



THE 1812 WAR CRY

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River Raisin National Battlefield Park

See article in Michigan State News, page 14



photo by Allan R. Treppa

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ROTC Reminder and Awards Update

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.



Lt. Col. Beth Janssen awarded the General Society of the War of 1812 ROTC Award of Merit to Cadet Isabel Crosgrove on April 17, 2026. Cadet Crosgrove attends the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Message from the Vice President General for Publications

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, <https://gswar1812.org/state-societies/>. 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: <https://gswar1812.org/forms/>.

Finally, I want to say it has been my privilege to serve the General Society as the newsletter editor for these past three years. It has allowed me to meet many of my members from across the country in reading about their state society activities. Your submissions have made this a great publication. It has also been a learning experience as I have tried to learn desktop publishing. I also want to compliment the team at Dynamark, our publisher, whose assistance and creativity in compiling and mailing the War Cry has been invaluable. My best wishes to the next VPG for Publications.

Paul Walden, VPG Publications
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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SURGEON GENERAL'S MESSAGE

*Dr. William Ryan Bartz, M.D.
(Tennessee Society)*

Lead, Rum, and Mercury: The Dangerous Medicine of the War of 1812

When most Americans picture the War of 1812, they imagine muskets firing through smoke, sailors battling on the Great Lakes, or Andrew Jackson's men defending New Orleans. Few stop to consider what may have frightened soldiers even more than British cannon fire: the medical treatments of the early 19th century. In many cases, surviving the battlefield only meant facing the surgeon.

Medicine during the War of 1812 existed in a strange world between science and tradition. Doctors genuinely wanted to help their patients, but they lacked the knowledge we now take for granted. Germs had not yet been discovered. Antibiotics did not exist. Anesthesia was decades away. Even the simple act of washing hands between patients was not yet standard practice. As a result, many of the treatments used during the war seem shocking today.

One of the most common medications given to soldiers was calomel, a mercury-based compound. Physicians prescribed it for nearly everything: fever, constipation, diarrhea, infection, fatigue, and even emotional distress. Doctors believed disease came from "imbalances" within the body, and calomel was intended to purge those harmful substances out.

The problem, of course, was that mercury is poisonous. Repeated doses could lead to excessive salivation, mouth ulcers, loose teeth, tremors, and neurological damage. Some soldiers likely suffered as much from mercury poisoning as from the illness itself. Yet at the time, calomel was considered one of the most powerful tools a physician possessed.

Another widely accepted treatment was bloodletting. If a soldier developed fever, pneumonia, or severe pain, doctors often believed removing blood would reduce inflammation and restore balance to the body. Using lancets or small blades, physicians sometimes removed astonishing amounts of blood from already weakened patients. Today we understand that many of these men were likely dehydrated, infected, malnourished, or exhausted. Blood loss often pushed them even closer to death.

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PRESIDENT GENERAL'S MESSAGE

Robert Pollock

Article IV of our General Society's Constitution calls for a general meeting of the Society every three years to conduct the business of our organization and to elect officers to lead the Society. On September 4-5, 2026 we will hold that meeting inside Fort Meigs in Perrysburg, Ohio. All members of the Society are invited to attend the meeting. At this meeting I will be turning over the reins to whomever is elected on September 5. It has been an honor to serve the General Society of the War of 1812.

Some have asked "why Ohio?" for the Triennial. The quick answer is that this spot in Ohio is the physical center of the War in the old Northwest. It was the scene of two sieges by the British and Tecumseh's confederation in 1813. It is between Lafayette, Indiana and Sandusky, Ohio, which are the sites of the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe and the 1813 Battle of Lake Erie, respectively. And it is between the site of the 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers and the 1812 River Raisin massacre.

The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Ohio has lined up an event-filled Triennial. The Friday before the business meeting there will be a motor coach tour visiting Fallen Timbers, the River Raisin National Park, the Museum of the Great Lakes and concluding with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Commodore Perry monument in Perrysburg.

The business meeting, elections and banquet will be held on Saturday. The business meeting will be in the morning at the Visitor's Center at Fort Meigs. After the meeting we will have a guided tour of the fort, led by their Chief Interpreter. At the banquet (black-tie with decorations preferred) our speaker will be the prolific author on the War of 1812, Donald R. Hickey, a member of our Missouri State Society.

For our traveling companions who may not wish to tour the battlefields, we will have suggestions for local amenities, antique shops, boutiques, museums, and dining opportunities.

The Society of the War of War of 1812 invites you to attend and participate and visit the sites of the War of 1812 in the old Northwest. The registration form is included in this edition of the War Cry. 🌐



2026 Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the War of 1812



Fort Meigs • Perrysburg, Ohio
September 4-5, 2026

Remembering the War of 1812 in the Old Northwest
Battlefields • Sieges • Regulars • Militias • Frontier Forts • Fleets



MOTOR COACH & TOURS

Fallen Timbers Battlefield
River Raisin National Battlefield
Museum of the Great Lakes
Fort Meigs State Park

WREATH CEREMONIES

Fallen Timbers 1794
River Raisin 1813
Lake Erie 1813



TRIENNIAL EVENTS

Ice Cream Social
60th General Society Meeting
Elections for 2027-29
Black Tie Dinner



HOST HOTEL

Hilton Garden Inn
6165 Levis Commons Blvd.
Perrysburg, OH 43551
419-873-0700 877-STAY-HGI
Group: General Society of the War of 1812



Toledo/Perrysburg

\$149 + taxes per night • Free parking
Cut-off date: August 4, 2026

Shopping, Restaurants, Coffee Houses, Night Spots at:
ShopLevisCommons.com



2026 Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the War of 1812



Fort Meigs • Perrysburg, Ohio
September 4-5, 2026

Nearest Airport: Toledo, OH - 10 miles from hotel (Taxi/Uber)

Next Closest: Detroit, MI - 60 miles from hotel

Thursday, September 3, 2026

6:00-7:30pm **Registration** in Hotel Lobby
8:15pm **Executive Committee Meeting**

9:30am
10:00-11:30am

Motor Coaches Depart: Ft. Meigs
Triennial Meeting
at Visitor Center

Friday, September 4, 2026

7:00-8:00am **Registration** in Hotel Lobby
8:30am **Motor Coaches Depart:** Fallen
Timbers Battlefield, River Raisin
Battlefield (NPS), Museum of the
Great Lakes
Box Lunch
5:45-7:00pm **Dinner On Your Own**
7:00pm **Ice Cream Social** at Hotel

11:30am-12:15pm
12:45-2:30pm
2:30pm

Box Lunch at Visitor Center
Guided Tours of Ft. Meigs
GS Presentation
to Ft. Meigs Staff
Coaches Depart for Hotel
Social Hour
Black Tie Dinner
Installation of Officers 2027-2029

2:45pm
6:00pm
7:00pm
8:15pm

Saturday, September 5, 2026

8:00-9:00am **Registration** in Hotel Lobby

Registration

Please fill out and mail with payment to:
GSW1812 Triennial • PO Box 86 • Urbana, OH 43078-0086



Your Name _____	Guest _____	State Soc. _____
Friday & Saturday Bus, Tours, Box Lunch	# _____ \$130 ea.	\$ _____
Saturday Triennial Meeting	# _____	No Charge
Saturday Box Lunch Only (no bus tour)	# _____ \$15 ea.	\$ _____
Saturday Black Tie Dinner*:		
Seared Salmon	# _____ \$70 ea.	\$ _____
Filet of Beef	# _____ \$70 ea.	\$ _____
TOTAL		\$ _____

Send payment payable to "Ohio Society of War of 1812."

**Please let us know if you require a vegetarian/vegan option or have dietary restrictions.*

The Involvement of Kentucky in the War of 1812

Douglas T. Collins, Vice President, KY Society

Mike King, Society of the War of 1812 for the State of Kentucky

When discussing the War of 1812 most people who are not familiar with the war think about the Battle of Baltimore and Fort McHenry, the Star Spangled Banner, the burning of Washington, D.C., and the Battle of New Orleans. However, when studying that war, people are surprised to find that Kentucky was heavily involved in the conflict and played a key role in the outcome. And while there were international issues with the war, the core reasons for Kentucky's involvement were frontier concerns for growth and security. Some interesting facts about Kentucky's involvement in the War of 1812 follow.

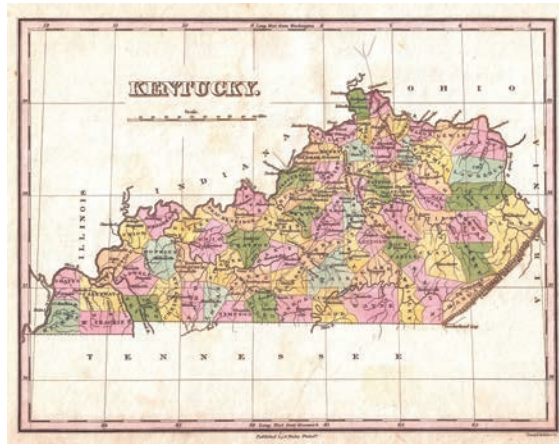
Reason for the War of 1812

There were multiple reasons for the War of 1812, including British trade restrictions, impressment of Americans on British ships, political and diplomatic disagreements with Britain, increased friction with Native American relations due to British intrusion, and the desire for territorial expansion.

The last two reasons were the core interests of Kentucky in the War of 1812 and the nearby territories. Kentuckians wanted to expand into other territories, improve their economy, be able to grow local and distant markets for products, and most importantly, be protected from Native American raids and conflicts. Even the average Kentuckian was knowledgeable about the threats and opportunities surrounding the War of 1812. They knew the outcome would negatively or positively impact Kentucky, so many would view the upcoming conflict with excitement and interest in getting involved. The upcoming three-year war was important for the future of Kentucky.

War Hawks

The War Hawks were a group of young members of the United States House of Representatives who wanted a war with Great Britain. Around 1811 they promoted American expansionism, especially in the West and South. The term "war hawk" dated back to the early days describing politicians who favored aggressive foreign policy instead of diplomacy. The War Hawks were mostly from frontier and southern states. One of the prominent members of the War Hawks was Henry



Clay of Kentucky, Speaker of the House, who set the tone for how many Kentuckians felt about growth and a war with Britain.

Military Forces

Kentucky provided substantial numbers of military during the War. While the exact number is difficult to determine, the roles and units were studied by A.C. Quisenberry and published in 1920 in "The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society,

Kentucky Troops in the War of 1812." The writing gives a good estimate of the number of Kentucky military and militia during the war.

The number of forces from Kentucky are estimated to be 25,010. This number is comprised of 36 regiments, 4 battalions and 12 independent companies. This number does not include raiders and rogue groups that fought in battles as volunteers or adventurers. The white population in Kentucky in 1810 was about 324,237, with half this number being males (162,118). About one-fifth (32,423) of these males were military age or in good enough physical condition to be in the military. This means that Kentucky sent five of six fighting men to the War of 1812. This is an astounding statistic that shows the involvement of the citizens of Kentucky in the war. Unfortunately, the statistics do not show the number of African Americans from Kentucky in the war as they were not included in the census, so this number is not known.

Kentuckians in Battles

During the War of 1812 there were a variety of battles in the United States and at sea. Of these there were five important battles with victories that had a preponderance of Kentuckians in the fight. These include battles at Fort Meigs, Fort Stephen, the Thames, and New Orleans. Kentuckians were also involved with Commodore Oliver Perry with his naval battle on Lake Erie. Kentuckians also made up the majority of the American forces in the Battle of River Raisin, which was a defeat.

Logistics Support

One of the activities during the War of 1812 where Kentucky was important was the logistic support for

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Kentucky, cont. from p. 6

the war, especially in the western areas. Kentucky was a major supplier of needed war materials, food, and transportation. Newport and Louisville, cities along the Ohio River on the northern border of Kentucky, provided supply depots and staging areas for excursions to the north and west.

Before the war, the United States imported many items from Europe and Great Britain. These items included clothing, weapons, ropes, glassware, gunpowder components, wine, and liquor. When the war started, the imports stopped. However, Kentucky was primed to increase manufacturing to produce many of the items needed to fuel the war. The open land provided space to grow non-perishable crops like corn. Hemp production increased for rope production. Caves were mined for saltpeter. Grape wine became one of Kentucky's biggest drinks. And of course, whiskey was produced in copious quantities for public consumption. The whiskey production also created substantial excise taxes to help fund the war. An additional aspect of the manufacturing boom was that it helped Kentucky go from frontier trading to a thriving financial interchange economy.

Cave systems in Kentucky, with large populations of bats, provided potassium nitrate from bat guano to make

gunpowder. The most notable was from Mammoth Cave, which produced over 570,000 pounds of saltpeter during the war. Even today, the remnants of the saltpeter production can be viewed during cave tours at Mammoth Cave.

Remembering the Kentuckians Who Fell

After the war, Kentucky did not forget about those from the state who participated or died in the War of 1812. Kentucky has 120 counties, with 22 named after participants in the War of 1812 and 9 named after men who died during the conflict. Frankfort, the State Capital, has a War Memorial monument in the Frankfort Cemetery near the gravesite of Daniel Boone. The monument lists many who died during the War of 1812.

Conclusion

Kentucky's role in the War of 1812 is under-appreciated by the public. However, the contributions of Kentucky helped play a key role in securing the western states and territories and ultimately the victory over the British. The Society of the War of 1812 for the Commonwealth of Kentucky has been working to expand awareness about Kentucky's involvement and will continue to explore the nuances of their efforts. 🌟

Surgeon General's Message, cont. from p. 3

Alcohol also played a major role in military medicine. Rum and whiskey were not only common comforts for soldiers, they were frequently used as medical treatment. Alcohol served as a pain reliever, sedative, stimulant, and morale booster. Before surgery, patients were often given large quantities of liquor in hopes of dulling the agony to come. And agony certainly came.

Battlefield surgery during the War of 1812 was brutal by modern standards. Musket balls traveled slowly compared to modern bullets, but they caused devastating injuries. Bones shattered. Clothing and dirt were driven deep into wounds. Infection was common and often deadly. Without antibiotics, surgeons frequently had only one realistic option: amputation.

These procedures occurred without modern anesthesia. A soldier might be restrained by assistants while the surgeon worked as quickly as possible with knives and bone saws. Speed mattered greatly. A skilled surgeon was often praised not for precision, but for how rapidly he could remove a limb.

The operating environment itself was terrifying. Makeshift hospitals were crowded, dirty, and filled with the sounds of suffering men. Surgical instruments were

reused repeatedly with little cleaning. The smell of infection, smoke, sweat, blood, and gangrene must have been overwhelming.

Yet despite these grim realities, many military physicians were courageous men doing their best with limited knowledge. Some rode directly into battle to retrieve wounded soldiers. Others worked for days with little sleep during major engagements. Their medical understanding may have been primitive, but their dedication was often extraordinary.

The War of 1812 also reminds us how dangerous ordinary illnesses once were. A simple infection, diarrhea, or dental abscess could become fatal. Pneumonia, dysentery, and typhoid fever killed many more soldiers than enemy bullets. Modern Americans often underestimate how revolutionary antibiotics, sterile technique, vaccinations, and IV fluids truly are.

Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of War of 1812 medicine is realizing how much of it was built on sincere effort rather than cruelty or ignorance. Physicians of the era worked from the best theories available to them. They studied under experienced doctors, carried medical

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Sixty Years' War

Clay Hoffman (Indiana Society)

The term “Sixty Years’ War” is used by historians to distinguish the series of wars and battles that took place during the period of 1754 to 1815 for the military control of the North American Great Lakes region. The combatants were the United States, the French and British, and indigenous peoples.

French and Indian War (1754-1763)

This was a conflict between the colonies of British America and New France, along with their respective indigenous allies, for the control of the Ohio Country and the Great Lakes. Many Indian tribes had pre-existing relationships with the French and fought with them. The Mohawks – one of the five original nations of the Iroquois Confederacy – supported the British, while the remaining Iroquois attempted to remain neutral. The defeat of the French established British rule in Canada.

Pontiac's War (1763-1765)

Led by Chief Pontiac, Indian allies of the defeated French attacked the British, including assaults on British forts in Detroit, as well as Pennsylvania and New York, and on the Mississippi River. Hostilities ended when British expeditions led to peace negotiations; however, the killing of Pontiac caused war between rival Indian nations.

Lord Dunmore's War (1774)

War was provoked when colonial Virginians expanded into the Ohio Country. Ohio Indians, including the Shawnee and Mingo, were forced to give up their hunting ground south of the Ohio River.

Western Theater of the Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

On the frontier, British commanders from Canada partnered with Indian allies in an attempt to divert attention from the primary battles on the eastern seaboard. At the end of the Revolutionary War, the British ceded to the United States the Old Northwest, which was the home of many of Britain's Indian allies. Also ceded were the lands south to the Gulf of Mexico. Additionally, the Treaty of Paris (1783) gave jurisdiction over the Mississippi River to the United States.

Northwest Indian War (1785-1795)

After the Treaty of Paris was signed, the United States expanded into the Ohio Territory, drawing resistance



from native Americans. A confederacy of tribes won victories in 1790 and 1791, having gained the support of the British. After strengthening its Army, the U.S. triumphed in 1794 at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, leading to the signing of the Treaty of Greenville, giving them control of Ohio. In 1787, the U.S. Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance, creating the Northwest Territory, which protected Indian lands from

invasion except during just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. Following this, President Jefferson assumed a policy of assimilation; however, Indian resentment continued.

War of 1812 (1812-1815)

Under the leadership of Shawnee Chief Tecumseh, a number of Indian tribes formed an alliance to resist U.S. expansion. In 1811, at the Battle of Tippecanoe, they were decisively defeated. After the U.S. declared war on the British in June 1812, British Canadians again allied with Native Americans to prosecute the frontier war. With the signing of the Treaty of Ghent – which ended the War of 1812 – the Great Lakes became a permanent boundary. The United Kingdom returned captured territories to the U.S., resulting in American Indians no longer having European allies to resist westward expansion. ●

Surgeon General's Message, cont. from p. 7

texts, and believed deeply in their treatments. What they lacked was not compassion but scientific understanding.

Looking back more than two centuries later, the medical world of the War of 1812 feels almost unimaginable. Soldiers marched into battle fearing cannon fire, but they also feared the surgeon's knife, the mercury bottle, and the bleeding bowl waiting afterward.

In many ways, the history of wartime medicine is also the history of human progress. Every difficult lesson, every failed treatment, and every suffering patient helped push medicine slowly toward the safer and more effective care we know today. ●



STATE SOCIETY NEWS



California 1812

Eric Stassforth, President

On January 25, 2026, the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of California held its spring meeting at the Valley Hunt Club in Pasadena. Among the items discussed was the awarding of the War of 1812 ROTC Award of Merit to the following individuals:

Cadet James Carlo Concepcion – Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles AFROTC

Midshipman Junqi Zhang – University of California, Berkeley NROTC

Cadet Cindy Sifuentes – University of California, Los Angeles AFROTC

Cadet Jennifer S. Rosales – California State University, Fresno AFROTC

President Stassforth attended a four-hour banquet at Loyola Marymount University filled with military pageantry and assisted in awarding Cadet Concepcion his ROTC medal (pictured). ●



Washington 1812

Michael Moore, President



On February 16, 2026, the Greater Seattle DAR Regents Council presented the 117th Anniversary of the George Washington Statue at the University of Washington. This is an annual pilgrimage where patriotic organizations lay wreaths in honor of George Washington. Michael Moore, Washington State President of the 1812 Society, is pictured presenting the 1812 Society wreath. ●

Illinois 1812

Robert W. Ridenour, Secretary



Cadet Wilson and Eric Reelitz

Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville Cadet Receives General Society of the War of 1812 ROTC Medal

On April 23, 2026, SIUE ROTC MS2 **Cadet Summer Wilson** was presented the General Society of the War of 1812 ROTC Award. The award was presented by Eric Reelitz, member of the Illinois Chapter of the General Society of the War of 1812.

The SIUE ROTC group made the following statement about Cadet Wilson and the Society of the War of 1812: "Cadet Wilson distinguished herself as our most outstanding sophomore, ranking in the top 25% academically and the top 10% of her ROTC class. She has also demonstrated exceptional commitment to Americanism through her actions and conduct. We sincerely appreciate your acknowledgment of

Cadet Wilson's achievements and the support shown to our SIUE ROTC program."

Member of the Society of the War of 1812 in Illinois is Presented the Spirit of 1812 Award

At the 134th Associate Council of the United States Daughters of 1812, held on April 2-4, 2026 at the Georgetown Marriot Hotel in Washington, D.C., **Eric Reelitz**, member of the Society of the War of 1812 in Illinois, received the Spirit of 1812 Award. The award was presented to Eric by President National Cheryl "Cher" Miller Sesma and the Spirit of 1812 Medal Committee Chairman National, Patricia Maclay. ●



L-R: Patricia Maclay, Eric Reelitz, and Cheryl Miller Sesma

Virginia 1812

Stuart Butler, President

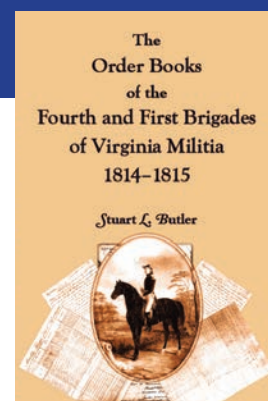
Stuart L. Butler, VA Society President, recently published his sixth book, *The Order Books of the Fourth and First Brigades of Virginia Militia 1814-1815*. This volume consists of the military order books created by two Virginia militia brigades that served during the War of 1812 and is available on www.heritagebooks.com.

Stuart retired from the National Archives and Records Administration in 1999 as the Assistant Branch Chief of the Old Military and Civil Branch, where he specialized in early American military records. During his time at the Archives, Mr. Butler helped countless numbers of researchers who were researching their ancestors who served in the U.S. military as well as others who were conducting research to complete their thesis or dissertation topics. He also represented the Archives as a speaker at numerous local and national genealogical society meetings lecturing on the genealogical value of military records at the National Archives.

He attended Florida State University and Florida Atlantic University and holds a M.A. degree in American History. He served in the U.S. Army for three years, 1964-1967. Since retiring from the U.S. Government after thirty years of service, Mr. Butler has been researching and

writing a history of Virginia during the War of 1812. He is the author of numerous articles about Virginia in the War of 1812 and has been a contributing author for the Library of Virginia's Dictionary of Virginia Biography. He was a member of the Citizens Advisory Council for the Virginia War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, 2011-2015. He is also the author of five books on Virginia, including *Virginia Soldiers in the War of 1812, 1800-1815* (Athens, 1988); *A Guide to Virginia Militia Units in the War of 1812* (Athens, 2011), *Real Patriots and Heroic Soldiers: General Joel Leftwich and the Virginia Brigade in the War of 1812* (Westminster, 2008); and *Defending the Old Dominion: Virginia and its Militia in the War of 1812* (University Press of America, 2013).

Mr. Butler is the past president of the Fairfax Resolves Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is the chapter historian of the Williamsburg Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the Jamestown Society. He lives in Williamsburg, Virginia. ●



Indiana 1812

Mark Kreps



APRIL – On Saturday, April 25, 2026 the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Indiana met at Hazelwood Christian Church, 1400 W. University Avenue in Muncie. Elections were conducted as outgoing President T. Rex Legler II presented a program on “The Battle of Tippecanoe.” Patrick J. Smith was elected as the new incoming President and Travis LeMaster as Vice President of the Indiana 1812 Society.



Standing L-R: April Legler, Virginia Dickerson, Ron Darrah, T. Rex Legler II, Mark Kreps, Ben Shoptaw, Travis LeMaster, Patrick J. Smith, James A. Shoptaw, Margaret and Bob Rati, Alan Teller, Michael Griffin, Dennis Babbitt and Rick Gann. Seated L-R: Janet Kreps and Caryl Lamb

T. Rex Legler passes gavel to newly elected President Patrick Smith



APRIL – Society of the War of 1812 in Indiana member Mark Kreps presented three 1812 Society ROTC medals, certificates and bars to three well-deserving ROTC Cadets (CDT) that met at a Joint ROTC Units “Going Out” Program held in Muncie at Ball State University on April 8, 2026.

L-R: Fort Wayne Purdue ROTC Awardees Purdue Univ./Fort Wayne CDT Diego Lopez, Society of the War 1812 in Indiana member Mark Kreps, Ball State University CDT Cayden Stith, and Taylor University CDT Ethan Schmidt

APRIL - Indiana Society of the War of 1812 member H. Allen Boyd awarded Indiana University (IU) Army ROTC Cadet Gabriel Sterling the Society of the War of 1812 ROTC certificate, medal and bar on April 30, 2026 (pictured). This was a first for this ROTC Unit.

MAY – Newly elected Vice President of the Indiana Society of the War of 1812 Travis LeMaster gave greetings from the Society of the War of 1812 on Memorial Day, May 25, 2026 at the La Fontaine cemetery. He honored three War of 1812 Veterans buried there. 🇺🇸





Iowa 1812

Mike Rowley

Compatriots of GSW 1812 in the State of Iowa are involved in America 250 Iowa Projects, one of which is the 76 Veterans Project, an effort to identify, research, document and mark in 2026 the graves of 76 veterans who lie in unmarked graves in Iowa. So far this year over 26 applications have been prepared, submitted or completed.



The photos are from the installation on March 3, 2026 of a stone for War of 1812 veteran George Oglivie who is buried in Rising Sun Cemetery in Pleasant Hill. The unmarked grave was originally found by Marilyn Rittel. While installing the new stone, an original although nearly unreadable stone was uncovered. Ron Rittel represented the General Society of the War of 1812 and Mike Rowley represented the Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.



If anyone knows of unmarked veteran graves and are willing to help, Mike Rowley may be able to provide some assistance. He can be reached at MJR1825@gmail.com

GSW 1812 in the State of Iowa members Ron Rittel, Daniel Rittel and Mike Rowley joined with other volunteers at an America 250 Iowa project of the Marion County Pioneer Cemetery Commission. The tour included stories of War of 1812 veterans buried in four cemeteries in Marion County, Iowa. 🍷



Ohio Society

Robert Pollock, President

In ten years the Society of the War of 1812 in Ohio's Military Awards program has more than tripled our recognition of deserving college students. We have grown from 5 awards a year to 17 in 2026.

There are 19 Reserve Officer Training Corps units at universities in Ohio, and 89% have requested our award. Our process is to personally contact each unit in November and offer our program to each ROTC program. Sophomores in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Space Force programs are chosen by their Commanders, and at ceremonies in April and May received certificates, bar ribbons, and the medal of our Society's ROTC program.

The universities supported this year were: University of Akron (Army), Bowling Green State University (Air Force), University of Cincinnati (Army and Air Force), University of Dayton (Army), Kent State University (Air Force/Space Force), Miami University (Navy and Air Force), Ohio University (Army and Air Force), Ohio State University (Army, Navy/Marine Corps and Air Force), University of Toledo (Army), Wright State University (Army), Youngstown State University (Army), and Xavier University (Army).

The Ohio Society of the War of 1812 would like to compliment Vice President General-Military Awards William E. Sekel for his outstanding management of the General Society of the War of 1812's national program, and we thank Quartermaster General Mark W. Compton for fulfilling our orders for the medals.

Pictured are Miami Midshipman **Aiden Sizemore** (top) and Wright State Army Cadet **Nathan Ciesla** (bottom) receiving their awards on April 18 and 22, 2026 from President General/Ohio President Robert Pollock. 🍷



Kentucky 1812

Mike King, President



The Kentucky Society held officer elections in April, helping to reset the energy and goals of the Kentucky Society for the next two years. Some of the accomplishments during the past two years include educational presentations; creation of a detailed chapter directory by Doug Collins; creation of a “River Raisin” flag to represent Kentucky; new member pinning the Zachary Taylor house owned by Vice-President General Dr. William Gist; and member road trips to historic sites including River Raisin and New Orleans.

Some upcoming initiatives for the chapter include promoting growth; having lapsed members reenter the chapter roles; and having more events and gatherings that emphasize the history of the War of 1812 and Kentuckians involved in the war. The Kentucky Society has also initiated a program to engage JROTC units for parades, color guard events, educational programs, and awards for selected candidates.

Outgoing President Mike King is excited about the election outcome and wishes the best of luck to incoming President Doug Collins and the rest of the elected officers. As Kentuckians, we are all proud of our heritage and look forward to the next two years. A special message from President Doug Collins follows:

Message from Doug Collins

Greetings, Fellow Kentucky Hunters. I am honored to be reelected as President of the Society of the War of 1812 in Kentucky. Despite setbacks from COVID-19, we have stayed resilient and remain prepared to advance, just as our patriot ancestors did 215 years ago. In addition to my election to president, other elected officers are:

- Richard Quire – Vice-President (also handling Chaplain duties)
- Stephen Vest –Secretary (also handling Registrar duties)
- Mike King – Treasurer (and Immediate Past President)
- Dale Cobler – Historian
- William Gist – Vice-President General

Thank you to Past President Mike King, whose vision and leadership have kept our group relevant and ready for growth. We currently have 41 active members, and it is my aim to reach 50 by year’s end. Recruiting relatives of SAR, SR, and DAR members is a significant opportunity to pursue, as well as the nearly 20 Kentucky Society former members who could easily be reinstated. If you know anyone fitting these categories, please contact us so we can welcome them.

Please mark your calendars for August 8, 2026. We will have our first in-person Annual Meeting in some time at 11:30 a.m. at the Louisville Boat Club, 4200 River Road, Louisville, KY 40207 (502-896-0375). Please make plans to attend and meet up with old acquaintances and forge new friendships. Out-of-state 1812 Society and those from other organizations are welcome. For more information contact Mike King at 502-548-6821 or mrking001@gmail.com. More details to follow.

I look forward to the next two years and the great things I expect from the “Hunters of Kentucky”! ●

*Best Wishes,
Doug Collins*

South Carolina 1812

D. M. Hull, President



On the evening of March 15, 2026, the South Carolina Society gathered in the parish hall of the Huguenot Church in Charleston to commemorate the birthday of Andrew Jackson. Michael Hull spoke on several of the duels in which Jackson participated.

We were honored to have President Sarah Stender and several additional members of the South Carolina 1812 Daughters in attendance.

On March 26 President Hull presented the ROTC awards to cadets **Abigail Sherman, Jackson Nevil, Charles Tapley, and Eoin Youngblood**. This ceremony was held at The Military College of South Carolina (The Citadel). ●

Michigan 1812

Allan Treppa, President



River Raisin National Battlefield Park Visitors Center Monroe, Michigan

On March 30, 2009, President Barack Obama signed a bill that designated the River Raisin Battlefield in Monroe, Michigan, as part of the National Park System.

On January 17, 1813, Brigadier General James Winchester deployed a detachment of 660 Kentucky militia led by Lieutenant Colonel William Lewis to retake Frenchtown (now Monroe, Michigan) from British control. Shortly after 3:00 p.m. the following day, U.S. forces approached the south side of the River Raisin. On the north side of the river, British Major Ebenezer Reynolds had assembled his forces to repel the American invasion. His command consisted of about 50 militiamen, 200 or more Indians, and a few artillerymen. As the Americans approached the south bank of the river, the British commenced to open fire on the gathering Americans. In response, Lt. Col. Lewis ordered his troops to cross the frozen river and to attack the British. Major Reynolds, believing that Lewis' detachment was merely a vanguard of a larger American force, decided to retreat. The American pursuit of the fleeing British forces continued until darkness ended the battle. Lewis suffered 12 fatalities and 55 wounded, while Reynolds lost approximately 15 killed, perhaps 50 wounded and 3 captured.

On January 22, 1813, Native and British forces totaling over 1,400 launched a predawn attack on the unprepared U.S. forces at River Raisin. They were led by Wyandotte Chief Roundhead and Colonel Henry Procter. It was a violent rout, resulting in the deadliest U.S. defeat in the War of 1812. Of the 934 Americans who fought there, only 33 escaped death or capture. The British suffered 24 men killed, 12 officers and 149 men wounded. One of the significant American rallying cries to emerge from the War of 1812 was "Remember the Raisin," which originated from this battle. 🌐

Sources

"It's Official! – Obama Signs Bill that Makes Battlefield a National Park," Monroe (MI), News, March 31, 2009.

Alec R. Gilpin, *The War of 1812 in the Old Northwest* (East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University Press, 1958). Reprinted with introduction to the Bicentennial Edition by Brian Leigh Dunnigan, 2012. Page references are to the 1958 edition. 163-170.

Ralph Naveaux, *Invasion on all Sides: Scene of the Engagements at Frenchtown and the River Raisin in the War of 1812* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing), 2008. 100-226.

RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK VISITOR CENTER

333 N. Dixie Highway
Monroe, Michigan 48162
734-243-7313
Hours: 10:00am - 5:00pm



Texas 1812

Paul Ridenour, Vice President/Treasurer



Honoring Thomas Applewhite: A Soldier in the War of 1812

by Elaine Mazurek Stephens, President, La Vernia Historical Association

Thomas Applewhite was a Corporal in the Captain Barnett Company, Mississippi Militia, during the War of 1812. On May 9, 2026, he was honored at his resting place in the Concrete Cemetery near La Vernia, Texas, by the General Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Texas, David Crockett Chapter of San Antonio. A Grave Marker Dedication Ceremony commemorated his loyal service. A special guest in attendance was his descendant, Glenda Rast.

Blair Rudy, President of the Chapter, welcomed the attendees, followed by Chapter Chaplain Ken Williamson, who gave an invocation. The Society of the War of 1812 National Treasury General Gary R. Neal and State President Robert Duckworth offered greetings to all. The Past President of the Texas Chapter, Drake Peddie, who also served as the Color Guard Commander, provided background information about the War of 1812.

A biography of Thomas Applewhite was given by Retired Navy Captain Walter Scull III, Director of the La Vernia Historical Association. Scull said, "Applewhite was born in Mississippi in 1790 and died January 14, 1864, in La Vernia. He had 18 children. He purchased land in La Vernia in 1854. In the 1800s, that same property was a stagecoach stop on the Old Chihuahua Road. It is currently the location of the Finch Funeral Home on Highway 87 in La Vernia. A Texas State Historical Marker commemorates the location, but the home is no longer standing."

Glenda Rast provided additional information about her ancestor and accepted a Certificate of Appreciation for Applewhite's service.

The Society's State Vice President, Paul Ridenour, honored Applewhite, saying, "We die three times: at our death, when we are laid to rest, and when our name is spoken for the last time. May we always remember Thomas Applewhite and his service."

The Unveiling of the Marker was conducted by Walter and Nancy Scull, officers with the Concrete Cemetery Association. A memorial wreath was laid by Blair Rudy, followed by the playing of Taps by Bugler Frank Kebelman, a Retired Lt. Col. with the U. S. Marine Corps.

An Honorary Salute with three flintlock, black-powder rifles was fired by the Color Guard, which included Drake Peddie, Blair Rudy, and Robert Duckworth.



Present at the event were about 35 people, including Chapter Secretary Frank Rohrbough; Chapter Registrar Larry Luckett; Anthony Delgado, Chairman of the Wilson County Historical Commission; members of the La Vernia Historical Association; and the Concrete Cemetery Association, along with many family members and patriots.

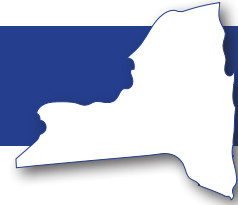
More information about the General Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Texas is at Texas1812.org. The Concrete Cemetery is located on FM 775, north of La Vernia near the Guadalupe County line. 🌐



Warhawk Blair Rudy of The Society of the War of 1812 in Texas presents the General Society of the War of 1812 ROTC Award of Merit to Cadet Saleen Burkett on April 29, 2026. Cadet Burkett attends Saint Mary's University in San Antonio, TX

New York 1812

Dave Morton, NY President



At our October 2025 Annual Meeting, the officers and members of the Society of the Second War with Great Britain in the State of New York discussed the idea of holding a luncheon/meeting with a presenter in Poughkeepsie or another convenient location. The travel distance for our members from Montauk, Long Island, to Buffalo and the northern Canadian border to the Pennsylvania state line made this impractical. As a result, we decided to try three Zoom presentations featuring presenter Greg Magin. The following is a brief biography and summary of each of his three presentations.



Greg Magin

Greg Magin is a semi-retiree who lives in Upstate New York. Although he was an English major in college, he became an ardent reader of history in the early 1980s, and the passion has never left him. Although he has a wide-ranging interest

in various topics in history, from Ancient Rome to World War I, he has always been the most fascinated by early American history, from the colonial period to the War of 1812. "I'm not a professional historian, nor do I pretend to be," says Greg. "I am, however, a serious student. I work at it; I don't play at it. And I'm someone who loves to discuss and debate history with other people."

Greg's first presentation on March 28 was entitled "**Revising the Revisionists: The War of 1812.**" He argued that the way that his teachers of the 1970s taught the story of the war represented an extremely cynical interpretation of the history. This jaundiced view was obviously the product of the prevailing negative attitudes concerning the Vietnam War and the American military.

In the narrative that his teachers related, American defeats were highlighted, and failures such as Hull's surrender of Fort Detroit, Van Rensselaer's disaster at Queenston Heights, and Dearborn's bloody debacle at La Collette Mills were made the main part of the tale. Meanwhile, his teachers didn't even mention important American victories, both tactical and strategic, such as Perry's triumph on Lake Erie, Scott and Miller fighting the British to a standstill at Lundy's Lane, or the extraordinary performance of the American frigates against the British Navy.

The teachers did mention the Battle of New Orleans, but only so they could make light of it. Since the battle was fought 15 days after the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, they said, it was a useless victory, a kind of historical prank on Jackson and his men. Greg pointed out that anyone who thinks that the Battle of New Orleans served no purpose simply does not understand the history. The worst omission of his teachers, however, was that they never even once referred to the Battle of Plattsburgh, arguably the most important event of the entire conflict.

Greg's second presentation, given on May 26 was entitled "**Plattsburgh: The Last Invasion.**" As he mentioned in his first talk, the great battle which occurred there on September 11, 1814, was not even mentioned by his teachers in grade school or college. Nevertheless, the work of a number of scholars over the last sixty years has established beyond doubt that the British invasion of New York State was not just an important part of the great battle plan which Lord Bathurst, Secretary for War and the Colonies, ordered into motion in the late spring of 1814; it was, in fact, its most vital component.

The British were desperate to redraw the boundary lines between the United States and Canada before the war ended, and they thought that a major incursion by Governor General George Prevost and his army, launched at the same time as other British operations along the Massachusetts and Maine coasts, would net them not only important American towns like Plattsburgh and Sackett's Harbor, but a good chunk of New England and northern New York State as well. The only forces that stood against the British included a small army in a series of woefully undermanned emplacements under the command of Alexander Macomb, and a little flotilla of ships on Lake Champlain under Thomas McDonough. What happened next was once described by Churchill as the "most decisive engagement of the war."

Greg's third presentation (date to be announced) will be about Tecumseh and his Shawnee Confederacy. One of the many aspects of the War of 1812 is the story of how that 32-month conflict between the United States and Great Britain became an integral part of a saga of Native American survival and struggle which

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New York 1812, cont. from p. 16

had been underway in the Ohio Country for many years; indeed, in some ways it had been underway since October 1492. Tecumseh can be seen as one of a long line of Indigenous resistance leaders of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries – men such as Opechecanough of the Powhatan, Pontiac of the Odawa, and those Mohawk warriors known as Joseph Brant and Louis Cook who fought on opposite sides of the American Revolution. However, Tecumseh also had a breadth of vision, a desire to unite many different tribes into a united front, which made him remarkable, if not unique. He was also a superb orator and a fine soldier; what he once said about British General Isaac Brock would apply to himself: “Ho! Here is a man!” ●

Missouri 1812

Mel McNeal, President



The War of 1812 is frequently referred to as the “Forgotten War,” eclipsed by the American Revolution and the Civil War because of their greater duration and profound significance. Nonetheless, its role in shaping American history and development is critical. This conflict represents the first occasion on which the United States officially declared war on a foreign nation. Until this point, there had been no cohesive force uniting the individual states within the United States of America.

The transformation in the colonists’ mindset began with Thomas Paine’s publication of “Common Sense” in January 1776. This influential work shifted their perspective from subservience to British rule to a fervent aspiration for independence. The dream of self-sufficiency was gradually being undermined, leading to challenges and frustrations previously unknown to them. Although the movement toward independence initially developed at a measured pace, a strong consensus emerged from a deep-seated animosity toward oppressive British governance.

While the American Revolution achieved independence from England, the colonists remained reliant on imported goods from Britain, which continued to displease them. The military factions were inadequately trained and poorly equipped, often engaging in chaotic and disorderly combat. Furthermore, the States remained fragmented, governed by local authorities.

As we progressed into the 1800s, our nascent nation, now comprising 17 states, was experiencing transformative political, economic, and social shifts. The Virginia State Assembly enacted a resolution affirming “State sovereignty.” The 1803 Louisiana Purchase nearly doubled the territory of the United

States, creating vast new opportunities for agriculture. Furthermore, industrial expansion surged, particularly in sectors such as textiles and trade infrastructure, exemplified by the Erie Canal.

The War of 1812 heralded the onset of the “Era of Good Feelings.” It affirmed U.S. sovereignty, stimulated domestic manufacturing, encouraged westward expansion, and diminished Native American resistance, all while establishing the United States as a formidable power. Our National Anthem was born at the Battle of Fort McHenry. A critical outcome of the War of 1812 was the recognition that a robust military presence serves as a deterrent to conflict. Furthermore, the Treaty of Ghent fostered a lasting and peaceful relationship with Canada.

Numerous pivotal events during the War of 1812 played a crucial role in forging our nation’s identity. One prominent event was the Battle of New Orleans, in which the United States demonstrated its capacity to defend its sovereignty and command the respect of the international community. Furthermore, the Battle of Baltimore illustrated that the United States could stand resolutely against a formidable global power.

On the high seas, the *U.S.S. Hornet* captured the privateer *Dolphin* on July 9, 1812, affirming the authority of the United States. Then, Captain James Lawrence’s unexpectedly compassionate treatment of prisoners from the British brig sloop *H.M.S. Peacock* left a lasting impression on the officers of the defeated ship, who publicly expressed their gratitude in various newspapers. The United States Congress subsequently recommended that the President bestow gold and silver medals upon all commissioned officers of the *U.S.S. Hornet*. This notable wartime action underscores

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Missouri 1812, cont. from p. 17

the shared humanity of passionate and proud members of a strong and devoted nation.

The illustrious *U.S.S. Constitution*, affectionately known as “Old Ironsides,” was constructed in 1794 with exceptional white oak and exemplary craftsmanship. She has an impressive record, remaining undefeated in 33 distinct engagements. Her formidable 21-inch hull is expertly crafted with bolts and breasthooks forged by the renowned Paul Revere. Each cubic foot of Southern live oak used in her construction weighs a remarkable 75 pounds. The *U.S.S. Constitution* is still a commissioned vessel and is docked at Pier 1 in the Charlestown Navy Yard, which is part of the Boston National Historical Park in Boston, Massachusetts.

Finally, we turn to the distinguished fourth President of the United States, James Madison, Jr., widely regarded as the Father of the Constitution for his pivotal role in drafting the Bill of Rights. He co-authored the Federalist Papers alongside Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. Madison, in collaboration

with Thomas Jefferson, was instrumental in founding the Democratic-Republican Party and later served as Secretary of State.

Despite enduring episodes of debilitating “remittent bilious fever” and chronic cholecystitis, President Madison displayed remarkable fortitude and resolve throughout the War of 1812. He confronted formidable challenges, including the burning of the White House and the Capitol in August 1814. Ultimately, the Treaty of Ghent was signed in 1815, bringing the conflict to a close.

Rather than labeling it “The Forgotten War,” we ought to reframe the War of 1812 as “The War of Definition.” This conflict was instrumental in forging the United States, uniting the states into a cohesive collective imbued with an unprecedented spirit of independence and self-reliance. With our Republican governance, a robust sense of autonomy, and a distinguished history, we now command respect on the global stage, thanks to these significant moments. 🌐

Supplemental Applications

<i>Supplemental #</i>	<i>Member Name</i>	<i>Ancestor</i>
S3	Randall Brian Huber	Private Jacob Shiffer
S4	Randall Brian Huber	Private John Nusbaum
S1	William Joseph Simmons	Private James Simmons
S3	Edwin Prentice Dierdorff Jr.	Sergeant Henry Sherwood
S1	Kurt Lawrence Meister	Captain Andrew Augustine Ellicott

Necrology

<i>Member</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Gen. Soc. #</i>	<i>State Society</i>
Dr. William Innes Fobes	10-Apr-26	8135	PA 1337
Col. Judson Philip Mason Jr.	25-Dec-25	4154	VA 2
Harris Lansing Pepper	29-Jul-25	3814	PA 1131
David Alan Sheley	13-Feb-26	7674	VA 274
Michael William Sivy, Jr.	11-Mar-26	5865	DC 365, NY 201

New Members Since Last "War Cry"

<i>Member Name</i>	<i>Gen. Soc. #</i>	<i>State Society</i>	<i>Ancestor</i>
Rev. Michael Richard Denney	7678	MA 349	Private John Bennett
Mark Ray Meyocks	8646	IA 86	Private John Wyckoff
Brett Christian Ernest	8647	MAL 524	Sergeant William Hutchins
Robert Glen Livermore	8648	MAL 525	Private Daniel Livermore
Joel Lee Mills II	8649	MAL 526	Major/Lt. Colonel James Lauderdale
Timothy Walter Doughty	8650	WA 72	Private Elijah Doughty
Michael Benjamin Marchi	8651	MD 1087	Major David Rogers
Sherbert B. Jones	8652	CA 189	Private Jeremiah Jones
Lawrence E. Johnson	8653	IA 87	Private James A. Johnson
Josiah Kenneth Lilly III	8654	MAL 527	Private Edmund Lilly
Michael Bryan Morthland	8655	IL 462N	Private Jesse Davis
James Allen Harvey Jr.	8656	LA 913	Private Richard Simmons
Henry Paul Kinler	8657	TN 233	1st Lieutenant Pierre Bayhi
Dewey Dwayne Rose	8658	NY 385	Private Hosea Rose
Raynor Bailey Duncombe	8659	VA 340	Private Simeon Dunston
Michael John Sanders	8660	MAL 528	Teamster James Boyd
Cory Roger Barack, Esq.	8661	OH 252	Private Philip Bedilion
William Cole Willis	8662	OH 253	Private Joseph Willis
Kurt Lawrence Meister	8663	WA 74	Professor of Mathematics and Surveyor Andrew Ellicott
David H. Skilton	8664	IA 88	Lt. Colonel John Skilton
James Daniel Crawford III	8665	VA 341	Private Reuben Coffey
David Cook	8666	AR 45	Private Stephen Sedgewick Kellogg
Cole Wayne Prater	8667	AR 46	Private Stephen Sedgewick Kellogg
Benjamin Barrett Dye	8668	LA 914	Fusilier Jean Albert Esneault
Chase Kumar Basu Howard	8669	MD 1089	Private William Ray
Andrew Douglas Stevenson	8670	MD 1090	Private Robert L. Hunter
Clinton Frederick Grable	8671	PA 1373	Private George Widick
Thomas Edward Milson	8672	TX 587	Private Joseph Lusk, Jr.
Frank Edminston Foster	8673	TX 588	Private James Cain Barbee
James Edward Meredith	8674	WA 76	Private Henry Jersey
Jason Michael Wyatt	8675	MO 129	Private John Rogers Wyatt
Douglas Sterling Christie	8676	MO 130	Private Israel B. Christie, Sr.
Robert James Allison	8677	MA 348	Private Peter Carlton



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Name _____ General Society No. _____

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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 ☐ Blue ☐ White	\$ 30.00		\$
Embroidered 6-Panel Unstructured Hat ☐ Khaki ☐ Black ☐ Royal	\$ 30.00		\$
Ballpoint Pen with 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		\$
<i>The following items are sold only to Members in good standing. Include Membership # with order.</i>			
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 ☐ Necktie ☐ Bowtie	\$ 45.00		\$
Striped Silk Tie ☐ Necktie ☐ 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		
	GRAND TOTAL		\$

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