

TROOPS STATIONED AT FORT MEIGS FEBRUARY-AUGUST 1813

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For some time there has been much confusion concerning which military units actually served at Fort Meigs during its active period. Generally the unit designations for the United States regulars and volunteers have been pretty well documented but when it comes to militia organizations the information becomes very vague. It is known that militia units from Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia all served at the fort but for the most part that is as far as the information goes. After digging through a number of diaries, memoirs and books I have compiled the following listing of units who served at Fort Meigs and I have included additional information concerning recruitment, movements and terms of service. To simplify and shorten everything I have only given the brief citation in the footnotes, which can be matched to the full citation in the bibliography.

KENTUCKY

***Pogue's Regiment, Kentucky Militia**¹—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Pogue

***2nd Regiment, Kentucky Militia**—Lieutenant Colonel William Jennings

Both of these regiments along with Lieutenant Colonel Joshua Barbee's Regiment, Kentucky Militia² were raised in August 1812 to support the three regiments already serving under Winchester. It is difficult to say how many men were at Fort Meigs. An article published in the National Intelligencer in September reported Pogue as having 640 men and Jennings 600.³ Sergeant Greenbury Keen, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, reported the Kentuckians' arrival at Fort Meigs on 7 February and stated only 400 men were present.⁴ This lower number is probably due to companies being sent home or garrisoning other posts. It could also simply be Keen's estimate was wrong. He was about 300 men over what Tupper's Ohio Brigade actually brought to the fort (see below). These two regiments were not at the fort long; for Captain Daniel Cushing, 2nd United States Artillery, recorded that they left on 23 February.⁵

***1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Militia**—Major Richard M. Gano⁶

***1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Rifles**—Major Martin D. Hardin

Winchester had left these two battalions or at least elements of them, at his supply depot (Fort Deposit) at the Rapids under their brigade commander, Brigadier General John Payne. They numbered about 300 men and were withdrawn by Harrison to the Portage River when he pulled back from the Rapids on 23 January.⁷ These men returned to the Rapids with Harrison and began the early construction of Fort Meigs. They left for home on 15 February.⁸

¹ Apparently not numbered. See Wilder.

² Ibid.

³ Document Transcriptions Vol. V, Part I, 231.

⁴ Keen, 12.

⁵ Lindley, 103.

⁶ Richard M. Gano was the brother of the Ohio Militia brigadier general, John S. Gano.

⁷ Gilpin, 165, 169. Keen also puts the number at 300 when he states that 300 militia left on 15 February the same day Cushing reports Gano and Hardin leaving. See Keen, 13 and Lindley, 102.

⁸ Keen, 13.

***Brigadier General Green Clay's Kentucky Brigade**

***Dudley's Regiment, Kentucky Militia**⁹—Lieutenant Colonel William Dudley

*1st Battalion—Major James Shelby

*2nd Battalion—Captain John C. Morrison (Acting Major)

COMPANIES

*Captain Archibald Morrison

*Captain John C. Morrison (Lieutenant Joseph Underwood)¹⁰

*Captain Thomas Lewis (Killed at the gauntlet)¹¹

*Captain Joel Henry

*Captain Joseph Clarke (Shot in the head prior to the landing)¹²

*Captain Armstrong Keir

*Captain James Dyametto

*Captain John Yantis

*Captain Dudley Farris

*Captain Ambrose Arthur

***Captain Leslie Combs' Company of Spies**

(Contained about 23 white men and 7 Indians)¹³

***10th Regiment, Kentucky Militia**—Lieutenant Colonel William E. Boswell

*1st Battalion—Major Thomas Fletcher

*2nd Battalion—Major John T. Johnston

COMPANIES

*Captain William Sebree

*Captain John Duvall

*Captain John Baker

*Captain Peter Dudley

*Captain Manson Simmonds (Seamonds)¹⁴

*Captain John Phillips (Court Martialed for Neglect of Duty, 6/20/13)¹⁵

*Captain Thomas Metcalfe

*Captain John D. Thomas (Landed and fought with Dudley)¹⁶

*Captain Isaac Gray

*Captain John Walker

⁹ Apparently not numbered. See Wilder.

¹⁰ Underwood apparently shared command with Morrison who was also acting as major for the battalion. After Morrison was fatally wounded Underwood led the company. Morrison seemed to be distracted with the movements of his own company and not the battalion he was supposed to be commanding. This may help explain the confusion that surrounded Dudley's men. See Underwood, 4.

¹¹ Ibid, 9.

¹² Ibid, 3.

¹³ Dodge, 18-19.

¹⁴ Wilder, 212.

¹⁵ Lindley, 33, 123. Philips is mistakenly identified by Cushing as being from the Ohio militia in his diary.

¹⁶ Thomas' Company was listed in Dudley's Regiment. See Wilder. This probably happened because his company fought with Dudley on 5 May.

***Captain John W. Galbreath's Company of Spies¹⁷**

These regiments had begun forming in February 1813 and in early April three companies from the 10th (Boswell's) Regiment left early arriving on 20 April at Fort Meigs under the command of Major John T. Johnston. These 150 men made up the companies of:

- *Captain William Sebree
- *Captain John Duvall
- *Captain John Baker¹⁸

In all Clay's two regiments contained about 1200 men, about 800 landed with Dudley and the other 400 with Boswell.¹⁹ Brigadier General Green Clay later reported to Harrison that both regiments, except for about fifty of Boswell's men riding in his (Clay's) boat, landed on the north side of the river. Captain John Hamilton, 1st Regiment, Ohio Militia, (Harrison's messenger) ordered Boswell's men to regain the boats and cross over to the fort.²⁰ Apparently not all of Boswell's captains received that order. Captain John D. Thomas' Company and Captain Galbreath's Spy Company despite being part of the 10th Regiment fought with Dudley.²¹ In the end most of Dudley's Regiment and elements of Boswell's 10th Regiment were destroyed in the fighting on 5 May. The survivors remained at Fort Meigs until September 1813 at which time they were discharged.

***Johnson's Mounted Kentucky Volunteer Rifle Regiment**

- *Colonel Richard M. Johnson
- *Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson

*1st Battalion—Major Duval Payne²²

TROOPS

- *1st Company—Captain Robert B. McAfee
- *2nd Company—Captain Richard Matson
- *3rd Company—Captain Jacob Elliston
- *4th Company—Captain Benjamin Warfield
- *5th Company—Captain John Payne
- *6th Company—Captain Elijah Craig (Resigned 7/8/13)²³

*2nd Battalion—Major David Thompson

TROOPS

- *1st Company—Captain Jacob Stucker
- *2nd Company—Captain James Davidson
- *3rd Company—Captain S. R. Combs
- *4th Company—Captain W. M. Price
- *5th Company—Captain James Coleman²⁴

¹⁷ *William Johnson to Mary Johnson, May 11, 1813.*

¹⁸ See Lindley, 115; "Historical Sketch of the Siege of Fort Meigs," 508; Lossing, 475-476.

¹⁹ Nelson, 74.

²⁰ *Clay to Harrison, May 9, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part II, 98.

²¹ *William Johnson to Mary Johnson, May 11, 1813.* See also *James Y. Love to Mrs. Eliza C. Tunstal, May 10, 1813.*

²² "The McAfee Papers," Part I, 6.

²³ Mills, 82.

²⁴ McAfee, *History of the Late War*, 292.

Johnson recruited his regiment in May 1813 and rendezvoused at Great Crossings and Newport on 20 May. The troops crossed the Ohio River on 26 May and marched to Fort St. Mary's, arriving there on 2 June. The regiment first marched to Fort Wayne and then headed up the Maumee River arriving across the river from Fort Meigs on 22 June at about 10 PM.²⁵ The next morning, at the firing of the morning gun, according to Cushing, "the Kentucky cavalry on the opposite shore raised a horrid yell in imitation of the Indians; this is conduct very unbecoming an officer or soldier."²⁶ In addition the Kentuckians' horses panicked and three or four hundred ran off toward Frenchtown. Nearly all were recaptured and Johnson's men crossed over the Maumee and camped on the river bottom above the fort.²⁷ Johnson's Regiment remained at Fort Meigs until 2 July, running patrols toward Frenchtown and Lake Erie.²⁸

The departure of the Kentuckians was as wild an affair as their arrival. Cushing reported that the "men commenced firing as they left the camp and continued firing until they got entirely out of hearing—a *great mark of bravery*."²⁹ Captain Elijah Craig's Company was left behind at Fort Meigs. Craig apparently did as he pleased and on 2 July sent a party (on his own authority) of twelve to fourteen of his men up the Maumee toward Fort Winchester to gather some packhorses. The Kentuckians took four discharged soldiers with them and instead of traveling on the east side of the river, they marched on the west side. Indians ambushed the party and all but two were killed or captured.³⁰

Johnson's Regiment returned to Fort Meigs on 16 September and camped on "the Island above the Fort which was covered with blue grass." On the evening of the 16th the men were moved to "the flatt [sic] below the old British garrison [Fort Miamis]" to protect the stockpile of supplies stored there in preparation for the invasion of Canada. Apparently this was a fortified encampment named Camp Payne, for Captain Robert McAfee referred to strengthening the breastworks. From the 16th to the 19th September the supplies stored at Fort Miamis were removed by boat and taken to Lake Erie. Apparently the greater part of the force at Fort Meigs was already situated at this encampment for McAfee reported on 18 September that the boats carrying supplies left preceded by 1200 regulars and militia. On 21 September the regiment was moved again to "the Island in the River above Fort Meigs on account of the grass for our horses where we finished a temporary breast work of Brush." On the 24th McAfee recorded, "We strengthened our breastwork & had four cannon brought from Fort Meigs and had a Battery cleared out at each corner of our encampment with (which) [we] dignified with the name of Camp Thompson."³¹ On 26 September Johnson's Regiment left Fort Meigs and marched toward Detroit.

OHIO

***Brigadier General Simon Perkins' 2nd Brigade, Ohio Quota³²**

***1st Regiment, Ohio Militia**—Lieutenant Colonel John Andrews (350 men)

*1st Battalion—Major George Darrow

*2nd Battalion—Major Jacob Frederick

***2nd Regiment, Ohio Militia**—Lieutenant Colonel John Hindman

*1st Battalion—Major William W. Cotgreave (200 men)

²⁵ "The McAfee Papers," Part I, 12.

²⁶ Lindley, 128.

²⁷ Lindley, 129, "The McAfee Papers," Part I, 13.

²⁸ See "The McAfee Papers," Part I, 12-15; Lindley, 128-131.

²⁹ Lindley, 131.

³⁰ Ibid, 131. McAfee gives a different account of this event in *History of the Late War*, 316-317.

³¹ "The McAfee Papers," Part II, 115-118.

³² Perkins and Tupper signed a letter to Governor Meigs designating their brigades in this manner. See Tupper below. *Perkins to Meigs, February 16, 1813*, *Document Transcriptions*, Vol. II, 230.

Perkins 2nd Brigade, Ohio Quota arose out of a very confusing situation. Major General Elijah Wadsworth commander of the 4th Division of Ohio Militia ordered most of his division, on his own authority, into the field after the fall of Detroit. Wadsworth ordered the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Brigades as well as one regiment from the 1st Brigade of his 4th Division to form and defend the frontier on 22 August 1812. This constituted about 3,000 men from the Western Reserve area and they were ordered to rendezvous at Cleveland. The Ohioans were in poor shape being “deficient in arms, ammunition, and the necessary equipage for a campaign.” The troops also faced a serious lack of provisions.³⁴

Wadsworth reduced his requisition of soldiers on 27 August because he did not feel there was an immediate threat from the Indians and he had received word of the armistice signed between Major General Henry Dearborn and the British commander-in-chief, Sir George Prevost on the Niagara Front. In addition, he reported to Eustis, “I was to some degree compelled to this measure from the great difficulty in procuring provisions, there being no publick [sic] stores and the Country new, And Also on account of the great scarcity of arms, amunition [sic] and Camp equipage.” He ordered the Brigadier General Reasin Beall, commander of the 2nd Brigade, and Brigadier General Simon Perkins of the 3rd Brigade to supply 500 men each. Three hundred more soldiers were taken from the Brigadier General J. Miller’s 1st Brigade and 200 from Brigadier General Joel Paine’s 4th Brigade for a grand total of 1500 Ohio militiamen.³⁵

Perkins was placed in command of the detachments from the 3rd and 4th Brigades and this detachment became the 2nd Brigade, Ohio Quota. By 6 September Perkins was at the Huron encampment (Camp Avery) with 400 men. He was initially assigned the task of building a blockhouse on the Huron River as the anchor for a line of blockhouses, ordered constructed by Wadsworth, that were to stretch south to Mansfield. Perkins’ men skirmished with Indians while running patrols; gathering abandoned crops and preparing to reoccupy Lower Sandusky, abandoned when Detroit fell. In this capacity they fought the Battle of the Sandusky Peninsula in late September 1812. In addition, the men suffered terribly from malaria.³⁶

By early November Perkins’ force near the mouth of the Huron River numbered about 800 men. Another 500, under Brigadier General Reasin Beall, were ordered to move from near Mansfield, Ohio to join him, although it appears they never did. The entire force was then to march to Lower Sandusky under Perkins’ command.³⁷ By mid-November the 2nd Brigade was garrisoning Lower Sandusky and constructing a road across the Black Swamp from that place toward the Maumee Rapids. It was believed that the road would have to be causewayed at least half the distance. Harrison wrote to the Secretary of War, “Gen. Perkins and other persons accustomed to that Kind of Work assure me that a Causeway sufficiently wide for the purpose can be made there with as much ease as a road of 4 rods wide can be opened and cleared in heavy timbered up land.” The money allocated by the government for the project was divided among the soldiers.³⁸

Apparently the men spent much of their money on whiskey for on 7 January Perkins was forced to order the sutler not to sell “spirituous Liquors” to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates without a signed authorization from their company commander stating how much they could purchase. The cause of this was the fact that, as Perkins explained to the sutler, “Complaints hav[e] been made to me that several of the soldiers have indulged themselves in intoxication to the great injury of the service.”³⁹

³³ For the numbers of men in each unit see *Harrison to _____ January 24, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. I, 77. Numbers for this brigade are hard to find but everyone who refers to it is specific that it only contained two regiments. The orderly book that appears in *Document Transcriptions*, Vol. X, Part I between pages 83-150 only refers to these two regiments. It does not appear that Brigadier General Reasin Beall sent his 500 to Perkins.

³⁴ *Wadsworth to Eustis, August 25, 1812, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VI, Part III, 70.

³⁵ *Wadsworth to Eustis, August 27, 1812, Ibid*, 77.

³⁶ Whittlesey, 107. See Whittlesey for addition information on Perkins’ men and See “Camp Avery.”

³⁷ *Harrison to Eustis, November 9, 1812, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. I, 48.

³⁸ *Harrison to Eustis, November 15, 1812, Ibid*, 51.

³⁹ *Document Transcriptions*, Vol. X, Part I, 129-130.

In mid-January Major Cotgreave's 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment was hurried toward Frenchtown from Lower Sandusky to support Winchester. Cotgreave arrived within about 15 miles of the battle on 22 January before turning back to meet Colonel Andrews and the 1st Regiment, Payne and his two Kentucky battalions and Harrison. The entire force withdrew to the Portage River, roughly 20 miles away. Cotgreave's Battalion reportedly had 200 men, while the 1st Regiment numbered 350 soldiers.⁴⁰ This would mean that the 2nd Brigade had approximately 550 men at Fort Meigs. Apparently Major Peter Musser's 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment was left at Lower Sandusky as the garrison and probably numbered roughly 250 men, since Perkins had only about 800 in his brigade.

From the Portage encampment Perkins' 2nd Brigade moved with Harrison back to the Rapids on 1 February and remained there working on the construction of Fort Meigs until a large portion of the men were discharged on 24 February, marching out the next day. On 26 February the rest of Perkins' Brigade left but did not get far. Upon crossing outside the ring of sentinels around the camp they discharged seven muskets, which caused the alarm to be beat within the encampment. Angrily Harrison sent a party after the Ohioans and had them brought back and held under guard until evening, when he discharged them.⁴¹

***Brigadier General Edward W. Tupper's 1st Brigade, Ohio Quota**

***1st Regiment, Ohio Militia**—Colonel David Sutton

*1st Battalion—Major James Galloway

*2nd Battalion—Major Joseph Jenkinson (Not Serving With Brigade)

***2nd Regiment, Ohio Militia**—Colonel Robert Safford

*1st Battalion—Major Nehemiah Beasley

*2nd Battalion—Major Jehiel Linsey

***3rd Regiment, Ohio Militia**—Colonel Charles Miller

*1st Battalion—Major Abraham Shane

*2nd Battalion—Major Solomon Bentley

Brigadier General Edward W. Tupper's Brigade was formed as part of Ohio's 2nd Detachment in August 1812 to help with the relief of Detroit. Tupper was ordered to Urbana, Ohio "to take command of the forces now collecting from the several divisions of the state of Ohio" on 19 August.⁴² The men of the detachment rendezvoused at Urbana and were fully organized into three regiments by the end of September. In late October the brigade moved to McArthur's Blockhouse and there began constructing storage facilities for the 200,000 rations of flour, whiskey and small parts (soap, vinegar and salt) that arrived on 10 November.⁴³ McArthur's Blockhouse was a major supply depot. Tupper pointed out to Governor Meigs in January 1813, "We have a large supply of stores at this station—had not those misfortunes happened at the River Raisin, in 10 days we should have delivered at the Rapids nearly five hundred thousand Rations."⁴⁴

Food may have been plentiful but clothing and blankets were not. "The situation of the men as to clothing is really distressing. You will see many of them wading through the snow & mud almost barefoot & half naked—we have not more than five Blankets to six men, not half of the men have a change of Pantellons [sic], & those linen," wrote Tupper in December. Tupper asked Governor Meigs for 1200 pairs of shoes and socks and "500 Linen Pantellons [sic] & Hunting Shirts."⁴⁵ On Christmas Eve, Tupper requested "Three hundred pr. Pantellons [sic] & two hundred warm hunting shirts or Capes" for the 2nd and 3rd Regiments and seventy-five pairs of pantaloons and fifty hunting shirts for Major Galloway's 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment. Tupper wanted the clothing made from "low priced materials" since the state was refusing to pay the full cost of the items and thus part of the cost was to fall upon the soldiers, "which from

⁴⁰ Document Transcriptions, Vol. I, 77.

⁴¹ Keen, 13; See also Larwill, 50 for departure date.

⁴² Document Transcriptions, Vol. V, Part I, 167.

⁴³ *Harrison to Eustis, November 15, 1812*, Document Transcriptions, Vol. I, 50.

⁴⁴ *Tupper to Meigs, January 26, 1813*, Document Transcriptions, Vol. II, 116.

⁴⁵ *Tupper to Meigs, December 8, 1812*, *Ibid*, 108.

various circumstances may not at the close of the campaign have a sum due them to cover so large a bill.⁴⁶ The Ohioans finally received two hundred blankets on Christmas day and another thirty to make watch coats for the sentinels.⁴⁷ On 21 January 1813 the clothing finally arrived.⁴⁸

Apparently the brigade was made up of at least 1200 men but only portions of it ever saw action at any one time. In November 1812, the 2nd and 3rd Regiments, as well as the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, in all 604 men, saw action at the “Battle” of the Maumee Rapids. Word arrived through spies and a British prisoner that a party of Indians accompanied by a few British and Canadian troops were at the rapids harvesting corn abandoned in the fields. Tupper’s men initially attempted to cross the Maumee to surprise the celebrating enemy force but the current was too swift and several men had to be rescued from drowning. Only part of one company made it across before the plan was scrapped.

The next day the Ohioans revealed their presence in an attempt to entice the enemy to cross the river and fight. The handful of British/Canadian troops dropped down river in their boats and some sniping took place between Tupper’s men and the remaining Indians. After a short time Tupper began to withdraw and at that point the Indians crossed the river in force and attacked the rear of his two columns. The Indians swirled around the Ohioans’ battle line on horseback (confusing some of the Ohioans who believed that British cavalry were attacking)⁴⁹ but were driven off by several volleys of musketry and a bayonet charge. After about twenty minutes of intense fighting these attacks were beaten back. At that point Major Nehemiah Beasley (1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment) reported mounted warriors crossing ahead of the columns at the ford where Hull’s Road crossed the river. Tupper ordered the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Regiment under Major Solomon Bentley to “advance and dislodge them.” Bentley complied and drove the warriors who had crossed back over the river, shooting down several in the water. The Ohioans lost two men slightly wounded and four killed. The four that were killed had broken ranks with four or five others to slaughter hogs without permission and were killed in the initial Indian attack. Tupper withdrew back to McArthur’s Blockhouse after the battle due to lack of provisions in such a hurried manner that two ill soldiers were left behind and murdered by the Indians.⁵⁰

Tupper’s Brigade’s next move was to Fort Meigs with around 400 men arriving there on 6 February.⁵¹ According to Lieutenant Alexander Meek, Cushing’s Company, 2nd Artillery, Tupper arrived on the 7th with his entire brigade except for Major Jenkinson’s 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment, which Meek hoped would arrive “in a few days.”⁵² Judging from Meek’s letter and Tupper’s 24 December clothing requests, Jenkinson’s 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment was not with the brigade but on some detached duty. Apparently the Ohio troops began leaving on 13 February. By 16 February, Tupper reported only 200 men left due to discharges and illness.⁵³ The trickle of discharges culminated on 23 February when what was left of the entire brigade was discharged.⁵⁴

***Brigadier General John Wingate’s Ohio Brigade**

⁴⁶ *Tupper to Meigs, December 24, 1812*, Ibid, 111.

⁴⁷ *Tupper to Meigs, December 26, 1812*, Ibid, 113.

⁴⁸ *Tupper to Meigs, January 21, 1813*, Ibid, 115.

⁴⁹ Patrick, 127. Apparently the confusion arose because, as Tupper reported, “The Indians’ horses were very different from such as I have been accustomed to see them riding; they were high and active—they were also supplied with pistols and holsters.” See *Document Transcriptions*, Vol. V, Part I, 280. Is also entirely possible that due to the cold weather the warriors were wearing cast off British uniforms or that the winter clothing they were wearing resembled British uniforms.

⁵⁰ *Document Transcriptions*, Vol. V, Part I, 278-280. Tupper’s report also gives the unit designations. See also Patrick, 125-128.

⁵¹ *Tupper to Meigs, February 16, 1812*, *Document Transcriptions*, Vol. II, 117. Sergeant Greenbury Keen of the Pennsylvania militia claimed 700 arrived, See Keen, 12.

⁵² *Document Transcriptions*, Vol. X, Part I, 175.

⁵³ *Tupper to Meigs, February 16, 1812*, *Document Transcriptions*, Vol. II, 117.

⁵⁴ See Keen, 13; Lindley, 102; Patrick, 130.

***1st Regiment, Ohio Militia, 3rd Detachment**—Colonel James Mills
Adjutant Samuel Bayles
Surgeon Alexander Sacket (Died 7/5/13—Bilious Fever)⁵⁵

COMPANIES

*Captain Nathan Hetfield (Hatfield)⁵⁶
*Captain Theophilus Simonton (Rifle) (Arrived 4/19/13)⁵⁷
*Captain Daniel Hosbrook⁵⁸
*Captain Thomas Seton⁵⁹
*Captain John Hamilton (Rifle) (Arrived 4/14/13)⁶⁰
*Captain Van McHenry⁶¹
*Captain Daniel Heaton⁶²
*Captain David E. Hendrick⁶³
*Captain Patrick Shaw (Arrived 4/19/13)⁶⁴
*Captain Elijah Martin⁶⁵
*Captain Anderson Spencer (Rifle)⁶⁶

***2nd Regiment, Ohio Militia, 3rd Detachment**—Colonel Mills Stephenson
Adjutant Alexander Bourne⁶⁷
Surgeon Joseph D. Keith (Court Martialed)⁶⁸
*1st Battalion—Major Anthony Pitzer
*2nd Battalion— Major John Lodwick⁶⁹

COMPANIES

⁵⁵ Mills (edited by James Green), 80.

⁵⁶ See Mills and Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812, 37-38.

⁵⁷ See Mills and Roster, 38. Arrival date given in Lindley, 114-115.

⁵⁸ See Mills and Roster, 39.

⁵⁹ See Mills and Roster, 38.

⁶⁰ See Mills and Roster, 40. Arrival date given in Lindley, 113-114.

⁶¹ See Mills and Roster, 39-40.

⁶² See Mills and Roster, 37.

⁶³ See Mills and Roster, 38.

⁶⁴ See Mills and Roster, 40. Arrival date given in Lindley, 114-115.

⁶⁵ Mills, 81; Roster, 22.

⁶⁶ Mills, 6; Roster, 131. Spencer's Company was more than likely never at Fort Meigs but was added because it appears to have served under Mills at St. Mary's.

⁶⁷ For information on Stephenson's Regiment see Salisch.

⁶⁸ Mills, 72.

⁶⁹ I have arbitrarily assigned battalion numbers to the majors because I have not found them yet.

- *Captain George Yocum (Yoakin or Yokeham)⁷⁰
- *Captain Joseph K. McCune⁷¹
- *Captain Robert Gilmore⁷²
- *Captain William S. Drake⁷³
- *Captain Robert McElwain⁷⁴
- *Captain William McConnell⁷⁵
- *Captain William Morrow⁷⁶
- *Captain Matthias Engle⁷⁷

These regiments were called up in February to meet the demand for troops to replace those being discharged at Fort Meigs and other northern Ohio posts. The companies listed here never served together at Fort Meigs all at once but came and went regularly due to guard schedules involving posts to the south, east and west along the supply lines. The organization of the Ohio troops stationed at Fort Meigs is rather confusing. Cushing refers to a “Col. Stevens” (who most likely was Colonel Stephenson) and reports that he arrived on 8 April with 80-90 men.⁷⁸ Bourne infers that he was serving in Major Anthony Pitzer’s Battalion, which was a part of the 2nd Ohio (Stephenson’s regiment). Pitzer’s name appears in Mills’ orderly book as a battalion commander on reports for guard and fatigue details. Bourne stated in his memoir that two battalions of Ohio militia were present at Fort Meigs.⁷⁹ One is obviously Pitzer’s Battalion from the 2nd Regiment. The other is a battalion from the 1st Regiment commanded by Colonel James Mills who arrived on 19 April with 100 men (Simonton’s and Shaw’s Companies).⁸⁰

Major John Lodwick’s name appeared frequently in Mills’ orderly book and he held a prominent position in Bourne’s memoir. What exactly his position was at Fort Meigs is hard to tell. It seems he was a battalion commander in the 2nd Ohio and according to Bourne basically commanded the regiment.⁸¹ In addition he took command of Major Pitzer’s Battalion after Pitzer was wounded during the first siege.⁸² Apparently Colonel Stephenson was “very awkward & sheepish, & appeared to know nothing about

⁷⁰ Roster, 4, 53; Mills, 25. Yocum’s Company, also spelled Yoakin in the Roster and Yokeham in Mills, appears in Pitzer’s Battalion on page 4 of the Roster. Unfortunately the only muster roll in the Roster for Yocum’s Company is for an earlier company serving from August to October 1812. Mills’ Orderly Book shows Yocum’s Company being sent to Fort Findlay on 25 April 1813 (p. 25) and again lists his company on a roster in June 1813 (p. 81). Obviously Yocum commanded a second company or likely led his 1812 company on a second tour in 1813 at Fort Meigs and Fort Findlay.

⁷¹ Roster, 136; Mills, 36-38.

⁷² Roster, 97; Mills, 36-38. A Private Samuel Steward appears in Gilmore’s Company from February to August 1813.

⁷³ Roster, 4, 37.

⁷⁴ *Ibid*, 4, 111.

⁷⁵ *Ibid*, 4, 131.

⁷⁶ *Ibid*, 4, 131.

⁷⁷ See Mills and Roster, 39. A Private Alexander Bouron appears on Engle’s muster roll. This was probably Adjutant Alexander Bourne who originally was drafted as a private before being promoted due to his “connections.” Bourne makes it clear that he served under Colonel Stephenson and thus Engle’s Company was more than likely under Pitzer at Fort Meigs.

⁷⁸ Lindley, 112.

⁷⁹ Salisch, Part I, 146.

⁸⁰ Lindley, 114-115.

⁸¹ Salisch, Part I, 141.

⁸² *Ibid*, Part II, 41-42.

military duty.”⁸³ Because of this, Bourne claimed that Stephenson was sent to command the port at Lower Sandusky but that “Major Lodwick, & all the regimental staff” were retained at Fort Meigs by Harrison.⁸⁴ This was probably undertaken because Colonel Mills did not have a full field staff with him to properly command the 1st Regiment.

Judging by Mills orderly book and the information provided by Bourne it is likely that the battalion from the 1st Regiment was combined with the battalion from the 2nd to form one regiment. Lodwick commanded the battalion from the 1st Regiment, Pitzer led the 2nd Regiment’s Battalion and Colonel Mills acted as overall commander for the Ohio troops. Pitzer’s Battalion was listed separately on guard and fatigue reports because technically it was the 2nd Regiment but because Colonel Mills was the ranking Ohio officer present he had overall command. In addition, a 16 May order issued by Colonel John Miller was headed, “To Col. Mills, Maj. Lodwick, and Maj. Pitzer of the 1st Regiment three division Ohio Militia.”⁸⁵ Whatever the exact command structure, elements of these two regiments were present at Fort Meigs from April through early August when they were discharged. The official discharge date was 4 August but Larwill reports Ohio troops leaving as late as 10 August.⁸⁶

VIRGINIA

***Brigadier General Joel Leftwich’s Virginia Brigade⁸⁷**

***1st Regiment, Virginia Militia—Lieutenant Colonel John Connell**

COMPANIES

- *Captain John Elson
- *Captain William Fowler
- *Captain David Pugh
- *Captain George Park
- *Captain Lewis Bonnett
- *Captain Pergerine Wells
- *Captain Jesse Ice
- *Captain Isaac Heiskell

***2nd Regiment, Virginia Militia—Lieutenant Colonel Dudley Evans**

COMPANIES

- *Captain Nathan Ashby
- *Captain Leonard Cupp
- *Captain James Morgan
- *Captain Daniel Stewart
- *Captain Ephraim Dunn
- *Captain John Simmon (Rifle)

These two regiments rendezvoused in late October 1812 at Point Pleasant, Virginia (present-day West Virginia) in response to the fall of Detroit. The men were mustered in and served from November 1812 until early April 1813 with the Northwestern Army. The 1st Regiment arrived at Upper Sandusky on 18 December and on 25 December five companies from the 2nd Regiment arrived.⁸⁸ The Virginia Brigade next marched to the Portage River encampment and arrived there on 30 January, camping one half mile

⁸³ Ibid, Part I, 140.

⁸⁴ Ibid, Part I, 140, 146.

⁸⁵ Mills, 40.

⁸⁶ Ibid, 106-107; Larwill, 90.

⁸⁷ Butler, 226.

⁸⁸ Keen, 6-7.

north of the main encampment.⁸⁹ From the Portage River encampment the brigade moved to the site of Fort Meigs in early February and helped with construction of that post. One company left for home on 28 March and the rest, except “two small companies,” left on 2 April.⁹⁰ The final two Virginia companies left Fort Meigs for home on 10 April.⁹¹

PENNSYLVANIA

***Brigadier General Richard Crooks’ 2nd Pennsylvania Brigade, 2nd Detachment⁹²**

***1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia**—Lieutenant Colonel Joel Ferree

COMPANIES

- *1st Battalion**—Major Thomas Ringland
- *1st Company—Captain John Brown
- *2nd Company—Captain Jeremiah Ferree
- *3rd Company—Captain John Barrickman
- *4th Company—Captain Benjamin Anderson

- *2nd Battalion**—Major Robert Orr
- *5th Company—Captain John Wallace
- *6th Company—Captain William Harper
- *7th Company—Captain William Johnston
- *8th Company—Captain Thomas Donaldson

***2nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia**—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Patterson

COMPANIES (The order of these companies is not known.)

- *Captain John Column
- *Captain John Hamilton
- *Captain Peter Hartzog
- *Captain Thomas S. Jack
- *Captain Thomas McQuaide
- *Captain Joseph Wadsworth
- *Captain James Whaley
- *Captain John Williamson

***5th Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia**—Major David Nelson

COMPANIES (The order of these companies is not known.)

- *Captain Frederick Hoff
- *Captain Mathew Johnson
- *Captain James Bowner
- *Captain John Junkin
- *Ensign William Hartford
- *Captain Matthew Dawson

Crooks’ Pennsylvania Brigade was raised in October 1812 in response to the fall of Detroit and the threat of depredations upon the frontier. The 1st Regiment arrived at Upper Sandusky on 15 December a day or two after the 5th Battalion. The 2nd Regiment arrived on 28 December. Captain Barrickman’s Company was sent with several other units forward from Upper Sandusky to Harrison’s Portage River

⁸⁹ Ibid, 11.

⁹⁰ Lindley, 108, 110.

⁹¹ Keen, 18.

⁹² Ibid, 45. For company rolls see Keen, 47-91.

encampment on 24 January, covering the 30 miles in one day. On 30 January the rest of the 1st Regiment arrived at the Portage River and on 2 February marched for the Rapids. It was not until 11 February that the 2nd Regiment and 5th Battalion arrived at Fort Meigs. These men served until 2 April when all but 225 were discharged. These 225 volunteered to serve until reinforcements arrived and were discharged upon 18 April due to the eminent arrival of Boswell's three Kentucky companies (see above).⁹³

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS

***Independent Volunteer Battalion**—Major John B. Alexander

COMPANIES

*Pittsburgh Blues (PA)—Captain James R. Butler (56 men) - (39 men)⁹⁴

*Greensburg Rifles (PA)—Lieutenant Peter Drum (45 men) - (23 men)⁹⁵

*Petersburg Volunteers (VA)—Captain Richard McRae (39 fit for duty; 40 sick)⁹⁶

These United States Volunteer companies enlisted for 12 months with the federal government under the Volunteer Act of 1812. **The Petersburg Volunteers** was recruited in early September 1812 in response to the fall of Detroit. The company was accepted into federal service on 16 October. The men were moved to Richmond, Virginia where they remained until early November when they began their march west to join the Northwestern Army. The men crossed the Ohio River at Point Pleasant and reached Chillicothe, Ohio on 22 December. The company left Chillicothe on or near 26 December arriving in Worthington, Ohio on 6 January where they joined Captain Daniel Cushing's Company, 2nd Artillery. From Worthington the Virginians marched to Upper Sandusky arriving there on 11 January. The Petersburg Volunteers joined Major Orr's advance to Harrison's Portage encampment on 24 January. From this encampment the Virginians advanced with the army to the Rapids on 2 February.⁹⁷ The Petersburg Volunteers continued to serve with the Northwestern Army until mid-October 1813 when they were discharged while garrisoning Detroit.⁹⁸

The Pittsburgh Blues was called into service in early September having previously been organized. Rather than waiting as the Petersburg Volunteers did, the Pittsburgh Blues moved down the Ohio River landing near Cincinnati on 13 October. From Cincinnati the men began a slow march north arriving in Franklinton on 6 November. The company left on the Mississinewa Expedition on 25 November and returned to Greenville, Ohio on 24 December. After returning to Dayton on 27 December and remaining there until 4 January the company began the march north, arriving at Upper Sandusky on 8 February. From Upper Sandusky the men moved on to Fort Meigs arriving at that post on 18 February.⁹⁹

The Greensburg Rifles was activated in early September and traveled with the Pittsburgh Blues west. Near Cincinnati Captain John B. Alexander, the company's commander, lost his boat on 11 October when it struck and snag and sank in the Ohio River.¹⁰⁰ The Greensburg Rifles moved with the Pittsburgh

⁹³ Ibid, 6, 10-12, 19.

⁹⁴ Ibid, IV; Wallace, 8. The discrepancy in numbers here reflects those who enlisted verses those in service at Fort Meigs.

⁹⁵ Keen, IV; Wallace, 8. The discrepancy in numbers here reflects those who enlisted verses those in service at Fort Meigs.

⁹⁶ Vernon reported over 30 Petersburg Volunteers active, See Fredriksen, 203. This matches numbers given by Lee A. Wallace, Jr. in the muster roll attached to his article, 1. Wallace shows 88 total including those who had died.

⁹⁷ See Wallace, 1-7.

⁹⁸ Document Transcriptions, Vol. V, Part II, 258.

⁹⁹ Pentland, 1-6. Page numbers given here are for the transcript of Pentland's Journal held at Fort Meigs.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, 2.

Blues and participated in the Mississinewa Campaign. After recuperating around Dayton the men moved north again mirroring the Pittsburgh Blues' route. On 9 January Captain Alexander was promoted to Major and placed in command of the independent battalion.¹⁰¹ According to Captain Daniel Cushing, the Greensburg Rifles, or as he called them "Alexander's voltigeurs," arrived with the Pittsburgh Blues on 18 February.¹⁰²

INDEPENDENT SPY COMPANIES & ALLIED INDIANS

***Captain Wiley Martin's Spy Company (July-August 1813)—40 men**

- *Colonel John Miller, 19th Infantry—9 men
- *Colonel William Anderson, 24th Infantry—10 men
- *Lieutenant Colonel William Boswell, 10th Regiment, Kentucky Militia—11 men
- *Colonel James Mills, 1st Regiment, Ohio Militia—4 men
- *Major Anthony Pitzer, 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment, Ohio Militia—3 men
- *Major John Alexander, Independent Volunteer Battalion—3 men

Captain Martin was ordered to form his company from "such men as he may judge best calculated to serve as spies or rangers from the troops of this Garrison" on 11 July 1813. The men were enlisted for one month (unless discharged earlier) and received the same pay and rations, not to exceed one dollar per day, that spies and rangers received. On 12 July a General Order was produced that listed the quotas for each unit at the fort shown above. All the officers of the units appeared to support this quota system except Captain James Butler of the Pittsburgh Blues who objected for some reason to this manner of raising spies. He was so upset that he refused to provide the man he was required to produce and was court martialed on 3 August. He was found guilty but Brigadier General Green Clay overturned the verdict and released Butler returning him to his command.¹⁰³

***Captain John B. Peter's Spy Company**

This company was formed sometime in the winter/early spring of 1813 from exiled French residents of Frenchtown who had fled to Fort Meigs. These spies were placed under the command of John B. Peters formerly a private in Captain John Barrickman's Company, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. Ten or twelve of these French soldiers were involved in a nasty running skirmish on the river on 8 April. A wood detail was ambushed at a coal pit about one mile from the fort collecting firewood. One man was killed and two captured while the rest fled to the fort. Captain Peters and ten or twelve of his men boarded a small boat and sailed toward the scene of the ambush. Peters spotted two canoes on the bank of the river several miles below the fort and decided hide on an island opposite of them and ambush the occupants when they attempted to leave. Instead ten Indians boarded the canoes and headed toward the Frenchmen. At a range of 15 or 20 yards Peters observed one Indian stooping to pick up his gun, which caused the captain to shoot him. A severe engagement ensued in which 8 of the 10 Indians were killed. The two remaining warriors paddled for shore. The spies followed the two survivors closely until they were suddenly hit by a heavy fire from the bank. As the Frenchmen pulled away 5 warriors ran to their comrades' canoe and fled down river. Peters ordered a pursuit and the men managed to kill one more Indian but they were unable to catch the remaining six. In all Peters lost seven men wounded, two of which were fatal.¹⁰⁴

***Lieutenant Charles Maddes' Spy Company**

This company appeared to have been made up predominately of French Canadian volunteers, probably Frenchtown exiles, and numbered 32 men according to Larwill. Maddes seems to have traveled

¹⁰¹ History of Westmoreland County, Vol. I, Chapter 17, Electronic Book, 4.

¹⁰² Lindley, 102.

¹⁰³ See Lindley, 43-45, 57-58.

¹⁰⁴ See Keen, 17-18; Lindley, 111-112; Barekman, 22.

extensively with Larwill and Cushing on the march to Fort Meigs. He was also initially left behind at the fort when the raiders left on 25 February to attack the *Queen Charlotte*, “to prepare material for the expedition.”¹⁰⁵ Maddes rejoined the expedition at Lower Sandusky on 28 February with his company and apparently the combustible materials. Cushing refers to him as “Lieut. Meeds” and recorded in his diary the lieutenant and 30 men were sent with the detachment, “his business will be to board the vessel and set her on fire.”¹⁰⁶ This “Lieut. Meeds” cannot be Lieutenant Alexander Meeks of Cushing’s Company, because Larwill does not report Meeks being involved and Larwill definitely differentiates between Meeks and Maddes in his journal. During the expedition one of Maddes’ men, a Private Patrick, argued with and then struck with his hatchet Larwill’s black servant, Lewis.¹⁰⁷

***Captain (Colonel) James Renick’s (Renwick) Spy Company**

This company of 33 mounted Ohio volunteers¹⁰⁸ was sent to Fort Meigs from Harrison’s headquarters at Seneca Town. Within the Ohio militia structure, Colonel Renick was commander of the 2nd Regiment, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division of Ohio Militia. Apparently he volunteered to serve as captain of this mounted spy company but because of his rank within the Ohio militia organization, Larwill referred to him as colonel. The company arrived at Fort Meigs on 12 August accompanied by twelve Indians.¹⁰⁹ These spies remained at Fort Meigs until 15 August and then returned to either Seneca Town or Lower Sandusky.¹¹⁰ Apparently the company served for one month from 26 July until 26 August (see footnote 102).

***Indian Warriors**

The numbers of Native warriors serving at Fort Meigs fluctuated. By 8 February 11 Shawnee warriors from Wapakoneta were stationed at Fort Meigs to act as spies and guides.¹¹¹ Larwill reported that the raiders sent to destroy the *Queen Charlotte* in March were accompanied by 22 Indians under the leadership of Captain John, a Shawnee, and Captain Smith, a Seneca.¹¹² Harrison reported to Secretary of War Armstrong in April that he had about 30 warriors at Fort Meigs and had promised them fifty cents per day for their services as spies.¹¹³ Both Sergeant Keen and Captain Barrickman reported that Harrison was accompanied by 20 friendly warriors when he arrived at Fort Meigs on 12 April.¹¹⁴ Either 10 of the warriors with Harrison had been dispatched somewhere else or Keen and Barrickman estimated incorrectly.

¹⁰⁵ See Larwill 51, 53-54. Lieutenant Maddes is mentioned frequently in Larwill’s journal, 18, 22, 23, 28, 35, 50. He does not appear as an officer in the 2nd Artillery and what his relationship was with Cushing’s Company is not addressed in Larwill’s journal.

¹⁰⁶ Lindley, 103.

¹⁰⁷ Larwill, 53-54.

¹⁰⁸ Roster, 153. It appears that the dates of service for James Renick’s Mounted Company have been switched with the dates for Captain Thomas Renick’s Company of militia infantry, see Roster, 57. The 26 July to 26 August 1813 dates assigned to the infantry company match the time the mounted spies were in the field. The 7-18 May 1813 dates given in the Roster for the mounted spies do not match their known movements as given by Larwill. Therefore it seems likely when this information was compiled the names were confused and the tour dates switched.

¹⁰⁹ Larwill, 91.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid*, 92.

¹¹¹ Letter written by Lieutenant Alexander Meeks, February 8, 1813, Document Transcriptions, Vol. X, Part I, 175.

¹¹² Larwill, 53.

¹¹³ *Harrison to Armstrong, April 17, 1813*, Document Transcriptions, Vol. VII, Part II, 42. See also Schillinger (edited by James Green), 66.

¹¹⁴ Keen, 18; Barekman, 23.

These Indians were put to immediate use for Keen reported in his diary that “20 Indiens [sic] were sent to the River Reason [sic] for the purpose of takeing [sic] a prisnor [sic]” on 17 April.¹¹⁵

Captain Leslie Combs’ Spy Company, Dudley’s Regiment, contained seven friendly Shawnee warriors, four of whom were captured, tortured and later released.¹¹⁶ After the bloody fighting on 5 May Shawnee excitement for the war decreased sharply, especially after the four prisoners returned with stories of the battle. Brigadier General John Wingate reported, while on a recruiting mission among the Shawnee, “There is something new amongst them, they find a thousand faults, they say there is but few of them, and we wish to have them cut off by placing them in the front of battles and other dangerous places, and that they receive no pay for their services.”¹¹⁷

Much like the militia the Indians’ pay did not come regularly and the terrible conditions they were expected fight in did not encourage enlistment. It is difficult to find numbers on Indians serving after April/May at Fort Meigs. In August 1813 20 Indians arrived at the fort driving a herd of cattle. They were paid with blankets, deducted from their tribal annuity.¹¹⁸ In addition, Colonel Richard Johnson’s Regiment of mounted Kentucky riflemen was accompanied by roughly 10 warriors.¹¹⁹ By the end of July the numbers of Indians fighting with Harrison increased dramatically but how many of those warriors actually ended up at Fort Meigs is, at this point, unclear.

DRAGOONS

*Battalion of United States Light Dragoons—Major James V. Ball

Troops

- *Westmoreland Light Dragoons (PA)—Captain Joseph Markle (12 Months)
- *McClelland Light Dragoons (PA)—Captain James A. McClelland (12 Months)
- *Hopkins’ Troop, 2nd U. S. Light Dragoons—Captain Samuel Hopkins
- *Bourbon Blues, Kentucky Light Dragoons—Captain William Garrard (12 Months)
- *Michigan Territorial Light Dragoons—Cornet Isaac Lee (7 Months 10 Days)

- *Third Company Light Dragoons (PA)—Lieutenant Thomas Warren (6 Months)
- *Fourth Company Light Dragoons (PA)—Captain Thomas S. Seeley (6 Months)

On paper Hopkins’ Troop had 61 men on 14 October 1812, which could have been supplemented later by recruiting parties in Tennessee and Ohio.¹²⁰ In addition men were surely lost due to the rigors of the Mississinewa Campaign, making the number 61 very rough. The Westmoreland Light Dragoons in an undated muster roll in the History of Westmoreland County, Vol. I listed 44 officers and men, presumably at the time of enlistment.¹²¹ The Private William Northcutt of the Bourbon Blues listed 106 men and officers in that unit.¹²² This of course does not take into account sick, wounded and dead which best estimates place the company’s strength at Fort Meigs at about 85 or 90. I have not been able to gather troop strength for the other U. S. Volunteer troop, the McClelland Light Dragoons. Based upon the strengths given for the other three troops present at the fort and the fact that we know about 220 dragoons arrived with Ball, we can roughly estimate that Captain McClelland had between 30-40 men with him.

I have no evidence that the other three units listed above were at Fort Meigs but it is known that they served under Ball during the Mississinewa Campaign (except the 4th Company Light Dragoons) and

¹¹⁵ Keen, 18.

¹¹⁶ Dodge, 18-19; Combs, 8-10; Sugden, 338.

¹¹⁷ *Wingate to Harrison, May 28, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part II, 144.

¹¹⁸ *Harrison to McArthur, August 28, 1813*, The Ohio Historical Society.

¹¹⁹ *Johnson to McClosky, September 26, 1813*, The Ohio Historical Society.

¹²⁰ Document Transcriptions, Vol. VI, Part IV, 33.

¹²¹ History of Westmoreland County, 4.

¹²² Clift, Part III, 340-342.

may have been at the fort prior to their discharges. For example, the 20 troopers in the Michigan Territorial Light Dragoons served under Ball from 30 September 1812 until 10 May 1813.¹²³ Ball's Squadron left Fort Meigs on 12 May making a 10 May discharge date a good indication that the troop was at the fort but there is no specific mention of these Michigan troopers in any of the eyewitness accounts or official reports. The other two Pennsylvania troops (3rd and 4th Companies Light Dragoons) were both discharged on 2 April meaning that they could have visited the fort during Ball's first brief stay in February.

Hopkins' Troop, 2nd U. S. Light Dragoons was recruited mostly in Kentucky in September and October 1812 and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio from Frankfort, Kentucky on or around 16 October 1812. The Westmoreland Light Dragoons marched from Greensburg, Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh on 29 September 1812 and from there moved to Urbana, Ohio. The McClelland Light Dragoons probably followed a similar course from Pittsburgh to Urbana. The Third and Fourth Companies of Pennsylvania Light Dragoons were initially attached to the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia when it moved into Ohio. In November 1812 the companies were detached and joined Ball's Squadron and appear to have served with that unit until April 1813. The Bourbon Blues were formed in May but not called up to fight until August 1812. The company participated in the relief of Fort Wayne in September and marched with Winchester up the Maumee to the site of old Fort Defiance (where Fort Winchester was built). In November all of these companies including the Michigan Territorial Light Dragoons (probably recruited in the Frenchtown area) joined the raid on the Mississinewa towns. After a brief period in which to recuperate men and horses (the Bourbon Blues were sent home on furlough) the dragoons consolidated at Lebanon, Ohio in mid-January 1813.

Ball's Squadron marched north in early February and arrived at Fort Meigs on 17 February, stayed one night and on the 18th marched to Lower Sandusky.¹²⁴ On 9 April Ball's squadron returned to the fort with about 220 men and camped "on the bottom exactly in front of the grand battery."¹²⁵ Ball's squadron had an alarm on 10 April. The men were formed in two lines on the flood plain below the fort and one of the lieutenants believed he saw an Indian at the base of the hill under the fort. After hailing the figure three times the lieutenant ordered a sergeant to fire his weapon. The man did, causing something to move in the grass. Several others fired in that direction but apparently nothing was discovered. Ball's men were moved inside the fort later that day.¹²⁶ The squadron was present for the first siege but left with Harrison on 12 May, first for Lower Sandusky then on to Franklinton.¹²⁷

UNITED STATES REGULARS

Artillery

*2nd United States Artillery Regiment

*Captain Daniel Cushing's Company

Recruited in the spring and summer of 1812 the company consolidated in early October. By November the men were camped near Franklinton, remaining there until 1 January 1813 when they were ordered to march to Upper Sandusky. The company moved by way of Worthington and Delaware with 34 men of all ranks. On the 6th they joined the Petersburg Volunteers at Worthington and arrived in Upper Sandusky on 14 January. The company marched for the Maumee Rapids on 21 January to support Winchester. In route news arrived of Winchester's defeat and the detachment (containing Pennsylvania and Virginia troops as well) was ordered to come to the rapids to help defend the position. Cushing's men arrived at the Carrying (Portage) River on 23 January where they were ordered to halt and join Harrison and the force that had retreated from the rapids. The company remained at the Portage River encampment until 1 February when they were ordered to march to the rapids. Cushing's Company arrived at the

¹²³ Barnett and Rosentreter, Chapter 2.

¹²⁴ Lindley, 102.

¹²⁵ Ibid, 112.

¹²⁶ Ibid, 113.

¹²⁷ Ibid, 120; McAfee, History of the Late War, 278.

Maumee Rapids on 6 February and remained at Fort Meigs until 18 September when the army moved out for the invasion of Canada.¹²⁸

While serving at Fort Meigs the company was continually augmented with additional men to help fill out its ranks. As will be discussed below, Kerchival's Company, 7th Infantry, Holt's Company, 17th Infantry and elements of Bradford's Company 17th Infantry were all added as well as at least one man from the 4th Infantry and ten from Price's Company, Light Artillery.¹²⁹

***United States Light Artillery Regiment**

***Captain Samuel Price's Company (Attached to Cushing's Company)**

Price's Company (roughly 30 men)¹³⁰ arrived at Fort Amanda on 24 April 1813 (with Captain Leslie Combs' Spy Company) where they helped load boats for transporting Dudley's Regiment, Kentucky Militia's supplies down the Auglaize River. Seven boats headed out under Price's command on 27 April for Fort Winchester.¹³¹ Price's Company continued on with Dudley's Regiment and according to Lieutenant Joseph Underwood, Captain John C. Morrison's Company, Dudley's Regiment, "Capt. Price and Lieut. Sanders of the regular army landed with us and partook of the engagement, having in command a few regular soldiers but I think not a full company."¹³² Apparently 10 men escaped Dudley's Defeat and reached the fort where they were attached to Cushing's Company.¹³³

According to Harrison's 9 May report, Price and 20 of his men were captured.¹³⁴ This makes sense when compared to the prisoner list provided by Procter, which stated a captain and twenty regulars were captured.¹³⁵ In addition, on 5 July Harrison wrote Secretary of War Armstrong from Cleveland and stated that Captain Stanton Shole's Company, 2nd Artillery and "the small detachment that was taken with Capt. Price" were present.¹³⁶ This seems to insinuate that Price had been captured since Harrison wrote the detachment was "taken with Capt. Price." Price's capture is disputed by Cushing's 31 May muster roll, which stated that Price was killed on 5 May but this could be a mistake referring possibly to Lieutenant Sanders, of whom I can find no information. A letter published in the newspaper claimed that the men from Price's Company that were captured were exchanged for the British regulars taken on the east side of the Maumee River and sent home.¹³⁷ This probably means that they were furloughed for a brief period since Harrison reported them serving with Shole's Company at Cleveland in July.

Infantry

***7th United States Infantry—Colonel William Russell (Not Present)**

***First Lieutenant Samuel Kerchival's Company (Attached to Cushing's Company)**

¹²⁸ See Lindley and Larwill for details on Cushing's Company's movements and experiences.

¹²⁹ See Muster Roll for Cushing's Company, May 31, 1813, copy at Fort Meigs.

¹³⁰ See Document Transcriptions, Vol. V, Part II, 114 and Muster Roll for Cushing's Company May 31, 1813. Harrison reports 20 captured and Cushing reports 10 joining his company, thus we arrive at the number 30.

¹³¹ Schillinger, 69-70.

¹³² Underwood, 3.

¹³³ Muster Roll, Cushing's Company, May 31, 1813.

¹³⁴ Document Transcriptions, Vol. V, Part II, 114.

¹³⁵ William Wood, ed., Select British Documents of the Canadian War of 1812, Vol. II, (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1923), 39.

¹³⁶ *Harrison to Armstrong, July 5, 1813*, Document Transcriptions, Vol. VII, Part III, 6.

¹³⁷ Document Transcriptions, Vol. V, Part II, 130.

First Lieutenant Samuel Kerchival began recruiting in the spring of 1812; muster rolls showing his first men were enrolled in April. He and Ensign John Meek continued to recruit through the summer and fall of 1812 but only obtained 18 NCOs and men. Apparently Kerchival's men were attached to Captain William Bradford's Company, 17th Infantry, sometime in late 1812 or early 1813. On 5 March, 27 men were transferred by Harrison to Cushing. Cushing's muster roll for 31 May 1813 shows 18 men from Kerchival's Company and another unidentified 9 all having been transferred on 5 March. Cushing recorded in his diary that 27 men were transferred to him from Bradford on 6 March.¹³⁸ Combining this information with the muster roll it is clear where Kerchival's men came from and why there is no record of their arrival at Fort Meigs. Kerchival himself was mentioned in Harrison's General Order following the first siege and probably served as a lieutenant under Bradford during Miller's sortie.

Kerchival died in early to mid June 1813 while returning to Chillicothe apparently on sick leave. He most likely left the fort on 3 June with Lieutenant David Gwynne, 19th Infantry, who left with "several others," according to Cushing to return to "the settlements to recruit their health."¹³⁹ His men (along with the 9 from Bradford's Company) were still attached to Cushing's Company as late as August 1813. Lieutenant Joseph Larwill recorded sending three ill soldiers to Fort Seneca on 25 August and of those three one was a private in Kerchival's Company (Caleb Leonard) and the other was a corporal from Bradford's Company (Michael Spillman).¹⁴⁰

***17th United States Infantry—Colonel Samuel Wells (Not Present)**

COMPANIES

*Captain George Croghan

*Captain William Bradford

*Captain David Holt (Attached to Cushing's Company)¹⁴¹

*First Lieutenant Thomas Mountjoy (Mountjoy, Lovejoy) (18-20 men)

Captain Croghan's and Captain Bradford's Companies arrived with Lieutenant Colonel John B. Campbell, 19th Infantry, on 18 February. Croghan's Company rendezvoused and trained at Clarke Cantonment near Louisville, Kentucky until early August 1812, when Croghan took "a detachment" of 150 regulars of the 17th Infantry to Newport, Kentucky for the crossing into Ohio. At Newport Croghan's men joined the rest of Winchester's force and in late August crossed the Ohio River to Cincinnati.¹⁴² Bradford's Company was reported by the Scioto Gazette as having passed through Cincinnati in late December 1812, with 70 men, on its way north to join Harrison.¹⁴³ The article stated that there were "about seventy men, raised partly in Kentucky, and partly in this state [Ohio]."¹⁴⁴ It is possible that the part of the regiment referred to as having been raised in Ohio was actually Lieutenant Kerchival's men from the 7th Infantry mentioned above. Bradford was shot through both thighs during Miller's sortie on 5 May but later recovered.¹⁴⁵

¹³⁸ Lindley, 104; Muster Roll for Captain Daniel Cushing's Company, May 31, 1813, photocopy held at Fort Meigs.

¹³⁹ *Couch to Worthington, June 16, 1813*, Document Transcriptions, Vol. III, 199; Lindley, 123.

¹⁴⁰ Larwill, 93; Cushing's Muster Roll.

¹⁴¹ Lindley, 115.

¹⁴² Clift, Part I, 168; Document Transcriptions, Vol. V, Part I, 134.

¹⁴³ Document Transcriptions, Vol. V, Part II, 6.

¹⁴⁴ Document Transcriptions, Vol. V, Part II, 6.

¹⁴⁵ McAfee, 274; Harrison reported that Bradford would recover but did not mention the nature of the wound, See Document Transcriptions, Vol. V, Part II, 110.

Captain David Holt, 17th Infantry, arrived at Fort Meigs with the 35-38 men¹⁴⁶ of his company on 20 April. His company was attached to Cushing's Company, 2nd Artillery, on 21 April and on the 23rd, according to Cushing, "Capt. Holt moved his men on to my left this evening."¹⁴⁷ Apparently Holt's Company remained attached to Cushing's until mid to late May when Holt began to take on more infantry specific roles, for example marching to Fort Winchester for rations and helping with patrols. In addition his men are not listed on the 31 May 1813 muster roll for Cushing's Company.¹⁴⁸

First Lieutenant Thomas Mountjoy, commander of the Portage Blockhouse, had 18-20 men under his command from the 17th Infantry. At this point I am not sure what company Mountjoy and his men were attached to, the officer listings simply place him as a first lieutenant in the 17th Infantry. Captain Patrick Shaw's Company, 1st Regiment, Ohio Militia, was sent to relieve that post on 19 July.¹⁴⁹ Mountjoy took his command and marched for Fort Meigs, apparently not realizing that the second siege was underway. Mountjoy's men made it into the fort on 21 July after being pursued for two miles by Indians and fired upon several times. Cushing reported they sustained no casualties, while McAfee claimed in 1816 that one man was lost.¹⁵⁰ There is also some discrepancy about when Mountjoy's command arrived. Cushing reported that the men came in on 21 July. McAfee wrote after the war that the regulars arrived after midnight on 21 July, while Larwill recorded in his journal that on 24 July, "Lieut. Lovejoy [Mountjoy], who was stationed at Portage or Carrying River, arrived in camp about 10 am at a fortunate moment, as the Indians had retired from the route through which he passed."¹⁵¹ Interestingly Mills' orderly book has an entry for 3 August 1813, which stated

This day received orders of Genl. Clay to send all the effective men of the Ohio troops to escort Capt. Hatfield's company back to this place [Fort Meigs], from the Portage blockhouse, on being ordered their [sic] yesterday to take command at that place; found it burned down and destroyed.¹⁵²

It is not clear why Shaw's Company abandoned the Portage Blockhouse after relieving Mountjoy on 19 July but it probably had to do with the Indian threat and nearness of the expiration of the company's enlistments.

***19th United States Infantry**—Colonel John Miller
Lieutenant Colonel John B. Campbell
Major George Todd

COMPANIES

- *Captain Angus (Augustus) L. Langham (Light Infantry)
- *Captain Wilson Elliot
- *Captain Abel (Asahel) Nearing (Waring)
- *Captain John T. Chunn (Chan, Chinn)¹⁵³

¹⁴⁶ Lindley, 115, 141.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid, 115.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid, 123-124, 131.

¹⁴⁹ Mills, 98.

¹⁵⁰ Lindley, 134; McAfee, 318.

¹⁵¹ Larwill, 85.

¹⁵² Mills, 106.

¹⁵³ Lindley, 30; Document Transcriptions, Vol. VII, Part I, 164. Document Transcriptions, Index, 102 lists Chunn as Capt. John T. Chinn.

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Campbell arrived at Fort Meigs on 18 February with Captain Langham's Company and Captain Elliot's Company.¹⁵⁴ Langham's Company was recruited in Ohio in the Chillicothe area during the spring/summer of 1812 and frequently was referred to as a light infantry company in Cushing's diary. On 12 August 1812 a Chillicothe newspaper reported, "A fine company of 100 men (U.S. regulars) under capt. Angus L. Langham, will soon march from this place, for Canada. At Urbana, they will form a junction with Kentucky Volunteers, and the regulars, under colonel Wells... Captain Langham's company has been recruited under the late act of Congress."¹⁵⁵ The company was at Piqua in September 1812 where they suffered from a lack of clothing, flints and ammunition.¹⁵⁶

Langham's Company remained with Winchester all the way to the rapids, forming a battalion with the three companies of the 17th Infantry under Colonel Samuel Wells. A small detachment went to Frenchtown in January 1813, probably as an escort for Langham, who appears to have accompanied Colonel Wells.¹⁵⁷ The rest remained at the supply depot at the rapids (Fort Deposit) with Gano's and Hardin's battalions as guards. Langham survived the Frenchtown disaster because he returned with Colonel Wells to the rapids the evening before the battle.¹⁵⁸ From the rapids the company joined Colonel John Andrews' 1st Regiment, Ohio Militia in the advance to relieve Winchester. Langham wrote to Senator Thomas Worthington on 30 January from the Carrying (Portage) River encampment, "My company was marching with about a regt. of Ohio troops to reinforce them [Winchester's men] when the news met us." Langham also reported to Worthington, "that in addition to the general want of provisions, the regular soldiers have received no winter clothing as yet and not pay since the 1st August."¹⁵⁹

Sergeant Greenbury Keen, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia recorded upon his arrival at the Portage encampment on 25 January that "Genl Perkins Brig'de was here, some regulars and a few [sic] Kentuckyens [sic] that were left."¹⁶⁰ Perkins' Brigade has been discussed above as have the "few Kentuckyens" (Gano's and Hardin's battalions). The "regulars" Keen mentions would be Cushing's Company, which had arrived on the 23rd, Langham's Company and probably any survivors of the 17th. Apparently Langham was ordered to wait and rendezvous with Elliot's Company before moving to Fort Meigs for as mentioned above he does not arrive at the fort until 18 February.

According to the 29 May 1813 issue of *The Weekly Register*, Langham's Company was "almost totally destroyed" during the sortie on 5 May. The same article reported that only about ten men were fit for duty after the battle.¹⁶¹

Elliot was recruiting his company about the same time as Langham, in the summer of 1812, having Warren, Ohio as his place of rendezvous.¹⁶² His company joined Campbell in November 1812 and participated in the Mississinewa Campaign prior to meeting Langham's Company in early February and moving to Fort Meigs.¹⁶³ Lieutenant David Gwynne of Elliot's Company led his platoon in the bayonet charge that rescued Sebree's Company on 5 May during Miller's sortie.¹⁶⁴ It is not surprising that it was part of Elliot's Company that saved Sebree's Kentuckians since they were the only veteran regulars at Fort Meigs, having fought at Mississinewa in December 1812. One can easily imagine Elliot's veterans jauntily

¹⁵⁴ Lindley, 102.

¹⁵⁵ Document Transcriptions, Vol. V, Part I, 126.

¹⁵⁶ Document Transcriptions, Vol. VI, Part III, 153.

¹⁵⁷ Remember the Raisin!, 177.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid*, 60.

¹⁵⁹ Document Transcriptions, Vol. III, 162.

¹⁶⁰ Keen, 10.

¹⁶¹ *The Weekly Register*, May 29, 1813, 213.

¹⁶² Benton, 43-44.

¹⁶³ Holliday, 6, 31. See also Campbell's report, Brannan, 110-117.

¹⁶⁴ Document Transcriptions Vol. V, Part II, 109.

wearing their caps and possibly sporting large moustaches as they bragged about their baptism under fire at Mississinewa and ribbed their comrades about their lack of combat experience.¹⁶⁵

On 31 March 1813, a newspaper in Worthington, Ohio reported that “about 130 United States Regulars, completely equipped, marched from this town under the command of Capt. Asahel Nearing for the Rapids.”¹⁶⁶ Colonel Miller arrived at Fort Meigs on 12 April with Captain Nearing’s Company.¹⁶⁷ Nearing brought a very large company with him. The newspaper report Nearing’s detachment as numbering 130 men, and Cushing also reported the company at somewhere between 100-140.¹⁶⁸ Ensign William Schillinger, Captain Daniel Hosbrook’s Company, 1st Regiment, Ohio Militia, reported Nearing’s Company at Fort Amanda on 8 April consisted of 140 men.¹⁶⁹

Captain Chunn’s Company is a bit of a mystery. According to the officer listings in the State Papers Chunn was commissioned on 6 July 1812. The first mention I have found of him is in a letter written on 13 January 1813 by the Indiana Territory’s acting governor John Gibson to Secretary of War Armstrong. Gibson reported that he ordered “Captain Chum and Lieut. Buntin” to remain at Vincennes until the secretary authorized them to “repair to & join their respective Companies,” because Gibson needed officers to command the garrison and fatigue parties.¹⁷⁰ On 10 March 1813 Gibson again wrote to the Secretary of War. He complained that the military officers at Vincennes claimed not to be subject to his orders and showed such contempt for them “that Capt. Chunn [Chinn] has gone from here with the few men under his command, notwithstanding I had positively ordered him to remain here until I should receive your answer upon the subject of himself and Lieut. Buntin.”¹⁷¹ The bracketed “Chinn” was added by the editor.

Chunn’s name appeared twice in Cushing’s orderly book but unfortunately the arrival of his company was not recorded there or in Cushing’s diary. The name appeared once while serving on a court martial panel on 15 June 1813 [spelled Chan] and again when a private in his company was court martialed during the period between 15-22 June 1813.¹⁷² Beyond these two mentions his name did not appear anywhere. There is no record of his company arriving at the fort and he is conspicuously absent from Harrison’s 9 May General Order congratulating the garrison. This leads me to believe that Chunn’s Company did not arrive at Fort Meigs until after the first siege but prior to the formation of the court martial on 15 June. I tend to believe the company arrived in early June because Private Nathan Osburn was court martialed for deserting from the company at Lower Sandusky on 2 June. Theoretically this would mean that Chunn’s Company (or at least elements of it) was at that location as late as 2 June.¹⁷³

***24th United States Infantry**—Colonel William P. Anderson
Lieutenant Colonel Edmund P. Gaines¹⁷⁴

COMPANIES

¹⁶⁵ For such mannerisms and activities in the American Army see Watkins, Chapter III, Sections V and VII.

¹⁶⁶ Document Transcriptions, Vol. V, Part II, 79.

¹⁶⁷ Lindley, 113.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid, 113, 141.

¹⁶⁹ Schillinger, 66.

¹⁷⁰ *Gibson to Secretary of War, January 13, 1813*, Document Transcriptions, Vol. VII, Part I, 24.

¹⁷¹ *Gibson to Armstrong, March 10, 1813*, Document Transcriptions, Vol. VII, Part I, 164.

¹⁷² Lindley, 30, 35.

¹⁷³ Lindley, 35.

¹⁷⁴ Promoted in to colonel of the 25th Infantry (later he commanded Fort Erie) and replaced by Major Joseph S. Smith of the 5th Infantry as lieutenant colonel of the 24th. The promotions dated from March 1813 but were not received until August 1813. See Lindley, 62.

- *Captain William O. Allen (Stationed at Fort Belle Fontaine)¹⁷⁵
- *Captain James W. Anderson (Court Martialed & Dismissed from Service, July 1813)¹⁷⁶
- *Captain Francis Armstrong
- *Captain John Ballinger (Not with regiment as late as 10 August 1813)¹⁷⁷
- *Captain Robert Butler
- *Captain James H. Campbell
- *Captain Robert Desha (Stationed at Fort Belle Fontaine and Fort Madison)¹⁷⁸
- *Captain Alexander Gray
- *Captain Andrew H. Holmes (Not with regiment as late as 10 August 1813)¹⁷⁹
- *Captain John A. Rogers

The 24th Infantry was predominately recruited in Tennessee in 1812 and initially garrisoned Fort Massac in southern Illinois. By late October 1812 the 24th was still in Nashville but orders had already been sent to Governor Benjamin Howard (Missouri Territory) on 10 October for Colonel Anderson to take five companies including Allen's, which was still being raised in the Mississippi Territory, to Fort Massac.¹⁸⁰ By February 1813 the 24th was at Fort Massac.¹⁸¹ It was reported in February 1813 that while serving at that post the men suffered terribly for they were "without provisions, except what they buy on the contractors account, and literally naked."¹⁸²

In early spring the regiment was ordered to Cleveland and on 10 May 1813 most of the regiment had reached Lexington, Kentucky.¹⁸³ Cushing recorded that the 24th arrived at Fort Meigs 28 June 1813 with 500 men carrying their baggage on packhorses, although it appears that most of their baggage, including tents, was left at Fort Ball.¹⁸⁴ One hundred men were left at Fort Ball as well.¹⁸⁵ Mills' orderly book reported that Anderson arrived on the 28th with "about three hundred and fifty regular Troops principally from the state of Tennessee."¹⁸⁶ Colonel Anderson himself wrote in August 1813 that he had "250 Picked men who marched with me here [Fort Meigs]," which is most likely the correct number.¹⁸⁷

Colonel Anderson was extremely upset by the condition in which his men were forced to live at Fort Meigs in August 1813:

¹⁷⁵ See Below.

¹⁷⁶ Lindley, 60.

¹⁷⁷ *Anderson to Armstrong, August 10, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part III, 58.

¹⁷⁸ See Below.

¹⁷⁹ *Anderson to Armstrong, August 10, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part III, 58. Holmes did eventually arrive and in March 1814 he fought and won the Battle of Longwoods. Later promoted to major in the 32nd Infantry, Holmes was killed at Mackinac on 4 August 1814.

¹⁸⁰ *To: Benjamin Howard From War Department, October 10, 1812, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VIII, 105.

¹⁸¹ *Harrison to Eustis, November 9, 1812, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. I, 48; *Bates to Howard, February 13, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part I, 102.

¹⁸² *Bates to Howard, February 13, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part I, 102.

¹⁸³ *Armstrong to Harrison, May 21, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. I, 95.

¹⁸⁴ Lindley, 130; *Anderson to Armstrong, September 9, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part III, 72.

¹⁸⁵ *J. C. Bartlett to Lewis Cass, July 22, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. II, 84.

¹⁸⁶ Mills, 75.

¹⁸⁷ *Anderson to Armstrong, August 10, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part III, 58.

I would beg leave to stated, that the 250 Picked men who marched with me here [Fort Meigs], without a second shirt to their back, have ever since been without soap to wash even that shirt—have been compelled to live on salted beef, a part of that time mix & do duty with and under the command of [a] Militia officer, that from seventy to eighty of that number on the daily sick report, and without that misnamed hospital aid & comforts which ought to be furnished the soldier on such occasions—that about 70 of them (and during the siege nearly all) on daily fatigue, without one moment's oppy: to instruct themselves in their profession!!!

Anderson went on to vent his frustration at the militia:

It is my sincere wish to join him [Harrison] and be where regulars (as they are called) can along associate together & do duty: Nor need I assure [you] that these two bodies[,] Militia & Regulars[,] were never intended, in camp duty particularly, to answer any wise or good purpose—As well might we pretend to make Philosophers and civilized Statesmen of those Pottawatomies [sic] now in the woods with Tecumseh, as to effect unanimity between these discordant materials—They will always want the “united efforts of many acting as one.”

Anderson finished his tirade against the militia by informing Secretary Armstrong, “that those men who are here [Fort Meigs] of the 24th are fast declining into the most relaxed habits; such as setting [sic] down whilst standing sentry, [and] sleeping on post.”¹⁸⁸

Captain Robert Desha's and Captain William O. Allen's companies were dispatched from Fort Massac to the Missouri Territory, arriving at Fort Belle Fontaine about 30 November 1812 and there they were held up by Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Bissell. First Lieutenant Silas Stephens and forty men from Desha's Company were sent up the Mississippi River on 28 March 1813 under the command of Captain Horatio Stark of the 1st Infantry to reinforce Fort Madison. Stephens' platoon remained part of Fort Madison's garrison losing men in the fighting there in July and helping with abandonment of that post in November 1813.¹⁸⁹ Meanwhile Harrison asked that Desha's and Allen's men be forwarded to Ohio on 24 May and Colonel Anderson was still requesting those companies be sent him as late as August 1813.¹⁹⁰ Most of the 24th Infantry remained at Fort Meigs until 18 September when the men joined the push north and by early October made up part of the garrison of Detroit.¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁸ *Anderson to Armstrong, August 10, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part III, 58.

¹⁸⁹ Bennett, 8.

¹⁹⁰ *Harrison to Howard, May 24, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part II, 137; *Anderson to Armstrong, August 10, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part III, 58.

¹⁹¹ The date 18 September is taken from McAfee. He stated that on that date 1200 regulars and militia left Fort Miamis for the lake. See “The McAfee Papers,” 116. *Anderson to Harrison, October 8, 1813, Document Transcriptions*, Vol. VII, Part III, 84.

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