This half-length portrait of Zachary Taylor was captured between 1844-1849 by Matthew B. Brady. It is a half-plate daguerreotype, gold toned with the reproduction number LC-USZ62-110067. It is marked “without restrictions” and obtained from the Library of Congress.

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 annotate; 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.

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The 1812 War Cry
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Facebook: GSWarOf1812

Jean Marie Dillon, Graphic Designer
I hope you will join us in Jacksonville, Florida on November 1-4 for the 2018 Annual Meeting. Tim Mabee and others have worked hard to organize a delightful event. Register now!

I am delighted to announce that Missouri 1812 member Sumner Hunnewell has set-up Constant Contact® as a communications tool to disseminate important information a few times each year. The template is being designed at this writing, and it is hoped that officers and members with accurate email addresses registered with the General Society will receive a direct communication from the PG prior to October 1. If you have not received a message via Constant Contact®, please contact Treasurer General Gary Neal at grneal@earthlink.net and update your current email address. Thank you Sumner Hunnewell for your devotion to 1812.

A THANK YOU is in order for Barry Christopher Howard, the Heritage Society Community and to former 1812 PGs Tom Jacks and Larry Casey. PGs Jacks and Casey have pursued a multi-year effort to obtain approval from the Heritage Society Community (HSC) to change the organization date for the General Society from 1892 to January 9, 1854. HSC Advisor Barry Howard recently announced approval of the change (see related article) based upon the research of PGs Jacks and Casey. Howard is a member of Maryland 1812. Again - THANK YOU to all parties involved.

I am also grateful to our Digitization Committee members and the gigantic effort they are undertaking to plan a successful digitization, organization, and indexing of the General Society’s membership records. Committee members are Archivist General Richard A. Davis, Ph.D. (chair), Registrar General Eric E. Johnson, VPG Military Awards COL Robert D. Pollock, Assistant Genealogist General Floyd Miller, Deputy President General Douglass M. “Tim” Mabee, and President General Richard D. Hollis (ex-officio) as well as Ohio Genealogical Society Library Director Thomas S. Neel. We commend the dedication of each committee member.

**State Reports**

**Iowa**

GSW 1812 in the State of Iowa Color Guard member David Rowley (center) celebrate the birth of Isaac Rowley their first grandchild and child respectively by completing and submitting his General Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Iowa membership application just nine hours and his birth in Des Moines, Iowa.

**Vermont**

Society Vice President Kevin W. Mullen presented Cadet Emma Mathisen of the University of Vermont with the ROTC Medal on April 28th, 2018 at Trader Dukes Hotel in South Burlington.
WHAT IS THE DIGITIZATION PROJECT?

The principal goal of this Administration is the digitization of the General Society’s applications. The Digitization Committee is comprised of Archivist General Richard A. Davis, Ph.D. (chair), Registrar General Eric E. Johnson, VPG Military Awards COL Robert D. Pollock, Assistant Genealogist General Floyd Miller, Deputy President General Douglass M. “Tim” Mabee, and President General Richard D. Hollis (ex-officio) as well as Ohio Genealogical Society Library Director Thomas S. Neel.

In early August, the committee met in Bellville, Ohio to initiate planning for the digitization project. Dr. Davis’ productive meeting encouraged free discussion and generated a baseline of ideas that will be formulated into a successful plan. Our goal is for the plan to be developed prior to the 2018 Annual Meeting in Jacksonville. Discussion of the plan and approval for a 2019 implementation is one of the primary objectives set for the meeting in Jacksonville.

WHAT KIND OF RECORDS DOES THE GENERAL SOCIETY HAVE?

The General Society of the War of 1812 has most original applications since 1892. The general estimate is that there will be more than 35,000 pages to scan, digitize, and index. For the sake of consistency, the committee will recommend contracting with one or more professional scanning staff to complete the task. The project is more than operating a scanner, the records must be converted to images, grouped, and indexed, too.

THE 1812 ARCHIVES - WHERE ARE THE RECORDS STORED?

Since 2011, the 1812 Archives have been stored in a facility owned and managed by the Ohio Genealogical Society. The modern library and archives building is located in Bellville, Ohio, about one mile east of I-71, half-way between Columbus and Cleveland, near Mansfield. The Samuel D. Islay Library houses more than 60,000 volumes, for Ohio genealogical research and the archives facility that includes the 1812 records. Library Director Tom Neel is an 1812 member. Requests for copies of information held in the 1812 archives should be directed to Archivist General Richard Davis by email to arwallace@fuse.net.
The Hereditary Society Community of the United States of America (HSC) Advisory Council Member Barry Christopher Howard has announced, “Per documentation recently provided to me by Tom Jacks, we are moving the effective chronological founding date of the General Society of the War of 1812 from 1892, earlier to 1854.” According to PG Tom Jacks’ research, the date is January 9, 1854.

According to a statement issued by HSC Advisor Howard, “Three historical entities are in the model. The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Maryland was founded in 1814. It existed mutually exclusively until it became a part of the General Society later in the 19th century. Second entity was the Military Society of the War of 1812, founded in 1826, primarily to honor veterans in New York...it became a species of auxiliary society to the Veteran Corps of Artillery in the State of New York, and was, as I understand, fairly inactive throughout modern history. The Military Society of the War of 1812 never became a constituent society of the General Society, so it remained mutually exclusive. The General Society, formed in 1854 (we know now) did assume leadership over the Maryland Society, but not the New York group (MSW1812).

What does all of that mean? Technically, the Maryland Society would be included in the General Society’s listing in the Hereditary Society Community, and the General Society would, thus, assume the 1814 founding date for obvious reasons. That said, the decision was made to allow the Maryland Society to continue to maintain its own identity within the public interface due to its uniquely early founding date. The leadership of the General Society exercised wisdom, in my opinion, by allowing the Maryland inclusion, and I laud Rick Hollis, Tom Jacks and Larry Casey for the decision. The only real implication to note on the Maryland Society, would be that serving as President of the group will not qualify for National Gavel Society (NGS), given that the Maryland Society is, in the truest sense, simply a constituent society of the General Society.

The Military Society of the War of 1812 is independent from the General Society of the War of 1812, and thus, it would allow the executive function in that entity to represent the group in the NGS.

This is my understanding of the context, and most certainly not the canon history of all things 1812, so I welcome correction or comment from the leaders I identified, and others who understand these dynamics.”
Headquarters for the 2018 Annual Meeting will be the Lexington Hotel which is centrally located in Jacksonville’s Riverwalk District. Museums, shopping, restaurants, and parks abound in easy walking distance of the hotel. Just across the St. Johns River is the Statue of Jacksonville’s namesake, General Andrew Jackson, one of four; the other three are located at Lafayette Park in front of The White House in DC, in Jackson Square in New Orleans, and in front of the Tennessee State Capitol. River taxis are a convenient way to cross the St. Johns River - an access point is near the hotel.

And, notable historic sites related to the War of 1812 are not far away and are scheduled to be toured on Friday.

PLEASE NOTE: The reduced Lexington Hotel rate of $109.00 per might expires on October 1. Details are found on the opposite page. If you have questions, please contact Tim Mabee at tmabee@aol.com.

Participation during the Annual Meeting, to be held on Saturday, November 3, will be open to all who attend. In particular, 1812 General Officers, Vice Presidents General representing state societies and State Society Presidents have a place on the Agenda for reports. One of the most beneficial parts of the 1812 annual meetings are the reports from the various state societies because the description of their activities generates ideas for other state societies. We look forward to participation from all of the state societies and general society officers. 1812 meetings are always enjoyable - members always leave with a smile.

Guest Speaker James G. Cusick, Ph.D.

The guest speaker at the 2018 Annual Meeting of the General Society of the War of 1812 in November, James G. Cusick, Ph.D. will speak about “Borders and Disorders: The Spanish Floridas and the War of 1812.”

James G. Cusick (Ph.D., Florida, 1993) is Curator of the P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History at the University of Florida (www.uflib.ufl.edu/spec/pkyonge/index.html) and writes primarily about life in Florida during the late colonial period. Besides his work at the university, he has served as a board member for the Florida Historical Society, the St. Augustine Historical Society, the Seminole Wars Foundation, Inc., and as a judge for the State of Florida Book Awards. He is the author of The Other War of 1812: The Patriot War and the American Invasion of Spanish East Florida (University of Georgia Press, Athens, 2006) and co-editor, with Sherry Johnson, of The Voyages of Ponce de León: Scholarly Perspectives (Florida Historical Society Press, 2012) and Andrew Jackson in Florida (Florida Historical Society Press, 2016).

With the assistance of a grant from the National Historical Publications & Records Commission (National Archives) he oversaw the digitization of many of the Yonge Library’s nineteenth century manuscripts, diaries, and letters, which are now freely available online at “Pioneer Days in Florida:” http://ufdc.ufl.edu/pioneerdays. He is one of numerous scholars featured in the nationally-televised PBS program Secrets of Spanish Florida, part of the Secrets of the Dead series. His current research is on colonial crime investigation in colonial Florida.
General Society of the War of 1812

Annual Membership Meeting

Jacksonville, Florida
November 1 – 4, 2018

Board Meeting and Commemorative Events
Celebrating America’s Victories on land and water

HEADQUARTERS: Lexington Hotel
1515 Presidential Drive, Jacksonville, FL
904-396-5100
Rate: $109.00 per night
Ask for General Society of the War of 1812 Block
Details online: http://www.gswar1812.org
Questions? Email Tim Mabee at tmabee@aol.com
Cancellations after October 15 will be treated as donations.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, Nov 1
3:00 - 5:00 Check In Registration, Lexington Hotel
All day to visit museums, historic sites, events

Friday, Nov 2
3:00 - 5:00 Check In Registration, Lexington Hotel
All day to visit museums, historic sites, events
6:00 - 7:00 President General Reception, Anchor Room, Cash Bar
7:00 - 9:00 Dinner on own at possible same location. TBD
9:30 - Ice Cream Social, Anchor Room, Lexington Hotel

Saturday, Nov 3
7:00 - 11:00 Hot Buffet Breakfast - included
8:00 - 4:30 All day to visit museums, historic sites, events
2:00 - 5:00 Business Meeting, Tug Room, Lexington Hotel
6:00 - 7:00 Social Hour / Cash Bar – Lexington Hotel
7:00 - 9:00 Formal dinner, Anchor Room, Lexington Hotel, black tie

NAME ___________________________________________GUEST__________________________________
EMAIL__________________________________________CELL PHONE_____________________________
ADDRESS_________________________________________________________________________________
TOTAL GUESTS_________X $139 PER PERSON (Dinner & Events)           TOTAL__________________
SPECIAL DIET NEEDS________________________________TRANSPORTATION NEEDS_____________

MAIL CHECK TO: Gary Neal, PO Box 1, Cockeysville, MD 21030-0001 Make check out to: GSWar1812
Some heroes seem born for greatness. Zachary Taylor was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, a signer of the Mayflower Compact and a Pilgrim leader of the Plymouth Colony; and Isaac Allerton Jr., a colonial merchant, colonel, and son of Mayflower Pilgrim Isaac Allerton and Fear Brewster. Through that line Zachary Taylor’s second cousin was James Madison. Taylor was also related to Richard Henry Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Taylor’s father, Richard Taylor, served as a lieutenant colonel in the American Revolution and was on intimate terms with George Washington.

Like the strongest steel, real heroes are forged in fire. Taylor joined the U.S. Army in 1808 and was commissioned a first lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry Regiment. He spent most of 1809 in the Territory of Orleans under the command of James Wilkinson whose soldiers suffered greatly from disease and lack of supplies. Taylor was given extended leave and returned to Louisville to recover. He was promoted to Captain in 1810 and attended to his personal finances by acquiring bank stock in Louisville and plantations in the Louisville and the Mississippi Territory. In 1811 he was called to the Indiana Territory and was lauded by Governor William Henry Harrison for restoring order after the commandant abandoned Fort Knox.

As the War of 1812 played out, British forces allied with Indian tribes. Shawnee warrior and chief Tecumseh forged a multi-tribal confederacy to repel Americans in the Old Northeast Territory in hope of creating an independent Indian nation east of the Mississippi River under British protection. Shortly after James Madison signed the American declaration of war on June 18, 1812, Captain Zachary Taylor was ordered by Governor Harrison to leave Fort Knox and assume command of Fort Harrison which protected the army’s supply lines.

A band of 600 Kickapoo, Miami, Potawatomi, and Winnebago warriors attacked Fort Harrison on September 4, 1812. Illness reduced Captain Taylor’s garrison of 50 men to only 15 able soldiers but Taylor was able to muster the support of several American civilians in the area. Under the cover of darkness, a warrior set a blockhouse on fire. Warning that a “Taylor never surrenders” the captain organized a bucket brigade to extinguish the flames before they consumed the picket walls. While the fire left a 20-foot gap in the outer wall, it also consumed most of the fort’s food stores. Taylor was able to seal the gap in the outer with 3-foot high breastwork but death by massacre or starvation loomed in the air while hostile Indians besieged the fort for days.

On September 12, 1812, a relief party of about 1000 men from Vincennes arrived and dispersed the besieging warriors. Taylor’s victory over an overwhelming force of Indian warriors at Fort Harrison represented the first land victory for American forces in the War of 1812. Taylor’s valor earned him praise and a brevet promotion to the rank of major. According to John Eisenhower (Zachary Taylor: American Presidents series), this was the first brevet award in United States history.

Zachary Taylor would go on to distinguish himself in the Black Hawk War of 1832 and Second Seminole War. In the Mexican War, Taylor became a national hero for his victories at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Old Rough and Ready, as his soldiers affectionately called him, defeated the Mexican Army of the North and forced the troops back across the Rio Grande. He became a popular hero with national press comparing him to George Washington and Andrew Jackson. In May 1846, Taylor received a brevet promotion to major general and a commendation from Congress. In recognition of his victory at Buena Vista on July 4, 1847, the New York Society of the Cincinnati elected Taylor an honorary member.
Taylor remained at Monterrey until late November 1847. In December he received a hero’s welcome in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Details were published in the December 4, 1847 edition of the New Orleans Bee. A triumphal arch awaited the General at City Hall with the “names of four of his victories on each side – Palo Alto, Resacade las Palmas, Monterrey and Buena Vista – the American Eagle and starred flag floated above the dome of the arch, enhancing its elegance.” The mayor and city officials escorted the General aboard the “Mary Kingsland which was escorted by a flotilla of steamers dressed from top to bottom. The steamers ascended the river (Mississippi) slowly up to Lafayette and descended in file. The Mary Kingsland being in land, docked at the ferry landing of the First Municipality. Cheers were on all points and the mob followed the old General as far as the triumphal arch where the Veterans of 1815 and officers of the Legion waited. Everyone repaired to the Cathedral; the Bishop welcomed the General at the church door and made a short talk. The emotions of General Taylor were so great that he had difficulty in replying and tears streamed down his cheeks.”

“As soon as the religious ceremonies were over, the procession got ready to parade through the streets of the city. The Legion leading, followed by General Taylor escorted by a brilliant staff. The hero of Buena Vista rode an old white horse, loyal companion of his hardships and glory; they were together during campaigns of Florida and Mexico. It is impossible to translate the enthusiasm that welcomed Taylor in his passage. Cheers broke out from all parts; all the crowd moving close and the gentle sex adorning balconies waving their handkerchiefs and throwing flowers at the American hero. Agitated, out of breath, laughing and crying at the same time, his countenance was shining with reflections of joy and emotion.”

Zachary Taylor retired to his Baton Rouge plantation resisting calls to enter national politics. He owned farmland up and down the river from Baton Rouge and died a wealthy man. His newfound celebrity followed back to Louisiana.

As the 1848 presidential election approached, the Whigs who opposed the Mexican War shifted with the political winds and were eager to support a war hero. They persuaded Taylor to declare himself a Whig and nominated him for President at the 1848 Whig Convention. Taylor defeated Henry Clay and Winnfield Scott for the presidential nomination and Millard Fillmore was nominated for Vice President. Never one to be bound by party politics, Taylor refused to be bound by the Whig platform. Taylor said, “I am not a party candidate, and if elected cannot be President of a party, but President of the whole people.”

Zachary Taylor won a plurality in a three-way election on November 7, 1848. He was inaugurated the 12th President of the United States on March 4, 1849. During his presidency, Taylor coined the phrase “First Lady” in his eulogy for Dolley Madison. With only 16 months in office, Taylor’s political accomplishments were few but his military and personal life were remarkable.

For 164 years, the General Society of the War of 1812 membership has been without a single descendant of Zachary Taylor - the hero of America’s first land victory in the War of 1812. That changed this summer with the admittance of Carlo Campomazza di Campolattaro, a lineal descendant of Zachary Taylor, by the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Louisiana. His membership was sponsored by District Deputy President General (Gulf District) William Allerton III and Past President General Thomas E. Jacks.

Carlo Campomazza di Campolattaro is a member of numerous hereditary societies including National Society Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, General Society of Mayflower Descendants, James Taylor I Descendants, National Society of James Madison Descendants, Sons of the Revolution, Presidential Families of America and many more. He is a former President of the Aztec Club of 1847. His chivalric orders include The Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. Proudly, he is now a member of the General Society of the War of 1812.

--William Allerton III, District Deputy President General (Gulf District)
Great-grandfather Benjamin Harrison V, a Virginia delegate to the Second Continental Congress, signed the Declaration of Independence.

Grandfather William Henry Harrison was an American Hero following the defeat of Shawnee leader Tecumseh’s warriors at the Tippecanoe River during the War of 1812. Several years later, using the campaign slogan “Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!” Harrison was elected the 9th President of the United States.

Benjamin Harrison elevated to Brigadier General (USA) during the Civil War. Harrison formed Indiana’s 70th Regiment of Union Army Volunteers and earned his Brigadier’s star at the Battle of Peachtree Creek during the Siege of Atlanta in July 1864. He was promoted in February 1865 and President Abraham Lincoln signed his commission about two weeks before his assassination.

Following a distinguished career as a US Senator from Indiana, Benjamin Harrison was elected the 23rd President of the United States, 1889-1893. He was a central figure in the centennial celebration of George Washington’s inauguration. He initiated a crusade to fly the American flag over every schoolhouse.

First Lady Caroline Scott Harrison is remembered as the first President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Harrison’s were firmly dedicated as patriotic leaders.

President Harrison preferred the title “General” for his career, including the time he served as President and thereafter. It is interesting to note that on his membership application for 1812, he listed as his occupation, “lawyer,” and other information as “General” and “used to be President of the United States.”
### General Society of the War of 1812
#### Merchandise Price List and Order Form

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<th>ITEM DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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<td>ROTC Medal</td>
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<td>Brace rod for grave marker (stake mount)</td>
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Make checks payable to: **General society of the War of 1812**  
**Please do not send cash. Credit cards are not accepted.**

Grand Total

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