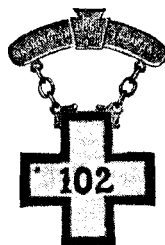


HISTORY
 OF THE
 Pittsburgh Washington Infantry
 102ND (OLD 13TH) REGIMENT
 PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS
 AND ITS FOREBEARS

PITTSBURGH LIGHT INFANTRY	- - - - -	1792-1809
PITTSBURGH BLUES	- - - - -	(War 1812) 1809-1820
JACKSON INDEPENDENT BLUES	-	(Mexican War) 1820-1861
WASHINGTON INFANTRY	- - -	{ Civil War } { Spanish War } 1855-1930 { World War }



By JOHN H. NIEBAUM
 Historian
 Washington Infantry
 1870-1931

February 22nd, 1809. Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the Light Infantry, Captain Johnston. The company paraded and performed a number of evolutions with military exactness. After the parade a splendid dinner was served at Mr. Peebles' Inn. A number of Revolutionary officers were present as guests. In the evening a ball was held at Mr. Kerr's Inn.

June 10th, 1809. The Pittsburgh Light Infantry paraded at 2:00 P. M. to celebrate the restoration of intercourse and commerce with Great Britain (after the embargo), Lieut. Wm. Wilkins in command.

From this time on we find no further record of the Pittsburgh Light Infantry, but we learn that the "Pittsburgh Blues" came into existence, either by consolidation or reorganization as we find William Wilkins to be the first captain of the Pittsburgh Blues.

The population of the Borough of Pittsburgh in

1786 was	500	1800 was	1,565
1796 was	1,395	1810 was	4,768
		1812 was	5,000

THE PITTSBURGH BLUES

War was declared on June 18th, 1812, by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain.

President Madison sanctioned the same, and next day made public proclamation. The quota of men assigned to Pennsylvania by the national government was 14,000. Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania stated in his call for troops: "The cup of humiliation and long-suffering has been filled to overflowing, and the indignant arm of an injured people must be raised to dash it to the earth and grasp the avenging sword.

"If ever a nation had motives to fight, we are that people. It would give the Governor inexpressible satisfaction if Pennsylvania would volunteer her quota."

The quota of the state was more than filled. Great Britain had assumed many privileges over the United States, such as numerous unwarranted demands, (through orders in Council), and exercising the "right to search" of American ships for alleged suspected British naval deserters, under cover of which the grossest outrages were committed.

At a large public meeting held in Pittsburgh on August 12th, 1812, resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the government, and that the appeal to arms was consistent with the maintenance of honor and dignity, and in defense of our sacred rights; and that the letting loose by the British Government of the Indians on the American border deserved the execration of the civilized world; and that the citizens of Pittsburgh, irrespective of party, would obey the laws, and submit to any system of taxation to carry on the struggle; and that the action of Governor Snyder be approved. The population of Pittsburgh in 1812 was about 5,000.

Previous to this declaration of war, the Pittsburgh Blues were organized under the military laws of the state. Immediately upon commencement of hostilities, filled with becoming zeal and patriotism, they unanimously tendered their services to the general government, which were accepted, and they were ordered into active service and directed to join the Northwestern troops, commanded by Gen. William Henry Harrison.

The Company having been previously thoroughly drilled in the science of military movements, by officers well qualified by experience and education, was fully prepared to take the field at a moment's notice. Preparatory to their departure for the seat of war they were mustered into United States service on September 1st, 1812, the officers having been sworn in August 14th, 1812. They went into camp on the 10th day of September, 1812, on Grant's Hill, near where the Court House now stands. On the 20th they were ordered to the north side of the Allegheny River, and there went into camp on the commons, on the ground afterwards occupied by the Western Penitentiary. On the 21st they again struck their tents and went into camp on the bank of the Ohio River, their white tents extending westerly from Belmont Street to a beautiful grove of sugar-trees where Ferry Lane, (now Beaver Avenue), enters the Ohio River. All this territory, hallowed by the memory of the past, was embraced in the old Fifth Ward of the former city of Allegheny. Under the shadow of these magnificent trees the officers' headquarters were established.

The *Pittsburgh Mercury* of August 27th, 1812, said:

"Capt. Butler's Company, the Pittsburgh Blues, has received orders from the Secretary of War to march. The Blues are a very handsome body of men, completely uniformed, disciplined and equipped, and we have no doubt they will acquit themselves honorably in whatever difficulties await them. The best wishes of their fellow townsmen and their country will accompany them."

The militia laws of the time required the enrollment of every able-bodied man between specified ages, and provided for certain training during each year. These were rather crude performances, but some patriotic spirits organized themselves into volunteer companies, usually adopting a name. They were armed, uniformed and equipped, at their own expense. In 1807 the State Legislature passed a law recognizing these separate companies as a part of the state militia. The Pittsburgh Blues was one of these volunteer companies.

The following list of the officers and men composing the Pittsburgh Blues was copied from the official roll of the company in the War Department, at Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS

Sworn in August 14, 1812

James R. Butler, Captain	George Haven, 4th Sergeant
Matthew Magee, 1st Lieut.	• Nathaniel Patterson, 1st Corporal
James Irwin, Ensign	John W. Benny, 2nd Corporal
Elijah Trovillo, 1st Sergeant	Samuel Elliott, 3rd Corporal
• Isaac Williams, 2nd Sergeant	Wounded at Mississinewa, Dec.
Wounded at Fort Meigs, May 5,	18, 1812
1813	Israel B. Reed, 4th Corporal,
John Willock, 3rd Sergeant	Wounded at Mississinewa, Dec.
Wounded at Fort Meigs, May	18, 1812.
9, 1813.	

PRIVATES

Mustered in September 1, 1812

Robert Allison	Thomas Dobbins, Wounded at Ft. Meigs,
Daniel C. Boss, Wounded at Ft. Meigs,	May 5, 1813
May 5, 1813.	John Elliott
Isaac Chess, Wounded at Mississinewa,	Oliver English
Dec. 18, 1812.	Enoch Fairfield
Andrew Clark	Samuel Graham
John Deal	Nathaniel Hull
John Davis	Samuel Jones
John D. Davis	John Francis, Killed at Mississinewa, Dec.
Andrew Deemer	18, 1812.
Joseph Dodd, Wounded at Mississinewa,	Jesse Lewis
Dec. 18, 1812.	Peter S. Orton
Died June 16, 1813, at Ft. Meigs.	George McFall

Thomas McClarnin

Robert McNeal

Norris Mathews

John Maxwell

Oliver McKee, Wounded May 28, 1813
Died May 29, 1813, at Ft. Meigs.

John Marcy, discharged for disability.

Nathaniel McGiffen, discharged for disability.

Moses Morse

Joseph McMasters

Pressly J. Neville, Promoted to Sergeant.

James Newman, Promoted to Sergeant,
killed at Ft. Meigs, May 5, 1813.

William Richardson, killed at Ft. Meigs,
May 5, 1813.

John Park, wounded at Ft. Meigs, May 5,
1813.

Mathew Parker

John Pollard

Charles Pentland

Edward F. Pratt

George V. Robinson

Samuel Swift

Thomas Sample

Henry Thompson

Nathaniel Vernon

David Watt

Charles Weidner

Charles Wahrendorf, promoted to Q. M.

Sergeant. Wounded at Ft. Meigs,
May 5, 1813.

George S. Wilkins, promoted May
1813.

Two colored men, Frank Richards and William Sidney, went with the Blues in the capacity of servants to the officers; and, when necessity required it, they handled muskets and gained reputations for coolness under fire and unflinching bravery in time of danger.

CASUALTIES

MISSISSINEWA

John Francis, killed Dec. 18, 1812.

Corp. Samuel Elliott, wounded Dec. 18,
1812.

Corp. Israel B. Reed, wounded Dec. 18,
1812.

Isaac Chess, wounded Dec. 18, 1812.

Jos. Dodd, wounded Dec. 18, 1812.

FORT MEIGS

Sergt. Jas. Newman, killed May 5, 1813.

Wm. Richardson, killed May 5, 1813.

Oliver McKee, wounded May 28; died May
29, 1813.

Jos. Dodd, died June 16, 1813.

Sergt. Isaac Williams, wounded May 5,
1813.

Daniel C. Boss, wounded May 5, 1813.

Thomas Dobbins, wounded May 5, 1813.

John Park, wounded May 5, 1813.

Sergt. Chas. Wahrendorf, wounded May
5, 1813.

Sergt. John Willock, wounded May 9, 1813.

At first it was intended to send the Blues, under Capt. Butler, and the Greensburg Rifle Company, under Capt. Alexander, to the Niagara Department, but the perilous situation of the Northwestern frontier caused the authorities to change their plan, whereupon the two companies were ordered to take boats on September 23rd and move down the Ohio River nearly to Cincinnati, there to join General W. H. Harrison, who had been placed in command of the Army of the Northwest and was preparing to march northward. In fact, General Harrison was then well advanced across Ohio with about 5,000 men to the relief of Fort Wayne. The Westmoreland troop of cavalry, under Capt. Markle, left Pittsburgh for Urbana, Ohio, on September 22nd, 1812, overland.

The call of the Governor for Pennsylvania's quota was for six months' service, but the Pittsburgh Blues, the Greensburg Rifles, and two troops of light dragoons, Capt. Markle's and Capt. McClelland's, all from Western Pennsylvania, volunteered and were enrolled and mustered in for twelve months' service.

Following is a copy of a communication which was procured from a photostat of the original, on file in the War Department in Washington. It is an interesting document and shows the spirit of the Pittsburgh Blues:

"Pittsburgh, September 24, 1812.

"Sir:—In conformity of your order I transmit a muster roll of my company (The Pittsburgh Blues). I hope my company will be paid off immediately on their joining the Northwest Army. I have promised them their pay at that time, and if they are not, I cannot be answerable for the consequences. They consider the government obliged to do so, and I wish they may not be disappointed. They have left homes where they lived in affluence, and are willing to risk everything in defence of their country—they only receive neces-

sary supplies and money to furnish themselves with winter clothing (and pay for the clothing which they have already furnished). Your humble servant.

"James R. Butler,
"Capt. Pittsburgh Blues.

"Honorable Secretary of War, Wm. Eustis.

"P. S.—We join the army by the way of Cincinnati."

General Richard Butler was one of the conspicuous figures in the early history of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. First as major of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and finally as colonel of the Ninth, he served continuously in the Revolution from July, 1776, to the end of the war.

He served also for some time as lieutenant colonel in Morgan's command. General Henry Lee, author of "Memories of the War," etc., speaks of him as "the renowned second and rival of Morgan in the Saratoga encounters". For the five or six years preceding his death he had been Indian agent at Pittsburgh.

His home was at the corner of Liberty Street and Marbury, now Third Street. He was shot down, tomahawked and scalped, during General Arthur St. Clair's expedition against the Indians in 1791.

Capt. James R. Butler, who commanded the Pittsburgh Blues, was the son of General Richard Butler.

The Pittsburgh Blues and the Greensburg Rifles embarked on September 23rd, 1812, on keel boats and proceeded down the Ohio River, arriving on successive days at Beaver, Steubenville and Wheeling, reaching Marietta on October 1st and Galipolis on October 6th and landed two miles above Cincinnati on October 13th. On October 14th they marched into and through Cincinnati and encamped below the town until October 28th, when they started their march across the country to join the Northwestern Army, arriving at Franklinton, Ohio, the headquarters, and remaining there until November 25th, 1812.

Upon their arrival they were assigned with the other Pennsylvania troops to the right wing, under Brigadier General Crooks.

THE BATTLE OF MISSISSINEWA

The army moved from Franklinton to Fort Greenville, November 25th. On the 17th of December occurred the preliminary skirmish of Mississinewa and on the 18th the battle of that name. The movement consisted of an expedition under Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Campbell against the Mississinewa villages. Early on the morning of the 18th the troops were furiously attacked by the Indians. The Pittsburgh Blues were employed to reinforce the angle of the camp against which the enemy was thrown, and they fought gallantly for about an hour. Two corporals of the company, Elliott and Read, were wounded; one private, Francis, was killed, and two privates, Chess and Dodd, were wounded. The Company was specifically noticed for its gallant conduct in the official report.

The *Pittsburgh Gazette* of January 22nd, 1813, published the appended story (from a member of the Pittsburgh Blues):

"Dayton, O., December 31, 1812.

"On the 25th of November a detachment under the command of Lt. Col. Campbell left Franklinton on a tour which was then a secret. This detachment consisted of a regiment of Light Horse (6 mos. Vols.) of Kentucky, Col. Simeral, U. S. Regulars, and U. S. Volunteers, commanded by Major Ball, a company of regular infantry, the Pittsburgh Blues and Capt. Alexander's Riflemen, amounting in the whole to upwards of 600 men. We proceeded to this place. We here left all our tents and all our baggage. From here we marched to Greenville, the extreme frontier settlement. Previous to our arrival here the object of our expedition was made known to us. We were informed in general orders that it was against the Miami Indians whose towns and settlements lay on the Mississinewa River.

"The whole of the 'foot' being mounted on pack horses at Dayton, in order to expedite our march, we proceeded with considerable rapidity. Our march after we left Greenville lay through a dreary wilderness, and never saw a house nor the trace of a human being, except savages, for the distance of 85 miles, the whole of our march from Franklinton being about 200 miles. Every man carried his own provisions on his horse, which consisted of nothing but biscuit and pork. As we had no camp equipage of any kind, our only means of cooking was by broiling our meat on the coals, or roasting it on a stick before the fire.

"On the morning of the third day's march from the settlement, we were within 40 miles of the Indians' towns. We proceeded that day, and the whole of the next night, and halted at about 4 o'clock in the morning a few miles from the town. After refreshing ourselves for about an hour, we took up our line of march, which was in ten columns of single file, the order observed during the whole expedition, and moved with the greatest silence, our object being to take them by surprise. When we were within half a mile of the town our guides gave direction to move up as briskly as possible. Here a scene of tumult and confusion ensued. Every man put spurs to his horse, the yell was raised by the whole army, the ranks were broken, and we entered the town in the utmost confusion and disorder.

"The infantry and riflemen, who were mounted on pack horses, and were left in the rear when the race began, dismounted and entered the town regularly formed. There were not more than 12 or 15 warriors in the town. These, on the approach of our men, fled across the river without making any resistance. We fired on them and killed six or seven. Between 30 and 40 prisoners were taken, men, women and children, and the town burnt. Had we entered the town in regular order, every Indian might have been taken without firing a gun. The prisoners were left in the care of the infantry and riflemen, and the Light Horse proceeded to destroy another town a few miles lower down the river, which they accomplished, there being only two or three old men and a squaw in it. The Light Horse returned in the afternoon.

"Our loss in the attack consisted of two men—one killed by accident by our own men in the general confusion; the other had strolled some distance from the town and was shot by an Indian who was lurking about. We were informed by the Indian prisoners that there were 500 warriors at a town 15 miles below, at the junction of the Mississinewa and Washash. From this information we had every reason to apprehend an attack next morning. The result justified our suspicions.

"The object of the expedition being accomplished, which was to take prisoners and destroy the Indian towns, we had received orders to prepare for our return next morning. We encamped that night in our usual order, which was a hollow square.

"After reveille in the morning and about half an hour before daylight, just as the moon had set, and while we were cooking our breakfast and preparing for our march, we were assailed by the yells of the savages.

"The attack commenced on the right rear angle of the camp with greatest fury, and was sustained by part of Major Ball's Squadron of horse who were on that quarter. The guards were immediately driven in—every man was under arms in a minute. Our company, together with the rest of the infantry and riflemen, formed the front side of the square, instantly formed on our ground where we waited for orders. In a short time, and while the battle raged with great fury on the quarter where it commenced, Col. Campbell rode to Captain Butler and ordered him to reinforce that quarter or we should be cut off. The company immediately marched to the spot directed and poured in so furious and well directed a fire that in a short time the fire of the enemy was almost totally silenced.

"Soon after this daylight began to appear, and our party proving too powerful, the savages began to retreat. They were pursued some distance by a troop of horse and routed with considerable slaughter. The action continued about an hour. Our loss was eight killed and about 45 wounded. Of the wounded, two died on our return and one at this place. These, together with the two killed the day of the attack on the town, makes our loss in killed 12.

"The greatest part of the battle being fought in the dark, renders it impossible to form a correct idea of the number of the enemy. It is the general opinion, however, that their force was about 300. Neither are we able to ascertain correctly their loss, but from the number we found dead on the field, from the trails in the snow of those who had been dragged off, and from the reports of the Indians who have since come in, we calculate their loss to be about 100 killed and wounded.

"In the action our Pittsburgh boys behaved with the greatest courage. It is impossible to say too much in their praise. On the first alarm they were formed with the utmost alacrity and marched to the ground in the best order, where they fought with the coolness and intrepidity of veterans, and although two of the men were wounded in the commencement of the action they refused to leave the ranks, but fought until the action was over. In short, our company contributed more than any other to decide the fate of the day. They

were in the hottest of the action for a considerable time, yet there was not the smallest indication of fear discernible in a single man. We had one killed, one dangerously wounded, but who is now recovering, one severely and two slightly wounded.

"No less can be said in praise of Captain Markle's troop. His loss in killed and wounded was considerable. Among the killed was his second lieutenant, Waltz. He was wounded in the arm at the commencement of the action, but fought until near its close, when he received a ball through his forehead, which terminated his life in about five hours. Of the whole detachment, not more than four companies can properly be said to have been engaged. These were Markle's, Garrard's and Hopkins' troops of horse and Butler's company of infantry—the Pittsburgh Blues.

"The attack was made on the three first mentioned troops, who sustained the shock until they were reinforced by our company. Other parts of the army had some slight skirmishing but were not drawn into the regular line of battle. All the cavalry were armed with rifles and muskets and fought on foot until daylight.

"Burying the dead and making preparation for transporting our wounded procrastinated our departure till late in the afternoon. The dead were buried in one of the houses, which was torn down and burned over the graves to prevent any trace of their deposit being discovered by the Indians. All the wounded, who were not able to ride, were carried on litters by horses. This necessarily retarded our movements greatly, and we were every night under the continual apprehension of an attack from the savages. We every night fortified ourselves by throwing up a strong breastwork around our encampment. The men slept on their arms. One-third of the detachment was detailed every night for guard. Fortunately, however, the reception we gave them at Mississinewa deterred them from again attacking us.

"After a tedious march of seven days we arrived at Greenville. From that place we sent the prisoners under a militia guard to Piqua. Fortune favored us with respect to weather, which was extremely cold. Had it been otherwise, the difficulties from the number of creeks and the great swamps we had to cross would have rendered it almost impossible. The detachment is very much broken down from the severity of the weather. Nearly one-half have their feet frost bitten, which renders them incapable of doing duty.

"To add to our misfortunes, when within two days' march of Greenville, our provisions were exhausted. This, to troops so much reduced by fatigue and hardships, as we were, was sufficient to damp the spirits of any men. The second night before our arrival at the settlement we encamped on the same ground we had occupied on our march out. Here our men were glad to gather the grains of corn from the ground where the horses had fed, and parch and boil it for their sustenance. The next day we met a reinforcement of militia from Greenville. They brought six pack-horse loads of provisions, which afforded about half a ration a man. This kept us from starving till we arrived at the settlement, where we got everything necessary for our relief.

"I can scarcely believe any men suffered more than we did from fatigue and hunger. Indeed, the result proves it, as there is not more than one-fourth of the detachment fit for duty. Notwithstanding all this, I scarcely ever heard a man complain."

The following items are from the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of February 12th, 1813:

"We have the pleasing information from Franklinton that the Pittsburgh Blues had perfectly recovered from the effects of the frost, and the fatigue and hardships they underwent in the late expedition to the Mississinewa; that they were to march in a few days to join General Harrison. May honor and victory attend them."

The following letter was received in town by Monday evening's mail from Capt. Alexander of the Greensburg volunteers. Though written in haste, and not intended for publication, we have requested and procured a copy for insertion. We like the generous and handsome manner in which the Captain speaks of his brother officers. The letter is dated Munceytown, four miles from Mississinewa town, 18th December.

"We arrived here yesterday morning, attacked and took this town. This morning we were attacked before day, had hard fighting, were victorious. Markle has distinguished himself; his company has suffered. Waltz is killed, also two or three others—about 13 of his men wounded; some severely. Captain Butler's men fought bravely. Their fire was destructive; so of Captain Hopkins and every other that fought. Captain Butler had one man killed and four wounded. My men had little share in the fight, owing to our station—but they will fight. We have 37 prisoners. I think the enemy suffered greatly. Behind almost every tree blood is seen. I think they have lost 50 or 60. We will march on our return this morning. We have no forage for our horses, and are scarce of provisions. I think we will be able to make good our way.

"At night the camp was fortified with logs and brush, and fires were kept burning because of the bitter cold weather. 130 of the men were frost bitten. They were 96 miles from a settlement. The 27 wounded were carried on litters. They arrived at Dayton, on December 24th, after a two weeks hard campaign."

OFFICIAL DISPATCH TO GENERAL HARRISON

"Camp Mississinewa, two miles above Silver Heels,

"December 12, 1812.

"Dear General:—After a fatiguing march of three days and one night from Greenville, Ohio, I arrived with the detachment under my command at a town on the Mississinewa, thought by the spies to be Silver Heels town; but proved to be a town settled by a mixture of Delaware and Miami Indians.

About 8 o'clock in the morning of the 17th, undiscovered, a charge was made upon the town, when many fled over the river. Thirty-seven prisoners are taken, whom I shall bring in with me, including men, women, and children. Seven warriors were killed. After disposing of the prisoners I marched a part of the detachment down the river and burned three villages without resistance. I then returned and encamped on the ground where stood the first village attacked.

"This morning about daylight, or a little before, my camp was attacked by a party of Indians (the number unknown, but supposed to be between two and three hundred), on my right line, occupied by Maj. Ball's squadron, who gallantly resisted them for about an hour, when the Indians retreated, after being most gallantly charged by Captain Trotter at the head of his troop of cavalry.

"We lost in the action one killed and one wounded (by accident the last). In the action this morning we have eight killed, and about 25 or 30 wounded. Not having yet gotten a report, I am unable to state the number exactly. The Indians have lost about 40 killed, from the discoveries now made. The spies are out at present ascertaining the number.

"I have sent to Greenville for reinforcements and send you this hasty sketch. A detailed report shall hereafter be made known to you, noticing particularly those companies and individuals who have distinguished themselves signally.

"I anticipate another attack before I reach Greenville, but rest assured, my dear General, they shall be warmly received. I have a detachment composed of the bravest fellows, both officers and soldiers, in the world. Our return will be commenced this morning. Among the killed I have to deplore the loss of brave Captain Pierce. Lieut. Waltz, of Captain Markle's troop of cavalry, is also mortally wounded. Their gallant conduct shall be noticed hereafter.

"Yours with the greatest respect and esteem,

"John B. Campbell, Lt. Col. 19th Regt.,

"United States Infantry.

"General W. H. Harrison,
"Commanding N. W. Army."

It may be proper to note here that Col. Campbell died July 5th, 1814, of wounds received in the battle of Chippewa.

Gen. Harrison in transmitting Col. Campbell's report to the War Department expressed the following sentiment respecting the observance of humanity in this expedition:

"The character of this gallant detachment, exhibiting as it did perseverance, patience, fortitude and bravery, would however, have been incomplete if in the midst of victory they had forgotten the feelings of humanity. It is with the sincerest pleasure that the General has heard that the most punctual obedience was paid to his orders; not only in saving the women and children, but in sparing all the warriors who ceased to resist; and that even when vigorously attacked by the enemy, the claims of mercy prevailed over every sense of their own danger; and this heroic band respected the lives of their prisoners. The General believes that humanity and true bravery are inseparable."

The *Pittsburg Gazette* of January 29th, 1813, contained the following note:

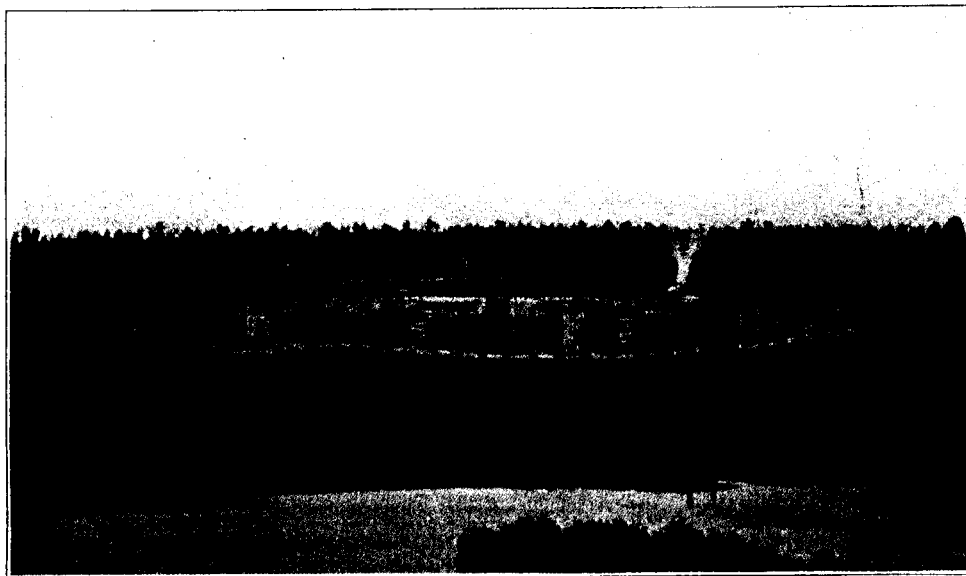
"Capt. Jno. B. Alexander has been promoted to rank of Major. His command is composed of Pittsburgh Blues, Greensburg Rifles, and Capt. McCray's company of U. S. Volunteers, of Petersburg, Virginia."



MAJOR JOHN B. ALEXANDER
Commander Independent Battalion,
War of 1812.
Pittsburgh Blues—Captain Jas. R. Butler.
Greensburg Rifles—Lieutenant Drum.
Petersburg, Va. Volunteers—Captain McCray.



UNIFORM PITTSBURGH BLUES
1812



FORT MEIGS ON MAUMEE RIVER, FERRYSBURG, NEAR TOLEDO, O., 1813

THE STORY OF FORT MEIGS

General W. H. Harrison had set out early in 1813 to recover Michigan, which had been surrendered to the British by General Hull. General Winchester, with 800 volunteers, was sent to Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, 25 miles south of Detroit. He sent a detachment to engage the British and Indians. The British colonel, later general, Henry Proctor, advanced rapidly to Frenchtown with 1,500 British and Indians, and surprised and defeated the Americans on January 22nd, 1813. General Winchester was captured, and fearing a general massacre ordered his successor, Colonel Madison, to surrender, under pledge of protection from the Indians. Colonel Proctor, under the pretext of fearing the advance of General Harrison, left Malden. The Indians attacked the wounded prisoners left behind, torturing and massacring them. The army of General Harrison, which included the Pennsylvania soldiers under command of Brigadier General Crooks, was marched northward to the Maumee River, during the month of January, 1813, where Fort Meigs was erected, the location being about ten miles out from the present city of Toledo.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Eleazer D. Wood, captain of the corps of engineers, of the United States Army, and in honor of whom Wood County, Ohio, was named, was with Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs as constructing engineer. He continued with Harrison into Canada, and was finally killed at Erie. He has left a most interesting journal of the scenes and incidents in which he participated in the Northwestern campaign of 1812-1813. The student of history is much indebted to Brevet Major General George W. Cullum, colonel of the corps of engineers, for rescuing from oblivion and giving to the world the journal of this brave officer, from which the following synopsis cannot fail to prove of interest:

Major General William H. Harrison, having been appointed to the command of the Northwestern Army, arrived at Upper Sandusky early in January, 1813, with two brigades of militia, together with a few regulars and volunteers, in all about 1,500 men. This force of raw troops was to be licked into shape and discipline. It was also necessary to await the arrival of the field battering train of artillery, the latter consisting of five 18-pounders, together with provisions, forage and ordnance stores. He remained at the portage from the 24th of January to the 1st of February, when the artillery and reinforcements having arrived the army returned to the Maumee.

There General Harrison, with his command, encamped on a beautiful ridge near the foot of the Rapids, on the right bank of the river and about 150 yards distant from it. The camp was situated about two miles above Fort Miami, and about three miles below the site on which General Wayne gave the Indians such a bitter drubbing in 1794. It was a wise choice made by General Harrison and Captains Gratiot and Wood of the engineers. Here lay the army with its rear to the river, covered by the considerable ravine in front, which extended around and communicated with another very deep and wide one, which passed the left and entirely secured it.

Here General Harrison directed that a camp for 2,000 men should be laid out and strongly fortified with block houses, batteries and palisades, in such manner as to withstand the test of British artillery. This work was continued in a state of progression, the lines of construction were at once designated, and a large portion of labor assigned among every corps or regiment in the army. Each brigade or regiment commenced that particular portion of work assigned it with patriotic vigor and spirit. A fine train of artillery, consisting of five 18-pounders, six 12-pounders, six 6-pounders and three howitzers, together with a small supply of ammunition, having arrived in camp, the little army brightened in appearance and began to feel encouraged.

The camp was about 2,500 yards in circumference, which, with the exception of several small intervals, left for the block houses and batteries, was every foot picketed with timber, fifteen feet long from ten to twelve inches in diameter, and set three feet in the ground. To complete this picketing, to put up eight block houses of double timber, to elevate four large batteries, to build all the store houses and magazines required for the supplies of the army, together with the ordinary duties and fatigues of the camp, was an undertaking of no small magnitude. Aside from all this, an immense deal of labor was performed in excavating ditches, making abatis and clearing away the wood about the camp; and all this was done,

too, when the weather was intensely cold, and the ground frozen so hard that it required the most strenuous labor to open it with spade and pick-axe.

It seemed that the use of axe, mattock and spade, comprised all the military knowledge of the army. The men continued to work and bury themselves as rapidly as possible, and still heard nothing of the expected enemy. At this time the army enjoyed a fair degree of health, and was well provided with food.

Toward the latter end of March it was learned through a trustworthy source that the British general, Proctor, had issued a proclamation directing his militia to assemble at Sandwich on the 7th of April, for the purpose of aiding in an expedition against Camp Meigs. It was further learned that the principal plan of attack was as follows: On arriving before the camp the Indians were to be immediately thrown in our rear, or rather they were to invest the camp, and cut off at once all communication, while the troops were to be employed on the opposite side of the river in preparing the batteries and mounting the guns in order to cannonade and bombard the camp; and that in a very few hours after the batteries were opened upon the Americans they would be compelled to seek safety by flying to the swamps, when the Indians would accomplish the rest of the engagement.

It was now the 1st of April, when all were convinced that in a very few days a visit might be expected from General Proctor, accompanied by the great Tecumseh and their retinue. On the 8th, Lieut.-Colonel Ball, with about 200 dragoons, arrived at the Rapids, and in fine time to afford the assistance, very much wanted, in the completion of the works. Soon afterwards General Harrison arrived with a small corps of regulars and militia. The whole number of troops in camp at this time was about 1,200 or 1,300, of which not more than 850 were reported fit for duty. They were better than half regulars and volunteers, and the rest Kentucky and Ohio militia, who had just been drafted into service, and of course were quite ignorant of their duties.

Our block-houses, batteries, magazines and connecting lines of defense were now generally completed, and the appearance of the camp in its every feature was such as to inspire confidence in those who were to defend it against the assault of the invaders of our country. Fuel for the garrison and timber to repair breaches and to make bombproofs, should it be found necessary, were brought into camp in great abundance. Also, two or three wells were instantly commenced—in fact everything was done that possibly could be thought of to place the camp in the best situation to sustain a long siege.

On the 25th the combined British and Indian forces, consisting of 800 militia, 500 regulars and 1,500 Indians, all under command of General Proctor, arrived at the mouth and landed on the left shore of the Maumee, and instantly a party of Indians was thrown across the river to observe and watch the conduct of our troops, should any of them be sent out to reconnoiter, as was the constant practice.

The following day Proctor's army was put in motion, keeping its left to the river, and arriving with the gun boats and batteries, in which were the artillery and ordnance stores, and advanced until it arrived on the 27th at old Fort Miami. The bateaux were at once unloaded and employed in conveying the balance of the Indians to our side of the river. The following night the enemy broke ground in four different places, and were very industriously employed until morning, when their works showed good progress. When these nocturnal works were discovered such of our guns as could be brought to bear opened upon them, and those works of the night were completely destroyed.

Understanding now the enemy's plan of attack, and where each of his batteries were to be located, and the particular object of each, and knowing that we should be greatly annoyed by his artillery in our present state, it became necessary to intrench the army entirely anew, which was done within the original lines of camp. Captain Wood commenced the new intrenchments on the morning of the 28th, when the whole army was set to work and continued in the trenches until tattoo, when their labors were suspended, and work in the trenches was resumed at break of day with unflagging zeal. Never did men behave better on any similar occasion than did ours on this.

Unfortunately we had not been able to clear the wood away to a sufficient distance on our left, of which circumstance the Indians very readily availed themselves, and from the tops of the trees poured into our camps prodigious showers of musketry. The distance, however, was so great, that out of the numerous quantity of balls poured in, comparatively few took effect. A number of our men were wounded notwithstanding, and rendered incapable of duty for some time.

After the first day's labor in the trenches, one-third of the troops only were kept in them constantly, who were relieved every three hours by fresh ones. In this way we continued our operations, while General Harrison, extremely active, was everywhere to be seen in the trenches, urging on the work, as well by example as precept. He slept but little, and was uncommonly vigilant and watchful through the night.

The first work commenced to shield the troops against cannon was a traverse of about 20 feet base, laid parallel with the river, on the most elevated ground, which was near the

middle and running the whole length of the camp. It was from 10 to 15 feet high, and was completed early on the morning of the 1st of May, just as it was discovered that the enemy had finished three of his principal batteries, had his guns in, and was loading and bringing them to bear. Orders were now given for all our tents in front to be instantly struck and carried to the rear of the traverse. It was done in almost a moment, and the prospect of beating up our quarters, which but an instant before presented itself to the view of the eager artilleries, had now entirely fled, and in its place suddenly appeared an immense shield of earth, obscuring from the sight of the enemy every tent, every horse, of which there were 200, and every creature belonging to the camp.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the British batteries opened, and a most tremendous cannonading and bombardment was commenced and kept up, the former until dark and the latter until 11 o'clock at night, when all was again silent. Our loss was one or two men killed, and five or six wounded—the latter principally by the Indians. Our ammunition being inadequate to the necessity of a long siege, we fired very little, contenting ourselves in safety and listening to the music furnished by the enemy.

On the 2nd at dawn the cannonade commenced again with great vigor, and the batteries continued to play with much briskness through the day, and with about the same effect as on the preceding day.

At 10 o'clock A. M. on the 3rd it was discovered that the enemy had crossed the river, and had three or four of his cannon on our left stuck on the edge of a small ravine. In the course of the third day we had two or three dragoons killed, several slightly wounded and a number of horses killed.

On the 4th, the enemy neither opened his batteries so early in the morning as he had been accustomed to, nor did he fire them with his usual vigor and activity. Firing almost ceased toward evening. It appeared as though the enemy was convinced that the attack from that side of the river was simply an immense waste of powder and ball and would ultimately prove of no avail.

The Indians were permitted by General Proctor to assemble upon the surrounding rampart, and there at their leisure amuse themselves by firing at the prisoners until at length they preferred slaughtering their wretched victims in a manner more suitable to their savage hatred. They laid aside their rifles, went into the slaughter pen, seized those they pleased, and leading them to the gateway tomahawked and scalped them without mercy and without restraint. Nine bodies were found lying in one pile near the gate at the Fort after General Proctor left the Maumee. Many were found in other places tomahawked and scalped, and their bodies mangled in the most inhuman and barbarous manner.

During the siege General Proctor had the audacity to summon General Harrison to surrender, and was very properly told that if he ever got possession of Fort Meigs it would be under such circumstances that would give him greater claims upon the gratitude of his country than he possibly could have by the Fort being surrendered—or words to that effect.

General Proctor without troubling us further, on the morning of the 9th, raised the siege and left for Malden. The prisoners he had taken were carried down to the Huron and there landed.

Having many sick and wounded after the close of the siege of many days, and our force greatly impaired, such measures were taken as might tend to restore the army to health and vigor. The block-houses about the lines were cleared of guns and stores and converted into temporary hospitals. Tents were pitched with arbors about them, and such arrangements made to alleviate distress as the circumstances would admit. For some time, as might be expected, the camp exhibited a melancholy spectacle. But the brave men bore up most patiently under their anxiety and gloom with the consciousness of having faithfully done their duty.

Gen. Harrison said in his official report on the Fort Meig's fight:

"The Pittsburgh Blues, led by Lieutenant Magee, in the illness of their gallant captain, sustained the reputation which they had acquired at Mississinewa. That American regulars (although they were raw recruits) and such men as composed the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Petersburg, Virginia, volunteers, should behave well is not to be wondered at; but that a company of militia should maintain its ground against four times its numbers, as did Captain Sebres, of Kentucky, is truly astonishing."

The Pittsburgh Blues lost at Fort Meigs in killed: Newman, Richardson and McKee. The wounded were Williams, Dobbins, Willock, Wahrendorf, Boss and Park. Jos. Dodd, who was wounded at Mississinewa, died at Ft. Meigs, June 16th, 1813.

Mr. G. P. Wilkinson, in letter dated Pittsburgh, August 13th, 1846, says:

"I will mention an incident, trivial in itself, but as it tends to show the character of an esteemed friend, and an excellent soldier, I will relate it.

"I had been in attendance on the sickbed of our captain, Butler, in one of the block-houses of Fort Meigs during the investment of that post, in the spring of 1813, and becoming hungry, started out (boy like) to endeavor to obtain some breakfast. Seeing Sergeant Trovillo cooking some coffee over a few coals I told him my errand and he told me to wait a few minutes and he would divide his cup of coffee with me. I took a seat, and a moment or two afterwards I heard a peculiar singing of an Indian rifle ball that had entered the ground a short distance from where we were sitting.

"'Hurrah,' says I; 'Sergeant, what does this mean?'

"He pointed to a tree at a considerable distance from the pickets, where I observed an Indian perched on one of the branches. He then said with great good humor:

"'That rascal, George, has been firing at me ever since I commenced cooking my breakfast.'

"I swallowed my tin-cup of coffee pretty expeditiously, during which, however, he fired once or twice more, and I told Trovillo I was not going to remain as a target for the yellow skins."

A letter from Jesse Lewis, one of the Pittsburgh Blues, under date of May 9th, says:

"In the sortie from the Fort by the Americans the Pittsburgh Blues acted with the courage of veterans, and were in the hottest part of the action."

In his dispatch of May 9th, 1813, to the War Department, announcing abandonment by the enemy of the siege of Ft. Meigs, and awarding praise for gallant service, General Harrison says:

"The Pittsburgh Blues, led by Lieut. Magee, sustained the reputation which they had acquired at Mississinewa, and their gallant associates, the Petersburg, Va., volunteers, and Lt. Drum's Greensburg Rifles, discovered equal intrepidity."

Later, on May 13th, 1813, writing from Lower Sandusky, Gen. Harrison says:

"Having ascertained that the enemy (Indians as well as British) had entirely abandoned the neighborhood of the Rapids, I left the command of Camp Meigs with General Clay and came here last night. Two persons employed on British gunboats (Americans by birth), deserted to us. The information they gave me was very interesting. They say that the Indians, of which there were 1,600 to 2,000, left the British the day before their departure in a high state of dissatisfaction, from the great loss which they sustained on the 5th, and the failure of the British promise to take the post. From the account given by these men, my opinion is confirmed of the great superiority of the enemy which were defeated by our troops in the two sallies made on the 5th inst.

"That led by Col. Miller did not exceed 350 men, and it is very certain that they defeated 200 regular British, 150 militia and 400 or 500 Indians. That American regulars (although they were raw recruits), and such men as compose the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Petersburg, Virginia, volunteers, should behave well, is not to be wondered at. I am unable to form a correct estimate of the enemy's force. The prisoners vary much in their accounts. Those who made them least stated the regulars at 550, militia 800, Indians 1,000 to 1,200."

The Americans lost in all, killed 77, wounded 187, total 264. Nine only were killed within the fort.

The Pennsylvania militia (about 1,700 strong) with General Harrison, having been mustered in for six months, were many of them discharged in April, 1813, their time having expired, though they served fifteen days longer rather than leave the army weak before a strong and vigilant enemy, previous to the arrival of expected and overdue reinforcements from this state. These returned soldiers were warmly welcomed at Pittsburgh on their arrival in May. About 200 of them had re-enlisted in the Northwest, and there continued to serve. The Blues having enlisted for one year, remained with Harrison. They were destined still further to distinguish themselves.

On the 20th of July, at the solicitation of Tecumseh, General Proctor returned with a larger force, while General Harrison was at Lower Sandusky. It was to be attempted, according to Tecumseh's plan, to draw the garrison from the fort by a ruse, as it had proved too strong and well-equipped to be taken by

assault. The force of the enemy that had ascended the Maumee under command of General Proctor and Tecumseh was 5,000 men, while the number of Indians was greater than ever before assembled on any occasion during the war, while the defenders of Fort Meigs amounted to only a few hundred men under command of General Green Clay.

In the afternoon of the same day the British infantry were secreted in the ravine below the fort, and the cavalry in the woods above, while the Indians were stationed in the forest, on the Sandusky road, not far from the fort. About an hour before dark they began a sham battle among themselves, to deceive the Americans into the belief that a battle was going on between them and reinforcements for the fort, in the hope of enticing the garrison to the aid of their comrades. It was managed with so much skill that the garrison instantly flew to arms, impressed by the Indian yells, intermingled with the roar of musketry, that a severe battle was being fought and that the lives of the reinforcements were in danger. Some of the officers insisted on being suffered to march out to the rescue. General Clay satisfied the officers that no troops were to be sent out of Fort Meigs until there would be further necessity for it. But the men were highly indignant that they were prevented from going out to share the dangers, as they believed, of their commander-in-chief and their brother soldiers. A shower of rain ended this sham battle. The enemy remained around the fort but one day after this, when on the 28th they embarked with their stores and proceeded down the lake, and on to Fort Stephenson, where they met with such a terrible repulse. That fort was defended by one gun and 160 young men commanded by Major George Croghan.

The information was given out by a volunteer aid of General Clay, who was in Fort Meigs during the second siege, that preparations were made by General Clay to fire the magazine in case the enemy succeeded in the attempt to storm the fort, and thus involve all, friends and foe alike in one common fate. This terrible alternative was deemed far preferable to that of suffering the barbarities of their relentless foes, and finally to perish under the tomahawks and scalping knives of fiendish savages.

In 1815 the government removed the ordinance and stores and abandoned Fort Meigs.

On August 2nd, 1813, the British and Indians, under General Proctor and Colonel Elliott, attempted to storm Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, then commanded by Major George Croghan, twenty-one years of age, a nephew of General George Rogers Clarke. Major Croghan believed that when the British should attempt to storm the fort the attack would be through an available ditch. He ordered Sergeant Weaver, of the Virginia volunteers, and six privates of the Pittsburgh Blues, to cover this point. Major Croghan had but one cannon in the fort, a six pounder, which was given in charge of Sergeant Weaver and his six men to handle.

When, late in the evening, the British storming column attacked the fort, Sergeant Weaver and his six Pittsburghers opened the masked port-hole, at which they stood around their six-pounder, and the piece was discharged at the assailants, then only thirty feet distant. Death and desolation filled the ditch, into which the attacking force had leaped in their charge. Fifty men were instantly killed and wounded, and the attacking column fled in dismay; nor did they renew the attack; and at three o'clock that night Proctor and his men retreated. General Proctor, fearing the approach of General Harrison, gave up the siege and withdrew. The British lost, in killed and wounded, one hundred and twenty men, while only one man of the garrison was killed and several wounded.

The brilliant exploit of Major Croghan won for him a handsome sword

from the ladies of Chillicothe, Ohio, while Congress voted him the thanks of the nation. A score of years later he was awarded a gold medal for his skill and bravery. A detail of the Pittsburgh Blues were a portion of the force with which Major Croghan had so valiantly defended Fort Stephenson, now Fremont, Ohio.

When Proctor had ordered Croghan to surrender, he accompanied the demand with the like threat he had used before, namely, that if Croghan refused he and his men would be massacred by his Indian allies.

Croghan spiritedly replied that such contingency was impossible, since should the fort surrender there would not be left any men to massacre.

Report of Maj. George Croghan:

"Fort Sandusky, August 5th, 1813.

"The enemy attacked Fort Stephenson with a combined force of 500 regulars, and 700 or 800 Indians, under command of Gen. Proctor, who sent Col. Elliott and Maj. Chambers with a flag to demand surrender of the fort to save effusion of blood or they would reduce the fort by storm. Croghan refused to surrender. Fire was opened from the gunboats in the river and from a 5½ howitzer and 5-sixes on shore and from 3-sixes. Three hundred and fifty men advanced in the ditch and a fire of grape from a 6-pounder followed, together with musketry. Croghan's loss was one killed, seven wounded. Enemy's loss, one lieutenant-colonel, one lieutenant, and about 150 men. Seventy stand of arms and several braces of pistols were collected and a boat with military stores and clothing."

PENTLAND'S NOTES OF SERVICE

Extract from Charles Pentland's Journal, whilst performing a twelve months service as a member of the Pittsburgh Blues:

September 10th, 1812--Encamped on Grant's Hill.

Sunday, 20th--Decamped under orders to join the Northwestern Army; marched one mile over the Allegheny River.

21st--Marched to the Ohio; waited for boats.

23rd--Embarked on a boat; arrived at Beaver the 24th.

25th--At Steubenville.

26th--At Wheeling, remained till the evening of the 27th.

October 1st--Arrived at Marietta.

6th--At Gallipolis, remained till the 8th.

Sunday, 11th--Capt. Alexander's boat struck a snag and was abandoned.

12th--Arrived at Limestone (Maysville).

13th--At night, landed about two miles above Cincinnati.

14th--Marched into Cincinnati, encamped below the town, and remained till the 28th; then marched five miles to "Hutchinson's."

29th--Marched twelve miles to Price's.

30th--To Lebanon.

31st--To Waynesville.

November 1st--To Xenia.

2nd--To Yellow Springs.

3rd--To Springfield.

4th--To Markle's.

5th--Marched eleven miles, near Darby.

6th--To Franklinton, the headquarters of the Northwestern Army, and remained till

November 25th; this day marched two miles on a secret expedition.

26th--Marched fifteen miles, over Darby Creek.

27th--Marched twenty-one miles.

28th--To Springfield.

29th--Near to Xenia.

30th--Into Xenia, and remained till December 5th; then marched into Dayton, and remained till the 9th; then crossed the Miami River.

December 10th--Marched to New Lexington.

12th--Marched seventeen miles. The object of the expedition was promulgated.

Sunday, 13th--To Greenville, and crossed the river.

14th--Marched fifteen miles into the wilderness.

15th--Twenty miles.

16th--Marched all day, and after supper continued the march till daylight.

- 17th—Marched into the Indian town, on the Mississinewa River, fifteen miles above the junction with the Wabash; captured a few defenseless Indians; and encamped in the village.
- 18th—The battle of the Mississinewa was fought. The company lost one man; John Francis, killed; Elliott, Dodd, Read and Chess wounded. Total loss of the detachment, viz.: eight killed and from twenty-five to thirty wounded. Decamped and returned two miles.
- 19th—Marched ten miles on our return to the settlements.
- Sunday, 20th—Marched twelve miles.
- 21st—Fifteen.
- 22nd—This day met a reinforcement with a small supply of provisions.
- 23rd—Marched to within twelve miles of Greenville, and met another detachment with more supplies.
- 24th—To Greenville.
- 25th—Remained till noon, and marched seven miles.
- 26th—To New Lexington.
- 27th—To Dayton, and remained till January 4th, 1813; this day marched ten miles.
- January 5th, 1813—To Springfield.
- 6th—To Markle's.
- 7th—To Darby.
- 8th—To Franklinton, and remained till the third of February; then crossed the river to Columbus.
- February 4th—To Worthington.
- 5th—To Delaware; N. M. Matthews joined the company.
- 6th—Seven miles.
- Sunday, 7th—To Scioto Block House.
- 8th—To Upper Sandusky, and joined the command of Colonel Campbell.
- 9th—Nine miles.
- 10th—Marched as usual, but were detained the greater part of the day by a false alarm; made four miles.
- 11th—To the Artillery Block House.
- 12th—To within one mile of Hull's Road.
- 13th—Four miles and the road almost impassable.
- Sunday, 14th—Remained, prepared sleds, cars and procured forage.
- 15th—Road improved by severe frost, and reached Block House swamp.
- 16th—To within four miles of Camp Meigs, and encamped on the bluff of Miami River.
- 18th—Into Camp Meigs Headquarters, situated at the Miami Rapids.
- March 5th—Marched to Presque Isle, eighteen miles, to reinforce a detachment sent to burn the Queen Charlotte, one of the enemy's vessels, supposed to be frozen up, and met the detachment, returned, having been unsuccessful; returned ten miles to Swan Creek.
- 6th—Returned to camp.
- April 26th—Siege of Fort Meigs, commenced by the enemy, who were employed in erecting batteries till the first of May, when they commenced cannonading, which they continued till the 5th, when a reinforcement, consisting of United States volunteers, arrived under the command of General Greene, and we were ordered out to cover their entry into the garrison, which was effected with some loss to the Kentucky troops.
- The same day the United States volunteers, and several other companies of the 17th and 18th Regiments, made a general sortie, under command of Colonel John Miller, which resulted in the capture of about forty-two of the enemy, and the routing of their Indian allies, with a considerable loss of American troops in killed and wounded. The Pittsburgh Blues had two killed, James Newman and Mr. Richardson; five wounded, Willock, Ross, Williams, Dobbins and Wahrendorff. The attack was made on the enemy's battery, on the opposite side of the river, at the same time by General Clay's Kentucky militia, commanded by Captain Dudley, which terminated in a complete routing and capturing of that detachment, and death of the commanding officer. The enemy was quiet and on the tenth the siege was declared raised.
- May 11th—Major Ball's squadron moved off, and General Harrison left for the settlement.
- June 20th—Received information of an intended attack by the arrival of a Kentuckian and Canadian from the enemy's quarters. Expresses were despatched and preparations made for the reception of the enemy. Shortly afterwards Colonel Johnson's regiment of Kentucky mounted men arrived, and immediately thereafter General Harrison arrived with a detachment of the 24th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Anderson, and preparations for the defense of the fort were continued. General

Harrison left the camp again; Generals Greene and Clay in command.

- July 18th—Captain Butler returned to the company (having been absent to improve his health).
- July 21st—The picket guard was attacked by the Indians, and several men were killed and captured. Lieutenant arrived in camp from Portage River Block House with nine men, pursued on his way by the Indians.
- 22nd—The enemy quiet.
- 23rd—An express arrived; the camp was alarmed by the firing of small arms, being a stratagem of the Indians (representing the fighting of two bodies of men at a distance, and approaching the garrison), which was intended to draw out a portion of the American troops in the fort.
- 26th and 27th—All quiet.
- 28th—The enemy descended the river.
- 30th—A reconnoitering party was detached, who reported that the enemy had retired, and the siege raised.
- August 18th—The Pittsburgh Blues received orders to march to Camp Seneca.
- 20th—Marched to Portage River.
- 21st—To Camp Seneca.
- 28th—To Fort Stevenson at Lower Sandusky.
- 30th—Marched for Cleveland, and arrived at Vermillion River.

September 1st—Arrived at Cleveland.

3rd—Started for Beaver, arrived on the 7th, stayed the 8th.

9th—Marched to Davis' Tavern, four miles from Pittsburgh.

10th—Arrived at Pittsburgh. Having completed a twelve months' tour, were discharged.

General Harrison, in general orders dated "Headquarters, Seneca Town, August 28th, 1813," added the following:

"The Pittsburgh Blues, commanded by Captain Butler and those of Greensburg, by Lieutenant Drum, of Major Alexander's battalion, having performed their services, the General hereby presents them an honorable discharge.

"The General has ever considered this corps as the first in the Northwestern Army. Equal in point of bravery and subordination, it excelled in every other of those attainments which form complete and efficient soldiers. In battle, in camp, and on the march, their conduct has done honor to themselves and their country."

August 30th the Blues started on their march home by way of Cleveland, arriving there on September 1st. They reached Beaver on the 7th of September and remained there until the 8th, reaching Davis' Tavern, four miles from Pittsburgh on the 9th.

This gentlemanly and well organized body of soldiers, whose valor was fully and satisfactorily attested on the battlefields of Meigs and Mississinewa, received the earnest commendations of the commander-in-chief. They were the first military organization in the county of Allegheny, were composed of the best material, and made up of members of the best families in the city and county.

On Friday, September 10th, the Blues returned home. They were hailed with unusual demonstrations of joy and respect by the citizens of Pittsburgh.

When crossing the Allegheny River they were saluted by a discharge of artillery from Fort Fayette, and on landing were received by the troops of the garrison and escorted to the public square. The number of citizens assembled to welcome them was immense.

On September 13th a dinner was given by the citizens of Pittsburgh, expressive of their joy and satisfaction over the return of the Blues to their families and friends. Immediately before the company sat down to dinner Henry Baldwin, Esquire, addressed them in a very animated and handsome manner.

On September 9th Lieut. Drum's Greensburg Rifles passed through Pittsburgh on their march homeward.

A public dinner was given in Greensburg to Capt. Markle, of the Westmoreland Troop, on his return January 22nd, 1813. Among the toasts were those given to Capt. Butler and the Pittsburgh Blues—"An honor to their country". Captain Alexander and the Greensburg Volunteers—"They have done their

duty". Captain Markle and his Westmoreland Troop—"They have distinguished themselves".

The Northwestern country having been conquered by General Harrison, followed by Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie, attention was drawn to the war activities about Chesapeake Bay. A second company of Pittsburgh Blues (sometimes called The Pittsburgh Light Infantry) was formed in 1814 with James Irwin as captain. He had served as lieutenant in the Pittsburgh Blues under Captain Butler in the Northwestern Army campaign. They started on Sunday, November 20th, 1814, the march to Baltimore and were well on the road when they were recalled by order of the Governor. They were met by messenger at Somerset, Pa. The company consisted of upwards of 70 young Pittsburghers. They volunteered their services to the government. The Capital at Washington was destroyed by the British on August 24th, 1814.

A Treaty of Peace was signed at Ghent December 24th, 1814, and ratified by U. S. Senate February 17th, 1815.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES OF MEMBERS OF THE BLUES

General Richard Butler, father of Captain James R. Butler, was one of the most distinguished Pennsylvania officers of the Revolutionary Army, and the eldest of five brothers, designated by Washington as the "Five Butlers, a gallant band of Patriotic Brothers". Gen. Butler was in continuous service throughout the Revolutionary War, part of the time as lieutenant colonel of Morgan's famous rifle regiment. He distinguished himself at Saratoga and Monmouth, and led one of the two storming parties at the taking of Stony Point. He was present with his regiment in the operations on the James River and at the capture of Cornwallis. He was second in command under St. Clair in his expedition against the Indians in 1791, and was killed in the disastrous fight on the Miami River on the 4th of November of that year.

Capt. James R. Butler, who commanded the Pittsburgh Blues in the War of 1812, was a son of Gen. Richard Butler, and was born in the old log house on Marbury Street. When his Company was about to start on its long wilderness march to the Wabash country, he took it along Marbury Street, where his aged mother was still living, and calling a halt there, walked up the steps to the door, where she was standing, to bid her farewell. On leaving her she said in a clear voice, words which were distinctly heard and long remembered by his men:

"My son, remember that you are a Butler. Keep that name ever in honor. Farewell. God bless you!"

In 1810 Captain Butler was a member of the firm of Bean & Butler, in the warehouse and commission business on Front, between Wood and Market Streets. On May 7th, 1812, he became a member of Brown, Barker & Bulter, dealers in hardware, and was elected Captain of the Eagle Fire Company. Later he became custodian of the Allegheny U. S. Arsenal and held that position for a long period. He was a commanding figure and distinguished appearance, usually wearing a long military cloak in season. He took an active interest in all civil and public affairs; was a member of the first City Council of Pittsburgh, elected July 2nd, 1816; also a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh in 1819. In 1820 he was one of the executors of the estate of General O'Hara, deceased.

February 21st, 1821, he was appointed prothonotary of Allegheny County. In 1826 he was captain of the Pittsburgh Light Artillery, resigning February, 1830. His active and useful life closed April 30th, 1842, in the Allegheny Arsenal, of which he had been appointed military storekeeper by President Monroe. His body was interred in the Trinity Church burying ground. The *Morning Chronicle* of April 30th, 1842, says Col. Trovillo ordered out the uniformed Pittsburgh Battalion of Pennsylvania Militia for the funeral. The line marched to Trinity Churchyard in the following order: Nine survivors of the Pittsburgh Blues, Irish Greens, Allegheny Fencibles, Jackson Blues, Duquesne Greys, Allegheny Light Cavalry, Washington Guards, Jackson Guards, German Guards, and Artillery, U. S. A.

The pall bearers (old Pittsburgh Blues) were Col. E. Trovillo, John Park, Major N. Patterson, John D. Davis, John Davis, E. F. Pratt, Capt. Willock and Geo. V. Robinson. There were 104 carriages, and citizens on foot, and horsemen. All survivors, with one exception, attended the funeral. Masses of people assembled all along the route of march.

Col. Butler was an unobtrusive character and fully appreciated by those who knew him, for every trait that enobles American character. Seldom has the greensward covered a more exemplary one.

First Lieutenant Mathew J. Magee made a trip home on official business on January 13th, 1813, and carried letters and packages back to the boys. He was an expert tactician and drill master. He commanded the Pittsburgh Blues in part of the fighting at Fort Meigs during the temporary illness at the post of Captain Butler. After returning from active service he joined the regulars and was commissioned captain and major in the Fourth U. S. Rifle Regiment, and was in charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Pittsburgh. His death occurred in 1826.

Ensign James Irwin was the only son of Colonel John Irwin. After serving one year with the Blues in the Northwestern Army he organized the second company of Pittsburgh Blues and started for Baltimore with a company of 70 volunteers for service in the east. They were on the march about one week when they were recalled, their services not being needed. He died January 7th, 1818, mourned by a host of friends and was buried with military honors in the First Presbyterian burial ground.

First Sergeant Elijah Trovillo after the war was a colonel of Pennsylvania Militia. He was the soldier of whom it is written that he kept on cooking his meal, while an Indian in a tree outside the lines at Fort Meigs kept peppering away at him with his gun, but without effect. This was certainly a brave but foolish act. April 23rd, 1819, Trovillo was appointed paymaster of the 28th Regt. P. M. January 8th, 1824, he was captain of the City Guards. May 28th, 1834, was colonel commanding the Pittsburgh Legion, which consisted of a uniformed battalion of Pittsburgh volunteer militia.

Second Sergeant Isaac Williams was wounded at Fort Meigs, May 5th, 1813.

Third Sergeant John Willock was wounded at Fort Meigs, May 9th, 1813. He became a major in the Pennsylvania Militia in 1821.

Fourth Sergeant George Haven was of the business firm of Irwin & Haven, with a store located at Market and Diamond Streets. He also had a hat store later.

First Corporal Nathaniel Patterson became a major in the 28th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. He was major and brigade inspector in 1821. His son, John W. Patterson, served during the Mexican War in the Jackson Blues; later joined the Washington Infantry, in 1855, and was killed while Colonel of the 102nd Pennsylvania Infantry in the Battle of the Wilderness, 1864.

Third Corporal Samuel Elliott was wounded at Mississinewa, December 18th, 1812.

Fourth Corporal Israel B. Reed was wounded at Mississinewa, December 18th, 1812.

Daniel C. Boss was wounded at Fort Meigs, May 5th, 1813.

Isaac Chess was wounded at Mississinewa, December 18th, 1812.

Thomas Dobbins was wounded at Fort Meigs, May 5th, 1813.

John D. Davis was an auctioneer in Pittsburgh after returning from service.

Joseph Dodd was a native of Massachusetts. Wounded at Mississinewa. Died at Fort Meigs, June 18th, 1813. He had endeared himself to a large circle of friends during his residence of several years in Pittsburgh by his cheerful manners and affable deportment. His remains were buried at Fort Meigs.

Corporal Samuel Elliott was wounded at Mississinewa, December 18th, 1812.

John Francis was killed at Mississinewa, December 18th, 1812.

Samuel Graham died September 25th, 1815, in Pittsburgh, aged 29 years. He was buried with military honors by the Pittsburgh Blues. He had conducted himself as a soldier and a man, in active service in scenes of difficulty and danger.

Oliver McKee was wounded at Fort Meigs, May 28th, 1813. Died next day.

Robert McNeal, last survivor of the Pittsburgh Blues in service in 1812-1813; died in Pittsburgh in 1884.

James Newman, promoted to Sergeant while in service, was killed at Fort Meigs, May 5th, 1813.

Pressley J. Neville was promoted to Sergeant while in service.

John Park was wounded at Fort Meigs, May 5th, 1813. He was a member of the firm of Smith & Park, watchmakers and silversmiths.

John Pollard was born in Virginia, near Richmond, in 1789. He sprained an ankle during the fight at Fort Meigs but never had a pension. Re-enlisted in 1814. Commissioned Captain. Detailed to carry ammunition and supplies from Pittsburgh to General Jackson at New Orleans via the rivers on keelboats. Returned on foot with several of his men, the trip taking three months, carrying their guns and subsisting largely on game. He died

in 1832. He was a kind, generous and provident father and husband, patriotic, and a leader without arrogance.

Charles Pentland, author of the diary giving the exact movements of the Blues, making the most valuable record of the company's active service, was a son of Major Ephriam Pentland, one of the most prominent public men of the time in Pittsburgh and the state. He died in 1833.

Edward F. Pratt became a captain in the Pennsylvania Militia after his service in the Northwestern campaign.

William Richardson was killed at Fort Meigs, May 5th, 1813.

Charles Wahrendorf was wounded at Fort Meigs, May 5th, 1813. Promoted to quartermaster sergeant in service. Was merchant in Pittsburgh and advertised staple and fancy goods, dry goods, jewelry and hardware, imported from Germany after a trip to Europe. Moved to St. Louis, where he engaged in business. He died September 4th, 1831. He was a native of Hanover, Germany. The survivors of the Blues held a meeting in Pittsburgh. Capt. Butler presided and passed resolutions of sympathy to Wahrendorf's family, and resolved to wear crepe on the left arm for thirty days.

George S. Wilkins promoted May, 1813.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF JAMES NEWMAN

(These lines, on the death of Jas. Newman, of the Pittsburgh Blues, were found in an old school book by N. Vernon, Frederick City, Md.)

Behold yon band whose lightning gleams afar;
 'Tis Butler's corps, so lately crowned with fame;
 By Freedom roused they bravely lead the war,
 And pluck the honors of a spotless name
 On Maumee's banks they met their steel clad foes,
 Loud shouts proclaim the contest now begun;
 With bayonets fixed they front to front oppose,
 Whilst clouds of smoke obscure the distant sun.

* * * * *

Curst war away! Let peace return once more;
 Come, gentle peace, we'll meet thy fond embrace;
 Thou hast the means our blessings to restore,
 And raise again the smile on beauty's face.

The following poem was found among old papers of the Ferree family, and credited to Jacob Ferree, Jr., aged 18 years, by Cora A. Weber Lindsay, a descendant of the Ferree's. Colonel Joel Ferree commanded the First Pennsylvania Regiment and Captain Jeremiah Ferree had command of a company in the same infantry regiment in the northwestern army of General Harrison and served in the same army with the Pittsburgh Blues.

THE PITTSBURGH BLUES

By JACOB FERREE, JR.

Farewell peace! Another crisis
 Calls us to the last appeal,
 Made when monarchs and their vices
 Leave no argument but steel.
 When injustice and oppression,
 Dare avow the tyrant's plea
 Who would recommend submission?
 Virtue bids us to be free.

History spreads her flag before us,
 Time enrolls her ample scroll,
 Truth unfolds to assure us,
 States united ne'er will fall.
 See in annals, Greek and Roman,
 What immortal deeds we find,
 When those gallant sons of freedom
 In their country's cause combine.

FORT MEIGS MONUMENT

Dedicated October 23rd, 1923

The information about the unmarked graves at Fort Meigs, near Toledo, O., of the Pittsburgh Blues of 1812 and other Pennsylvania soldiers who are buried there came to General Alexander Hays Post 3, G. A. R., Pittsburgh, Pa., and through them to the Pittsburgh Washington Infantry. We quote the first part of the correspondence:

Fort Meigs Commission, Waterville, Ohio, August 22nd, 1914.

To Officers and Members of Gen. Alexander Hays Post,
No. 3, G. A. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Comrades:

Pennsylvania's patriotic sons took an active part in the military operations in the North West under Harrison, against the British and Indians in what is known in history as the War of 1812. This fact is definitely stated in the brief accounts that exist of the composition of the force with which Harrison defended Ft. Meigs in both siege assaults by the British, and their Indian Allies in May and July, 1813. *The Pittsburgh Blues*, who gave up their lives in defense of their country, are buried in a plot of ground at Ft. Meigs which was in a cultivated field, but was reverently kept from the plow by its owners since 1813 until 1907, when the State of Ohio purchased the site of Ft. Meigs, also the burial field of Pennsylvania's dead. The Ohio Ft. Meigs Memorial Commission have caused the particular portion of the field in which the dead are interred to be leveled up and sodded and indicated by a dirt walk on the four sides, and the land intervening between it and the public highway properly graded, so as to give a good view of the location from the same. Nothing has been done however, to indicate who are buried there. No record exists at Washington, Columbus or elsewhere, so far as we have been able to find, of the names of the individuals or the number of any organization who are buried at Ft. Meigs or in its vicinity. Even the many hundreds of Dudley's massacred Kentuckians; their number is variously stated and can only be approximately known. Most of them lie in unknown and *all* in unmarked graves. In this day of steam and electric railways and of the present splendid medical and sanitary achievements and even of the less perfect conditions of our day from 1861 to 1865 makes it difficult to realize the conditions existing in 1813. The Pittsburgh Blues of that day must have marched largely through an unbroken wilderness from Pittsburgh to Ft. Meigs, enduring hardships and overcoming difficulties that were as nearly continuous as our experience on Burnside's mud march from Falmouth to the upper fords of the Rappahanock River, and I imagine that the sick on the way did not have even the comfort of a spring wagon.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity of presenting this extremely worthy matter to a body of men whose experience has been such that they will readily appreciate the object of this letter, and we earnestly solicit you to inaugurate such steps as may seem proper and effective in having the powers that be, act in the matter. To that end we wish that a Committee of your Post in attendance at the National Encampment at Detroit could stop in Toledo for a day and visit the historic ground of Ft. Meigs and vicinity, which is easily reached by a trolley line ride of less than an hour from Toledo. Comrade J. T. Jamison has been a visitor here and accompanied me to the Fort and was given some pamphlet documents which will in a measure, inform you of what is being done by the State of Ohio and our local society toward historically preserving and marking Ft. Meigs. I will be pleased to hear from you and be advised of any steps you may be interested to take in this matter, on behalf of the Ohio Ft. Meigs Memorial Commission.

I remain yours in F. C. & L.,

William Corlett, Secretary.

Member of Toledo Post No. 107.

GEN'L ALEX. HAYS POST NO. 3

Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., Soldiers Memorial Hall

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 15th, 1914.

Captain John H. Niebaum, Commanding Washington Infantry,
Soldiers' Memorial Hall.

Dear Sir:

At the regular meeting of this Post held last night the enclosed letter was read. Your company is the successor of the "Pittsburgh Blues" mentioned in the letter and in the printed

books and photographs relating to the Battle of Fort Meigs in the War of 1812. A motion was adopted "That we refer the subject to the Washington Infantry".

Any action you may be pleased to take, please notify Mr. Cortlett.

Very truly yours,

A. Filson Dalzell, Adjutant.
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 4th 1914.

Maj. Wm. Corlett, Sec'y,
Fort Meigs Commission, Waterville, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Your communication to Post 3, G. A. R., Pittsburgh, Pa., has been referred to the Washington Infantry, 102nd Regt. (Old 13th) P. V. V., as the successors of the Pittsburgh Blues. The ladies of the Dolly Madison Chapter of the Daughters of 1812 on May 15th, 1914, unveiled a sun-dial in front of the conservatory in Schenley Park to the Pittsburgh Blues, which ceremony the Washington Infantry attended.

We will take up the matter here with the above Chapter and the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society and report to you later, after we have the necessary historical data and advise you of our efforts. I remain,

Very truly yours,

John H. Niebaum, Captain,
Commanding Washington Infantry,
Successor to the Pittsburgh Blues.

The Washington Infantry referred the matter to their board of officers and the outcome was that a bill was presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1915 asking an appropriation to mark the burial place at Fort Meigs. The State of Ohio had spent \$25,000 to preserve the place and make it into a park, and had placed an 82-foot shaft as a Memorial to Ohio soldiers, at a cost of \$14,000, and later appropriated an additional sum of \$6,000 for a caretaker's house and roadways. At the time referred to the only marker for Pennsylvania soldiers was a 2x4 post with a six-inch wide board across with the words: (See page 316.)

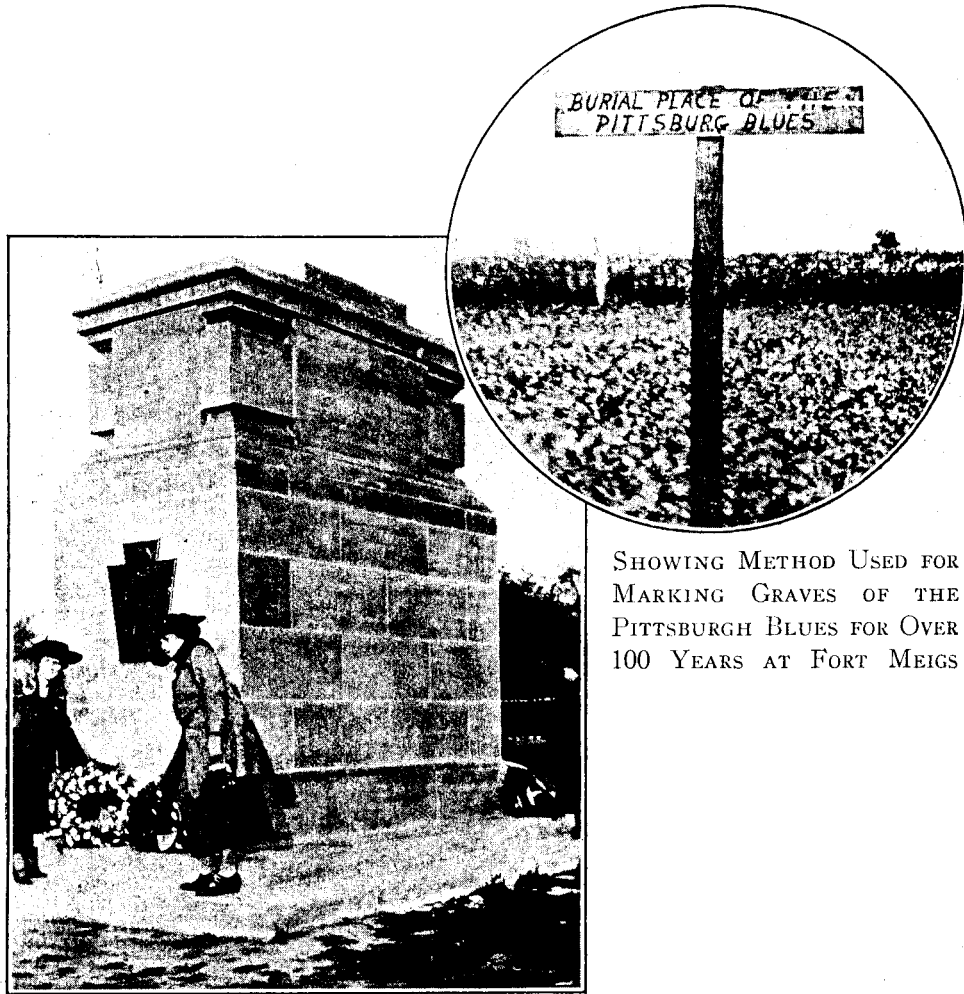
The Legislature of 1915 turned it down as did the Legislatures of 1917 and 1919, with the statement that there were no funds available for memorials.

Finally in 1921 a bill was passed with the aid of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. Mr. Wm. H. Stevenson, President, and Dr. George P. Donahoo, Secretary, supported by Senator Sisson and the other members of the commission and aided by Governor Wm. C. Sproul, appropriating \$5,000 for the monument. Endorsements had also been presented from the Dolly Madison Chapter of the Daughters of 1812, the Regimental Association of the 102nd (old 13th) Washington Infantry and the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

The Monument was then erected under the supervision and direction of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission from plans drawn by Louis Stevens, a Pittsburgh architect. It is a form of the cenotaph style and occupies a plot of ground 30 by 50 feet. The memorial is 14 feet high, 10 feet long and five feet broad, constructed of Indiana limestone. Bronze plates, containing the names of the Pittsburgh Blues and other Pennsylvania soldiers who are buried there, are placed on the front and rear of the stone, and explanations concerning the purposes are inscribed on the sides.

All uncertainty of the exact location of the burial place of the "Blues" was removed when the excavations for the foundations were made for placing the monument—bones, a small cannon ball and the hinges of a coffin were unearthed.

Since the battle in 1813 but three families have owned the land, and during all that time this small plot of ground never has been touched. The State of Ohio purchased 36 acres and the Maumee Valley Pioneer and Historical Society own an additional 8½ acres. The ground around the monuments and fort have been improved by grading, walks and seeding. A gravel roadway goes around the monument and lamp posts line the drive.



SHOWING METHOD USED FOR
MARKING GRAVES OF THE
PITTSBURGH BLUES FOR OVER
100 YEARS AT FORT MEIGS

PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT AT FORT MEIGS, PERRYSBURG, O., NEAR TOLEDO, O. Dedicated in 1923. The two ladies depositing wreaths represented the Dolly Madison Chapter, Daughters of 1812, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Miss Marion Cowan, granddaughter of John Pollard, of the Pittsburgh Blues; Mrs. M. W. McGaffey, Regent of the Chapter.

The monument was dedicated October 23rd, 1923. The party attending the ceremony of unveiling and dedication was made up of sixteen persons from Pittsburgh, Pa. They traveled over night together in a special Pullman car and were met at the station in Toledo by a reception committee of the Fort Meigs Memorial Commission, headed by Major William Corlett, of Waterville. The other members of the Commission were John Hackett, J. O. Eppstein, and W. R. Comstock, of Toledo, and D. C. Van Vorhees, of Maumee.



PITTSBURGH'S REPRESENTATIVES AT THE DEDICATION; 1923

The party from Pittsburgh consisted of the following persons:

W. H. Stevenson, President of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission					
Dr. George P. Donahoo, Secretary,					
Capt. John H. Niebaum	Active	Washington Infantry—102nd P. V. V. Association			
Capt. Geo. E. Ventress	"	"	"	"	"
Lieut. Al. W. Heeren	"	"	"	"	"
Lieut. M. D. L. Starkey	"	"	"	"	"
Color Sergt. Wm. F. Bingler	"	"	"	"	"
H. D. Hamilton	Old Guard	"	"	"	"
W. H. Niebaum	"	"	"	"	"
Geo. H. Shornhorst	"	"	"	"	"
J. A. Shannon	"	"	Treas.	"	"
Mrs. J. A. Shannon	Ladies' Auxiliary	"	"	"	"
Mrs. C. H. Sallada, Secretary,	102nd Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Association.				
Mrs. M. W. McGaffey, Regent	Dolly Madison Chapter, Daughters of 1812				
Miss Marian Cowan, Registrar	"	"	"	"	"
Mrs. Agnes B. Shepler	"	"	"	"	"

The visitors were escorted to a hotel and after breakfast were given an automobile ride through the city of Toledo, ending up at the banquet room of the Chamber of Commerce, where they were entertained at lunch as guests of the Chamber of Commerce of Toledo. After lunch the party, headed by a detachment of motorcycle police, made the trip (about 10 miles) to the historic spot, Fort Meigs.

The dedication was witnessed by a gathering of 1,500 school children and residents of Maumee, Waterville, Perrysburg, and Toledo. A brass band furnished the music and Boy Scouts Troop 16, of the Miami Children's Home, directed traffic and the parking of machines.

Attorney John Hackett presided over the ceremonies. After Mayor Brough welcomed the visitors to the Maumee Valley, William H. Stevenson, representing Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, presented the Monument to the state of Ohio.

The speech of acceptance was made by Lieutenant Governor Earl Bloom, of Bowling Green, Ohio. Addresses were also made by Dr. George P. Donahoo, state librarian and secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, and Congressman Isaac R. Sherwood.

Captain John H. Niebaum made an historical address and told of the engagements during the two sieges at Fort Meigs. Wreaths were formally laid on the monument by representatives of Dolly Madison Chapter of Pittsburgh, Mrs. M. W. McGaffey, Regent; Miss Marian Cowen, Registrar; and Mrs. Agnes B. Sheplar, and Navarre Chapter of Toledo, Daughters of 1812. Navarre Chapter was represented by Mrs. Charles Stevens, State Registrar; Mrs. Kent Hamilton, Regent; Mrs. H. W. Dimick, State President, and Mrs. Robert C. Bowlus, Honorable Regent.

December 1st, 1923. Civil officers for year 1924:

President, Capt. S. L. Meminger; Recording Secretary, William Pow; Assistant Recording Secretary, J. W. Ross; Financial Secretary, O. H. Hillen; Treasurer, James A. Carey; Conductor, John Gombert; Custodian, H. M. Wilke; Assistant Custodian, E. A. Rush; Historian, John H. Niebaum.

December 15th, 1923. A committee of the Old Guard and active Washington Infantry attended by invitation an annual dinner of the Veteran Corps Duquesne Greys (18th Regiment, N. G. P.). After their business session, Capt. John H. Niebaum was introduced to present to the Duquesne Greys an oil painting by the Artist Blythe. This painting was given to the Washington Infantry some years previously under the impression of the donor that it represented the Washington Infantry or Jackson Blues when leaving for the Mexican War. Captain Niebaum related how the two companies were inspired to efficiency by competition and yet were more or less interlocked in personnel, as men frequently changed membership in both organizations. The painting was accepted by Capt. Wm. A. L. McDowell in behalf of the "Greys" and a rising vote of thanks was given to the Washington Infantry.

Major Wm. H. Davis, of the Greys, stated that the painting was of intrinsic as well as historic value, as the Artist Blythe's productions were noted in his day, and the speaker commended the spirit of courtesy that prompted the gift, which he said would occupy a prominent place in the regimental library room.

—1924—

ROSTER JANUARY 1st, 1924

Captain, Samuel L. Meminger	Mess Sergeant, H. M. Wilke
First Lieutenant, Herbert Lee Watkins	Color Sergeant, Charles Casper
First Sergt., John C. Willman	Color Sergeant, James A. Carey
Sergeant, William Pow	Corporal, Harry L. Earps
Sergeant, Wm. F. Bingler	Corporal, Karl H. Tritsch
Sergeant, Albert P. Bissell	Corporal, Fred G. Weil
Sergeant, Otto Werner	Corporal, Frank J. Vogel
Supply Sergeant, Wm. Hoffman	Musician, Richard Willman

PRIVATES

Batz, Raymond E.	Blockinger, Ralph	Gombert, Albertes	Hensel, Charles
Beebout, Theo. W.	Duffy, James J.	Gombert, John	Hillen, Otto H.
Burns, Clarence R.	Davis, H. W.	Gosline, George	Hutchison, John T.
Brubaker, Henry	Forster, Walter H.	Hensel, Arthur	Hutchison, Harry L.