



The 1812 War Cry

VOLUME 37: No. 1

MAY 2011

Published by The General Society of the War of 1812 • Organized April 14, 1894

IN THIS ISSUE

President's Message . . . 2

State Societies

South Carolina 6

Illinois 7

Virginia 9

Missouri 10

Ohio 11

Triennial

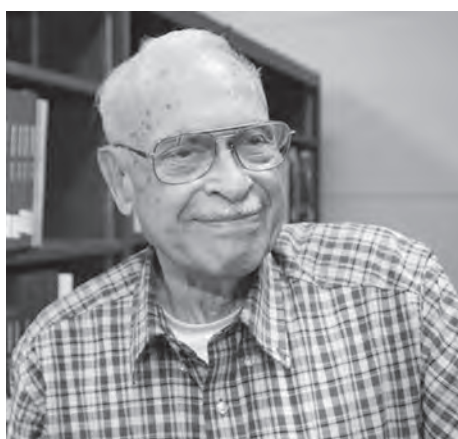
Information 3

Last Doughboy 4

1812 Marker 7

Book Review 8

Jack Loose will be remembered for a long time



**John Ward Willson Loose
Intelligencer Journal Photo**

John Ward Willson Loose passed away on 14 January 2011 in his beloved Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. "Jack," to all who knew him, was a driving force in the General Society of the War of 1812 during the second half of the 20th century and into the 21st century.

He was elected to the General Society on 16 December 1953 receiving membership number 2619. With the membership numbers now being issued into the six thousands, Jack has seen the majority of memberships that have been issued by the society.

Jack was a General Officer Emeritus, having worked his way up the chain of command in both the General Society and the Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was also a dual member of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Maryland.

He served as the Secretary General from 1968 through 1972 and then served a term as Deputy President General from 1975 to 1978. Jack was elected President General in 1978 and served until 1981. After stepping down as President General, he served as Archivist General and Counselor General until his death. Most members, particularly the current general officers, have never known Jack not to be a general officer.

Jack was born on 27 December 1925 to Irwin Howard Loose and Anna Gertrude Esther Willson. He was named after his grandfather John Ward Willson III. A sister, Dorothy, wife of Patrick Boardman of Aiken, South Carolina, survives him.

Jack was a noted historian of Lancaster County serving on the board of the Lancaster County Historical Society from 1948-1992, as secretary from 1948-73, president from 1973-1992, and president emeritus from 1992 until his death. He was named a Fellow of the Lancaster County Historical Society in 1992 and served as the editor of the society's journal for the past 55 years.

He belonged to numerous historical organizations, among them: The Organization of American Historians; Society of Historians of the Early Republic; the Society for Industrial Archaeology; the Pennsylvania Historical Association; Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; the Heritage Center Museum; and the Southern Lancaster County Historical Society. Jack was a 33rd Degree Scottish Rite Mason and trustee of Lodge #43 of the Free & Accepted Masons.

He authored many articles and books on history. Among his books are: *Heritage of Lancaster*, *Military Market Basket: Lancaster County during the American Revolution*, *Lancaster County: The Red Rose of Pennsylvania*, *Survey of the 19th Century Iron Industry in Lancaster County*, *Suggested Topics for Local Historiography*, *Cholera in Lancaster and Columbia in 1854*, and *the Mathiot Family of Lancaster County*.



The President's Message

I wish to thank all the members of our Society for the outstanding support given to me during my term as President General. Together we have increased membership, formed new state societies, added chapters, and modernized our operations.

Our Nominating Committee has met and developed a preliminary list of potential officers for the General Society. Upon review and confirmation from each of the proposed nominees, the Committee will issue its report

The South Carolina Society has been very busy planning the 2011 Triennial Convention, which will take place in Charleston 15-17 September. Vic Brandt, event chairman, has set up The Courtyard Marriott Hotel, 125 Calhoun Street, in the Charleston Historic District, as our headquarters. Registration and the Thursday Night reception will be held there. Business meetings will be held at the Washington Light Infantry Armory, which is within walking distance of the hotel. This will be an outstanding event. Don't miss it!

I am very sad to report the passing of a great member of our Society, John W. W. "Jack" Loose. Jack was one of our most senior and dedicated members. He was a Past President General, Counselor General, Archivist General, and chairman of the nominating committee for many years. He maintained the archives at the Lancaster Pennsylvania Historical Society for as long as I can remember.

The Lancaster Historical Society is being remodeled over the next two years. With Jack's passing, and the situation in Lancaster, we have made a decision to move the archives to the new Ohio Genealogical Society Library for safekeeping. We had hoped to have our records digitized before moving, but the Lancaster improvements have changed our plans.

Hope to see you all in Charleston!



**President General
M. Hall Worthington**



Washington Light Infantry Armory

The Washington Light Infantry Armory in Charleston, South Carolina, will be the site of the 2011 Triennial Convention's business meetings.



Special Announcement

2011 Triennial Convention Schedule 15-17 September 2011, Charleston, South Carolina

All Business sessions will be held in the Washington Light Infantry Armory, 287 Meeting Street, across the street from the Hotel. The Washington Light Infantry was formed in 1807 and served in the War of 1812. Elevator is available.

Thursday, September 15th

6:00-9:00 pm - Registration and Reception, Charleston Historic District Courtyard Marriott Hotel, 125 Calhoun Street, at Meeting, Charleston, SC 29401, for Reservations call (843) 805-7900.
Rate - \$169.00 per night plus 12.5% tax.

Friday September 16th

7:30-8:30 am - Continental Breakfast, Washington Light Infantry Armory
8:00-9:00 am - Registration, Washington Light Infantry Armory
8:30-11:30 am - First Business Session, Relic Room, Washington Light Infantry Armory
12:00-1:30 pm - Lunch at The Carolina Yacht Club, 50 East Bay Street
2:00-3:30 pm - Overview Tour of Charleston
3:45-5:00 pm - Dress Parade, The Citadel, VIP seating for review
5:00-7:00 pm - Cavalcade: Wreath laying at the 1812 Soldiers Monument, Mt. Pleasant
7:00-9:00 pm - Dinner, Frogmore Stew, and cocktails at Ft. Moultrie, Sullivan's Island,
Brief speech on Charleston 1812
Fortifications by Nicholas Butler, Ph.D.

Saturday September 17th

8:00-9:00 am - Continental Breakfast, Washington Light Infantry Armory
9:30-11:30 am - Second Business Meeting, Washington Light Infantry Armory
12:00-1:30 pm - Lunch at The Green Room, Dock Street Theatre. Brief talk on 1812 Patriotic plays
Afternoon - Site seeing in Charleston
Free Admissions for members to the Old Powder Magazine, built in 1713, 79 Cumberland Street
7:00-10:00 pm - Cocktails and Gala Banquet, Fort Sumter Ball Room, Carolina Yacht Club, 50 East Bay Street.
The Washington Light Infantry will provide a Color Guard.
Dress: White or Black Tie with decorations or Dark Business Suit

Sunday September 18th

10:30 am - Memorial Service, St. Phillips Church and wreath laying at the tomb of Major General Thomas Pinckney, Commander of the Southern Department during the War of 1812.

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION REGISTRATION FEE (ALL INCLUSIVE) \$240.00

Registration Form on Website: www.societyofthewarof1812.org/meetings.htm

TO REGISTER, PLEASE FORWARD A CHECK FOR \$240 PER PERSON PAYABLE TO:

The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of South Carolina

E. DuBose Blakeney, III, Treasurer

6087 Church Flats Road, Hollywood, SC 29449

HOTEL RESERVATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS MUST BE MADE BY TUESDAY 16 AUGUST 2011



Article of Interest

The last doughboy has rejoined General Pershing's Army

Corporal Frank Woodruff Buckles has reported for duty. All 4,734,991 men and women are now accounted for. General Pershing's army is once again complete.

Frank Buckles passed away on 27 February 2011 at the age of 110 years and 26 days. He is the last soldier from the United States to have seen the trenches of western Europe during World War I. He was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery on 15 March 2011 with full military honors.

The "War to End All Wars" or the "Great War," as World War I was called prior to the start of World War II, took a heavy toll on the American generation that was called to serve their country at that time. A total of 53,402 Americans were killed during the war and another 63,114 Americans died from other causes. Those wounded in action totaled 204,002 while 3,973 were prisoners of war and 3,350 Americans are still missing.

Buckles final mission in life was to see a World War I memorial in Washington, D.C. So far, this has not materialized. Others will now have to pick up Buckles' banner and finish his quest.

Frank Woodruff Buckles' autobiography

I was born on my father's farm north of Bethany in Harrison County, Missouri, on 1 February 1901. My father returned in 1905 and bought property in the small town of Coffey, where I started school. In 1910, he bought a farm in Vernon County, near Walker, Missouri, where we enjoyed country living.

In December 1916, we moved to Dewey County, Oklahoma, near Oakwood. I was 15 at the time, and I accompanied a boxcar load of draft horses and equipment to the farm. I knew that my father was planning to arrange for a man to take the horses to Oklahoma. He would be paid \$20 and transportation back to Missouri. I asked my father if I could do the job, and he agreed. My parents came later by automobile.

In the charming little frontier town of Oakwood, population 300, I worked at the bank, lived at the hotel, and went to high school. On 6 April 1917, the United States entered the Great War and patriotic posters appeared in the post offices.

When summer vacation came, I was invited to the Kansas State Fair in Wichita. While there, I went to the Marine Corps recruiting office to enlist. I said that I was 18, but the understanding sergeant said that I was too young; I had to be 21. I went to Larned, Kansas, to visit my father's mother who was living with my aunt and uncle who owned a bank in Larned. A week later, I returned to Wichita and went back to the Marine recruiting station. This time I stated that I was 21. The same sergeant gave me a physical examination, but kindly told me that I was just not heavy enough. I tried the Navy and passed the tests, but they were perhaps suspicious of my age and told me that I was flat-footed. I decided to try elsewhere, so I went to Oklahoma City. There I had no luck with either the Marines or the Navy. I then tried the Army, but was asked for a birth certificate. I told them that public records were not made of births in Missouri at the time I was born, and my record would be in the family Bible. They accepted this, and I enlisted in the Army on 14 August 1917. Thirteen of us were accepted at the recruiting station and given rail tickets to Fort Logan, Colorado, where those who were accepted were sworn into the regular U.S. Army. My serial number was 15577.

In choosing the branch of the Army in which to serve, the old sergeant advised that the Ambulance Service was the quickest way to get to France, because the French were greatly in need of ambulance services at that time. I followed his advice and was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, for training in trench casualty retrieval and ambulance operations.

The unit that I went overseas with was called the First Fort Riley Casual Detachment, which consisted of 102 men. The ranking officer was a sergeant. I have a photo of this unit taken at Fort Riley.

Continued on page 5



Frank Woodruff Buckles'
General Society number 2244



Article of Interest

The last doughboy has rejoined General Pershing's Army – Continued from page 4

We sailed from Hoboken, New Jersey, via Halifax, Nova Scotia, in December 1917, aboard the HMS Carpathia, the vessel famous for the rescue of the White Star Liner Titanic, on 15 April 1912. Some of the officers and crew who made the rescue were aboard the Carpathia and were not averse to describing the rescue.

We docked in Glasgow, Scotland, and our unit continued on to Winchester, England, to await cross-channel shipment to France. A unit of the 6th Marines was operating Camp Hospital No. 35 near Winchester. Our unit was forced to replace the Marines who were sent on to France.

While in England, I drove a Ford ambulance, New Douglas and Excelsior motorcycles with sidecars, and a Ford car for visiting dignitaries. Others walked. After some weeks in England, I requested a meeting with the commanding officer of the area, Colonel Jones of the 6th Cavalry. I asked to be sent to France, and he explained to me that he, too, wanted to go to France but had to stay where he was ordered.

I finally got an assignment to escort an officer to France who had been left behind by his original unit. In France, I had various assignments and was at several locations. After Armistice Day I was assigned to a prisoner-of-war escort company to return prisoners back to Germany.

After two years with the AEF (American Expeditionary Force), I returned home on the USS Pocahontas in January 1920. I was paid \$143.90, including a \$60 bonus.

I went home to visit my parents, then decided to get a quick education in shorthand and typewriting at a business school in Oklahoma City. After four months of school, I got a job at the post office, working 4:00 p.m. to midnight. I was paid 60¢ an hour. In one month I had enough money to take the train to Toronto, Ontario, Canada, where I got a job in the freight soliciting office of the White Star Line Steamship Company. I also had a night job with the Great Northwest Telegraph Company.

During the winter of 1921, I went to New York and got a Job in the bond department of the prestigious Bankers Trust Company at 5th Avenue and 42nd Street. I used as my reference the Oakwood, Oklahoma bank where I had worked at age 15.

The steamship business had more appeal for me, but first I had to have some experience at sea. I got my first sea job with the old Munson Line as assistant purser of the ship Western World, bound for Buenos Aires. I spent several years with the Grace Line, in both cargo and passenger ships on the west coast of South America, where an intimate knowledge of the countries and language was required.

In 1940 I accepted an assignment to expedite the movement of cargoes for the American President Lines in Manila. Unfortunately for me my stay was extended by the Japanese invasion of the Philippines in December 1941. I spent three and a half years in Japanese prison camps at Santo Tomas and Los Banos. The 11th Airborne Division rescued us on 23 February 1945.

Life in San Francisco was pleasant after World War II. On 14 September 1946, I married Audrey Mayo of Pleasanton, California. She was born on a ranch, and my people were landowners and farmers for generations, so we decided it was time to give up foreign assignments and come back to the land. We came to Gap View Farm near Charles Town, West Virginia in January 1954, to reside in the area where my forefather Robert Buckles and his wife Ann and 16 other families settled in 1732.

Article from the *America's Youngest Warriors* (Volume II)
Published by the Veterans of Underage Military Service

2011 Triennial Convention
15-17 September 2011 - Charleston, South Carolina



Compatriots honor President Jackson's birthday

The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of South Carolina held its Andrew Jackson Birthday Reception at the Old Powder Magazine on Saturday, 12 March 2011.

The Old Powder Magazine is South Carolina's oldest public building having been completed in 1713. The National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of South Carolina owns it.

On the Saturday of the 2011 Triennial Convention, the Powder Magazine, which is two blocks from the lunch venue, will be open after lunch to all Compatriots attending the Triennial Convention.



Back row: Dr. Thomas M. Leland, Governor General of the Order of Founders and Patriots and South Carolina Society's Vice President, Dr. Michael Hull, President, Heyward Hamilton, Secretary, Vic Brandt Vice President General for South Carolina, M. Richardson Hyman, Council member, and Frank Lachicotte. Front row: Harold Davis, Jerry Sifford, Monte McQuillan, Quartermaster, and Brigadier General Henry Seigling, Commander of the Washington Light Infantry.

The 1812 War Cry editorship is open

The General Society of the War of 1812 is looking for a new editor to replace Eric Johnson who has resigned his position. The editor will serve as the Vice President General for Publications on an interim bases until the next General Society elections are held.

Those interested should contact either the President General Hall Worthington, or the Deputy President General, Larry Casey, and should submit examples of their recent publications.



The flag of the South Carolina Society



State Society | Illinois

Illinois Society marks Sergeant Pursley's grave



The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Illinois is being reenergized just in time for the Bicentennial Commemoration. The group recently marked the grave of Sergeant William Pursley and another soldier at cemeteries near Salem, Illinois. Pursley was born in South Carolina but migrated to the Illinois Territory where he began his military service as a private in a company of mounted riflemen commanded by Samuel Whiteside. At that time, the Illinois Territory headquarters was at Fort Russell near Edwardsville, Illinois.

Left to right: Bill Johnson, Bill Wilson, Charles Schweizer (president of Illinois Society), Ed Green and son Wyatt, Jim Sellers, Mark Linders, Chris Myers, Roger Myers, Dick Crippen, and Jim DeGross. Except for Wyatt and Schweizer, all are members of the newly established Illinois Headquarters Rangers. DeGross is registrar and secretary of the Illinois Society; Wilson has submitted his application.

War of 1812 Veteran Grave Marker

Have you ever wondered what a War of 1812 Veteran Grave Marker looks like, and how big it is? The marker is 6 inches from point to point and it is 1/4 inch thick. It has a lug on the back for mounting on a metal rod.

The grave marker can be obtained from the Quartermaster General. See the back cover for ordering information.





Book Review

Neither Comprehensive Nor Conventional: The Civil War of 1812 by Alan Taylor

If you're looking for a book to serve as a good introduction or a solid foundation to the War of 1812, this is definitely not your book. However, if you've read 2 or 3 books on the war and are looking to truly expand your knowledge of it, then I highly recommend Alan Taylor's *The Civil War of 1812*.

Taylor's book is a borderlands history that "focuses on the contested region between Montreal on the east and Detroit on the west." He mentions other events of the war, but only when it's absolutely necessary and only for a few paragraphs. So if you're looking for the naval battles or love reading about the Battle of New Orleans, this is not the book for that. Another important characteristic is that he does not favor either side, so the reader really gets a sense of how Canada and America were formed.

What is unconventional is that Taylor "devotes more attention to the relationship of soldiers with civilians" than with the typical presidents and generals, along with a few key battles. The focus on the participants of the war is especially important in a war where "men could readily change sides." Throughout the book Taylor shows how this dynamic affected every aspect of the war, and the strategic and real world implications of it. My favorite example of this is Thomas Melville, Jr.'s prison. (Note: Thomas Melville, Jr. was the uncle of Herman Melville.)

As one would expect in this hastily and shabbily planned war, the prison system left a lot to be desired. They were routinely way too small and unsanitary, not to mention poorly guarded and in an area full of federalists. Melville proposed and was approved by the War department to open a prison in Pittsfield, MA, and take responsibility for all of the prisoners scattered about New York and New England.

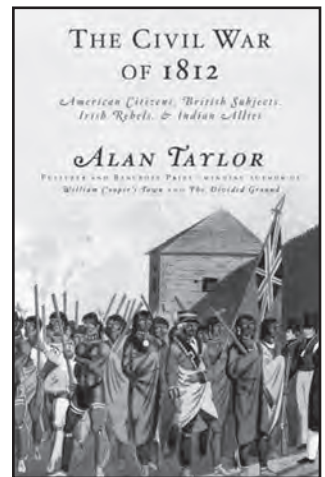
"[Melville] planned to win the war by winning the hearts and minds of the prisoners at his model prison." He allowed the prisoners to work for wages, which allowed a British private to earn significantly more than he would in the army. They were well fed, and given extensive liberties such that they played games and sports regularly. An officer who "recognized what Melville was up to" warned his superiors that less than half of the men should be expected to return unless prisoner exchanges take place soon. Melville paid for all of this on his own, and trusted that the government would pay him back.

Taylor concludes this section with "such were the inversions of a civil war meant to divide citizens from subjects in a porous borderland of shifting identities." He then concludes the chapter with "in fact, both sides manipulated captives to make and to unmake citizens and subjects." Melville was successful in manipulating a significant number of British captives, with the result being they shifted their identity from British to American.

I found the title a little misleading. Princeton's wordnetweb defines a civil war as "a war between factions in the same country." In the War of 1812 you had several factions on each side fighting against the other side as a whole, as well as each faction on one side fighting against an identical faction on the other. All the while the two countries where the battles were taking place were yet to be finalized, and one of which had yet to be officially recognized. Authors usually don't pick their own titles, so we can't blame this one on Taylor.

Given the unconventional nature of this book, it would have been helpful if the author included summaries at the end of each chapter. It would have been even more helpful for an afterward or ending chapter. The conclusion was around a half page. After such a complex book, that was over 450 pages, a half page felt rather inadequate.

You definitely need to have read a few War of 1812 books before tackling this one, as Taylor's book is also a critique of the majority of histories written about the War of 1812. Instead of critiquing specific histories, which probably would have been a bit catty, Taylor chose to write a new history in an unconventional manner to illustrate his point. In so doing, I think he hit the nail on the head with a masterful, albeit at times dense, work.



Trey Daniels

Society of the War of 1812 in the District of Columbia



State Society | Virginia

Battle readied for spot on War of 1812 trail

Only a few decades after America gained its independence, the fledgling nation found itself at war again with the mighty British Empire. The War of 1812 involved battles waged from New Orleans to New England. The defense of Baltimore's Fort McHenry in 1814 famously inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner."

At Portsmouth's Craney Island, 700 American militiamen repulsed 3,700 British Redcoats in Virginia's only land battle of the war. The victory was significant because it protected South Hampton Roads' cities, the crucial Gosport Shipyard, and one of the new nation's few warships, the USS Constellation. But it hasn't been recognized much in the history books, overshadowed by the later burning of Washington and the battle that inspired Key's famous song. Now, locals worry that it has been forgotten again.

The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, designed by the National Park Service to mark important sites of the War of 1812, focuses mostly on Maryland's legacy. Several years ago local historic groups asked for Hampton Roads to be included in the National Parks trail, to no avail. Now, they're trying again. This time, they have the power of the state behind them.

A statewide commission established to help Virginia commemorate the bicentennial of the War of 1812 is working with Norfolk and Portsmouth to ask congressional leaders to extend the trail into Hampton Roads.

At stake are tourism dollars, publicity and a greater sense of the region's historical legacy. "To have something about the Star-Spangled Banner and the War of 1812 that is totally concentrated in Maryland is embarrassing," said Louis Guy, of the Norfolk Historical Society. " ... We've got a case, it's just bringing enough attention to correct the record."

Proponents say it's going to be an uphill battle. The trail emphasizes events of the 1814 campaign, not the earlier engagements here. To change it would literally require an act of Congress. Federal legislators alone have the authority to widen the range of national trails.

Members of the state commission believe federal legislators may not be aware of Virginia's role in the war, said Brenda Edwards, a senior research associate in the state's Division of Legislative Services.

"It probably was an oversight," she said. "We've already begun to provide historical information to representatives so that they are made aware about different sites and battles, and Virginia's contributions." In recent weeks, Portsmouth officials have sent letters to congressmen and Hampton city leaders, urging them to join in the campaign. British troops burned Hampton after being rebuffed in Portsmouth in 1813.

Local historians have suggested sites ranging from Fort Norfolk, a largely intact fort built in 1809 near Norfolk's downtown waterfront, to the Hoffler Creek Wildlife Reserve, where British troops landed in Portsmouth in 1813, as possible stops on the national trail. Craney Island, now owned by the Army Corps of Engineers and used to deposit dredging material, is listed as a stop that could be viewed by boat tour from the water.

"It's a tourism issue; it's a history issue," said Nancy Perry, Portsmouth's director of museums, who is working on the city's lobbying effort. "The hope is that it would bring more recognition to Portsmouth. We do have places that are War of 1812 sites, or that interpret the War of 1812 - they were important."

National trails have been changed in the past. "In 2009, the Trail of Tears, a series of routes across the South and Southwest that traced the removal of the Cherokee from their land in the 1800s, added several new spurs," said Steve Elkinton, program director of the trail system for the National Park Service. But the process of being added to a national trail is long and tedious, and Elkinton advised Hampton Roads leaders instead to concentrate on showing off the region's historic hot spots.

"If they want to just show off the great stuff they have over time - there are some alternatives," Elkinton said. "Don't fool around with the trail. The best way to do it is to say, 'Here's the role we played in the War of 1812.'"

The state commission is doing that, too, Edwards said. It has planned events - from participation in Norfolk's 2012 OpSail to historic tours, book-signings and remembrances - to mark the War of 1812's bicentennial.

Meghan Hoyer, (757) 446-2293, meghan.hoyer@pilotonline.com



The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Missouri

In 1926-27, fifteen men established the first Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Missouri. Very little is known about this early Society, except for the members' names and General Society numbers. We are hoping to locate additional information including the burial places of each of these Compatriots.

Over the past 80 years, there have been additional Missouri members. Some chose to make their primary membership in other State Societies and some chose membership-at-large. Over this period of time, the General Society has had many inquiries by Missouri members as to how they could form a Missouri Society. However, the combination of organization skills and interest by members living in Missouri did not coincide.

In the summer of 2008, I had the good fortune of discussing a proposed Missouri Society with President General Hall Worthington. With his encouragement and the full support of Deputy President General Larry Casey and Secretary General Paul Morehouse, I made a commitment to organize our state. I had advantages that previous organizers did not have.

First, I had just finished my State Presidency of the Missouri Society of the S.A.R. and I had friends and collaborators across the state that were either 1812 members or wanted to become members.

Second, as a member of the Maryland Society, I had friendships with Registrar General Christou and Maryland Treasurer Barry McKown (who had signed my 1812 application) as well as the Massachusetts Society President, John 'Jack' Manning. Chris, Barry and Jack mentored me throughout the process always encouraging me when things were not going well. For good measure, I became friends with Maryland Society Secretary Ed Foreman, Jr. who I regularly saw at National S.A.R. events. Ed always took time to check on our progress in Missouri.

I looked to General Society Officers Worthington, Casey and Morehouse for guidance. While they agreed with our process and were in full support of a Missouri Society, they insisted that we form a viable and sustainable state society. It wasn't just enough to create By-laws and a Constitution, there had to be a purpose and statewide commitment through membership for this state society to flourish.

So, in setting up the Missouri Society, I felt that local chapters would be the "glue" to hold our society together. This would create a local identity and allow the chapters to operate autonomously in their own communities.

Of course, to start a chapter you need two things – a chapter name and officers to serve. Once again my Compatriots around the state stepped forward to organize their chapters in Columbia, Kansas City, Springfield and St. Louis. To name their chapters, I recommended that they look for an 1812 Patriot that might have had some history in their city or county, obviously to give their chapter 'roots.'

Here in Columbia, we are blessed with plenty of history. However, most is associated with the Civil War or the University of Missouri. My good friend James Sylvester Cunningham's 1812 Patriot grandfather Ira P. Nash is buried in southern Boone County. In 1814, Ira served the St. Louis Calvary Company of militia during the War of 1812.

Ira P. Nash first came to Boone County in 1804 as a surveyor for the Spanish Government. Nash received the only Spanish land grant in Boone County and settled here about twelve years later. It took a strong and daring pioneer to settle in this part of the state and there were few men who were as strong and daring as Nash. He was educated at the University of Virginia. He was a medical doctor, soldier, explorer, surveyor and more. Most would admit he was an eccentric genius. With his land grant, in the early 1800's he established a thriving river front town he named Nashville. It was completely washed away in 1844 by a flood. After Ira was died, he had his body buried in a vertical position on a bluff, so that he could continue to 'laud' over his neighbors.

Around 1805, before Missouri became a state, Daniel Boone and his sons Daniel Morgan and Nathan made their way up the Missouri River and began a salt business near the present day city of Boonville. By the beginning of the War of 1812, they and their families were well established in Missouri. Our Kansas City chapter had many interesting individuals from the early 1800's from which to choose. They settled on Captain Daniel Morgan Boone who was reportedly the first white man in Jackson County (Kansas City area). He was an active participant in territory events until his death and is buried in Kansas City. During the War of 1812 he was responsible for the building of fortifications in northern and western Missouri. Once the Captain Daniel Morgan Boone Chapter has established itself, it will place an 1812 marker at Daniel's grave.

Continued on page 11



State Societies | Missouri / Ohio

Continued from page 10

Our Chapter in Springfield is in the southwest corner of the state. Nathan Boone, younger brother of Daniel Morgan Boone, also participated in the family salt making business. Further up river, under the direction of the U. S. Government, Nathan and his brother, Daniel, built a fortified Indian trading post called Fort Osage. They then negotiated a treaty with the Osage Indians. During the War of 1812, Nathan was a Captain with the Missouri Rangers. He patrolled the frontier of the southern and western borders of the state and helped build blockhouses for defense. Later he was commissioned a Captain in the U. S. Dragoons and in 1820 he was elected to serve as a delegate to the Missouri constitutional convention. He would finally retire in Ash Grove (near Springfield) and died there in 1856. It was therefore fitting for the compatriots in Springfield to select Nathan Boone for their chapter name.

Each year, the descendants of Nathan Boone celebrate his memory at the Nathan Boone grave and homestead. In conjunction with the Boone descendants gathering in 2011, the Nathan Boone Chapter will place an 1812 grave marker at Nathan's grave.

In St. Louis, the members are currently forming their chapter. We have no doubt these compatriots will have a good selection of patriots from which to choose a prominent chapter name. We are confident that the 1812 participant chosen will have had an impact on our state during the early 1800's and continue to rest in peace in Missouri.

Russell F. DeVenney, Jr., Society President, with the help of Brian V. Smarker, President of the Daniel Morgan Boone Chapter, and Daniel R. McMurray, Society Secretary Treasurer.

Ohio Society announces new book in its POW series

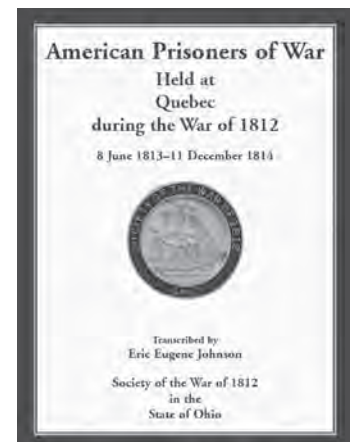
The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Ohio is proud to announce the fifth book in its series of prisoners of war books will soon be published by Heritage Books, Inc.

American Prisoners of War held at Quebec during the War of 1812: 8 June 1813 - 11 December 1814 was transcribed by Eric E. Johnson from the records of the British Admiralty pertaining to the American prisoners of war held at Quebec, Lower Canada, during the War of 1812. Those interned included 1,834 American soldiers, sailors, marines, privateers, and civilians.

All of the men were captured during the various land battles or naval actions on or around the Great Lakes or Lake Champlain. An alphabetical listing of names, a numeric listing by prison number, a sailors listing by ship, a soldiers listing by battle, a list of dead, a list of marines, and a list of civilians are included in this work.

Some of the famous land battles in which American soldiers were captured include the Battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Stoney Creek, Fort George and Fort Niagara. Sailors were captured on the United States ships *Eagle*, *Growler*, *Julia*, *Ohio*, *Scorpion*, *Somers* and *Tigress*. Many other Americans were captured during minor land battles and on other U.S. ships.

Compatriot Johnson is a lineal descendant of five veterans of the War of 1812 and he is the past president of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Ohio (2008-2011) and the Vice President General for Publications of the General Society of the War of 1812 (2005-2011).



General Society of the War of 1812
Office of the Treasurer General
Bradley A. Tilton
161 North McElroy Road
Mansfield, OH 44905-2911



NON-PROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT 1812
MANSFIELD, OH

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

General Society Accessories

The following items are available from the Quartermaster General:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Large Insignia (Gold plate over bronze) | \$135.00 |
| Large Insignia (Gold plate over silver)..... | \$243.00 |
| Miniature Insignia (Gold plate over bronze)..... | \$72.00 |
| Miniature Insignia (Gold plate over silver) | \$93.00 |
| (10K & 18K gold, prices available on request) | |
| General Society Officer Sash | \$64.00 |
| State Society President Sash | \$55.00 |
| General Society Officer and State President Neck Ribbon..... | \$25.00 |
| Blazer Patch (Clutch back)..... | \$21.00 |
| Necktie (Four-in-hand, Bow: Traditional, Banded, Clip-on) | \$25.00 |
| Cummerbund | \$21.00 |
| Ball Cap | \$15.00 |
| Rosette (Clutch Back) | \$15.00 |
| ROTC Medal | \$15.00 |
| Veteran Grave Marker..... | \$45.00 |
| Books: | |
| Supplement to the 1972 Register (1976)..... | \$15.00 |
| The Roster (1989) | \$15.00 |
| Founder Register & Supplement (1994)..... | \$15.00 |

The following items are available from the Secretary General:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Membership Certificate..... | \$30.00 |
| Supplemental Ancestor Certificate..... | \$25.00 |
| Membership Applications and Worksheets | \$5.00/10* |

*All items except Applications and Worksheets include postage

PRESIDENT GENERAL

BG M. Hall Worthington, Jr.
228 Long Point Road
Crownsville, MD 21032-1852
410-923-2443
hworthin@juno.com

DEPUTY PRESIDENT GENERAL

LTC Lawrence King Casey, Jr.
6915 Limerick Drive
Beaumont, TX 77706-4147
409-363-1636
lcasey1@gt.rr.com

SECRETARY GENERAL

E. Paul Morehouse, Jr.
P. O. Box 1812
Akron, OH 44309-1812
330-434-3281
epm1812@neo.rr.com

TREASURER GENERAL

Bradley A. Tilton
161 N. McElroy Rd.
Mansfield, OH 44905-2911
419-589-3140
batilton@oh.net

REGISTRAR GENERAL

Christos Christou, Jr.
303 Nicholson Road
Essex, MD 21221-6609
410-574-5467
cchristousoc@gmail.com

GENEALOGIST GENERAL

Henry C. Peden, Jr.
707 Bedford Road
Bel Air, MD 21014-4424
410-879-8717
pedenroots@msn.com

ARCHIVIST GENERAL

John Ward Willson Loose
Lancaster County Historical Society
230 N. President Ave.
Lancaster, PA 17603-3125
(717) 392-4633 ex. 110
Jack.Loose@lancasterhistory.org

HISTORIAN GENERAL

Allan R. Treppa
15595 Westbrook St.
Livonia, Michigan 48154-2358
(734) 464-7702
allan_treppa@sbcglobal.net

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Captain John N. Dickie
1607 S. Arlington Ridge Rd.
Arlington, VA 22202-1624
(703) 920-9517
reapdickie1@verizon.net

Members Wish to Know

Please send all submissions for *The 1812 War Cry* to Deputy President General Lawrence K. Casey, Jr. Please include accurate captions naming all persons with any photographs submitted. Prepared and edited copy is preferred concerning events in the state societies.

Corrections or changes of address are directed to the Treasurer General, whose address appears on this page. The Archivist General accepts questions of records and resources and responds to reasonable inquiries in a timely manner. Membership applications are completed in duplicate, one of which is retained by the state registrar; the other goes to the Registrar General, whose address is shown on this page. The omission of required signatures results in an inactive return.

website: www.SocietyoftheWarof1812.org
email: epm1812@neo.rr.com