



THE 1812 WAR CRY

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In this Issue

- 2 Surgeon General's Message
- 3 ROTC Reminder
- 3 Final Months of the War of 1812
- 4 Annual Meeting
- 5 Myths of the War of 1812
- 6 Military and Privateer Service During the War of 1812
- 6 From the Niagara Frontier to the White House
- 7 Duncan McArthur Papers
- 8 New Members
- 9 Supplementals/ Necrology
- 10 State Society News: Iowa
- 11 Michigan
- 12 Virginia, New York, Minnesota, North Carolina
- 13 Pennsylvania
- 14 Membership Update Form
- 14 Opt Out Form
- 15 Merchandise Form

Annual Membership Meeting

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
SEPTEMBER 14, 2024



Members gather in front of Washington Monument, Baltimore

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Founded 9 Jan 1854
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Surgeon General's Message

Dr. William Ryan Bartz, MD (TN)



Low Body Temperature Causes and Hypothermia

A low body temperature can be normal for some people, but it can also be a sign of a problem. For most adults normal body temperature is between 97.8° F to 99.1° F. Some people naturally register lower than this, but low body temperature can also indicate a medical condition like thyroid problems, circulation problems, vitamin deficiencies like iron and B12, urinary tract infections, sepsis, Covid or flu. Some medications like sedatives, opiates, antipsychotic meds and clonidine can also lower body temperature.

What is hypothermia?

Hypothermia, or low body temperature, is a condition that occurs when your body's temperature drops below 95 degrees Fahrenheit (35 degrees Celsius). The average normal body temperature is 98.6 F (37 C). Hypothermia is a medical emergency. When your body temperature is dangerously low, your brain and body can't function properly. Left untreated, hypothermia can lead to cardiac arrest (when your heart stops beating) and death.

Mild hypothermia (the most common) means your body temperature is between 95° F and 89.6° F (35° C and 32° C). Signs of mild hypothermia include shivering, chattering teeth, exhaustion, clumsiness, slow movements, sleepiness, weak pulse, fast heart rate, sometimes rapid breathing, paleness, confusion, trouble speaking and even excessive urination. The most common cause is exposure to cold, wet, or windy conditions.

How do you treat hypothermia?

Hypothermia treatment includes the prevention of further heat loss and the process of rewarming. If you're with someone who has hypothermia, call for help and then take the following steps:

- Move the person to a warm, dry location.
- Remove wet clothing and replace it with dry clothing.
- Cover them up with a jacket, hat and blanket, apply external heat to their skin, such as with a heat lamp or hot pack.
- Get to an ER or call 911.

When it's cold, you should wear a hat that covers your ears and warm, dry clothing. Older people and children should take extra care to prevent hypothermia by dressing in layers, keeping your home above 68° F, moving around. When you feel cold, increase your body temperature by eating and drinking warm foods and beverages; wearing appropriate clothing that is layered, not forgetting hats or coats; avoiding alcohol and certain meds in cold weather is also a major prevention. While calling 911 or seeking emergency care, get somewhere warm and dry, take any wet clothes off and replace them with dry clothes. Wrap up in a warm blanket and CHANGE THOSE WET SOCKS. This would have saved a lot of deaths in the previous wars.

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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The Final Months of the War of 1812: Part Three

Clay Hoffman (Indiana Society)

On March 27, 1814, under the command of Major General Andrew Jackson, U.S. forces defeated the Red Sticks – a faction of the Creek Nation who opposed American expansion and sided with the British and the colonial authorities of Spanish Florida – at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in the Mississippi Territory. It led to the signing of the Treaty of Fort Jackson, and the ceding of nearly 23 million acres of what would become Alabama and portions of Georgia.

In April 1814, with Napoleon abdicating and being exiled to Elba off the coast of Tuscany, the British were now able to devote more resources to the war in America. On July 3rd, U.S. forces under the command of Major General Jacob Brown crossed the Niagara River in Upper Canada and captured Fort Erie.

Just two days later, the British were again defeated at the Battle of Chippawa. The decisive victory was attributed in large part to strict drills of American soldiers implemented by Winfield Scott, who had recently been promoted to Brigadier General at age 27. Later in July, the Battle of Lundy's Lane was fought between the Americans and a British and Canadian army near present-day Niagara Falls, Ontario. The result was inconclusive, but the battle was one of the bloodiest of the entire war, with approximately 1,720 casualties, including 258 killed.

On August 19, an expeditionary force of 4,500 British soldiers under the command of General Robert Ross landed at Benedict, Maryland, and began an aggressive campaign. After defeating the Maryland militia at the Battle of Bladensburg, Ross's men captured and burned public buildings in Washington, D.C., including the White House. That month, peace negotiations between the U.S. and Britain began at Ghent in the United Netherlands.

On September 12, Ross and his troops attempted to take Baltimore with the support of the Royal Navy. At the Battle of North Point, despite being driven from the field, the Americans were able to inflict significant casualties on the British, killing General Ross and demoralizing the troops under his command.

The next day, on September 13th, the failed bombardment of Fort McHenry forced the British to abandon their land assault on the crucial port city of Baltimore. This British defeat was a critical turning point in the War of 1812, and the following day Francis Scott Key wrote the first lines of the poem which would become "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Earlier in September, the Americans had won another major victory at the Battle of Plattsburgh – also known as the Battle

continued on p. 7

Membership Update and War Cry Magazine "Opt Out" Forms Now Online

Paul Walden, Vice President General Publications

At the September 14, 2024 Board of Directors meeting, it was decided to make available two forms to ensure our membership database is as up to date as possible. Copies of these forms are in the back of this publication with the links to the Google Forms site where they may be accessed. Alternatively, the forms may be sent to me via email or postal mail (addresses are on the forms). The benefit of submitting the forms via the Google Forms site is that it populates a report I can share with the State Societies to ensure their contact information is updated as well.

The General Society spent over \$16,000 in 2023 to print and mail the War Cry, which is published three times a year. Additionally, the Society has spent \$173 so far this year in handling the publications returned due to bad addresses. Although I make every attempt to contact members with bad addresses, less than 10% actually respond with an updated address. Therefore, to ensure we have the most updated mailing address and to reduce the cost of printing and publishing the War Cry, we are requesting members to provide us with their updated contact information using this form, and also to give them the opportunity to "opt out" of receiving the magazine via U.S. Postal Service.

The current edition and back issues of the War Cry are always available on our website at <https://gswar1812.org/newsletters/>

ROTC Reminder

For over forty years we have supported the Army, Naval and Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps Units with our Military Awards Program. This program presents Sophomore ROTC Cadets/Midshipmen with "The War of 1812 Award of Merit" certificate and ribbon bar for wear on their uniform. The award is approved by all three Service Departments.



Award Criteria: The awardee shall be personally selected by the Unit Commander. The recipient is the sophomore cadet/midshipman displaying the highest level of leadership and patriotism with a demonstrated aptitude to successfully lead their peers and subordinates.

Minimum academic standards: A grade point average in the top 20% of their institution's class and the top 10% of their ROTC academic studies.

A complete list of the ROTC units participating in our Military Awards Program has been computerized and is updated as requests are received. Should a State Society desire to know what schools within their state are participating, they may request the information from the Vice-President General for Military Awards, William Sekel, GSW1812milawards@gmail.com.

Annual Meeting and Commemoration at Fort McHenry September 14, 2024



Myths of the War of 1812: The Beginning and End of the Conflict

Donald R. Hickey (IA Society)

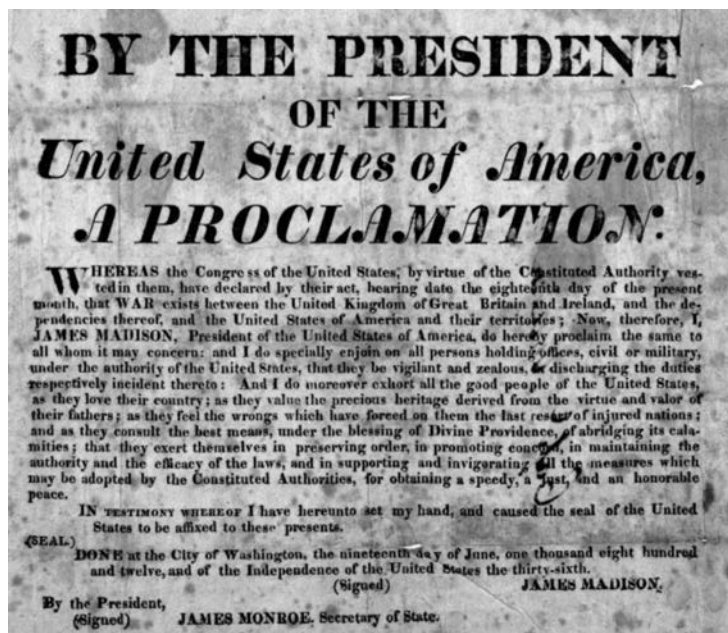
Wars usually produce a lot of myths and misconceptions. The War of 1812 is no exception. Two widely held misconceptions deal with when the war began and when it ended.

The Beginning of the War

Some students of the conflict have suggested that it actually began on November 7, 1811, with the Battle of Tippecanoe against the Native American confederacy built by the Tecumseh and his brother, the Shawnee Prophet. Although the British supplied the Indians with arms and other supplies, they discouraged their Native American friends from going to war. This battle actually marked the beginning of Tecumseh's War, which is often folded into the War of 1812 after the United States declared war on Britain seven months later.

Even some of those who have accepted June 1812 as the beginning of the War of 1812 have opted for the 19th of the month, because that's when President James Madison issued a proclamation announcing that a state of war with Britain existed. But Presidents don't declare war; only Congress can do that. Congress can do so in two ways: by adopting a joint resolution, which doesn't require presidential approval, or by passing a bill, which requires a presidential signature to become law. In this case, Congress chose to pass a bill, which became law on June 18 when Madison signed it into law.

The President issued his proclamation the following day, but in that document he explicitly said the state of war existed as of the previous day. Here is the proclamation.



The End of the War

The U.S. and Britain signed a peace treaty on December 24, 1814, in the city of Ghent in modern-day Belgium. But this agreement, variously known as the Treaty of Ghent or the

Peace of Christmas Eve, did not by itself end the war. Had it been a typical treaty between two warring European powers, it probably would have ended the conflict because European peace delegations usually had the power to bind their respective governments. The U.S. delegation at Ghent, by contrast, could not commit the nation to peace, because any U.S. treaty requires the approval of the two-thirds of the Senate and the signature of the President.

The delegations at Ghent might have agreed to suspend hostilities pending ratification of the agreement, but the British demurred. They feared that if they agreed to suspend hostilities and the U.S. demanded changes in the treaty, they would find themselves in a difficult situation. What could they do? Re-start the war? This was hardly an attractive option for a weary nation that had been at war with France for more than twenty years before Napoleon surrendered and abdicated in early 1814.

Moreover, the British had been burned by the U.S. ratification process in three earlier Anglo-American treaties, the Jay Treaty of 1794, a boundary convention in 1803, and the Monroe-Pinkney Treaty in 1806. In each case, the U.S. demanded changes after the British had ratified the original agreement. The British agreed to the changes in the Jay Treaty but not the other agreements, which were thus lost.

Under these circumstances, the British insisted the War of 1812 would end only after both sides had ratified the treaty. Article 1 thus stated: "All hostilities both by sea and land shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties." [See: < https://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/ghent.asp >].

The British ratified on December 27, but the treaty did not reach the Madison administration in Washington until February 14. It was submitted to the Senate on the 15th and unanimously approved by that body on 16th. The following day, on February 17, the President signed the document, thus completing the ratification process and ending the war. Representatives of both nations immediately sent orders to their field commanders to suspend all hostilities. When the two nations exchanged instruments of ratification at 11 PM that evening, the other articles in the treaty went into effect.

So what are the correct dates of the War of 1812? It began on June 18, 1812, and ended on February 17, 1815.

Don Hickey is a member of the Iowa chapter of the General Society and an award-winning author. Called the "Dean of 1812 Scholarship" by the New Yorker, he is best known for *The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict*. His latest book is *Tecumseh's War*.

Military and Privateer Service During the War of 1812

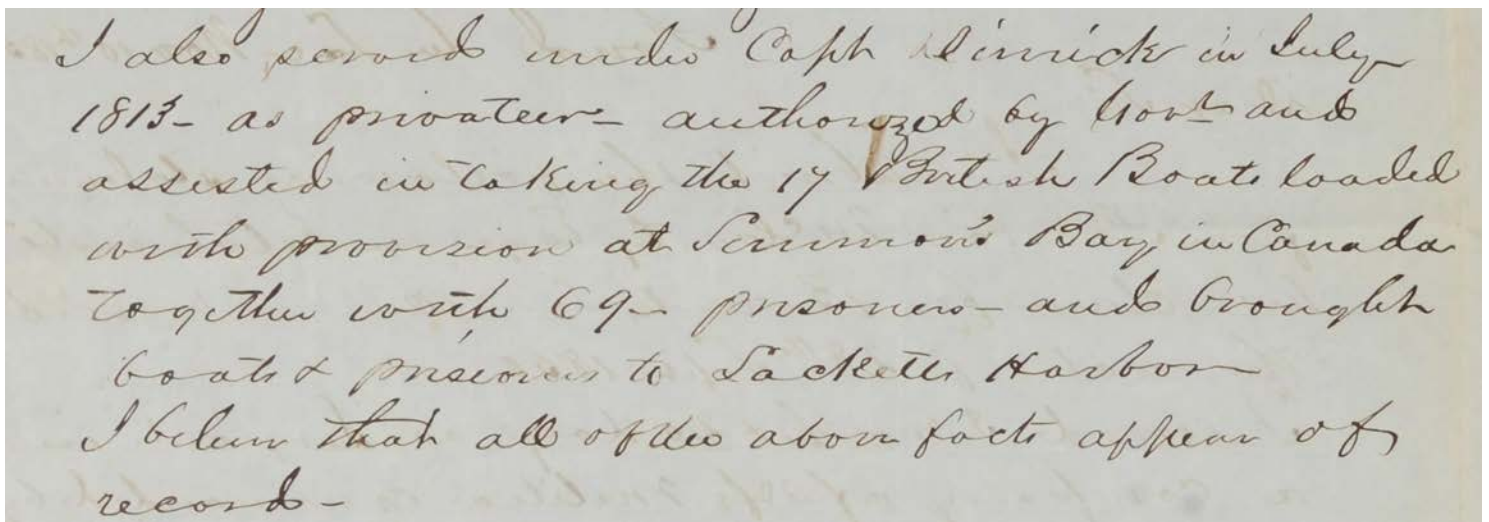
Tim Beard IV (FL Society)

I made an interesting discovery while researching the genealogy of one of my ancestors, Francis McCarty (1788-1872). Similar to many other War of 1812 ancestors, Francis McCarty answered his country's call to arms and volunteered for multiple tours of duty throughout the War of 1812. He served in the New York Militia at various times between 1812-1814 under several different commanders as a private, sergeant, quartermaster, and even a lieutenant of a rifle company.

While reviewing Francis McCarty's service documentation, I discovered that between his various periods of military service he also worked as a privateer in July 1813. Francis McCarty submitted a statement dated 10 November 1852 in Fond du Lac,

Wisconsin where he described his military service as well as his time as a privateer. His privateer work was authorized by the U.S. government; he assisted in taking 17 British boats loaded with provisions in Canada, along with 69 prisoners. Francis McCarty brought the boats and prisoners to Sacket's Harbor. Per his statement, he later returned to military service in the fall of 1813 and again in 1814.

This elusive documentation of privateer service was a rare genealogical find and brings the colorful history of Francis McCarty's war experiences to life for future generations of my family. You never know what you will discover while exploring your family's genealogy, so keep looking!



I also served under Capt. Simrick in July 1813- as privateer- authorized by Govt and assisted in taking the 17 British Boats loaded with provision at Simmon's Bay, in Canada together with 69- prisoners- and brought boats & prisoners to Sackett's Harbor I believe that all of the above facts appear of record-

From the Niagara Frontier to the White House

David Wayne Morton, Ed.D (New York Society) and direct descendant Capt. John Bassett

John Bassett of Cayuga County, New York, served from 1809-1813 as Captain in the 1st Regiment New York Detached Militia under Lieutenant Colonel Henry Bloom. Bassett died on the Niagara Frontier on 30 December 1813.

Captain Bassett was a founding member and appointed as a trustee of the Powers Library in Moravia, New York. The library opened on 13 March 1813 and is the oldest continuously occupied Free Association Library Building in New York State. The future President, Millard Fillmore, and his wife, Abigail Powers, were both known to have used this library.

Captain Bassett's first cousin was Abigail Powers, a teacher and tutor for Millard Fillmore who was two years younger than he was. Captain Bassett's mother and Abigail Powers' mother were sisters. Millard Fillmore married his "teacher" in

1826. Abigail Powers Fillmore became the Second Lady of the United States when her husband was elected Vice President and First Lady when her husband succeeded Zachary Taylor as President in 1850.

After his death on the Niagara Frontier in 1813, Captain Bassett's widow, Eunice Smith, married second Samuel Love, who died in 1832, and then third Nathaniel Fillmore whose wife Phoebe Millard Fillmore had died in 1831.

In 1851, Nathaniel Fillmore and his wife, Eunice (Smith) (Bassett) (Love) Fillmore, visited the President and his wife at the White House. Eunice Fillmore was the first "stepmother" of a sitting President and the spouse of Captain John Bassett, the first cousin of the First Lady.

Duncan McArthur Papers May Have the Military Documents You Need

Eric E. Johnson (Ohio Society)

The military records of the Army of the Northwest during the War of 1812 are not located at the National Archives in Washington, DC. The records of the U.S. Army Commands are located in Record Group 98 at the archives. These records include the orderly books of the regiments and the companies of the U.S. Army during the War of 1812, and also letters, orders, descriptive rolls, recruiting reports, morning reports, and other miscellaneous military records.

The Army of the Northwest operated in the 8th Military District, which included the states of Kentucky and Ohio, plus the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri. The military units which served in this district include the 1st, 17th, 19th, 24th, 26th, 27th, and 28th Regiments of Infantry, two companies from the 7th Regiment of Infantry, four companies from the 1st Regiment of Rifles, the 2nd Regiment of Rifles, two companies of the 2nd Regiment of Artillery, three companies from the 1st Regiment of Light Dragoons, and sixteen companies of U.S. Rangers.

At the war's end, many of the military records created by the regiments and companies of the U.S. Army were not sent to the War Department in Washington, DC, but ended up in the personal papers of the commanders of these military units. Most of the records of the Army of the Northwest are in the personal papers of Major General William Henry Harrison and Brigadier General Duncan McArthur, both commanders of the Army of the Northwest. This article focuses on the papers of Duncan McArthur, which are located at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC.

McArthur was a land speculator, a general, and a statesman from Ohio. He was a major general in the Ohio Militia at the start of the War of 1812, and he was commissioned as a colonel of volunteers. He commanded the 2nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was captured by the British at Detroit

on 16 August 1812. The regiment was a part of the Army of the Northwest under Brigadier General William Hull.

Upon his release as a prisoner of war, McArthur was commissioned on 20 February 1813 as a colonel in the U.S. Army and formed the 26th Regiment of U.S. Infantry in western Ohio. He was promoted to brigadier general on 12 March 1813 and commanded the 1st Brigade of the Army of the Northwest under Major General William Henry Harrison. This brigade was made up of the 17th, 19th and 24th Regiments of U.S. Infantry. The brigade was stationed at Fort Meigs in Ohio. McArthur became the third commander of the Army of the Northwest when Harrison resigned his commission on 31 May 1814. After the war, McArthur entered politics and served as Ohio's eleventh governor.

The Library of Congress has the Duncan McArthur Papers (MSS31831) which consists of 54 boxes, dated between 1783 to 1839. Boxes 2 through 26 include the military papers from the War of 1812. These records contain the rosters, muster rolls, payroll reports, recruiting reports, morning reports, and many other military items from both the Ohio Militia and the U.S. Army from the units he commanded. Box 54 has the orderly book from the 19th Regiment of U.S. Infantry from 1812 to 1813. These boxes are not indexed.

The Ohio History Connection (formerly the Ohio Historical Society) has a microfilm copy of the McArthur Papers in Columbus, Ohio (Microfilm 47). These reels are not indexed and a page-by-page search is needed to find military documents.

For the serious military researcher, the Duncan McArthur Papers has a wealth of information and documents on the daily operations of the Army of the Northwest during the War of 1812, which are not found at the National Archives.

Final Months, cont. from p. 3

of Lake Champlain – which ended the final British invasion of the northern United States during the War of 1812. British army and naval forces descended on the lakeside town of Plattsburgh, New York, which was defended by ships of the U.S. Navy, as well as the New York and Vermont militias and detachments of regular troops of the U.S. Army.

On December 24, the Treaty of Ghent was signed in Europe and was ratified by the British four days later. Not knowing that peace between the U.S. and Britain had been achieved, the Battle of New Orleans was fought on January 8, 1815, with the American victory catapulting Major General Andrew Jackson to national fame. The Treaty of Ghent was officially ratified by President James Madison on February 18, 1815, and the nation ended the War of 1812. A total of 15,000 Americans died during the war.

Source: American Battlefield Trust



Peace Arch, built in 1921, to commemorate the Treaty of Ghent. Location: Washington/ British Columbia Border (source Wikipedia)

New Members Since Last War Cry

Member Name	National #	State Society	Ancestor
Roderick Joseph Fraser Jr.	8461	MAL 508	Private Ebenezer D. Albee
Donald Anthony Loudermilk	8462	GA 169	Private George Washington Loudermilk
Donald Henry McCarty, Jr.	8463	GA 170	Private Jeremiah P. Hardy
Daniel Elias Scott	8464	IA 76	Private Joseph Scott
Stuart Glen Rice	8465	MAL 509	Private Sterry Kimball
Luther Jarvis Upton, III	8466	VA 329	Private Isaac Carlock
Rick Gann	8467	IN 109	Private Mordecai McClain
John Woodford Adams	8468	MAL 511	Musician/Fifer Olliver Leavens
Frank Bishop Powell III	8469	NC 98	Private Fielding Kittrell
Kenneth L. Pearman	8470	IN 110	Private Sebert (Cebert) Pearman
John Charles Morgan	8471	OH 242	Private George Delo
Lincoln Todd Fraser	8472	OH 243	Private Moses Chapman
Daniel Mark Matheke	8473	OH 244	Private Phillip Hines
Burnice Stephen Frizzell	8474	AR 44	Corporal Isaac Frizzell
John Alan Osborne Jr.	8475	VA 330	Private Thomas Harlow
Charles Evan Boeck	8476	IA 77	Private David Brady
Ralph Reed	8477	TX 569	Private George Clements
Billy Dewayne Mouliere	8478	TX 566	Private John Whittington
Michael Glenn Goode Sr.	8479	TX 567	Private Aaron Hutchings
James Michael Kuykendall	8480	TX 568	Private Daniel Roberts
George Ira Adams	8481	TX 570	Private Jeremiah Odle
Peter William Morish	8482	UT 49	Private James Jonathan Truesdale
Richard J. Rossin	8483	NY 381	Private Joseph Covert
Charles Sidney Culver Winters	8484	NY 382	Private Daniel Winters
Brandon Wayne Porter	8485	AL 159	Private William Porter
Samuel Jeffrey Schaft	8486	DE 64	Private Johan Adam Fleck Jr.
Ryan William Villavicencio	8487	DE 65	Private Johan Adam Fleck Jr.
Timothy John Callahan Jr.	8488	DE 66	Private Otis Darling
Jeffrey Edward Borkowski	8489	DE 67	Private Otis Darling
Andrew Schaivone Bork	8490	DE 68	Private Otis Darling
Jeffrey Carlton Narvil	8491	MS 148	Private Charles Dunston
Gary Paul Theisen	8492	CA	Corporal Benjamin Wilson
William Mowry Mann	8493	MA 345	Private Thomas Mann
Gary L. Everding, Sr.	8494	IA 78	Private Abel Bentley
Richard Harry Bouchard	8495	MS 149	Private Reuben Thorp
Jeffrey Andrew Roux	8496	LA 904	Fusilier/Private Paul Louis Honore Zeringue
Stephen Donald Villavaso	8497	LA 905	Private Bernard Evariste Villavaso
George Timothy Hughey	8498	VA 331	Private Hezekiah Newman
Trevor Scott Points	8499	IA 79	Private Abraham Thomas Halfhill
Kyle C. Kempton	8500	MAL 512	Private Moses Bradford
Marek Stephen Ward Havlovic	8501	OH 245	Private Joseph Henry
James Norton Phillips Jr.	8502	OH 246	Lieutenant Michael S. Walter
Justin Ralph Sands	8503	OH 247	Private Thomas Sands
Dean Andrew Ross	8504	OH 248	Musician Joshua James Vincent Jr.
Robert John Hoffer	8505	IL 459N	Lieutenant Andrew Bottorff/Porttorf
Thomas Edward Kiess	8506	VA 332	Private George Nagle
Alexander David Kiess	8507	VA 333	Private George Nagle
Daniel Hartley Winters	8508	NY 383	Private Daniel Winters
William Blakeley Boykin	8509	NC 99	Private Silas Clark
Glenn David Martin	8510	CA 187	Private John Clampitt
Jeffrey Paul Nibert	8511	CA 188	Private William Sager
Robert Scott Thiem	8512	CA 189	Private John Fawcett

Supplemental Applications

Supplement #	Member	Ancestor
S1	John Roemer Agner	Private William Brabrook
S1	James Gray Chandler	Private Anderson Overby
S2	James Gray Chandler	Private Peter Elam
S1	John Scott Ferguson	Private John Dawson
S2	John Scott Ferguson	Private James Tracey
S3	John Scott Ferguson	Drummer/Private Evans Brittin
S1	Charles Rigel Hanson	Private John Campbell
S2	Charles Rigel Hanson	Private Henry Stetler
S1	Jeremy Charles Hanson	Private John Campbell
S2	Jeremy Charles Hanson	Private Henry Stetler
S1	Gregory Thomas Heal	Sergeant Pieter Frederick Kast
S1	Larry Dan Jordan	Private James Burden
S2	James Jefferson Long	Private Michael Rule
S1	Brent Headley Upchurch	Private Samuel Rogers
S1	Bryan Philip Walls	Corporal Thomas Johnson

Necrology

Member	Date	National #	State Society
Eugene Albert Bolt	September 24, 2024	5272	PA
Maurice Richard Bowen, Jr.	June 30, 2024	7362	TN
Wayne Norris Cox	May 27, 2024	5103	TX
Ernest Ray Parker	February 24, 2024	7917	IL
William N. Pugh	July 6, 2024	3446	MD
Kenneth Roger Simpson	November 16, 2021	7972	GA
Richard Alan Weller, Sr.	March 27, 2024	4123	PA



State Society News

Iowa 1812

Mike Rowley, VPG Iowa

We often never know the full impact of the things our organization does to preserve and retell history. Sometimes that impact is years later.

Recently the Iowa GSW 1812 was invited to present information about our organization to a group of over 100 DAR members. After my presentation I was approached by an audience member. She gave me the name of her great-great-grandfather, Elisha B. Lee. She told me she knew he had been in Iowa and asked if he was on our list of War of 1812 veterans buried in the state. The name sounded familiar, but it was not until I got back home and looked up old research that I realized this was the man our members had discovered in Harvey cemetery in Delaware Township of Polk County and then placed a stone and held a memorial in 2022. (See March 2023 War Cry for original story). The story was somewhat unique in that nearly all burials there had been moved to another cemetery except this veteran. Now he has the lone marker in the entire cemetery, to never be forgotten. The great-great-granddaughter was thrilled to find her ancestor who she said she had been searching for many years.

Also, Iowa Society members Mike Rowley and Gary Everding installed five stones in Oak Hill Cemetery in Nashua, Iowa on June 19, 2024. Four were for Civil War veterans and one was a War of 1812 veteran. From January to June 19, 2024 the Iowa Society has installed 24 stones, accepted delivery of 3 more, had 6 more approved by VA and has submitted an additional 8 stones to mark veterans in previously unmarked graves. The instructional video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EPOdGxsL2uc> featuring the Iowa Society has had nearly 10,000 views. The Iowa Society also participated in a plaque dedication in Woodland Cemetery in Des Moines on June 8.



*Three generations assist in Woodland Cemetery ceremony
(David Rowley, Isaac Rowley, and Mike Rowley)*

Michigan 1812

Elijah Shalis, VPG Michigan

On Saturday August 3rd, 2024 a Joint Grave Dedication Ceremony was held for John Youker, Jr. at 2 PM at Mount Hope Cemetery in Interlochen, Michigan. The Dedication was led by the Robert Finch Camp #14 of the Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, including the Michigan Society of the War of 1812 and the Northern Michigan Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. Military Honors were provided by the VFW and American Legion.

John G. Youker was born to John Youker, Sr. and Elizabeth Schall on February 03, 1789 in Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New York within the Mohawk Valley Region. He was the son of a Revolutionary War Patriot, John "George" Youker, Sr. His birth being two months prior to George Washington becoming our first President, he was known as "Second George" and John "George" Youker, Junior. John George Youker died on May 17, 1870 in Grand Traverse County and was buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery in Blair Township, now Green Lake Township, Grand Traverse County, Michigan.

In 1870 veteran stones were not provided and military status was rarely made apparent on a person's stone. John George Youker served as a Private in the NY Militia under Captain Frederick German's Company and Lt. Colonel Commandant Calvin Rich's 11th Regiment, stationed at Sackets Harbor from August 1812 to February 1813. Sackets Harbor became the center of American military activity during the war. The First Battle of Sackets Harbor began July 19, 1812. It was a major ship building location for the war and was a highly important location to defend. John George was discharged by General Alexander Macomb three months before the second battle there.

A new VA headstone was installed along with the General Society's metal emblem marker. Attending the event were:

- Michigan Society VPG Elijah Shalis
- David Van Hoof, Great Lakes District SAR VPG 2023-2024 and 1812 member
- Michigan Society SAR President Joe Williams
- Joe Conger, member of Northern Michigan Chapter SAR
- Members of DAR

From the descendents of John Youker, Jr.: Holly Spencer (cousin), instrumental in printing the VA application, service from 1812 paperwork, and finding old documents from J.G. Youker, Jr. to submit to the VA; Adam Youker; Bradley Youker; Mike Youker (brother); Barbara Youker Weber (aunt); Adreah Leffew (96-year-old great-great-granddaughter); Arlene Beeman; Carolyn Graves; Cinda Simmons; Aaron, Jana, Alaina, Amanda, and Angela Simmons.



Flintlock Naval Musket, 70 cal.

Virginia 1812

Paul Walden, Secretary

Virginia Society Holds Annual Meeting, Topping, VA, June 22, 2024

We had a large turnout at our Annual Muster held at the Pilot House Inn in Topping on June 22. Our guest speaker was John Quarstein, a noted author on many books on Virginia history. He spoke about the battle of Craney Island, a U.S. victory during the War of 1812 that prevented the invasion of Norfolk. After the guest speaker, new officers were sworn in for the 2024-26 term.



Guest Speaker
John Quarstein



New VA Officers: Hugh Markham, Stuart Butler, Thad Hartman,
James Green and Paul Walden



Craney Island Blockhouse (source Wikipedia)

New York 1812

Dave Morton, President, Society of the Second War with Great Britain in the State of New York

GSW1812 Board of Directors Meeting 14 September 2024 in Baltimore, MD

Two New York members of the Society of the Second War with Great Britain in the State of New York (SSWGBSNY) attended and are members of the GSW1812 Board of Directors: Peter C. Hein, Judge Advocate General, and Douglass M. "Tim" Mabee, Immediate Past President General. Also in attendance and a member of the SSWGBSNY, and elected as District Deputy President General Mid-Atlantic, was Robert J. Gang III. The Annual Report 2023-2024 was emailed to our members.

What to Do with Original 1812 Enlistment and Contingent Vouchers

A woman living in Williamsburg, VA, has a friend in Cornwall, New York, on the Hudson River, whose 20 Enlistment Vouchers and 23 Contingent Documents from the War of 1812 are in an old dresser drawer. She contacted the GSW1812 web-master who forwarded the information to the SSWGBSNY. The SSWGBSNY would like these documents placed in the manuscript section of an appropriate library and digitized so they may be used.

Minnesota 1812

**Duane LCM Galles,
VP Minnesota Society**

Member Michael Stainbrook, Sr. presented the ROTC medal to Ifechidere Okoroafor from at the University of Minnesota-Duluth on April 14.



North Carolina 1812

**John Harman,
President, NC Society**

On August 25, Defender Ken Van Valen presented a certificate of recognition to Eagle Scout Dakota Smith of BSA Troop 421 in Archer Lodge, NC.



Pennsylvania 1812

Submitted by Eugene Bolt

President James Madison joined the Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for its 170th Anniversary Annual Meeting and Luncheon held at the Corinthian Yacht Club on March 2, 2024. Amid the business of the Annual Meeting were the election of new members, the traditional bestowing of Society rosettes upon new members, and the re-election of the current slate of officers to second terms. The Society paused to remember the passing of Martin Avery Snyder, a member of the Society for over 61 years; and the Reverend George Clayton Ames, a past Society Board member, the Pennsylvania Society's longtime Chaplain, the General Society's Chaplain, and a friend of many Society members. Both shall be missed.

A well-attended gathering heard that the Society's finances were in good shape and that the Society's membership stood at near record levels. Reports were received from the Annual Church Service Committee, the Veterans Graves Database Committee, and the Summer BBQ Dinner Committee, among others. A short communication was read from Homecoming 250 Navy/Marines, the group that has been formally recognized by the Secretary of the Navy to organize the celebration and commemoration in Philadelphia. The Society remains hopeful that the Commonwealth's tall ship, the Brig Niagara (Perry's flagship during the Battle of Lake Erie) will take part in the parade of historic and current Navy vessels on the Delaware River in the autumn of 2025. The Society also noted, with gracious thanks, the fourteen years of devoted service of Jefferson Monroe Moak II as a Member of the Board of Direction, Registrar, Secretary, and Vice President upon the occasion of his retirement from office.

Following the adjournment of the business meeting and a refreshing of drinks from the Corinthian's legendary bar, wives and guests were invited to join the Members for an "informal talk amongst friends" delivered by President James Madison (as portrayed by historical interpreter Kyle Jenks.) President Madison recalled the hectic days surrounding the Battle of Bladensburg (where Madison, armed with dueling pistols, observed the battle from the front lines) and the burning of Washington by the British on August 24, 1814. President Madison took several questions from the audience, and following the talk everyone adjourned to a delicious luncheon overlooking the Delaware River. An enjoyable time was had by all who attended.

President James Madison as interpreted by Kyle Jenks is available for speaking engagements up and down the east coast and well into the Louisiana Purchase. He can be reached by email at jaktar773@aol.com or (216) 509-7502 or www.facebook.com/PresidentMadison





General Society War of 1812 Membership Update Form

Please use this form to notify the General Society of any changes to mailing address, email address, and phone number. If you are unable to open this form from the Google Forms site (<https://forms.gle/TpkoN7cxbEtL5RxeA>), then email the updates to VPG Publications at i812publications@gmail.com, or mail to Paul Walden, VPG Publications, 12018 Canter Lane, Reston, VA 20191-2113.

Last Name _____

First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Suffix (Jr., III, etc.) _____

General Society Membership Number _____ State Society & State Membership Number _____

Other War of 1812 State Society Memberships _____

Mailing Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Email Address _____ Phone Number _____



General Society War of 1812 “War Cry” Opt-Out Form

Due to the significant increases in postage and printing costs, as well as the cost of handling returned copies sent to outdated addresses, the General Society of the War of 1812 is offering the ability to “opt out” of receiving a copy of the magazine sent to members via U.S. Postal Service. The magazine is always available on our website at <https://gswar1812.org/newsletters/>. You only need to reply if you no longer wish to receive the War Cry via U.S. Postal Service. No response is needed if you still want a copy mailed to you. The form is available on the Google Forms site: <https://forms.gle/tVFw6u64PLiVZEqX6>.

You may also email this form to i812publications@gmail.com, or mail to Paul Walden, VPG Publications, 12018 Canter Lane, Reston, VA. 20191-2113.

☐ I no longer wish to receive the War Cry mailed to me via U.S. Postal Service

Last Name _____

First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Suffix (Jr., III, etc.) _____

General Society Membership Number _____ State Society & State Membership Number _____

Other War of 1812 State Society Memberships _____

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

eff. 7/14/2024

General Society of the War of 1812

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