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On March 6th, The U.S. Daughters of 1812 awarded Henry C. Peden Jr. with their Spirit of 1812 Award - the highest award they can give for War of 1812 historical preservation and longtime support of the U.S. Daughters, specifically the Kitty Knight Chapter who made the presentation at their meeting in Georgetown, Kent Co, MD. Mr. Peden was recently honored at our own State Annual Meeting in January as the longest serving State Genealogist (30 years) and serves as our national General Society Genealogist General for the last 12 years. Mr. Peden has published over 180 books that have helped numerous organizations, applicants to hereditary societies and those seeking to expand their knowledge of their family history. Mr. Peden was deeply honored to receive this auspicious award. We congratulate Mr. Peden on this well-deserved award.

In the picture, Davis Calvert (Maryland War of 1812 Society President), Ginger Apyar (past President National, U.S. Daughters of 1812), Hank’s wife Veronica Peden, Henry Peden, and Nancy Longnecker (President of Kitty Knight Chapter, U.S. Daughters of 1812).

Hollis is recognized as an Arkansas Traveler

An unexpected delight during a recent trip to participate in an Arkansas 1812 monument rededication on the Capitol grounds was the surprise of receiving a certificate recognizing PG Rick Hollis as an Arkansas Traveler. Like becoming a Kentucky Colonel, the ARKANSAS TRAVELER designation is awarded by Governor Asa Hutchison and was presented at a delightful luncheon by Arkansas 1812 President George R. Mitchell.

USD 1812 Spirit of 1812 Award presented to
1812 Genealogist General Henry C. Peden, Jr.
#MeToo—I’d rather be in Philadelphia this summer for our scheduled Triennial Meeting, but the 166th Annual Membership Meeting will be held unlike any we have had before. The uncertainty of accommodations, the safety of travel from distant locals around the country, questions about the availability of tour sites, dining opportunities, and a myriad other concerns have caused the Executive Committee to cancel the gathering in Philadelphia in August. Only once in our storied past has the Membership Meeting been cancelled, in 1918, because of World War. But, in 2020, while powering through another World War, fighting against COVID-19, we’ll be smart and remain safe at home. Yet, for the first time, EVERY MEMBER of the General Society will have an opportunity to participate. Details can be found in a separate part of this WAR CRY.

Sadly, my 30+ year friend Edward Overton Calleteau, a stalwart member of Louisiana 1812, was an early casualty of the War Against COVID-19. And we just learned of another friend, VPG Michael W R Davis of Michigan 1812, who has served 1812 faithfully for many years, has recently died from COVID-19. Our prayers are with their families while our memories hold vivid reflections of their service to 1812 and their ancestors.

I am very proud of the support I have received from leaders and Societies throughout the country over the past three years as your President General. Three years ago, I announced a plan called VISION 2020 that has guided our journey. I am proud to report that these four initiatives are underway. First, partner with historical and civic groups to enhance existing activities. This is being done in many states and I hope that an upcoming article in THE 1812 WAR CRY will demonstrate the success of these partnerships with other groups.

Second, improve communications. While we continually seek to improve communications, our website has been rebuilt and upgraded substantially. This is an initiative that will be continuing into the next administration and if we are smart, it will continue to improve into the future. Third, establish a contact management system. As you have experienced, Missouri 1812 President Sumner Hunnewell has contributed immeasurably by leading this effort, enabling us to share information with the membership when needed. And fourth, scan and digitize records for preservation, access and use. Our partnership with the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) is producing rapid results and we have the security of knowing that our records will be preserved, made available and useful into the future. I readily admit, I have a great deal of pride in these accomplishments and wish to thank everyone who has helped to accomplish these important Society goals.

And finally, I wish to thank my team who have been such an important support network. For all you have done to assist me personally, I wish to thank Treasurer General GARY NEAL, PG Larry Casey, PG Tom Jacks, DPG Tim AND Heather Mabee, Lyt Harris (investments), Joel Hinzman, Kent Boese, DDPG Bill Allerton, Sumner Hunnewell, Judge Advocate Gen Jerry Smith, VPG-MAL David Eagan, Webmaster Gen Cleo Hogan and Bill Zarella (website), Sec Gen Allen Gray, Colin AND Nan Wakefield, Randall Chandler, the late John McCutchen, VPG-Military Awards Rob Pollock, Ken Roach, Joe Harris, John Taylor, Gerry Brent, Dr. Bryant Boswell, VPG Public Relations Bobby Joe Seales, Historian Gen Jefferson Moak II, Surgeon Gen Dr. John Barlow, Registrar Gen Eric Johnson, Genealogist Gen Hank Peden, Quartermaster Gen Tony Vets, VPG Publications Jim Maples, Glen Bower, and my pals Bill Gist, Elijah-Brent Monroe and Mark Compton (who makes me laugh). These and many other National leaders, state society leaders, and regular members are what enables our Society to function so well. Thank you to all of you—and, to my lovely fiancé Melodye G. Brown who is always supportive, encouraging, and uplifting.
The Memorial was originally dedicated in 1917 etched with the names of 56 Arkansans buried in the state. In 2019, it was rededicated after the names of an additional 637 War of 1812 veterans who have been verified as having been buried in Arkansas.

The US Daughters of 1812 project was supported by the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Arkansas led by its President George R. Mitchell. It was a special event!
On a cold, snowy DC evening, Vice President General (DC 1812) Joel P. Hinzman, President General Richard D. Hollis, Kent Boese, Brigadier General Edward Rodriguez, and Brad Strausbaugh laid a wreath at the home of Commodore Stephen Decatur for the anniversary of his birth.

Following was a delightfully engaging evening filled with entertaining stories, good cheer, and tributes to our honored forefathers who secured our Independence from foreign invaders, 1812-15.

Decatur House is home to the White House Historical Society, at 748 Jackson Place, near the White House.

Arlington National Cemetery, Section 1, Lot 299, Grid N-33.5

Erected in 1901, not far behind Arlington House, this monument is dedicated to the memory of the fourteen interred unknown US Soldiers and Sailors who gave their lives in the War of 1812. Etched on the Monument:

FOURTEEN
UNKNOWN
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
OF THE
WAR OF 1812
SYMBOLIC OF ALL
WHO MADE THE
SUPREME SACRIFICE
IN THAT WAR

On Jan. 25, 2020, The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Indiana President James Shoptaw and Janet and Mark Kreps, Treasurer of Indiana 1812, attended the annual Benoni Pierce Banquet hosted by the 1812 Mississinewa Battlefield Society. Using his affiliation with the SAR Shoptaw awarded 13 SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medals to individuals who participated in a recent Indiana historical production.
Editor’s note—A story of activity from a small 1812 Society—an example of success.

As the weather improves in this spring of Covid-19 restless but responsible Iowans are looking for places and ways to safely enjoy the season. With playgrounds, equipment and parking lots like Gray’s Lake roped off like a crime scene to keep people away other areas have suddenly become more popular. One area of increasing pedestrian traffic seems to be our local cemeteries. Particularly those older ones that are not likely to still have many burials. For the 1000’s of residents now living in Downtown Des Moines the rediscovery of Woodland Cemetery seems increasingly common.

Within walking distance of many who call downtown their home, this historic setting offers nearly 70 acres of cobblestone streets and is the final resting place for over 80,000. From the 38-ton obelisk marking the grave of Oliver Perkins or the Savory mausoleum of one of Iowa’s early notable women to the simple family made marker for Infant Butorac and everything in between, there are images to inspire reflection for all.

Recently visitors have been seen doing a bit of a double take. This older cemetery that now averages only a handful of burials each year seems to have new gravestones emerging from the ground like spring tulips. Numerous 100-150-year-old graves that were not marked only weeks or a few months ago now have 240 lbs. veteran stones. Much of this has been the work of 3 different generations of men. Retired firefighter Robert Niffenegger 86, Retired vaccine sale representative Mike Rowley 62, and NICMIC employee Tim Rowley 33, (all Iowa GSW 1812 members) along with assistance from officials (Ganesh Ganpat and John Woolson) of the Des Moines Cemetery office have been researching, documenting and seeing that some of the previously unmarked veteran graves are now marked.

What started as a 2020 one year goal of marking at least five War of 1812 veterans graves has in only a few months grown to nearly 30 graves of Veterans from the War of 1812, Mexican American War, Civil War, and Spanish American War now having been marked or approved for marking.

These include Peter Holmes, Albert Lytle, Robert Dickens, and William Early. All were of African descent and members of either the 47th or 60th U.S.C.I. Peter Holmes was at Fort Sumter and Bull Run as a forced servant of the Confederate Army before serving with the Union Army. There is William Buzick, a veteran of the War of 1812, and his son William who was also a veteran of the Civil War. There is Grandison Able who despite having served in both the Mexican American War and the Civil War had to elicit the help of a congressman to receive a $12 per month pension. Another is Benjamin Brown who spent the last 17 years of his life at the Old Soldiers Home in Marshalltown. Dr. John Granville Kimball who had several spouses and for whatever reasons was known as John Granville and John Kimball. Henry Moreland was born in England and rose to the rank of Captain during the Civil War. Jacob Lee Englebert rose in rank to Brevet Colonel and would later write many recollections for The Iowa State Register. Melville Wright enlisted as a Private and rose in rank to Captain. Before being wounded at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Dan S. Newsome was a young man who was married for only a month before leaving to serve in the Spanish American War; he died of infection on the ship at the young age of 27. His wife was the first in the Iowa-Nebraska agency to draw a $12 pension. Sadly, she too would die only 17 months later.

While the stones can only give a glimpse of the individuals, they represent the research and stories found to document them is often fascinating. These examples of service, sacrifice, stories and lessons exist in nearly every city and rural cemetery in Iowa, in fact, in every town across the county, and are waiting to be re-discovered and shared with future generations.

It is easy to get sidetracked while perusing old newspapers. Perhaps the most interesting story I found while getting a little off course was that of James Rush Lincoln a veteran buried on the Campus of Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa. By the time of his death in 1922, then General Lincoln had served in 3 wars. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted with J.E. B Stuart’s cavalry and later served on the staff of Robert E. Lee. He was commissioned a Brigadier General by President William McKinley during the Spanish American War. During WWI General Lincoln was commissioned major in the federal service and assigned to command of the S.A.T.C. unit at Iowa State College.

While many Memorial Day programs have been canceled due to the restrictions made necessary to ensure the safety of fellow Iowans, rest assured that our veterans and their sacrifices are and will still be remembered and honored this Memorial Day.
Iowa 1812 (continued)

Iowa SAR and 1812 members have placed six gravestones on War of 1812 graves and two Civil War veteran’s unmarked graves in Woodland and Glendale Cemeteries in Des Moines recently. Much of the research that allowed these markings was due to the efforts of Bob Niffenegger and Danny Krock. The installations were carried out by members Tim Rowley, Bob Niffenegger and Mike Rowley. As a rather ironic twist of fate the last stone placed in Glendale today was actually only about 10’ from the grave site of the great-great-grandmother of member Tim Rowley.

On Sunday March 15, 2020 the graves of two more veterans of the War of 1812 buried in Woodland Cemetery in Des Moines, Iowa were marked with granite stones. This was made possible by the research of Robert Niffenegger and labor of Tim Rowley, both members of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Iowa. A public ceremony for Ralph Lee Barcroft, William Smith and three other veterans is being planned for later this Spring.

Michigan 1812

Dedication Service Honoring Reverend Private James Robinson
Detroit’s Historic Elmwood Cemetery—22 June 2019

The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Michigan, with the Huron Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, held a joint grave dedication on June 22nd, 2019, at noon for the Rev. PVT James Robinson at Detroit’s Historic Elmwood Cemetery. Robinson was born a slave in the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1753.

Robinson fought in both wars and in the Revolutionary War fought at Brandywine and at Yorktown where General Lafayette personally awarded him a gold medal of valor.

PVT Robinson then was sold to a new owner in Louisiana and later fought in the War of 1812 in 1815 at the Battle of New Orleans where one of his fingers was shot off. He then obtained his freedom and earned a living as a Preacher. He died in 1868 at the age of 115 as the last known living African American veteran of the Revolutionary War.

More than 150 people attended the ceremony and both SAR and 1812 markers were installed. Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib and Maj. Gen. Isabelle Leonard of the Michigan National Guard attended and spoke. US Senator Gary Peters provided a letter which was read during the ceremony.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL STATE PRESIDENTS

Please send the name, address, phone, and email of your State Society’s Vice President General nominee.

Please send by email to Tim Mabee at tmabee@aol.com by July 1, 2020
Missouri 1812

Dedication Service Honoring Private Landon Williams

Jarvis Road Cemetery, Mapaville (near Hillsboro), Missouri—12 October 2019

Our state Society and the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 in the State of Missouri took part in a grave marking in Jefferson County. Tim Ogle, an antiquarian, was determined to have Pvt. Landon Williams’ grave marked. The cemetery abuts the land of Gene Leffler. Both men took it upon themselves to create a gate into the burying ground as well as clean up the entire area. Tim worked with the Daughters to have a marker created and he and Gene set it in cement.

Tim worked to have relatives from across the country come in for the event. We contacted the local press and had very good pre-coverage in the Arnold-Imperial Leader and Jefferson County Leader. This led to a few more people attending.

Sumner Hunnewell welcomed all of the guests, which was followed by the posting of the colors by the 4th Regiment North Carolina Militia. Our Chaplain was still on his way, so past state president of the Daughters, Margaret Carr, gave the invocation. Tim then introduced the descendants of Pvt. Williams. Lisa K. Gendron of the Jefferson County Missouri Heritage & Historical Society addressed those assembled about the family of Landon Williams. Sumner then told about Williams’ service and the service of other 1812 non-regular Army men from Missouri.

Pvt. Landon’s Service was under Capt. John E. Allen’s command as a part of the Missouri infantry militia. His service was from August 4th to October 1st of 1814. We may be able to piece together that he was in the Fourth Company of the Second Battalion based in St. Louis, but it is difficult to say exactly what he did during these weeks of service. However, the 1850 Missouri state legislature memorialized the citizen soldiers of 1812 to the U. S. Congress, which summarizes the life of a Missouri militiaman during the time, while also asking for pension land and money for these soldiers.

That there are many soldiers who served in the militia arm of service during the last war with Great Britain, residing in this State, many of whom served for the period of twelve months, and longer. They went forth at their country’s call to repel the invader, and encountered hardships, dangers, and difficulties. Their services were equally as valuable to the country as the soldiers of the regular army, and as a class of citizens generally, were meritorious; yet, when age and infirmity have come upon them, they are neglected by that country which they go gallantly served. The soldiers of the regular army received their bounty-land and pensions; the citizen soldier reaps no reward from the gratitude of his country. He left his home and the endearments of life when the storm of war had burst upon our country, and braved its hardships and terrors, and often having destroyed his constitution in this country’s defence (sic), is left to die neglected and unrewarded by that country.

This should not be; we should set a noble example, and show that republics are not ungrateful. The citizen soldier should, at least, be placed on an equality with the soldiers of the regular army. We ask your honorable body to place them on that equality, by granting a quarter section of land, and pension, to each militia soldier of that last war; and if he be dead, to his wife, if she remain a widow. In this, we think we ask no more than what is demanded by justice, and the spirit of our free institutions.

Margaret Carr of the Daughters gave a short talk, which was followed by President General Rick Hollis, who had traveled from Tennessee to deliver his remarks. Tim then unveiled the marker and gave people an opportunity to take photographs. Chaplain Wayne Merrill gave the benediction, which was followed by the retiring of the colors. The assembly was then treated to drinks and homemade pies.
Left: President Dr. Andrew Jones PhD presided over the annual luncheon of the Mississippi Society of the War of 1812 at the dining hall of Circle Lodge in Madison on Saturday, January 18, 2019. Following a catered lunch District Deputy President General and State Registrar John Taylor presented his report recognizing new membership. Members were encouraged to participate in the May celebration at French Camp and there will be more 1812 color guard activities in the coming year.

Below: (L-R) Lynn Herron, Dr Bryant Boswell DDS, Danny Toma, Keith Goodfellow, Howard Poarch, GSW1812 Marshal Michael Schenk, President Andrew Jones, Secretary-Treasurer John Taylor, John Wallace, Registrar Charles Garrison, Charlie Carlisle, State Chancellor Tom Lilly, Rod Hildreth, and VPG Ben Jones (Not pictured: Chad Couch).

President General Richard D. Hollis was guest speaker at the annual meeting of Minnesota 1812 in Eagan, MN on September 28, 2019. Among business matters was election of new officers.

The NEHGS Special Collections Archivist has completed the initial processing of applications 1-7800. All loose applications have been organized into folders, with 25 applications per folder. Many of the applications were originally bound into volumes that were dis-bound to varying degrees prior to donation to NEHGS. There are groups of applications (1601-1925, 2001-2150, 3001-3800) that were delivered still sown or glued together; the NEHGS Paper Conservation staff has been working to disbind the aforementioned applications in preparation for quality imaging and standard archival storage. The project remains on schedule.

Ryan J. Woods, EVP and COO, NEHGS

Researchers at NEHGS, 99-101 Newbury St, Boston, MA

The research capabilities at NEHGS are cutting edge. They are world leaders in developing sophisticated research formats that make access to their materials unequal to all others. The reason the General Society of the War of 1812 will benefit from association with NEHGS is because they are innovators. Our records will be alive with activity, our organization will grow because of ease of accessibility to these records, and the availability of these fresh materials may shed a new light into the lives of our old soldiers who secured American Independence when it was challenged. The early membership applications are filled with letters and recollections that have never been perused by professional historians. When our project is made available through NEHGS, you, as a member of 1812, prospective members, and interested historians from around the world will learn from 1812’s recorded treasurers. And one of the greatest benefits of all is that these old records will be preserved, held in safe storage for future generations, while the collection is enlarged year after year with the addition of 1812’s newest applications added annually.

Before undertaking this kind of project with an institution as renowned as New England Historic Genealogical Society, it was important to have our own knowledgeable professional to represent our interests. We are fortunate to have Historian General Jefferson M. Moak II, a retired Archivist as part of our team.

Prior to delivery of the many bankers boxes filled with applications Jefferson began organizing the records with 25 application numbers per folder. NEHGS also recognizes that this is the best way to properly folder the applications quickly and to be able to find them with little trouble. We are indeed fortunate to have Jefferson Moak’s keen eye, good will, devotion to history, and experience representing 1812’s interests.

Richard D. Hollis, 1812 President General, 2017-2020
Mail Order Form and Check to:
Mike Dunham, Quartermaster General
General Society of the War of 1812
51 Pearl St E
Middletown, NJ 07748-1150

Contact: mikedunham@hotmail.com
Phone: 732.787.7286
Website: GSWar1812.org

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PLEASE DO NOT SEND CASH. CREDIT CARDS ARE NOT ACCEPTED.

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For a complete roster of General Officers, with contact info, visit GSWar1812.org

PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS

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TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

8th of January 2020

Above: President General Richard D. Hollis, Georgia DAR Regent Melodye G. Brown, and DC 1812 Vice President General Joel P. Hinzman

Left: President General Richard D. Hollis and Georgia DAR Regent Melodye G. Brown

JACKSON TOMB AT THE HERMITAGE

Jackson’s Tomb at The Hermitage
Tennessee 1812
President Colin D. Wakefield, VPG
Members at Large
David Eagan,
Webmaster Gen Cleo G. Hogan,
Bill Wendt, Sec/ Treasurer Randall Chandler, Author Tony Turnbow, Donald R. Horton, VP Johnny Head

DC 1812 Vice President General Joel P. Hinzman, President General Richard D. Hollis, and Georgia DAR Regent Melodye G. Brown were deeply honored to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to commemorate the 205th Anniversary of Victory in New Orleans on Jan 8, 2020.
The Grand Military Victory Ball at Metairie Country Club: (l-r): 1812 President General Richard D. Hollis (TN), USD 1812 First Vice President National Dianne Cannestra (GA), USD 1812 President National Mary Raye Casper (NY), 1812 Gulf District Deputy President General William Allerton III (LA), 1812 President General (2014-17) Thomas E. Jacks (LA), and USD 1812 Chaplain General Patricia Gallagher (LA)

Flanked by 1812 Militia at Chalmette Battlefield on the 8th of January 2020 are USD 1812 President National Mary Raye Casper (NY), 1812 Gulf District Deputy President General William Allerton III (LA)

The Grand Military Victory at the Battle of New Orleans - Jackson Square Chalmette Battlefield


1812 Gulf District Deputy President General William Allerton III, 1812 President General Richard D. Hollis, Louisiana 1812 President Roger Villere at the wreath laying ceremony at the Statue of Major General Andrew Jackson in Jackson Square, New Orleans.
There is no more iconic image of New Orleans than Jackson Square. Since the city’s founding in 1718, the central element of the city was to rise on this spot at the head of one of the most beautiful crescents on the Mississippi River. The city’s founder, French Canadian Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, had his engineer, Pierre La Blond de la Tour, lay out a plan for the city in 1721. The plan envisioned a town in gridiron form, facing the river with a large Place d’Armes in the center with a site for a parish church facing at its rear and a central avenue extending behind and on either side of it.

When France transferred its Louisiana colony to Spain in 1762, the Place d’Armes was promptly renamed Plaza d’Armas. On November 30, 1803, Spain transferred the colony back to France. On December 30, 1803, commissioners would again meet in the Sala Capitular of the Cabildo to sign documents transferring the colony, this time France to America. At noon, General James Wilkinson and Governor William C. C. Claiborne, the American Commissioners, rode into the Place d’Armes at the head of their military contingent, including cavalry, four pieces of artillery with one of the howitzers draped with the American flag, followed by infantrymen and more canons. The Commissioners, with their aides, entered the Cabildo and took part with French Colonial Prefect Pierre Clément de Laussat and his attachés in the ceremony of the transfer and signing of the processo verbal. Laussat wrote in his diary: “We (the Commissioners) then moved to the main balcony of the city hall. As we appeared, the French colors (on the flagpole in front of the Cabildo) were lowered and the American flag raised. When they reached the same level, both banners paused for a moment. A cannon shot was the signal for salvos from the forts and the batteries.” The Place d’Armes would be renamed again. This time the Americans would simply call it the Public Square, although New Orleans’ French-speaking population continued to call it the Place d’Armes.

The peaceful transition of the Louisiana territory would not last long. August 27, 1814, Andrew Jackson received a dispatch reporting three warships, the HMS Hermes, Carron, and Sophie from the Royal Navy station at Bermuda had landed troops and arms at Pensacola in Spanish Florida. Another source report a British plan to take Pensacola, move on to Mobile then March over land to take New Orleans. Jackson had long suspected the British had designs on New Orleans and control of the Mississippi. December 1, 1814, Jackson arrives in New Orleans ready to shore up the city’s defenses against a British invasion. On December 18, 1814, Jackson reviews his troops at the Place d’Armes. He addressed the large crowd in English while his old congressional colleague, Edward Livingston, translated his remarks for the primarily French-speaking inhabitants of the city.

Jackson would not have to wait long to discover how the British would attack the city. On December 23, 1814, General Jackson received a report from Major Gabriel Villeré that the British seized his plantation just nine miles below the city. Jackson exclaimed, “By the Eternal, they shall not sleep on our soil!” Jackson immediately issued orders for units to assemble at the Place d’Armes. Shortly after five o’clock, Jackson would put the column in motion and launch his attack on the British camped at the Villeré Plantation.
Jackson was true to his word, ensuring that the British would not sleep on our soil. He bombarded the British every night from ship canons on the Mississippi to sharpshooters firing on British soldiers from the woods. However, the decisive battle would not come until dawn on January 8, 1815. Within two hours it was clear. Victory was ours. Jackson walked his lines from battery to battery, offering compliments to his soldiers and urging his men to hold their positions. As he passed through his troops, musicians played “Hail Columbia’ to the cheers of “Huzza, huzza” from his men.

There’s no exact casualty count. Brian Kilmeade’s *Andrew Jackson and the Miracle of New Orleans* put American deaths at Chalmette on January 8th at “no more than a dozen dead.” Ron Chapman’s *The Battle of New Orleans, But for a Piece of Wood* reported “13 dead.” In *The Battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson and America’s First Military Victory*, Robert V. Remini wrote: “As for American losses, Jackson reported to Monroe ‘seven killed & six wounded’ for the battle itself but admitted that ‘afterwards a skirmishing was kept up in which a few more of our men were lost.” With hundreds of British dead and wounded by all accounts, Jackson was awestruck with the compelling thought that “the unerring hand of Providence shielded my men.” He requested that a divine service of Thanksgiving be held at the St. Louis Cathedral.

Jackson would get his wish four days after the last of the enemy ships had departed. On January 23, 1815, the people of New Orleans paid homage to savior of their city who defeated the most powerful army on earth with a grand celebration. A triumphal arch had been constructed in the middle of the Place d’Armes, opposite the main entrance to the cathedral. Major Jean Baptiste Plauché’s battalion lined both sides of the way, from the entrance of the square towards the river, to the church. It was reported that the crowd swelled to 12,000 people to give General Jackson a hero’s welcome.

Jackson and the officers of his staff arrived at the entrance to the square where he was requested to proceed to the church by the walk prepared for him. As he passed under the arch, he received the crowns of laurel from two children and was congratulated in an address by a representative of the state of Louisiana. The general then proceeded to the church where he was received by Abbé Dubourg, who addressed in remarks suitable for the occasion. The *Te Deum* was sung with solemnity and soon after the honor guard escorted the general to his quarters.

Following the Battle of New Orleans, the Place d’Armes would continue to be the setting to welcome more heroes to New Orleans. In 1825, General Marie-Joseph-Paul-Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, the French hero of the American Revolution, on a tour of America received a hero’s welcome in New Orleans. The Cabildo was fitted as a residence for the 68-year-old guest and a triumphal arch was erected in the Place d’Armes to honor him.

Lafayette came to New Orleans from Mobile, making a stop first at the Chalmette Battlefield. Lafayette’s secretary Auguste Lavasseur accompanied him and later wrote of Lafayette’s arrival in the city: “When we arrived at the boundaries of the city, we were met by troops, drawn in two lines, through which we passed, to the sound of martial music ... The farther we proceeded, the greater the crowd became ... Finally, among testimonials of such warm affection from passing crowds of people, anxious to look upon him, the General reached the iron fence around the Place d’Armes and was conducted by the committee of arrangements, under a triumphal arch, erected in monument form, and of exquisite taste.” With this hero’s welcome, Lafayette began a memorable six-day visit to New Orleans.

On the occasion of the 25th Anniversary celebration of the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1840, former President Andrew Jackson returned to New Orleans. Jackson arrived aboard the steamer *Vicksburg* and was met by a band of music, members of the Louisiana Legion, the Washington Battalion and state and city officials. The “cannoneers firing a salute” and military display was reported as “far exceeding anything of the kind the city had ever before achieved.” After a week of entertainment, Jackson returned to the Place d’Armes on January 14th to lay the cornerstone of the yet-to-be erected monument to his victory in the Battle of New Orleans. There was the usual parade and a large crowd to watch the proceedings. After the ceremonies, “Old Hickory” went directly from the Public Square to the waiting *Vicksburg* which departed up the river.
The Place d’Armes would soon extend a welcome to another War of 1812 hero, General Zachary Taylor. On December 4, 1847, Old Rough and Ready stopped in New Orleans on his return to his plantation in Baton Rouge after achieving stunning victories in the Mexican War at Buena Vista, Palo Alto, Rasaca de Palma and Monterey. He arrived aboard the steamer Mary Kingsland and landed opposite the Place d’Armes. A crowd estimated at forty thousand was on hand to greet him.

At the entrance to the Place d’Armes, General Taylor and his welcome party were met by members of the Louisiana Legion. Cannons fired a salute as he made his way to a Triumphal Arch erected for the occasion and was welcomed by the Mayor who tendered him with the city’s hospitality. After a suitable reply from General Taylor, he was escorted to the St. Louis Cathedral where a solemn Te Deum was sung with Bishop Antoine Blanc officiating. Leaving the Cathedral, a long parade followed through the principal streets of the city attracting a dense crowd. Later that evening, the General was feted at a banquet at the St. Charles Hotel where he was awarded a sword presented by the Louisiana Legislature.

Plans to erect a monument to Andrew Jackson in the Place d’Armes finally materialized six years after the general died. On January 11, 1851, the Jackson Monument Association was formed to receive contributions to erect a suitable monument to the memory of General Jackson. The Place d’Armes was renamed Jackson Square. The Jackson Monument Association approached sculptor Clark Mills when they learned he was selected to design an Andrew Jackson memorial in Washington, D.C., to see if his mold for the statue in Washington could be used to produce a duplicate in New Orleans. He agreed.

Mills came to New Orleans in 1854 to subcontract the pedestal base design and construction to Newton Richards. The cornerstone laid by Andrew Jackson in January 1840, would be placed inside the brickwork of the new monument. The cornerstone was a granite block, hallow in the center, which contained a copper box filled with items put there by Andrew Jackson. Besides the copper box from 1840, a second one was placed in the brickwork. It contained a transcript of the association’s first meeting on January 11, 1851, a copy of the Louisiana Civil Code, a brief history of Andrew Jackson, and many other items.

Sixteen years after Andrew Jackson laid the cornerstone, the monument honoring Jackson’s victory in the Battle of New Orleans was dedicated on February 9, 1856. Shortly after noon, L. J. Sigur, the orator of the day, was introduced to the assembly. At the conclusion of his address, the canvas which was spread over the monument was withdrawn to reveal Clark Mills’ masterpiece - a statue one-third larger than life, weighing 15 tons with a total height of 14 feet. The massive bronze figure glistened in the bright sun. Then the roar of cannon, the outbursts of music, the cheers of the enthusiastic multitude blended in a mighty volume of sound. When all quieted down, sculptor Clark Mills took the podium to explain to the crowd the idea which guided him in designing the statue. He said:

“Ladies and Gentlemen: The statue before you represents one who with a handful of men proved himself the savior of your beautiful city. General Jackson is there represented as he appeared on the morning of the 8th of January, forty-one years ago. He had advanced to the center of the line in the act of review; the lines have come to present arms as a salute to their commander, who is acknowledging it by raising his chapeau, according to the military etiquette of that day. His restive horse, anticipating the next move, attempts to dash down the line; the bridle hand of the dauntless hero being turned under, shows that he is restraining the horse, whose open mouth and curved neck is feeling the bit. I have thought this explanation necessary as there are many critics who profess not to understand the conception of the artist.”

Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 1, 1856

General Zachary Taylor, Old Rough and Ready

National Portrait Gallery
Dr. Max Weihmann, an archaeologist, expert of equestrian styles, and enthusiastic horseback rider himself, wrote in the Times Picayune: “Jackson is using what is called the ‘German Seat’ – knees and feet in straight forward position, the only position which enables the horseman’s legs to follow smoothly the movements of trotting, galloping, and jumping, and which avoids involuntary pricking with the spurs. The general’s calves scarcely caress the steed’s flanks through the saddle cloth. His weight is so well established in the saddle that his feet rest on the stirrups only with a slight touch. His fist bends exactly the minimum it takes to stop a velvet-mouthed horse.” ... We see that the charm of this statue consists in the perfect harmony of all movements, in its convincing equilibrium and in equestrian efficiency which can stand the most critical analysis. New Orleans possesses a masterpiece that ranks among the best.”

Over the years, the statue has undergone several changes, some appreciated, some not. The Andrew Jackson statue had only been dedicated six years when New Orleans fell to Union troops Major General Benjamin F. Butler with 18,000 troops occupied the city. As one historian put it, Butler faced the difficult task of dealing with a bitterly resentful populace in the city running out of food, beset by gangs of unruly toughs, not to mention other problems. His view that Southerners were traitors and should be punished did not make his job in New Orleans any easier. In the nine months between May and December 1862, Butler hanged Mumford for tearing down the United States flag from the Mint; issued the infamous Woman Order; jailed recalcitrant citizens, including the city’s mayor; banished several clergymen; fought bankers; and silenced or censored the press. In addition, there had been confiscation of rebel property and there was talk of missing silverware, all of which earned him the shabby nickname of “Silver-spoons” and “The Beast.”

During his time in Washington, Butler must have seen the inscription on the base of the Andrew Jackson statue there with a quote from Andrew Jackson while he was President which he had given as a toast in celebration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson; “Our Federal Union – It Must Be Preserved.” Butler’s memory was hazy, but he was determined to teach the rebellious people of New Orleans a lesson from the lips of their own hero. He had a stonecutter engrave in the base of the statue in Jackson Square his version of Jackson’s words: “The Union Must and Shall Be Preserved.”

A strange sight met early morning strollers in Jackson Square on Friday, February 23, 1934. A headless horseman was resting on the Andrew Jackson pedestal. The headline in the New Orleans States newspaper read: “Andrew Jackson Statue Beheaded.” According to the news report, vandals loosened the screw that held the head casting to the body casting. The head was recovered from the ground near the base of the pedestal. The Times Picayune reported on February 24, 1934 that the “loss of Jackson’s head was reported Thursday night to a negro porter of the museum by an unidentified man who said he had seen a group of boys playing around the statue. He did not say he actually saw them knock off the head, according to Jacob Remy Pierre, the porter. Pierre found the bronze head and placed it safely in the museum until Friday morning when it was taken to the museum workshop on St. Ann Street, where Mr. Glenk said a plaster cast would be made in the event of the loss of the head in the future.” The plaster cast is preserved in the Louisiana State Museum at the Cabildo.

On another occasion, the General’s sabre was stolen and never recovered despite the offer of a reward for its return. Charlies L. “Pie” Dufour, a newspaper columnist and historian contacted Colonel James M. White of Nashville, an expert on the Mills statue for advice. Colonel White volunteered to have another sabre and scabbard made. Using the weapon of the Nashville Jackson statue as a model, Colonel White cast a bronze replica. It was presented jointly by Colonel White, the Ladies Hermitage Association and the Tennessee Historical Society to the City of New Orleans. In an unveiling ceremony at Jackson Square in December 1960 with a chaplain present and an address by Mayor Chep Morrison. The general’s sabre was stolen again in 1962 but found in a drainage canal in Metairie.
Another alteration to statue occurred August 26, 1982, when the Orleans Parish Landmarks Commission had Major General Andrew Jackson sandblasted into the base of the statue. A small bronze plate (3” x 8”) bearing the inscription, “General Andrew Jackson” was attached to the granite base of statue but had a habit of either falling off or being stolen. The Landmarks Commission recommended the permanent solution.

Since its dedication in 1856, the statue of Andrew Jackson has been a backdrop for commemorations of the Battle of New Orleans led by city and state officials through the end of WWII. The Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was held in Jackson Square on Sunday, January 10, 1915. There was a reenactment of the welcoming of General Jackson in Jackson Square, complete with an arch of triumph. A parade with bands and hundreds of participants took an hour to pass a given point. For the Sesquicentennial Anniversary in 1965, the United State Congress established a federal commission to lead the celebration at the Chalmette Battlefield.

After WWII, the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Louisiana and the Chalmette Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812 started leading commemorations of the Battle of New Orleans. In 1952, General Society of the War of 1812 President General Samuel F. Houston joined the commemoration at Jackson Square. In 1965, Louisiana Governor John McKeithen laid a wreath at the Jackson statue in the Sesquicentennial commemoration of the Battle of New Orleans led by the Chalmette Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812. For the Bicentennial of the Battle of New Orleans in 2015, General Society of the War of 1812 President General Thomas E. Jacks was joined by Past President General Lawrence K. Casey in a wreath-laying ceremony at the Jackson statue. In 2018 and 2019, President General Richard D. Hollis joined officers Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Louisiana in observing the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans with a wreath-laying ceremony at Jackson Square.

There is an enduring tale in New Orleans about the orientation of the Andrew Jackson statue in Jackson Square. It suggests that the Baroness Micaela Almonester de Pontalba, who was very fond of the general, had the statue built directly facing her apartment in the building with Andrew Jackson tipping his hat directly at her balcony. Like so many tall tales this one simply is not true. We heard Clark Mills at the dedication of his masterpiece say that he depicted Jackson returning the salute of his men on the line. I would add that General Jackson is not only saluting his men in Chalmette, who courageously faced the army that defeated Napoleon at Chalmette, but saluting all of our War of 1812 ancestors. The finality of British defeat, sealed in Jackson’s victory at Chalmette, was a victory shared by every soldier and sailor who fought in America’s second War of Independence.
BUSINESS MEETING INFORMATION

OFFICIAL BALLOT

The Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the War of 1812 will not be held in Philadelphia in 2020. A recent mailing to all members indicated that the meeting would be held, but circumstances in the past few weeks have changed. Not only is the hotel timid about whether they will be able to host our group, there is a growing uncertainty in Philadelphia about whether historic sites will be reopened in time for our meeting. The bottom is this—a worse decision would be to continue our plan to host the meeting in Philadelphia in August and a few days beforehand, have the hotel, restaurants, and attractions shut down again.

So, we have organized, for our group what may be called an innovative, alternative meeting process that will allow every member to participate. On the following pages, information that would normally be reported and considered for approval at the Annual Business Meeting is described and included on an OFFICIAL BALLOT so that each person may express approval or disapproval. Instructions about how to return the ballot are found on the back page. We hope that you will choose to participate, complete your ballot and return with a postmark no later than June 12, 2020 to the Secretary General whose address is found on the back page.

As always, if you have any questions, you may contact me or the Deputy PG at your convenience:

Richard D. (Rick) Hollis
President General
hollis1812@gmail.com
615.812.2648

Tim Mabee
Deputy President General
tmabee@aol.com
518.365.5244
Authority to hold a virtual meeting

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE IV – Meetings

Section 1 – The regular meeting of the General Society shall be held every three years at a date and place to be determined by the Board of Directors, or in the absence of action by it, by the President General, provided the General Society itself may, if it chooses to act during a Triennial Meeting, to fix the date and place for the following Triennial Meeting. Special meetings may be called by the President General or on the request of two State Societies by the Secretary General.

Section 2 – Such meetings shall consist of the officers, emeritus officers and Past Presidents General, of the General Society, each of whom except assistant general officers, shall be entitled to one vote; and a representation not exceeding five (5) delegates from each State Society (one of whom shall be the delegate to the Board of Directors of the General Society), which representation from each State Society shall be entitled to five (5) votes. Assistant officers shall be entitled to vote only in the absence of their respective superior officers. All members of the General Society by virtue of their membership in the several State Societies and as members-at-large may attend such meetings, but without the right to vote unless such right be granted specifically by resolution at the commencement of that meeting, and effective only for the duration of that meeting.

Section 3 – Election of officers shall be by roll call of the State Societies unless an uncontested slate of nominees is presented by the nominating committee and no additional nominations are presented, in which instance a motion to elect the entire slate of nominees may be made.

Section 4 – Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be no fewer than once annually at such time and place as shall be determined by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President General, the Secretary General, or any three general officers.

For clarification, the Executive Committee is recommending in the first item of business that Constitution Article IV, Section 2 be suspended to allow all members to vote on the issues pending.

In the second order of business, approval of a date and location change for the Society’s 2020 Annual Business Meeting from August 8, 2020 in Philadelphia, PA to June 20, 2020 in Clarksville, TN. The Executive Committee Meeting to be held by ZOOM teleconference on June 20, 2020, will be to certify the results of Membership balloting and authorize the installation of the General Officers and Assistant General Officers.

Accordingly, the Executive Committee has authorized that information for the meeting be held via this issue of THE 1812 WAR CRY so that all members may have the opportunity to participate in the management of the affairs of the General Society of the War of 1812.

It may be of some interest to members that since regular meetings of the General Society have been held, beginning April 14, 1894, there has been only one meeting that was canceled. In 1918 there was no meeting held because of World War. This is why it has been so important to me that this meeting not be cancelled.

Richard D. Hollis, President General (2017-2020)
Meeting Information

Investment Committee Actions

On February 27, 2020, Investment Committee Chair Lyt Harris sent an urgent message. It stated:

As you know, I am a great believer in long-term investing in equities and rarely make moves in and out of the stock market. The last time I did this was back in 2007 at the beginning of the "Great Recession" when I moved all of the funds that I manage for The Order of Founders & Patriots from stocks into money market funds. That move turned out to be positive and we ended up in fine shape during that time of severe market disruptions vs. those who elected to "ride out" the recession.

I have been closely watching the corona virus situation since it began in January and feel that it will have a similar negative effect on world stock markets over the next several months as evidenced by what we experienced on Monday and Tuesday of this week. As the virus presents itself in more and more countries, I feel that the world stock markets will be more adversely affected. This is a problem that I feel is not going away soon.

My prime concern is protecting the funds that we have with T. Rowe Price and holding onto the excellent gains that we had in our accounts in 2019. Therefore today I am recommending that we move all of our invested funds out of the stock mutual fund accounts that we have at T. Rowe Price and into their money market fund and plan to leave the money there until we get past this current crisis.

I am asking for approval from the Investment Committee and any senior officers who need to weigh in for this action in order to protect our funds. Please pass this along to whomever and try to let me know something no later than 2:00 PM central time today so that I am able to make the changes before the close of the markets at 3:00 PM central time.

Committee member PG Tom Jacks was quick to forward to PG Rick Hollis and Mr. Harris was notified by the PG granting approval to proceed. Chair Lyt Harris is to be commended for his keen observation of the markets and his urgent action which preserved the significant gains of the past few years.  Lyt Harris—THANK YOU!

The Investment Committee Members are Lyt Harris, Tom Jacks, Larry Casey, Tim Mabee.

Membership

On September 30, 2017, membership was 1928. On April 20, 2020, membership was 2137. In spite of attrition due to deaths, the General Society continues to grow and has added 209 net new members in the past 32 months, a 10.8% increase. Please don’t pass any opportunity to ask friends and family to join.

Executive Committee

Between Annual Meetings, the Executive Committee is empowered to act on important issues. The current Executive Committee is Rick Hollis, Tim Mabee, Jim Maples, Allen Gray, Gary Neal, Jerry Smith, Eric Johnson, Jefferson Moak II, and Tom Jacks. The Executive Committee is specified in the Constitution, Article III, Section 3 to be composed of eight designated General Officers and the Immediate Past President General.

Vice Presidents General for each State

Each state nominates a Vice President General that functions as a member of the Board of Directors for the General Society of the War of 1812. Typically, these nominees are presented as a slate at the Annual Meeting and are elected by the members present. This year, we are still accumulating the names of the state nominees for Vice President General for each State, so one of the items on the ballot is to delegate to the Executive Committee to handle the procedural election of Vice Presidents General for each State.
## GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

### 2019 Results of Operations, 2020 Budget, and Proposed 2021 Budget

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### General Expense

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<td>Grants/Donations</td>
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<td>3,500.00</td>
<td>(1,500.00)</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmeade Speaking/Travel Fees</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>15,007.14</td>
<td>7.14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>62,000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>69,207.98</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,207.98</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,350.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,550.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus/Deficit</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,846.27</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,846.27</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,246.27</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,296.27</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2020 Triennial Meeting

General Society of the War of 1812

OFFICIAL BALLOT

YES NO

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE EXECUTION OF THE SOCIETY’S BUSINESS MEETING IN THIS WAY.

☐ ☐ Call to order and suspend Constitution Article IV, Section 2, to allow all members vote on the issues pending.

☐ ☐ Approve date change for the Society’s Annual Business Meeting Date and Location from August 8, 2020 in Philadelphia, PA to June 20, 2020 in Clarksville, TN. The meeting, effectively, will be to record the results of Membership balloting.

☐ ☐ Approve the 2021 Annual Meeting location: Philadelphia, PA. Dates will be approved by the Executive Committee.

☐ ☐ Approve the Executive Committee’s nomination of Henry C. Peden, Jr. to become Genealogist General Emeritus. From time to time and on very rare occasion, 1812 confers an Emeritus status upon a retiring General Officer who has served in a single position for at least three terms, nine years. GG Peden has served four terms, 2008-2020.

☐ ☐ Approve the action taken by the Investment Chair to preserve Investment Funds by minimizing losses (see page 21). Furthermore, we commend Chairman Lyt Harris for his urgent and decisive actions for the benefit of 1812.

☐ ☐ Every three years new officers are elected to serve the following triennium. Chairman PG Tom Jacks, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, presents these nominations for General Officers, 2020-2023, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXECUTIVE GENERAL OFFICERS</th>
<th>GENERAL OFFICERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ ☐ President General TIM MABEE* NY</td>
<td>☐ ☐ Secretary General SANDY REISIG* NJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ ☐ Deputy PG ROBERT POLLOCK* OH</td>
<td>☐ ☐ Treasurer General GARY NEAL* MD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTRICT DEPUTY PRESIDENTS GENERAL

| ☐ ☐ Chesapeake-Potomac LEE PARK MD | ☐ ☐ Registrar General ERIC JOHNSON* OH |
| ☐ ☐ Great Lakes GLEN BOWER IL | ☐ ☐ Genealogist General DAVID EAGAN TN |
| ☐ ☐ Gulf TONY VETS LA | ☐ ☐ Judge Advocate Gen JERRY SMITH* TN |
| ☐ ☐ Mid-Atlantic EUGENE BOLT PA | ☐ ☐ Historian Gen JEFFERSON MOAK II* PA |
| ☐ ☐ Mountain JOE HARRIS UT | ☐ ☐ Surgeon General JOHN BARLOW DE |
| ☐ ☐ New England KEN ROACH CT | ☐ ☐ Chaplain General BOBBY J SEALES AL |
| ☐ ☐ North Central MIKE SWISHER MN | ☐ ☐ Marshal General DAVID HOOVER MD |
| ☐ ☐ Ohio Valley-Central STEVE HYATT MO | ☐ ☐ Quartermaster Gen MIKE DUNHAM NJ |
| ☐ ☐ Pacific ALLEN GRAY WA | ☐ ☐ Counselor General LYT HARRIS TX |
| ☐ ☐ Southern & Carolinas BRYANT BOSWELL MS | ☐ ☐ Assistant General Sec Gen TOM SHOWLER PA |
| ☐ ☐ VICE-PRESIDENTS GENERAL | ☐ ☐ Asst Gen Gen FLOYD MILLER TX |
| ☐ ☐ Public Relations MICHEL SCHENK MS | ☐ ☐ Asst Surgeon Gen RYAN BARTZ TN |
| ☐ ☐ Membership-At-Large KENT BOESE DC | ☐ ☐ Asst Webmaster ALLEN GRAY WA |
| ☐ ☐ Publication SUMNER HUNNEWELL*MO | ☐ ☐ Asst Marshal Gen E-B MONROE NY |
| ☐ ☐ Military Awards WILLIAM SEKEL TX | ☐ ☐ Asst Marshal Gen GERALD BRENT MS |
| ☐ ☐ Asst VPG Mil Awards MARK COMPTON TX | *indicates Executive Committee Member |

☐ ☐ Approve the December 31, 2019 Financial Statements. (see page 22)

☐ ☐ Amend 2020 Budget for the actual 2019 Operating Surplus Carryover in the amount of $18,846.27. (see page 22)

☐ ☐ Approve the proposed 2021 Annual Operating Budget. (see page 22)

☐ ☐ Approve deferral of the Minutes for the 2019 Annual Meeting to the 2021 Annual Business Meeting.

☐ ☐ Approve for election of Vice Presidents General for State Societies to be delegated to the Executive Committee.

Ballots will be counted June 19, 2020 and certified by the Executive Committee on June 20, 2020. Thank you for your participation.
2020 Triennial Meeting

General Society of the War of 1812

OFFICIAL BALLOT INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please detach this sheet from THE 1812 WAR CRY. This original page MUST be returned to be valid. No copies will be accepted.

2. Please register your votes “yes” or “no” for each item of business on the reverse of this page.

3. If you have a write-in vote for a candidate(s) not nominated, write their name(s) on a separate page.

4. Please mail your OFFICIAL BALLOT in a #10 envelope to:

   Secretary General V. Allen Gray
   480 Mt. Olympus Drive SW
   Issaquah, WA 98027-4016

5. To be counted, ballots MUST be postmarked no later than June 12, 2020.

6. The Secretary General will count received ballots on June 19, 2020; results will be certified June 20, 2020.