

War of 1812
Summaries for all Battles

Battles / Events	Date	Theater	Location	Type	US Combatants	British/Cdn/Native Combatants	Synopsis	Victor	Strategic importance
The Battle of Tippecanoe 1811	Nov 7, 1811	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Indiana	Indian village attack			Before the war was declared.	Indecisive	Allied Tecumseh with the British
War proclaimed	US-June 18, 1812; Britain-Oct 13, 1812	Politics	Washington; London	Political action	Congress and President James Madison	British Order in Council	Votes - House of Reps - 79-49; Senate - 19-13; by far the closest vote ever on a declaration of war.		
USS President and USS Congress vs. HMS Belvidera	June 23, 1812	Atlantic		Blue Water Naval engagement	President & Congress (44 guns each)	Frigate Belvidera with 36 guns	Belvidera escapes encounter with 2 US Frigates with damage to both and loss of lives. A 3rd US frigate was also nearby.	Britain	Belvidera escaped and led the US frigates away from the Jamaica convoy. Repairs were made on the fly and three US merchant ships were captured in the following 3 days on her way to Halifax
Capture of Fort Mackinac	July 17, 1812	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Mackinac Island at the top of Lake Michigan (often erroneously called the Battle of Michilimackinac)	Fort attack	Lt. Hanks and 45 regulars in a heavily protected fort	Captain Roberts, 45 regulars, 180 voyageurs, 400 indians from St. Joseph's Island	Lt. Hanks was unaware that war had been declared so was caught by surprise and was greatly outnumbered so surrendered the fort	Decisive British victory	Mackinac was held throughout the war and in fact was not returned until mid 1815. Its capture emboldened the Indians and led to the attack on Fort Dearborn and Detroit
First battle of Sackett's Harbor	July 19, 1812	Lake Ontario	South-east end of Lake Ontario	British naval attack on fortified town	Melancthon Woolsey and one 32 pound cannon (using 24 pound shot) on shore and the brig Oneida	5 small ships	Attack on the harbor by the British ships was unsuccessful. The Royal George sustained some significant damage before the ships withdrew	Successful American defense	Allowed Sackett's Harbor to continue as an important ship-building center
The Battle of Brownstown	Aug 4, 1812	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Wyandot village just inland west of Grosse Isle, Michigan	Ambush	Maj. Thomas Van Horne and 200 Ohio militia	Tecumseh and several other chiefs led 24 indian warriors	The US militia was defeated and scattered with 18 dead and 12 wounded.	Indians	This battle interrupted the US supply lines from Ohio to Detroit and helped influence Hull in his later decision to surrender Detroit
The Battle of Maguaga	Aug 9, 1812	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Wyandot village between Brownstown and Detroit	Ambush	Lt. Col. James Miller with 600 cavalry, regulars and militiamen	Tecumseh with 70 warriors and Maj. Adam Muir with 60 British regulars and 75 Canadian militiamen	Americans held the ground while the British retreated to Fort Malden but the Americans suffered much greater fatalities and injuries	Inconclusive	Led General Hull to believe the enemy forces were greater than they were.
USS Essex vs. HMS Alert	August 13, 1812	Atlantic	Bermuda?	Naval battle	frigate with 40-32 pound carronades and 6-18 pounders	sloop with 20-18 pounders	Essex battered Alert and the battle was over in 9 minutes	American	First British ship captured by the US in the war
Fort Dearborn	Aug. 15, 1812	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Chicago	Fort attack	Capt. Heald and 50 men and their families	Large party of Indians emboldened by the fall of Michilimackinac	Ambush and terrible slaughter of retreating army and settlers including women and children	Indians	Angered the US public and instilled fear of the Indians on the frontier
The Battle of Detroit	Aug 16, 1812	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Fort Detroit	Town attack	General Hull and 2,500 troops	General Isaac Brock and 100 British regulars, 300 militia and 150 indians led by Tecumseh	Brock began bombarding the fort with artillery then crossed the river with his troops. Hull surrendered almost immediately thinking the attackers were more numerous than they were. This victory was helped by the July 2, 1812 capture on the Detroit River of the American merchant schooner Cuyahoga Packet. The American vessel contained official documents with information valuable to the British belonging to Brigadier General William Hull.	British	Hull was court marshalled and the British took command of the frontier.
Constitution vs. Guerriere	Aug 19, 1812	Atlantic	Cape Race, Newfoundland	Blue Water Naval engagement	Capt. Isaac Hull with 456 men and 44 guns	Capt. James Dacres with 272 men and 38 guns	Decisive victory for the heavier and better armed frigate Constitution	Complete US victory	Tremendous motivating victory for the Americans as first major naval victory over the Royal Navy
Pigeon Roost Massacre	Sept 3, 1812	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Village in Indiana just north of Louisville, KY	Indian attack on settlers	Settlers village	War party of native americans, mostly Shawnee	Over 24 settlers were killed in this attack	Successful Indian attack	The attack provoked a strong response from the US Army
Siege of Fort Harrison	Sept 4-15, 1812	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Near Terre-Haute, Indiana	Indian attack on US fort	Zachary Taylor and a small force of 40 men (many of whom were sick) in a well fortified fort, reinforced by 1,000 troops from Vincennes on Sept 15	Over 600 natives	The natives lit the fort storehouse on fire and attacked on the 4th but were repulsed and retreated out on gunfire range. They besieged the fort until 1000 troops arrived from Vincennes forcing them to abandon the fort.	Successful US defense of the fort	By retaining the fort the US protected their important supply lines along the Wabash River and to the west. This was also the first US victory of the war so had symbolic importance.
Attack at the Narrows	September 13 & 15, 1812	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Fairbanks, Indiana		Lt. Fairbanks and 13 soldiers leading a supply wagon train; Lt. Richardson and 15 soldiers leading a second wagon train	Potawatomi war party	The indians captured and pillaged two wagon trains	Indians	Deprived the Americans of needed supplies

Seige of Fort Wayne	Sept 4-12, 1812	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Indiana between Toledo and Chicago and north of Indianapolis	Indian attack on a US fort	70 soldiers and some ; relief force of 2200 militia menciivilians	500 native warriors	Several unsuccessful attacks on the fort. The Indians withdrew when the relief force under Harrison approached	Successful US defense of the fort	Morale booster for Americans
Raid on Gananoque	Sept. 21, 1812	St. Lawrence	St. Lawrence River, Upper Canada	Town attack	Capt. Benjamin Forsth and a Company of the U.S. Rifle Regiment and 30 militia from Cape Vincent	Small force of Leeds Militia under Joel Stone	US forces easily overcame the Leeds militia and burned food supplies and captured ammunition which they took back to the south side of the river. Forsyth also attacked shipping on the river at this time.	USA	Acted as a warning to the British that their supply lines on the St. Lawrence were vulnerable so Blockhouses were built and convoys established.
Capture of the Detroit and the Caledonia	October 9, 1812	Niagara	Fort Erie	Surprise attack	Lieutenant Jesse D. Elliott and soldiers under Captain Nathan Towson and 120 men on two flat barges	Brigs Detroit and Caldonia. Caledonia had two 4 pound guns. Caledonia had been captured by the British earlier at the surrender of Detroit	Elliott led a surprise attack which captured both ships at anchor. In the subsequent attempt to return the ships to the US shore the Detroit was burned.	Decisive American victory	Significant stores valued at \$200,000 were captured by the Americans. The Caledonia became part of the Lake Erie squadron and the British were deprived of two important ships.
The Battle of Queenston Heights	Oct 13, 1812	Niagara	Niagara River between Lewiston and Queenston Heights	US Invasion of Upper Canada	General Stephen van Rensellaer invaded Canada with about 1,000 men.	General Isaac Brock, Col. John MacDonnell and Maj. Gen. Sheaffe and about 1,000 men	Americans made a surprise attack on Queenston and captured the battery. British leaders Brock and MacDonnell were both killed in unsuccessful initial actions to retake the heights. Sheaffe eventually prevailed. A decisive factor was that many militiamen on the US side refused to cross the river and support van Resellaer. Deaths or missing were 958 Americans, 112 British soldiers and 13 indians.	Decisive British victory	The death of General Brock was a huge blow to the british forces.
Wasp vs Frolic	Oct 18, 1812	Atlantic	Atlantic off the Chesapeake	Blue Water Naval engagement	Jacob Jones captained the ship-sloop Wasp with 137 men.	Capt. Thomas Whinyates and 110 men on the brig-sloop Frolic escorting 14 merchantmen	Hard fought battle which inflicted great damage to both ships with the Americans victorious but the convoy of merchantmen were able to escape. The American's had 5 killed and 5 wounded. The British had 30 killed and 60 wounded.	United States	The Frolic was defeated but achieved its role of allowing the fleet of merchantmen to escape. In addition, Wasp and Frolic were recaptured by the 74 gun HMS Poictiers several days later
U.S.S. United States captures H.M.S. Macedonian	Oct 25, 1812	Atlantic	Near Madeira off the Morroco coast.	Blue Water	USS United States under Capt. Decatur was a heavy frigate with 32 24 pound long guns and 24 42 pound carronades	HMS Macedonia with Capt. J.S. Carden. The frigate was new but relatively lightly armed with 28 18 pound guns and 14 carronades	Decatur was an excellent captain and strategist. He managed to stay out of range of the Macedonia's guns and shelled it with his 24 pounders inflicting great damage to the rigging until the Macedonia was disabled and had to surrender.	United States	Significant public relations win for the US
First Battle of Lacolle River	Nov 20, 1812	Champlain	Southern Quebec near US border.	US invasion of Lower Canada	Col. Zebulon Pike with 600 US regular troops under command of Maj. Gen. Dearborn	Major Charles de Salaberry with Canadian Voltigeurs and 300 indians	The American advance parties invaded Canada from Champlain and after reaching Lacolle Mills accidentally began shooting at each other creating confusion. When de Salaberry arrived a short skirmish followed and the Americans retreated.	Canadians	Third prong of US invasion repulsed. It was significant that the New York and Vermont militias refused to cross the border as had been the case on the Niagara.
Battle of the Mississinewa	Dec 18-21, 1812	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Miami villages along the Mississinewa near Marion, Indiana	US Army attack on Indian Villages	Lt. Col. John B. Campbell and 600 cavalry	300 native warriors and their families	Campbell attacked the indian villages and captured over 70 prisoners. The next day the Indians counter-attacked successfully and Campbell was forced to retreat. Over half his force were severely frost-bitten by the time they retired to Fort Greenville	Harrison declared this excursion a great American victory due to the capture of prisoners. In fact it was a largely unscsessful foray in which the US forces had half their strength incapacitated	Sent a strong message to the native americans that the army would respond to their resistance.
The Battle of Frenchman's Creek and the Battle of the Red House	November 28-30, 1812	Niagara	Frenchman's Creek, Fort Erie on the Niagara Frontier across from Buffalo in Upper Canada	US attack on Cdn soil	770 troops under Alexander Smyth	650 troops under Cecil Bisshopp.	Two forces of American troops crossed the Niagara River from Black Rock (Buffalo) and attacked the British at the Red House in Fort Erie and at the bridge over Frenchman's Creek.	The Americans were successful in spiking the guns at the Red House but were unsuccessful in their attempt to destroy the bridge at Frenchman's Creek	The Americans retreated immediately and only partially achieved their goals. On November 30 they prepared to attack again across the river with 3,000 men but due to bad weather and logistical blunders they were unsuccessful in making the crossing and abandoned the planned invasion.
Constitution vs. Java	December 29, 1812	South Atlantic	Off St. Salvador, Brazil	Naval battle	USS Constitution (54) with Captain William Bainbridge	HMS Java (48) under Captain Lambert	The ships fought for several hours with the experience and extra guns and weight of armament of the Constitution allowing for eventual victory.	American victory with heavy British casualties	Java was so badly damaged that she had to be burned and sunk

First Battle of the River Raisin or Frenchtown	January 18, 1813	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	West end of Lake Erie	US attack on a small Canadian outpost in Frenchtown which they had occupied after a minor skirmish	Lt. Col. William Lewis with 667 Kentucky militiamen and 100 local French settlers	63 Essex militia and 200 Indians	US forces overwhelmed the outnumbered Canadian militia but they fought a smart retreat causing many US casualties and incurring few themselves.	American victory	See below
Second Battle of the River Raisin or Frenchtown and the subsequent Massacre	January 22, 1813	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	West end of Lake Erie	British counter-attack on Frenchtown	Brig. Gen James Winchester and 1,000 militia	Brig. Gen. Henry Proctor and 600 militia and 800 Indians	Winchester failed to prepare properly for the counter-attack and was caught by surprise. Americans sustained over 500 deaths (30 to 100 of which were from Indians attacking after the surrender) and 500 captured. Kentucky militia fought bravely but were ultimately forced to surrender.	Decisive Indian / Canadian victory resulting in heavy American casualties	Frenchtown was held by the British until after the Battle of Lake Erie. The outrage in Kentucky and all over the US over the Indian scalping of wounded militiamen caused a spike in volunteers
Raid on Elizabethtown	Feb 7, 1813	St. Lawrence	Current day Brockville, St. Lawrence River, Upper Canada	US invasion of Upper Canada	Benjamin Forsyth and 200 regulars and volunteers	Undefended town of Elizabethtown	Capt. Forsyth marched 12 miles from Ogdensburg and crossed the frozen St. Lawrence surprising the village of Elizabethtown. He freed the prisoners taken earlier in the week at the Raid on Ogdensburg and took 50 more prisoners.	Decisive US success	
The Battle of Ogdensburg	February 22, 1813	St. Lawrence	St. Lawrence River, Upper Canada		Benjamin Forsyth and 250 riflemen and militia	Just over 500	On October 3, 1812 Canadian militia had made a half-hearted and unsuccessful attack on Ogdensburg. Due to several successful cross border raids by Benjamin Forsyth and his 1st US Rifle Regiment, George MacDonnell decided to attack Ogdensburg. He was successful in capturing the town, burning all boats frozen in the harbor and carrying off guns and ammunition.	Decisive Canadian victory	Ogdensburg was no re-garrisoned and it carried on a thriving trade with the British throughout the balance of the war. If it had been strongly reinforced it could have cut the British supply lines.
HMS Peacock vs USS Hornet	February 24, 1813	South Atlantic	Off the mouth of the Demerera River, Guyana	Naval battle	Capt. James Lawrence on the sloop rigged USS Hornet carrying 18-32 pound carronades and 2-18 pounders	Capt. William Peake on the brig rigged HMS Peacock carrying 18-24 carronades, 2-18 pounders	This was a relatively evenly matched sea battle though the US ship had slightly more men, heavier guns and better manoeuvrability because it was sloop rigged. The battle was over very quickly as the American broadsides at close range disabled and eventually sunk the Peacock	Decisive US victory	Helped US morale early in the war
The Siege of Fort Meigs and Battle of the Miami	April 26 to May 9, 1813	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Just up the Maumee River from Toledo, Ohio	British attack on US fort	William Harrison with 1200 regulars and 1800 militia	Henry Proctor and Tecumseh with about 1,000 troops	Proctor besieged the fort but was unsuccessful in destroying it and ultimately withdrew from the field.	This is a classic example of a battle in which both sides claimed victory.	The Americans can rightfully claim that the attack on Fort Meigs was ultimately unsuccessful as the British troops eventually withdrew. The British look to 1,000 American deaths, injuries and captured vs. 121 British casualties and claim victory.
The Battles of Fort York	April 27, 1813 and July 31, 1813	Lake Ontario	Current city of Toronto	US naval attacks on capital of Upper Canada	1700 combatants on 14 armed ships led by Zebulon Pike, Isaac Chauncy and Henry Dearborn sailed from Sackett's Harbor	Roger Hale Sheaffe and 600 regulars and militia and a 100 Indians	The Americans landed 4 miles west of York and proceeded to march on the town. They faced significant opposition but the defenders were outnumbered. Americans incurred many more deaths and casualties than the defenders, most when the magazine in the fort was blown up. The Legislative Assembly and other public buildings were burned by the Americans and the British destroyed a ship under construction. The second attack was also successful as there were no troops remaining in York. A barracks was burned and stores removed.	Decisive American victories but the Americans did not remain in York and the British garrison escaped to Kingston..	The principal benefit to the Americans of the York campaign was the seizure of cannon and other ship building materials destined for the fleet being built at Amherstburg for Lake Erie. This directly contributed to the British loss to Perry later that fall.
Burning of Havre de Grace	May 3, 1813	Chesapeake	Top of the Chesapeake	Naval attack on a town	Fewer than 40 militia	Rear Admiral George Cockburn and his fleet; Commander George Lawrence and 16-19 small boats	The British marched in and looted the town and burned 40 of its 60 homes. They captured 6 cannon.	British	Created anger in America. The British then sent troops up the Susquehanna River to destroy a depot and vessels there. Forces also navigated to nearby Principio Furnace, a large ironworks and cannon foundry, and destroyed its facilities
The Capture of Fort George	May 25-27, 1813	Niagara	Mouth of the Niagara River in current day Niagara-on-the-Lake	Naval invasion	4,000 infantry (out of an available force of 7,000) and 14 ships under Henry Dearborn, Perry and Winfield Scott	Major General John Vincent and 1,400 troops	The Americans bombarded the fort then landed their infantry. Most of the British troops escaped to Burlington. Similar numbers of dead and wounded on both sides but the Americans captured 280 mostly injured troops.	Decisive American capture of the fort but the majority of the British troops escaped.	Allowed the Americans to control the Niagara peninsula during the summer of 1813. The British also ceded control of Fort Erie at the Lake Erie end of the river.

Battle of Henderson Bay	May 27, 1813	Lake Ontario	South-east end of Lake Ontario off Stoney Point near mouth of Henderson Bay	Capture of boats, men and supplies	12 bateaux rowing from Oswego to Sackett's with supplies and 150 officers and men.	British gunboat and several canoes on Indians	The gunboat and canoes were launched from the British fleet approaching Sackett's Harbor. They chased the bateaux and troops ashore and the Indians captured them	British victory with 35 Americans dead and 115 captured along with supplies	No long-term consequences
Second Battle of Sackets Harbour	May 29, 1813	Lake Ontario	South-east end of Lake Ontario	Capture of bateaux and Naval attack on a fortified town	The town was defended by about 1,400 troops	British forces totalled close to 900 infantry supported by the seamen on 6 ships	The British landed troops but were unable due to fickle winds to get their ships properly positioned to support the landing parties. Heavy fighting ensued in the town and fortifications with much injury and loss of life on both sides. The Americans mistakenly set their own stores on fire and the General Pike, under construction sustained some damage when it was set alight. The British were unable however to sustain a decisive advantage and ultimately withdrew.	Unsuccessful British attack	Allowed the continuation of US shipbuilding
HMS Shannon vs USS Chesapeake	June 1, 1813	Atlantic	Off Boston	Naval battle	Capt. James Lawrence and the frigate USS Chesapeake	Capt Philip Broke and HMS Shannon	The ships were evenly matched though the Chesapeake carried many more men. In a short, intense 15 minute battle Shannon scored a decisive victory. There were 252 men killed or wounded. Chesapeake and her men were taken to Halifax.	British	Regained some naval pride for the British
Capture of the USS Growler and USS Eagle	June 3, 1813	Champlain	Richillieu River	Inland naval engagement	Lt. Smith with the sloop USS Growler (10-18 pounders and 1-6 pounder) and sloop USS Eagle (3 row-galleys carrying long 24 pound guns	Growler and Eagle had been chasing 3 British gunboats which had been harrassing trade in Lake Champlain when they encountered adverse wind and were set upon by the 3 row galleys which with heavier fire-power shot them up.	British captured the two sloops.	Helped the British control Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence
The Battles of Stoney Creek, Forty Creek and follow-up	June 6-10, 1813	Niagara			3,000 infantrymen, 150 cavalry and 4 field guns, under two brigadier-generals, William Winder and John Chandler	700 British regulars under Brig Gen John Vincent and Lt Col John Harvey. Supported in the pursuit after the battle by the fleet of Sir James L. Yeo.	The British planned a night time attack but were surprised when they arrived at the camp and discovered that the troops had moved to higher ground for the night. They then had to charge up the hill without the element of surprise. The two US generals were captured early as was a gun emplacement. Under heavy fire and without adequate leadership the Americans retreated to 40 Mile Creek. The attack has also been described as chaotic. Americans were pursued back to Niagara. Twenty US supply boats were captured and virtually all camp supplies were lost. Casualties were roughly equal on both sides over the four days.	Decisive British victory, particularly given the huge difference in the size of the forces. open.	The Americans never again ventured out of Fort George and British supply lines were not interrupted. The battle was a huge confidence builder for the British and Canadian forces, however short lived.
Raid on Charlotte, NY	June 15, 1813	Lake Ontario	Genessee River near current day Rochester, NY	Naval attack on a port	Relatively unarmed port	Commodore Sir Ja,es Yeo's squadron	Unopposed raid which succeeded in confiscating five hundred barrels of flour and a boat containing twelve hundred bushels of corn.	British	Relatively minimal. In May 1814 the British again attempted a landing but retired after a brief exchange of cannon fire
The Battle of Craney Island	June 22, 1813	Chesapeake	Island just off Norfolk, VA	Naval attack on land fortifications	150 sailors and marines manning a battery of 18 pound guns.	700 men in 15 small boats from a larger fleet offshore	The British tried to row ashore to capture the gun placements but were mowed down as they approached shore. The British had to retreat and lost 91 men and 3 boats.	Successful American defense	Protected the naval yards in Norfolk.
The Battle of Beaverdams	June 24, 1813	Niagara	Decew Falls Supply Post near Fonthill, Ontario on the Niagara Peninsula	American attack	Lieutenant Colonel Charles Boerstler; 550 infantry, 20 dragoons and 3 cannon and a company of light artillery	Lt. James FitzGibbon; 80 British regulars and 400 natives commanded by Dominique Ducharme	The Americans marched from Fort George by way of Queenston to attack the supply post at Decew. The British were warned of the approach (purportedly by Laura Secord) and the Indians ambushed the Americans.	Decisive Indian / British victory. Virtually the entire American force were killed, injured or captured.	Combined with the Battle of Stoney Creek this resulted in the Americans remaining within Fort George and eventually retreating to the US side of the Niagara.
Occupation of Hampton, VA	June 25-26, 1813	Chesapeake	Hampton, VA	Naval attack on a town	Town and militia		the British took guns, ammunition, wagons, horses, livestock and other foodstuffs. French troops that were part of the force were reported to have participated in looting, vandalism, raping and killing. British casualties were 5 killed/33 wounded/10 missing	British	
Raid on Fort Schlosser	July 5, 1813	Niagara	Near current Niagara Falls, Raid NY				British seized a field gun, arms and ammunition, a gunboat and two bateaux, food and entrenching tools, and sank a number of additional boats.	British	

Ocracoke and Portsmouth, NC	July 11, 1813	Atlantic	Ocracoke Inlet, NC	Naval attack	Villages and merchant shipping	Large British force, consisting of 26 vessels and at least 750 sailors	The British force attacked the brig "Anaconda" of New York and the "Atlas" from France. The "Anaconda" was sunk.	British	
Battle of Cranberry Creek	July 14-21, 1813	St. Lawrence	Alexandria Bay, NY	US capture of supplies followed by British retaliatory raid	The Neptune and the Fox manned by 45 soldiers and sailors under Captains Dimmock and Dixan	Fifteen bateaux and the gunboat Spitfire with 69 men in a supply convoy. The 18 gun brig Elmira with two gunboats with 250 men were then sent from Kingston.	The Neptune and Fox captured the bateaux and Spitfire without a shot taken. All 69 British subjects were captured and marched overland to Sackett's Harbor and the boats were dragged up Cranberry Creek. The troops on the Elmira and gunboats then tried to recover the boats by pursuing the Americans up the creek. They were rebuffed by the cannon set up in defensive positions on the creek.	American victory	Diverted much needed important supplies destined for Kingston to Sackett's. Caused the British to have to increase protection on the convoys to avoid a repeat.
The Battle of Fort Stephenson	August 2, 1813	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	On Sandusky River in present day Fremont, Ohio	British invasion on US soil	George Crogham with 160 regulars in a well fortified fort	Proctor with 1400 British regulars and Indians	Proctor's troops were unsuccessful in their attack on the fort and the infantry attack was poorly planned and supplied. Proctor eventually retreated to Canada as he had done at Fort Meigs.	Successful American defense	Tecumseh and his Indian alliance became increasingly concerned about Proctors failures. Supply routes for the Lake Erie fleet were retained.
The "Hamilton" and the "Scourge"	August 7, 1813	Lake Ontario	Lake Ontario	Storm	USS Scourge and USS Hamilton	none	Both schooners capsized in a severe surprise storm with 80 lives lost	n/a	Loss of two ships weakened the US Lake Ontario fleet
The Capture of the "USS Julia" and the "USS Growler"	August 10, 1813	Lake Ontario	Lake Ontario off 12 Mile Creek	Blue Water Naval engagement	The American Lake Ontario Fleet under Isaac Chauncey of 11 ships	The British Lake Ontario Fleet under James Yeo	The fleets fired at each other from long range. The two American schooners Julia and Growler got separated from their fleet and were captured with all men taken prisoner and marched to Montreal.	Minor British victory as the schooners were relatively ineffective combatants.	
Argus vs. Pelican	August 14, 1813	Atlantic	Irish Sea off St. David's Head between Ireland and Wales	Naval battle	USS Argus; Brig with 142 men, 2 x 12 pounders and 18 x 24 pounders; 94 feet; Capt. Allen	HMS Pelican; Brig with 121 men, 16 x 32 pounders; Capt Maples	Argus had a very successful first year of the war capturing several merchantmen in US waters in 1812 and 19 prizes in the Irish Sea in 1813. All had been burned. Pelican had slightly heavier armaments and defeated Pelican in a 45 minute battle.	Decisive British victory	Argus was captured, towed to Plymouth and all surviving sailors held captive for the balance of the war. Eliminated a major threat to British shipping which had caused insurance rates to rise.
Enterprise vs. Boxer	September 5, 1813	Atlantic	Off Pemaquid Point, near Bristol, Maine	Blue Water Naval engagement	USS Enterprise; Lt William Burrows; brig with 14 eighteen-pound carronades and 2 long 9 pounders; 102 men	HMS Boxer; Capt Samuel Blyth; gun-brig with 12 eighteen-pound carronades, and two long six pounders, and a crew of 66 men.	The two ships engaged at close quarters. Capt Blyth was killed early in the engagement causing some confusion on the under-manned and gunned British ship. There were reported acts of cowardice on both ships.	Clear American victory	Victory had great propaganda value in the USA
The Battle of Lake Erie	September 10, 1813	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Put-in-Bay on south shore of Lake Erie	Lake Erie Naval engagement	Master Commandant Oliver H. Perry with 9 ships - US Lawrence, Niagara, Caledonia, Ariel, Somers, Porcupine, Tigress, Scorpion and Trippe - total gun weight 1416 pounds	Commander Robert H. Barclay; The out-gunned and smaller British fleet consisted of 6 naval vessels - Detroit, Queen Charlotte, Lady Prevost, General Hunter, Little Belt and Chippeway - total gun weight 975 pounds	Outstanding ship building on both sides; British failure to contain the ships at Erie; American capture of ship cannons at York; Last minute change of wind direction favored the Americans; Ships 9 to 6; Armaments 1406 to 975 though British had more long guns; Perry's brave transfer from Lawrence to Niagara	Decisive US victory	Gave US control of Lake Erie and allowed transfer of Harrison to Detroit and up the Thames to Moraviantown
The Burlington Races	September 23, 1813	Lake Ontario	West end of Lake Ontario	Naval action	Commodore Isaac Chauncey and 10 of his American Lake Ontario fleet	Sir James Yeo and 7 of his British Lake Ontario squadron	A running series of duels between the fleets as they sailed eastward down Lake Ontario toward Burlington. Both sides sustained damage to ships with casualties reported at 20-30 for each side.	Inconclusive	The Lake Ontario fleets of both sides remained intact
The Battle of the Thames	October 5, 1813	Upper Canada	River Thames which flows north-east from Lake St. Clair to London, Ont		William Henry Harrison and 4,000 troops, including 1,000 cavalry	General Henry Proctor and Tecumseh with about 1,600 men, half troops, half Indians	The US cavalry overtook the retreating British and Indians. Reports indicate that the Indians put up a much more spirited defense than the British who only managed two rounds.	Decisive US victory, Approx 100 casualties on each side and 600 British prisoners	Confirmed US control of SW Ontario but Harrison returned to Detroit due to provisioning issues and weather
The Battle of Chateauguay	October 26, 1813	St. Lawrence	Chateauguay River which runs north to the west of the Richillieu River (half way between the US border and Montreal)	US attack on Canadian soil	Wade Hampton and 2,600 US regulars	Charles de Salabary and 1,350 militia and 180 natives	Hampton was marching up the Chateauguay in an attempt to attack Montreal. De Salabary had excellent intelligence about his movements and built a strong defensive position. After a futile attack the Americans retreated with 50-100 casualties against 4 for the defending Canadians	Decisive Canadian victory	This defence saved Montreal from a potential attack and forced the Americans back into winter camp.
Action at French Creek	October 29-30, 1813	St. Lawrence	Clinton, NY	Naval attack on military camp	General Jacob Brown and an advance guard of General Wilkinson's march on Montreal.	Captain William Mulcaster with 2 schooners, 2 brig and 2 gunboats	Mulcaster fired on the encampment but received return fire from cannons set. Minor casualties on both sides.	Inconclusive	Mulcaster was unsuccessful in stopping the advance guard but did achieve his goal of harassing and flushing the advance guard.

The Battle of Crysler's Farm	Nov 11, 1813	St. Lawrence	John Crysler's farm Near Massena NY on the Canada side of St. Lawrence (actual site was flooded by a St. Lawrence Seaway dam in the 1950s)	US attack on Cdn soil	Between 2,500 and 4,000 troops	Approximately 900 militia, Voltigeurs and Corp of Observation troops and a few gunboats	Part of an ill-fated two pronged attempted attack on Montreal. Poor US military leadership and unfavorable time of year for an attack.	Decisive Canadian victory resulting in heavy American casualties and a retreat.	Prevented the attack on Montreal which could have split Upper and Lower Canada and prevented supplies reaching Lake Ontario
The Burning of Newark	December 13, 1813	Niagara	Current town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario	Destruction of civilian property	Brig. Gen. George McClure with the 60 remaining soldiers of the Fort George garrison and Joseph Willcocks and his 70 "Canadian Volunteers"	Col. John Murray and about 400 regulars and militia	Willcocks was an Irish born disaffected former member of the Upper Canada legislature who with his band of 70 mostly recent immigrant Americans offered vigilante type services to the Americans. They identified militia leaders and loyalists and had them arrested on behalf of the Americans who had taken Fort George. When the British approached Fort George, McClure decided to retreat to Fort Niagara on the American side of the river. He authorized Willcocks to burn the 150 private homes in Newark which he did almost entirely, leaving the people in the streets in freezing temperatures.	There were only losers from this affair. Gen McClure was relieved of his command and dismissed from the army.	Sadly, the British sought vengeance and took out their anger on the American towns on the other side of the river.
The Capture of Fort Niagara	December 18-19, 1813	Niagara	Youngstown, NY	British attack on American soil	Brig. Gen. George McClure with the 400 troops	Col. John Murray and about 500 regulars	The British crossed the Niagara River two miles above Fort George and quietly captured the pickets, extracted passwords and proceeded to capture the fort with barely a shot fired.	Decisive British victory	Recapture of the entire American Niagara Peninsula. Unfortunately, the desire for revenge was high and the towns and farms of Youngstown, Lewiston, Tuscarora, Manchester (Niagara Falls, NY) and Fort Schlosser were burned.
The Burning of Buffalo	December 30, 1813	Niagara			Gen. Amos Hall and 1200 men	Gen. Riall and about 1,000 troops and 400 Indians	The British cross the Niagara River at Buffalo and face heavy cannon fire. They carry forward and push back the defenders. Each side has over 100 casualties and 50 Americans are captured. The British burn a total of 350 buildings.	British victory	revenge for burning of Newark
The Battle of Longwoods	March 4, 1814	Upper Canada	On the Thames between Chatham and London	British attack on a dug in troop of Americans	Capt. Holmes and 180 mounted troops	Captain James Lewis Basden and a mixed force of approximately 300 men	The Americans had entered Upper Canada to attack Forts Middlesex and Talbot. A British force marched out to intercept them. The Americans dug in and held the field in a bloody attack by the British on their position.	14 killed, 51 wounded vs 4 killed and 3 wounded for the Americans	The American effort to attack the forts was thwarted
Battle of Valparaiso	March 28, 1814	South Pacific	Valparaiso, Pery	Naval battle	USS Essex a 36 gun frigate and USS Essex Junior a sloop of war under Captain David Porter	HMS Phoebe a 36 gun frigate and HMS Cherub a sloop of war under Capt. James Hillyar	Essex was blockaded in Valparaiso by the British.	Decisive British victory	Extremely important victory as Essex had been disrupting shipping for two years
Second Battle of Lacolle Mills	March 30, 1814	Champlain	Lower Canada (Quebec) just north of the US border	American invasion of Canada	Maj Gen James Wilkinson and 4,000 troops. They initially attacked Odelltown and Burton Ville	Maj. Richard Hancock and a stone mill and wooden blockhouse defended by 500 men	The British were well protected by the mill and made numerous sorties out against the attacking American forces. The Americans had 154 men killed, wounded or missing before they retreated and the British had 61 men killed, wounded or missing.	Successful Canadian defense	Prevented another attack on Lower Canada
Raid on Pettipaug, CT	April 7-8, 1814	New England	Near current town of Essex, CT	Naval raid	Privateers in harbor	Captain Richard Coote led a force of 136 British sailors and marines in six boats	Paddled up the Connecticut River burning 25 American vessels and capturing two, with the loss of only two men.	British	The raid greatly disrupted Privateer activity
The Raid on Fort Oswego	May 6, 1814	Lake Ontario	Mouth of the Oswego River on south-east shore of Lake Ontario	British attack on American fort	Commandant Woolsey and Lieutenant Colonel George Mitchell and about 500 men	Captain Daniel Pring sailed south intent on entering Otter Creek to destroy the American fleet being built at Vergennes	A very hard fought attack on Fort Oswego with casualties of about 100 on each side.	Decisive British victory which	Allowed the recovery of huge amounts of stores and 7 large cannon as well as the sloops Penelope and Growler
Skirmish At Fort Cassin & Otter Creek	May 14, 1814	Champlain	Mouth of Otter Creek 7 miles from Vergennes	British attack	Captain Macdonough arranged for an earthenworks battery to be built on Otter Creek	Captain Daniel Pring sailed south intent on entering Otter Creek to destroy the American fleet being built at Vergennes	Captain Macdonough, with Lieut. Cassin, some sailors, and Captain Thornton's company of artillery who were sent from Burlington, Vermont, were able to protect	Successful American defense	Protected the American ship building
The Raid on Port Dover and the north shore of Lake Erie	May 14-16, 1814	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	North shore of Lake Erie	American attack on undefended towns	Col. John Campbell and 750 regulars and militia supported by a fleet of ships and a contingent of the the "Canadian Volunteers"	Undefended towns of Patterson's Creek (Lynn Creek), Charlotteville (Turkey Point), Long Point, and Port Dover with minimal militia presence	The Americans set fire to every building in Port Dover: twenty houses, three flour mills, three sawmills, three distilleries, twelve barns and some other buildings. All livestock was shot, and their bodies left to rot.	Americans	This was claimed to be retribution for the burning of Buffalo. It outraged the British and Canadian populace. The Governor called for attacks on the Delaware which led to the burning of Washington

The Battle of Sandy Creek	May 30, 1814	Lake Ontario	Sandy Creek - 8 miles west of Oswego	British attack on an American flotilla	Stephen Popham and 153 marines and sailors in 3 gunboats and 2 cutters	Lt. Melancthon Taylor Woolsey and 250 regulars and 150 Oneida Indians in 19 boats	Lt. Woolsey and his Indian allies ambushed the British force as they tried to ascend the creek where the Americans had hidden with their boats. The British were cut down with no chance for defense	Decisive American victory with the entire British force and all boats either killed, injured or captured.	Allowed the 19 boats carrying supplies to Sackett's Harbor to proceed with the naval armaments and supplies for the ships being built there.
The Capture of Fort Erie ... July 1814	July 3, 1814	Niagara	Fort Erie across the Niagara River from Buffalo	American attack on Canadian soil	General Jacob Brown and 3,000 men	Major Buck and 200 men in the fort	The Americans crossed the river at Black Rocks and surrounded the fort. Greatly outnumbered, the British garrison surrendered and were taken prisoner	American victory	Regained a foothold on the Canadian side of the river and set the stage for the following battles along the river at Chippewa and Lundy's lane
The Battle of Chippawa	July 5, 1814	Niagara	North side of the Niagara River just south-west of current day Niagara Falls, Ontario	British attack on an American encampment on Canadian soil	Gen. Winfield Scott and Gen. Jacob Brown with 3,500 troops	Maj. Gen. Phineas Riall and 2,100 mixed regulars and native troops	The Americans marched along the Niagara River and camped several miles south-west of the Niagara Falls. Riall and the British, thinking they were facing a much smaller army of militia, attacked the camp and were mown down by artillery and well disciplined American troops. The British withdrew from the battlefield with heavy losses.	Successful American defence of their position. The British retired to Fort George.	Battle showed that well trained American regulars could stand up to the regular British army. Set the stage for the Battle of Lundy's lane 20 days later. British lost 500 killed, wounded or missing and the Americans lost 330 killed, wounded or missing.
The Burning of St. David's	July 18, 1814	Niagara	Town of St. Davids near Queenston, Upper Canada	American attack on a town	Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac W. Stone with a detachment of American militia and regulars	Small detachment of the Lincoln militia	After quickly pushing back the militia Stone ordered the burning of 40 homes and businesses	American destruction of a town	Lt. Col. Stone was severely disciplined for his actions by his commander and dismissed from the army
The Battle of Prairie du Chien	July 17-20, 1814	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Forks of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers	British attack on an American fort	Newly constructed Fort Shelby defended by 100 men led by Lt. Joseph Perkins supported by the gunboat the Governor Clark.	Capt. William McKay and 650 militia and Indians with a 3 pound brass cannon	McKay damaged the Governor Clark with its cannon forcing it to retire downriver with half the militia. The fort was then besieged and eventually had to surrender.	British capture of the fort and over 50 prisoners	Retained British control of the fort and influence over the Indians in the Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada until the end of the war. Fort was renamed Fort McKay.
Battle of Rock Island Rapids (Campbell Island)	July 19, 1814	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Just above Moline, Illinois	Sauk ambush of an American relief party headed for Prairie du Chien	Maj. Campbell and about 100 militia and regulars in 3 fortified barges with sails	Black Hawk with 400 Sauk	The boats were forced ashore by a big storm at which time Black Hawk and his Indians attacked the Americans. The Americans sustained 37 casualties including 14 deaths before being rescued by the Governor Clark which was retreating after the defeat at Prairie du Chien	Indian victory	Confirmed Indian and British control of the Mississippi north of St. Louis.
The Battle of Lundy's Lane	July 25, 1814	Niagara	Current day Niagara Falls, Ontario		Gen. Winfield Scott At start: 1,800: 5 guns Reinforcements: 1,700: 3 guns Total: 3,500, 8 guns	Gen. Gordon Drummond At start: 1,000: 3 guns Reinforcements: 1,500: 6 guns[6] Total: 2,500, 9 guns	Americans attacked the British at the ridge at Lundy's Lane. The battle raged for over 5 hours with terrible casualties on both sides. Both sides eventually retired from the field.	The battle was a tactical draw but a British strategic victory in that the Americans fell back to Fort Erie.	There were over 1,600 casualties and captured including 258 killed (1/3 British, 2/3 American). Fort George was saved.
The Battle of Fort Mackinac	July 26 - Aug 4, 1814	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Mackinac Island	Naval supported attack on an island fort	700 troops supported by 5 ships (Niagara, Lawrence, Caledonian, Tigress, Scorpion)	140 troops, 150 indian and a few untrained militia in a well fortified position	The Americans first tried to bombard the fort but could not elevate their guns sufficiently to do so. Several days later they landed on the north side of the island and tried to replicate the British strategy when they took the fort in 1812. They were repulsed with heavy casualties by the dug in British and eventually withdrew.	Successful British defense	Fort Mackinac stayed in British hands throughout the war
Battle of Conjocta Creek	August 3, 1814	Niagara	American side of the Niagara River at Conjocta (Scajacuada) Creek downriver from Black Rocks and Buffalo	British attack on American soil	Major Lodowick Morgan with 240 men dug in on the far side of a creek which had its bridge decommissioned by him	Colonel John Tucker with 600 men	Tucker crossed the river in the middle of the night but waited several hours before advancing thereby losing the element of surprise. He was ambushed at Conjocta Creek and after taking heavy casualties had to retreat.	Unsuccessful British attack	American supplies were protected and the British General Drummond was furious about the incompetent way the attack was prosecuted - Casualties - British 12 killed, 17 wounded and 4 missing to the Americans 2 killed and 8 wounded.
Battle of Stonington	Aug 9-13, 1814	New England	Stonington, CT in Little Narragansett Bay near the Rhode Island border	British naval attack on a town	Town of Stonington with fewer than 50 militia and two 18 pound + 1 other defensive cannon	Four British ships anchored off Stonington Point: H.M.S. <i>Ramillies</i> with 74 guns, <i>Pactolus</i> with 44 guns, <i>Dispatch</i> with 22 guns, and the bombship <i>Terror</i> , all under the command of Captain Thomas M. Hardy	The British bombarded the town for four days. Forty buildings were damaged but none beyond repair. The young men of the town were surprisingly accurate with their return fire. 21 British men were killed and more than 50 wounded. The damage to the <i>Dispatch</i> and some of the British landing barges was severe	Unsuccessful British attack	US morale builder when a strategically unimportant small town could hold off the might of the Royal Navy

Capture of the uss Somers and uss Ohio	August 12, 1814	Niagara		The Niagara River at Fort Erie	Three American schooners, "Ohio", "Somers" and "Porcupine" each with 30 men under Lieutenant Conkling	Seventy British seaman and marines under the command of Captain Alexander T. Dobbs and six boats carried over the Niagara peninsula requiring a great effort	The British were successful in sneaking up on the Somers and Ohio and capturing them. The Porcupine escaped.	British victory with 35 Americans dead and 115 captured along with supplies	The two captured ships entered the Royal Navy under the names "Saulk" and "Huron" and helped restore a British presence on Lake Erie.
The Battle on the Nottawasaga	August 13, 1814	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Wasaga Beach at the mouth of the Nottawasaga River at the foot of Georgian Bay in Lake Huron	Naval attack	The Caledonian, Tigress and Scorpion from the same fleet as attacked Mackinac Island on their way back to Lake Erie	Lt. Miller Worsley	The Americans discovered the schooner HMS Nancy hidden up the Nattawasaga River and attacked it by land. Worsley blew up the ship and the blockhouse	Successful American attack	The Americans deprived the British of their primary supply vessel on lake Huron but missed a significant amount of stores which had been hidden as well as two batteaux and a large canoe
Raid on Port Talbot	August 16, 1814	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	North shore of Lake Erie	Naval attack on an undefended town	100 Americans and Indians	Undefended town	The Americans "robbed 50 families of all their horses, and every article of household furniture, and wearing apparel, belonging to them. The number of individuals who were thus thrown naked and destitute upon the world, amounted to 49 men, 37 women - three of the latter, and two of the former, nearly 70 years of age, - and 148 children. A great many of the more respectable inhabitants were not only robbed, but carried off as prisoners"	American	Outraged the Canadian and British populace and led to the burning of Washington
The Battle of Bladensburg	August 24, 1814	Chesapeake	Maryland, 8.6 miles north-east of Washington, DC	British invasion on US soil	Brig Gen William H. Winder with 1,000 regulars and 7,000 poorly trained militia and volunteers	Rear Admiral George Cockburn and Maj Gen Robert Ross with 4,370 men, 3 cannon and 60 rocket launchers sailed up the Patuxent River where they disembarked	The British marched on the Americans who had withdrawn beyond the Bladensburg Bridge. Through a series of tactical blunders the Americans left excellent defensive positions and made their task much more difficult. British casualties were 64 dead and 185 injured. American casualties were slightly less with 26 killed, 51 wounded and 120 taken prisoner.	British victory	Allowed British to march into Washington uncontended. Gunboats ahead also been destroyed by retreating Americans. The battle was termed by American commentators "the greatest disgrace ever dealt to American arms" and "the most humiliating episode in American history"
The Battle of Washington D.C.	August 24, 1814	Chesapeake	Washington, DC	British invasion on US soil	Essentially the same forces as the Battle of Bladensburg, though many of the militiamen had scattered	Essentially the same forces as the Battle of Bladensburg	The British marched in largely uncontested. They destroyed the principal public buildings but mostly respected private property. The Capitol, White House, Library of Congress, the United States Treasury, the Department of War and the Washington Naval Yard were burned. The Intelligencer newspaper building was taken down brick by brick to protect surrounding buildings and the presses destroyed. Only the Patent Office was saved.	British victory	Created outrage in the USA but was considered revenge for the wanton burning of communities on the north shore of Lake Erie earlier in the summer
Surrender of Alexandria, VA	August 29, 1814	Chesapeake	Just south of Washington, DC	British invasion on American soil	Seven British warships	Unarmed town	The British spared the town any damage when it surrendered. They seized 14 American merchant ships and huge quantities of supplies and food	British	Created economic hardships
Capture of the Tigress and Scorpion	Sept 4 & 6, 1814	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Detour Passage at the top of Lake Huron just south of Saint Joseph Island	Naval attack	Tigress and Scorpion schooners - these gunboats were 50 and 60 feet long	Lt. Miller Worsley with four large open boats, 60 Royal Nfld Fencibles and 17 of his own sailors	After a gruelling 360 mile row and paddle from Nottawasaga to Mackinac, Worsley detected the Scorpion and Tigress. He assembled the attack party at Mackinac then quietly returned to the Detour passage and captured first the Tigress then the Scorpion.	Decisive British victory	The British retained control of Lake Huron until the end of the war.
The Battle of Lake Champlain - Plattsburgh	September 11, 1814	Champlain	Cumberland Bay near Plattsburgh, NY across Lake Champlain from Burlington, Vermont	Combined British land and sea attack	Naval - Lieutenant Thomas Macdonough with the corvette USS Saratoga (26 guns), schooner USS Ticonderoga (14), sloop-rigged USS Preble (7), brig USS Eagle (20) and 10 gunboats; Infantry - Alexander Macomb with 11,500 regulars and 1,900 militia	Naval- Capt. George Downie with the Incomplete frigate HMS Confiance (36 guns), sloop Chub (11), brig-sloop Linnet (16), brig Finch (11) and 12 gunboats; Infantry - Sir George Prevost and 14,000 troops, many of them veterans of the Penninsular War	Under orders Capt. Downie reluctantly attacked Plattsburgh due to the incomplete state of his flagship. Macdonough anchored his ships in a position where they could not be reached by the British long guns and set up a system where he could wear (turn) his ships using anchor haws allowing for double broadsides. Half of the British gunboats did not engage and their commander later deserted. The British fleet quickly surrendered. Downie was killed early in the exchange and the flagships fought to a draw until Macdonough turned his ship and faced the British with fresh broadsides.	The British naval fleet surrendered and the British army withdrew back to Canada without seriously engaging with the Americans.	Prevost decided to retreat and was soundly criticized by his troops and superiors who believed he had the troops and a strategy to take Plattsburgh even without the naval victory. He would still have had to return to Canada without naval superiority on the lake. Americans lost 104 killed and 116 injured. British lost 168 killed, 220 injured, 317 captured, and 4 ships seized

The Battle of Baltimore - Fort McHenry	Sept 13-14, 1814	Chesapeake	Baltimore	British naval attack	George Armistead leading the defense of Fort McHenry	Vice Admiral Alexander Cochrane with 19 warships	Continuous bombardment for 25 hours from the ships' maximum range. Virtually none of the British balls or the US responding fire hit their targets. The Americans suffered 4 dead and 24 wounded. Only one British bomb ship was hit with one sailor injured.	Successful American defense of the Port of Baltimore	Combination of the 22 sunken ships across the channel into Baltimore and the bombardment from the Fort prevented the British from reaching the important commercial port of Baltimore.
The Seige at Fort Erie	Aug 4-Sept 21, 1814	Niagara	Fort Erie across from Buffalo	British seige of US held fort on Canadian soil					
The Capitulation of Maine	Sept 1-15, 1814	New England	Maine (part of Massachusetts until 1820)	British invasion of USA	Local militia of about 1400 were largely ineffective and the populace had strong trading ties to Halifax	British naval fleet and 2,000 soldiers	British landed and captured virtually all of Maine with very little bloodshed. The US burned their ship USS Adams rather than have it fall to the British.	Decisive British victory	Reopened trade between Nova Scotia and Maine
Battle of Credit Island	Sept 4-5, 1814	Old Northwest and SW Upper Canada	Southwest side of Davenport, Iowa	American expedition to retake Fort McKay at Prairie du Chien	A regiment of about 350 under Zachary Taylor sent to retake Priries du Chien	Approximately 1,000 Sauk Indians under Black Hawk with British support and artillery	Taylor's boats were stopped at Credit Island when they were attacked by the combined British and Sauk forces. The British cannon was particularly effective.	Indian and British victory	Taylor and his troops retreated to St. Louis after sustaining 3 killed and 14 injured. This would be the last attempt to retake Prairie du Chien.
Battle of Fort Boyer - #1	September 12-15, 1814	Gulf Coast	Mobile Point at the mouth of Mobile bay (the USA had claimed Mobile from the Spanish in April 1813)	Sea bombardment and overland attack	160 troops	60 Marines and 60 Indians supported by 4 small ships	British marched 9 miles and attacked from the east while the ships bombarded the heavily fortified fort. Cannon fire from the fort damaged the British ships and they incurred 35 killed and 35 wounded against minimal American losses. The British eventually sailed away.	Decisive US victory	Saved Mobile and the interior from British attack and protected New Orleans from an overland attack
The Battle of Cook's Mills (Lyon's Creek)	October 20, 1814	Niagara	Near Welland, Ontario	American attack on a mill	Brigadier General Daniel Bissell and 1,200 regulars	Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Myers and 750 regulars	The two sides skirmished for 1/2 hour at which time the British, fearing they were being outflanked, retreated. The Americans burned the flour at the mill which was their objective	American	Deprived the British of flour. No long term impact as the Americans shortly after abandoned and destroyed Fort Erie and returned to American soil
Battle of Malcolm's Mills	November 6, 1814	Upper Canada	Oakland, Brant County, Upper Canada (south of Brantford)	American attack on Canadian soil	Brig. Gen. Duncan MacArthur and 750 mounted Ohio and Kentucky infantry	550 Canadian militia, commanded by Colonels Ryerson and Bostwick	MacArthur led a successful raid throughout SW Upper Canada during October. He encountered the militia at Malcolm's Mills and with his cavalry successfully defeated them	Americans	MacArthur destroyed the mills at Malcolm, Dover and Savaree before being pursued back to Detroit by over 1,000 militiamen
Battle of Pensacola	November 7-8, 1814	Gulf Coast	Pensacola, then a Spanish town	US invasion of Spanish territory	Andrew Jackson and 3,000 troops	A Spanish garrison of 500 troops and approximately 100 British troops	Jackson marched on the town and after some initial minor resistance the British withdrew and the Spanish surrendered. The British blew up Fort San Marcos (14 miles away) as they withdrew.	Decisive US victory	Reduced British influence in Spanish Florida and undermined the confidence of the Creek Indian resistance
The Battle of New Orleans	January 8, 1815	Gulf Coast	Chalmette, Louisiana	British invasion of USA	Approximately 5,000 militia, regular troops, indians, pirates and slaves. Lafitte's pirates had been arrested by Jackson earlier and were offered their freedom if they fought for the US.	About 8,000 troops of a total naval expedition of 14,000	British could likely have taken New Orleans if they had not paused 7 miles from the city on Dec 23 before any defences and reinforcements had arrived. Seasoned British troops marched into well dug in 18 pounder canon emplacements (earthworks built by seconded slaves). They were defeated not by man to man combat but were mowed down by the 5 hours of continuous grape and roundshot. In fact, Jackson was highly critical at the time of the 2,250 Kentucky and Tennessee militia when they arrived, only 1/3 of whom were even armed. Three top British officers were injured early. On the west side of the river the Kentucky militia was over-run by the British attack and the batteries were captured. Because of the close to 300 dead and 1700 injured or missing British, a truce was declared and the British ultimately withdrew. Jackson's Chief Engineer wrote at the time that it was "my indisputable duty to do justice to the intrpid bravery displayed in the attack by the British troops, especially the officers".	Decisive US victory	Huge moral victory for the Americans. Was used politically by the Democratic-Republican party to discredit the Federalists who had been opposed to war.

<p>Capture of the U.S.S. President The Surrender of Fort Boyer</p>	<p>January 15, 1815 Atlantic</p>	<p>Off New York harbor</p>	<p>Naval battle</p>	<p>Capt. Stephen Decatur and the USS President, a 44 gun frigate</p>	<p>Commodore John Hayes and four British frigates. It was the HMS Endymion, a much smaller frigate than the President which engaged and defeated Decatur.</p>	<p>When the President broke the British blockade of New York during a storm they grounded on the bar and sustained some damage. They then headed off toward Long Island, chased by the HMS Endymion. They engaged in a long chase with Endymion successfully disabling President at which point she surrendered.</p>	<p>British victory</p>	<p>Once the 1574 ton, 24-pounder armed <i>President</i> was in Royal Navy's hands, it would prove that the big American 44-gun frigates were far more powerful than the 38-gun, 1067 ton, 18-pounder armed standard British Frigate. This would restore British honor as it would prove that the American victories in single ship actions in the first year of the war were not of equal force as the Americans claimed they were.</p>
<p>Battle of Fort Boyer - #2</p>	<p>February 8-12, 1815</p>	<p>Gulf Coast</p>		<p>370 officers and men with 22 artillery pieces</p>	<p>Approximately 1400 infantry and 11 artillery pieces supported by ships which did not participate in the battle</p>	<p>British installed artillery on the land side of the fort which was where it was very vulnerable</p>	<p>Decisive British victory</p>	<p>Of no long term importance as news of the Treaty of Ghent arrived the day after the surrender and the planned attack on Mobile was suspended. Mobile was the only territory to change hands upon the conclusion of the War of 1812.</p>