



THE 1812 WAR CRY

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NY Society Dedication of Ft. Niagra Plaque



Aidan Moroni and Scott Elliott, Old Fort Niagra Association.
Article appears on page 23.

General Society War of 1812 Board of
Directors Meeting, September 14, 2024,
10 am- 12 noon, Baltimore, MD.
Details on page 17.

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President General's Message Robert D. Pollock

Customs and Traditions

Compatriots & Defenders, This quarter I write to you about our customs and traditions. Each State Society have unique ways in which they preserve and celebrate the history of the War of 1812. These traditions are wonderful ways with which they teach the public about the deeds of our ancestors. I invite the Presidents of the several State Societies to write a few lines about their special practices and submit them for publication in future editions of the "War Cry".

As an example, the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Indiana regularly sets up a recruiting tent at major War of 1812 reenactments within their state. Their members, wives and children have researched and created detailed period appropriate clothing which they wear at these events. The Indiana Society also serves on the Board of Directors for the major events within their state – assuring historical accuracy and authenticity in the presentations. Hopefully the 2026 Triennial meeting will provide all Companions & Defenders an opportunity to enjoy Indiana's traditions.

Our 2024 Board of Directors' meeting will provide another opportunity to observe the customs and traditions of a State Society. We will meet in Baltimore, Maryland on Saturday September 14, 2024. While in Baltimore we will link up with the Maryland Society for their annual Defenders' Day events in and around Fort McHenry. There is more information about these events in this edition.

With the best of regards – Rob Pollock, PG

Travis LeMaster, Registrar of the Indiana Society of the War of 1812. Photo credit: Indiana 1812 Facebook page



Publication Requirements

The 1812 War Cry is published three times a year (March, July and November). Submission deadlines are February 1, June 1, and October 1. Society news is welcome in MS Word format. Scholarly works specifically tailored to our readership must be properly referenced. Regularly scheduled emails are sent from the General Society three times a year through Constant Contact. Use of copyright protected materials or images without written permission is prohibited. Photos are encouraged as attachments in .jpg or .png format. DPI or PPI must be 300 or higher. Contact VPG Publications Paul Walden with any questions.

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Surgeon General's Message

Dr. William Ryan Bartz, MD (TN)

Symptoms of Heat Exhaustion vs. Heatstroke

Some symptoms of heat exhaustion and heatstroke are similar, but these conditions are also very different. It is important to know that while heat exhaustion isn't as severe as heatstroke, it shouldn't be taken lightly because it can easily progress to heatstroke.

Heat Exhaustion Symptoms

Heat exhaustion occurs after a person has been exposed to high temperatures and is experiencing dehydration. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the most common signs of heat exhaustion are: Heavy sweating, cold, pale, and clammy skin, a fast or weak pulse, nausea and/or vomiting, muscle cramps, weakness or fatigue, dizziness, headache, fainting or near fainting.

Heatstroke Symptoms

L

Heatstroke is the most serious form of heat illness and is considered a medical emergency. It often occurs after milder heat illnesses, including heat cramps, fainting, and heat exhaustion. It can also occur in people who have no previous signs of heat illness.

Heatstroke results when there is prolonged exposure to high temperatures in combination with dehydration. This leads to a failure in the body's internal temperature control. Heatstroke occurs when the body's temperature reaches 104 degrees.

Having that high core body temperature affects the central nervous system, causing the following symptoms:

Nausea, vomiting, seizures, confusion and disorientation, loss of consciousness or coma

Additional symptoms of heatstroke include:

Dry skin that doesn't sweat or profuse sweating, dizziness, low urine output, rapid breathing or fast heart rate and weakness.

Causes of Heat Exhaustion and Heatstroke

The causes of heat exhaustion and heatstroke are similar. The leading cause of both conditions is the body's inability to cool itself due to hot weather, exercise, or both.

When to See a Healthcare Provider

If you think you might be experiencing heat exhaustion, you should stop what you are doing and rest. Move indoors or to a shady area and drink cool water or a sports drink.

Seek medical attention for signs of heat exhaustion that do not improve within an hour of starting fluids and resting. Get immediate help if you, or someone else:

Cannot keep fluids down, developing a fever of 103 degrees or higher, having trouble speaking standing, or walking, excessive sweating, and if you become confused or lose consciousness.

Dr. William Ryan Bartz

Surgeon General



Battle of New Orleans – 209th Anniversary Commemoration

William Allerton III, Vice President General Media Relations

The 209th commemoration of the Battle of New Orleans began on January 6th with a reenactment of the Battle organized by Friends of the Battle of New Orleans on grounds near the Chalmette Battlefield. Reenactors from all over the United States and Canada brought their artillery, flags, tents, uniforms, and accoutrements to make the history of the War of 1812 come alive. Limited artillery demonstrations and camp reenactments were also held at the Chalmette Battlefield.

On January 6, 2024, the Louisiana Society held its traditional Grand Military Victory Ball at the Metairie Country Club. The costume de rigueur consisted of uniforms from the War of 1812, white ties and tails, and ballgowns for the ladies. The annual event reenacts the Grand Military Victory Ball held by the City of New Orleans to celebrate Jackson's stunning victory at Chalmette. The belles of New Orleans society were presented at the ball to Major General Andrew Jackson and his wife Rachel, Governor William C.C. Claiborne, and Mayor Nicolas Girod.

The dignitaries at this year's ball were Society President Brig. General Rodney B. Painting portraying Major General Andrew Jackson; Gregory D. Woolverton portraying Governor William C.C. Claiborne; and Ball General Chairman Roger F. Villere, Jr portraying Mayor Nicholas Girod. Society members presented les Demoiselles to the dignitaries as in 1815. Les Demoiselles included Dove Elizabeth Leblanc (representing New Orleans), Jenna May Leinecke (representing Louisiana), Lia Hope Leinecke (representing Massachusetts), Kanga Jane LeBlanc (representing North Carolina), Mackenzie Ruth Riggs (representing Rhode Island); and Alexandra Margaret Gray (representing Georgia). After the presentation, Les Demoiselles and their escorts danced to the music of the Jimmy Maxwell orchestra, joined later by members and guests. As the 2024 Grand Military Victory Ball approached the wee hours of the morning, the gathering enjoyed a New Orleans-style breakfast, including fresh fruit and cheeses, bacon, sausage, eggs, biscuits, grillades and grits, and bread pudding for dessert.

Former Society President Brig. General John B. Dunlap III (ret.) served as Grand Marshal. He was assisted by Vice Marshal LTC Jacques D. Walker (Ret.). Lieutenants included Rushton G. Barrosse, Henry P. Rouquette, Jr. Gerard Schroeder, and Shannon R. Walgamotte. Committeemen included Ron Drez, Major Bradley T. Hayes, Paul M. Melancon, D.D.S., and James T. Schneider.

Guests of Honor included Dianne Brown Cannestra, President National, U.S. Daughters of 1812; Mary Raye Casper, Honorary President National, U.S. Daughters of 1812; Patricia Gallagher, 4th Vice President National, U.S. Daughters of 1812, and Thomas E. Jacks, Past President General, General Society of the War of 1812.

In keeping with tradition, the 8th of January wreath-laying events took place in Jackson Square at the statue of Major General Andrew Jackson and the Chalmette Battlefield at the Chalmette Monument. Due to inclement weather, the Louisiana Society and Chalmette Chapter of the USD1812 led an abbreviated wreath-laying ceremony at Jackson Square. Patricia Gallagher, 4th Vice President National of USD1812, served as Master of Ceremonies. Brig. General Rodney B. Painting laid a wreath honoring the memory of Major General Andrew Jackson at the iconic equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson on behalf of the Louisiana Society. President National Dianne Brown Cannestra laid a wreath for the U.S. Daughters of 1812. St. Bernard Parish President Guy McInnes-- where the Chalmette Battlefield is located – offered greetings, and Councilman Eugene Green represented the New Orleans City Council.

Following the Jackson Square ceremony, the United States Park Service conducted a wreath-laying ceremony at the Chalmette Monument on the grounds of the Chalmette Battlefield. Acting Chief Park Ranger Rachel Davidson represented the U.S. Park Service Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve at New Orleans; President National Dianne Brown Cannestra and Honorary President National Mary Raye Casper represented the U.S. Daughters of 1812; Brig. General Rodney B. Painting represented the Louisiana Society of the War of 1812, and Vice President General (Media) William Allerton III represented the General Society of the War of 1812. Photos of the events continue on the next three pages.

Battle of New Orleans - 209th Anniversary (cont.)



Wreath Laying - Jackson Square

Left: Louisiana Society Officers prepare for the wreath-laying ceremony at Jackson Square.
Right: (Left to Right) Mary Raye Casper, William Allerton III, and Dianne Brown Cannestra



photos courtesy of William Allerton

Chalmette Battlefield



Top Left: Battlefield cannon with the Chalmette Monument and the 15-Star Spangled Banner in the background. Right: William Allerton III, Dianne Brown Cannestra, and Brig. General Rodney B. Painting on the steps of the Chalmette Monument



Grand Military Victory Ball

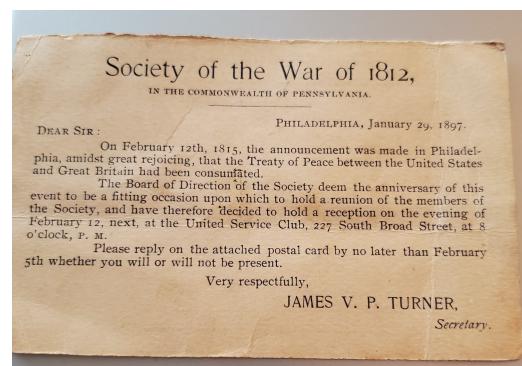


Left: (Left to right) Brig. General John B. Dunlap III (Ret.), Kanga LeBlanc, Dove LeBlanc, and Roger F. Villere, Jr. (Photo by Jeff Strout, NOLA.com).
Right: Brig. General Rodney B. Painting, Brig. General John B. Dunlap III (Ret.), Thomas E. Jacks, and William Allerton III



Found in old family papers.... Paul Walden, VPG Publications

Several months ago, I received an email from John Florack who found an old postcard in family mementos and asked if we could figure out who the invitee was. Turns out it was an invitation to attend a Pennsylvania Society meeting on Feb 12, 1897 addressed to Congressman Henry Colvin Brewster (Society Member #528), who represented NY in the 54th and 55th Congress.



1813: Frenchtown, Lake Erie and Other Key Battles

Clay Hoffman (Indiana Society)

In early 1813, there was little doubt that the opening months of the War of 1812 had not gone well for the United States. Detroit had been surrendered and American forces had been routed at Queenston Heights on the Niagara River, the first major battle of the war. Raids by British-allied Native Americans in Illinois and Indiana had resulted in the deaths of many white settlers. At sea, however, the situation had been better as American ships had won several battles against British warships, despite the British having imposed a semi-tight blockade along the Atlantic seaboard.

Throughout much of 1813, American fortunes fared little better. As part of a plan to advance north and retake Detroit, the U.S. forced the retreat of the British and their indigenous allies on January 18th from Frenchtown, located along the frozen River Raisin in the Michigan territory. Despite the American success, the enemy rallied and launched a counterattack four days later on January 22nd, causing the loss of 397 U.S. soldiers, while 547 were taken prisoner. It was the second major loss of a U.S. force in the Michigan territory in five months, with Native American Warriors returning to Frenchtown the following day and massacring many of the wounded American soldiers who could not walk. Because of the bravery displayed, "Remember the River Raisin" became an American rallying cry.

On April 27, 1813, American forces supported by a naval flotilla defeated the British at the Battle of York (present-day Toronto, Ontario). After the provincial capital of Upper Canada was attacked, surviving British regulars withdrew to Kingston, abandoning the militia and civilians. The U.S. captured the fort, government buildings, and dockyard, while suffering casualties, before withdrawing two weeks later. While it was a clear victory, the Battle of York did not have decisive strategic results as Kingston was more important militarily.

The U.S. won a victory on May 25-27, 1813, at the Battle of Fort George, which was the westernmost of the British fortified posts on Lake Ontario. Troops of the U.S. Army and vessels of the U.S. Navy partnered in a successful amphibious assault, with commanders Winfield Scott and Oliver Hazard Perry emerging as admired leaders. While the Americans had inflicted heavy casualties and captured a strongly fortified position with fewer losses to themselves, the Battle of Fort George resulted in only a temporary foothold.

On October 26, 1813, a combined British and Canadian force, consisting of over 1,500 soldiers and Mohawk Warriors from Lower Canada defeated about 2,600 American regulars at the Battle of the Chateauguay (present-day Quebec). This defeat combined with the American loss at the Battle of Crysler's Farm (present-day Morrisburg, Ontario) two weeks later ended any U.S. threat of advancing to Montreal.

The most significant American victories of 1813 took place in the Autumn. On September 10th, the Battle of Lake Erie was

fought off the shore of Ohio. Led by commander Oliver Hazard Perry, nine vessels of the U.S. Navy defeated and captured six vessels of the British Royal Navy in what was one of the largest naval battles of the War of 1812. A major turning point, it ensured U.S. control of Lake Erie for the remainder of the war, and facing American supremacy, the British withdrew from Fort Detroit.

On October 5th, U.S. forces under the command of William Henry Harrison defeated the British along with a confederation of indigenous peoples known as Tecumseh's Confederacy at the Battle of the Thames in Upper Canada. The battle resulted in the death of Shawnee Chief Tecumseh and the demise of his confederacy.

Throughout 1813, the Americans continued to combat the Royal Navy effectively on the Atlantic, sinking a critical number of British warships.

As the year neared its end, a war between opposing Native American factions developed in the Southeastern United States. Fought largely in modern-day Alabama and along the Gulf Coast, the aggressors were the British-allied Red Sticks, a Muscogee tribal faction who opposed U.S. colonial expansion. With the American military already spread thin with the fighting of the War of 1812, the U.S. was forced to enter the Indian War as allies of several traditional enemies of the Muscogee, including the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations.

Sources:

1. J.C.A. Stagg. *The War of 1812: Conflict For A Continent*. Cambridge University Press, 2012.
2. Walter R. Borneman. *1812: The War That Forged A Nation*. Harper Perennial, 2004.



Map Source: Wikipedia

The Men of the Lake Erie Squadron: Facts vs. Myths

Eric E. Johnson, Great Lakes District Deputy President General

The manning of the Lake Erie Squadron during the War of 1812 has always been questionable. Master Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry repeatedly requested officers and men from his superior, Commodore Isaac Chauncey, from the Sackets Harbor Naval Station on Lake Ontario, New York. When Chauncey ignored Perry's letters, the master commandant went over the head of Chauncey, and requested men directly from the Secretary of the Navy.

Perry met with Chauncey in May 1813 to discuss the organization of the naval squadron on Lake Erie. In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy William Jones, Chauncey stated that he and Perry agreed that 740 officers and men would be needed to man the squadron.^[1] Chauncey then told Jones, "If Captain Perry can beat the enemy with half that number, no one will feel more happy than myself."

Chauncey always maintained that he needed the men to man his Lake Ontario Squadron, but he refused to engage the British in any decisive naval action on Lake Ontario during the war. Whenever he did engage the enemy, Chauncey withdrew from the action because he felt that he didn't have the advantage of winning. He also was holding men to man the new ships that were being built at Sackets Harbor.

The muster rolls of the naval vessels on Lake Ontario reveals that Chauncey had more men than what he needed to man his ships. His flagship, the U.S. Corvette Madison, had an authorized complement (manning) of 200 officers and men, but the muster roll for 1813 reveals that he had 353 men assigned, or 56% more than what was authorized by the U.S. Navy.^[2]

The Madison had 244 naval officers and men, seventy-two marines and thirty-seven supernumeraries listed on separate muster rolls for the second half of 1813. Supernumeraries were extra men assigned to a ship. The muster roll for the U.S. Frigate John Adams, which was serving on the Atlantic Ocean, a ship slightly larger than the Madison, and with only four additional cannons, had a complement of 220 officers and men. The muster roll for the John Adams for the period April 1813 to March 1815 shows that the ship had 380 naval officers and men, twenty-five marines and ten supernumeraries.^[3] The Madison had three-times the number of marines and almost four-times the number of supernumeraries compared to the ocean-going frigate.

The warships on the Atlantic Ocean always had more men than what was needed on each vessel simply because men were needed to serve as a prize crew for captured enemy ships in order to bring these ships back to an American port. On Lake Ontario, it only would have taken a day or two to bring back a prize to Sackets Harbor, while on the ocean, it could take weeks if not months to bring home a prize. The warships on the ocean operated for months at a time while vessels on Lake Ontario only operated for a couple of days before returning to port.

Commodore Chauncey had the men to supply the crews for both the Lake Erie Squadron and the Lake Champlain Squadron. He would only send a minimal number

of men to both squadrons, and he let both Master Commandants Perry and Thomas MacDonough (commanding the Lake Champlain Squadron) to find the other men that they needed for their squadrons.

"Don't Give Up the Ship"

Perry paraphrased the words of Captain James Lawrence when his ship, the U.S. Frigate Chesapeake, was about to be captured on 1 June 1813 by the H.M. Frigate Shannon. Lawrence, being mortally wounded, was reported to have said "tell the men to fire faster and not to give up the ship; fight her till she sinks!" Too many words to be placed on a flag. Captain Lawrence died three days later.

How many men served under Perry?

There has always been a question of how many men served with Perry during the Battle of Lake Erie. This figure runs between 490 to over 600 men. Two of the most damaging sets of figures comes from two authors those figures have been constantly used in a number of books and articles over the years without any proof or justification. Many authors of historic books will site their sources from other books and not from actual documents. This presents a big problem in establishing the actual number of men who served with Perry!

Benson Lossing's Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812 is probably the most quoted work concerning the War of 1812.

^[4] Although an excellent history of the War of 1812, most of Lossing's facts and figures were not documented. He borrowed a lot of material from other previous published books, plus he interviewed a large number of veterans after this war. This book was first published in 1868, so only the youngest men serving during this war were still living when he researched his book.

In his chapter on the Battle of Lake Erie, he quotes, "The American commander had upon his muster-roll four hundred and ninety names. Of these the bearers of one hundred and sixteen were sick, and most of them too weak to go upon deck. About one fourth of Perry's crew were from Rhode Island; one fourth were regular seamen, American and foreign; about one fourth were raw volunteers, chiefly from Kentucky; and about another fourth were negroes." Lossing does not give the sources for these figures.

What muster rolls did Lossing use in his statement? The National Archives has the surviving muster rolls for the U.S. Navy in Record Group 45, and the surviving muster rolls for the U.S. Marine Corps in Record Group 127. The 490 figure is very close to the actual number of naval and marine service men who participated in the battle, but it doesn't include the U.S. Army soldiers and the militia men who also served in the squadron.

One fourth of his men were not from Rhode Island. Most of these men had been re-assigned to the Lake Ontario Station by Commodore Chauncey. Perry arrived at Sacket Harbor with 187 men and Chauncey commandeered 103 of these men. Approximately eighty-four men came with Perry to Lake Erie from Rhode Island. Many of these men were born on the east coast, and only a few from Rhode Island. All of these men had

been stationed in Rhode Island.

One fourth of the men were chiefly from Kentucky. Robert B. McAfee's History of the Late War in the Western Country, [5] which was first published in 1816 states, "General Harrison accompanied by several officers, went down to the fleet, taking with him a company, commanded by Captain Stockton, of the 28th regiment of 12 months' regulars under Colonel Owings of Kentucky, including all the seaman that could be found in the army; and also, about 20 volunteers under Lieutenant Coburn from Payne's company of Johnson's regiment."

Captain George Stockton's company from the 28th Regiment of U.S. Infantry did not participate in the Battle of Lake Erie on 10 September 1813. Stockton commanded a detachment of U.S. Army soldiers from the 2nd Brigade of the Army of the Northwest, made up of men from the 26th, 27th, and 28th Regiments of U.S. Infantry. Once he delivered his men to the naval squadron, his duty was over, and then he and his detachment were assigned to the various ships in the naval squadron. These three regiments were stationed at Forts Stephenson, Seneca, and Ball in north central Ohio. These regiments were made up of 12-month soldiers.

Second Lieutenant John Henderson of the 2nd Regiment of U.S. Artillery commanded the detachment of volunteers from the 1st Brigade of the Army of the Northwest, stationed at Fort Meigs in northwestern Ohio. These men were from the 17th, 19th, and 24th Regiments of U.S. Infantry plus one company from the 2nd U.S. Artillery. These regiments were made up of men who had enlisted for 18-months, during the war, or for five years.

Also, there were soldiers from the 1st Brigade serving at Forts Stephenson, Seneca, and probably Ball. The 26th, 27th, and 28th Infantries were newly formed, and these soldiers from Fort Meigs were acting as the training cadre for these new regiments.

Finally, First Lieutenant John W. Coburn commanded a detachment from Captain John Payne's Light Dragoons Company of the Kentucky Militia. This Kentucky company, which was serving a three-month tour of duty with the Army of the Northwest, organized a detachment of twenty-five volunteers for the naval squadron. Three detachments of soldiers, under three different officers-in-charge, marched their men from their forts to Camp Portage (present day Port Clinton, Ohio) where they were given their duty assignments with the squadron.

It is to be noted that the 17th and 28th Infantries were raised in Kentucky, while the 19th, 26th and 27th Infantries were raised in Ohio, and the 24th Infantry was raised in Tennessee. The artillery company also was raised in Ohio.

Anderson Quisenberry in his book, Kentucky in the War of 1812, lists all of the men in Captain Stockton's detachment as men from his company. [6] He assumed that all of these men in Stockton's detachment were Kentuckians.

John M. Trowbridge, in his article entitled To Meet the Enemy on Any Element: The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, makes a great attempt to properly identify the men in Captain Stockton's detachment. [7] Trowbridge

recognized the fact that this detachment was a composite 'company' made up of men from different regiments and that they were not all Kentuckians. Actually, Pennsylvania had more men serving in the squadron compared to the number of men from Kentucky.

Trowbridge makes the same mistake as Quisenberry, that is, he combines the three detachments into a single company under the command of Stockton, who was the senior officer. All three men, Stockton, Henderson, and Coburn, would have organized their men into a military formation, marched them down to Camp Portage, and reported to the senior naval officer for duty on the squadron. There would have been no need to combine these three army detachments before reporting to the U.S. Navy.

Lossing's final two statements need to be combined, that is, a quarter of the men were regular seaman and a quarter of the men were Negros. Approximately two-thirds of the squadron were regular seamen and marines. The navy did not keep records as to the color of a man's skin. Family histories, land bounty applications, and pension records, plus British prisoners of war records, have identified a number of these American Negros who served in this squadron.

The statement that twenty-five percent of the squadron were Negros will never be proven. All of the known Negros serving with Perry were enlisted personnel in the U.S. Navy and in the U.S. Marine Corps. No Negros have been identified as serving as soldiers with the Army of the Northwest, or with the Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio militias.

Reconstructing the muster rolls

The American State Papers contains the prize list of those men who served on the ships during the Battle of Lake Erie, plus the causality list of those who were killed or wounded during this engagement. These lists were presented to the United States Senate after the battle.

Purser Samuel Hambleton, from the U.S. Brig Lawrence, was given the task of identifying all of the men who fought with Perry. Acting Surgeon Usher Parsons, from the same ship, would have been tasked to identify all of the killed and wounded for the causality list. He was the chief surgeon during the battle.

Congress approved legislation on 18 April 1814 to award the men, or their heirs, who had captured the British naval squadron on Lake Erie the sum of \$255,000. [8] An addition \$5,000 was given to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry from another fund. Perry was promoted from master commandant to captain on 10 September 1813. This was a retroactive promotion. It must be noted that Perry was never a commodore during the War of 1812. Commodore was a title, not a rank. A master commandant is equivalent to the rank of commander in today's U.S. Navy.

The prize list, as shown in the American State Papers, lists 533 men who received prize money. [9] A total of 123 men were on the causality list, consisting of twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded. [10] Twenty-two men, or their heirs, on the causality list were not awarded prize money. This brings the total of 555 men known to have fought on the ships during the Battle of Lake Erie from these two sources.

Hambleton's original prize list contained 596 names. This list has been lost since the battle but Hambleton gave this number to Perry in a letter dated 26 May 1814. The crew of the U.S. Schooner Ohio was not on the initial list but they were added later, thus brings the muster total to 608 men. This vessel did not participate in the battle. The Ohio had been assigned to

retrieve provisions from Erie, Pennsylvania, and it arrived back at Put-in-Bay, Ohio the day after the battle.

Parsons verified the number on the finalized prize list in an article for the New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery in 1818. [12] The surgeon stated that there were about 600 officers and men in the battle and that an additional thirty-one were unfit for duty on the Lawrence, about the same number on the Niagara (actually twenty-eight).

The names of fifty-three men are missing between Hambleton's initial prize list and the prize list as represented to the U.S. Congress. It is not known if the initial prize list listed all of the men in the squadron or only those who qualified for prize money. Men had been left behind at the Erie station due to sickness or they were guarding the naval stores. The sick men were also taken off the ships before the battle and placed in a temporary hospital at Put-in-Bay. There also were men who took care of the sick on the island. Plus, there were a small number of men who had died or who had deserted before the battle. The total number of men serving in the squadron, from all services, at the time of the battle could be as high as 700 men. Again, not all participated in the battle!

Surgeon Parsons listed the wounded from the battle as having a total of twenty-five compound fractures, four simple fractures, three grape-shot wounds, thirty-seven splinter and lacerated wounds, seven concussions, ten contusions, and six sprains. Three of the wounded later died from their injuries. The majority of the wounds were inflicted by the ship's pine structure as they were being torn apart by the British cannon balls.

The prize money was awarded nearly eight months after the battle. Hambleton would have constructed his prize list using the muster rolls of the nine ships which participated in the battle plus the muster roll from the U.S. Schooner Ohio. He would have also worked with each of the ship's commanders in order to fix any discrepancies on these muster rolls.

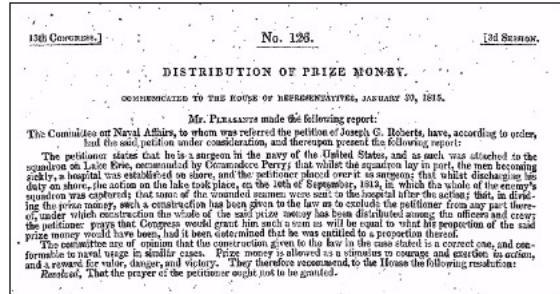
From April to July 1814, Hambleton would have sent a notice to the major newspapers announcing that the men who served during the battle needed to apply for their prize monies. He would have also notified the various ships and naval stations where some of the men were transferred after the battle, and to the commanders of the regiments where the army soldiers and militiamen came from who served on the ships.

It appears that the officers, sailors, and marines who were still in the service, and who were still assigned to the Lake Erie Station, received their prize monies in July 1814. On the final prize list of those who received prize monies, the final column shows the name of the person who received the award. Those still in the service are listed as 'To himself,' while the other names were the servicemen themselves, their lawyers, or their heirs.

All of the men who processed out of the naval service after the battle would have been given a discharge paper which denoted their service. The men who were wounded would have also been given a surgeon's certificate of disability denoting the wounds or injuries that the men received during the battle. Finally, the heirs would have been given a certificate of death denoting that their loved ones had died during the battle. The last two certificates were needed for the wounded men or the heirs when they applied for pensions.

The men (or heirs) who were discharged from the naval service, needed to hire a lawyer in order to apply for the prize money. The lawyer would have had to prepare the application and verify the service for each veteran. Of the \$242,250 awarded as prize money, only \$234,020.53 was claimed. \$8,229.47 was left unclaimed.

Approximately fifth-three men did not claim any prize money. The reasons may be that they or their heirs did not hear about the prize money offer, if a man had died and left no heirs, he refused to apply for the prize money, or if he was a deserter. Deserters, by law, were not entitled to pensions and military land bounties, and it may have been the same for prize monies. However, there are a few deserters who did receive prize monies. These men deserted after the battle, and they appear to still be entitled to the monies.



Dr. Robert's petition to Congress

There were also men who were left behind at Erie in order to protect the naval stores at the station. The exact number of sailors and marines at this station during the battle is not known. The Lake Erie Station had a small naval hospital.

According to Dr. Parson's diary, [13] four sick men were sent back to the station on the U.S. Schooner Ohio on 4 September 1813. There were probably other sick men at the hospital plus the staff to care for them.

At Put-in-Bay before the battle, the sick men were taken off the ships and a temporary hospital was established on shore. Surgeon Joseph G. Roberts was placed in charge, causing him to miss the battle. He treated many of the wounded after the battle when the wounded men were taken off the ships and transferred to the hospital. This would have been both the American and the British wounded.

Dr. Roberts petitioned Congress in order to receive part of the prize money. His request was denied on 30 January 1815.

[14] The reason was that the "prize money is allowed as a stimulus to courage and exertion in action, and a reward for valor, danger, and victory." It seems a little unfair for Surgeon Roberts, and probably a few other men who would have worked at the hospital, was not given a part of the prize monies, while the crew of the Ohio was permitted to receive this award. Both groups were under the orders of Master Commandant Perry

The question still remains! How many men served during the Battle of Lake Erie? The muster rolls for the ships of the Lake Erie Station during and before the battle no longer exist. A couple of U.S. Marine Corps musters do exist prior to this battle, but this represents only a fraction of the men who fought on the lake.

The missing muster rolls

Master Commandant Perry, upon taking command of the Lake Erie Naval Station in March 1813, would have ordered his purser to prepare a muster roll for the station. This roll would

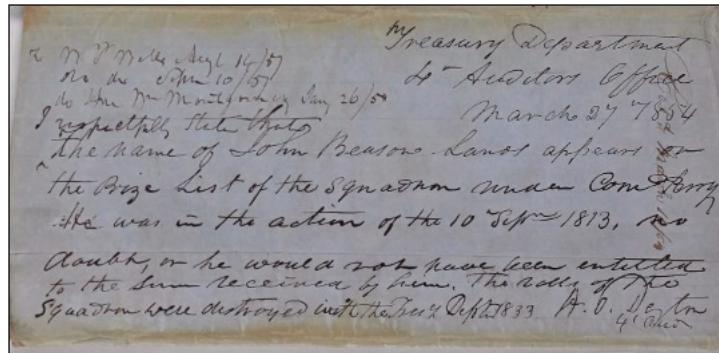
have been constructed listing all of the men assigned to the station, first by rank, and then alphabetically. Thus, officers would be listed first, then warrant officers, mates, and finally enlisted men.

Unlike U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps muster rolls, the U.S. Navy's rolls included whether the men received their rations (meals) per week. The army created a new muster roll per company every two months. The marines created a new muster roll per detachment (whether assigned to a ship or to a shore station) every month. In addition, the marines had their own pages on the naval muster roll to account for their rations. The navy's rolls lasted until the ration columns were filled, and then a new roll would have been constructed. A single naval muster roll could be in place for over a year until a new one was needed.

The left side of a naval muster roll was very similar to the army's and marines' rolls. The right side was columnized by month and by week in order to annotate that each man had received his rations per week. Each man also was given a unique muster roll number. With this number, the information on the men with the same name, such as, John Smith, could be tract, when there were multiple John Smith's assigned to the same ship or shore station.

As each detachment of men arrived at the station between March and September of 1813, the new men would have been added to the muster roll, starting at the end of the roll. Only when a new muster roll had to be created, after all of the ration columns had been filled, would a new roll be created, re-arranging all of the assigned men at the station by rank and name.

The muster roll for the Lake Erie Naval Station is missing between March and September 1813. A new muster roll was created in 1814, probably on the orders of Captain Arthur Sinclair, but the first half of this roll is missing.^[15] Sinclair was the new commanding officer of the squadron after Perry left after the battle. The roll starts with muster roll number 129. The first complete muster roll for the station is dated 10 April 1815, with Captain Sinclair having muster roll number 1.



Treasury Department
4th Auditors Office
March 27, 1854

I respectfully state that the name of John Beason does appear on the prize list of the squadron under Com. Perry. He was in the action of the 10 Sep 1813. No doubt, or he would not have been entitled to the sum received by him. The rolls of the squadron were destroyed with the Tres'y Dep't in 1833.

A.O. Denton
4th Auditor

A document in John Beeson's pension application refers to the "rolls of the squadron."^[16] This document from the U.S. Treasury Department claims that the muster rolls were destroyed at this department in 1833. No reason is given as to how the muster rolls were destroyed or why they were destroyed. Beeson served as a landsman on the U.S. Schooner Ariel, and he was injured during the battle. His name is not on the causality list but it is on the prize list.

A clue as to what happened to the station's original muster roll can be found in Tristram Burges' Battle of Lake Erie with notices of Commodore Elliot's Conduct in that Engagement.^[17] In this book, Burges states that "The log-book disappeared soon after Perry left the fleet and the command of it was assumed by Elliott, and has not since been recovered." He is referring to the logbook of the U.S. Brig Niagara, which probably had incriminating evidence on Elliott's conduct during the battle.

If this was the case, then Elliott took all of the squadron's logbooks and the station's muster roll when he was transferred back to Sackets Harbor, in order to protect himself from any personal attacks on his conduct during the battle. It is to be noted that none of the logbooks of the squadron are located at the National Archives.^[18] Elliott probably destroyed the log books and muster rolls after he left the squadron. Elliott was the temporary commander of the squadron until Captain Sinclair arrived at the station.

Benson Lossing's figures

Benson Lossing's figure of 490 men manning the squadron is an extremely low figure. Subtracting the 116 sick men from 490 leaves 374 men, a figure that is too low even for the manning of the two brigs of the squadron, let alone the manning of all ten ships.

The statement that "The American commander had upon his muster-roll four hundred and ninety names" refers to the fact the Perry (the commander) had 490 naval and marines on his muster rolls. This figure is extremely close to the actual number of known sailors and marines in the squadron. Apparently, there is another set of muster rolls for this squadron that Lossing had access to, which was not the set of muster rolls that were destroyed in 1833 by the Treasury Department.

It is to be noted that when a muster occurs, whether in the army, navy, or marines, multiple copies of a muster rolls were created. A copy would have been sent to either the War Department or the Navy Department, a copy to the regimental or naval commander, and a copy for the company or ship. The copy for the Treasury Department (for payment purposes) was destroyed. Probably, not all of the other muster roll copies were destroyed, some may still exist.

Perry would not have had access to the muster rolls of the U.S. Army and the state militias to help construct the list of 490, so the claim that a quarter of his men were volunteers, mostly from Kentucky, would be false. This may be Lossing's assumption and not Perry's facts.

Purser Samuel Hambleton's figures

Samuel Hambleton's figure of 608 men for his initial prize

list is probably extremely accurate. Add to this figure the number of sick men who were taken off the ships before the battle, and the number of men who were sent back to Erie because of sickness, plus any sick men already in the hospital at Erie with the number of men needed to care for these men, and to protect the naval stores, you have close to 700 men serving in the Lake Erie Squadron at the time of the battle.

Another eighteen have been identified as serving with the squadron before the battle. This includes one man who was discharged and released to civil authorities, two who were discharged before the battle, six who had died at the station before the battle, and nine men who deserted at this station or from the ships before the squadron left Erie for Put-in-Bay.

Three muster rolls have survived for the U.S. Marine Corps' Lake Erie Detachment prior to the Battle of Lake Erie. The muster rolls are for April, June, and July of 1813. The first column on a muster roll shows the sequential ranking number of the enlisted men by rank and then enlistment date. The second column is for the name of the marine. The third column is the rank of the marine. The fourth column is the date of enlistment. The final column is for any remarks.

Remarks would include the dates of promotions or demotions, dates for deaths and injuries, desertions, any absentees, and any other comments that the officer-in-charge deemed appropriate. The navy would have had the same type of muster rolls. Each ship would have its own muster roll, while a naval station and a naval hospital would each have a separate muster roll for the men not assigned to ships.

Left: A copy of the Marine Corps Detachment's muster roll for July 1813. [19]

Marine muster rolls were completed at the end of each month. A special set of muster rolls were probably completed before the ships left Erie, Pennsylvania. These rolls would have included the names, ranks, and units of all of the volunteers who signed on to the squadron.

The number of men on all of the muster rolls would probably have totaled 690 men. The remarks section would have indicated who was fit for duty and who was not fit for duty.

The Blacks and a Native American who served with the fleet

Determining the number of Blacks who served in the squadron can easily be done if we use the 'quarter of the men' theory, however, this figure is again too high. So far, this author has identified twenty-six Blacks who served in the

Lake Erie Squadron between 1812 and 1825, of which, twenty-one served during the battle.

The U.S. Army had no restrictions of enlisting Blacks and Native Americans during the War of 1812. There were no known Blacks who served as soldiers in the Army of the Northwest. Officers from the 17th and 28th Regiments of Infantry, raised in Kentucky, and the 24th Regiment of Infantry, raised in Tennessee, did have Black waiters. Most of these waiters were probably personal servants and therefore, slaves. Kentucky and Tennessee were slave states during the War of 1812. Some of these Black waiters may have served on the ships as unpaid volunteers, and if so, they may not have been added to the muster rolls because they were still slaves.

The Army of the North, headquartered in the State of New York, did enlist Blacks as soldiers. [20] The 46th Regiment of U.S. Infantry (later renumbered as the 26th Regiment of U.S. Infantry) had 262 Blacks on its muster rolls. The Regiment of U.S. Light Artillery enlisted fifty-eight Blacks while the Corps of Artillery had thirteen Blacks on its musters, and the 10th Regiment of U.S. Infantry had ten Blacks. The 10th Infantry was raised in the Carolinas, so these men were probably free Blacks.

The U.S. Navy, as did the U.S. Marine Corps, permitted the enlisting of Blacks and Native Americans in this service under the Congressional Act of 3 March 1813. [21] However, Blacks and Native Americans normally served in the ranks of marine privates, boys, landsmen, seamen, ordinary seamen, musicians, and stewards. They would not have received officer's commissions or warrants, and it is doubtful that any Black or Native American would have served as a mate (petty officer).

There was a total of 239 men who served in the enlisted ranks of the navy in this squadron, so at the most, there would have been only sixty Blacks (one quarter of the men) serving in the squadron representing approximately 8% of the total number of men. Surgeon Parson, is his diary, listed Charles Pohig as a Narragansett Indian. He is the only known Native American to have served in the squadron during the battle.

Some sources claim that anywhere from ten to twenty-five percent of the seaman were Black on the ships of the U.S. Navy. Most naval and private ship records do not indicate race on their forms. The names of Black sailors do appear in family and county histories, in books on the War of 1812, and on some pension applications.

A new source of identifying Blacks who served in the naval forces of the United States lies in the American prisoner of war (POW) records housed in the National Archives of Great Britain. The POW ledgers for the British POW depots not only list the names of the prisoners, how they were captured and when they were sent to this prison, plus also their ages, nativity, and race. These British POW depots were located at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, Stapleton, and Dartmoor in England. The POW ledgers used in the British colonies, including Canada, did not record age, nativity, or race.

As an example: 867 American POWs at Dartmoor were listed as Negroes, Blacks, Colored, Men of Color, or Mulattos, which amounts to 13% of the total American POW population at this depot. Sixteen men are listed as Creoles, and there was one Chinese American. The last group of men to leave Dartmoor in 1815 were Blacks who were afraid of being released in a southern port and being placed into slavery. Most Blacks who were serving in the naval forces were free men.

A year after the Battle of Lake Erie, four ships from Perry's squadron were captured by the British. The schooners Ohio and Somers were captured on 12 August 1814 near Fort Erie, across

the Niagara River from Buffalo, New York. The schooner Tigress was captured on 3 September 1814 while the schooner Scorpion was captured on 6 September 1814. Both of these ships were lost to naval actions on upper Lake Huron.

Eight men had been identified as being Black sailors from the Lake Erie Squadron while assigned to Dartmoor Prison. They are Moses Bailey, Charles Black, Henry Brown, William Griffin, Andrew Norton, Thomas Palmer, John Peters, and Jesse Williams. [22] Brown and Williams had served on the U.S. Brig Lawrence during the Battle of Lake Erie while Palmer served on the U.S. Schooner Ariel and Andrew Norton on the U.S. Brig Niagara. Bailey, Black, Griffin and Peters joined the squadron after the battle. [23]

When captured, Griffin, Norton, and Palmer were serving on the Tigress while Bailey, Brown, and Williams were on the Scorpion. Black and Peters were on the Somers. Bailey died at Dartmoor on 17 Feb 1815 from variola while the other men were released at the war's end.

All of the men from these ships were first sent to Montreal and then to Quebec before arriving at Halifax, Canada. [24] Black, Griffin, and Peters arrived at Quebec from Montreal on 5 October 1814. [25] The other five Black men arrived at Quebec on 1 November 1814. The H.M. Transport Freedom brought Black, Griffin, and Peters to Halifax on 1 November 1814 and the other five men on 7 November 1814.

At Halifax, the marines, and the army personnel who were serving as marines, were exchanged or paroled, and sent back to the United States. The rest of the captured officers and men were sent to England on the H.M. Transport Argo. All of the enlisted men arrived at Dartmoor on 26 Dec 1814, and they were released from this prison on 3 July 1815 (except for Bailey and a few other men who had died at this prison). [26]

The seven of the eight Black men from the Lake Erie Squadron were among the last of the American POWs to return home from England after the end of the War of 1812. Many of the Black POWs refused to be released until they were guaranteed that the returning ships would dock at a northern American port. Among the Blacks there were many who were ex-slaves, born free in a northern state, or born free in another country. The fear of becoming a slave or being chained again was too much for many of the men.

Summary

It is possible that 608 men manned the ten ships of the Lake Erie Squadron during the Battle of Lake Erie on 10 September 1813. A little over 100 men were sick or were assigned to other duties during this battle. It is the author's opinion that only about sixty men (or ten percent) were African-Americans, a number that is far less than what other publications have stated.

Master Commandant Perry would not have had enough men to man all of his ships if he did not have the cooperation of the Army of the Northwest, the Army of the North, and a few state's militiamen. The pages for this article were taken from the author's book *The Men of the Lake Erie Squadron 1813-1825*. This book was published in 2022 by Heritage Books, Inc., Berwyn Heights, MD.

The known Blacks in the Lake Erie Squadron

Bailey, Moses - U.S. Navy - Seaman - Previous Service: U.S. Gunboat No. 143, discharged on 23 Apr 1814 and sent to Canada (Lake Erie Station) - Race: Black - Age: 21 - Born: Pennsylvania - Assigned to the Lake Erie Station on 9 Jun 1814 - Prisoner of War at Quebec, prisoner number 1733, captured on 6 Sep 1814 from the U.S. Schooner Scorpion; received from Montreal on 1 Nov 1814; discharged and sent to Dartmoor on 7 Nov 1814; Prisoner of War at Dartmoor, prisoner number 5819, received from Quebec on 26 Dec 1814; died on 17 Feb 1815 at Dartmoor from variola (listed as Black)

Bennett, James - U.S. Navy - Ordinary Seaman - Previously served on the U.S. Frigate Congress and then on the U.S. Frigate Constitution, participated in the battles with H.M. Frigates Guerriere and Java - Race: Black - Born: Delaware - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Brig Lawrence during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Not listed on the prize list - Died from wounds received during the Battle of Lake Erie - Military Pension: Old War 1090 Rejected, wife Sarah; married 23 October 1802

Black, Charles - U.S. Navy - Seaman - Not found prior to assignment at the Lake Erie Station - Race: Black - Age: 18 - Born: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - Assigned to the Lake Erie Station on 22 Jun 1814 - Prisoner of War at Quebec, prisoner number 1592, captured on 12 Aug 1814 from the U.S. Schooner Somers; received from Montreal on 5 Oct 1814; discharged and sent to Dartmoor on 10 Nov 1814; Prisoner of War at Dartmoor, prisoner number 6176, received from Quebec on 21 Jan 1815; discharged and sent to the United States on 5 Jul 1815 (listed as Black)

Boone, Brown - (Doubtful) - NC Militia - Private - Previous Service: Colonel Joseph Dickerson's Regiment, North Carolina Militia - Race: Black - Age: 27 - Height: 5' 9" - Born: North Carolina - Claimed to have served under Commodore Perry during the Battle of Lake Erie; Brown's name has not been found on any of the Lake Erie Naval Station's rosters; enlisted in Aug 1812; died 9 Sep 1843 - Military Land Bounty: BLW 55-333979 - Military Pension: Widow Original 28433 Rejected, wife Margaret "Peggy" Wilkinson; married on 22 Jul 1822 in Southampton County, Virginia; enlisted in the Hartford County, North Carolina in Aug 1812; sailor died on 9 Sep 1843 in Franklin County, Ohio; served under Commodore Perry; listed as 'Colored' in the pension files

Brown, Henry W. - U.S. Navy - Cook - Previous Service: Newport Gunboat Flotilla - Race: Black - Age: 22 - Born: New York - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Brig Lawrence during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on 6 Oct 1815 - To W. A. Fales, attorney - Enlisted on 10 Jul 1812 - Prisoner of War at Quebec, prisoner number 1735, captured on 6 Sep 1814 from the U.S. Schooner Scorpion; received from Montreal on 1 Nov 1814; discharged and sent to Dartmoor on 7 Nov 1814; Prisoner of War at Dartmoor, prisoner number 5821, received from Quebec on 26 Dec 1814; discharged and sent to the United States on 3 Jul 1815 (listed as Black)

Brown, James - (Doubtful) - U.S. Army - Private - Previous Service: 1st U.S. Infantry, Captain John Whistler's Company

- Race: Black - Enlisted in the U.S. Army on 17 Nov 1812; wife claimed that her husband served with Commodore Perry and participated in the Battle of Lake Erie; discharged on 31 Jan 1813 - Military Land Bounty: BLW 18515-160-50 - Military Pension: WO-285 Rejected, wife Elizabeth Dorsey, no marriage proof; married on 15 Apr 1812 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania; served as a private in Captain Whistler's Company, 1st U.S. Infantry; and as a seaman Captain Perry's U.S. Ship Perry; lived in Pennsylvania; sailor died in Aug 1857 - The U.S. Brig Perry was in commissioned between 1843 and 1865

Brown, Robert - (Doubtful) - NY Militia - Private - Previously served in Captain Varnum's Company, New York Militia, also Captains Burnham and Whittaker's companies, served on the U.S. Brig Mackinaw of 74 guns (no such U.S. ship) - Race: Black - Enlisted in Mar 1812 in New York, discharged at Fort Hamilton in Mar 1817 (also claimed to have been discharged at Detroit in Mar 1813); claims to have been wounded in the head by a bayonet, not on the causality list - Military Land Bounty: BLW 46479-160-55 - Military Pension: WO-32330, WC-30468, wife Mary Bosen; served as a private with Commodore Perry's U.S. Navy Marine Service; married Mar 1830 in Bedford, Pennsylvania; soldier died on 18 Jan 1865 in Bedford, PA; widow died on 4 Dec 1896 in Bedford, Pennsylvania; listed as a Negro in the pension file

Chase, Abraham - (Doubtful) - U.S. Navy - Fifer - Not found prior to assignment at the Lake Erie Station - Race: Black - Listed in the Missing Pages in American History [27] as being Black and serving during the Battle of Lake Erie

Collins, Hannibal - U.S. Navy - Servant - Previous Service: Newport Gunboat Flotilla - Race: Black - Battle of Lake Erie: May have served during the Battle of Lake Erie on the U.S. Brig Lawrence - Prize Money: Not listed on the prize list - Servant to Oliver Hazard Perry; listed as Black in Amongst my Best Men [28]

Freeman, John - U.S. Navy - Ordinary seaman - Not found on any muster roll prior to the Battle of Lake Erie - Race: Black - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Brig Niagara during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on 21 Dec 1814 - To himself - Assigned to the Lake Erie Station on 5 Aug 1813; wounded on 10 Sep 1813 during the Battle of Lake Erie; ran on 10 Feb 1815

Griffin, William - U.S. Navy - Seaman - Previous Service: U.S. Gunboat No. 152, discharged on 23 Apr 1814 and sent to Canada (Lake Erie Station) - Race: Black - Age: 23 - Born: New York - Assigned to the Lake Erie Station on 9 Jun 1814 - Prisoner of War at Quebec, prisoner number 1745, captured on 3 Sep 1814 from the U.S. Schooner Tigress; received from Montreal on 1 Nov 1814; discharged and sent to Dartmoor on 7 Nov 1814; Prisoner of War at Dartmoor, prisoner number 5833, received from Quebec on 26 Dec 1814; discharged and sent to the United States on 3 Jul 1815 (listed as Black)

Griffith, Henry - U.S. Navy - Quarter Gunner - Previous

Service: Black Rock Naval Station, discharged on 15 Apr 1813; U.S. Frigate John Adams, discharged on 30 Sep 1812 and sent to Black Rock Naval Station - Race: Black - Age: 40 - Born: Massachusetts - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Schooner Tigress during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$447.39 - Paid on Jul 1814 - To himself - Enlisted on 12 Feb 1813; assigned to the Lake Erie Station on 26 Feb 1814 - Prisoner of War at Quebec, prisoner number 1573, captured on 12 Aug 1814 from the U.S. Schooner Somers; received from Montreal on 5 Oct 1814; discharged and sent to Dartmoor on 10 Nov 1814; Prisoner of War at Dartmoor, prisoner number 5735, received from Quebec on 26 Dec 1814; discharged and sent to the United States on 3 Jul 1815 (listed as Black)

Hardy, Isaac - U.S. Army - Ordinary Seaman - 9th U.S. Infantry - Company: Moses Hoit - Race: Black - Age: 24 - Height: 5' 6" - Born: Hollis, New Hampshire - Trade: Laborer - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Brig Niagara during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Killed, not on prize list - Enlisted in the U.S. Army on 28 Jan 1813 at Dover, New Hampshire; "on board the fleet at Lake Ontario on 1 Jul 1813; on board the Erie Fleet in 1813"; killed in action on 10 Sep 1813 during the Battle of Lake Erie - Military Pension: Navy WF 529, wife Diana Thomas, married on 11 Feb 1812, First Presbyterian African Congregation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Hazard, Newport - U.S. Navy - Ordinary Seaman - Previous Service: Newport Gunboat Flotilla - Race: Black - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Brig Lawrence during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on 11 Jan 1815 - To S. Woolverton, per order - Enlisted on 9 Jul 1812; slightly wounded during the Battle of Lake Erie; last paid on 3 Apr 1815; listed as Black in Amongst my Best Men

Jackson, William - U.S. Navy - Cook - Previous Service: U.S. Corvette General Pike, discharged on 17 Jul 1813 and sent to the Black Rock Naval Station - Race: Black - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Schooner Scorpion during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$447.39 - Paid on 8 Nov 1814 - To Giles Sanford, attorney - Discharged on 15 Mar 1815

Lewis, George - U.S. Navy - Seaman - Previous Service: U.S. Corvette General Pike, discharged on 17 Jul 1813; Newport Gunboat Flotilla - Race: Black - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Schooner Ariel during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on Jul 1814 - To himself - Re-enlisted at the Lake Erie Station on 23 Apr 1814 for one year; listed as a 'Blackman' in the War of 1812 Death Register [29] - Prisoner of War at Halifax, prisoner number 7828, captured on 12 Aug 1814 from the U.S. Schooner Ohio; received from Montreal on 4 Dec 1814; discharged and returned to the United States on 10 Apr 1815

Norton, Andrew - U.S. Navy - Seaman - Previous Service: U.S. Corvette General Pike, discharged on 17 Jul 1813 and sent to the Black Rock Naval Station - Race: Black - Age: 22 - Born: Virginia - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Brig Niagara during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on 11 Oct 1815 - To William A. Fales, attorney - Assigned to the Lake Erie Station on 18 Jul

1813 - Prisoner of War at Quebec, prisoner number 1744, captured on 3 Sep 1814 from the U.S. Schooner Tigress; received from Montreal on 1 Nov 1814; discharged and sent to Dartmoor on 7 Nov 1814; Prisoner of War at Dartmoor, prisoner number 5832, received from Quebec on 26 Dec 1814; discharged and sent to the United States on 3 Jul 1815 (listed as Black)

Palmer, Thomas - U.S. Navy - Seaman - Previous Service: U.S. Corvette General Pike, discharged on 17 Jul 1813 and sent to the Black Rock Naval Station - Race: Black - Age: 22 - Born: New York - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Schooner Ariel during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on 6 Oct 1815 - To Mr. Fales, attorney - Enlisted on 3 Feb 1813 - Prisoner of War at Quebec, prisoner number 1741, captured on 3 Sep 1814 from the U.S. Schooner Tigress; received from Montreal on 1 Nov 1814; discharged and sent to Dartmoor on 7 Nov 1814; Prisoner of War at Dartmoor, prisoner number 5829, received from Quebec on 26 Dec 1814; discharged and sent to the United States on 3 Jul 1815 (listed as Black)

Peters, John - U.S. Navy – Landsman (Acting Cook) - Race: Black - Age: 19 - Born: Pennsylvania - Assigned to the Lake Erie Station on 14 Apr 1814 - Prisoner of War at Quebec, prisoner number 1591, captured on 12 Aug 1814 from the U.S. Schooner Somers; received from Montreal on 5 Oct 1814; discharged and sent to Dartmoor on 10 Nov 1814; Prisoner of War at Dartmoor, prisoner number 5738, received from Quebec on 26 Dec 1814; discharged and sent to the United States on 3 Jul 1815 (listed as Negro)

Russell, Jack - U.S. Navy - Boy - Not found on any muster roll prior to the Battle of Lake Erie - Race: Black - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Brig Lawrence during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on Aug 1814 - To George Mason, his master - Could be a Black slave, or either an indentured or apprenticed White

Tiffany, Cyrus - U.S. Navy - Seaman, Fifer - Previous Service: Newport Gunboat Flotilla - Race: Black - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Brig Lawrence during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on 16 Jul 1814 - To himself - Listed as Black in Amongst my Best Men and in the Missing Pages in American History

Wall, Jesse - U.S. Navy - Ordinary Seaman (Fifer) - Not found on any muster roll prior to the Battle of Lake Erie; listed on the muster roll for the U.S. Schooner Lady Prevost on 11 Apr 1815 - Race: Black - Battle of Lake Erie: May have served during the Battle of Lake Erie on the U.S. Brig Niagara - Prize Money: Not listed on the prize list - Re-enlisted at the Lake Erie Station on 4 Jan 1814; discharged on 11 Apr 1815; listed as Black in Amongst My Best Men and in the Missing Pages in American History

Williams, Abraham - Unknown service and rank - Not found on any muster roll prior to the Battle of Lake Erie - Race: Black - Born: Salem, Massachusetts - Battle of Lake Erie: May have served during the Battle of Lake Erie on the U.S. Brig Lawrence - Prize Money: Not listed on the prize

list - Served on a gun crew during the Battle of Lake Erie according to the Missing Pages in American History. He was living in Leadville, Pennsylvania in 1834

Williams, Anthony - U.S. Navy - Ordinary Seaman - Previous Service: U.S. Corvette General Pike, discharged on 17 Jul 1813 and sent to the Black Rock Naval Station - Race: Black - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Schooner Somers during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on 20 Dec 1814 - To Giles Sanford, attorney - Last paid on 27 Mar 1815; listed as Black in Amongst My Best Men

Williams, Jesse - U.S. Navy - Seaman - Previous Service: U.S. Corvette General Pike, discharged on 4 Aug 1813 and sent to Lake Erie; served on the U.S. Frigate Constitution, participated in the battles with H.M. Frigates Guerriere and Java - Race: Black - Age: 42 - Born: Pennsylvania - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Brig Lawrence during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on Jul 1814 - To S. Woolverton, attorney - Enlisted on 26 Jan 1812; slightly wounded on 10 Sep 1813 during the Battle of Lake Erie; last paid on 26 May 1816; received the Pennsylvania silver medal (listed as 'coloured') - Prisoner of War at Quebec, prisoner number 1734, captured on 6 Sep 1814 from the U.S. Schooner Scorpion; received from Montreal on 1 Nov 1814; discharged and sent to Dartmoor on 7 Nov 1814; Prisoner of War at Dartmoor, prisoner number 5820, received from Quebec on 26 Dec 1814; discharged and sent to the United States on 3 Jul 1815 (listed as Black)

Williams, Peter - U.S. Navy - Seaman - Previous Service: U.S. Corvette General Pike, discharged on 17 Jul 1813 and sent to the Black Rock Naval Station - Race: Black - Age: 20 - Born: New York - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Brig Caledonia during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on Jul 1814 - To Freeman West, attorney - Enlisted on 28 Jul 1812; listed as a 'Blackman' in the War of 1812 Death Register - Prisoner of War at Quebec, prisoner number 1590, captured on 12 Aug 1814 from the U.S. Schooner Ohio; received from Montreal on 5 Oct 1814; discharged and sent to Dartmoor on 10 Nov 1814; Prisoner of War at Dartmoor, prisoner number 5747, received from Quebec on 26 Dec 1814; discharged and sent to the United States on 3 Jul 1815

The known Native American in the Lake Erie Squadron

Pohig, Charles - U.S. Navy - Seaman - Previous Service: U.S. Corvette General Pike, discharged on 4 Aug 1813 and sent to Lake Erie; previously served in the Newport Gunboat Flotilla - Battle of Lake Erie: Served on the U.S. Brig Lawrence during the Battle of Lake Erie - Prize Money: Amount of \$214.89 - Paid on 27 Sep 1817 - To Thomas R. Gillis, attorney - Killed in action on 10 Sep 1813 during the Battle of Lake Erie; a Narragansett Indian (Parsons' Diary).

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Commodore Chauncey to Secretary of the Navy William and Surgery, volume VII, October 1818, number IV, pp. 313-317. Jones, 8 July 1813, page 278.

[2] Muster Roll of the U.S.S. Madison, 10 July 1813 to 31 December 1813, Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library, Record Group 45.2.3, muster rolls and payrolls 1798-1859, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

[3] Muster Roll of the U.S.S. John Adams, April 1813 to March 1815, Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library, Record Group 45.2.3, muster rolls and payrolls 1798-1859, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

[4] Lossing, Benson J., Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812, (Harper & Brothers Publishers: New York 1868), Chapter XXV – The Battle of Lake Erie, page 520.

[5] McAfee, Robert B., History of the Late War in the Western Country, written in 1816, (Historical Publications Company: Bowling Green, Ohio 1919), page 372.

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[9] Samuel Hambleton's account of the distribution of prize money on Lake Erie, pp. 566-572, American State Papers, Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States, 1794-1825, Naval Affairs, volume 1, (Washington, D.C.: Gales and Seaton, 1834).

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[11] Altoff, Gerard T., Deep Water Sailors, Shallow Water Soldiers: Manning the United States Fleet on Lake Erie 1813, (The Perry Group: Put-In-Bay, Ohio 1993, pp. 37-38).

[12] Parsons, Usher (surgeon in the United States Navy), Surgical account of the Naval Battle on Lake Erie, on the 10th of September 1813, The New England Journal of Medicine

[13] Fredricksen, Ph.D., John C., Surgeon of the Lakes: The Diary of Dr. Usher Parsons 1812-1814, (Erie County Historical Society: Erie, PA 2000).

[14] Report of a committee on the petition of Joseph G. Roberts for a share of the prize money accruing to the captors of the British fleet on Lake Erie, page 362, American State Papers, Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States, 1794-1825, Naval Affairs, volume 1, (Gales and Seaton: Washington, D.C. 1834).

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[17] Burges, Tristram, Battle of Lake Erie with notices of Commodore Elliot's Conduct in that Engagement, (Brown & Cady: Providence, RI 1839), page 84.

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location ledgers.

[25] General Entry Book of American Prisoners of War ledger, British Admiralty, Public Record Office, London, Great Britain (ADM 103 / 362), Quebec ledgers.

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[29] Bilow, Jack, A War of 1812 Death Register: "Whispers in the Dark," (Plattsburgh, NY: Jack Bilow 2011).

Save the Date:

2024 General Society of the War of 1812 Board of Directors Meeting

The General Society of the War of 1812 will hold its annual Board of Directors Meeting at 10am - Noon on September 14, 2024 at the Hilton Garden Inn, Baltimore, Maryland. The meeting will be open for observation by the membership at large.

Before and After the Saturday morning meeting we are invited to participate in the Maryland Society of the War of 1812 "Defender's Day" events on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Friday evening: The Fort McHenry Defender's Day parade is scheduled for 1900 on the 13th and is approximately a 1-mile walk. If you want to participate in the parade, meet at the Fort (time to be provided) and they provide transportation to the starting point of the parade. Participants will then walk back to the Fort and pickup the cars. For the parade, please let the Maryland Society Secretary Christopher Smithson (ctsmithson@gmail.com) know several weeks prior to the event approximately if you and any guests will be participating, so they can provide transportation for that number to the Fort.

Saturday the 14th, there will be events from about 1500 to 2100 at Fort McHenry. (Folks will be responsible for their own transportation to the Fort.) Events there will likely include a private tour of the Fort, a wreath laying ceremony at the statue of George Armistead, a Flag lowering ceremony and a VIP dinner hosted by the Friends of Fort McHenry. After dinner, a military concert band usually performs and then comes fireworks. Fort McHenry has not yet released the specific Agenda, so this could change.

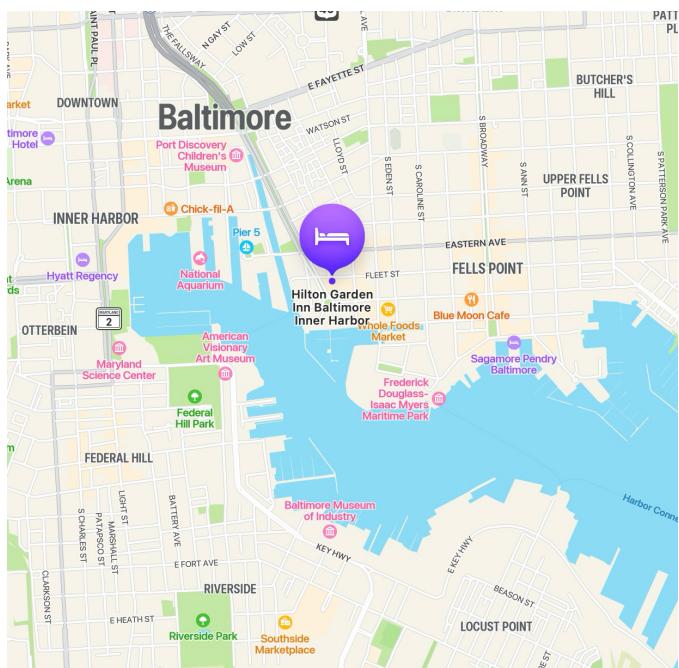
Cost to enter the Fort is \$15 unless you have a National Park pass (and bring it with you). A pass allows entrance for you and three other guests at no charge. Some of our members will also have passes with them. Last year, the dinner, band, and fireworks were \$50/person, however they are expected to be higher this year.

Hotel information: Hilton Garden Inn & Homewood Suites / 625 South President Street / Baltimore, MD 443-329-9012. A small block of rooms have been reserved at the rate of \$149 plus tax and plus parking. First come, first served

Hotel information:

<https://tinyurl.com/1812Hotel2024>

Hotel Location



New Members Since Last War Cry

Member Name	National #	State Society	Ancestor
Adam Nickolas Youker	8440	MI 225	Private John George Youker
Richard Paul English	8441	NY 379	Drummer Enos Kent
Phurriott Edward Henry III	8442	NY 380	Corporal Charles R. Benson
Clyde James Frith	8443	LA 899	Captain Shadrach Porter
Chet Joseph Frith	8444	LA 900	Captain Shadrach Porter
Robert Allen Adams	8445	GA 168	Private James McLeroy
Claude Anderson Thomas, Jr.	8446	GA 167	Private James Thomas
Patrick Carol Breaux, MD	8447	LA 901	Private Francois Breaux (Braud)
Keith Paul Hoffman	8448	LA 902	Private Norbert Trepagnier
Randy James Breese	8449	IA 75	Private Samuel Mowrey
Jake Travis Davidson	8450	TX 565	Sergeant John Keith Rankin
Tanner Keaton Guskey	8451	MAL 507	Private Lloyd Posey
Keary Lee O'Flaherty	8452	AL 158	Private John Robinson
Bruce Allen Covey	8453	SC 70	Private Williamson Campbell
Jason Michael Wyatt	8454	MO 129	Private John Rogers Wyatt
Kenneth Lowell Alvord	8455	UT 45	Private Daniel Drake
James William Gier	8456	SC 71	Fifer William Middleton Whaley
Abbas William Samii	8457	VA 328	Captain Adam Dale
David Cornelius DeHoog	8458	LA 903	2d Lieutenant Jean Devenport, Jr.
Brian Richard Marsh	8459	MA 343	Private William Jones
Alexander Dillingham Washburn	8460	MA 344	Corporal John Dillingham, Jr.



Necrology

Date	Member	National #	State Society
February 11, 2024	Martin Avery Snyder	3244	PA 1005
	James Albert Williams, Jr.	4104	MAL 323
	George Sandy Diehl, Jr.	5197	MAL 326
January 19, 2014	Richard Mark Totman	5577	DC 335
	Lewis Worthington Goetz	5606	MAL 350
July 20, 2023	Howard Murfee Schramm Jr.	6442	AL 103
November 29, 2023	Rev. G. Clayton Ames, III	7336	PA 1302
February 5, 2024	William Byrd Richardson	7535	DE 55
December 19, 2023	Dwight Donald Elam	8125	FL 173
May 5, 2024	Courtney Yeater Sloan	7321	MO 90



State Society News

Alabama 1812

The Society of the War of 1812 in Alabama met in annual session March 23, 2024 at the site of the Battle of Talledega. Pictured are those members attending the meeting at the monument on the battlefield



Connecticut 1812



The Connecticut Society made presentations to AFROTC Cadet Kylyn Smith and NROTC Midshipmen Andrew Terkildsen at the Presidents Reivew, Yale University in New Haven. The President's Review recognizes the members of Yale's shared ROTC community for their academic achievements, military aptitude, community service, and physical fitness; it is also an opportunity to celebrate the dedicated faculty who contribute to these students' success. Below with Connecticut Society Secretary/Treasurer Lee Allan Tryon, is AFROTC recipient Cadet Kylyn Smith (left) and NROTC recipient, Midshipman Andrew Terkildsen (right).



Indiana 1812

Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Indiana semi-annual meeting held at Meridian Hills Country Club in Indianapolis, IN on 27 Apr 2024. L to R standing: Alan Teller, James Shoptaw, T Rex Legler II, Robert Rati, Dennis Babbitt, Patrick Smith, and Ron Darrah. Seated L to R: Caryl Lamb, Maragaret Rati, Janet Kreps and Wanda Hartley. Present at the meeting but not photographed was 1812 Society Member H. Allen Boyd.



Indiana Society Commemorates Veterans at Blountsville Cemetery, April 13, 2024

The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Indiana sponsored a War of 1812 Veteran Commemorative Program at the Blountsville Cemetery located in Blountsville, IN cemetery on April 13, 2024. Andrew Blount (pronounced "blunt") served as an Indiana fifer during the War of 1812 during the War of 1812. Andrew Blount was buried in the Blountsville Cemetery along with 6 other War of 1812 Veterans, Peter Davis, Isaac and Edward Dougherty, William Murray, John Stonebraker and Nathaniel Thalls.

It took a collaborative effort in order to have the 120 individuals in attendance that participated in the commemoration. Fife and drum musicians led the procession along with Society of the War of 1812 Color Guard, 2nd Kentucky Regiment, Indiana 5th Regiment-Company of Volunteer Rifles, the Davis Company of Indiana Rangers, US Daughters of 1812, 1812 Indiana Ladies Auxiliary, Blountsville Congregation Church Choir as well as officers of the Society of the War of 1812 who spearheaded the event.

(Photographs courtesy of Dawn Jarvis and Trevor Whited)

Rev. Luke Jackson, Chaplain of the Indiana Society of the War of 1812 In Indiana is depicted here while he and Indiana President T. Rex Legler II as they led the assembly in the National Anthem which followed a flag raising ceremony. Ending the ceremony concluded as "huzzahs" were shouted out by the military to honor all living veterans in attendance at the program held at Blountsville, IN on April 13 2024.



Indiana 1812 (cont.)

Blountsville Cemetery-continued

William Sheets, Senior Commander of the 2nd Kentucky, leads the procession into Blountsville Cemetery area for the commemoration held Sat. April 3, 2024 in Blountsville, IN. He is followed by musicians and various soldiers of which comprised of some members of the Society of the War of 1812 in Indiana (left photo). Flag bearer, Mark Kreps, Treasurer of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Indiana led the military procession through the cemetery where veterans of the War of 1812 were buried where a military salute was given. Ladies from the 1812 Indiana Ladies Auxiliary curtsied as the military units passed by (right photo). 1812 Indiana Society President T. Rex Legler II is shown in the capacity of emcee of the program (lower photo). Janet Kreps, President of the 1812 Indiana Ladies Auxiliary and member of the US Daughters of the War of 1812 handed out programs and ear plugs for any individual who requested a pair.



Michigan 1812

On Saturday, May 25th, 2024 at 2 PM the Huron Valley Chapter NSSAR and the Michigan Society of the War of 1812 held a plaque dedication for a father and son for Memorial Day Weekend in Pinckney Michigan at the Pinckney Historical Cemetery. Claudius Britton II was a Scout in the Revolutionary War and was held as a Prisoner of War in Canada from 1778 to 1783 after being captured near Lake Champlain in Vermont. Claudius Britton III served nine days as a private in the Vermont militia during the War of 1812 in April 1814 in the War of 1812. The Brittons moved to Michigan in 1825, purchasing a farm near Ann Arbor for \$159.66. They sold it for \$1,200. They died one year apart, the father in 1850 and the son in 1851. They are buried next to each other in Pinckney Cemetery, which was established in 1842. The Philip Livingston Chapter NSDAR held a dedication back on June 15 1950 for VA headstones that they installed. On August 8, 2020 the Huron Valley Chapter and Michigan Society of the War of 1812 installed the bronze emblem markers and held a dedication. This time a large cemetery plaque was installed at the front of the cemetery for all to see. This was an official State of Michigan America 250 Event for the Sestercentennial.

Congresswoman Elissa Slotkin made remarks on the two men on the floor of the House of Representatives and in the Congressional Record. State Senator Lana Theis spoke at the event along with Pinckney Village President Linda Lavey, Mitchell Nelson (Mid Michigan Regional Director for US Senator Gary Peters), President of the Michigan Society of the War of 1812 President Al Treppa, 1812 VPG of Michigan Elijah Shalis, MISSAR President Joe Williams, GLD VPG David Van Hoof, and Parker Hagle President of the Michigan Society Children of the American Revolution.



Missouri 1812

On May 1st Missouri 1812 Society member Charles Hiemenz presented Saint Louis University AFROTC Cadet Third Class (C/3C) Zachary Wilson The War of 1812 Award of Merit certificate along with the prestigious Society of 1812 ROTC medal and ribbon bar. Cadet Wilson has been nominated to attend filed training, a highly competitive and final evaluation of his General Military Courses (GMC) years. Upon completion of his filed training, he will enter into his final two years of AFROTC. During this time he will compete for his career choice (11X, pilot) and training base selection.



On May 18, Tim Ogle, Cemetery Hunter, and Sumner Hunnewell of the Gen. Daniel Bissell Chapter of the Missouri Society cleaned up the Jarvis Cemetery in Mapaville. They got to enjoy Missouri's double cicada brood outbreak (the last time this happened, the French had recently sold this particular chunk of land to the United States). Tim was instrumental in identifying and working to clean up the cemetery where War of 1812 ranger Pvt. Landon Williams and family were buried. For his hard work, he was presented our state society's challenge coin, a copy of Hickey's Don't Give Up the Ship, and a can of Macdonough's Broadside.



New York 1812

"Dedication of the Fort Niagara Plaque"

On Wednesday, 22 May 2024, David Morton, President of the Society of the Second War with Great Britain in the State of New York (SSWGBSNY), Robert Gang, District Deputy General Mid-Atlantic Region General Society of the War of 1812 (GSW1812), Jerome Brubaker, Assistant Director of the Old Fort Niagara Association, Inc., and two soldiers (i.e., staff members) Scott Elliott, Manager, Interpretive Programs Department, and Aidan Moroni, Military Interpreter, dedicated a plaque at the Fort Niagara Cemetery honoring the American and British soldiers who were killed or wounded during the 19 December 1813 British night assault on Fort Niagara and to those soldiers who served on the Niagara Frontier during the War of 1812.



"History of the Capture of Fort Niagara"

[Fort Niagara](#) was an important American post near the outlet of the [Niagara River](#) on [Lake Ontario](#). During the early days of the war, it was involved in several exchanges of artillery fire against the British at [Fort George](#) on the other side of the river. On the night of 18 December, 1813, a British force consisting of the [100th Foot](#), the grenadier company of the 1st Battalion of the [Royal Scots](#), and the grenadier and light companies of the [41st Foot](#), with some small detachments of militia and Holcroft's Company, 4th Battalion [Royal Artillery](#) crossed the Niagara River 3 miles above Fort Niagara. The force numbered 562 and was under the command of Colonel John Murray, the commanding officer of the 100th Foot. They were equipped with axes and scaling ladders and under orders to use the [bayonet](#) so as not to lose the advantage of surprise.

They captured American pickets posted in the village of [Youngstown](#), the men having been trying to stay warm instead of keeping watch. One of the prisoners was forced to reveal the American challenge and password. The British force then advanced silently towards the fort. An advance party of some artillerymen and the grenadier company of the 100th under a lieutenant and a sergeant approached the gate, where the sergeant affected an accent from the southern American states and confused the guard long enough to gain entry. By the time the defenders became aware of the deception, it was too late to stop the British from rushing in. The American garrison was taken completely by surprise.

Resistance came mainly from two buildings, the South Redoubt and the Red Barracks, which was being used as a hospital. Some of the defenders barricaded themselves inside the South Redoubt of the fort and held off repeated attempts to break into the building. However, when they refused demands that they surrender, the British commander offered no quarter to the defenders. When the attackers forced their way into the building, the infamous order was given to "Bayonet the whole".

The British report on the engagement listed 65 Americans killed, 14 wounded prisoners and 344 other prisoners. However, Robert Lee, an American civilian who had been visiting the Fort when it was attacked, gave a sworn deposition on 18 January 1814 that the British report giving 65 Americans killed had been "issued very soon after they took possession of the fort and did not include a number that were afterwards found bayoneted in the cellars of the houses". Lee thought that "at least eighty" Americans had in fact been killed. Only six of the attackers were killed, with five wounded.

Fort Niagara remained in British possession until the end of the war and surrendered control on 22 May 1815 (references from Wikipedia).

New York 1812

“And (dedicated) to those soldiers who served on the Niagara Frontier”:

13 Oct 1812 Battle of Queenstown Heights, the first major battle of the War of 1812

25-27 May 1813 Capture of Fort George (Niagara), Canada

6 June 1813 Battle of Stoney Creek

24 June 1813 Battle of Beaver Dams

10 December Americans burn Fort George (Niagara)

19 December 1813 British Capture Fort Niagara

After the capture of Fort Niagara, the British destroyed American settlements along the Niagara River (including Youngstown, Lewistown, and the Tuscarora Village) in retaliation for the burning of Fort George (Niagara)

30 December 1830 Battles of Black Rock & Buffalo

5 July 1814 Battle of Chippewa

25 July 1814 Battle of Lundy's Lane (sometimes called the Battle of Niagara Falls)

15 August 1814 Siege of Fort Erie

5 November 1814 American forces evacuate Niagara Peninsula

ROTC Award Presentations

Members of the Society of the Second War with Great Britain in the State of New York made ROTC Award presentations in 2024 to cadets at the following universities:

8 March 2024 William Pettit presented the ROTC Awards at Syracuse University to Cadets Jacob Riffer and Aizhan Moore.

14 April 2024 David Sherman presented the ROTC Award at St. Bonaventure University to Cadet Abigail Goss.

17 April 2024 the General Society of the War of 1812 provided a certificate and ROTC Ribbon Bar to Cadet Alessandro Garastina at Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute.

22 April 2024 the General Society of the War of 1812 provided a certificate and ROTC Ribbon Bar to Cadet Katalia Kelly at Clarkson University.

24 April 2024 William Pettit presented the ROTC Awards at Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute to Cadet Lacey Priest and Midshipman Arthur Armstrong.

26 April 2024 the General Society of the War of 1812 provided a certificate and ROTC Ribbon Bar to Cadet Tess G. Libby at Rochester Institute of Technology.

2 May 2024 Wayne Thurston presented the ROTC Awards at Cornell University to Cadets Sophie Ettinger and Isabell K. Prager and Midshipman Kylie Williamson.

Tennessee 1812

Following a great ceremony remembering the service of Thomas Council Cooper in the Revolutionary War and also in the War of 1812 at the Battle of New Orleans.

Mark Compton coordinated an exceptional ceremony. More than 100 people attended in Jamestown in Fentress County, Tennessee. It was one of the finest events I have attended. Left to right: Rick Hollis, Johnny Head, Mark Compton, Dr. Ryan Bartz



Virginia 1812

On April 24, 2024, members from the Virginia Society of the War of 1812 attended the ceremonial events observing the birthday of the fifth President James Monroe at his restored birthplace home in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Present from the Society were past presidents Stuart Butler and Paul Walden, as well as Registrar Hugh Markham, James Russell, and Peter Broadbent, who is also the Vice President of the James Memorial Foundation. James Green, current president of the Virginia Society, gave a short speech on James Monroe's serving as Secretary of State and Secretary of War at the same time during the War of 1812. On March 16, Virginia Society James Green and past president and vice president general, Stuart Butler, laid a wreath at the grave site of the fourth president, James Madison, at his home in Montpelier, Virginia (Orange County). A host of other patriotic and lineage societies also paid their respects to President James Madison along with the U.S. Marine Band and representative officer from the U.S. Marine Corps. By law, the President of the United States orders a wreath laid at the final resting place of former U.S. presidents on their birthdays. President James Madison was president during the entire War of 1812 period. The assembled hosts were greeted by the current president and CEO of Montpelier Eola Lewis Dance.



ROTC Awards

On April 9, 2024, Past President Stuart L. Butler of the Virginia Society of the War of 1812 had the honor of awarding Cadet Daniel Weaver the General Society's ROTC Outstanding Student Award for his academic record by ranking in the top 25% of his class, his high moral character and his willingness to serve in the U.S. Army upon graduation. He is currently a sophomore attending Christopher Newport University in Newport News, Virginia.

On April 16, 2024, Past President of the Virginia Society of the War of 1812, Stuart Butler, was on hand to present three Outstanding Student Awards to three deserving ROTC cadets at University of Virginia. The awards sponsored by the General Society of the War of 1812 were awarded to those students who demonstrated outstanding academic achievement and a commitment to serve in the U.S. military armed forces. The cadets are Kyle Fethco, Connor Pastino, and Anna Young.



Daniel Weaver receiving award from Past President Stuart L. Butler, 9 April 2024



QUARTERMASTER BULLETIN

Warhawks,

As you read this, I'm pleased to say that the conversion from the "classic" colors to the "updated" colors is complete. All items are now in the updated colors and all items are completely in stock.

The new Merchandise Order Form, both on the Website and included in this, and all future editions of the War Cry, has been updated. A few items of note: -There is no single line item for shipping any longer. After a review of the amount charged for shipping versus the actual cost, it was revealed that the General Society was losing money on 63.2% of all shipments. The cost of shipping has now been added to each item. That is the main, but not the only reason that some of the items have increased from previous order forms. The cost of some items has increased to us while some have decreased. US Postal rates have increased 3 times since 2022, alone. Current prices reflect those changes.

THE NEW PRICING GOES INTO EFFECT ON 7/1/2024.

You will also notice the addition of 2 new items, a low-profile hat (in 3 colors) and a new lapel pin. The low-profile, unstructured hat is lighter, and the lapel pin reflects the Star Spangled Banner Flag of 15 stars and 15 stripes. I believe the lapel pin would be a good item to give to new members, members who aid in the success of chapter or state objectives, or wear it yourself!

I'm also considering either a fleece zippered vest and/or a "Columbia type" short sleeved, lightweight fishing shirt, both embroidered with our emblem. Please drop me an email and let me know your thoughts. It's my goal to make sure that all our members have access to our insignia and the items that they want. It's my responsibility to provide both.

I appreciate the patience from our members as we moved items from one set of colors to another. Please view the new pictures of all items. As always, please feel free to contact me with questions, comments, or suggestions.

Remember the Raisin !

Mark Compton
Quartermaster General



Lg & Small Insigne



Emblem Necktie & Bowtie



Stripe Necktie & Bowtie



ROTC Medal



Blazer Patch



Rosette



1812 Flag Lapel Pin



Neck Drape
Insigne not included



Insigne Cufflinks



Seal Cufflinks



Officer Sash
Insigne not included



Emblem Structured Hats
White, Blue



Emblem Unstructured Hats
Black, Khaki, Royal

GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY

NAME _____

GEN'L SOCIETY NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

PHONE _____

EMAIL _____

ITEM	PRICE	QTY	COST
Triennial Yearbook, 2023-2026	\$ 13.00		\$ -
Bicentennial Roster of Members and Their Ancestors, hardbound (roster of members through GS # 7254). Won't be reprinted.	\$ 40.00		\$ -
Embroidered 6 panel structured hat: blue white	\$ 30.00		\$ -
Embroidered 6 panel unstructured hat: khaki black royal	\$ 30.00		\$ -
Ballpoint pen w/ 1812 emblem	\$ 3.00		\$ -
Star Spangled Banner Lapel Pin	\$ 5.00		\$ -
ROTC Medal	\$ 40.00		\$ -
Veteran Grave Marker: flush mount stake mount	\$ 85.00		\$ -
Brass Rod for Stake Mount, 24"	\$ 25.00		\$ -
Following items are only sold to Members in good standing. Include Membership # with order.			
Large Insigne Medal (Gold/Bronze)	\$ 160.00		\$ -
Large Insigne Medal (Gold/Silver)	\$ 275.00		\$ -
Miniature Insigne Medal (Gold/Bronze)	\$ 95.00		\$ -
Miniature Insigne Medal (Gold/Silver)	\$ 120.00		\$ -
Neck drape	\$ 45.00		\$ -
State President's Star (Nickel/Bronze) + \$.35 per letter engraving	\$ 250.00		\$ -
State President's Star (Sterling Silver) + \$.35 per letter engraving	\$ 510.00		\$ -
Insigne Cufflinks (Gold/Silver)	\$ 220.00		\$ -
Seal Cufflinks	\$ 100.00		\$ -
State President and General Society Officer Sash	\$ 145.00		\$ -
Rosette	\$ 20.00		\$ -
Blazer Patch	\$ 50.00		\$ -
Emblem Silk Tie Circle One Necktie Bowtie	\$ 45.00		\$ -
Striped Silk Tie Circle One Necktie Bowtie	\$ 45.00		\$ -
General Society Indoor Flag; gold fringe; pole hem. Email QMG for current price. Will be shipped from vendor. 3'X 5' double sided.			
Make Checks Payable to: GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 PLEASE DO NOT SEND CASH OR CREDIT CARD NUMBER		GRAND TOTAL	\$ -

Mail Order Form To: Mark Compton QMG, 1386 Peters Ford Rd., Jamestown, Tennessee, 38556

Contact: 1812quartermaster@gmail.com 432-413-6619

Website: GSWar1812.org

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