office. In the aftermath of the war and that famous battle, Americans believed that wrongs against them were avenged, and their rights recognized.

The war increased Anglophobia in America for three reasons: atrocities committed by Indians allied with the British; deprivations committed by the British in the Chesapeake Bay area; and the stories of torture told by the 20,000 American prisoners-of-war released following the war.

In a twist of history, the Battle of New Orleans had been fought after the peace treaty had been negotiated in Europe; in those days it took weeks for news to arrive from across the sea. Dr. Hickey maintains that the British would have abandoned New Orleans even if they had won the battle there. He also noted that the treaty signed by the defeated Creek Indians took precedent over the Treaty of Ghent, which basically left territorial claims as they had been before the war.

The war produced several cherished American symbols:

- the National Anthem and the actual Star Spangled Banner flag flown over Fort McHenry in Baltimore harbor
- the U.S.S. *Constitution*, known as Old Ironsides
- the gray uniforms worn by U.S. military cadets
- Uncle Sam, used negatively at first
- the Kentucky rifle, actually made in Pennsylvania
- the U.S. naval slogans “Don’t Give Up the Ship!” and “We Have Met the Enemy and They are Ours”

Dr. Kristofer Ray noted that the War of 1812 firmly rooted Tennesseans in the United States system. Previously the settlers of what was to become Tennessee rebelled against British prohibitions against crossing over the mountains, fought against British forces during the Revolutionary War only when directly threatened, revolt-



A typical soldier of the U.S. 39th Infantry of 1814, the regiment that spearheaded the assault on Horseshoe Bend on March 27th and bore the brunt of the casualties. He is armed with a .69-caliber smoothbore flintlock musket with triangular bayonet. His hat is the U.S. model 1813 leather shako with infantry plate, white cording, and pom-pom.

Me-Na-Wa, a Creek warrior

The ladies of Nashville presented this flag to Captain George Michael Deaderick's volunteer company in 1813. His men were among the most reliable in the Creek War. The original flag is in the Smithsonian National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C.



Special Exhibit on the War of 1812 at the Tennessee State Museum, Nashville, through June 24, 2012.

ed against North Carolina by forming the temporary State of Franklin, toyed with an alliance with Spain in order to secure their “natural rights” to access to the Mississippi River, speculated wildly in Indian lands despite protestations from Washington, and formed punitive militias to deal with Indian violence because the federal government would not protect them. Eventually, the tumult was alleviated somewhat with the admission of Tennessee as the 16th state of the union in 1796.

In the early 1800s Tennesseans widely believed that the British were using the Indians to challenge white settlement. Noted lawyer Felix Grundy of Nashville was one of the fiercest “war hawks” in Washington urging war against the British crown. When war was proclaimed, Tennesseans marched their militias and shot off volleys of muskets; General Jackson offered 2,500 volunteers to fight in the war (the beginnings of Tennessee’s reputation as the Volunteer State). Tennesseans heavily favored the punitive Creek War, which produced heroes of men such as future governor William Carroll, cavalryman John Coffee, the legendary David Crockett, and Sam Houston, who would serve as governor of Tennessee, president of the Republic of Texas, and Texas governor. With General Jackson’s tremendous victory at New Orleans, Tennesseans firmly identified as Americans (nearly 50 years later they would vote to leave the Union, but that’s another story).

By the time of the War of 1812, Tecumseh, the great Shawnee chieftain and his brother, The Prophet, turned southward in hopes of uniting all Indian tribes into an alliance which would defeat encroaching white settlement on tribal lands, stated Dr. Robbie Ethridge. The Choctaw and Chickasaw turned down Tecumseh, but a faction of the Creeks did join the Indian confederacy. In fact, Tecumseh had exploited an existing division within the Creek Nation which had been the goal of white land speculators all along. Land in the Creek territory (now parts of Mississippi and Alabama) was becoming more valuable now with the invention of the cotton gin, which made inland cotton farming very profitable. Many Native-Americans had long ago become commercial traders, selling hundreds of thousands of deerskins for export to Europe and becoming dependent on European goods such as guns, cloth, metal goods, foodstuffs such as coffee and sugar, and even alcohol. Mixed blood elites called metis took full advantage of intersocietal trade and created plantations of their own, even trading in black slaves. Such commercial trade, however, began to flounder following the American Revolution. The federal government began a program called the Plan for Civilization, an effort to convert Indians from hunting (which required vast land holdings) to agriculture. Indians were divided over this program. Many men became farm-

ers and ranchers, possessing large herds of cattle and hogs. Women became proficient and highly skilled cloth makers. But many Indians resisted the selling of their tribal lands, which supposedly required full agreement by tribal members. Indian notions of land “ownership” were exploited by white land speculators. The Creeks were thrust into a tribal civil war which was exacerbated by Tecumseh and the coming of the War of 1812. “Distrust, suspicion, and hostility” became the law of the land. The massacre of settlers at Fort Mims was the spark needed by whites to defeat the Creek nation and take over their tribal lands, resulting in the Indian defeat at Horseshoe Bend and the Treaty of Fort Jackson. Afterwards, renegade Creeks moved south into Seminole territory to continue their resistance.

Dr. Caitlin Fitz spoke on the American and Tennessean support for revolutionaries in Latin America fighting for independence from Spain from 1810 to 1830. As Americans fought their second war for independence (War of 1812), events in Europe which occupied the rulers of Spain invited citizens in South America to fight their first war of independence. Leading that fight was the dashing Simon Bolivar of Venezuela. Dr. Fitz said her unique survey of July 4th toasts of the period revealed that 20 percent were celebrating Latin American independence. In 1825, the citizens of Hatchee, Tenn., just east of Memphis, renamed their town Bolivar in honor of the Latin American hero. The citizens planned to dig a canal linking their town with the Mississippi River and become a center for cotton sales and slave trading. The canal did not materialize. However, there were four other American towns, all possessing “canal fever,” which renamed their communities Bolivar.

Andrew Jackson, an avid horse breeder, named one of his prized stud colts Bolivar.

There were 19 instances in Tennessee alone of parents naming their newborn Bolivar. One famous example in a neighboring state is the Kentuckian Simon Bolivar Buckner, who became a Confederate general during the Civil War. This Bolivar baby boom spanned all regions and social classes. There were even some African-American baby Bolivars.

The interesting aspect is that Southerners praised the anti-colonial aspirations of Bolivar and other Latin American leaders but basically overlooked their campaigns to abolish slavery. Bolivar vowed to abolish slavery as a favor to leaders in Haiti who had aided him during a period of exile, following a slave revolt in that Caribbean island nation.

This attitude by Southerners was probably due to the fact that slavery was different in North and South America. Abolition was gradual in Latin America, and owners were often compensated monetarily. Also, Latin America was

perceived as being far away and out of the sphere of the United States.

After 1826, however, public American displays of support for Latin America dropped drastically, said Dr. Fitz. The Democratic Party was forming in opposition to the administration of John Quincy Adams. Partyman Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee asserted that slaveholders in Latin America had ceased to be citizens, and Thomas Hart Benton noted that Latins were promoting racial equality and promoting blacks to military and political leadership posts. This was a form of race-baiting, she said. In general, Southern racial attitudes hardened during this period of the War of 1812, a pivotal point between the American Revolution and the antebellum age.

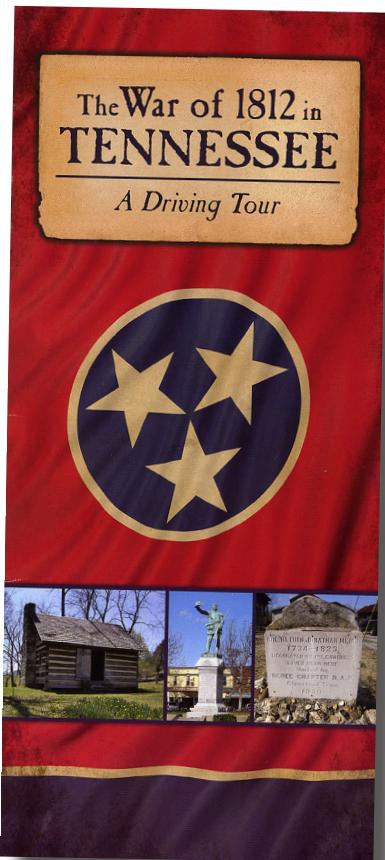
### **Speaker Biographies**

**Dr. Don Hickey** holds a Ph.D. from the University of Illinois and is a professor of history at Wayne State College in Nebraska. A specialist in early American history and American military history, Dr. Hickey has taught at Wayne State since 1978, although he has held concurrent visiting appointments at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College (1991-92) and the Naval War College (1995-96). He is the author of five books and more than fifty articles, including *The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict* (1989), *The War of 1812: A Short History* (1995), and *Don't Give Up the Ship! Myths of the War of 1812* (2006).

**Dr. Robbie Ethridge** is a professor of anthropology at the University of Mississippi. In addition to writing several articles and book chapters on the ethnohistory of the Indians of the American South, she is the author of *Creek Country: The Creek Country and Their World, 1796-1816*, with the University of North Carolina Press (2003), and she is the co-editor, along with Charles Hudson, of the volume *The Transformation of the Southeastern Indians, 1540-1760*, published by the University Press of Mississippi (2002). Dr. Ethridge also coedited with Thomas J. Pluckhahn, *Light on the Path: The Anthropology and History of the Southeastern Indians* (2006), published by the University of Alabama Press. Her latest co-edited volume is *Mapping the Mississippian Shatter Zone: The Colonial Indian Slave Trade and Regional Instability in the American South* (2009), co-edited with Sherri Shuck-Hall, published by the University of Nebraska Press. Dr. Ethridge's latest monograph is entitled *From Chicaza to Chickasaw: The European Invasion and the Transformation of the Mississippian World, 1540-1715* (2010) published by the University of North Carolina Press. She is currently working on a long-term project on the rise and fall of the Mississippian world.

**Dr. Caitlin Fitz** is an assistant professor at Northwestern University. She is a historian of early America, in a broad and hemispheric sense. Her work explores early U.S. engagement with foreign communities and cultures, as well as the relationship between ordinary people and formal politics. Dr. Fitz's current manuscript, *Our Sister Republics: The United States in an Age of American Revolutions*, reveals how the early 19th-Century Latin American independence movements shaped popular understandings of race, revolution, and republicanism within the United States. She has also written about U.S. citizens in insurgent Brazil (The Americas, 2008), Iroquois communities during the U.S. revolution (Journal of the Early Republic, 2008), and antislavery activists in Tennessee (Civil War History, 2006). Dr. Fitz has conducted archival research in Portuguese, Spanish, French, and English, and she has received fellowships from the Fulbright Foundation and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. She received her Ph.D. in 2010 from Yale, where her dissertation received the George Washington Egleston Prize in American History.

**Dr. Kristofer Ray** holds a Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. He is an assistant professor of history at Austin Peay State University in Clarksville and serves as the Senior Editor of the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. Dr. Ray's research interests lie in early North American identity formation, political culture and economic development. His most recent book, *Middle Tennessee, 1775-1825: Progress and Popular Democracy on the Southwestern Frontier*, was published by the University of Tennessee Press in 2007.



## Touring the Volunteer State

**A**s part of Tennessee's observance of the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812, which ended in 1815, a driving tour brochure of historical sites has been produced by the MTSU Center for Historic Preservation, under the auspices of the Bicentennial Committee. The brochure was written by David Calease, Layton Carr, and Keith Schumann under the direction of Dr. Carroll Van West.



### 1. Blount Mansion

200 W. Hill Avenue, Knoxville

Governor Willie Blount (1809-1815) led Tennessee during the War of 1812. Originally the house was home to U.S. territorial governor William Blount (Willie's older half-brother) and known as the House of Glass Eyes. In 1813, Gov. Blount raised \$37,000 and 2,000 volunteers to fight the Creek Indians. The house, built 1792-1830, is Knoxville's only National Historic Landmark.



### 2. James White Fort

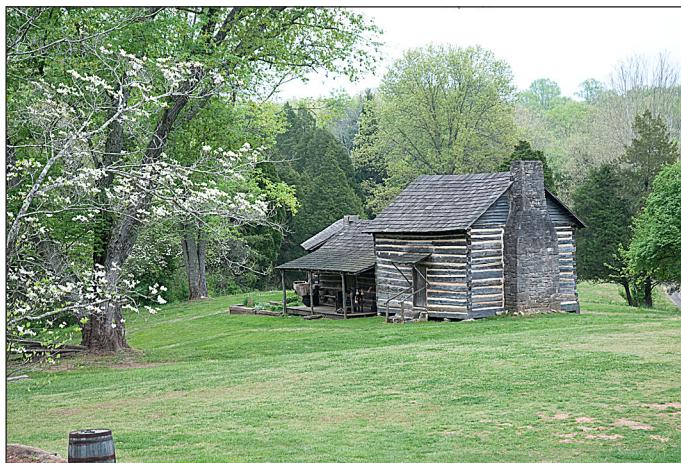
205 East Hill Avenue, Knoxville

James White (1747-1821) was the founder of Knoxville and a major political leader on the early Tennessee frontier. He served in the Revolutionary War and later defended Knoxville from a combined Cherokee and Creek attack in 1793. During the Creek War of 1813, he served as a brigadier general with General Andrew Jackson.

**3. Col. John Williams House (private)**

2325 Dandridge Ave., Knoxville

Colonel John Williams served one year as Tennessee's Attorney General in 1807-1808. He then fought heroically under General Andrew Jackson at Horseshoe Bend. After the War of 1812, Williams served as a Tennessee State Senator from 1815 until 1823, when his former commander Andrew Jackson won Williams' senate seat. The construction of the house was designed and overseen by Williams' wife Melinda, and was built in 1825-1826. Col. Williams and his wife are both buried in the First Presbyterian Cemetery in downtown Knoxville.



**4. Marble Springs Historic Farmstead**

1220 West Governor John Sevier Hwy., Knoxville

Marble Springs documents the Knox County farmstead of General John Sevier, the first governor of the State of Tennessee. He established his farm residence before 1792, and he and his family periodically lived in this Knox County three-room log residence, as well as in a fine Knoxville dwelling, until his death in 1815. Sevier was one of the war hawks in Congress; he offered his sword to President Madison when war was declared. Sevier was named to chair the House Committee on Military Affairs during the war.

**5. Samuel McSpadden House (private)**

Tenn. Hwy. 66, Dandridge vicinity

During the war, Samuel McSpadden send loads of gunpowder down the French Broad River to Andrew Jackson's troops on the New Orleans campaign. He was known as Gunpowder Sam, operating a powder mill a quarter mile to the north of his two-story brick house built in 1804. He's buried in the Old Hopewell Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Dandridge.

**6. Crockett Birthplace**

David Crockett Birthplace State Park, Limestone

Born on August 17, 1786, in Greene County, Crockett remained in East Tennessee until 1811, when he and his family moved to Lincoln County and then in 1813 to Franklin County, where Crockett twice enlisted as a volunteer in the Indian wars from 1813 to 1815. Following the wars, he was elected a lieutenant in the Thirty-second Militia Regiment of Franklin County. Crockett moved to Lawrence County in the fall of 1817.

**7. Sabine Hill**

West G Street (TN Hwy. 67), Elizabethton

Mary Patton Taylor, the widow of Gen. Nathaniel Taylor, probably directed the building of this house directly after the war. Gen. Taylor fought with Gen. Jackson in the Creek War and the New Orleans campaign.

**8. Ensign Alexander Doran Memorial**

2030 Crossroads Drive, Mountain City

A veteran of Kings Mountain, Doran served as an officer in the War of 1812. He died of disease in 1814.

**9. The Pemberton Oak**

1152 Pemberton Road, Bristol (private site)

Mustering ground for soldiers of five wars. Named for Revolutionary War Col. John Pemberton.

**10. Edmund Pendleton Gaines Homeplace Site**

Netherland Inn, 2144 Netherland Inn Road, Kingsport Gaines is best known for his defense of Fort Erie in Ontario, Canada, during a British attack on Aug. 15, 1814.

**11. Sam Houston Schoolhouse**

3650 Sam Houston Schoolhouse Road, Maryville

Houston began his public career by teaching school in this one-room log building in 1812. He was seriously wounded at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in what is now Alabama.

**12. Sequoyah Birthplace Museum**

576 TN Hwy. 360, Vonore

Museum administered by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians honors the life of Sequoyah, who fought under Gen. Jackson but is better known as the inventor of the Cherokee written word.

**13. Hiwassee Garrison and Cherokee Agency**

Calhoun, at TN Hwy. 163 and US Hwy. 11

Site of a federal garrison, with markers for federal Indian agent Col. Return Meigs and Col. Gideon Morgan, a prominent Cherokee who organized a regiment to fight with Gen. Jackson.

**14. Fort Marr or Marrow Blockhouse**

US Hwy. 411, Benton

Blockhouse built in 1814 as a supply depot for Tennessee troops fighting in the Creek War.

**15. McNair's Stand Site**

US Hwy. 411, Conasauga (private site)

Home site of David McNair, who commanded a Cherokee regiment in Gen. Jackson's army.

**16. Camp Ross**

Ross's Landing Park, Chattanooga

A supply base for Tennessee troops in the 1812-13 Creek War and an assembly camp for the Cherokee regiment.

**17. Nickajack Cave**

TN Hwy. 156-W (Shellmound Rd.), South Pittsburg

A state wildlife refuge today and home to 100,000 bats, the cave was mined before and during the war for saltpeter, an ingredient in gunpowder.



**18. Cragfont**

200 Cragfont Road, Castalian Springs

Home of Gen. James Winchester, second-in-command in the fighting in the Old Northwest. He was defeated at the Battle of the River Raisin at modern-day Monroe, Mich. After the British retreated from the battle site, pro-British Indians staged a massacre of the wounded troops. Winchester spent a year in captivity in Canada before being released and put in charge of troops under Gen. Jackson at Mobile in 1814-15. The home was one of the most magnificent on the Cumberland frontier.

**19. Trousdale Place and Sumner County Museum**

183 West Main St., Gallatin

Home of William Trousdale, who fought under Gen. Jackson in the Creek War and New Orleans campaign, served as a general in the Mexican War, and then served as Tennessee governor.

**20. Historic Mansker's Station**

Moss-Wright Park, Goodlettsville

Built by pioneer and long hunter Kasper Mansker, who served at the Battle of New Orleans at age 70.



**21. The Hermitage**

4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage

The home of General Andrew Jackson, leader of victorious troops in the Creek War, governor of formerly Spanish Florida, hero of the Battle of New Orleans, and seventh President of the United States. Besides the post-war mansion, the site features the log cabin of Jackson's during the War of 1812.



**22. Nashville Public Square Park**

Second Avenue North at Public Square, Nashville

Tennessee volunteers paraded past Governor William

Blount and hundreds of spectators here in December 1812. Ceremonies were held here for Gen. Jackson following his victory at New Orleans.

**23. Camp Good Exchange Site**

U.S. Customs House, 701 Broadway, Nashville

Volunteers mustered here in December 1812 for the Natchez campaign under Gen. Jackson.

**24. William Carroll Gravesite**

City Cemetery, 1001 Fourth Ave. South, Nashville

A postwar governor, General Carroll served under Jackson in the Natchez and Creek campaigns and at New Orleans. He succeeded Jackson as commander of the Tennessee volunteers.

**25. Glen Leven Farm**

4000 Franklin Pike, Nashville

An 1814 stopover encampment by General Jackson and his troops enroute to the Gulf Coast and New Orleans.

**26. Benton Homeplace Site**

TN Hwy. 47, Leiper's Fork (private site)

Thomas Hart Benton served in the Creek War but was involved in a Nashville gunfight in which he wounded Andrew Jackson. He would move to Missouri and become a national political figure, and a supporter of President Jackson.

**27. Natchez Trace Parkway**

Tennessee-Alabama-Mississippi

A modern roadway following the old trace from Nashville to Natchez, Miss., the parkway features such sites as the Gordon House ferry crossing, the gravesite of explorer Meriwether Lewis, historic McLish Stand (tavern), and Colbert Ferry. General Jackson moved his troops along this route during the Natchez campaign.

**28. Rutherford County Courthouse Square**

Town Square, Murfreesboro

An anniversary celebration of Jackson's victory at New Orleans was staged here on Jan. 8, 1828, as Jackson campaigned for the Presidency.

**29. Franklin County Courthouse Square**

Town Square, Winchester

Local men, including David Crockett, mustered here in 1813 at the beginning of the Creek War. A monument honors the town's namesake, Gen. James Winchester.

**30. Camp Blount Site**

US Hwy. 231 South, Fayetteville

A training ground and military camp for the Creek War. It was here that Crockett and Sam Houston joined the troops to move southward.



**31. Crockett Homeplace**

South Military Road, Lawrenceburg

David Crockett served as a scout during the Creek War and returned to Lawrenceburg to settle down. The town features a public square monument to Crockett and preserves his homeplace at David Crockett State Park.

**32. Riverside Cemetery**

Riverside Drive, Jackson

The final resting place of numerous veterans of the War of 1812, including Col. John H. Gibson.

**33. Crockett Cabin**

219 North Trenton St., Rutherford

David Crockett moved to west Tennessee and lived here from 1821-1835, during which he served in Congress.

**34. Court Square Park**

45 North 2nd Street, Memphis

A legacy of the War of 1812 was the founding of the Mississippi River port of Memphis by Gen. Andrew Jackson, Gen. James Winchester, and Judge John Overton. This was one of the original four town squares.

**35. Elmwood Cemetery**

824 South Dudley St., Memphis

Historic cemetery and burial place of many prominent Memphians and veterans of the War of 1812.