

Pennsylvania 1812

August 2017



Pvt. Jacob Jackson & The War of 1812

*Old Swedes Church Philadelphia, PA — May 5, 2017
A. William Bodine - Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812*

Candace Roberts, thank you for inviting the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812 to honor Pvt. Jacob Jackson and also to offer a few comments about the war. As a Director of our society, I appreciate this opportunity and thank you for your attention. It is notable that Jacob Jackson was honored here by our society just a year ago. I suspect such honor to an otherwise unknown soldier reflects our respect for all those who fought in what has been referred to as "the forgotten war" and the fact of the location of his burial in such an important historic location.

First, Jacob Jackson was a native son of Pennsylvania and South Philadelphia in particular. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Jackson. Born in 1779, at age 33 Jacob joined the U.S. Navy and served as a Boatswain aboard the Little Adams and also the Scorpion with Capt. Jonathan Jones of the 1st Pennsylvania



Bill Bodine

Militia directed by Col. Jeremiah Shappell.

It is clear that Jacob had great courage because he served on only two of eighteen battle ships owned by the U.S. Navy compared to six hundred maned

by the British whom the world recognized ruled the oceans. In fact, while the war was primarily a land war with small armies from both sides confronting each other in periodic and brutal skirmishes but with a low level of casualties, the fundamental issue of the war was freedom to navigate the seas.

Continued on Page 2.

The Annual Meeting

Our Annual Meeting took place on March 11, 2017 at the Corinthian Yacht Club in Essington, PA - near the Philadelphia Airport. Board members provided reports on the state of the Society and projects currently undertaken.



Above, Thanks to the members who attended.

Below, the 2017-18 board is sworn in. See list on Page 3.



Continued on Page 2.

NOTICE - Annual Meeting

This year, at the Annual Meeting, we video taped both the business portion and the speaker who followed. Go to the site:

societyofthewarof1812pa.org

then look under **VIDEOS.**

We would be interested in your comments on the value of this effort.

1



Society of the



War of 1812



Jacob Jackson - Continued from Page 1.

While little more is known about Jacob Jackson from his service, his military efforts contributed to a war which established some of America's most enduring symbols including the USS Constitution, our national anthem, The Star Spangled Banner, and Andrew Jackson. It was also a remarkable war because Jacob was joined in his military war efforts by five men who would become President of the United States including James Buchanan, Zackery Taylor, John Tyler, William Henry Harrison and Andrew Jackson whose defense of New Orleans was the basis for his heroic and legendary status in American history. On a personal level, Jacob Jackson married Catharina Ohnmacht and fathered eight children. He lived a full life experiencing the joy and comfort of his large family and died at age 86 having also witnessed the Civil War from 1861 to the year of his death in 1865.

This occasion not only represents an opportunity to again honor Jacob Jackson but is an occasion to share some little-known facts about the War of 1812. Forgive me if what I note is already known to you. First, for the British the War of 1812 was a side show. They were deep into fighting the French with their best military leaders while many of the British military and naval officers fighting in America and Canada against the Americans were second rate. In fact, Henry Patrick Proctor bungled the British defense so badly at the Battle of Moraviantown that he was court martialed as the record shows for his "deficiency in energy and judgment."

For Americans, the war became unpopular because it carried on for several years even beyond the official end of the war in the Treaty of Ghent signed on Christmas Eve in December 1815. In fact, the largest battle of the war was fought in New Orleans mainly because word of the peace treaty had not yet reached America. It was also especially unpopular with New Englanders who suffered economically from the disruption of trade from England and Europe. Not unlike our time, with the War in Viet Nam in the 1960's and today in Afghanistan, long wars become unpopular.

As the War of 1812 progressed, the President (in this case James Madison) and the Federal Government were accused of grabbing too much power. We have certainly heard this alarm sounded in the past fifteen years. You might enjoy the "grabbing"

that occurred at the White House just before the British came to town and burned down the place. It seems that the President's wife, First Lady Dolly Madison, has been commonly credited with saving the famous Landsdowne portrait of George Washington when, in fact, the White House gardener, a Frenchman, saved the painting while Dolly Madison ran off with the silver! It is also notable especially in today's political climate that a Muslim slave helped save a Georgia plantation during the war.

In the end, no one is quite sure who won the war since the peace treaty ensured what was recorded as "status quo antebellum" or "the state that existed before the war." Notably, the issue of the British capturing Americans to serve in their military was never resolved. Perhaps, the Canadian historian Pierre Berton summed it up best: "It was as if no war had been fought . . . save for the graves of those who fought . . . for a trifle." For our dear brother, Jacob Jackson, we thank you for your sacrifice in the final war that secured our independence and the liberties we so cherish in America today. Thank you for your kind invitation to share these remarks with you. May God Bless America and our dear brother, Jacob Jackson.

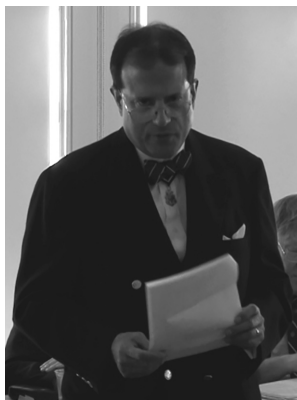


Above, At the Annual Meeting, Anthony Salaverria speaks to us about the Bombardment of Lewes, Delaware. Below, members enjoyed another fine lunch served by the Yacht Club staff.



Details of By-Laws Revisions

At the Annual Meeting of the Society held on March 11, 2017, the membership voted to accept the report of the Committee on By-Laws. The following changes, summarized below, are now in effect.



Richard Di Stefano
reported on the proposed
By-Laws changes

First, the category of Junior Life Membership is abolished, and all Junior Life Members are transferred to the roll of Life Membership. There will be no limitation on the age of future new members of the Society, who previously became Junior Life Members if under the age of eighteen. This will encourage the full participation of all members in the Society, with particular regard for members wishing to propose their sons, grandsons, nephews and other young relatives.

Second, notice of general meetings now may be given by electronic mail to members who have provided the Society with an E-mail address. This will help to defray the heavy expense of first-class mailings to members who are willing to accept E-mail. Paper will continue to be sent to those members who have expressed a preference for paper, or to those for whom no E-mail address is on file.

Third, notice of Board of Direction meetings may now be given to Board members who have provided the Society with an E-mail address. This is thought to be expedient since most members of the Board now communicate regularly with one

another by E-mail.

Fourth, modern indemnification rules pertaining to the Society's Board of Direction have been adopted. These rules are designed to encourage Board members to act in the best interest of the Society while remaining engaged in the reality that defines our experience.

The Committee on By-Laws met several times in person and had telephone and electronic communication in preparing the suggested changes. In February the new By-Laws were circulated as proposed to the entire membership with notice of the March 11, 2017 annual meeting. Reference should be made to the Committee report to ascertain with exactitude the changes that were proposed and then adopted.

The Committee on By-Laws consists of Chairman Thomas Richards Kellogg, Jefferson Monroe Moak, John Thomas Showler, Robert Fleming Marvin, M.D., and Richard Renato Paul Di Stefano.

New Treasurer

Our treasurer, Jeff Bell, has moved to the Carolinas. We thank him for his service. We have upgraded new board member, Bill Bodine, to fill the spot until at least the next annual meeting.



Please address dues or other correspondence to Bill at this address:
222 Rittenhouse Square
#805
Philadelphia, PA 19103-5702

3



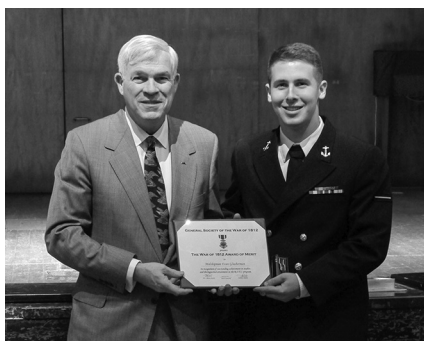
Bob Marvin and Andy Sullivan present reports - Bob as VP of the General Society, and Andy made his goal for membership.



OFFICERS & BOARD OF DIRECTION 2017-18

PRESIDENT:	William R. Firth, Jr., DDS
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Arthur William Bodine	
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Richard R.P. Di Stefano	Richard Francis Pagano
HISTORIAN:	J. Thomas Showler
Raymond H. Longacre	Andrew R. Sullivan
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Clockwise, from bottom left, Jeff Bell returned to Widener University, to present to Joseph P. Cusick. Dr Ron Horner walked across campus at IUP to hand our award to Stephen DeMarco. Dr. John G. Inman went to Clarion Univ, part of Slippery Rock U's program to present to Aryn Beichner. Bill Boswell, handed Evan Glauberman the award at Carnegie Mellon. The first award of the season was presented by ROTC staff at Bucknell U to Jessica S. Eister. Tee Adams went to Villanova University where Bethany Hartney received the award.



ROTC Awards Continue to Build

Tee Adams - ROTC Coordinator

The 2017 season for presenting awards to deserving cadets at ROTC programs has come to an end. We provide awards for college staff to assign.

- 4 PA covers the cost for the medal and delivery. A representative from 1812 presenting, if possible, is also at no cost to the college.

ROTC awards are a very satisfying program to administer. The colleges and cadets are thrilled to have our participation. Our members are well received when they go out to present. Only issue is the contact person at the colleges keeps being rotated to other duties. It becomes a hunt to find the someone to reply and connect, in time to get our award out before the ceremony. But that is all part of



the puzzle each season.

Please review the pictures of some of the presentations this year, shown here, and on the site, under News then ROTC. Continued thanks to our members who took time to attend and participate.

We'll kick in for the next season after the turn of the new year.

ROTC Awards - Presented Spring, 2017

We presented awards to 18 cadets at 16 ROTC Programs

ROTC Program	1812 Presenter	Cadet Recipient
1) University of Pittsburgh	Staff	
2-4) Penn State University	Staff	
5) Carnegie Mellon University	Bill Boswell	Evan Glauberman
6) Drexel University	Staff	
7) St Joseph's University	Francis T. Adams III	John L. Godfrey
8) Temple University	Dr. Robert Marvin	Boren Du
9) Bucknell University	Staff	Jessica S. Eister
10) University of Scranton	Richardson Blair, III	
11) Shippensburg University	Staff	Dominico R. Palma
12) Widener University	Jeffrey Graham Bell	Joseph P. Cusick
13) Valley Forge Jr College	Francis T. Adams III	Demetrius Colclough
14) Indiana University of PA	Ronald Horner	Stephen DeMarco
15) Slippery Rock University (Clarion University)	Dr. John G. Inman	Aryn Beichner
16) Wilkes University	Staff	
17) Villanova University	Francis T. Adams III	Bethany Hartney
18) Gannon University	Staff	



Society of the



War of 1812



Church Service - Old Pine

Robert Marvin, M.D.

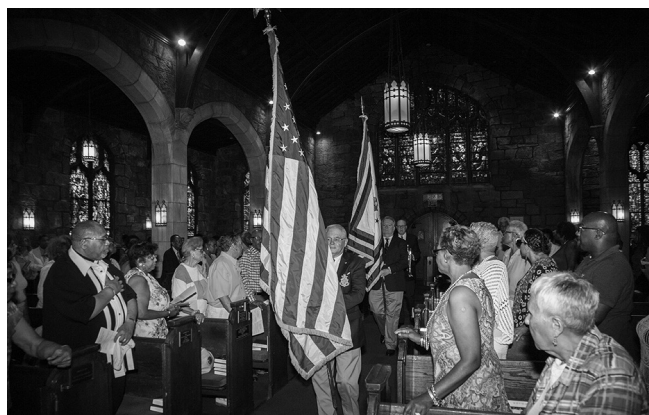
The Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812 held its Annual Church Service, led by Peter Hill, at Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia Sunday, May 21st. The service was preceded by a Wreath-Laying at the tomb of Judge Joel Sutherland, a 5-term member of the House of Representatives and the Founder of the Soldiers and Defenders of the War of 1812 and of the Pennsylvania Society, of which one of the aims was to promote Congressional legislation for the veterans and their families. Vice-President Eugene Bolt gave a fine talk on Judge Sutherland.



Following the Service, (bottom left/top right) a brief tour of the impressive, old Graveyard by the Church Historian, Ronn Shaffer. We then adjourned to Brauhaus Schmitz nearby, for an enjoyable German lunch (top left).

Photos by Rich Blair and Margaritte Marvin





Plaque Presentation At St Thomas African Episcopal Church

Robert Marvin, M.D.

On Sunday, July 16th, the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812 joined with the National Daughters of the War of 1812, Captain William Magill Chapter, in presenting 2 bronze plaques commemorating the services of Bishop Absalom Jones, the first Bishop of the African Episcopal Church, and James Forten, owner of an important sail making company in Philadelphia. They mobilized Black Americans in erecting defenses on the Waterfront against an expected British attack in September, 1814, after the Burning of Washington. The presentation was made in the Sunday Service of St. Thomas, African Episcopal Church, Lancaster Avenue, in Philadelphia and was organized by Dr. Marion Lane, a Magill chapter member, whose ancestor was in the War of 1812.

A number of us went to the 10:00 am service. It was nice mix of old and newer, held together with music from a section of Parishioners near the front. Our event was an addendum that followed the main event.

The State Society's Color Guard, led by Andrew Sullivan and accompanied by Peter Hill, both past Presidents of the State Society, followed VP Bolt and US Daughters President Moran down the aisle.

Ms Moran opened the event with greetings and introduced our Color Guard. VP Christie Caywood said a prayer, which led into the Pledge of Allegiance and the National Anthem, with trumpet by Bill Bodine and led by one of the congregation's singers. The US Daughters have a salute to the 1812 flag, then Gene Bolt unveiled the plaques on a table at the front.

Eugene Bolt, Vice President of our Pennsylvania Society, gave a fine, concise talk on the War and on the efforts of those who defended our Country.

We were heartily thanked by a representative of the church. VP Caywood then provided a benediction and the colors were retired.

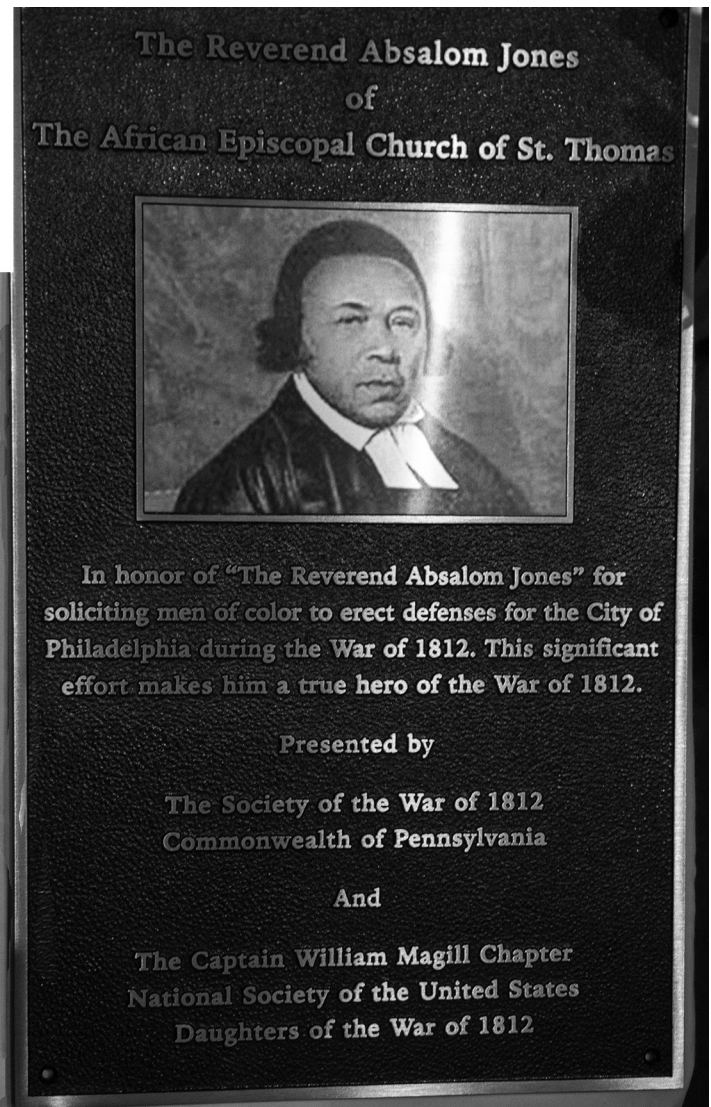
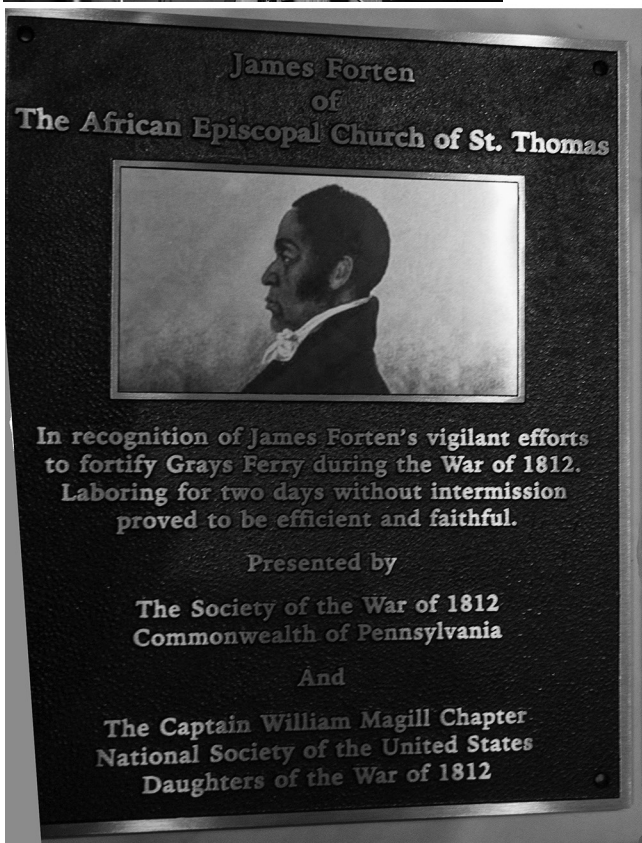
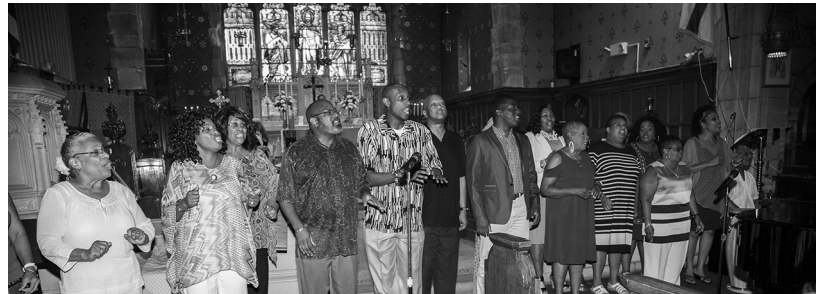
At our annual meeting we voted to contribute half the cost of the plaques, pictured on the next page. All in all, this was a very nice event, and I think those of us who attended came away feeling welcome and appreciated.



Event organizers - Dr. Marion Lane, Gene Bolt, Valarie Moran, and Christie Caywood. Below, The official thanks came from Arthur Sudler.



Bill Bodine and one of the parishioners led us in the National Anthem. The chorus provided a musical interlude during the main service. Tee Adams Photos



James Forten's Heroic Contributions to the Defense of Philadelphia during the War of 1812

Eugene Bolt - Talk delivered at St. Thomas African Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - Sunday, July 16, 2017

It's difficult for most current day Philadelphians to imagine the impact that the threat of attack and the peril of war might have upon the city. Unless a Philadelphia has personally served in the military, or has a family member serving, the impact of war and the threat of war for most Philadelphians seems very distant. Although the United States in 2017 is currently at war in Iraq and Afghanistan and fighting the Islamic State in various locations across the

globe, the wars do not disrupt our lines of communication. The Internet and telephones and mail all continue to smoothly operate. The availability of food never seems to be an issue for worry for Philadelphians who can visit a well-stocked grocery store or a Wawa mere blocks away. The

day-to-day operations of the city, and business in general in Philadelphia seem unimpeded by the ongoing wars.

The threat of war had a far greater impact on James Forten's Philadelphia in 1812. The British blockades of American ports and the Delaware Bay frequently reminded Philadelphians that the threat of war was nearly upon the city's threshold. Shipping, trade conducted through the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware ports, and particularly fishing were major industries in the region at the time and the British blockades and British naval presence caused disruptions felt by many.

Philadelphia at the time was still a major naval yard for the nation, employing thousands of citizens in ship building, ship repairs, rope works, sail making, warehousing, loading and unloading ships, and numerous related businesses and industries. James Forten, one of the most accomplished and successful sailmakers in Philadelphia would certainly have noticed and felt the threat of war in 1812.

Although the American Revolution successful-

ly brought independence to our nation, tensions between Great Britain and the United States continued to simmer. There were numerous disruptions in trade; there remained a sizable British presence in North America that hindered growth along the frontiers and provoked attacks from Native Americans allied with the British; and impressment of American sailors by the British navy continued with nearly complete disregard to American citizenship. British naval ships frequently stopped American vessels to check the American crews for British citizens or sailors who may have abandoned the British navy. The Napoleonic wars in Europe required Britain to maintain a huge navy, which was always in need of additional sailors. Without cause or provocation, the British would board American ships and take, or impress, anyone with a British connection or who even appeared to be British, regardless of whether or not they were American citizens, and force them into the service of the British navy.

Tensions between the two nations finally reached a severe enough level that on June 18, 1812, President James Madison signed a declaration of war against Great Britain. The threat of war had now become a reality for Philadelphians.

On April 5th and 6th, 1813, nearby Lewes, Delaware underwent 22 hours of bombardment from the British navy when leaders and citizens refused the British demands for supplies. The British had brought war within 125 miles of Philadelphia.

The threat of an attack on Philadelphia reached its highest on August 24, 1814 when the British attacked and occupied Washington, D.C., the nation's capital. The attack devastated that city. The White House was burned, the U.S. Capitol was burned, numerous other government and private buildings and homes were burned and destroyed. The government itself was forced to flee the city and those citizens unable or unwilling to escape felt that their lives and livelihoods were at stake. If the British could attack and burn Washington to the ground, what could they do to Philadelphia?

There were many Philadelphians in 1814 who could vividly remember the British occupation of the city during the American Revolution. Since that time there had been little effort to fortify the city from future attacks. The Washington attack spurred Philadelphians into action with the realization that the threat to their city was both real and close at



hand. James Forten, along with the Reverend Absalom Jones, became major figures and leaders in organizing the defense of the city.

It would be difficult to get the entire British naval fleet up the Delaware River, making it more likely that Philadelphia would be attacked from by land with troops marching up from the south.

At the time, Gray's Ferry was the most southern major crossing point of the Schuylkill River for those journeying to Philadelphia. The important transit point was also completely defenseless. Recognizing this, James Forten and Reverend Jones organized a major undertaking to build barrier fences and fortifications. Historic reports say that between 1,000 and 2,500 African American Philadelphians worked without interruption from September 21st to September 22nd, 1814 to build these crucial defenses.

In an era of limited newspapers, and limited literacy, news and calls for action intended to reach a wide band of citizenry often came from the city's church pulpits. The Reverend Jones not only preached and rallied his own congregations, including St. Thomas African Episcopal Church where we are today, but he persuaded his fellow clergymen in the city to do the same.

James Forten, in 1814, was a highly successful businessman in Philadelphia and recognized by many as a major civic leader. Recognizing that the Philadelphia shipping industry would be a major target for a British attack, and recognizing the peril of thousands of lives at stake, including his own family, his dedicated employees, his extended business community, and particularly the many African Americans whose freedom he had helped to secure, Forten was highly motivated to take action.

I'm sure that many at St. Thomas are familiar with the life and achievements of your fellow parrishoner, but I hope that you might indulge a few words for those less familiar with him, for as Philadelphians we should all not only be familiar with, but celebrate his achievements.

James Forten was born in Philadelphia on September 2nd, 1766 as a free African American. It is said that his parents married later in life to ensure that James would be born as a free African American. James' father unfortunately passed away when James was 9, forcing him to go to work to earn money to help support his family. With the

Pennsylvania 1812 is always looking for your 1812 stories and pictures. We need your help when you attend or find items of interest about our War.

American Revolution underway, James, even as a very young boy, recognized that he could both serve the war effort and earn money for his family by joining the service as a privateer. Privateers were sailors operating much like officially, governmentally sanctioned pirates. Their charge was to disrupt shipping and trade, in this case British shipping and trade, and as a reward the privateer crews were allowed to keep and sell the ships and trade goods that they captured.

This could be very lucrative for the privateer crews, but also very dangerous. Private American trading vessels would not only be going up against their British counterparts, but also the well-armed British navy which was protecting the trading vessels. Captured American crews were often impressed into service in the British navy, shipped to war prison ships or camps, or killed. African Americans not only faced those threats but when captured were also often sent to the West Indies where they were sold into slavery. The British did not recognize free African Americans and so they were sold, or in some cases re-sold into slavery.

Young Forten joined the crew of the ship "Royal Louis" under the command of Captain Stephen Decatur (who as many know, would go on to become a major naval hero during the War of 1812.) James quickly gained an expertise in working with the ships sails, setting him on a future career path.

Privateers on a successful cruise could earn as much as \$1,000 dollars at a time when Philadelphia dock workers were earning 9 shillings a month. Forten's first cruise with Captain Decatur was highly successful with the "Royal Louis" capturing at least four British vessels. Because he was young, Forten earned a half-share for his work, which was still a significant amount of money that greatly helped his widowed mother and large family of brothers and sisters.

Returning to Philadelphia after that first cruise, Forten would later in life remember that he witnessed George Washington and his troops march-

9



ing through Philadelphia on their way to Yorktown. Many years later the memory was still vivid for him and he wrote, "there were several companies of colored people, as brave men as ever fought." Even at a young age Forten was inspired by American patriotism.

Shortly after Washington left Philadelphia, Forten signed on for a second cruise with the "Royal Louis." This cruise, however, met with a less fortunate fate. The "Royal Louis" was captured by the British navy. One of his impressment duties aboard the British naval ship was to oversee the care of the British captain's young son who was accompanying his father. Forten, roughly 14 or 15 years of age at the time, took good care of his charge and this was noted by the captain father. When it was time for the African American prisoners to be transferred to a ship bound for the West Indies and slavery, the British captain recognized Forten, pulled him from the crowd, and instead had him transferred to the British prison ship "Jersey." Conditions aboard the "Jersey" were horrific, but Forten appreciated that he had not been sent to be sold into slavery.

10 Fortunately the surrender at Yorktown brought an end to the war not too long after Forten's capture. While aboard the prison ship, Forten made friends with a white boy his age, Daniel Brewster. When Brewster became ill, Forten cared for him. With the war's end, major prisoner exchanges between the Americans and the British were taking place, but some American prisoners were being impressed into British naval service. When Forten was freed, Brewster was to be impressed. Forten insisted that Brewster be freed and was so persuasive that the British freed Brewster too. Forten then began his long walk from New York City, where he was released, back to Philadelphia. Brewster and Forten remained close friends for the rest of their lives.

Back in Philadelphia, Forten put his sail expertise to good use becoming employed in one of the city's major sailmakers. Forten helped to build a very prosperous business, working his way up in the firm, becoming one of the city's first African American foremen. When the owner of the sailmaking company decided to retire, he respected the hard work of Forten so much that he not only agreed to sell the company to Forten, but also helped him to secure bank loans, something that was largely unheard of for African Americans at the time. The

business thrived under Forten. He had 19 white workers and 19 African American workers and all worked prosperously in harmony.

At the time of Forten's retirement, he had amassed a fortune of over \$100,000 (worth between \$8 and \$9 million today); he owned a townhouse at 336 Lombard Street (today a Pennsylvania Historical Commission marker notes Forten's work and accomplishments at that spot), and he owned a small farm in the country. He assisted in the founding of Mother Bethel AME church, and was very active in the Abolitionist movement, both as a civic leader and public speaker and assisting with the underground railroad.

James Forten died on March 4, 1842. All of the newspapers in the city reported on his funeral service, saying that it was attended by many hundreds of people, including Philadelphians who had worked with and for him in the shipping industries, Philadelphians who had served with him in the American Revolution and who had worked fervently in the defense of the city during the War of 1812, Philadelphians and African Americans who he had helped to secure their freedom, and what was reported to be one of the largest gatherings of sea captains ever reported in Philadelphia.

Today at St. Thomas African Episcopal Church, one of the most historic churches in Philadelphia, the Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Captain William Magill Chapter of the National Society of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812 are honored to join your congregation in presenting United States flags and dedicating these two plaques recognizing the service of the Reverend Absalom Jones and James Forten in the defense of Philadelphia during the War of 1812. Thank you for allowing us to take part in your church service and dedication service today, and thank you for keeping alive the historic memory of these two important Philadelphians and Americans.

Edited by Francis T. Adams III

We thank our writers this issue:

Robert Marvin, Eugene Bolt
and William Bodine

societyofthewarof1812pa.org



Still time to join other PA members at this event.



TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, Sept 7 4:00 - 6:00
 4:30 - 5:30
 6:00 - 7:00
 7:00 -----
Friday, Sept 8 6:30 - 10:30
 8:00 - 12:00
 8:00 - 2:00
 2:00 - 5:00
 5:00 - 6:00
 6:00 - 7:00
 7:00 - 9:00
 9:00-----
Saturday, Sept 9 7:00 - 11:00
 8:00 - 4:30
 12:00
 1:00 - 2:00
 2:00 - 6:00
 6:00 - 7:00
 7:00 - 9:00

General Society of the War of 1812 Triennial Meeting Plattsburgh, New York September 7-9, 2017

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

**HEADQUARTERS: Holiday Inn Plattsburgh
412 State Route 3, Plattsburgh, NY, 12901
518-561-5000 RATE: \$99.00 per night
Ask for General Society of the War of 1812 block**

Details online: <http://www.nys1812.org>

Questions? Email Tim Mabee at tmabee@aol.com

Cancellations after August 20 will be treated as donations.

11

NAME		GUEST:
EMAIL		CELL PHONE
ADDRESS		
TOTAL GUESTS	X \$185 PER PERSON (Dinners & Events)	TOTAL
SPECIAL DIET NEEDS		TRANSPORTATION NEEDS

MAIL CHECK TO: **Walley Francis, 680 Allen Street, Syracuse, NY 13210** Make check out to: **SSWWGBSNY**



SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812
IN THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA
F. T. Adams, III, Editor
PO Box 328
Devon PA 19333-0328

Address Service Requested

12 BBQ - Another Crowd Pleaser

It was another beautiful evening at Merion Golf for the BBQ. We gathered on June 25, for a nice evening with mostly repeaters this year. The smaller group enjoyed the unadvertised addition of lobster, in addition to the steaks, burgers dogs, and fresh salads. I still didn't have any takers for "start with dessert," but, I saw several going back for thirds.



Above, Happy Birthday to Jan Showler (left). Friends came to celebrate. Below, the Hockers, Andy Sullivan and the Gordons. US Daughters members were getting the next course.



Above, the Marks and the Holts, join host Tee Adams with other tables beyond. Below, Mom's favorite view of the sunset over the course.



Mark Your Calendar

Tuesday, September 5 - Board Meeting
September 7-10 GS1812 Triennial is in Plattsburgh, NY (Schedule/form is on our site)
Tuesday, December 5 - Board Meeting



<http://www.pa1812.org/>



videoboss@aol.com

