PG Hollis 2017-2020 shares “20-20 VISION”

Installed as 35th President General at Plattsburgh Triennial Meeting

I am deeply honored to have been elected and installed as the 35th President General of the General Society of the War of 1812. I am humbled by your confidence in my leadership and will do all within my ability to serve you exceptionally. I am a member of several lineage societies; none stand in front of or above my duty and devotion to the General Society of the War of 1812.

My esteem for the General Officers elected to serve this Triennium 2017-2020 is matched by my confidence that by their leadership, our GSW1812 will accomplish our Society goals set forth in our 20-20 VISION.

Comparatively, ours is a small Society, so success is found by partnering with historical and civic groups to enhance their existing activities. In recent years, the Society has actively participated in several historical and civic events around the United States. With the City of Plattsburgh in New York, The Hermitage in Tennessee, the Cavalcade and Ft. McHenry among other events in Maryland, USS Constitution activities in Boston, Hill’s Fort Reenactment in Illinois, Battle of New Orleans commemoration and numerous outstanding programs in Iowa, Indiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania and other locations around the country. Find ways to participate and expose our interests in 1812.

Another goal is to improve communications within and without of GSW1812. We have built a new website [gswar1812.org], are improving our Facebook presence, and have made arrangements for a layout professional to give our Newsletter a new look beginning with our 2018 WAR CRY. Furthermore, we hope to establish a contact management system, such as Mail Chimp or Constant Contact so that we can remain in better communication.

With publication of the outstanding ROSTER OF MEMBERS AND THEIR ANCESTORS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, Bicentennial Edition, our next General Society priority is to scan and digitize our Archived Records to accommodate easy access to be able to use them, and preserve them. By the way, my compliments to Eric E. Johnson for his compilation of our Bicentennial Edition of the ROSTER and to PG Thomas E. Jacks for his determination to make this book superior.

I also want to emphasize our Grant program. Each year, the Society allocates at least $5,000 for new markers and memorials pertaining to the War of 1812. States - make your requests.

During my personal research, I discovered that soldiers who died in New Orleans following the battle and during occupation by the Army, have not been identified and memorialized. Finding a grandfather in this category I am working on a Cenotaph for the Battle of New Orleans soldiers who died after the Battle to honor these who also died in defense of their country. At battle sites in your states, you may have discovered the same circumstances. If so, consider a similar project. In the preamble of our 1812 Constitution, we are “to encourage research and publication of historical data, including memorials of patriots of that era…”

Let’s enjoy the Triennium and bring honor to our 1812 ancestors.
Rick Hollis of Tennessee

I am thoroughly a Jackson man! General Andrew Jackson is a fellow Tennessean, but the admiration that I developed for him as a child learning about our great presidents has been amplified because of family research over the past few years.

In the course of my studies, I have discovered and proven direct lineage from sixteen (16) fourth and fifth great-grandfathers, all of whom were Tennessee Volunteers who fought under the command of General Andrew Jackson, first in the Creek War in 1813-14, and later at the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815. By including a step great-grandfather, the total is seventeen (17).

My 1812 ancestors are: James Buckhanon, John Cooper, Dudley Council, James Crockett, William Dodson, Lambert Forehand, Abel Heath, Isaac Hollis, James Holt, Thomas C. Hudson, Benjamin Jones, Josiah Shipp, James Southall (died in New Orleans a few days after the battle), Burgess Wall, George Washington Wright, Robert Wright, and a step-grandfather Captain John C. Weakley.

My mother died in an automobile accident when I was 4; my dad died of cancer when I was 40. At 58, I enjoy life and value the quality of my friendships. Many of my closest friends are members of 1812 and it is always a pleasure to attend events and spend time with you.

A 6th great-grandfather, Revolutionary War Captain James Hollis, Sr., was one of the first settlers of Montgomery County, and a founder of Fort Union at Renfroe’s Station on the north bank of the Red River on April 12, 1780. Through Watauga Settler Thomas Ridley, I am a tenth generation Tennessean.

I was the founding president of the Governor Willie Blount 1812 Chapter in Clarksville, Montgomery County. Gov. Blount, a Montgomery County citizen, was Tennessee Governor during the War of 1812.

In other lineage groups, I currently serve as Paymaster General of the Society of the Descendants of Washington’s Army at Valley Forge and am a member of the Jamestowne Society’s Governing Council. With the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR), I am serving my third term as a Trustee, am a member of its Executive Committee, and an elected member of the SAR Foundation National Board of Directors.

I am proud to have served as Mayor of my hometown, Charlotte, Tennessee (1989-93) and have served on numerous non-profit and foundation boards of directors.

Currently, I reside in Clarksville, Tennessee, manage homeowners associations, and travel frequently to be with my beloved Melodye Brown who resides in Rome, Georgia.
GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 OFFICERS FOR 2017-2020

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

District Deputy Presidents General
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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
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Publications* James Homer Maples, AL
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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

* Denotes Executive Committee

Newly elected Officers in attendance were sworn in by outgoing President General Thomas Edward Jacks following the Closing Banquet
Presidents General attending the 2017 Triennial in Plattsburgh are left to right Thomas Edward Jacks, (2014-17), BG (R) M. Hall Worthington, (2008-11), Lt. Col. (R) Lawrence King Casey, Jr., (2011-14) and Richard D. Hollis.

Tennessee Society President Jerry V. Smith, left, joins Melodye Brown, newly elected President General Richard D. Hollis, and the hosts of the 2017 Triennial in Plattsburgh, Heather Mabee and newly elected Deputy President General Douglass "Tim" Mabee. Heather and Tim are to be congratulated for organizing and conducting a very memorable Triennial.
THE JOHN CLEMM TRUNK
by Gregory R. Weidman, Curator, Fort McHenry
NMHS

The Bombardment of Fort McHenry in September 1814 and the Role of John Clemm

America's third most populous city, Baltimore was a wealthy port and a base for American privateers during the War of 1812. The British could severely damage America's war effort and strengthen their negotiating position by capturing it. As at Washington, DC in August 1814, they would also be free to loot and burn the city.

Unlike Washington, however, Baltimore was prepared. Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith had assembled a strong force of citizen soldiers and regulars and built earthwork defenses against what he knew would be a determined British advance. A British army landed at North Point in eastern Baltimore County early on September 12, 1814 and marched toward the city. It pushed back a force of American militia but with heavy losses, including British commander Maj. Gen. Robert Ross, killed by a sniper. Pushing on, the British were in sight of the city defenses the next day, and waited for the naval bombardment to do its work.

Fort McHenry stood between the British and their intended destruction of Baltimore. Only by taking the fort could they hope to take the city. The British fleet attacked Fort McHenry, attempting to disable it so they could bring ships closer to the city. The fort's location and heavy guns meant it guarded the entrance to the city harbor up the Northwest Branch of the Patapsco River. Ships sunk across this entrance helped blocked access, and there were supporting gun batteries at other nearby forts. Under the command of Maj. George Armistead, Fort McHenry was defended by 1,000 men, including many citizens of Baltimore.

British bomb and rocket ships under Admiral Cochrane began bombarding Fort McHenry at 6 a.m. on September 13, 1814. They fired over 1,500 rounds during a 24-hour period, with about 400 hitting their target.

"Like pigeons tied by the legs to be shot at."

This was how Capt. Joseph Hooper Nicholson saw himself and his men as he crouched behind the bombarded walls of Fort McHenry. Nicholson commanded a company of citizen soldiers, the "Baltimore Fencibles," as gunners at the fort. They were risking their lives to defend their homes and families. Serving alongside the U.S. Corps of Artillery, the regular army garrison, the Baltimore Fencibles (U.S. Volunteers) were stationed at Fort McHenry from September 10 to late October 1814, though they had trained and drilled there throughout 1813 and 1814. As U.S. Volunteers the commissioned officers (four) were allowed to have quarters within the Star Fort, of which three rooms were assigned. The balance of the company (60 men) were likely also assigned to quarters within the Star Fort interior.

Among the members of the Baltimore Fencibles was Sergeant John Clemm (1780-1814), a Baltimore merchant who was married to Maria Eichelberger (an aunt of Eliza Eichelberger Ridgely of Hampton). The couple had married in 1810 and were the parents of two young daughters, Elizabeth and Johanna. Clemm's place of business was at 114 N. Howard Street.

At the fort on that fateful day, around 2 PM during a heavy rainstorm, the fort's Commander Maj. Armistead reported that a British mortar shell struck "Claggett's bastion" (No. 3) within the Star Fort, where Lt. Levi Cleggett was located with the rest of the Baltimore Fencibles. Shortly thereafter, a "second shell burst higher up and a piece killed Clem [sic]." In his report on the bombardment of the fort issued ten days later, Armistead noted "...I have to lament the loss of Lieutenant [Levi] Clogget and Sergeant [John] Clemm, both of Captain Nicholson's volunteers; two men whose fate is to be deplored, not only for their personal bravery, but for their high standing, amiable demeanor, and spotless integrity in private life..."

Despite the ferocity of the 25-hour long British bombardment, only four American defenders were killed. Around dawn on September 14, the British withdrew. American soldiers at Fort McHenry took down their small "storm flag" and hoisted the much larger flag that Francis Scott Key saw and immortalized as "The Star-Spangled Banner." Through Key's stirring words, the resolve shown in this successful defense of homeland came to symbolize a national spirit.

The Clemm Trunk

Probably around the time of his marriage in 1810, John Clemm ordered a stylish and highly decorative small traveling trunk from a leading firm of London trunk makers, Furnell & Bagnal. The paper-lined interior has a printed makers' label on inside top which reads: "Bo't. of Furnell & Bagnal/Trunk, Chest and Box Makers/48/ Cornhill, the Royal Exchange/LONDON." The label also has engraved illustrations of trunks and portables desks on either side of this inscription. In the 1790s, Furnell & Bagnal were recorded as "Trunk Makers to the Hon'ble.
East India Company" at 67 St. Paul's Church Yard, but by 1803, the London City Directory records their Cornhill location. By the 1820s the business is no longer listed.

John Clemm's leather covered small traveling trunk features with an elaborate pattern of decorative brass nails. Most significantly, on top is a brass oval plaque identifying the owner with the inscription "John Clemm/Baltimore." Military history authorities confirm it is the type of trunk a sergeant might have brought with him to contain his papers and other gear. This association with one of only four defenders to die at Fort McHenry during the bombardment makes the trunk a particularly special addition to the site's museum collection.

But how did the trunk come to be at the Historical Society of Harford County? The likely history of the piece following John Clemm's sudden and early death amazingly leads through the other National Park Service property in the Baltimore area, Hampton National Historic Site, which is co-managed with Fort McHenry NMHS. As noted above, John Clemm was married to Maria Eichelberger (1785-1864) of Baltimore, who was one of five sisters. Her elder sister Eliza had married wealthy and prominent Baltimore merchant Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, but sadly had died giving birth to her only child, also Eliza, in 1803. The younger Eliza Eichelberger Ridgely (1803-1867) was an heiress who married John Ridgely, third owner of the great Hampton estate in northern Baltimore County. Eliza was always especially kind to her four Eichelberger aunts (Mrs. Clemm and her three unmarried sisters), who would spend their summers residing at Hampton. Eliza even purchased special presents for Mrs. Clemm and her daughters in Paris during her first trip abroad in 1833-1834.

Eventually, the Clemms' one surviving daughter Johanna married, and to confuse matters, she chose another Ridgely, Daniel B. Ridgely (1818-1868), a distant cousin from Kentucky of Eliza's father Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, who had assisted him in his early years. Daniel B. Ridgely eventually became a Commodore in the U.S. Navy and served in the Civil War. He and Johanna Clemm Ridgely (1813-1851) had a single surviving child, named Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely (1841-1882) in honor of Eliza Ridgely's father.

Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, John Clemm's only grandchild, spent much of his childhood at Hampton, where he received the nickname "Cousin Nickody." It seems likely that the small trunk made many trips to and from Baltimore City and Hampton during this period. Cousin Nickody was highly educated and literate and eventually became a medical doctor in Baltimore City. His wife was Ida C. Deshon (1848-c.1928) and they had five children. After he died at the relatively young age of 41, his widow moved to the Fallston area of Harford County by 1900 with her eldest son Martin Eichelberger Ridgely (1866-1925), a farmer, and two of Mrs. Ridgely's daughters. The family is still there in 1910, though they had all moved back to Baltimore city by 1920, probably due to Ida's declining health. Martin E. Ridgely is recorded back in the Benson area of Harford County just southwest of Bel Air by the early 1920s. He and his wife Frances (married 1909) had no children, and after his death in 1925, his widow eventually moved to both Florida and New York by the 1930s.

On May 26, 2016, the trunk was officially donated by the Historical Society of Harford County to the Federal Government, that is, to Fort McHenry's collections. Gathered above in a photo taken at that time with the Clemm trunk in the foreground, were the following, left to right: Maryanna Skowronska, Executive Director, Historical Society of Harford County, Carol Deibel, Vice President, Historical Society of Harford County, Anne Longanecker, Assistant to the Curator, Fort McHenry and Hampton Mansion, Gregory Weidman, Curator, Fort McHenry and Hampton Mansion, Henry C. Peden, Jr. Genealogist General, General Society of the War of 1812 Genealogist, Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, Jacob Bensen, Administrative Assistant, Historical Society of Harford County (photo by Jeanne Poole)
in 1914 during the enormous and nationally publicized celebration of the Centennial of the Star-Spangled Banner and Baltimore of Baltimore. Perhaps the trunk's association and significance was recognized at that time.

The Trunk Today

Not surprising considering that it is over two hundred years old, the Clemm trunk is currently in poor condition. As a utilitarian object, it likely received hard use in the years before it came to the Historical Society of Harford County. Although all original, it is now quite dirty and worn, with numerous losses and abrasions to the leather cover, age cracks in the case, and a stained paper lining in the interior. The decorative brass nails are very tarnished. Clearly, conservation work by expert professionals is an urgent priority.

Fort McHenry NMHS staff plans to take the trunk for a conservation evaluation to the Nation Park Service's Harpers Ferry Center. At HFC, the NPS has a team of highly trained museum conservators who can examine the trunk and recommend treatment. Due to the unusual number and variety of materials requiring treatment (wood, leather, brass, iron, paper), a team approach will be required. Once a treatment proposal is completed, funding for the work secured, and conservation work accomplished, the trunk will be ready for exhibition in the fort's Visitor and Education Center. An historic and important object with association to the site will once again return to the scene of a key event in our nation's history. Everyone at Fort McHenry NMHS thanks the Historical Society at Harford County for their generosity and thoughtfulness in seeing that the trunk found it's appropriate home.

The Gentlemen of the General Society Marched in the Annual Plattsburgh Parade
Tennessee Society President Jerry Smith and Tim Mabee, pictured below, marching in the parade.

Above is CG Rev. Jerry Carroon, PG Tom Jacks, and Lt. Cdr. Jonathan M. Lewis, RN, standing at the grave site of Capt. George Downie, RN. Honored Guests included the Great nephew of Commodore Thomas Macdonough, Hugh Macdonough, Lt. Cdr. Lewis and his wife Natalie, Roy and Jo Carter from Marlboro, England; Jo Carter is descended from Lt. Col. Willington who was killed during the initial skirmish at Culver Hill and also interred at Riverside Cemetery.

Members of the General Society, and joined by Lt. Cdr. Jonathan Lewis, gathered at the Grave Site of Henry Ketchum Averill after formal ceremonies concluded. Averill was a member of the Martin Jas Aiken's Independent Company of Volunteer Rifleman at the siege of Plattsburgh, NY, September 1814. Members of the Company were publicly honored by Congress for Gallantry at the Siege of Plattsburgh. In 1826, Congress passed a joint resolution giving each member of the Captain Aiken's Volunteers at the siege a rifle (Hall's patent breech-loader), with a handsome inscription on the breech. An original rifle is on display at the 1812 Museum located at the former Plattsburgh AFB.
More from the 2017 Triennial - Friday Night Gala and Closing Banquet

An elegant dinner was held Friday evening at the Plattsburgh Elks Club. The evening speaker and author of the book, *The Battles at Plattsburgh*, Keith A Herkalo, presented an excellent strategic and tactical overview of the battle. (Several of our Louisiana compatriots voiced a friendly rebuttal concerning the strategic importance of this battle versus the Battle of New Orleans.) Pictured above is Tim Mabee, newly elected Deputy President General, addressing the dinner attendees, and who with the assistance of his lovely wife Heather, served as the Host Committee Chairman. After dinner, the attendees watched the "Fireworks over Lake Champlain" from the Elks Club.

President General Tom Jacks shares a Toast with Colin L. Read, Mayor of the City of Plattsburgh at the Friday night dinner.

National Society USD of 1812, President National, Jacque-Lynne Amann Schulman addressed the Closing Banquet and showcased their new 1812-OPOLY game.

President General Tom Jacks passes the Badge of Office to newly elected President General Rick Hollis.
Dedication of a Plaque Honoring Patriot Nathan Boone

By Dennis J. Hahn, Member of The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Missouri

On May 6, 2017, The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Missouri had the privilege of dedicating a plaque honoring Patriot Nathan Boone at The Historic Daniel Boone Home near Defiance, St. Charles County, Missouri. Though the Home is referred to as the Daniel Boone Home, it is actually the home of his youngest son, Nathan Boone. Daniel Boone appeared to have spent little time on his actual property in Missouri, choosing rather to spend his time in his son’s home. Nathan Boone first built a small cabin but later erected a large stone house on the property with the help of his father. Daniel Boone (1734-1820) lived the last approximately 20 years of his life at the home.

Nathan Boone was born on March 2, 1781, and was the youngest son of Daniel and Rebecca Bryan Boone. He was born at Boone’s Station, Kentucky (near present-day Athens, Kentucky) and lived there until he was 7 years old. His family moved several times within Kentucky as he was growing up. In 1793 he attended a Baptist school in Lexington, Kentucky. In 1794 he went on a hunting trip with his father and began learning hunting and living in the outdoors. In 1799 at the age of 18 he married 16 year old Olive Van Bibber at Little Sandy, Kentucky. A month later in 1799 Daniel Boone moved his family to Missouri, including Nathan and Olive. Nathan and Olive Boone spent the winter of 1799-1800 at Femme Osage District; about 25 miles southwest of St. Charles, Missouri. Nathan received a Spanish Land Grant of approximately 400 acres in the Femme Osage District.

After arriving in Missouri, Nathan Boone spent a few years as a contract surveyor. In addition, he went on extended hunting and trapping expeditions. He lost furs he trapped to Indians on several occasions. In 1805 he and brother Daniel Morgan Boone developed a salt-making business by boiling water from a saline spring in Howard County. The site became known as Boone’s Lick. They took the salt by river to St. Louis where they sold it. Hostile Indians forced them to close the salt operation and they sold it in 1810. Around the same time in 1805 Nathan Boone joined a local militia. In 1808 at age 27 he held the rank of Captain in the militia and served as a guide for Captain Eli B. Clemson and Brigadier General William Clark (of Lewis and Clark fame). He helped build Fort Osage (near Kansas City, Missouri) and played a major role in negotiating a peace treaty with the Osage Indians.

During the War of 1812, Nathan Boone helped to organize a company of rangers in Missouri. He served as a Captain with the Company of Missouri Rangers under the command of General Benjamin Howard. He and the Missouri Rangers patrolled a 2,000 square mile area known as the St. Charles District. The Missouri Rangers also assisted the U.S. Army Regulars under the command of Lieutenant John Campbell to build blockhouses for defense. In August 1813 he led a 17-man expedition against the Indian towns near Peoria, Illinois. One night they were attacked by Indians but all were able to escape. In December 1813 he was promoted to Major. In May 1815 he fought at the Battle of the Sink Hole, after the official end of the War of 1812, between the Missouri Rangers and Sauk Indians led by Black Hawk. The Sauk were unaware, or did not care, that their British patrons had signed the Treaty of Ghent with the United States. The battle was fought in a low spot near the mouth of the Cuivre River (present day Old Monroe, Missouri).
In 1820 Nathan Boone served as a delegate to the Missouri Constitution Convention. He worked to have the State Capital located in St. Charles, Missouri. (St. Charles became the temporary capital [for about 5 years] until the City of Jefferson was constructed as the capital city.) After being discharged at the end of the War of 1812, he returned to farming, hunting, and surveying. In June 1832 he again became a Captain in a company of mounted rangers. His company of rangers enlisted in St. Charles, Missouri in August 1832 for duty with Colonel Zachary Taylor in the Black Hawk War. In November 1832 the U.S. Army transferred Nathan Boone to Fort Gibson, Oklahoma in Indian Territory where he commanded a company of mounted rangers. In August 1833 he received a Captain's Commission in the newly formed United States Regiment of Dragoons.

In 1834 he served under Colonel Stephen W. Kearny and wintered in Iowa. In the spring of 1835 he led a 10-week reconnaissance into Sioux country. His company was involved in a fight with the Sioux in the upper Des Moines River valley. In 1836 he attended the treaty council at Davenport, Iowa. In 1837 he left Iowa for Leavenworth, Kansas. Based on the data he collected in Iowa he developed the first map of the State. Boone County and Boone River in Iowa are named in his honor. In 1837 he sold his home in Missouri to pay debts and moved to a farm near Ash Grove, Missouri. Nathan Boone owned 1,200 acres at the time of his death. He continued his service in the U.S. Army until 1853 rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.


In May 2016 the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Missouri applied for a grant from the General Society of the War of 1812 to assist with the cost of having a plaque made to honor Patriot Nathan Boone, which was approved.

On May 6, 2017 a dedication ceremony was held at the Boone Home to dedicate the Nathan Boone Plaque and to rededicate the Daniel Boone Plaque. There was nice attendance at the dedication ceremony. The St. Charles County Parks Department Director, Bettie Yahn-Kramer, was the master of ceremonies. St. Charles County Executive, Steve Ehlmann, spoke about the influence the Boone family and early settlers had on St. Charles County, Missouri. The President of The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Missouri, Daniel R. McMurray, presented and dedicated the Nathan Boone Plaque. The President of the Missouri Society of the American Revolution, Dennis J. Hahn, presented and rededicated the Daniel Boone Plaque. After each of the society presidents spoke, a plaque was unveiled and a musket salute was conducted. The dedication of the two plaques was a very patriotic experience.
Plaque honoring Daniel Boone is pictured on the left and the Plaque honoring Nathan Boone is on the right. The Plaques were placed at the entrance to the Welcome Center.

L-R: Dennis Hahn, President, Missouri SAR, Dan McMurray, President Missouri Society 1812, and St. Charles Co., Exec. Steve Ehlmann

A combined Color Guard of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Missouri provided the Musket Salutes. L-R: Charles Lilly (1812 & SAR); Brain Smarker (1812 & SAR); Steve Baldwin (SAR); Milan Paddock (SAR); Roy Hutchinson (1812 & SAR); Frank Furman (SAR); J. Wayne Merrill (1812 & SAR); Doug Neff (SAR); Richard Mathews (SAR); Steve White (SAR); James Scott (SAR); Don Turner (SAR); and Greg Watkins (SAR).
Illinois Society and Heritage Days

L-R: Jerry Oglesby, Eric Reelitz, Robert Ridenour, and Bill Emery, members of the Illinois Society of the War of 1812, participated in Heritage Days at Hill’s Fort in Greenville, Illinois on July 29-30, 2017. Hill’s Fort is a reconstructed version of a real War of 1812 fort that existed during the War of 1812. Heritage Days’ visitors came from many states and countries. Along with Illinois Society of the War of 1812 members, Territorial Rangers, and the Kaskaskia Chapter members dressed in historically accurate clothing, visitors learned more about that time period in Illinois. During the day’s events, Society members participated in a Flag retirement ceremony.

Utah Society Conducts Grave Marking

The Utah Society conducted a Wreath Laying and Grave Marker Ceremony on August 5, 2017, at Clarkston Cemetery, in Clarkston, Utah, recognizing Martin Harris, born May 18, 1783, and died July 10, 1875. He served in the New York militia in the War of 1812. He was an early convert to the Latter Day Saint movement who guaranteed the first printing of the Book of Mormon and also served as one of Three Witnesses who testified that they had seen the golden plates from which Joseph Smith said the Book of Mormon had been translated.

SAR Secretary General Presented with Membership Certificate

SAR Secretary General Warren Alter of Arizona was presented a Washington Society 1812 membership certificate by President General Rick Hollis and Pacific District Deputy President General Jim Lindley.

Pictured above L-R is 1st Counselor Tim Goody of the Benson Stake LDS Church and Past District Deputy President General Garry Brewer in period dress. Below L-R is current Society President David Brewer, Past District Deputy President General Garry Brewer, Utah Society Genealogist/Registrar Eric Richhart, Mark Brewer.
## GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

* MERCHANDISE PRICE LIST AND ORDER FORM

(Prices include shipping - revised 11/2017)

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*Membership Insignia only sold to members in good standing.*

*Include membership number if ordering membership insignia items.*

- General Society Officer/State President/Chapter President Neck Ribbon: $25.00
- General Society President Sash *(70")*: $115.00
- General Society Officer Sash *(extra long - 77")*: $145.00
- Insignia Cufflinks: $155.00
- 1812 Seal Cuff Links *(gold colored)*: $65.00
- Rosette *(clutch back)*: $15.00
- Blazer Patch *(clutch back)*: $21.00
- Necktie  □ Bowtie, banded □ Bowtie, self-tie □ Cummerbund □: $25.00
- General Society Flag *(3'x5' double-sided nylon with pole hem and gold fringe)*: $225.00
- ROTC medal: $22.00
- Veteran Grave marker *(flush or stake mount)*: $65.00
- Brass rod for grave marker *(stake mount)*: $15.00
- Triennial Yearbook, 2017-2020: $20.00
- Bicentennial Roster of Members/Ancestors of the General Society War of 1812: $35.00

Make Checks Payable to: **GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812**

**Please do not send cash. Credit cards are not accepted.**
PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS

The 1812 War Cry is the official publication of The General Society of the War of 1812. Published three times a year, in 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 annotated; use of copyright protected materials or images without written permission is prohibited. Photos are encouraged as attachments in .jpg or .tiff formats – not .pdf. Smartphone images that lose focus when enlarged or converted to black and white will not be used. Contact VPG-Publications Jim Maples, Editor, with any questions.

Send publication materials to:
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