



# THE 1812 WAR CRY

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## Defenders Convene at Annual Meeting



Holiday Inn Express  
Natchez, Mississippi  
March 29, 2025

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## **SURGEON GENERAL'S MESSAGE**

*Dr. William Ryan Bartz, MD (Tennessee Society)*

# **Historic Medical Challenges of the 18th & 19th Centuries**

**MODERN MEDICINE'S BIRTH** was on the horizon, and George Washington's insistence that all troops be vaccinated for smallpox in 1777 prevented large outbreaks during the War of 1812 and the Civil War. The mass vaccination of the Revolutionary War represented a significant step forward in public health, and treating the wounded and sick in early wars of the United States provided the framework for developing modern medicine and surgery.

Approximately 15,000 men died in the War of 1812. Causes are unclear, but like the Civil War, around 20% died in battle, and another 15% from lingering wounds. A full 65% of soldiers died of illnesses contracted during the war, including bacterial wound infections as well as communicable diseases. Many died of diseases such as typhoid, mumps, measles, tuberculosis, and dysentery.

In the early 19th century, organisms and sterilization techniques were largely unknown. Louis Pasteur's germ theory of disease was not widely accepted until the 1860s, and antibiotics were not commonly available until the 1940s. Separation or isolation of patients was only selectively applied, and as such, hospitals of the 1800s could be a breeding ground for disease. Air droplets spread mumps, measles, and tuberculosis, and could spread rapidly in hospitals. Typhoid is spread through contaminated food and water, and dysentery through poor hygiene.

Typhoid fever had a 35% mortality rate at the time, which improved from the 6,000 deaths it caused in Jamestown between 1607 and 1924. While dysentery was less deadly, the purgative treatments of the time made the disease worse. Tuberculosis was responsible for more deaths than any other disease in the 18th and 19th centuries.

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## **Is Your State Society Officer Contact Information Correct?**

As a reminder, the General Society website is often the first point of contact for persons interested in joining our society. Please check the officer list on our website [www.gswar1812.org](http://www.gswar1812.org). If updates are needed, please let me know.

Also, if your members need to update their contact information, or wish to opt out of receiving the War Cry in the mail, those forms are also on our website: [www.gswar1812.org/forms/](http://www.gswar1812.org/forms/)

*Paul Walden, VPG Publications*  
[1812Publications@gmail.com](mailto:1812Publications@gmail.com)

## **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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## 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](mailto:gsw1812milawards@gmail.com).

## Message from VPG Military Awards

*Bill Sekel, VPG Military Awards*

**I HAVE JUST COMPLETED** my 5th campaign as your VPG of Military Awards.

For the 2024-2025 school year I mailed out 213 “The War of 1812 ROTC Award of Merit” ribbon bars to Cadets and Midshipmen enrolled in various colleges and universities across the country. The cost of running this program comes from your dues to the General Society.

This program starts in December with emails going out to State Presidents to make them aware that the program is getting ready to start and to see if there have been any changes in leadership. Emails are also sent to the major commands that govern the operation of ROTC programs reminding them of our award and how to request it. The program usually wraps up in late May.

During that five-month period, I receive and answer over 1,000 emails. I have the privilege to virtually chat with the senior and junior officers, and the occasional cadet/midshipman, who are running the school's award program.

Some schools send nominations well before their award ceremony, while some seem to wait to the last minute, even when prompted. Most schools seem to be on auto pilot and request our award about the same time they did the prior year. I maintain spreadsheets for each year, and when I see a school that has gone by their usual request date I prompt them. I have learned that working this program and not letting it work me seems to be a key to success.

I have made the process of requesting our award as simple as possible. The school contacts me at [gsw1812milawards@gmail.com](mailto:gsw1812milawards@gmail.com) and gives me the name of their nominee(s) and date of their ceremony. I email them back the certificate of our award, they provide me with a good mailing address, and I mail them the chest ribbon, via the USPS. The ribbon usually goes out the next day. During this process the State Society President is copied on all correspondence.

During the peak weeks, I have sat down to fill several requests and when finished looked up to see several more in my email. The certificate of our award is generated and attached to the email back to the POC. A letter is generated to accompany the chest ribbon and all the information goes on a spreadsheet for accounting and historical purposes. So, yes, running this program occupies a lot of time. It gets a little hectic at times and can be frustrating when things go sideways and effort has to be duplicated.

About the middle of April, I start receiving pictures of the Cadets/Midshipmen being presented our award, and the thank you letters start rolling in. Like this one:

*To The General Society of the War of 1812,*

*My name is Luke Dettleff, a sophomore studying at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and a member of the NROTC. I am writing to express my utmost gratitude for being presented with your ROTC Award.*

*I sincerely appreciate this recognition from the General Society of the War of 1812. Your organization's dedication to “cherishing, maintenance, and extension of the institutions of American freedom, the fostering of true patriotism – love of country” is inspiring. It's a privilege to be acknowledged by a group that upholds such meaningful principles, and I'm*

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# 210th Commemoration of the Battle of New Orleans

*William Allerton III (Louisiana Society)*

**EVERY YEAR**, thousands of visitors converge on New Orleans to celebrate General Andrew Jackson's stunning victory over the British on the Chalmette plain below New Orleans. Jackson's victory catapulted him into the White House, and launched the 8th of January as a national celebration comparable to the 4th of July.

Several of the General Society's top officers were this year's early arrivals, including Past President General Richard D. "Rick" Hollis, Deputy President General Sumner Hunnewell, and Quartermaster General Mark W. Compton. With ancestral ties to the Chalmette Battlefield, Hollis is a frequent visitor. His 5th great-grandfather, James Southall, served General Jackson at Chalmette in the Tennessee Volunteers Militia. Southall died five weeks after fighting to save New Orleans from wounds he suffered at Chalmette.

According to tradition, the first commemorative event is a wreath-laying ceremony at Jackson Square in New Orleans' historic French Quarter. The United States Daughters of 1812 in Louisiana coordinates the program annually. USD1812 National Chalmette Chairman and former Louisiana State President Patricia Gallagher was the master of ceremonies. Representing the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Louisiana was a delegation of society officers, including President Brigadier General Rodney B. Painting, Past President Brigadier General



*General Society Officers at the Chalmette Monument – L-R: Past PG Rick Hollis, Dep. P.G. Sumner Hunnewell, Quartermaster Mark Compton*

John B. Dunlap III, Past President Roger F. Villere, Jr., Recording Secretary Rene J. Navarre, Treasurer Henry P. Rouquette, Jr., District Deputy President General LTC Jacques D. Walker, and Vice President General (Media) William Allerton III.

State Representative Mike Bayham and Representative Alonzo Knox represented the State of Louisiana; Councilman Eugene Green represented the City of New Orleans; Parish President Louis Pomes represented St. Bernard where the Chalmette Battlefield is located; and Ranger Rebecca Lasalle represented the U.S. Park Service. Society and government leaders paid their respects, presented wreaths at the Andrew Jackson statue, and then traveled to the Chalmette for the official commemoration of the 210th anniversary at the battlefield. Louisiana Society

President BG Rodney B. Painting offered remarks and presented the Society's wreath at the imposing Chalmette Monument.

The Society's commemoration of the Battle of New Orleans culminates each year with its Grand Military Victory Ball. The ball's tableau is a recreation of an 1815 ball in New Orleans celebrating Jackson's victory that saved the city, attended by Louisiana Governor William C.C. Claiborne and New Orleans Mayor Nicholas Girod, where the belles of New Orleans were presented to General Jackson and his wife, Rachel. The Society's demoiselles represent New Orleans, Louisiana, and the states that comprised the Union at that time, each dressed in full-length white formal dress adorned with a blue sash. After all the young ladies have been presented, the orchestra plays a waltz, during which the escorts take the young ladies to the dance floor to complete the colorful tableau.

This year's Demoiselles were Olivia Ellen Convenuto (Miss New Orleans) escorted by her father, BG John B. Dunlap III; Evelyn Aline Drez (Miss Louisiana) escorted by her grandfather, Ronald J. Drez, Sr.; and Isabelle Coret Breaux (Miss Massachusetts) escorted by her grandfather Dr. Patrick C. Breaux, M.D. Portraying

*continued on p. 5*



*Louisiana Society Officers assemble at the Cabildo for the Jackson Square Ceremony – L-R: Henry P. Rouquette, Jr., Roger F. Villere, Jr., Rodney B. Painting, John B. Dunlap III, Jacques D. Walker, and Rene J. Navarre*



## 210th Commemoration, cont. from p. 4

General Andrew Jackson was BG Rodney B. Painting, President of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Louisiana. Portraying Governor William C.C. Claiborne was Gregory D. Woolverton, Society Vice President. Portraying New Orleans Mayor Nicholas Girod was Roger F. Villere, Jr., General Chairman of the Victory Ball and a Past Society President.

The Ball's Grand Marshal was Rene J. Navarre. Members of the Grand Military Victory Ball's Committee included BG John B. Dunlap III, Chairman; William Allerton III, Program Chairman; Ronald J. Drez, Sr., Hon. John C. Grout, Jr., Dr. Paul Mire Melancon, D.D.S.; BG Rodney B. Painting; and Henry P. Rouquette, Jr.



L-R: General Society Officers at the Grand Military Victory Ball, Mark W. Compton, Richard D. "Rick" Hollis, William Allerton III, Thomas E. Jacks, and Sumner Hunnewell



L-R: Rodney B. Painting, John B. Dunlap III, Roger F. Villere, Jr., and Henry P. Rouquette, Jr. at the Chalmette Battlefield and National Cemetery Visitor Center

## Surgeon General, cont. from p. 2

Treatment of the wounded in the 18th century was particularly difficult. Gunshot wounds to the abdomen had an 87% mortality rate, and chest wounds 62%. Large-bore bullets often cause compound or comminuted fractures, which frequently become infected by introducing foreign material into the body. Clothing fragments carried with the bullet were usually the source of infection, and even if wide debridement of infected issues was performed, infection was still life-threatening in the pre-antibiotic era. Streptococcus (erysipelas) and Staphylococcus infections caused many deaths. Tetanus was less common but had a high mortality rate.

Amputation of one of the limbs was a life-saving measure. It was used because limb salvage procedures were yet to be developed, and blood loss and infection posed significant risks. One study noted that of a group of 174,000 gunshot wounds in the Civil War and 30,000 amputations, the mortality rate was 26%, far higher than the British in the Crimean War, where amputation was somewhat less common.

By the Civil War, anesthesia had been developed: Ether in 1846 and chloroform in 1847. However, neither was available during the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. During the 19th century, surgeons were limited by a lack of modern anesthesia and replacement IV fluids and blood transfusions, which were unavailable until after World War I. In addition, mechanical ventilation, which allows for more profound anesthesia, has only been used since the 1950s, limiting the scope of what surgeons could attempt and accomplish.

—Dr. Stuart Rice and Dr Wm. Ryan Bartz

Works cited provided upon request.

## VPG Military Awards, cont. from p. 3

proud to contribute to that tradition through my continued development in the NROTC program. Being recognized by your organization for my efforts over this past year, with highlighted attributes being patriotism and leadership, is truly a great feeling, and something I am extremely grateful for.

Very Respectfully,  
MIDN 2/C Luke Dettleff

I have the best job in the General Society.

In Patriotism,  
Bill Sekel, VPG Military Awards

To learn more, go to: <https://gswar1812.org/rotc-awards/>

# Perry versus Macdonough: An Uncanny Comparison

Eric Johnson (Ohio Society)

**CAPTAIN OLIVER HAZARD PERRY** and Captain Thomas Macdonough are two of the most famous naval officers in the history of the U.S. Navy. During the War of 1812, they created a legacy which has endured to this day.

Perry's victory on Lake Erie and Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain would not be matched until Commodore George Dewey's victory in the Battle of Manila Bay and Rear Admiral William T. Sampson's victory in the Battle of Santiago de Cuba, both of these later naval battles occurred during the Spanish-American War.

From birth to death, comparing the lives of Perry and Macdonough is uncanny. Their lives followed the same path. They had the same experiences, the same hopes, and the same dreams; and with this, the same glories and accomplishments.

Perry was born on 23 August 1785 in Rhode Island and he had English ancestry. His father was Christopher Raymond Perry, a captain in the U.S. Navy, who commanded the U.S. Frigate *General Greene* during the Quasi-War with France between 1798 and 1800. Macdonough was born on 31 December 1783 in Delaware and he had Irish ancestry. His father was Thomas Macdonough, Senior, who was a major in the 1st Delaware Regiment of the Continental Army.

Perry was warranted as a midshipman on 7 April 1799 at the age of 13, while Macdonough was warranted as a midshipman on 5 February 1800 at the age of 16. Both men served in the Quasi-War and in the First Barbary War (1801-1815). Perry was commissioned as a lieutenant on 15 January 1807, while Macdonough was commissioned as a lieutenant on 6 February 1807.

Perry became the commander of the Newport, Rhode Island gunboat flotilla before the War of 1812, and he took a leave of absence from the U.S. Navy in 1811 to get married and to establish a home. Macdonough became the commander of the Portland, Maine gunboat flotilla, and he took a leave of absence from the U.S. Navy in late 1812 to get married and to establish a home.

Both men were assigned similar duties during the War of 1812. Perry volunteered to serve as the commander of the Lake Erie Naval Squadron, and he won the Battle of Lake Erie against the British on 10 September 1813.

Macdonough was selected to become the commander of the Lake Champlain Naval Squadron, and he won the Battle of Lake Champlain against the British on 11 September 1814.

Perry was promoted to master commandant on 28 August 1812, while Macdonough was promoted to master commandant on 24 July 1813. After the Battle of Lake Erie, Perry was promoted to captain, retro-active to the date of the battle. He received a gold medal from the U.S. Congress, and prize monies for capturing the British naval squadron. After the Battle of Lake Champlain, Macdonough was promoted to captain, retro-active to the date of the battle. He also received a gold medal from the U.S. Congress, and prize monies for capturing the British naval squadron.

After being reassigned to Newport, Rhode Island after the battle, Perry was given command of the new-built U.S. Frigate *Java*, sister ship to the U.S. Frigate *Constitution*. He participated in the Second Barbary War in 1815. At age 34, Perry died on his birthday on 23 August 1819 from yellow fever off the coast of Trinidad in the Caribbean Sea, while on a diplomatic mission to South America. Perry was to negotiate an anti-piracy agreement with Simon Bolivar, the President of Columbia.

Secretary of the Navy Smith Thompson had bestowed the brevet rank of commodore on Perry, which entitled him to fly the pennant of a commodore on his flagship. He was in command of a naval squadron, made up of the U.S. Frigate *John Adams* (flagship), the U.S. Frigate *Constellation*, and the U.S. Schooner *Nonsuch*. His body was brought back to Newport for burial. Seven U.S. warships have been named for Oliver Hazard Perry.

Macdonough was reassigned to Portsmouth, New Hampshire naval station after his battle, and he would be given command in 1818 of the new-built U.S. Frigate *Guerriere*, sister ship to the U.S. *Constitution*. He would later be the commander of the U.S. Ship-of-the-Line *Ohio* and then the *Constitution*.

He died on 10 November 1825 at the age of 41 from tuberculosis while passing Gibraltar on his way home to recover from his illness. His body was brought back to Middletown, Connecticut to be buried next to his wife, who had died a few months earlier. Four U.S. warships have been named in his honor.

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# Waging War in the Wilderness

Donald R. Hickey (Iowa Society)

**TWENTY YEARS AGO**, the great Canadian historian Donald E. Graves pointed out that “there were many Wars of 1812.” This was an astute observation because there were arguably nine different theaters of operations that stretched around the perimeter of the United States. Three were on the northern border (the Upper Midwest and Lake Erie, the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario, and Upper New York and Lake Champlain); three were on the Atlantic Seaboard (coastal Maine, the Chesapeake Bay, and Cumberland Island); two were in the South (the Gulf Coast and the Lower Mississippi River); and one was in the West (extending north from St. Louis up the mid-Mississippi River). Adding the Atlantic and Pacific oceans pushes the number of theaters to eleven.

Most Americans are familiar only with the high-profile engagements that took place in these theaters – the inland U.S. naval victories on Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, the British occupation of the nation’s capital, the successful defense of Fort McHenry, Andrew Jackson’s great victory at New Orleans, and perhaps the successful cruises of the *USS Constitution*. None of these engagements, however, had a decisive impact on the outcome of the war. That’s because the United States could win this war only by conquering Canada, and that could be accomplished only by targeting Montreal and Quebec, which anchored British defenses in Canada and guarded the St. Lawrence River, Britain’s main supply line to the Great Lakes and beyond.

Democratic-Republicans thought the conquest of Canada would be easy. After all, the United States had a 15 to 1 population advantage (7.5 million to 500,000); Americans who had migrated to Canada to take advantage of cheap land and low taxes would probably side with the invaders; and it was widely believed that even British subjects in Canada would offer little resistance and might welcome American troops as liberators. Speaker of the House Henry Clay boasted that “the mili-

tia of Kentucky are alone competent to place Montreal and Upper Canada at our feet.” Thomas Jefferson echoed this sentiment, claiming that “the acquisition of Canada this year, as far as the neighborhood of Quebec, will be a mere matter of marching; and will give us experience for the attack of Halifax the next year, and the final expulsion of England from the American continent.”

Anti-war Virginian John Randolph scoffed at the “holiday campaign” that Democratic-Republicans expected. With “no expense of blood, or treasure, on our part,” he said, “Canada is to conquer herself – she is to be subdued by the principles of fraternity.” Federalists took a different tact, arguing that there was no reason to punish the population of Canada for the sins of the mother country and the Royal Navy. “Canada has issued no Orders in Council,” said Congressman Samuel Taggart of Massachusetts. “She has not impressed our seamen, taken our ships, confiscated our property, nor in any other respect treated us ill. All the crime alleged against Canada or the Canadians, is that, without any act of their own, they are connected with, and under the protection of a nation which has injured us on the ocean.”

But waging offensive warfare in the North American wilderness was no easy task, and although the U.S. Army steadily improved during the war, at no time was it strong enough to actually conquer and hold any territory north of the St. Lawrence River, let alone seize Montreal or Quebec. The only territory taken was in the West, where Oliver H. Perry’s victory on Lake Erie enabled William Henry Harrison to cross the Detroit River and defeat an Anglo-Indian force seventy miles to the east at Moraviantown. Although the United States now dominated this part of Upper Canada, it was too far removed from the centers of power and population to the east to pose any real threat to the British control of Canada. In truth, given the logistical challenges that the United States faced and the fighting capability of the

*continued on p. 9*



# U.S. Flotilla Service in the War of 1812

*Eric E. Johnson (Ohio Society)*

**THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812** in the State of Ohio has released its latest book entitled *U.S. Flotilla Service in the War of 1812*. Authored by Eric E. Johnson, the book can be ordered from Heritage Books, Inc. ([www.heritagebooks.com](http://www.heritagebooks.com)).

The U.S. Flotilla Service is probably the least known and largely forgotten military service created by the United States during the War of 1812. This service lasted for only ten months and eleven days but if it wasn't for the exploits of Captain Joshua Barney and his flotilla men at the Battle of Bladensburg, Maryland, American history would be different today.

Barney and his men, plus a U.S. Marine Corps detachment, held the British army in check with a David vs. Goliath struggle which permitted the militia army of the United States to withdraw from the battlefield on 24 August 1814. The British calls this battle the Bladensburg Races, but the marines and the flotilla men were able to withdraw and continued their fight with the British during the Battle of Baltimore, 12-15 September 1814.

This service was the brainchild of privateer captain Joshua Barney of Baltimore, Maryland, who on 4 July

1813 proposed a 'flying squadron' to the Secretary of the Navy William Jones in order to protect Baltimore's harbor. This 'flying squadron' would be made up of fast gunboats and row galleys that would be able to defend the Chesapeake Bay and at the same time attack the British naval ships.

Captain Barney, also known as Commodore Barney, wanted the 'flying squadron' to replace the U.S. Navy's gunboat service with local men who did not want sea duty. Only two squadrons were created. Besides Barney's Chesapeake Bay Flotilla Squadron, the second squadron was located at New York City, under the command of Captain Jacob Lewis. Less than 2,500 men served in both squadrons, with most of the men having been transferred from idle U.S. naval ships.

Little has been written on the U.S. Flotilla Service and its accomplishments during the War of 1812. The purpose of this work is to give the reader a short history of this forgotten naval service and to identify the men who served within its ranks.

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## Perry versus Macdonough, cont. from p. 6

Both men today are referred to as commodores. This naval rank was not created by the U.S. Congress until 1862. U.S. naval officers used the title of commodore when they commanded more than one warship or gunboat. Perry did die as a brevet commodore, equal to the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Army. Macdonough was never officially a commodore.

Historians rank the Battle of Lake Champlain as the greater naval battle when compared to the Battle of Lake Erie. Macdonough's victory forced the British Army to break off the attack on Plattsburgh, New York and retreat back to Canada. This battle ended any military activities in the northeastern part of the United States until the end of the war. The British then moved their forces south towards Louisiana, and where they suffered another major defeat at the Battle of New Orleans on 8 January 1815. Macdonough did not capture the entire British naval squadron, only the major warships. The twelve British gunboats had abandoned the battle and returned to Canada.

Perry's victory captured the entire British naval squadron. The British did recover a bit during 1814 with a new minor naval squadron, but the U.S. Navy would be the superior naval force on the upper Great Lakes until the end of the war. The victory set the stage for Major General William Henry Harrison when he crushed the British army at the Battle of the Thames River on 5 October 1813. This ended any British army attempts to control the American northwest. Perry's and Harrison's victories also put an end to the Native American's alliances in the old northwest.

Both of these naval victories guaranteed that the border between the United States and Canada would not be changed by any peace conference. The early deaths of Perry and Macdonough cut short the naval careers of these two fine officers. If they had lived, how would history have been written, if both had been senior naval officers during the Mexican-American War, and possibly the Civil War.



# Men of God: Historic Chaplains of the War of 1812

Clay Hoffman (Indiana Society)

During the War of 1812, many faithful clergymen served alongside the troops, conducting religious services, providing spiritual and moral support, and comforting the wounded. On rare occasions, they ministered to British prisoners of war.

**Reverend Joshua Thomas (1776-1853)** – A Methodist minister, he was known as the “Parson of the Islands,” and was admired by British Admiral George Cockburn, who asked him to speak to 12,000 British troops on Tangier Island before the Battle of Baltimore in 1814. Thomas called his sermon “Thou Shall Not Kill,” which included a fiery denunciation of war and his prediction of the British defeat, which proved true as the British were repelled at Fort McHenry.

**Reverend James Jones Wilmer (1750-1814)** – An Episcopalian minister, he was pastor of Trinity Church of Wilmington, Delaware in 1799. Following that, he served at churches in Baltimore and Maryland’s Harford and Prince George’s counties, as well as parishes in Virginia. Reverend Wilmer proposed renaming the church to the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was adopted as the name of the American branch of the Anglican Church. In 1809, he was named Chaplain of the United States Senate, and later edited the *Baltimore American*. In 1813, Reverend Wilmer was appointed chaplain of the U.S. Army, a year before his death at age 66.

**Reverend Carter Tarrant (1748-1816)** – A native of Virginia, he held the pastorate of the Upper Banister Baptist Church, located in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, near the North Carolina border, in the 1770s. According to *A History of Kentucky Baptists*, authored by J. H. Spencer, Tarrant established many Baptist churches throughout the early years of the Commonwealth and was an outspoken advocate of emancipation. Of Reverend Tarrant, Spencer wrote, “Becoming much reduced in his worldly circumstances, he accepted a position as Chaplain in the American Army during the war with England, serving from 1812 to 1815. While discharging the duties of his office, he died at New Orleans.”

**Reverend David Jones (1736-1820)** – A Baptist minister, he pastored churches in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and from 1772-73, and he undertook one of the first Baptist missionary efforts among Native Americans. During the American Revolution, British soldiers plundered Reverend Jones’ church near Valley Forge, inspiring him to volunteer to be a chaplain with

George Washington’s forces. He ministered to soldiers and as a self-taught doctor, and he cared for their injuries. At the Battle of Brandywine, his horse was shot out from under him as he rallied the continental troops, and as an official messenger, he accepted and delivered messages between General Anthony Wayne, Ben Franklin, and George Washington. On July 20, 1775, Reverend Jones preached his memorable sermon, “Defensive War in a Just Cause Sinless,” to hundreds of soldiers, and in doing so, he argued that fighting for liberty was honorable in the sight of God. Later, at the age of 75, he volunteered to serve as a chaplain in the War of 1812, taking him to Canada, as well as the developing American states in the West, before returning home to spend his final years ministering to his congregation. Reverend Jones’ epithet read: “His soul winged its way to God and heard the glorious welcome, well done thy good and faithful servant, enter thou into this joy of your Lord.”

## Waging War, cont. from p. 7

British and their Native American allies, without far more U.S. preparation, the conquest of Canada was beyond the capability of the new nation.

Nor did the British have any greater luck in seizing American territory in 1814, even though Napoleon’s defeat and abdication enabled them to beef up their forces in America and take the offensive. The only American territory they held at the end of the contest was on the periphery of the new nation: Prairie du Chien and Mackinac Island in the remote west, Fort Niagara on the American side of the Niagara River, a hundred miles of the sparsely populated Maine coast, Cumberland Island on Georgia’s border with Spanish Florida, and Mobile on the Gulf Coast.

Such were the challenges of waging offensive warfare in the untamed wilderness that on the battlefield the conflict ended essentially in a draw. This, in turn, was reflected in the Treaty of Ghent, which provided for returning to the *status quo ante bellum*, with each nation surrendering any enemy territory it occupied.

Don Hickey is a retired history professor and longtime student of the War of 1812. Called “the Dean of 1812 Scholarship” by the *New Yorker*, he is best known for his award-winning book, *The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict*. His latest book is *Tecumseh’s War: The Epic Conflict for the Heart of America*.



## STATE SOCIETY NEWS

### Connecticut 1812

*Kenneth Duane Roach, President*

The Connecticut Society presented three ROTC Medals to a Yale University Army and Space Force Cadets as well as a Navy Midshipman. Also, an ROTC Medal was presented to an Army Cadet from the University of Connecticut (UCONN) ROTC Nathan Hale Battalion. The UCONN ROTC Program is one of the oldest in the country. The presentations remain a long-time tradition of the Connecticut Society. The Yale Awards were presented by our Treasurer Lee Tryon and the UCONN Award was presented by President Ken Roach.



Lee Tryon presents the 1812 ROTC Award to Space Force Cadet Jackson Parrott.



Lee Tryon presents the 1812 ROTC Award to Navy Midshipman Katherine May.



Lee Tryon presents the 1812 ROTC Award to Army Cadet Nathan Siegl.



President Ken Roach presents the 1812 Award to Army Cadet Evan Khan.

### Missouri 1812

*Sumner Hunnewell, Missouri Society and Deputy President General, General Society*

On April 24, Sumner Hunnewell presented Cadet Zacc Rittman with the Society's War of 1812 Award of Merit. Cadet Flint is a member of the Army ROTC's Gateway Battalion. The award ceremony took place on the campus of Lindenwood College in St. Charles, Missouri. The Battalion is a consortium of universities and colleges, the primary of which is Washington University in St. Louis.





# Alabama 1812

## Rev. Dr. Mark Shaw, President

### Annual Meeting

The Alabama Society of the War of 1812 held its Annual Business Meeting at the Valley Hills Country Club in Huntsville, Alabama on Saturday, March 22, 2025. Approximately 20 members of the Alabama Society attended the meeting. Agenda items included approval of the minutes from the March 2024 Annual Meeting, President and Officer Reports, as well as the transfer of the Alabama Society's Presidency from Reverend Dr. John Killian to Reverend Dr. Mark Shaw. Following the meeting, the group moved to Huntsville's Brahan Springs Park (formerly Beaty's Spring) to visit the historical marker honoring the former location of Camp Beaty. Camp Beaty was the site of the encampment of Andrew Jackson's army of volunteers and militia following their celebrated non-stop march of "32 miles in 5 hours" from Fayetteville, Tennessee on October 11, 1813. The urgency of the forced march was in response to a threatened attack on the city of Huntsville by a Creek Indian Nation war party.



### ROTC Award Presentations

Members of the Alabama Society had the pleasure of presenting the ROTC War of 1812 Award of Merit Certificates and ribbon bars to deserving cadets at several Alabama colleges and universities.



Alabama Society Vice President General, Reverend Dr. John Killian, presented the 1812 ROTC Certificate and Ribbon Bar to Cadet Christian S. Miller at the University of North Alabama's Army ROTC Awards Ceremony in Florence, Alabama on April 9, 2025.



Colonel Steven M. Brouse (U.S. Army, Ret.) presented the 1812 ROTC Certificate and Ribbon Bar to Cadet Payton Barnes at Alabama A&M's University Army ROTC Awards Ceremony in Huntsville, Alabama on April 22, 2025.



Alabama Society President, Reverend Dr. Mark Shaw, presented the 1812 ROTC Certificate and Ribbon Bar to Cadet Camilla Blue at Jacksonville State University's RORC Awards Ceremony in Jacksonville, Alabama on April 17, 2025.



The Alabama State University ROTC Department cadre presented the 1812 ROTC Certificate and Ribbon Bar to Cadet ZaMari Jackson in Montgomery, Alabama on April 25, 2025.



Additionally, the Tuskegee University ROTC Department cadre presented an 1812 ROTC Certificate and Ribbon Bar to Cadet Nicole May in Tuskegee, Alabama on April 30, 2025.

## Delaware 1812

*William Clement Regli, President*

The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Delaware has made two significant changes to our by-laws enabling the Society to grow and operate more efficiently. The first is the creation of a Junior Membership category. This has allowed the Society to add members under the age of 18 years old and by doing so include sons and grandsons. The other significant change was the use of telecommunications to conduct our meetings. This change has made our meetings more accessible and allowed us to invite the entire membership to Board of Manager meetings.

We conducted three BOM meetings during the last six months: 1/23/25, 4/17/25 and 6/12/25. Our new President, Michael Kevin Patterson, will be inducted in the June meeting. At present, the officers listed below, will continue in their current positions.

The following is a list of current Delaware 1812 Society officers:

President: William Clement Regli  
Deputy President: Michael Kevin Patterson  
Secretary: Michael Donn Darling  
Treasurer: James King Blakeslee  
Asst. Treasurer: Michael Donn Darling  
Judge Advocate: Davis Lee Wright, Esq.  
Registrar: Jefferson Monroe Moak II  
Chaplain: Troy Lee Foxwell  
Historian: VACANT  
Marshall: Matthew John Barlow, Jr., MD  
President Emeritus: Peter Kenneth Moller

The Society currently has 29 active members of which about half are out-of-state. During this current reporting period two members have sadly passed: George Locke and Francis Gause, Jr.

The Society continues to identify and recruit SAR members into our Society; many SAR members have 1812 patriots embedded in their SAR membership applications.

Our Society was represented at several Delaware events, including Veteran, SAR, DAR, and CAR activities. In 2025 we gave out two 1812 ROTC medals to cadets attending the University of Delaware.

Lastly, the Delaware 1812 Society will continue to support and participate in Lewes Historical Society programs that advance and educate the public on Delaware's role in the War of 1812.

## Louisiana 1812

*Bill LeJeune and Tom Jack*

The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Louisiana held its Annual Meeting on Saturday, May 31, in the Twelfth Night Room at historic Antoine's in New Orleans. Antoine's was founded in 1840 – a mere quarter-century after the Battle of New Orleans – and is located in the Vieux Carré near Jackson's Headquarters.

Following cocktails and a sumptuous meal, Society President BG Rodney Painting presided over the business meeting, which included reports from committees planning various commemorative and social events throughout the year. The following officers were elected:

President: Rene Navarre  
Vice President: MAJ (ret) Bradely Hayes  
Secretary: MAJ (ret) Billy LeJeune  
Treasurer: Henry Rouquette, Jr.  
Registrar: Paul Melancon, D.D.S.  
Surgeon: Pat Breaux  
Chancellor: BG John Dunlap III  
Genealogist: Gerald Schroeder, Jr.  
Chaplain: Hon. John Grout, Jr.  
District Deputy Pres. Gen.: Tony Vets  
Vice-President General: Shannon Walgamotte  
Immediate Past President: BG Rodney Painting

Newly elected Society President Rene Joseph Navarre was installed by outgoing President Painting and former Presidents BG John B. Dunlap III and Roger Villere.



*Roger Villere, BG John B. Dunlap III, New President Rene Navarre, and Immediate Past President: BG Rodney Painting*



# Indiana 1812

*Mark Kreps*

The Society of the War of 1812 in Indiana met on May 3, 2025 for their annual meeting at the Meridian Hills Country Club in Indianapolis, IN.

*Janet Kreps, President of the 1812 Indiana Ladies Auxiliary (ILA) reported about the continued growth and activities of the ladies. She is shown here with 1812 Indiana Society President T. Rex Legler II.*



L-R, front row: Janet M Kreps, Caryl Lamb, Janet Falkenberg, Margaret Rati, April Arington Legler, Wanda Hartley. Back row: Mark Kreps, Travis LeMaster, Ben Shoptaw, Alan Teller, James A. Shoptaw, Allen Boyd, T. Rex Legler II, Ron Darrah, Robert Rati, Dennis L. Babbitt and Michael Griffin



1812 Society member Ron Darrah presented a fantastic presentation on his 1812 ancestor who assisted in changing the course of history as a blacksmith by making crucial parts of the ships that Oliver Perry won the Battle of Lake Erie with. Huzzah!



Two Indiana Society members, Travis LeMaster and Drew Godsby (associate member), participated in the cannon crew which gave honors to all veterans of all wars during the Memorial Day Program at the Mississinewa Battlefield Society monument site located in Marion, Indiana.

# Minnesota 1812

LtCol Clay Murray of Minnesota State University-Mankato AROTC presents The General Society of the War of 1812 ROTC Award of Merit to Cadet Brady Niebur at a ceremony on March 20, 2025.





# Iowa 1812

## Mike Rowley, VPG

For those GSW 1812 members looking for a project or to make and leave a historical mark that will last centuries after they are gone, I applaud them.

If you think that all there is to know or find or do has already been done in your area, I promise you that you are mistaken.

Iowa members have been active in discovering, researching, documenting and sharing the information on War of 1812 veterans who made Iowa their final home and are buried in cemeteries, graveyards, family farms and sacred ground across our state. We have a more complete and accurate and accessible listing of the War of 1812 veterans than any military or historical museum in Iowa.

Much of it started with just a few members. In about 10 years the list has grown from the names of 39 of these veterans to nearly 1100. Much of the early credit goes to members, researcher Ron Rittel, his son Daniel Rittel who initially placed them on the Iowa 1812, and more recently their wife and mother Marilyn Rittel, who since retirement has expanded and further documented the veteran list by 100's. Our Iowa 1812 President Chris Moberg continues to update the website listing with each new discovery.

Members Bob Niffenegger, Tony Townsend, Tom Sager, Terry Thompson, Tim Rowley and Mike Rowley have placed dozens of War of 1812 stones and over 400 granite or marble stones for other veterans from era's from the Revolutionary War to modern day. Just since the start of Covid-19. I don't think any of us ever conceived or planned that we would reach these high numbers.

Our motto has really been more of, "If we help remember one veteran, then that is one less forgotten."



On May 15, 2025 after researching, making applications to VA and taking delivery, members of the General Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Iowa completed the installation of 15 veteran gravestones for Civil War veterans buried in Glendale Cemetery in Des Moines that had been unmarked for over 100 years.

Wanting to encourage many to participate and take ownership The Iowa members sought out participants from GSW 1812, SAR, DAR, CAR, American Legion, VFW, Civil War Roundtable, MOLLUS, Colonial Dames, Iowa National Guard Color Guard and bugler, Women's Relief Corp, Women's Auxiliary to SUVCW, and local citizens.

The event was covered by local radio and five TV channels as well as a video being prepared by an individual with over 1 million followers.

<https://whoradio.iheart.com/featured/simon-conway/content/2025-05-14-92-simon-conway-interview-with-mike-rowley/>

<https://www.weareiowa.com/video/news/local/unmarked-graves-iowa-civil-war-veterans-receive-headstones-des-moines-glendale-cemetery/524-810b60b2-82a3-45f7-b3e3-9e101022c965>

<https://who13.com/news/metro-news/15-veterans-receive-marked-graves-ceremonies-a-century-after-their-service/>

<https://www.kcci.com/article/iowa-civil-war-veterans-receive-headstones-at-glendale-cemetery-des-moines/64786868>

This was also covered in the local newspaper: <https://www.messengernews.net/news/local-news/2025/04/never-forget/>



L-R: Larry Johnson SUVCW; Dianna Baker Hoye, senior society president, The Tallgrass Prairie Society C.A.R.; Barb MacDougall, senior leader, Benjamin Bell Society C.A.R.; and Edee Brunia, senior leader The Tallgrass Prairie Society C.A.R.; and David Rowley Iowa War of 1812 member



Iowa Society members participated in the Iowa National Guard Command Retreat ceremonies May 22, 2025  
L-R: David Thompson, unknown, Roger Shannon, unknown, Mike Rowley, Tom Clegg



## Utah 1812



LtCol Mark Hodges presents Cadet Seth Beddes with the General Society of the War of 1812 ROTC Award of Merit. Utah State University, April 17, 2025.

## Wisconsin 1812

*Greg Heal*

On May 1, 2025, The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Wisconsin presented The War of 1812 ROTC Award of Merit at Marquette University. The award was presented by Dr. William Erbes, Treasurer of the Wisconsin Society and alumnus of Marquette University.

*Dr William Erbes and Navy Midshipman Jacob Nadess*



## Kentucky 1812

*Dr. William C. Gist, VPG*

I have lived in "Springfield," circa 1790, the National Landmark Home of President Zachary Taylor, for the last 44 years. I am the 17th owner, and now in tenure surpassing Hancock Taylor, who owned the home for 41 years. Being a student of history, it has been such a privilege to live in the home of a United States President. The home is a private residence and not open to the public, but we have welcomed thousands of visitors, historical groups, school groups, students of U.S. Presidents, social groups, friends and others,

As a nonagenarian, I have become interested in the accumulation of flags. As a project I have accumulated antique flag holders and refurbished them. Then flag poles were procured and finished. Appropriate brass toppers were chosen and adjusted to the poles. Finally, adjustable mounting rings and gold cords completed the set up.

I have flags such as SAR and Colonial Wars, but wanted to add to my collection. The available 1812 flag did not suit my requirements, so I asked Mark Compton, the 1812 Quartermaster General, if a new one could be produced to new specifications. He agreed.

Next, I contacted my good friend Rick Hollis about the possibility of an Aztec Club flag. He said there was not one available but he would see what he could do,

Both flags are appropriate for "Springfield" because Zachary Taylor was in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. In addition, I belong to both.

Mark and Rick both succeeded in making new flags! On Tuesday, June 3, 2025 both flags were hand delivered in person by Mark and Rick to "Springfield." Both flags are now installed and look beautiful.

I hope all 1812 Members can visit some day and see the new version of their flag and possibly order one for themselves.

*Rick Hollis, Dr. William Gist, Mark Compton with Aztec Club flag and new Kentucky Chapter 1812 flag*



# New York 1812

## David Morton, President

Deborah King of Williamsburg, Virginia, discovered original enlistment and contingent vouchers for the War of 1812 in a secret drawer in an old dresser that she inherited in 1982 from a relative who lived in the village of Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York. She brought this discovery to the attention of Paul Walden, Vice President General, Publications, General Society of the War of 1812, who shared the find with Jefferson Moak, National Historian General, who felt they belonged in the New York State Archives. Paul Walden asked David Morton, President of the Society of the Second War with Great Britain in the State of New York (SSWGBSNY), where these documents could be maintained. President Morton agreed that the NYS Archives was the appropriate place.

Ms. King emailed some initial photos of these documents to President Morton and SSWGBSNY Archivist Raymond LeMay. Archivist LeMay conducted a preliminary review of the documents and indicated that



there were around 20 Enlistment Vouchers and 23 Contingent Vouchers (pictured at left). Most were from Ulster County, New York, enlisting in the year 1814. Four or five enlistees were from Broome County,

New York. One Broome County Enlistment Voucher indicated that the recruit was born in Ireland; another Broome County enlistee indicated that he was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Captain M. D. Burnet appeared to be in charge at the time of enlistment.

President Morton and Archivist LeMay decided to contact the New York State Archives in Albany. Archivist LeMay contacted Monica Gray, Director of Archival Services at the New York State Archives, indicating the SSWGBSNY was in possession of 1814 enlistment records for Ulster County Militia for the War of 1812 and would the State Archives be interested in accepting these records and making them available for public use. LeMay was asked to send some images of these documents so that the Archives could determine if this was a state record that aligns with the Archives collecting remit, or if it would be better suited to the State Library Manuscripts and Special Collections. After reviewing

these initial photos, it was quickly determined that they belonged with the NYS Archives.

On April 4, 2025, Bob Gang, Joe Fitzpatrick, Ray LeMay, Dave Morton and Bill Pettit, members of the SSWGBSNY, traveled to Albany and presented these War of 1812 Militia Enlistment and Contingent Vouchers to Monica Gray, Director, Archival Services as a Deed of Gift. Archivist LeMay represented the SSWGBSNY with the transfer. Following the presentation, Ms. Gray conducted a tour of the Archives collection with our members present.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to Deborah King for recognizing the significance of these documents, contacting the General Society of



NY Society Members at NY State Archives  
with Monica Gray (front left)

the War of 1812 and gifting them to the Society of the Second War with Great Britain in the State of New York allowing us to transfer the documents to the New York State Archives for public use.

Our members have been active with ROTC presentations this spring. Bill Pettit presented at both Syracuse University and Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute. Dave Sherman presented at St. Bonaventure.

Sienna College, Rochester Institute of Technology, Clarkson University and Cornell University received their certificates and ribbon bars for their ROTC cadets directly from the General Society of the War of 1812 this year.

At our Annual Meeting, it was decided to survey members on activities and events they would like to participate in 2025. First place was to have a luncheon with a presentation in the Albany or Coxsackie area. Second place was to have a luncheon with a presentation in the lower Hudson area. Third place was to attend an event at the Blockhouse in New York City's Central Park. Additionally, members recommended the creation of an advertisement for membership and participation in the planning of the GSW1812 Annual Meeting if they select New York City as their site.



## A Marker for Merrell

By Brian Gunn (Dallas County Pioneer Association)

It was a warm Sunday afternoon in the manicured green lawns of Dallas' Preston Hollow neighborhood where affluent homes surround a small, gated patch of sacred ground older than the state itself. The date was May 25, 2025, and the setting was Merrell Cemetery, where a solemn ceremony honored Private Eli Merrell, a soldier of the War of 1812 and a Dallas County pioneer, with the placement of a new military marker recognizing his service.

Despite the muggy air and typical Texas sun, more than 50 patriotic souls gathered under the shade of the old trees, some dressed in red, white, and blue. They came not for barbecue or backyard fireworks, but for a purpose more enduring: to formally recognize a veteran of the War of 1812.

The stirring sounds of the Heritage Fife Corps set the tone, with fifers Jeannine Caldwell, Tanya Benson, and Deborah Edmonson, alongside drummers Jon Hock and Randy Raglin, delivering a musical prelude straight out of 18th-century patriotism. The audience felt the cadence of history tapping at their hearts.

The event officially began with a heartfelt welcome from Paul Ridenour, President of the Craig Austin Rowley Chapter of the General Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Texas. He invited everyone into the moment and the memory.

Michael Goode, who multitasks as Chaplain for both the local chapter and national society, delivered the invocation with reverence. He thanked God for Eli Merrell's courage and devotion to liberty and reminded us to protect the blessings that men like Eli fought to hand down.

After pledges to the American Flag, the Texas Flag, and the Flag of 1812, the fife corps returned to perform "To Anacreon in Heaven," a tune known today as the melody of the "Star-Spangled Banner," though its origins were probably unknown to many in attendance.

Then began a parade of perspectives – each speaker adding a thread to a richly woven tapestry of Texas and American history, leading at last to the story of the veteran himself.

Drake Peddie, past State President of the General Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Texas, traced the organization's roots and reminded us of the simple but powerful charge: never forget those who defended our country.



1812 Color Guard and U.S. Daughters of 1812 at Merrill marker

Jackie Craft, Vice President of the John Cavet Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812 (USD1812), brought a tangible connection to Eli. Her group had marked his grave back in 1935, but that marker had vanished over the years. "We are honored to provide a new one today," she said, bridging past and present in one breath.

Ora Jane Johnson, President General of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas (DRT), provided organizational context before introducing Dianne Martin, President of the Collin McKinney Chapter in Plano, which had sponsored the day's new marker. Martin explained that one of the DRT's missions is to perpetuate the memory of Texas' early colonists – a goal clearly fulfilled in this case.

Kenneth C. Raney, Jr., Treasurer General, Sons of the Republic of Texas, expressed pride in being able to participate in honoring a patriot that deserved to be remembered. With heartfelt sincerity and competing with the occasional bleat of a neighbor's goat, he acknowledged the Merrell family directly: "You should be proud of your ancestor."

Then came Mike Judd, President of the Dallas County Pioneer Association (DCPA), who cemented Eli's standing as an official Dallas pioneer. Eli's name appears in Volume I of the DCPA's Proud Heritage, a Dallas Who's Who if there ever was one.

Randy Griffith, President of the Merrell Cemetery Association, offered some enlightening (and entertaining) local history. He noted that the cemetery predates

*continued on p. 18*

## Texas 1812, cont. from p. 17

the city and contains twelve of Dallas' first families. Among them: The first police chief and the first tax assessor. He also shared that Eli's father, Benjamin Merrell, was a Revolutionary War patriot – and that the movie *The Patriot* was loosely based on his life.

Family lineage came into focus with Lorna Rankin. Her husband is a direct descendant of Eli, and she reminded the crowd that many of Eli's descendants still call Texas home and carry on that same rugged frontier spirit.

Then came the moment everyone had been waiting for. Paul Ridenour and Ora Jane Johnson unveiled the new grave marker – a gleaming tribute to a man long overdue for recognition.

Three memorial wreaths were placed at the gravesite: one by the USD1812, one by the DRT, and one by the Merrell descendants themselves. Each wreath was a silent statement of honor, tradition, and kinship.

But no proper tribute to a War of 1812 veteran is complete without a little gunpowder. The 1812 Color Guard gave a musket salute that cracked the air. Then came the cannon salute by the Col. E.E. Ellsworth Camp #18, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, David and Connor Rediger and Richard Erder at the helm. After the third blast echoed through the neighborhood, a Dallas Police squad car arrived in response to concerned calls from neighbors alarmed by the thunderous noise and rattling windows. No arrests were made, but the echo of that final blast lingered in more than just the air.

Paul Ridenour returned to offer sincere appreciation to everyone involved, just before Chaplain Goode closed with a benediction. The fife corps gave one last performance – a musical postlude that seemed to say, "Rest well, Private Merrell."

And so, on that sun-dappled afternoon in May, a brave soldier was remembered, honored, and restored to the place he always deserved – at the center of our collective memory.

The final sentiment came from Paul Ridenour – simple and profound:

"So it is with utmost respect that I say the name of Eli Merrell – You are gone, sir, but not forgotten, and we thank you for protecting the freedom that we enjoy today."



Col. Frank Rohrbough (Ret) of the Texas Society presented the ROTC Award of Merit to Cadet Diego Torres (L) of Texas A&M International and Cadet Jonathon Trejo (R) of Texas A&M University Kingsville on April 25, 2025.

## Virginia 1812 Stuart Butler, President

The Virginia Society Board of Direction met on February 7 in Glen Allen, VA.



Virginia Officers: Stuart Butler, James Green, Bill Collier, Hugh Markham, Peter Broadbent, and J. Shane Newcombe



President Butler laid a wreath at President John Tyler's tomb in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, on March 29.



## New Members Since Last War Cry

<i>Member Name</i>	<i>National #</i>	<i>State Society</i>	<i>Ancestor</i>
Kevin Duane Fravel	8513	MAL 513	Private Jesse Fravel
Jared Benjamin Grady Brewer	8514	CO 81	Private Cornelius Brewer
Kyle Christopher Johnson	8515	MD 1071	Private Elzy Dodd
Thomas Sager	8516	IA 81	Private Christian Sager
Edward Thomas Damer	8517	PA 1364	Private John Hamel
Stephen Benjamin Jeffries	8518	PA 1365	Captain/LT Colonel Abraham Eustis
Billy L. LeJeune	8519	LA 906	Private Joseph Ozier LeJeune
Joseph Patrick Townsend	8520	IN 111	Private Thomas D. Maples
Henry Louis Ruf, III	8521	OH 249	Private Samuel Alton
Stephen Edward Couchman	8522	MD 1072	Private Amos Neer
Donald Edward Hall	8523	MD 1073	Private Samuel Hall
Robert August Whitehead	8524	NC 100	Private Francis Carter
Jeffrey Davis Page	8525	SC 72	Private William Walters, Jr
Thomas Frederick Van Fossen	8526	TX 570	Private Jeremiah Willison
Mark Stephen Worthen	8527	TX 571	Private Simon Derrick
Michael Alexander Willis	8528	FL 170	Private Elijah Blades
Donald Robert Denning, Jr.	8529	MA 346	Seaman Samuel Hutchins
Larry Gene Hoelscher	8530	IA 82	Private Jasper Stoddard
Howard Phelps Born	8531	DE 69	Surgeon John White
Donald Geoffrey B. Gamble	8532	DE 70	Corporal Levi Bowen
Joseph Peter Wheelock	8533	DE 71	Corporal Noah Sinclair
Kenneth Alton Clark	8534	OH 250	Private Barzillai Pierce
Stephen Thornton Dail	8535	MD 1074	Sergeant/Private Booker Miller
Zander Liam Hoffman	8536	MD 1075	Private Cloudsberry Collier
James Patrick Howard, II	8537	MD 1076	Private William Ray
Frank Robertson Dawson, Jr.	8538	TX 573	Private John McGinnis
John Derek Ginsberg	8539	MA 347	Sergeant Iddo Kimball
Joe Lynn Warne	8540	MAL 514	Major James Warne
Timothy Allen Baxter	8541	MAL 515	Private John Alexander Pierce
Matthew Landis Adair	8542	MI 226	PVT/CPL Nathaniel W. Dopkins
Gary Paul Stansbury, Jr.	8543	LA 904	Corporal Claude Eloi Broussard
Scott David Lytle	8544	NY 8544	Private Jonathan Rich, Jr.
John Robert Sagert	8545	TN 220	Private George Hevener
Kenneth Wayne Matheney	8546	TN 221	Corporal Robert Montgomery
Michael Wayne Ritchie	8547	TX 572	Private Littleberry Carter
Daniel "Danny" Meyer Lang, Jr.	8548	TX 563	Private Myels "Miles" Everett
Richard Lee Quire	8549	KY 150	Private Anthony Bond
Shepard James Quire	8550	KY 151	Private Anthony Bond
Dale Lee Cobler	8551	KY 152	Private David Cobbler/Cobler
Alex Owen Davis	8552	VA 334	Private William Thomas Collie
Jacob Soucy	8553	MAL 516	Private Peter Hysler
William Watson Taylor, Jr.	8554	MAL 517	1st LT William Thomas Shannon
Francis William Milling	8555	MS 150	Private John Henry Oates
John Martin Nelson, III	8556	VA 335	Private Horatio Wingo
Gregory Kenneth May	8557	NJ 269	Private Walter Potter
Ronald Devone Patton	8558	NJ 270	Private Jeremiah Wilson
Edward Theodore La Farge	8559	DC 389	Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry
O K Jones, III	8560	TX 574	Private Robert Middleton Roberts

Ronald Keith Parris	8561	TX 575	Musician William A. Adair
Brett Eugene Nila	8562	IL 460	Private Daniel Christman
Michael Lynn Griffin	8563	IN 113	Private Brice Edwards
Clay Thomas Griffin	8564	IN 114	Private Brice Edwards
Matthew Mitchell Breen	8565	SC 73	Private George Thomas Duvall
Jonathan Allen Underwood	8566	NC 101	1st Lieutenant David Green
Terence Eric Henne	8567	PA 1367	Private Peter Walmer
Patrick James Meeham	8568	PA 1369	Private Robert Buchanan
Lance Gregory Rose	8569	PA 1370	Private Horatio Molen
Samuel Chad Sorrells	8570	VA 336	Private Cannon Chance
Frederick Winfield Harring, Jr.	8571	CO 83	Private Henry Newman
David Franklin Miller	8572	CO 82	Corporal Thomas James Key
William Pinckney Pope	8573	NC 102	Private Jesse Pope
Matthew Ian Conard	8574	NC 103	Corporal John Nelson
Mark Edward Conard	8575	NC 104	Corporal John Nelson
David Michael Griffin	8576	IN 115	Private Brice Edwards
Calvin Edward Marschall	8577	KY 153	Private James Moody
Matthew Shane McGaha	8578	TN 222	Ensign/3rd Lt. Martin Shults
Burley Ruff Kennedy	8579	SC 74	Private James Elliott Elkins
Van Michael Jones	8580	NC 105	Corporal John Linton Swindell
Erik Stephen Schroeder	8581	LA 908	Private Jean Vavasaur
James Willard Klingler	8582	CA 187	Private Josiah White
John Ashley Nichols	8583	MAL 519	2nd Corporal Francis Marion Dunn
Gerald Earl Harris	8584	MD 1077	Private James Rawlins
Glenn Alan Moss	8585	MD 1078	Private Jeremiah B. Caywood
James Wade Carroll, Jr.	8586	MD 1079	Private Amos Anderson

## Supplemental Applications

<b>Supplemental #</b>	<b>Member Name</b>	<b>Ancestor</b>
S2	Louis Frederick Giles, III	Sergeant Jesse Wheat
S1	Peter Thomas Baron, Jr.	Private Randall C. Clarke
S1	Tanner Keaton Guskey	Private Pierre Godefroy LeFevre
S1	William Preston Smithson	Private David Lee
S2	William Preston Smithson	Private Jason Moore
S3	William Preston Smithson	1st Sergeant Arnold Williams
S4	William Preston Smithson	Private Amos Anderson
S5	William Preston Smithson	Corporal John Royston
S1	David Harvey Embrey	Private Daniel Groves
S1	Michael Donn Darling	Private Simeon Chubbuck

## Necrology

<b>Member</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>National #</b>	<b>State Society</b>
Charles Day Dilkes	28-Dec-24	3308	PA 1026
Robert Lynn Hughes	27-Mar-25	7077	TN136
Thomas Sherman Daniels		5095	OH 99





## 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](mailto: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](mailto: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 PRINT CLEARLY

Name \_\_\_\_\_ General Society No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

ITEM	PRICE	QTY	COST
Triennial Yearbook, 2023-2026	\$ 13.00		\$
Bicentennial Roster of Members & Their Ancestors <i>Hardbound (roster of members through GS #7254), won't be reprinted</i>	\$ 40.00		\$
Embroidered 6-Panel Structured Hat <input type="checkbox"/> Blue <input type="checkbox"/> White	\$ 30.00		\$
Embroidered 6-Panel Unstructured Hat <input type="checkbox"/> Khaki <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Royal	\$ 30.00		\$
Ballpoint Pen with 1812 Emblem	\$ 3.00		\$
Star Spangled Banner Lapel Pin	\$ 5.00		\$
ROTC Medal	\$ 40.00		\$
Veteran Grave Marker <input type="checkbox"/> Flush mount <input type="checkbox"/> Stake mount	\$ 85.00		\$
Brass Rod for Stake Mount, 24"	\$ 25.00		\$
<b><i>The following items are sold only to Members in good standing. Include Membership # with order.</i></b>			
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	\$ 170.00		\$
State President and General Society Officer Sash	\$ 145.00		\$
Rosette	\$ 20.00		\$
Blazer Patch	\$ 50.00		\$
Emblem Silk Tie <input type="checkbox"/> Necktie <input type="checkbox"/> Bowtie	\$ 45.00		\$
Striped Silk Tie <input type="checkbox"/> Necktie <input type="checkbox"/> Bowtie	\$ 45.00		\$
Indoor Flag: gold fringe, 3' x 5' double sided	\$ 350.00		\$
Indoor Flag: gold fringe, 3' x 5' single sided	\$ 175.00		\$
Outdoor Flag: 3' x 5' single sided	\$ 125.00		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$</b>

Make checks payable to General Society of the War of 1812. **Please do not send cash or credit card number.**

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Our General Society sends out periodic emails of interest to our members – about 10% bounce. So if you are not receiving these emails, please contact your state officers, VPG Publications (1812publications@gmail.com) and the Registrar General (kcboese@hotmail.com).

