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President General's Message

July 2017

Thomas Edward Jacks

It has been a busy spring and summer. At the invitation of President National Jacque-Lynne Schulman, I attended the 125th Associate Council of the United States Daughters of 1812 in Washington, D.C. The Daughters celebrated their Quasquicentennial with a huge celebration at the Hamilton Hotel. I returned to Washington in June to present a wreath in the name of the General Society at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery. I also spoke to a joint meeting of the Society of the War of 1812 in the District of Columbia and the Military Society of the War of 1812. The visit was capped off by the opening of the 126th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. While at DAR Constitution Hall, I had the pleasure of meeting Gene Kranz, retired NASA flight director best known for his role leading the ground efforts to save the crew of Apollo 13. In July, I brought greetings at the 127th NSSAR Congress in Knoxville, Tennessee. During my visit to Knoxville, I was greatly honored to attend a reception hosted by the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Tennessee at the historic Blount Mansion for all members of the Society attending the Congress.

Among the most exciting events of the summer is the publication of the Roster of Members and Their Ancestors of the General Society of the War of 1812, the culmination of several years of research. The new book contains a listing of all approved General Society applications from 1894 to July 2015, including names of members, Society numbers, and name and state of service of War of 1812 ancestors. It also includes an updated history of the Society, utilizing newly located records, and information on early War of 1812 veteran members of the Society. Ordering details can be found on page 6.

Earlier this year, the Executive Committee voted to make one of the Society’s War of 1812 veteran grave markers available to each State Society upon receipt of a formal request that includes the name of the veteran to be honored and the location of his grave. Instructions were sent to State Society Presidents on how to request a marker. To date, nine markers have been distributed and it is anticipated that more will be mailed in the coming weeks.

It is not too late to make plans to attend the upcoming Triennial Meeting of the Society, where we will elect new officers and conduct the business of the Society. The Society of the Second War with Great Britain in the State of New York has a great meeting planned in Plattsburgh with plenty of time to enjoy the annual Battle of Plattsburgh commemorations. Registration information can be found on page 4.

The report of the Nominating Committee can be found on page 5. I would like to thank former President General Larry Casey for his hard work in assembling a very capable slate of candidates to serve in the upcoming triennium.

As I lay down my pen in this final message for the War Cry as President General, I would like to thank the Officers of the Society who have worked so hard during the past three years to make the operations of the General Society as efficient as possible. I would also like to thank those members who showed so much kindness and hospitality to myself and my family during my travels as President General. It was an honor and privilege to serve.

As always, it is a pleasure to read about the activities of the General Society across the country and to see the continued efforts of our members to remember those fought “for our country’s rights.”

Front Cover - Pictured on the front and on this page is the General Society of the War of 1812 Wreath that was presented by President General Thomas Jacks at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.
During the 126th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the DAR Constitution Hall, President General Jacks had the pleasure of meeting Gene Kranz, (pictured left), retired NASA flight director best known for his role leading the ground efforts to save the crew of Apollo 13.

Wreath Laying Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, VA

Pictured to the left and above is the Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The General Society Wreath was placed by President General Jacks in a solemn ceremony that is conducted under the direction of the 3d U.S. Infantry, traditionally known as "The Old Guard". It is the oldest active-duty infantry unit in the Army, serving our nation since 1784. The Old Guard is the Army's official ceremonial unit and escort to the president, and it also provides security for Washington, D.C., in time of national emergency or civil disturbance.
TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

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<tr>
<th>Thursday, Sept 7</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 - 6:00</td>
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<td>Registration, Holiday Inn</td>
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<td>Wreath Laying, Riverside Cemetery</td>
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<td>6:00 - 7:00</td>
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<td>Welcome Reception, Cash Bar - Holiday Inn</td>
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<td>Hot Buffet Breakfast - Included</td>
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<td>Registration, Holiday Inn</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 - 2:00</td>
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<td>All day to visit museums, historic sites, events</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 - 5:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Re-enactments, 5-K race</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 - 6:00</td>
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<td>Business Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00 - 7:00</td>
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<td>Prep for evening and get to Elks Club on the Lake</td>
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<td>Social Hour / Cash Bar, Elks Club</td>
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<td>Elegant Dinner, Elks – Speakers, neat casual</td>
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<td>Parade participants form up by Elks club, blazer, tie &amp; khakis</td>
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<td>1:00 - 2:00</td>
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<td>Parade by City Hall and MacDonough Monument</td>
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<td>2:00 - 6:00</td>
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<td>Tour Plattsburgh and surroundings, enjoy event</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00 - 7:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Social Hour / Cash Bar - Holiday Inn</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00 - 9:00</td>
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<td>Formal dinner, Holiday Inn, white tie, tux, dark suit</td>
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Name: 
Guest: 
Address: 
Email: 
Cell Phone: 

Total Guests: X $185 PER PERSON (Dinners & Events) TOTAL: 

Special Needs: Transportation Needs: 

MAIL CHECK TO: Walley Francis, 680 Allen Street, Syracuse, NY 13210 Make check out to: SSWWGBSNY
Report of the Nominating Committee

Lawrence K. Casey, Chairman

The following members are nominated for their respective offices for the term 2017-2020.

President General*
Richard D. Hollis, TN

Deputy President General*
Douglass Mather "Tim" Mabee, NY

District Deputy Presidents General
Chesapeake-Potomac Lee Crandall Park, M.D., MD
Great Lakes Stephen Wayne Hyatt, IL
Gulf William Allerton, III, LA
Mid-Atlantic Robert J. Gang, III, NY
Mountain Joe Edwin Harris, UT
New England Kenneth D. Roach, CT
North Central Michael Scott Swisher, MN
Ohio Valley-Central William C. Schrader, III, KY
Pacific James M. Lindley, WA
Southern & Carolinas John R. Taylor, Jr., MS

Vice-Presidents General
Public Relations Bobby Joe Seales, AL
Membership-At-Large David Lee Eagan, TN
Publications* James Homer Maples, AL
Military Awards Robert D. Pollock, DC

General Officers
Secretary General* V. Allen Gray, WA
Treasurer General* Gary Roger Neal, MD
Registrar General * Eric Johnson, OH
Web Master General Cleo G. Hogan, TN
Genealogist General Henry C. Peden, Jr., MD
Judge Advocate General* Jerry Vincent Smith, Esq., TN
Historian General * Jefferson Monroe Moak, PA
Surgeon General Matthew John Barlow, Jr., M.D., DE
Chaplain General Justin James Lawrence Rojek, MD
Marshall General Earl Fain, IV, SC
Quartermaster General Tony Lee Vets, LA
Counselor General Lyttleton Tazwell Harris, IV, TX
Archivist General Richard A. Davis, Ph.D., OH

Assistant General Officers
Asst. Secretary General J. Thomas Showler, PA
Asst. Genealogist General Floyd R. Miller, TX
Asst. Surgeon General Daniel H. Heller, M.D., IN
Asst. Historian General Allan Ralph Treppa, MI
Asst. Marshall General Elijah Brent Monroe, NY
Asst. Marshall General Gerald Page Brent, MS

Officers marked by * and the immediate past President General are members of the Executive Committee.
Roster of Members and Their Ancestors of the General Society of the War of 1812
Bicentennial Edition

Listing of All Approved Applications from 1894 to July 2015, including names of members, Society numbers, and name and state of service of War of 1812 ancestors

Price: $35.00

Hardcover: 366 + xix pages
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LCCN: 2017942624
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Shipping Weight: 1.7 pounds

Make checks payable to: General Society of the War of 1812
Mail form & payment to: Thomas E. Jacks
General Society of the War of 1812
327 Devon Dr, Mandeville, LA 70448-3316

Name: ____________________________
Address: ____________________________________________

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The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Tennessee Hosted a Reception at the SAR Congress Honoring PG Jacks

The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Tennessee hosted a Reception at the Historic Blount Mansion in Knoxville, Tennessee on July 9, 2017, honoring President General Jacks. The Reception was attended by our General Society members in attendance at the 127th SAR Congress. Refreshments followed the formal ceremonies.

Jerry V. Smith, Esq., President of the Tennessee Society, pictured below, gave great welcoming remarks

President General Jacks Brings Greetings to the 127th Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution

President General Jacks spoke to the attendees as Society President Jerry V. Smith looks on.

Pictured above Tennessee Society member Colin D. Wakefield presents a gift from the Tennessee Society to PG Jacks. Below, left to right, Deputy President General Richard D. Hollis, SAR PG J. Michael Tomme, and PG Jacks tour the Blount mansion.

Continued page 8
Pictured above are many of the attendees at the Reception. Left center is Tennessee Society member Colin D. Wakefield presenting the special gift from the Tennessee Society. Mrs. Tara Jacks and Tennessee Society President Jerry V. Smith, Esq., look on. Pictured below left to right is Secretary General Douglass “Tim” Mabee, Mrs. Jacks, President General Jacks, Melodye Brown, Deputy President General Richard D. Hollis, and Past President General Lawrence K. Casey.

The Blount Mansion, located in downtown Knoxville, Tennessee, was the home of the only territorial governor of the Southwest Territory, William Blount (1749–1800). Blount, also a signer of the United States Constitution and a U.S. Senator from Tennessee, lived on the property with his family. The mansion served as the de facto capitol of the Southwest Territory. In 1796, much of the Tennessee Constitution was drafted, in Governor Blount's office at the mansion. The mansion is referred to as "the most important historical spot in Tennessee."
The Heroic and Colorful William Wells of Pennsylvania by Clay Hoffman

Among the more intriguing figures in the history of the Northwest Territory is William Wells (1770-1812). Born in Pennsylvania, he was the son of Captain Samuel Wells, who served in the Virginia Militia during the American Revolution. After the family moved to Kentucky, his mother died of natural causes and his father was killed in an Indian ambush. In 1784, he was abducted by Miami tribesmen and taken to Indiana. He was thirteen years-old at the time.

Given the Indian name Apekonit (“Carrot Top”), because of his abundant red hair, he was befriended by Miami Chief Little Turtle, who taught him Indian dialects and beliefs. In return, William gave the Chief a sense of the world of the white man. Having been schooled by tutors in Kentucky, the knowledge he received from Little Turtle served to round out a unique “frontier education”.

Wells participated in Indian raids, and accompanied Little Turtle to meetings with other chiefs and representatives of the United States, where he acted as an interpreter and advisor. In 1789, he returned to his family home, in Kentucky, in the company of several Indian friends. William considered remaining with his natural family but in the end opted to return to his Indian life. By now, he had married Little Turtle’s daughter, Sweetbreeze, and the couple had a son. For the remainder of his life, he suffered from a divided sense of identity.

When the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783, ending the Revolutionary War, the western boundaries of the United States were not defined. The British relinquished the area south of the Great Lakes and east of the Mississippi River. Additionally, Virginia ceded its claim to the land north of the Ohio River and west of Pennsylvania. The Ordinance of 1787 created the Northwest Territory.

On August 8, 1791, troops led by Colonel James Wilkinson attacked the Miami village on the Eel River. Wells was absent but after the village was destroyed, his wife Sweetbreeze and son were among those taken as prisoners. A few months later, the Army ventured further into the Indian territory, and encamped on the east bank of the upper Wabash. Tribesmen, upon the direction of Little Turtle, ambushed the camp and killed 600 men. Among the attackers was William Wells.

In March of 1792, Wells and several Chiefs travelled to Vincennes, hoping to secure the release of Sweetbreeze and the other prisoners. They learned that Rufus Putnam, a former General in the Continental Army, would be critical to reaching that goal. Putnam was seeking to complete a peace treaty with the Indians, and was prepared to use the prisoners as leverage. His proposal was simple: if the Indians signed the peace treaty, the prisoners would be freed. Wells acted as interpreter for the signing, and was promptly reunited with his wife and son.

While in Vincennes, Wells was visited by his brother Samuel, now a wealthy Kentuckian. Samuel tried to persuade William that his true place was with the settlers. The two men travelled together to Louisville which had become a prosperous city and offered many comforts that the Indian world did not. Despite the temptation to stay, William again decided to return to his Indian life.

Word of Wells’ talents as an interpreter and negotiator reached General Anthony Wayne, who soon offered him a military commission. Knowing that many of the tribes favored peace, Wells believed that he could play a role in bringing it about. On September 16, 1793, after receiving his commission as a Captain, he shared with the government, key strategic information about Indian activities. His contributions would play an important role in planning the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Wells’ expeditions into Indian territory would not be without peril. On several occasions, conflicts erupted, resulting in injuries suffered by him and his fellow soldiers.

In the autumn of 1794, Wayne sent Wells to visit the Chiefs of the area north of the Ohio River. He requested their attendance at a great council to be held in the summer of 1795 at Greenville, Ohio. On June 16, 1795, Wayne lit the council fire, with Wells as the appointed interpreter of the United States. The council lasted fifty days and at its conclusion, the Treaty of Greenville was signed, which enabled the transfer of 25,000 square miles of territory from the Indians for $20,000 and an annuity of $9,500 in trading goods to be divided among twelve tribes. The treaty solidified the Northwest Territory.

Fresh from his successes at Greenville, Wells would continue to play an important role in U.S.-Indian relations. President Washington invited a delegation of Chiefs to Philadelphia to meet together. Wells was selected to serve as a guide. At a banquet given for the Indians, President Washington spoke, using Wells as his interpreter. The President presented Little Turtle with a sword, which he was purportedly buried with. The famed artist Gilbert Stewart painted separate portraits of Little Turtle and William Wells, which hung in the home of the President, and when the capitol was moved to Washington, hung in the White House. The portraits were destroyed when the British burned the White House in the War of 1812.
Continued from page 9

In 1797, Wells and Little Turtle returned to the Capitol in Philadelphia to meet with President John Adams. Later, Wells acquired a large tract of land across the river from Fort Wayne, and in 1805, was a key figure in negotiating the Treaty of Grouseland. In 1808, he met with President Thomas Jefferson and in succeeding years, continued to play a major role in Indian affairs.

Wells’ death came on August 15, 1812, in the Battle of Fort Dearborn, located at present-day Chicago. In a heroic effort to rescue Americans under siege by the Pottawattomi Indians, he was among the first to die. Although Wells’ opponents considered him a traitor, they regarded him as a man of courage, worthy of their respect, and as an act of tribute, consumed his heart in a ceremony. Today, several memorials to William Wells exist, including major streets in Chicago and Fort Wayne named for him, as well as a county in Indiana.

Society of the War of 1812 in the District of Columbia Holds Joint Meeting

In June, the DC Society held a joint meeting with area members of the Military Society of the War of 1812 at the Army Navy Country Club in Arlington, Virginia. General Society President General Thomas E. Jacks and Military Society President General Richard A. Gregory were in attendance, the first such formal meeting of the Presidents of the two organizations in recent memory.

The presentation of the colors and the national anthem were provided by The Old Guard's Continental Color Guard and Fife and Drum Corps. President General Jacks delivered the key note address on the Battle of New Orleans. Michael Sivy was elected President of the DC Society and was installed by President General Jacks.

Illinois Society Conducts Grave Site Dedication

The Illinois Society of the War of 1812 had great attendance July 9th at the Vaughn Cemetery in Wood River, Illinois, to dedicate the new gravestone for Captain William "Billy" Jones. Jones, a minister who helped start many Baptist churches in Illinois, was a native of Virginia. He served as a captain in a volunteer infantry during the War of 1812. Later, he was a judge and served in the territorial legislature and County Commissioner of Madison County, Illinois. Jones was born Sept. 12, 1771 and died Jan. 2, 1845. Several descendants of Billy Jones were present at the ceremony. Also participating in the ceremony was Wood River Mayor Cheryl Maguire. Many society members and Kaskaskia Chapter USD1812 members attended. Captain Jones’ previous stone was broken in many pieces by a downed tree.

Pictured below left to right are: Anthony Robison, Robert Kilzer, Sharon Kilzer, Jerry Oglesby, Tom Beavers, Rosemary Oglesby, Robert Ridenour, Ferne Ridenour, Lola DeGroff, and Carol Hyatt. Other Illinois Society members who participated included Jim DeGroff, Kevin Kaegy, Philip Bailey, Bill Johnson, and Dan Lindley.
Illinois Society Meets at Hill’s Fort

President Robert Ridenour (pictured below) presided over a meeting of the Society of the War of 1812 in Illinois on April 23rd. The meeting was held at Hill’s Fort in Greenville, Illinois. Many members will remember this site from the tour taken during the General Society meeting at Springfield, IL in 2016.

Joanne Lenhardt presented a program on Ann Gilham, an Early Settler in the Riverbend. Joanne is pictured below.

New Jersey Society Presents ROTC Awards

The New Jersey Society participated in the ROTC Award ceremonies for both the Navy ROTC program and the US Air Force ROTC program at Rutgers University.

Mr. Jay Rutan presented the award to the Air Force ROTC Cadet while Mr. Mark Dunham presented to the Navy Midshipman. Mr. Dunham serves as the Awards Coordinator for the New Jersey Society.

Mr. Jay Rutan, above, presented the 1812 ROTC Medal to Cadet April Patko, C/C3, AFROTC, Detachment 485, Rutgers University. Pictured below is Capt. David Wright USN, MIDN Paul Greenbaum and Mike E. Dunham at the Rutgers University Navy Ceremony.

THE 2017 TRIENNIAL WILL BE HERE SOON! DON’T FORGET TO REGISTER. GREAT ACTIVITIES PLANNED
Alabama Society Conducts Grave Marking

On May 13, 2017, the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Alabama held a grave marking ceremony for Captain William Legg, who served in the 2d Regiment of East Tennessee Volunteers commanded by Col. William Lillard, during the Creek War. Captain Legg enlisted as a private but was later appointed First Sergeant. Upon his return home to Jefferson County, Tennessee, he was commissioned as Captain in the 6th Regiment, Tennessee Militia.

The ceremony took place at the Legg Cemetery, Leggtown Road, Elkmont, Limestone County, Alabama. Approximately 30 descendants of Captain Legg, many of whom still live in the area, attended the ceremony.

Captain William Legg was born April 19, 1788, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. He was a resident of Jefferson County, Tennessee for many years. He married Nancy Coffman on February 24, 1808 in Jefferson County. Both William Legg’s father and Nancy Coffman’s father were Revolutionary War soldiers. The couple had 9 children, 5 sons and 4 daughters.

William Legg came to Alabama in 1817 and bought land in Limestone County. He served as a Commissioner in Limestone County for 27 years and was active in the Baptist Church. William Legg died in Limestone County on June 18, 1865.

Alabama Society members participating in the grave marking were Society president Jim Alexander; descendant and former Society President Price Legg; grave marking ceremony organizer Bob Doherty; and George Royer, Jim Maples, Mark Alexander and David Byers. Also participating was Bill Massey of the Tennessee Society of the War of 1812.

The ceremony was supported by the Color Guard of the Tennessee Valley Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution which was commanded by Compatriot Robert Anderson. National Society United States Daughters of 1812 members also participated in the ceremony. Daughters attending were Martha Ann Whitt, Alabama State Vice President, and members Margaret King, Brenda Winter, Sue Royer, Abby Alexander, and Linda Maples.

Pictured above is former Alabama Society President and Captain William Legg descendant Price Legg reciting the history of Captain Legg’s service in the Creek War. The Color Guard of the Tennessee Valley Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution is in the background. Photo credit: George Royer.

Pictured above are the Descendants of Captain William Legg participating in the grave marking ceremony. Pictured below are Society of the War of 1812 members participating in the Captain William Legg grave marking ceremony. From left to right are Alabama Society members George Royer, David Byers, Jim Maples, Price legs, Bob Doherty, President Jim Alexander, Mark Alexander and Tennessee Society member Bill Massey. Photo credit: Linda Maples.
The Road Between The Forts
by Eli Stancel

On March of 1813 Lieutenant George Gilmer (future governor of the State of Georgia) left his barracks at Camp Long near Lexington, GA and began leading his twenty-two-man force on their mission. They were a green group from top to bottom. Lieutenant Gilmer noted he had rarely even “pulled my sword from its scabbard”. The men had only recently been recruited. They were all from the 43rd United States Infantry Regiment. Being raised in the winter months one would believe them to have been in gray pants as was befitting the regulation, but according to the record they were most likely wearing white pants and dark blue jackets account the shortage of available supplies on the southern frontier. Captain Tattnall even begged the Adjutant General for funds account the men being sent off without and winter gear to protect them from the elements.

The mission that the company was executing was crucial in the support of General Andrew Jackson’s advance through the Creek Nation to the coast. The troops would leave Lexington and march in a northwest direction toward the Georgia frontier. Although most of the troop movement at this time was due west near Fort Hawkins (modern day Macon, GA), this newly raised company had another task assigned to them. Lieutenant Gilmer had two primary routes to choose from to get to the headwaters of the Apalachee River, the western boundary of Georgia. He could drive his troops in a more due west direction from Oconee County and march up the Apalachee near the high shoals, or take a more northwest route toward Jackson County and follow the eastern continental divide to his destination.

When he arrived at the headwaters of the river, he stopped to gain intelligence from Fort Daniel, the frontier outpost, as it was manned by local militia and had at least six roaming spies on the payroll. The Apalachee raises itself from a swampy area in current day Gwinnett County, GA. The Appalachian Mountains are no longer tall and grand here, they survive only as a series of long meandering ridges which seem to grow out of the surrounding Piedmont region. The series of low ridges in this area survive as the line of the eastern continental divide. As Gilmer stood in the recently constructed Fort at Hog Mountain, the Apalachee would be visible to his left draining to the Atlantic, to his right the waters leading into Ivy creek took you to the Gulf of Mexico. He had about 30 miles to his destination and this would be the most trying of the journey.

The Fort on Hog Mountain was named for a Divisional Commander in the Georgia Militia forces, General Allen Daniel. It was not the sole fort in the area, but the location garnered the most attention since it was the last point in the United States. 200 yards west or north would be Creek or Cherokee territory. In August of 1812 a band of creeks had attacked a store in the area, and now Andrew Jackson was battling with the Red Stick creeks in a series of engagements. As Jackson drove his forces from Tennessee into Creek Territory, Georgia forces made a drive west from Fort Hawkins. The challenge was keeping supply routes open and safe for both prongs of the advance. The route from Fort Hawkins was challenging account the water crossings and long distance needed to be travelled by road. For Jackson to supply himself from Tennessee the route required a long distance of river travel with many turns and bends and he moved deeper into Creek Territory and further from his supply depots. Gilmer’s detachment was the solution to the problem.

The orders to Gilmer were clear. Build a military road from Fort Daniel on Hog Mountain to the friendly Indian town near Standing Peach Tree so that supplies could be brought over safe roads then carried down river to support the military efforts. He was also to build a fort at the road’s terminus on the Chattahoochee River and to construct riverboats to haul supplies downriver. The road was constructed using three locals as the leading contractors, Robert Young, Isham Williams, and William Nesbit. Gilmer’s force was to provide protection and to make quick work of erecting a fort on the Chattahoochee near the mouth of Peachtree Creek. Despite the recent raids on the area, few problems seemed to have arisen during the road construction. Using the known trading paths, the road between the forts was a civil engineer’s dream. Except for a crossing of Peachtree creek near the end of the road, at no point did the road have to cross a stream, river, or creek. The dividing line of the land’s drainage made a perfect high ground for the entire path. This facilitated the ease of road bound travel for wagons and horses. With the first step complete Gilmer now to finish the job.

At the end of the road was the village of Standing Peach Tree. Many arguments have occurred over the years concerning the name Peachtree or Pitch tree, but they need not be treated here. A native town was located there on the banks of the Chattahoochee and so Gilmer picked a hill just below the mouth of Peachtree Creek for his redoubt. Fort Peachtree was built on a hill that was about 200 feet higher than the surrounding flood plain. The river made a sweeping curve to the north of the location and Peachtree Creek provided a barrier to the east.

Continued on Page 14
The only exposure to an unabated frontal assault would be to the South and south west.

Although he had never seen a fort built, Gilmer based his construction on the Knox design with overhanging blockhouses at opposing corners of a square which was enclosed by eleven-foot-tall pickets equipped with a firing step. Perhaps as Gilmer passed Fort Daniel he would have taken note because it was built by the same (Knox) plan.

The uncompleted fort was christened Fort Peachtree. Flat bottom river boats were constructed using tools the contractors and Gilmer brought to the area. The river provides a plethora of fish for all to consume who labored there. By day the soldiers and workmen harvested timber and worked on the fort and boats. At night, they gather back together for sake of defense. Now it was only a matter of time before the supply route was ready. It had a shorter overland carriage, was protected by manned fortifications at each end, and went through friendlier territory than that of the Red Stick Creeks. Then one night, tensions came to a boil.

Gunshots rang out in the night. There was the sound of war whoops and general yelling from the woods on the exposed side of the camp. Down on the Peachtree road some of the contractors were camped, they began running back east. Along the way they met a wagon of arms and supplies which also turned and fled. Gilmer now faced his first action. He rallied his troops together, all 22 of them with some Cherokee allies. Aligning them to prepare for a night assault he made ready to receive the enemy’s advance by building a barricade just outside the unfinished fort in the area where the Creek warriors were supposedly approaching. Some Cherokees came and removed their personal effects from Gilmer’s camp, it looked bad. But nothing even happened. Thanks in part to Gilmer’s intoxicated servant who stumbled along with the natives, the event appeared to be a feint designed to scare Gilmer and his command from the area. Although some were unnerved the work continued on the Fort and boats.

Some days later about 1:00pm shouts of celebration and sporadic gunfire came from the village. Then slowly, the noises subsided and a group of warriors came to speak to Gilmer. News came to the Fort from the village; the noises were cries of celebration and victory by some Cherokee warriors who had just assisted Andrew Jackson in defeating a large Creek Band at a Horseshoe Bend on the Coosa River. The Red Stick threat was essentially over and the road and Fort now lacked standing as a military campaign necessity because the routes to Mobile and New Orleans would be unmolested.

With wild, gray whiskers and bright red suspenders Dr. Jim DeAngelo does not cast the Indiana Jones action figure persona as some would associate with Archeologists. In the fall of 2007 as the sunlight filtered through the yellow pines on a hill in Gwinnett County, GA the ground revealed its secrets. After detailing the area and surveying, dozens of 1812 artifacts appeared. Further work would reveal the lines of pickets and of Blockhouses. Rotting wood left the subsoil stained and ground penetrating radar verified that this was the site. Standing on that hill, glinting in the sun in Dr. Jim’s hand is a Spanish silver coin. Minted in Mexico it has remained at the Fort Daniel site for almost 200 years. Fort Daniel was rediscovered and history saved from the bulldozers of progress. Who dropped the coin will never be known, but now the starting point for the world-famous Peachtree Road is settled without a doubt. The War of 1812 and its need to mobilize supply lines led to the creation of one of the most famous thoroughfares in the United States, a legacy to America’s second War for Independence.

**Delaware Society Conducts Wreath Laying Ceremony**

The Delaware Society conducted a Wreath Laying ceremony in Lewes, DE on April 7, to commemorate the 204th anniversary of the bombardment of Lewes by the British in 1813. The ceremony was held in Lewes’ War of 1812 Park, the site of the only action during that war in Delaware. The park contains a monument erected by the Daughters of the War of 1812 in 1914.

Delaware Society President George Jones led the ceremony. Members of the Maryland Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 were on hand to celebrate.

Front (l to r) Catherine Priest, Stephen Leishman, George Jones, DE Society President, Nancy Barlow, Kristin Jones. Back (l to r) Glenn Layton, Edward Sisson, Bill Gehrlein, Dr. M. John Barlow, MD, Vice-President General.
**GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812**  
Founded September 14, 1814

**MERCHANDISE PRICE LIST – 08 / 2015**  
(Prices Include Shipping)

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<th>Item Description</th>
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