

TO THE RAPIDS

A JOURNAL OF A TOUR OF DUTY IN THE
NORTHWESTERN ARMY UNDER THE COMMAND OF
MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON

By
SARGEANT GREENBURY KEEN
FIRST REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA



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**PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL
HONORING THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMANDS TAKING PART
IN THE CONFLICT AT FORT MEIGS IN 1813
ERECTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION 1923**

On September 1, 1908 John B. Wilson, Chairman of the Fort Meigs Commission presented the Fort Meigs Monument to the State of Ohio to commemorate the achievements of Generals Harrison, Dudley, Clay and their brave men. The monument, a well proportioned granite shaft 82 feet high, is symbolic of the patriotic spirit of the hardy men of 1812-13. In Wilson's Address, Ohio set apart to Pennsylvania sufficient ground on which to erect a suitable memorial. 110 years after the great drama that fixed their fame preserved in history, the Pennsylvania Historical Commission erected a monument to her soldiers. The monument lists the commands taking part in the conflict at Fort Meigs in 1813 including the Second Brigade, Western Pennsylvania Militia under Brigadier General Richard Crooks. Sargeant Greenbury Keen and Private William Gamble, in Captain John Barrickman's company were soldiers of the Second Brigade. The two monuments erected by their respective states, show that their citizens were not forgetful or ungrateful, and that their memory would be preserved in history to inspire their generation and generations to come.

**PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION PLAQUE
ERECTED 1923
LIST OF COMMANDS**

Pennsylvania Commands Taking Part In
The Conflict At Fort Meigs In 1813

Independent Battalion
Major John B. Alexander

Pittsburgh Blues 56 Men
Capt. James R. Butler

Greensburg Rifles 45 Men
Lieut. Peter Drum

Battalion Of Volunteer Dragoons
Lieut. Col. James M. Ball

Westmoreland Light Dragoons
Captain Joseph Markle

McClelland Light Dragoons
Capt. James A. McClelland

Third Company Light Dragoons
Lieut. Thomas Warren

Fourth Company Light Dragoons
Capt. Thomas S. Seeley

Second Brigade Western Pennsylvania Militia
Brigadier General Richard Crooks

First Regiment 546 Men
Lieut. Col. Joel Ferree

Second Regiment 594 Men
Col. Patterson

Fifth Provisional Battalion 364 Men
Major David Nelson

Total Officers and Men From Pennsylvania
1785

Erected By The Pennsylvania Historical Commission
1923

**TRIBUTE TO THE COMPANY OF JOHN BARRICKMAN
NINTH CO. FIRST REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE,
PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA
IN THE NORTHWESTERN ARMY IN TOUR OF DUTY
TO THE RAPIDS OF THE MAUMEE**

This book recounts the exploits of a company of Pennsylvania Militia under the command of Captain John Barrickman in the Northwestern Army in the tour of duty to the Rapids of the Maumee at Fort Meigs. The company was part of the First Regiment, Second Brigade under General Richard Crooks. President James Madison had given the command of the Northwest army to General William Henry Harrison on September 17, 1812. General Harrison took personal command of the right column of the Northwest army composed of Pennsylvania and Virginia troops, commanded by Generals Richard Crooks and Joel Leftwich respectively. By April 2nd, 1813 Fort Meigs had a standing force of only 700 men and expected attack any day by General Proctor and Tecumseh due to expired enlistments. General Harrison was gratified to find 225 patriotic Pennsylvanians remaining when he arrived at camp on April 12th, 1813. In Chapter 5, 213 of these patriotic Pennsylvania militiamen have been identified. Of historical note is the patriotism of Captain John Barrickman's company. Only the 9th Company, Second Battalion under Captain John Barrickman volunteered unanimously to stay the cause of the entire Second Battalion under General Richard Crooks. Their steadfastness held the fort till General Harrison arrived with reinforcements. Sally L. Young, a descendent of Sargeant Greenbury Keen, is the owner and transcriber of the diary presented in Chapter 1. Robert Reid and Ronald Reid, are descendents of Private William Gamble. This book is a tribute to these men along with the entire company of Captain John Barrickman whose steadfastness held the fort till General Harrison could return and mount the offensive to resecure the Northwest Territory.

FORWARD TO THE JOURNAL OF GREENBURY KEEN

On June 19th, 1812 James Madison, fourth president of the United States, issued a proclamation of War against Great Britain. Express riders set out to all parts of the young nation proclaiming the "Second War of Independence" known as the War of 1812.¹ As the war clouds began to gather on the horizon Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania summarized the feelings of his state on September 5, 1812 in his call for three thousand militia to be assembled at Pittsburgh on October 2nd, 1812. "If ever a nation had justifiable cause for war, that nation is the United States. If ever a people had motives to fight, we are that people."² Pennsylvania because of its frontier on the Lake Erie shoreline was considered a western state. Like Ohio and Kentucky, it was concerned about the Indian hostilities and the desirability of expelling the British from Upper Canada.³

The golden hues of autumn sheathed the hills of Pittsburgh as young men hurried to enroll for service on the Northwestern Frontier. On July 17th, 1812 Fort Mackinack in Michigan Territory fell to the British and their Indian allies. Urgency had been precipitated by the surrender of the Army of the Northwest under Governor William Hull of Michigan at Fort Detroit on August 16th, 1812 to Major-General Isaac Brock, the British Governor of Upper Canada.⁴ The day after the surrender, the Americans abandoned Fort Dearborn in Illinois Territory, were ambushed on the march and massacred by local Potawatomi Indians.⁵ Only the lone Northwestern outpost of Fort Wayne in the Indiana Territory remained in American control by August 16th. The young American nation bordering upon the Ohio River boiled with patriotic emotions. The atrocities of the savages encouraged by the British excited a vehement cry for retributive justice as men enlisted for vindication. When a call for volunteers was made, men of every class and condition of life flocked to the recruiting stations. The young nation resolved itself to recover all the land lost within the territory of the United States, and to take Fort Malden, the focus of the British-Indian axis of power in the Northwest.⁶

In an upstairs room at Major Stewarts on Wood Street in Pittsburgh, a sixty-five man contingent under the command of Captain John Barrickman rendezvoused for the very first time on the morning of October 2nd, 1812. This volunteer Pennsylvania militia company from Allegheny County had just enlisted in the Northwest campaign for six months and anxiously awaited orders from their captain. Each man would have provided his own firelock and uniform as a member of the militia at this time.⁷ Among the men present who answered this call was a 24 year old cabinetmaker, Greenbury Keen, enrolled as a sergeant who objectively and faithfully recorded the advance of the Pennsylvania militia through Ohio to the Maumee Rapids in his journal and a 22 year old Irish emigrant, William Gamble, who was enrolled as a private. The editors of this treatise are descendents of the two men in question which provided the inspiration in its preparation.

On the very same day, October 2nd, 1812 General William Henry Harrison arrived at Fort Defiance to meet with Brigadier General James Winchester.⁸ Harrison conveyed to Winchester that on September 17th, President Madison had given the command of the Northwest army to Harrison and Winchester would be subordinate to his command.⁹ Even of more importance on October 2nd, Harrison formulated his plans for an offensive that would liberate Detroit and invade Upper Canada.¹⁰ Harrison contemplated the seizure and occupation of the strategic position at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. This position chosen by Harrison would open a communication with Ohio and Kentucky, afford protection to the inhabitants bordering Lake Erie, and provide a base to operate against Fort Detroit and Fort Malden.¹¹ He intended to march his army to the rapids in three columns: the right column composed of Pennsylvania and Virginia troops, commanded by Generals Richard Crooks and Joel Leftwich respectively, would converge at Wooster and then escort the artillery from thence, by Upper Sandusky, to the rapids. General Harrison took personal command of the right column, with headquarters at Upper Sandusky.^{12,13,14} The center column composed of Ohio militia commanded by General Benjamin Tupper would follow Hull's road to the rapids accumulating supplies and rations for the army.^{15,16} The left column composed of Kentucky militia commanded by General William Winchester, provided the military man power to break any resistance encountered along the route to the rapids.^{17,18}

Sargeant Greenbury Keen began his journal on October 2nd, 1812 and faithfully maintained the movements and events of the 9th company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment, a part of General Richard Crook's Pennsylvania Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General William Henry Harrison of the right column, until his company commanded by Captain John Barrickman was dismissed from service April 29th, 1813. The diary is significant because it covers the period of time when General Harrison was engaged in the difficult tasks of rebuilding a new Northwestern army, the hardships suffered during the winter in dragging artillery and stores from Upper Sandusky to the rapids, building Fort Meigs at the Maumee River rapids in the dead of winter, and preparing to face a British and Indian seige. Keen's descriptions of the terrain and weather conditions help to illustrate the extremely difficult conditions under which man and beast had to live and work.

The historical veracity of the diary overlaps and parallels the diary and orderly book of Captain Daniel Cushing, Captain of Artillery, Second Regiment, United States Army¹⁹ and the diary and day-book of Captain Garret Wall Quarter-Master of First Regiment, Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia.²⁰ On January 14th, 1813 Cushing's company arrived at Upper Sandusky and camped with Pennsylvania troops, including Greenbury Keen, who mentions Cushing on several occasions including their combined march to the rapids under Major Robert Orr on January 21st, 1813. Garret Wall's diary closely parallels Keen's account as both men were part of the Second Battalion, First Regiment under Colonel Joel Ferree.

John Barrickman's company was discharged before the first siege of Fort Meigs. The expiration of the company's service was April 2nd, 1813. Because of expired enlistments, Fort Meigs had a standing force of only 700 men and expected attack any day by General Proctor and Tecumseh. General Harrison was gratified to find 225 patriotic Pennsylvanians remaining when he arrived at camp on April 12th, 1813.²¹ These patriotic men informed the General when he arrived that they were very anxious to go home to put in their spring seeds, but they would never leave him until he thought that their services could be spared without danger to the cause.²² On arrival of three Kentucky companies he dismissed the 225. The men had been persuaded to stay by their chaplain, Dr. Hersey.²³ Of historical note is the patriotism of Captain John Barrickman's company. Only the 9th Company, Second Battalion, 1st Regiment under Captain John Barrickman volunteered unanimously to stay of the entire 2nd Battalion under General Richard Crooks. Their steadfastness held the fort till General Harrison could return and mount the offensive to resecure the Northwest Territory. The Orderly Book of Captain Daniel Cushing's has the following entry from Headquarters Camp Meigs on April 17th, 1813, General Orders: "The Detachment of Pennsylvania militia under the command of Major Nelson which volunteered their services from 15 days after the 2nd instant having performed their engagement are hereby honorably discharged. The General (Harrison) on behalf of the Government gives his thanks to Majors Nelson, Ringland, & Orr & every other officer and soldier of this detachment for their services and magnanimous conduct upon this occasion. The General is too well convinced of the sacrifices which many of them have made by a procrastination of their return home at this critical season of the year not to believe that their conduct on this occasion, was the result of the purist patriotism. The General wishes them all a speedy meeting with their families & a long continuance of that peace & happiness to which they have so just a claim after the fatigues & hardships they have undergone." ²⁴

The pivotal role which Fort Meigs contributed to the defense of the Northwest frontier in the War of 1812 has been well documented. Known as the largest walled fortification in North America, Fort Meigs was the storehouse of ammunition and supplies for the Northwestern army. ²⁵ Fort Meigs has been called the "Gibraltar of the Northwest" which rolled back the tide of British and Indian invasion giving Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry the needed time to build his fleet along the shores of Lake Erie. It was the land campaign of 1813 in the Northwest centered at Fort Meigs that enabled Perry to gain his victory. ²⁶ It was to General William Henry Harrison at Fort Meigs that Commodore Perry's dispatch came when the British fleet was defeated off Put-in-Bay September 10th, 1813: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." ²⁷

Greenbury Keen was born May 13th, 1788 in Western Pennsylvania. At nineteen years of age he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker and became proficient in that trade. After his enlistment Greenbury Keen returned to Pittsburgh and pursued his trade. In the spring of 1817 he moved to Ohio, perhaps as a result of the abundance of "well timbered land" he had noted in his journal. Trees frequently mentioned included ash, beech, buckeye, chestnut, elm, hickory, locust, poplar, and walnut. He located in Edinburgh Township, Portage County, where he farmed and carried on his trade as a mechanic. The first marriage in Edinburgh Township was in February 11th 1819 when Greenbury Keen wed Betsy Hitchcock. The ceremony was performed by Reverend Caleb Pitkin, a Congregational minister, at the house of Alanson Eddy, with whom the young lady had come from Williamstown, Massachusetts. Mrs. Keen was one of the charter members of the Congregational Church organized by Rev. Pitkin and the Rev. Charles B. Storrs in 1823. Mr. Keen became a member of this church shortly after. He was active in the temperance cause and was one of the charter members of the Portage County Bible Society, in which he was a long time officer.

In 1846 the legislature passed an act for encouragement of agriculture and meetings were held to form societies under those rules to obtain financial assistance. Greenbury Keen was "called to the chair" of the meeting held at the Court House in Ravenna. Throughout his life Mr. Keen was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. The same sensitivity exhibited in his compassionate descriptions of the trials of his fellow soldiers was displayed in his continued involvement in humanistic movements. He was among the earliest to promote the abolitionist cause when pro-slavery sentiments were rampant both in church and state, and "to be an abolitionist was to meet with scorn, contempt and possibly persecution, even in the North. Mr. Keen stood forth the bold, intrepid advocate of the poor bondman." 28

When the Keens moved to the town of Ravenna, they lived in the house built by Rev. Storrs in 1822. A hidden staircase was built for the purpose of concealing runaway slaves in the 1850's. Their home was one of the stops in the underground railway network. Greenbury Keen died, August 26, 1864, aged seventy-six. "In short, to every good work for the benefit, the elevation, the salvation of man he lent a ready and vigorous hand, and exerted a beneficent influence whose effects will long survive him. As an active, intelligent member of the church, as a public-spirited citizen, as a strenuous co-operator in the humane reforms of his day, his judicious action was largely felt in the community, and thus he filled up the measure of his day with usefulness, leaving behind him the savor of a good name. His was a well-completed life."

Notes for Forward

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- 3 Stanley, *The War Of 1812 Land Operations*, p. 42.
- 4 Nelson, Larry L., *Men Of Patriotism, Courage, & Enterprise! Fort Meigs In The War Of 1812*, (Canton, Ohio, Daring Books, 1985) pp. 13-14.
- 5 Stanley, *The War Of 1812 Land Operations*, pp. 109-110.
- 6 Lossing, Benson J., *The Pictorial Fieldbook Of The War Of 1812*, (Poughkeepsie, New York, 1869), pp. 320-322.
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- 9 *Ibid.*, p. 17.
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- 11 Lossing, *The Pictorial Fieldbook Of The War Of 1812*, p. 473.
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- 14 Slocum, Charles Elihu, *History Of The Maumee River Basin*, (Columbus, Ohio, Nitschke Brothers Press, 1905), pp. 290-291.
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- 18 Lossing, *Pictorial Fieldbook Of The War Of 1812*, p. 329.
- 19 Lindley, Harlow, *Fort Meigs And The War Of 1812-Cushing*, (Columbus, Ohio, The Ohio Historical Society 1975), pp. 92-114.
- 20 Montgomery, Thomas Lynch, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Volume VIII 1907), pp. 263-270.
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- 22 Ibid. p. 477.
- 23 Ibid. pp. 476-477.
- 24 Lindley, Fort Meigs And The War Of 1812-Cushing. p. 10.
- 25 Oblinger, F. J., Commemorative Exercises At Unveiling And Dedication Of The Ft. Meigs Monument. (Toledo, Ohio 1908). p. 22.
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CHAPTER 1

THE DIARY OF SERGEANT GREENBURY KEEN

The diary of Greenbury Keen has been painstakingly transcribed by Sally L. Young. It is evident that Greenbury Keen was educated and generally consistent in his spelling and grammar, including misspelled words. Keen spells proper names various ways even on the same page. He many times omits the final "e" on words ending in "ce" or "ge", such as *ridg* and *appearenc*. One letter in a double consonant has been regularly omitted -- "crosing", "diserters" and "vilage". Also the "e" in "ed" endings is frequently lacking -- "fird", "glancd", and "punishd". Occasionally in the past tense of verbs, the "ed" is replaced by "t" -- "adresst", "encampst" and "marcht".

For ease of reading minimal punctuation and capitalization has been inserted where needed to aid the reader in the flow of the journal. The diary has been transcribed in its original spelling by Sally Young to retain the original flavor of the period. Greenbury Keen's diary is the most authoritative personal narrative of the Pennsylvania Militia in the Northwestern campaign during the War of 1812. The diary is significant because it covers the period of time when General William H. Harrison was engaged in the difficult task of rebuilding a new Northwestern army, the hardships suffered during the winter in dragging artillery and stores from Upper Sandusky to the rapids, building Fort Meigs at the Maumee River rapids in the dead of winter, and preparing to face a British and Indian seige. Keen's descriptions of the terrain and inclement weather conditions help to illustrate the extremely difficult conditions under which man and beast had to live and work.

An anacrustic (an unaccented syllable prefixed to a verse beginning with an accented syllable) preceeds the diary of Greenbury Keen paying tribute to General Harrison, the avenger of British and Indian atrocities committed on American brothers in the Northwestern campaign of 1812-13. Sergeant Greenbury Keen served under Captain John Barrickman, whose entire company stood alone from the Pennsylvania line in unanimously volunteering to defend Fort Meigs until the arrival of General Harrison and the Kentucky line. This unit, above all others, demonstrated the purist patriotism in the defense of the young country and can be rightly called in Keen's words "Sons of Liberty".

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FIRST REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE,
PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA

An - a Crostuk

H = ark! What Doleful groan, was that still on my fancied ear it falls
A = h! Heaven forebid or sure twas thus A dying Brothers spirit calls
R = ise Brothers Rise, Unsheath thy sword nor let there savage yells dismay
R = ush through their flanks your well securd where such as Henry leads the way
I = ts at his name, the Savage Slinks & Proudist British harts are lowerd
S = oon shall Columbias, Sons, Behold Their Rights, by Him again Restord
O = ! May no friend may fall: Deplore. Twas for my countries cause I Bled
N = or may too Forward leaders Spurn. This Name shall yet Revenge the dead.

Lieut. Hawkins

JOURNAL OF A TOUR OF DUTY

Oct 1812

Journal of a tour Of Militia in comencing the 2 of October 1812. Rendezvous at Pittsburgh. Being a part of the Northwestern Army under the comand Major Genl Harrison. On the morning of the 2 Oct. our Co. was peraded at the Court House.

Marcht to the Comons and was drild by our Capt. Jno. Barickman on Sunday the 4th. We again peraded. Drew tents and crosed the Allegheny River and encampt on Dunlap Plains and their drew the remainder of our equipag.

We lay in camp untill the 19 during which time field officers were elected: Richard Crooks was elected Brigadier General; Joel Ferree, Col of the 1 Reigt; Patterson, Col of the 2nd Reigt. The comanding officers of Cos drew for rank in line. Our rank was 9 Co, 2 Betalion, First Reigment Pensylvania Militia. On the 19th about 11 oclock the whole moved of my self with 8 men returnd to Pittsburgh in search of 7 diserters. After making search found but one which we took with us. On crosing the river [Allegheny] met the Genl (Crooks) who discharged him. We followed on pretty lively and about dusk joined our Company who after marching 9 miles encampt on the bank of the Ohio. The wether being warm and the roads very dirty makes traviling disagreeable.

20th We struck our tents and began our march. About 8 a.m. marcht 15 miles and encampt in a field.

21 Marcht 6 miles to Big Bever which is 30 miles from Pittsburgh. Crost at 8 a.m. continued our march to Little Bever. Encampt in the bottom below the mills.

22 Marcht 11 miles. Encampt on a high Chesnut ridg on the West fork of the Little Bever.

23 Marcht 6 miles to New Lisburn and encampt.

24 Lay in camp.

25 Struck our tents at 8 oclock. Marcht 11 miles encampt in a dry field well timbered.

26 Struck tents at 7. Marcht 13 miles through swampy low beech land and encampt in the woods on a small slow runing stream runing a south course.

Marcht at 7 a.m. through good land entimbered with chesnut, oak, and beech. At 2 oclock past a small vilage called Grenburgh. At 3 arrived at Nimiskillin. 1/2 mile east of Canton encampt by a mill pond.

28 Lay in camp. This creek is about 14 yards wide an excellent stream for miles.

29 Peraded and were drild.

30 Past over East Nimiskilon through Canton to a pereri [prairie] of Nimiskilon. Their mustered on a barin plane (barren plain) covered with shruby oaks. The land is good and perfectly level 3 or 4 miles squaire. Has a beutifull aspect surrounded with oaks. West of this plain on the bottom of West Nimilskilon is a most dismal Hemlock swamp.

31 Struck tents at 8 a.m. Crost the creek and their took up the line of march through Canton. Marcht in single files on the right and left about 60 yds apart and our bagage in the senter. Continued our march through long peraries mostly level with small petches of trees. Marcht 11 miles to the Tuskerora River. This river is a about one fourth longer than Nimiskilon. We crost and encampt.

Nov 1812

Sunday Nov 1 Struck tents. Marcht 11 miles through low land level moderately timbered with white and black oake, chestnut and poplar. The roads are muddy and cut very deept. Encampt on dry ground.

2 Struck tents. Marcht 10 miles and encampt a half mile Est of Wooster. This is a small vilage containg 15 or 20 small houses and 2 block houses. We lay in campt untill the 6th. Struck tents @ 9 marcht 4 miles encampt.

7 Marcht 10 miles through land of midle rate untill we crost Little M'Hukin [Mohican] John. We then enterd a most dismal swamp for 2 miles in water ancle deep but found dry ground to encampt on it. Raingd all day. We found severel stacks of hay cut on a natural medow which is very extensive.

8th Struck tents. Marcht 4 miles to Geroems town which consists of a new blockhouse, barns and cabin on the bank of the Big M'Hukin John which we were obledged to bridg. We finished our Bridg by 8 oclock the next morning which was 60 feet long.

9 Marcht 2 miles to Geromes town which is an oald Indien town. Not inhabited. Continued our march to Greentown. We are now on half rations. Greentown is an oald Indien town consisting of 30 to 40 huts tho all burnt. The town is beutifullly situated on an emenenc near the Black fork of the M'Hukin John. Their were beutifull fields of corn in the bottoms around Greentown cultivated by the Deleware Indiens.

10th We now have neither flour nor salt. The troops are very dissatisfied and maney threaten to return home.

On the morning of the 11th one of my mess mates and my selfe went a small distanc from the Camp in serch of some wood. The guard were discharging their guns at a hill about 20 yards from her [here]. One of the balls glanced and unfortunately struck him under the right eye and penetreted through his head toward his left eye. The wound was sercht by the surgeon and found not to bee mortal. Capt Selies troop of horse were dispatched to Wooster for flour. About 9 oclock we were alarmd by a gun being fird. The Brigad was peraded in front of their tents but finding the alarm to be false were then dismissed.

12 In the evening the troopers returnd with half ration of flour.

13 Struck tents and crost the Black fork with much dificulty. This is a long reppid stream 150 yards wide. The most consder branch of the White Womans Creek. Marcht to Mansfield 17 mi where we arrivd Nov 14. This vilage is situated on a rise consists of 2 blockhouses, one frame house, 10 or 12 cabins scattered. It is surounded with lofty timber and good land. We encampt on the east side of the town. The young man that was wounded was brought on horse back and quartered in Mr Newman Esq. where and whens [whence] he was taken good care of and recovered speedily.

Their was much rumour about Indiens.

On the 17 a scouting party was sent out 2 Co under the comand of Capts Johnson and Capt Colom.

19 In the evening the party returnd without making aney discovery. The weather continues pleasent for the season of the year.

On the night of the 22, 14 men desertid from the Second Reigt.

24 Grows cold with rain and snow.

Nov 1812

25 We were peraded at the blockhouse and the sentence imposed by a court martial was read to us. His crime was sleeping on his post. He was sentenced to be confined 10 days in irons and loos one half months pay.

On the evening of the 28th about dark we were alarmd by a gun firing. We imediately formd in line of battle. The alarm was found to be false and we were dismist. Imediately another gun was fird which causd a false alarm. A 3rd was fird which likewise was false. Those that fird the guns were put under guard untill tried by a Court martial.

On the 28th the artilery left Camp Collom and began their march for Upper Sandusky. Major Nelson with betalion went as guards.

Sunday 29th About the brack of day we were awakend by a most violent storm of wind and rain which lasted for the space of 25 minuits dureing which time considerable of damage was done by trees falling. Their was one man kild. 6 more badly wounded. 1 of them died in a fiew day. Severel waggons broke.

Monday 30th Some wagons and a party of men were sent back to Wooster to assist the militery store wagons. We built a hospital here.

Dec 1812

December 1 The weather is cold and raw. Their was much contention in camp concerning the law specifieng the time of militia service. Maney had an idea that the could not compel them to serve but 2 months.

Dec 4th At 10 oclock we were peraded and marcht to the block house and there witnessd a sene extremely disagreeeeable to every feeling mind. To see one of our Brother Soldiers suffer the penelty of his crimes. We were drawn up in colloms by Betalions. the Reigt were 10 paces upart and the prisnor Abe Greor was brought by order of the Brigade Major Dunlap seated in the senter on a stump. The crimes for which he was to be punishd was then made known by the Major which were lying, steeling and diserting. They then proceeded to shave the right side of his head gave him a writin discharg and done him the honour of beeting. The rogues march after him round the Brigade. A heavy shower of rain fell this evening.

5 Snowy and blustry. Our camp has become so muddy that we were obledgd to move to the oposite side of the town to Camp Patterson. Col Ferree having been in Franklington returnd with orders from Genl Harrison to march with his Reigt as soon as posible to Upper Sandusky. General Crooks was very much oposd to the movement.

On the 9th the Col gave orders to be in rediness to march.

The next morning at 8 great confution took place in consequenc of promises made. Major Dunlap at Pittsburgh pledging his honour that each soldier should be provided with all nessessary clothing at the publick expence when we arrivd at Woorster. When we came to Woorster he then said we should have them when we come to Mansfield and now their is none here. Maney of the men came ill provided for and are now all most naked. The Col then told us that he would not ask us to leave Sandusky if we would march untill the clothing come on their way. Only Capts Ferree, Anderson and Barickman that were willing to march. We then in line together surrounded and forced them to strike their tents. The all agreed to march peacably Capt Wallises Co excepted. They obstinately refusd to march. The Col then orderd 5 men out of each of the 3 Co before mentioned to strike their tents and tie them 2 and 2 together if they would not march otherwise but they marcht peaceably. About 2 in the afternoon we moved. Of the day was extremely cold and the snow about 13 inches deep. We marcht 2 miles and encampt. Capt Wm Johnson was left to bring on the clothing so soon as they wagons came on. Their were 5 men out of each Co that were in the graits [greatest] want of cloths left with him.

Dec 1812

11th Struck tents at 8 marcht through lo wet land timber principelly beech. We marcht 8 miles and encampt on a rise which was dry tho we were surrounded by a swampe.

12th Struck tents at 8 marcht 10 miles and encampt. This days march the land was very wet tho well timberd. It continues cold and blustry.

13th Struck tents at 8 marcht 3 miles through wet land for 3 more. Had good land well timbered. We then entered the Sandusky plains. These plains have a very pleasing appearenc vastly extensive and level with small groves of timber principelly hickory, ash and walnut.

After marching 11 miles we encampt in one of those delightfull groves. This is the handsomeist place that we have seen on our march. We ha [have] each night when we encampt sinse we left Mansfield to scrape away the snow which was about 13 inches deep. Pitch our tents and cut beech brush for a bed but here we got plenty of long dry grass which answerd every purpose of a bed.

14 Struck tents at 7 continud our march through the plains which continue perfectly level. The lowest parts of the plains are coverd with ice and water which was froze hard enough to beare the footman but the bagage wagons frequently broke through. After marching 16 miles we encampt on the bank of a branch of the Sandusky River which runs a Nor West course.

15 Struck tents at 9 marcht through some beutifull plains. Marcht 7 miles and encampt near the Sandusky block houses where Major Nelson's Batalion was encampt. These blockhouses are situated on an iminenc about 50 rods from the river on the West side. Their is an extensive plain northws of the block houses coverd with long dry grass with which we supplid ourselves with beding. Their were 6 or seven cabins here. One famely of whites and 3 Indien famelies at this place and about half a mile below this their are a no. of Indiens principelly Delewares. 5 miles further down their is a town cald Negro Town where their are a no. of Indiens and Negroes. A no. of Indiens are Windots. They all profess to be friendly.

On the 17th Genel Harrison came accompenied by a small guard on horseback.

18th We peraded in the plain and orders were given by the Genl for building 2 block houses. Imediately in the evening their arrivd 1 Reigt of the Virginia Militia under the comand of Col Conil.

19th We moved our camp about half a mile east of the blockhouse for the conveniency of geting wood.

Sunday 20th Capt Ferree an his Co were detaild to go and build a bridg over a branch of the Sandusky River about 9 miles from camp. On the way to Lower Sandusky Capt Johnson & the party left with him. Came to camp. The wether continues dry and cold. The snow is about 12 inches deep much windy weather.

On the morning of the 22 the Divition was peraded and marcht to the plain where we were adred by Genel Harrison. He first solisitd officers and soldiers to pay particular atention to their duty: Spoke longly of the importanc of our undertakeing and of the justness of the cause in which we were ingaged in and spoke much of the necesety of strict camp disipline requireing of each comanding oficer to pay strict atention to the disipline of his comand. He likewise enjoind on each soldier perfect obedienc of all orders from his comander. He likewise solomly pledg himself that no soldier should be wrongd while it was in his power to protect them.

23 The weather becomes more temperate. The Indiens frequent our camp. From them maney of our men supply themselves with caps mad of fur.

Dec 1812

24 In the evening an express arrivd with the niews of battle at the Massissiniwa of the victory gaind by Col Camble. The troops were formd in line and 3 cheers were given.

Christmas day. Arrived 5 Co of the Virginia Militia. Genl Crooks arrivd in camp. Capt Ferree returned, having compleated the bridg.

On the morning of the 26 Genl Harrison left camp for the purpos of arranging some buisness in the rere of the army. He left orders to hav 60 sleds made of unuseuel strenth for the purpose of transporting the cannon and stores. The wether is cold freezes hard.

28th The 2d Regt of Pens Militia came in. We likewise receivd information of the discharg of Genl Tanehill's army at Blackrock.

29 The Indians are now prohibited from coming into our camp untill the are examind first by the oficer of the day.

30th The weather is pleasant for the season of the year.

Headqrs Upper Sandusky --
N Western Army 22nd Dec 1812 --
General Orders --

All calls or beats of the orderly drummer at Hqrs is to be ans.d by the orderly drummers of Regments and corps. The drummers & fifers of regments & corps will be under the immediate direction of their respective adjts. The following directions for morning & evening parades are to be observed and strictly adhered to untill further orders. The first call for morning parade will be given at headqrs 10 mts before nine oclock a.m. which will be immediately answered by the orderly drummers of regts and corps at the different companys. Will turn out with arms except otherwise ordered and be formed by the first or orderly serjeant of the company on the company parade ground. The drummers and fifers will assemble in front of their respective regts & companys at the second call from H.Q. The orderly serjeants will march their corps to the parade ground of the regt or corps, halt them in the position which their rank in the regt entitles them to hold - direct rear rank to take distance - march - order arms. He will then take his post on the right of the rear rank of his company. The serjeants and corporals will form a rank two pace in rear of the rear rank of their companies.

When the whole regt is formed in the morning the adjt of the regt takes post on the right of the first line. The officers as soon as the regt or corps are formed take their posts in the following order - the capt in the front of the right of his company eight steps. The lieutenant an equal distance in advance of the left and the ensign in advance of the center and so on throughout the reigt the officers fronting their comps. The comanding officer take his post 24 steps in advanc of the senter - the adjt when the reigt is formd directs the musick beet. Off they comenc with a roll (at which every oficer draws his sword) and beet the troop in front of the perade from the senter to the left, from thence back to the senter, where the halt and where 2 rolls are given on the drum. At the 2nd roll all the officers come to the right about and post swords. The musick then proceeds to the right playing a quick march, halts, beets another roll, and takes their post on the right of the line --- The adjt steps out 2 steps in front of the line, faces to the left and orders atention - shoulder arms front rank, right dress. After dressing the front rank he proceeds to the rere rank, orders rear rank right dress, then marches down in front of the line to the senter, advances 12 paces in front, comes to the right about, and orders present arms - comes to the right about, selutes the comanding oficer, and reports: Sir, the perades. The comanding oficer directs, Take your post. The adjt take post on his left. The comanding oficer then draws his sword and comands Shoulder arms, right dress, left dress, support arms, carry arms, advance arms, shoulder arms, present arms, shoulder arms, order arms. Adjt, have the roll cald. The adjt resumes his former position in front of the senter and orders, Orderly serjts, front march. The [they] march 4 steps in advance of the front line. Call your rolls.

They come to the right about and brings their gun to an order and calls the roll of their company. At the order from the adjt, call your rolls, the officers go to the right about and the commanding officers of Cos goes to the orderly sergts and sees that they call the roll correctly. That being finishd he resumes his former place. So soon as the adjt perceives [perceives] that the sergts are done calling the rolls, he orders, Inward face. The 1 sergts face inward. To the center march front. (the officers come to the front at the same time and post swords.) Report. The serg comes to a recover and reports the state of the Co (All present, if the cace) and so on, in succession untill they have all reportd. The adjt then comands, To your posts march. The [they] fall outwards and march to their posts on the right of the rere rank of their company. The adjt comes to the right about and reports to the commanding officer (All present, if the cace). The commanding officer then comands him to read the general and riegementel orders. So soon as that is done the commanding officer comands the parade dismist. The compenies are then marcht by the orderly sergents to their respective perades and their dismist except the guard which remains fast untill marcht by the adjt to the grand perade. So soon as the commanding officer orders parade dismist, the officers aproach and selute him by pulling of [off] their hats. The evening perades will be conducted in the same manner except beeting retreat in the place of troop. In the ordenerie duties of the camp, the troops will in every cace march in quick time. The commanding officers of corps will have huts imediately erected for the accomodation of the sick in such places as may be apointed by Capt Richerdson, the Act. Qr master. L. Hukill, assisting Dept Adjt Genl.

Thursday 31 Cold and dry. At a half past 9 we wer alarmd by severel guns firing. The drums imediately beet to arms. The troops were formd in line of battle about 30 paces in front of our tents. The fires were all imediately extinguishd. We remaind under arms half an hour but finding the alarms to be false, we were dismist and retird to our tents.

Jan 1813

January 1, 1813 Rain and sleet which turnd to snow. Continued to snow untill the 4th, then clearer and becomes excessive cold. The snow fell 20 inches deep.

Thursday 7th While on the morning perade there was a violent storm of wind and snow. Continues cold, windy and smoky which makes time very disagreeable. About 10 this morning there came in 16 of the artilery carriages. The remainder are on the way from Mansfield. Two men from each company were sent back to assist them repairing the roads. Their is much mumering in camp in consequenc of not being taken in to winter quarters. The scercitye of clothing and the severity of the climement subjects us to maney hardships and difficultys tho fiew of our brigade have yet died. Some fiew dischargd but maney diserted. When we marcht from Dunlap Plains we had 1760 affective men which no. is now shamefully reduced to 1160. About the same no. of troops from Virginia joined us here.

8 Clere and extremely cold. Now is the time that tries the patienc and fortitude of our troops. Maney of them coatless and shirtless are obledgd to turn out and stand on perade from before the breake of day untill day light. We are then dismist untill 9 oclock, at which time the morning perade is cald and the guard turnd out, which are kept 26 hours without tent or fire, and when dismist, the best accomodations or place of shelter that are situation affords is a cold tent and a smoky fire.

= Nothing but hope, thind hope, the friend and supporter of the sinking mind with a prospect of better times, with that courage and ambition which never fails to inspire the breasts of the Sons of Freedom, enables us to support ourselves under and surmount the difficulties with which our lot is strewed.

11th Extremely cold. Genl Harrison returnd to camp. Continues cold untill the 14th, becomes more moderate. The Petersburg Volinteers under the comand of Capt Mcrea came in to camp, likewise a Co of regulars under the comand of Capt Cushing.

Jan 1813

Head Qrs Upper Sandusky ---
N.W. Army 12 Jan 1813 ---
General Orders ----

At a court martial held at Upper Sandusky of which Col Conil was president, was tried the following prisnors to wit: Hugh Munil, a private of Capt Anderson's Co of the Pennsylvania Militia in the service of the U. S., charged with disertion on the 16 of Dec 1812. To such charg the prisnor pled not guilty. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be kept in confinement - handkufd for 5 days, half his pay to be stopt for 15 days, to be aplied to the hospital, half his rations to be stopt 15 days. Jno Johnson, a private in Capt Wm Princes Co of the 1 Reigt Virginia, chargd with disertion on 4 Nov 1812, to which charg the prisoner pled guilty. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be kept at hard labour for ten days with a chain to his ancle fastned to a weight of 56 pounds. Joseph Walker, a private of Capt James Whelies Co of the 2nd Reigt Pennsylvania Militia in the service of the US, chargd with mutiny and leaving his post on the 30 of Dec 1812, to which charge the prisnor pled not guilty. The court after deliberation on the testimony produced found the prisnor Joseph Walker guilty of the charges exhibited against him and sentenced him to be kept at hard labour 10 days with a chain and weight as before mentiond, half his pay stopt 2 months, to be aplied to the use of the hospital. All of which sentenced past on - Hugh Munil, John Johnson and Joseph Walker are approv'd by the Genl comanding, who directs to be carried into imediate effect. The genl court martial of which Col Conil was president is hereby disolv'd. A copy Nathaniel Adams, Deputy Adj't Genl.

Friday 15 Capt Wm Johnson and his Co were sent to open a road from this place to the trail made by Genl Hull.

17 The artilery are all in camp. General Harrison left camp for Lower Sandusky Sunday. They troops were all peraded in the senter of the camp and form'd a hollow squair where we were adresst by the Reverend Doctor Hersy from these words --- and the Lord said unto Moses, why cryest thou unto me? Speake unto the people that theye go forward. Exodus Ch 14 - 15, Psl [Psalm] 20. ²

Camp Upper Sandusky Jan 19th 1813 Divition orders -- The Petersburg Volinteers Light Infantry Co. under the comand of Capt Mc Rea, the US Artilery Co under the comand of Capt Cushing, Capt Hirkilds [Hukill] Co and Capt Barrickmans Co will be furnis'd with 7 days ration and 18 rounds of ball cartridg each and will be in rediness to march to the Miami Rapids [site of Fort Meigs] tomorrow at 8 oclock a.m. This detachment will be under the comand of Major Robert Orr of the 1 Re Pensl Militia who will attend at the Genl Qrs for special orders.

----- Genl Leftwich -----

We accordingly made ready as fast as possible. The wether being very cold, we thought proper to draw blankits and socks.

Thursday 21 Agreeable to the orders above mentioned, we began our march about 10 oclock a.m. Our numbers were 317 men, 17 waggons and 18 pieces of artilery on sleds. Marcht 4 miles and past the place where Col Crawford was defeeted. It was in an extensive plain in a grove of small timber, principelly hickory and white oake. Hundreds of those small trees beare testimony of the fatal day to this present period by scars and mark of ball. Our men cut out numbers of them. About 3 oclock p.m. a phenominine rere [rare] to bee seen presented its self to our view. The day perfectly clear, their appear'd 2 bright spots nearly as brilient as the sun itself, one on the right and the other on the left, and directly over us their apeard a rainbow.³ We marcht 9 miles and encampt on the bank of a branch of the Tiamochtee.

Jan 1813

Friday 22 Struck tents. Crost the creek, we now left the plains. Past an olde Indien improvement. Come into an elegend bottom, saw maney Indien horses. Crost the Tiamochtee which is 40 yds wide. It was froze over. The land is low and very heavy timbered with ash, elm, hickory and white oak. Crost another branch with much difficulty. We marcht 9 miles and encampt in the edg of a pereri, delightfull plain, perfectly level with out tree or shrub. A little after dark their were about 20 packhorses came in loaded with flour and salt.

23 Before we left camp our Comdr received an express to send Capt Cushing on with 2 of our 12 pound as quick as posible. We comencd our march at 8, marcht through low wet land very heavy timbered. About 12 oclock we received another express desireing him to leave all and come on with all speed posible, stateing that Genl Winchester was defeeted and that he was obledgd to retreat to Portage River 17 mil [from] the rapids. He likewise ordered that Capt Johnson should come on about 3 oclock p.m. We met Capt Johnson and turnd him back. Marcht 8 miles and encampt. Warm and cloudy. Began to rain. The Major cald the oficers together to adopt the most proper measures to expediate our march. It was unanimously agreed that each man should take 2 days provition on his back and march at 2 oclock the next morning and to have our tents forwarded on pack horses. Likewise, Capt Wadsworth and Co were to be left with the ordinance and military stores to come on as soon as posible.

Sunday 24 At 3 oclock a.m. we began our march. The morning was very dark and still raining, which melted the snow very fast. The road being narrow and filld with pack horses, the water and mud was about 17 inches deep which made it very difficult to march. We marcht about 6 miles before daylight wadeing through water to the nees. About seven oclock we fell in the road made by Genl Hull. Our Capt frequently halted our Co a few minuits at a time to take some refreshment. A half after eight we caught up with the 3 compenies that started before us. They had halted from receiving information that Harrison was retreating. They apprehended that they were in danger and thought best to wait for Major Orr and the remainder of the detachment. Still rains. We remaind there about 30 minuits but the men being cold and wet we thought best to move on. The water lay very deep tho generally solid underneath. About 12 oclock we met another man directly from Harris [Harrison's] encampment. He informed us that Harrison had received information of Genl Winchesters defeet at which he orderd the blockhouses to be burnt. There was about (16) sixteen hundred bags and a quantity of flour burnt. He stated that General Winchester and one thousand men were lost, a very fiew excepted. This so adgitated the most of the men that we all resolved to encamp with Harrison that night. After a short time to refresh ourselves, we continued our march and found the roads much worse thaen they were the last ten miles. The country was perfectly levil, the water lay in ponds very much. We frequently were obledgd to wade through ponds mid leg deep for one mile at a time. Not withstanding this the men were in good spirits. We arivd in camp about 4 oclock p.m. after a march of 30 miles. We encampt a quarter of a mile south of Genl Harrisons camp on the bank of the Portage River. This is a very small river comonly caled Carrying River. The rain turnd to snow and groes cold. Our bagage did not come on. We had no camp eqipege. We borrowed some axes and made fires. By this time their were about 200 of our men got to camp. We receivd orders from Genl Harrison to dry and have our guns in good order, that he expected to be atacted by a party of Indiens that were seen cross the Miami. We cut brush and lay round the fires for beding, and wet and weary, lay ourselves down to rest. Snowd all night.

25 Monday The fetiegues of the day made rest sweet to us. We slept well, had no alarm. When we awoke the snow was about 5 inches deep on us. Through the course of the day we formd shelters of brush in place of tents and gathered bushes for beding. The Volinteer Co got in about 11 oclock a.m. They lay 7 miles back last night. They men are all very much fetiegued. Genl Perkins Brig'de was here, some regulrs and a fiew Kentuckyens that were left. The whol force did not exceed 1000 men.

Jan 1813

Wednesday 27 The wether becomes moderate. Our arms and amunition were inspected by the dept adjt Genel by order of General Harrison. Found a grait quantity of cartridgs damaged which he exchangd good for. In the evening Genl H. sumoned the officers to his Qrs and gave them speciel orders how to conduct their comands in cace of an attack. He orderd that each soldier should lay with his gun in his arms and his cartridg box under his head. The Genl thought probable that we would be atacted. A watch word was given, which was "Fight On".

29 One of Winchesters men came in and gave this statement concerning Winchester. He stated that Winchesters forces consisted of 1050 men, 27 only returned. No acount could be obtaind concerning the fate of the remainder. We understand that the British comander sent Genl Winchester word that he had a force of four thousand men and if he saw proper to retreat all was well, but if not he would be under the necesety of making an attack very shortly. On the morn of the 21 while the revilee was beeting, the enemy forced the sentinals, broke the lines and provd successfull.

30th Genl Leftwick arrivd with his brigade, likewise Col Ferree with the remainder of his reigt. They crost the river and encampt one half mile north of Genl H's camp. The left their bagage behind. Likewise we received part of our equipage sent by Capt Cushing.

31 We took our respective places in the brigade. Snowd all day. About 5 oclock p.m. we receivd orders to march for the Rappids the next morning at 6, with 2 days provitions on his back.

Feb 1813

1 Februry We were detaind untill 10 a.m. waiting for packhorses to carry our bagage. We marcht 7 miles through swamp and ponds, tho froze. We encampt. Pitcht our tents for the first time since the 23 of Jan.

2 Feb Marcht at 8 oclock a.m. Marcht on ice over swamps and ponds for 6 miles - heavy timber, principally elm, buckeye, ash, honey locust. Past some handsome plains and at lenth came in sight of the Sword River.

On the 31 of Jan 3 men were sent to Malden with a flag of truce to obtain permission to go and bury the dead slain at the River Reason. The land is of the first quality here, well timberd and dry. We took the ice here and [on] the aposite side of the river was the camp Genl Harrison left. We decended the river on the ice about 3 miles. (this river is about the size of the Allegheny here tho gets much wider at the foot of the Rapid. It is back water from the foot of the rapids). We past some delightfull cornfields with the corn on the stocks. These fields lay low, the bottoms are but narrow, the banks high, and the country levil back. They improvements have been pretty good tho all burnt.

A party of our men crost the river and were walking down the beech when to their surprize they found Dubois (one of the 3 sent with the flag) lying in the mouth of a cave shot, tomehaukt and skelpt. The carry all and flag were found near him. The other two are supposd to be kild or teken. They followed the trail some time but found none. We encampt on an enemence on this side of the river. Orders were given to put up breast works and fortify the camp which was done in the following manner - a breast work formd with log about five feet high and an abette [abatis] formd with brush about 3 paces in front of the breast work. The butts were stuck in the ground, next the breastwork, and the tops sharpend.

4th A place was cleard for building a fort on the bank of the river.

5 A party were sent to bring to camp seventeen barrils of flour and a fiew bags of corn that was left 16 miles from this place by a party who were going on to reinforce Winchester but hereing of the defeet, they were obledgd to retreat and leave their flour, expecting to be persued. They found 15 barrils of the flour. The bags of corn were emptied by the Indians for to carry of the flour in. In the evening the party returned with the flour.

Feb 1813

6 In the evening our artillery arrivd, the baggage wagons came in. Capt Wadsworth came in. Genl Tupper arrivd with 7 hundred men.

7 400 Kentuckiens arrivd. Our spies came in with word that their were 50 Indiens crost the river 15 miles down. The whole of our troops were peraded and formd a hallow squair where Genl H address the Kentucky and Ohio troops, solisiting their services a few weeks longer. He informd the Ohio troops that it was the wish of the government that they should remain in service untill such times as their places could be supplied by other troops, and that their was an act past that each soldier who should remain in service after the expiration of his tour for aney term of time not exceeding 2 months, should receive 12 dollars per month. He stated an act past by the legislature of Kentucky that each man who should remain in service as above mentioned should receive 7 dols per month, but he asurd them that their pay should be made equil to the others. If the government refusd to pay it he would pay the soldiers out of his own pockit. All of those who were disposd to stay he desidrd there officers to make report to him the next morning.

Tuesday 9th Erly this morning our spies came in and informd the Genl H that the night past they discoverd about 16 miles down the river between 2 and 3 hundred Indiens dancing a war dance on the aposite side of the river. 15 hundred men were requird to be in rediness to march at sunsett. Accordingly, they set of about dark comanded by Genl H, took with them one 6 pounder. Took the ice.

10 About daylight this morning while on parade, Genl Leftwich being our comander, informd us that he receivd an express from Genl H wrote on the ground where he expected to have found the savages, informing him that they had fled and that he desired to persue them. He desidrd him to send on 2 days provitions on sleds with an ascort of 25 men. Our Co offerd their services which was excepted. We prepard to march with all possible speed. At 11 we march, took with us five sleds loaded with provition. We took a quantity of shovels, spads and matlocks for the purpose of burying the dead at the River Reason if we should have an oportunity. We took the ice, decended the river. Rappidly met maney of the party returning who had given out, not able to continue the march. We continued our march for 8 miles untill meeting the main body of the detachment. They informd us that they had persued the Indiens 7 or 8 miles beyond the fires where they had been encampt and the spies persued them to the River Reason but could not discover aney thing of them. They then returnd. Maney of them were so much fetiegued that they were not able to come on, 3 of our sleds went on, the others took back the provitions. The 3 that went on were soon loaded with the weak and weary. Pack horses were sent for the rest. We all returnd to camp. The Capt, myself and some others chose to return to camp by land. We came up the aposite side of the river past maney farms where the improvements were burnd. About 4 miles below camp on the aposite side of the river are the remains of an oald British fort which has been a place of grait strength.⁴ A small distanc above this fort was the place where oald Antony Wayne routed and put to flight the savages. He persued them with such fury that they were obledgd to fly to this fort for protection and plead for admittance.

11 Genl Crooks arrivd with the remainder of his brigade. Likewise the boat builder came from Lower Sandusky. Both parties agree that they roads are so bad that it is almost impossible to pass.

12 We receivd a statement of Winchesters defeat. He went to the River Reason to secure some flour. His whole forces were 1000 and 50. On the 18 of Jenuery 1813 Col Lewis atacted the savages, kild 200. Our loss did not exceed 13. On the morning of the 20th he was attacked by 2000 - 100 British and Indiens. The atact was mad [made] while the revilee was beeting. The Indiens were on the flanks on horseback dureing the action. Our wounded were carried to a house nere which in a short time was set fire. The wound were burnt when the riflemen got in to such close quarters that they had not time to load.

Feb 1813

They threw down their guns and bravely defended themselves with their nives in the right hand as the enemy advanced with their bayonets charged which they turned with the left and pierced their breast with their nives. At the commencement of the action the Genl was taken prisoner. In a short time he came to them with a flag of truce requiring them to surrender. The refusal and told not come again on such an errand or they would put a ball through his head. After killing about 400 of the enemy our small band was obliged to surrender to the savage crew but until they flag was sent the 3 time.

Amongst the prisoners are Genl Winchester, Cols Louis and Allin; Capt Hart was wounded in the action tho not mortal. After the battle was over Capt. Elliott of the British side, having been an old school fellow of Capt Harts, knew him, promised friendship to him if he would go with him to Malden. He consented and was preparing to go with him when a merciless savage came up and shot him through the head.

14 The weather is wet, muddy and windy.

15 300 of the Kentucians went off, their time being expired. They were marched to Urbannah and dismissed.

17 About 4 o'clock this morning there were 2 men apprehended. The sentinel hailed them, "who comes there?" They replied, "friends from the River Reason." They said they wanted to get to the fire to warm themselves. After they got to the fire, they began to ask a great many questions concerning our strength, number of cannon, discipline, & in the meantime the officer of the day came by and apprehended them as spies. They were taken to Genl Harrison; then he questioned them concerning their business. They said they lived at the River Reason, and that they had heard he was scarce [scarce] of flour, and said that they had to let him know that he might get a quantity of wheat and flour at the River Reason by sending a small detachment = word having been brought in the evening before of them receiving a reinforcement at Malden of 600 regulars. He suspected them to be spies and ordered them to be put under guard and handcuffed.

18 Col Campbell and the Pittsburgh Blues arrived.

19 We commenced putting up our pickets.

20 3 Co of Ohio Militia were discharged.

23 Genl Tupper's detachment were discharged.

24 A part of Genl Perkins' brigade was discharged.

25 The weather becomes pleasant.

26 About day light the remainder of Perkins' army started home. When they got on the outside of the sentinels, they fired 7 guns which caused an alarm. The drums beat "to arms" and we expected an attack until the cause was known. A party were sent after them, brought them back, and the Genl ordered them to be put under guard until evening. He then discharged them. Capt Langin [A.L. Langham] with about 200 men set off with the desire of burning the Queen Charlotte, having received information that she was frozen in the lake about 9 miles from Malden. ^{5,6}

(25) Genl H. summoned the officers to headquarters and informed them that the night before 4 of our regulars had deserted. He desired each officer to be more strict with the sentinels while on post, that no two should be seen talking together. If the officer of the guard knew it and did not punish them, that he should be arrested.

28 Last night about 11 o'clock there was a gun fired. The troops were paraded with profound silence, stood to arms some time until finding the alarm to proceed [proceed] from an accident. We were dismissed.

Mar 1813

March 1 Last night it rained, thundered and lightened very much. The weather was very disagreeable.

3 Rained and snowed all night.

5th Major Alexander marched with his battalion to cover the retreat of the detachment under Capt Langin. Genl H went likewise but returned in the evening. The weather is cold.

6 Genl H took his leave of the army and returned to Sencinata (Cincinnati) to see his family. Brigadier Genl Joel Leftwich was left commander. The weather is cold and raw.

8 There were three Canadians who came in from Malden with information that the forces at Malden did not exceed five hundred and one hundred at Detroit. He likewise stated that the Indians were dispersed for the purpose of making sugar and planting corn. They were to return when the corn was ankle high. He stated likewise that the Indians of the northern hive [tribe] were to be at Malden about the same time.

9 A British spy was taken who gave nearly the same account respecting the enemy. About 3 o'clock this afternoon three [were] men hunting ducks near the old British fort (Fort Miami) where they were fired on by two Indians and one white man. The Indians fired 6 shots at them - one of our men fortunately happened to have a bible in his pocket which the ball lodged in and he was not injured. The 3 men came to camp with the news. A party was ordered out in search of them, pursued them until evening but did not overtake them. Lieut Walker of the Pennsylvania Line was missing.⁷ His men supposed him to have been on the scout until we returned. They then found that he had went to hunt ducks.

10th About daylight this morning a party went in search of him. They went down the river on the opposite side of the river and about 3 miles down near the old fort they found blood on the ice and found the ice broke near the shore and blood, and after examining the place they found the Lieut under the ice. They then took him out; found him to be skelpt, shot and tomehawked in the back of the neck so deep that his neck was disjointed. He was brought to camp and buried. In the evening a funeral sermon was preached by the Reverend Doctor Hersy.

11th It began to rain this morning and continued to rain all day.

12 Rained all night and turned to snow, snowed all day. It was 10 inches deep. The river rose rapidly, which broke the ice on the rapid which gorged at the foot of the rapid, it being dead water from that to the Lake.

The water overflowed the banks of the river. 4 horses, a no's of hogs and some beef cattle were swept of.

14 A scouting party went out down the river. Went 10 miles down the river, discovered nothing of the enemy.

16 Rains all day.

17 Still [still] rained, is very muddy.

Mar 1813

Friday 19th A scouting party under the comand of Major Ringland crost the river. They were divided into small parties and persued different routs. One party, after going a considerable distanc from the river, changd their cours. They struck the river about 4 miles below the oald fort and came up the river. A small distance above the oald fort they discoverd an Indien trail. After going a little further they came to the place where they had encampt the night before. The fire had made by a larg log and bushes bent over which they coverd to conceel themselvs. A spear, some bunches of whitemen's hare and severel other thing were found. Their were supposd to be about 30 in number. It being late in the evening they returnd to camp. When they crost the river they found that one of their party was missing, a man belonging to Capt Williamson's Co of the 2 Reigt Pensl Militia.

Saturday 20th Early this morning Capt Williams[on] and his Co crost the river in search of the man that was lost the night before. After making due search they return without finding him. While they were out they routed 3 Indiens, persued them some time, but could not overtake them.

Sunday 21 The weather becomes warm and plesent tho very changable. This country abound with a veriety of game. Since the ice broke up their are grait quantities of gees and ducks on the river, likewise their are 6 different kinds of squirrels here. There are also innumerable quantities of wild beasts of prey. About 3 oclock this afternoon their were 15 men crost the river under the comand of Capt Smith of Virginia for the purpose of spying. About 9 oclock at we were alarmed by the fireing of a platoon over the river. In a fiew minuits another platoon was fird. The orders was turn out, form the line, which was done with all posible speed. A reinforcement was sent to the river to cross but found the party had retreated and was about to recross the river. We were dismist. When they got into Camp they stated that they went down the river 4 miles, saw nothing, but on their way back about half a mile below camp, Capt Smith thought he seen an Indien and gave orders to fire. Which they did but to no efect. They then retreated to camp.

Monday 22 About 10 oclock Lieut Larwil returned to, haveing started yesterday for Pittsburg by way of Lower Sandusky. Him self and one more, havin encampt on the bank of the Portage River, found that they were surrounded by a party of savages. Imediately left their fire and retreated with so much precaution and assisted by the darkness of the night, they affected their escape.

About 3 oclock their landed 6 perogues from Fort Defience 50 miles up the river. They were loaded with forage (the first that has been in camp for 30 days). Maney horses and oxen have died for want. As they decended they rapids, which is 18 miles in lenth 9 miles above camp, one of the hands fell out and caught on a rock. The rappidity of the stream made it imposible to take him in and he not knowing how to swim he was left without any means of extricating himself. The perogues land at camp. In 30 minutes after they left the man on the rock a party of 16 were imediately sent to get off the rock. The went up the river on the aposite side. We had not marcht more then 4 miles when they discoverd about 50 Indiens lurking near the bank. The party imediately retreated to camp.

The wether is warm and plesent Tuseday 23. Only this morning 200 men were orderd over the river in serch of the Indien that were seen. The party was comanded by Major Todd.

Mar 1813

Wednesday 24 2 packhorse drivers came in from Lower Sandusky. They brought in a sword, 2 canteens and some other articles which they found on Sunday night last, at a fire on the bank of Portage River. At the time they first discovered the fire they were a distance apart and supposed that it was Indian's fire. But after examining closely they discovered that no person was there. They went up to the fire and found the articles before mentioned (which proved to belong to Lieut Larwil).

When the scout returned without making any discovery the man was taken off the rock. The weather becomes cold, the weather is very changeable - days warm and clear but the nights are cold with rain and snow.

Saturday 27 Cold and windy.

Sunday 28 Warm and cloudy with rain. Great quantities of fish are caught of different sorts - pickerel from 3 to 10 pounds, muskellunge from 3 to 40 pound weight, sturgeon from 1 to 100 weight, cat 100. These fish are taken with spears or gigs by a man walking on the shore with a spear, the handle to be 12 feet in length. He dashes this into the water by random without seeing the fish and often spearing two at one stroke --- A part of the Virginia Militia were discharged and returned home.

Tuesday 30th Warm and pleasant this morning. About the break of day my self and one more went to the river to spear some fish. We crossed the river in a canoe and in the space of 30 minutes we had 67 fish which weighed from 1 to 7 pounds. We caught them all by walking up the shore and plunging our spears spearward in by random. Caught sometimes 3 and frequently 2 at a stroke. Many sturgeons have been caught of 90 pound weight and some more.

Wednesday 31 One of the regulars, a cook for a Major Todd, went out in search of a horse but did not return. The next morning a party were ordered out in search of him, found a place about 4 miles down the river where it appeared that he had been taken prisoner. Mockingbird tracks were found in the place where they appeared to have been engaged. At 3 o'clock the Pennsylv Brigade was paraded in the center of the camp and a letter from Genl Harrison was read by Genl Crooks soliciting that the Pennsylv Militia or a part of them to remain a few days after the expiration of their time until a reinforcement could be sent on, which the inclemency of the weather and the swamps had prevented marching. Likewise a letter from a member of the House of Representatives stating what was done for the militia now in service -- it was thought best to dismiss until the next morning at 7 a.m. that each man might deliberately enter into their business. At 7 we paraded, when a letter was read which had been received the night before from the governor of Pennsylv stating that any officer, non-commissioned officer or private who should remain in service after the 1 of April, any term of time not exceeding 2 months, should be entitled to 12 dollars per month in addition to their pay in their line --- They Genl gave orders. All those who design to volunteer their services at the word Shoulder arms forward march, will shoulder and advance 4 paces in front of the line --- At the word Shoulder arms our Co shouldered and marched unanimously. The whole amount of volunteers were 225.

Apr 1813

April 1 - 1813 Warm and pleasant

Friday 2 In the evening the Penns Militia were paraded and received their discharges from the Commandant of Corps which were as follows:

Fort Mies Miami Rapids April 1, 1813

This is to certify that _____ of the Township of _____ in the County of _____ he being drafted in the service of the US for the term of six months commencing Oct 2, 1812 and ending the date above mentioned, he has faithfully and honourably performed the duties required according to law under the command of Capt _____ of the _____ Pennsylv Brigade and is thus discharged the Service ---

Attest J. B. _____

W. J. Lieut - Col

Apr 1813

Saturday 3 Erly this morning the dischargd militia took their leave of camp, leaving only about 700 men in it.

Sunday 4th Their arrivd 4 men in camp, Americans who had deserted from Detroit. They informd us that the 2 men which were missing had been taken prisners by the Indians and were in Malden. They likewise stated that when the were taken to Maldon, they were questiond by the comanding officer concerning our strength and preparation. The refusd to give him any satisfaction. Thumb screws were then applied which had the desidrd effect. They said that from the arangments that were making, we might expect an atackt in 7 or 8 days.

5th Raind hard all night tho warm at a half past 9 a.m. 3 men went of about 120 yards from the fort for wood. Two or three Indians were seen by the sentinels neer where the 3 men were. 2 of the Indians imediately fird and run. A party went out imediately and found one of the 3 shot through the body with two balls skelptd and barberously mangled with the tomahawk. Capt Langham and his co of US I [Infantry] to which the man belongd persued them imediately. Come in sight of them as they were crossing the river about 6 miles below camp they discoverd five Indien and the prisner that they had taken. So soon as they gaind the oposite shore they raisd the savage yell and fird a platoon. About dark the Capt arivd. Still rains.

Monday 5th Still rains. They block houses were all prepard for action with the cannon. The first amunition was taken from the blockhouses and the moveable waggon magazenes were filld. A letter was receivd by Major Stodard our Comander from Genl Harrison stating that Col Miller would bee here in a few days with 400 men.

Tuesday 6th Warm and plesent for the season. About Twelve oclock today departed this life a young man formerly of Capt Ferres Co tho atacht to our compeny of the name of Jno Neel. At 6 p.m. he was buried with the honours of war.

Wednesday 7th No troops have yet arivd. All hands are busied in repairing the pickiting and fiting it for an atact which we expect every night. A scouting party crost the river returnd without making any discovery. Arivd this evening Lieut Hukle ade to Gen Harrison with an ascort of twelve US L.D. belonging to Major Balls squadron. He stated that Genl Harrison would be in in two days and that they next day we might expect 200 millitia in.

Thirday 8th One hundred militia from the State of Ohio come in. 7 of our men were sent out about one mile up the river to cut colewood. About twelve oclock they were fird on by a party of Indians. One man was killed dead and 2 taken prisnors. The other five made their escape to camp. Several parties were imediately in persute of them. The man that was shot was brought in to camp. The savages had exercised all the barbearity that they time would admit of. They took 2 scelips off him and broke his scull quite to pieces with a squaw axe which they left neer him.

Jno B Peters formerly belonging to our Co now having comand of a compeny of French took ten of his men and went on board of a small boat and moved down the Bever [Beaver Creek, a trbutary of the Maumee] with all posible sped. About 2 miles below camp he espied 2 cannoes out the shore aposite a small island which they desired to mak and wait the coming of the Indians. But immediately saw ten savages run down the bank and spring into they canoes and make towards them. Capt Peters bore down to meet them and orderd his men not to fire untill he fird. They steered towards each other with determined fury. When Peters was within 20 paces of them he observd an Indien stooping to get his gun and fird at him and shot the savage dead. A furious ingagement then took place which lasted a considerable time but two of the 10 Indians were able to stand and they made for shore.

Apr 1813

The balls still continued to fly so fast that Capt Peters found it would be best to make of (at which time he saw five Indians which had been firing all the time of the action unnoticed) run down the bank and jump into the canoes. Peters pursued them and killed one at a distance but could not overtake them --- 2 of his men being mortally wounded and five more slightly. Nine of the Indians were killed or disabled so that they could not stand. During the action Lieut Gwinn with 8 men of the US troops was at a small distance tho never attempted to engage or the Indians might all have been taken. As Capt Peters returned he met Capt Langham of the U.S.L.I. with 50 men. He was going to Cedar Point. He had 1 small boat and 5 canoes. He pursued the Indians with all speed possible tho we scarcely expected that he would overtake them. They possessed many advantages. Their canoes were light and they were about 3 miles ahead.

Friday 9th This morning the two French men that were wounded in the actions yesterday both died (the troops generally were suspicious of the French, but yesterday's event gave satisfactory proof of their fidelity). They were buried with the usual ceremony by Major Alexr's Battalion.

In the evening Capt Langham returned having pursued them unto Priska Point [Presque Isle] where they were encamped. Their dogs discovered our men and alarmed the Indians who made their escape --- Leaving their canoes, some blankets and several other things - found four of their horses which they shot. Brought home with them the two canoes which they had in the action yesterday. There were a number of ball scars in each canoe. Likewise considerable of savage blood lay in the bottoms.

Yesterday arrived 100 Ohio Militia at 11 o'clock a.m. Major Ball arrived with his squadron two hundred in number.

Saturday 10th About one hour before day we were alarmed by a firing which commenced between the upper end of the fort and the river where the troopers were encamped. It appeared that some Indians attempted to steal some of their horses but were discovered and fired on which put them to flight. It commenced raining. The remainder of the Virginia Militia were discharged and set off for home.

Monday 12 To the inexpressible satisfaction of the troops General Harrison arrived by water. Brought one hundred regulars, fifty militia and 20 Indians. He was saluted by 17 fires of an eighteen pounder. It clouded over and about 8 o'clock fell a heavy shower of rain.

Tuesday 13th Cleared off with exceeding high winds. The General being suspicious of an attack. Every man in camp was ordered to work casting up bank against the picketing. The fort contains about seven acres lies in triangle form on the front line. On the bank of the river are three blockhouses and two batteries. The largest battery commands three eighteen pounders, the other two twelve. They blockhouses are built double and in each one are two pieces of artillery --- On the rear line there are four blockhouses fortified as before described. They pickets are about 16 feet long. The port holes are seven feet from ground. A bank is thrown up against them in the inside sufficient to shoot out.

Wednesday 14th Capt Buttell went out as a scout with 40 men. The day becomes cold windy and blustery.

Thursday 15th At 2 o'clock this morning we were alarmed by a gun being fired - it was a sentinel on his post perceived something in the brush move. He hailed three times and then fired and killed a poor old white horse. In the evening Capt Buttell returned without making any discovery.

17th Warm and pleasant. Our time is now out tho we cannot march until tomorrow having not yet received our pay. 20 Indians were sent to the River Reason for the purpose of taking a prisoner. 15 hundred troops from Kentucky are expected daily.

Notes on Chapter I

1

Jeremiah Rolston, a corporal in Capt. Mathew Dawson's Co., under Major David Nelson, Fifth Battalion, under overall command of General Richard Crooks. Linn, John B. & Egle, William H., **Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812.** (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XII, 1896), p. 112.

2

Alfred M. Lorrain, a private in the Petersburg Volunteers recounts the sermon in his book: **The Helm, The Sword, And The Cross: A Life Narrative:**

The preacher (Rev. Doctor Hersey) took for his text, "And the Lord said unto Moses, Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." He first gave a historical account of the Israelites, and held them up as a lucid example of all that is martial, patriotic, and glorious. He secondly made a most bombastic application of the text to our militia, warmly exhorting them to cross, not Jordan, but the line, and to take possession, not of Canaan, but Canada: "The bones of the gallent Crawford, which lie bleaching in yonder plain, cry out, move forward. The blood of the brave Montgomery from the walls of Quebec cries out, march forward." And thus he went on till his effusions were found to be hateful; for whatever merit his speech would have possessed, coming from a proper source, and on a proper occasion, as a Gospel sermon, it was monstrous. And this he might have perceived by the simultaneous artificial coughing that pervaded the whole square. Lorrain, Alfred M., **The Helm, The Sword, And The Cross: A Life Narrative,** (Cincinnati, Ohio, Poe & Hitchcock, 1862) pp. 109-110.

3

The rare phenomenon sighted by the company of John Barrickman on January 21, 1813 is termed sun dogs or parhelia. Two bright regions, or mock suns as they are often called, can be seen adjacent to 22-degree halo or 46-degree halo and usually slightly below the elevation of the sun. Greenbury Keen notes:

About 3 o'clock p.m. a pheominine rere [rare] to bee seen presented its self to our view. The day perfectly clear, their appeared 2 bright spots nearly as brilient as the sun itself, one on the right and the other on the left, and directly over us their appeared a rainbow.

On January 21, 1813 the sun would have set at 5:37 p.m. that day. There were no designated time zones at this period of history and at 3 o'clock p.m. the sun would be approximately 30-degrees above the western horizon. The "rainbow" would have been the more spectacular 46-degree radius halo since Keen described a rainbow directly overhead. The 22-degree radius halo would have appeared as a circular halo totally observed above the horizon; whereas the 46-degree radius halo recorded by Keen would appear as a true noncircular "rainbow," the lower 16-degrees of radius below the horizon. The two mock suns would have been seen adjacent to the 46-degree halo and are usually slightly below the elevation of the sun.

The upper arc of the "rainbow" halo would have extended to 76-degrees above the horizon, consistent with Keen's observation of appearing directly overhead. Sun dogs form under the same conditions as, and in conjunction with, the halo, except their existence depends on numerous ice crystals orientated vertically. When the sun is near the horizon, so that the impact angle is perpendicular to the vertical crystal faces, the mock suns will appear on the 46-degree halo, with the sun positioned between them. The distance separating the sun dogs is 92-degrees, intersecting the halo radius left and right [the diameter of the halo].

Keen states that the day was perfectly clear. Thin, transparent cirrus clouds, composed entirely of ice crystals, refract light in this phenomenon. Reddish bands are seen in the inner portion of the ring located on the inner edge of the halo, which is nearest the sun. The other colors, which are refracted more than red, will tend to wash each other out, leaving the red surrounded by a whitish ring. Sun dogs are commonly seen in polar regions, where a low sun and cirrus clouds are common. Rarely would a spectacular 46-degree radius halo with associated sun dogs be observed from Upper Sandusky latitude. Keen's rare meteorological observation is probably the earliest recorded in Ohio history. Lutgens, Frederick & Tarbuck, Edward *The Atmosphere - An Introduction To Meteorology*, (Englewood, New Jersey, Prentis-Hall, 1989), pp. 346-349.

4

Ft. Miami established in 1680, as a military and trading post by Frontenac, Governor of Canada. It was occupied by Gen. Anthony Wayne when he defeated the Indians at the battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794. It was again re-occupied by British troops under General Proctor during the siege of Ft. Meigs in 1813. Located opposite Ft. Meigs on north bank of Maumee near Maumee City. Averill, James P., *Fort Meigs*, (Toledo, Ohio, Blade Printing Co., 1886), p. 5.

5

When the United States declared war on England in June, 1812, Fort Malden in Amherstburg, Ontario became headquarters of the Right Division of the British Army. Colonel Henry Proctor's alliance with Tecumseh at the stronghold made it the most important British outpost in Northwest Territory. Stanley, George F.G., *The War Of 1812, Land Operations*, (Ottawa, Canada, Macmillan of Canada, 1983), pp. 98-99.

6

The Queen Charlotte, a 400 ton vessel with 17 guns was frozen in the ice less than 100 yards from Fort Malden. The expedition under Capt. Angus Langham was to set the warship on fire with explosives. This vessel participated in the "Battle of Lake Erie." Nelson, Larry L. *Men Of Patriotism, Courage, & Enterprise*, (Canton, Ohio, Daring Books, 1985), p. 46.

7

Lieutenant Robert Walker, commanded a company of infantry in the Fifth Battalion, under Major David Nelson, under overall command of Gen. Richard Crooks. After his death, Ensign William Hartford commanded the company. Linn & Egle, *Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812*, Pa. Archives, Second Series, Volume X11, pp. 212-213.

DIRECTORY OF PERSONS IN THE DIARY OF GREENBURY KEEN

The following is an alphabetical directory of persons cited in Greenbury Keen's Diary. Keen's spelling of names as found in the original diary is indicated by brackets.

Captain Nathaniel Adams - Deputy Adjutant General

Major Stod Alexander - commanded a division of United States Army Volunteers.

Colonel John Allen - of the Kentucky Volunteers under General William Winchester. Killed at the massacre on the River Raisin on January 22, 1813 at age 41.

Captain Benjamin Anderson - commander of 4th Company, 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia under Lieutenant Colonel Joel Ferree.

Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Ball - commanded a Battalion of Volunteer Dragoons, Pennsylvania militia.

Captain John Barrickman [Barickman] - commander of 3rd Company, 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade of Pennsylvania militia. Sargeant Greenbury Keen and Private William Gamble were under his command.

British Commander - Colonel Henry Proctor, commander of British forces in the Northwest at Ft. Malden. Defeated General William Winchester at River Raisin massacre on January 22, 1813.

Captain Buttel - of the United States Army.

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Campbell [Camble] - 19th Regiment of U. S. Volunteer Infantry. Victor of the Battle of Mississiniwa, Indiana December 4, 1812 where a number of Miami and Delaware Indians were defeated.

Captain John Column [Colom] - 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia under Lieutenant Colonel Robert Patterson.

Colonel Connell [Conil] - commanded 1st Regiment of the Virginia militia.

Colonel William Crawford - taken prisoner and tortured to death by Delawares in his ill-fated expedition against Sandusky in June, 1782.

Brigadier General Richard Crooks - commander of the Pennsylvania militia, including the 1st and 2nd Regiments, 2nd Brigade and 5th Provisional Battalion. Generals Crooks and Leftwich commanded the right column of Harrison's Northwestern Army.

Captain Daniel L. Cushing - Captain of Artillery, 2nd Regiment, United States Army. His diary is the most authoratative account of the Ft. Meigs expedition under General Harrison.

Mr. Dubois - a French Canadian civilian who with a Dr. Samuel McKeehan and Mr. Lemont traveled under a flag of truce to offer assistance to any wounded American soldier at the River Raisin (Frenchtown) massacre. Mr. Dubois was found shot, tomahawked and scalped with the flag of truce next to him.

Major James Dunlap - 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania militia.

Captain Elliot - British officer at River Raisin massacre under Proctor. He was an old school fellow of Captain Nataniel Hart in Kentucky. Promised to convey Captain Hart to Ft. Malden but Hart was killed by a Wyandot preparing for the journey.

Captain Jeremiah Ferree - commander of 2nd Company, 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia.

Lieutenant Colonel Joel Ferree - commander of 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade under Brigadier General Richard Crooks. Comprised of 546 men.

Governor [Snyder] of Pennsylvania - Governor Simon Snyder stated that any Pennsylvania militiaman volunteering after April 1, 1813 would be entitled to 12 dollars per month in a letter received at Ft. Meigs on March 30, 1813.

Abe Greor - Pennsylvania militiaman charged with lying, stealing and deserting December 4, 1812.

Captain David Gwynne [Gwinn] - of the 19th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Brigadier General William Henry Harrison - commander of the Northwestern Army appointed by President James Madison. Ninth president of the United States.

Captain Nathaniel G. T. Hart - commander of the Lexington Light Infantry under General William Winchester. Killed by a Wyandot at River Raisin massacre.

Major Hart - innkeeper at Greensburgh, Pennsylvania. John Barrackman's Company took lodging here on April 28, 1813.

Rev. Doctor Hersey [Hersy] - chaplain of 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania militia. Persuaded 225 patriotic Pennsylvania Volunteers to garrison Ft. Meigs till reinforcements arrived with General Harrison.

Captain Levi Hukill [Hirkild, Hukle] - 1st Light Dragoons, Assistant Inspector General for 8th Military District.

General William Hull (Governor of Michigan) - commander of Northwestern Army. Surrendered the Northwestern Army at Ft. Detroit to Brock on December 16, 1812.

Private Jonathan Johnson - of Captain William Prince's Company, 1st Regiment of Virginia militia. Found guilty of desertion on November 4, 1812.

Captain William Johnston [Johnson] - commander of 7th Company, 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia under Lieutenant Colonel Joel Ferree.

Captain Augustus L. Langham [Langin, Langam] - of the 19th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army. Set off March 2, 1813 to Ft. Malden to set fire to the 17 gun British ship Queen Charlotte with a force under his command of 242 men. At Middle Bass Island the ice was discovered weak and the expedition was aborted.

Lieutenant Joseph H. Larwill [Larwil] - 1st Lieutenant of 2nd Regiment of Artillery, United States Army under Captain Daniel Cushing.

Brigadier General Joel Leftwich - commander of the Virginia militia. Generals Crooks and Leftwich commanded the right column of Harrison's Northwest army.

Lieutenant Colonel William Lewis [Louis] - of the Kentucky Volunteers under General William Winchester. Became prisoner at River Raisin massacre by Round-head.

Captain Richard McCrea - commanded the Petersburg Volunteers Light Infantry Company of Virginia militia.

Colonel John Miller - 19th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Private Hugh Munil - of Captain Benjamin Anderson's Company, 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia. Found guilty of desertion on December 16, 1812.

Jonathan Neel - of Captain John Barrickman's Company. Died April 6, 1813 and was buried with the honors of war.

Major David Nelson - commanded the detachment of 225 Pennsylvania Volunteer militia after the departure of Brigadier General Richard Crooks April 2, 1813. Commanded the 5th Battalion, 2nd Detachment Pennsylvania militia. Comprised of 364 men.

Mr. Newman, Esq. - a mess mate of Greenbury Keen was quartered at Mr. Newman, Esq.'s dwelling in Mansfield, Ohio on November 13, 1812. The soldier was accidently struck under his right eye with a fired ball from guards discharging their guns at a hill and penetrated his head towards his left eye. He was taken good care of by Mr. Newman, Esq. and recovered speedily.

2nd Major Robert Orr - the detachment of the 225 Pennsylvania Volunteer militia was under the overall command of Major David Nelson. 1st Major Thomas Ringland and 2nd Major Robert Orr were under his command. Major Orr was a regimental officer under Lieutenant Colonel Joel Ferree's command of the 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia. Led expedition force January 21, 1813 including Captain Barrickman's company hauling 18 pieces of artillery to the Rapids. Comprised of 317 men. After hearing of Winchester's defeat at Frenchtown, retreated to Upper Sandusky to rendezvous with Harrison.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Patterson - commander of 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade under Brigadier General Richard Crooks. Comprised of 594 men.

General Simon Perkins - commanded Ohio militia as part of the right column in Harrison's Northwest Army with the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia.

Captain Jonathan B. Peters - formerly of Captain John Barrickman's Company. Captain of French Canadian volunteers which encountered hostile Indians on the Beaver River April 8, 1813.

Captain William Prince - 1st Regiment of Virginia militia.

Captain Robert D. Richardson - Deputy Commissary, Ordinance Department, 8th Military District.

Major Thomas Ringland - 1st Major, regimental officer of Lieutenant Colonel Ferree's Regiment. After departure of Brigadier General Richard Crooks, Major David Nelson was placed in charge of the 225 Pennsylvania Volunteer militia. Majors Thomas Ringland and Robert Orr were under Nelson's command.

Captain Thomas S. Seely [Selie] - commander of 4th Company Light Dragoons, Pennsylvania militia.

Captain Smith - commanded a company of Virginia militia.

Major Amos Stoddard [Stodard] - commanded the artillery at Ft. Meigs, 2nd Artillery Regiment, United States Army. After the departure of General Leftwich April 2, 1813 Major Stoddard commanded the garrison at Ft. Meigs until the return of General Harrison on April 12, 1813. He was wounded May 1, 1813 on the opening day of the seige of Ft. Meigs and died May 11 of tetanus. Buried May 12 in front of the "Grand Battery" on the spot where he received the wound that caused his death.

General Tannehill [Tanehill] - commander of Pennsylvania Volunteers in New York. Black Rock was the headquarters of the Northern frontier army under General Smyth, on the Niagara River.

Major George Todd - of the 19th Regiment, United States Army.

General Benjamin Tupper - commanded the center column of Harrison's Northwestern Army composed of Ohio militia.

Captain Joseph Wadsworth - 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia under Lieutenant Colonel Robert Patterson. Died at Ft. Meigs April 15, 1813 from illness.

Private Joseph Walker - of Captain James Whaley's Company, 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia. Found guilty of mutiny and leaving his post December 30, 1812.

Lieutenant Robert Walker - commander of company of infantry, 5th Battalion, 2nd Detachment Pennsylvania militia under Major David Nelson. Killed by Indians March 9, 1813 while hunting ducks outside Ft. Meigs.

Captain John Wallace - commander of 5th Company, 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia under Lieutenant Colonel Joel Ferree.

General "Mad" Anthony Wayne - defeated Indian Chief Turkey Foot on August 20, 1794 at the "Battle of Fallen Timbers". Harrison was an aid-de-camp to General Wayne in this campaign.

Captain James Whaley [Whelie] - 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia under Lieutenant Colonel Robert Patterson.

Captain John Williamson - 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia under Lieutenant Colonel Robert Patterson.

Brigadier General William Winchester - commanded the left column of Harrison's Northwestern Army composed of Kentucky militia. Defeated by Proctor at River Raisin (present Monroe, Michigan) January 22, 1813.

CHAPTER 2

MOVEMENTS OF NINTH CO. FIRST REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA UNDER COMMAND OF CAPT. JOHN BARRICKMAN IN THE NORTHWESTERN ARMY IN TOUR OF DUTY TO THE RAPIDS OF THE MAUMEE

*BASED UPON HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF:

DIARY OF SARGEANT GREENBURY KEEN
9TH CO. 1ST REGIMENT 2ND BRIGADE UNDER CAPT. JOHN BARRICKMAN

DIARY AND DAY-BOOK OF CAPT. GARRET WALL
QUARTER-MASTER OF 1ST REGIMENT 2ND BRIGADE OF PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA

THE DIARY AND ORDERLY BOOK OF CAPT. DANIEL CUSHING
CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY, 2ND REGIMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY

The account of the movements of the 9th Co., 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia under the command of Captain John Barrickman to the Rapids of the Maumee is explored in relation to the movements of the 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade under Lieut. Colonel Joel Ferree and the movements of the 2nd Brigade under the overall command of Brigadier-General Richard Crooks. The most authoritative account of the exploits of the 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia in the Northwestern Army in the War of 1812 is the diary of Sargeant Greenbury Keen of the 9th Co., 1st Regiment under Captain John Barrickman. Keen's account is supplemented by the diary and day-book of Capt. Garret Wall, diary and orderly book of Capt. Daniel Cushing and journal of Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel Eleazer D. Wood. From these sources the movements of the 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia in the Northwest campaign is mapped.

Oct 2nd-4th 1812 [Pittsburgh Oct 4th-18th 1812 Dunlap Plains]

A sixty-five man volunteer contingent from Allegheny County assembles upstairs at Major Stewarts under command of Captain John Barrickman.¹ Late that morning the company paraded at the Court House [located on the Diamond, on the west side of Market Street] in the center of the Public Square.² On October 4th the company marched to the commons where they were drilled by Captain Barrickman and afterwards paraded. That same day the company drew their tents and crossed the Allegheny River and encamped at Dunlap Plains where they rendezvoused with the 2nd Brigade of the Pennsylvania Militia and awaited the remainder of their equipage.

Oct 19th 1812 [Dunlap Plains-Election of Officers 2nd Brigade]

On October 19th field officers were elected. Richard Crooks was elected Brigadier-General; Joel Ferree, Colonel of the 1st Regiment [which included Captain Barrickman's company]; Robert Patterson, Colonel of 2nd Regiment. The commanding officers of companies drew for rank in the line. Captain Barrickman was 3rd Company, 1st Regiment. Overall Barrickman's rank was 9th Company, 2nd Brigade. Up to November 25th 1812, two troops of cavalry were temporarily attached to the regiment-one of forty-three men under Captain Thomas S. Seely, the other of thirty-one men, under Lieut. Thomas Warren.³ The 2nd Brigade marched 9 miles and encamped on the bank of the Ohio called Akins.⁴

Oct 20th-31st 1812 [Akins, Pa. to Camp Tuscarawas, Oh.-1st & 2nd Regiments,
2nd Brigade]

[Oct 20th] 2nd Brigade camped in a field at Sholer's after marching 15 miles.⁵ [Oct 21st] Camped in a bottom below the mills at Beaver's Mills after marching 18 miles, which included crossing Big Beaver and Little Beaver.⁶ [Oct 22nd] Marched 11 miles and camped on a high chestnut ridge on west fork of Little Beaver -Bough's.⁷ [Oct 23rd] Marched 6 miles to New Lisbon and camped. [Oct 24th] Lay in camp. [Oct 25th] Marched 11 miles and camped in a dry well timbered field near Crook's Hill.⁸ [Oct 26th] Marched 13 miles through swampy low beach land and camped in the woods on a slow running stream running a south course - Sandy Creek.⁹ [Oct 27th] Marched through land timbered with chestnut, oak, and beech. Past a small village called Greenburgh and arrived at Nimiskillen or Canton. 1/2 mile east of Canton camped by a mill pond.¹⁰ [Oct 28th, 29th, 30th] Lay in camp. [Oct 31st] Crossed creek and took up line of march through Canton. Marched in single files on the right and left about 60 yards apart and baggage in center. Marched through prairies level with small patches of trees. Marched 11 miles to the Tuscarawas River crossed the river and camped at Camp Tuscarawas.¹¹

Nov 1st-10th 1812 [Camp Tuscarawas, Oh. - Black Fork or Greentown, Oh. 1st
& 2nd Regiments, 2nd Brigade]

[Nov 1st] Marched 11 miles to Camp Orr.¹² Low land timbered with oak, chestnut and poplar. Roads muddy and cut deep. [Nov 2nd] Marched 10 miles and camped 1/2 mile east of Wooster or Scott. Small village containing 15-20 small houses and 2 blockhouses. [Nov 3rd] Marched 5 miles west at Wooster. [Nov 6th] Marched 4 miles to Camp Killbuck.¹³ After leaving Camp Killbuck it appears that Ferree's 1st Regiment and Barrickman's contingent move separately but converge again at Greentown on Nov 9th. [Nov 7th] Marched 10 miles through land of middle rate until crossing Little Mohican John. Entered a dismal swamp for 2 miles in ankle deep water but found dry land to camp on [Barrickman's Co.]. [Nov 8th] Marched 9 miles to Mohican, Muddy Fork [Ferree's Reg 7th].¹⁴ Marched 4 miles to Geromes Town which consists of a blockhouse, barns and cabin on bank of Big Mohican John which we were obliged to bridge. Finished bridge next morning which was 60 feet long [Barrickman's Co.]. [Nov 8th] Marched 4 miles to Lake Fork [Ferree's Reg.].¹⁵ [Nov 9th] Marched 2 miles to Geromes town which is an old Indian town. Continued our march to Greentown which is an old Indian town though not inhabited. Consists of 30-40 huts all burnt. Town beautifully situated on an eminence near Black fork of Mohican John [Barrickman's Co.]. [Nov 9th] Marched 10 miles to Black Fork or Greentown [Ferree's Reg.].¹⁶

Nov 10- Dec 10 1812 [Greentown, Oh - Mansfield, Oh. 1st Reg., 2nd Brigade]

Colonel Joel Ferree's 1st Regiment leaves Black Fork on Nov 11th and proceeds to Mansfield on Nov 12th. Barrickman's Company remains at Black Fork till Nov 12th and arrives at Mansfield on the 14th. [Nov 11th] Marched 6 miles to Camp Ferree [Ferree's Reg.].¹⁷ [Nov 12th] Marched 7 miles to Mansfield. From Pittsburgh to Mansfield 167 miles [Ferree's Reg.].¹⁸ [Nov 13th] Struck tents and crossed Black Fork [Barrickman's Co.]. [Nov 14th] Marched to Mansfield 17 miles where we arrived Nov 14. This village situated on a rise consists of 2 blockhouses, one frame house, 10-12 cabins scattered. Camped on east side of town [Barrickman's Co.]. The entire 2nd Brigade is at Mansfield till Dec 10. [Dec 5th] Colonel Ferree returned to Mansfield from Franklinton with orders from General Harrison to march his regiment as soon as possible. General Crooks [at Mansfield] was much opposed to the movement. [Dec 9th] Colonel Ferree gives orders to be in readiness to march. [Dec 10th] Dissension then swept through regiment concerning promises made. Major Dunlap pledged his honor that each soldier should be provided with necessary clothing at public expense when the regiments arrived at Wooster. Many of the men came ill prepared and were now almost naked. Colonel Ferree told his regiment that he would not ask them to leave Sandusky if they would march until the clothing arrived.

Dec 11th 1812 - Jan 21st 1813 [Mansfield, Oh.- Upper Sandusky, Oh. 1st
Regiment, 2nd Brigade]

[Dec 11th] Colonel Joel Ferree marches for Upper Sandusky with the 1st Regiment. Only Capt. Johnson, two subalterns, the quarter-master [Garrett Wall] and 40 men remained at Mansfield as a guard to fetch on military stores and promised clothing.¹⁹ Marched through low wet land with beech trees. Marched 8 miles and camped on a rise which was dry though surrounded by swamp. [Dec 12th] Marched 10 miles and camped. The land very wet and well timbered. Continues cold and blustery. [Dec 13th] Marched 3 miles through wet land well timbered and then entered the Sandusky plains. Plains level with small groves of hickory, ash and walnut. Marched 11 miles and camped in a grove. Snow 13 inches deep. Pitched tents and cut beech brush for a bed. [Dec 14th] Marched through the plains covered with ice and water which froze hard enough to bear footmen but baggage wagons frequently broke through. After 16 miles camped on bank of a branch of the Sandusky River running a northwest course. [Dec 15th] Marched 7 miles and camped near Sandusky [Upper Sandusky] blockhouses where Major Nelson's battalion was camped. 6 or 7 cabins here. 5 miles further down is a town called Negro Town where there are a number of Indians [Wyandot] and negroes. [Dec 16th] Capt. Johnson leaves Mansfield with clothing for troops.²⁰ [Dec 17th] General William Henry Harrison arrives at Sandusky accompanied by a small guard on horseback. This is the first encounter of Harrison by the Pennsylvania Militia during their march to the Rapids. The quartermaster [Wall] leaves Mansfield.²¹ [Dec 18th] Pennsylvania troops paraded in plain and orders given by General Harrison for building 2 blockhouses. In evening 1st Regiment of the Virginia Militia under Col. Conil arrives. [Dec 19th] Ferree's contingent moved camp 1/2 mile to east of blockhouse for conveniency of gathering wood. Quartermaster reaches Upper Sandusky. From Mansfield to Upper Sandusky 40 miles. [Dec 25th] General Richard Crooks arrived in camp. [Dec 26th] General Harrison leaves camp arranging business in rear of army. General Harrison orders 60 sleds made for purpose of transporting the cannon and stores. [Dec 28th] The 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade [Col. Robert Patterson's division] Pennsylvania Militia arrive in camp. [Jan 7th] 16 artillery carriages arrived from Mansfield. Scarcity of clothing and severity of weather causes many dissertions and discharges. When the Pennsylvania line left Dunlap Plains the 2nd Brigade numbered 1760 men which is now reduced to 1160. [Jan 11th] General Harrison returns to camp. A company of regulars under the command of Capt. Cushing arrives in camp. Petersburg Volunteers under the command of Capt. McCrea arrives in camp. [Jan 14th] Captain Daniel Cushing arrives at Upper Sandusky. The men took shelter with with the Pennsylvania troops for the night. [Jan 17th] The artillery all in camp. General Harrison left camp for the Rapids. [Jan 18th] Captain Cushing receives notice that his company must march on the 20th for the Rapids.²² [Jan 19th] At Camp Upper Sandusky Division orders given -- The Petersburg Volunteers Light Infantry Company under Capt. McCrea, the US Artillery Company under the command of Capt. Cushing, Capt. Hukill's Company and Capt. Barrickman's Company will be furnished with 7 days ration and 18 rounds of ball cartridge each and will be in readiness to march to the Miami Rapids [future site of Fort Meigs]. Detachment will be under the command of Major Robert Orr of the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

Jan 21st 1813 - Feb 2nd 1813 [Upper Sandusky, Oh. - Miami Rapids, Oh.]

This detachment consisting of 7 companies broke from the main army at Upper Sandusky. The 1st and 2nd Regiments Pennsylvania line with Colonels Ferree and Patterson remained at Upper Sandusky with General Crooks. The mission of the detachment was to bring artillery and stores to the Rapids of the Maumee in advance of the main army.

[Jan 21st] Began march. Division consisted of 317 men, 17 wagons and 18 pieces of artillery on sleds. The word march was sounded from right to left and all stepped off. Marched 4 miles and crossed the ground where Col. Crawford had the battle with the Indians and was defeated, lost a large part of his men, fled before the Indians, was pursued, overtaken, himself taken prisoner, brought back and massacred. It was in an extensive plain in a grove of small timber, principally hickory and white oak. Hundreds of small trees bear testimony of the fatal day to the present period by scars and mark of ball. The men cut out numbers of them. The place of the execution we passed by on a small rise of ground, just before we entered a very large prairie, leaving an old Indian town on our right. The place of Crawford's execution had four posts set up about 10 feet high, 2 sticks of timber crossing at angles from one post to the other on top. In the center of those sticks crossed there was another post that extended from ground up through them with places to confine the hands and feet.²³ Marched 9 miles and camped on the bank of a branch of the Tymochtee. Robert Orr commanded the detachment from the Pennsylvania line.²⁴ [Jan 22nd] Crossed the creek and left the plains. Crossed the Tymochtee which is 40 yards wide which was frozen over. Land low and heavily timbered with ash, elm, hickory and white oak. Marched 9 miles this day with great difficulty -- sleds broke, hames broke and chains broke. Camped in the edge of a prairie, perfectly level without tree or shrub.²⁵

[Jan 23rd] Major Robert Orr received an express from General Harrison to send Capt. Cushing on with 2 of our 12 pounders and 3 sixes with all possible speed to the Rapids.²⁶ At noon received another express desiring Major Orr to come with all possible speed stating that General Winchester was defeated and our troops to retreat to **Portage River** 17 miles from the Rapids. Marched 8 miles and camped. Warm and cloudy then began to rain. It was agreed that each man should take 2 days provision on his back the next morning and have our tents forwarded on pack horses. Capt. Wadsworth's Company was left with ordinance and military stores to come on as soon as possible. [Jan 24th] Morning dark and rainy, which melted the snow. Road narrow and filled with pack horses. Mud was about 17 inches deep which made it difficult to march. Marched 6 miles before daylight wading through water knee deep. Fell in road made by General Hull. Barrickman frequently halted his company to take refreshment. Barrickman caught up with 3 companies that started before him and halted when receiving information that General Harrison was retreating. About noon met a man from Harrison's camp and received information of Winchester's defeat at which Harrison ordered the blockhouses to be burnt. This so agitated Orr's detachment that they all resolved to camp with Harrison that night. Continued to march and found the roads much worse than the last 10 miles. Obligated to wade through ponds mid leg deep for a mile at a time. Arrived in camp after a march of 30 miles. Camped 1/4 of a mile south of General Harrison's camp on the bank of the **Portage River**. This is a small river commonly called **Carrying River**. Baggage did not come in. Had no camp equipment. Borrowed some axes and made fires. By this time 200 of our division were in camp. Received orders from General Harrison to dry and have guns in order, that he expected to be attacked by a party of Indians that were seen across the Miami. Cut brush and lay around fires for bedding. Cushing at camp notes that the Pennsylvania Militia had nothing to shelter them but the heavens and scattering trees. They had neither tents nor camping equipage being left behind with the ordinance and travelling becoming so bad it could not come on. A few Pennsylvania troops were invited into tents of Cushing's command.²⁷ The 1st Regiment under Ferree remained at Upper Sandusky until Jan 24 along with Virginia Brigade.²⁸ [Jan 25th] Most of Major Orr's Pennsylvania line awoke with 5 inches of snow on them. Through course of day formed shelters of brush in place of tents and gathered bushes for bedding. General Perkins Brigade, some regulars and Kentuckiens were here. Whole force did not exceed 1000 men. Ferree's Regiment camped on Tymochtee.²⁹ [Jan 27th] Arms and ammunition inspected by order of General Harrison. Large quantity of cartridges damaged which were exchanged. He ordered that each soldier should lay with his gun in his arms and cartridge box under his head. General thought probable that the camp would be attacked. Watch word given "Fight On". [Jan 28th] Ferree's Regiment proceed and cross the Tymochtee on the ice, leaving their baggage, as the ice will not carry horses.³⁰ [Jan 30th] General Leftwich arrived with his brigade; likewise Colonel Ferree with the remainder of his regiment from the Portage River.³¹ They crossed the river and camped 1/2 mile north of General Harrison's camp where they meet General Harrison. Our company received part of our equipage sent by Capt. Cushing. [Jan 31st] Received orders to march for the Rapids the next morning with 2 days provision on each soldier's back. Took the ice. [Feb 1st] The Brigade with General Harrison proceed to the Rapids of the Miami [Maumee].³² Marched 7 miles through swamp and ponds which were frozen. Camped and pitched tents for the first time since Jan 23rd. [Feb 2nd] Marched on ice over swamps and ponds for 6 miles - heavy timber, principally elm, buckeye, ash and honey locust. Past some plains and came in sight of **Sword River**. General Harrison with Brigades (Col. Ferree and Gen. Perkins) arrived at the foot of the Rapids. From Upper Sandusky to Rapids 60 miles.³³

Feb 3rd 1813 - April 3rd 1813 [Fort Meigs, Oh. 2nd Brigade Penn. Militia]

[Feb 3rd] Land first quality well timbered and dry. Took the ice and on opposite side of river was Harrison's camp. Descended the river on ice 3 miles (this river is about size of the Allegheny though much wider at the foot of the Rapids. It is backwater from foot of Rapids). Past cornfields with corn on stalks. These fields lay low, bottoms narrow, the banks high and country level. Party of our men crossed the river and walked down beach when they found Dubois (one of 3 men sent with a flag of truce to obtain permission to bury dead slain at River Reason under direction of Dr. McGibbon, with two privates. The other private Mr. Connant, was found killed and scalded at the Rapids Feb 3rd) lying in the mouth of a cave shot, tomahawked and scalped. The flag was found near him. Camped on an eminence on this side of river. Orders given to put up breast works and fortify camp in following manner -- breast work formed with logs 5 feet high and an abatis formed with brush 3 paces in front of breast work. The butts were stuck in the ground next to the breastwork and tops sharpened. [Feb 4th] A place was cleared for building a fort [Fort Meigs] on the bank of the river. [Feb 6th] Artillery arrived and baggage wagons came in. Capt. Wadsworth came in. General Tupper arrived with 7 hundred men. [Feb 7th] 400 Kentuckiens arrived. Our spies came in with word that 50 Indians crossed the river 15 miles down. [Feb 9th] Our spies came in and informed General Harrison that last night they discovered 16 miles down the river 2 to 3 hundred Indians dancing a war dance on the opposite side of the river. 1500 men were to march at sunset with Harrison and one 6 pounder. [Feb 10th] General Leftwich our acting commander informed us that he received from Harrison an express to send on 2 days provisions on sleds with an escort. Our company [Barrickman's] offered services and was accepted by Leftwich. Marched with 5 sleds loaded with provisions. Took a quantity of shovels, spades and matlocks for purpose of burying the dead at River Reason if opportunity arrived.

Took the ice and descended the river. Met many of party returning who had given out, not able to continue the march. Continued march for 8 miles until encountering main body of the detachment. The detachment had pursued the Indians 7 to 8 miles beyond the fires where they had camped and spies pursued them to the River Raisin. 3 of our sleds went on, the others took back provisions. The 3 that went on were soon loaded with weak and weary. Returned to camp. About 4 miles below camp on opposite side of river are the remains of an old British fort. A small distance above this fort was place where Anthony Wayne routed the savages. He pursued them with such fury that they were obliged to flee to this fort for protection. [Feb 11th] General Crook came into camp with 500 men of the Pennsylvania line from Upper Sandusky after completing a stockade.³⁴ [Feb 12th- Apr 2nd] General Harrison gave directives that a fort be laid out and strongly fortified. The labor was assigned among every corps or regiment in the army. The fort was named Fort Meigs, in honor of Return Jonathan Meigs, the Governor of Ohio. Harrison's troops were then about 1800 in number, and were employed under the skillful direction of Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel Eleazer D. Wood, chief engineer of Harrison's army.³⁵

"The camp," said Captain Wood, was about 2500 yards in circumference (8 acres), the whole of which, with the exception of several small intervals left for batteries and block-houses, was to be picketed with fifteen feet long, from ten to twelve inches in diameter, and set three feet in the ground. Such were the instructions of the engineer; and so soon as the lines of the camp were designated, large portions of the labor were assigned to each corps in the army, by which means a very laudable emulation was easily excited. To complete the picketing, to put up eight block-houses of double timbers, to elevate four large batteries, to build all the store-houses and magazines required to contain the supplies of the army, together with the ordinary fatigues of the camp, was an undertaking of no small magnitude. Besides, an immense deal of labor was likewise required in excavating ditches, making abatis, and clearing away the wood about the camp; and all this was to be done, too, at a time when the weather was inclement, and the ground so hard that it could scarcely be opened with the mattock and pickaxe. But in the use of the axe, mattock, and spade consisted the chief military knowledge of our army; and even that knowledge, however trifling it may be supposed by some, is of the utmost importance in many situations, and ours was the salvation of the army. So we fell to work, heard nothing of the enemy, and endeavored to bury ourselves as soon as possible."³⁶

[Mar 29th] Letters arrived from General Harrison to Generals Leftwich and Crooks wishing their brigades to stay a few days longer. These calls and invitations will not do; the government has not been punctual enough in paying their troops for them to stay longer.³⁷ [Mar 31st] A letter was read by General Crooks soliciting the Pennsylvania Militia or a part of them to remain a few days after the expiration of their time until a reinforcement (Kentucky Militia) could be sent on. [Apr 1st] A letter was read which had been received the night before from Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania stating that any officer, non-commissioned officer or private who should remain in service after Apr 1st, any term not exceeding 2 months, be entitled to 12 dollars per month in addition to their pay in the line. General Crooks gave orders and all those who wished to volunteer their services at the word Shoulder arms forward march, will shoulder and advance 4 paces in the front of the line. At the word Shoulder arms our company (Barrickman's - only Pennsylvania Militia company under General Crooks to volunteer unanimously) shouldered and marched unanimously (60). The volunteer force of Pennsylvania Militia numbered 225. [Apr 2nd] The Pennsylvania Militia received their discharges from the commandant of Corps. Departure of the regiment "for home" on Apr 2nd. Its commander, Lieut. Colonel Joel Ferree, died April 9, 1813, at Zanesville, Ohio, while in route to his home. Though the officer's illness began in the month of February, and it was at times severe, he nevertheless remained at his post of duty until discharged from service with his regiment. The regiment went into service Oct 2nd, 1812, with 35 officers and 511 enlisted men. When discharged at Fort Meigs Apr 2nd, 1813, there were present for duty, as shown by the issue of rations for that date 30 officers and 352 men (including the volunteers). The apparently heavy loss largely represents absence from command on account of sickness and with leave, only a small number being reported as absent "without leave." [Apr 3rd] The discharged militia (Virginia and Pennsylvania Militias) took their leave of camp, leaving only about 700 men in it.

Apr 3rd, 1813 - Apr 18th, 1813 [Fort Meigs, Oh. Pennsylvania Militia Volunteer Force]

The fortification of the structure was abandoned soon afterward, when General Harrison and Captain Wood left the camp. General Harrison went to Cincinnati to visit his sick family and to urge forward troops and supplies for his army on Mar 6th.³⁸ Captain Wood superintended the erection of defensive works at Sandusky.³⁹ The camp was left in charge of General Leftwich. As soon as General Harrison left camp, Leftwich stopped the progress of the lines of defense entirely, citing as reason that he couldn't make the militia do anything, and therefore they may as well be in their tents out of mud and inclement weather.⁴⁰ Leftwich permitted the troops to burn the timber, which had been brought into the camp for pickets and block-houses: not only did they burn this timber, but on Mar 20th when Captain Wood returned from Lower Sandusky, Wood was mortified to find several of the men actually employed in pulling the pickets out of the ground for fuel. Wood asked the men who gave them permission for such destruction in undermining the fortification of the camp and was informed that permission was never granted.⁴¹

However it was a common thing for each mess to take what they wanted and nothing was said about it. Captain Wood had great difficulty in stopping the militia from destroying his works, but much greater in getting them to repair the breaches and depredations already committed. The consequence of this conduct of Leftwich, whom Wood called "an old phlegmatic Dutchman, who was not even fit for a pack-horse master, much less to be intrusted with such an important command," was great exposure of the garrison to the inclement weather, and the stores to imminent peril from the enemy.⁴²

Thus the Pennsylvania volunteers were pressed into the repairing and fortifying the encampment from Apr 3rd through Apr 17th. [Apr 5th] The block-houses were prepared for action with the cannon. The first ammunition was taken from the blockhouses and the moveable wagon magazines were filled. [Apr 7th] All hands are busy in repairing the pickets and fitting it for an attack which is expected every night. [Apr 12th] General Harrison arrived by water. He was saluted by 17 firings of an eighteen pounder.

[Apr 13th] Headquarters Camp Meigs -- General Orders -- "The commanding General has received from Major Stoddard a report of the good conduct of the troops in this Camp since they have been under his command which gives him great satisfaction--our situation indeed requires the greatest exertion upon the part of every individual attached to the army--Threatened with a siege by the enemy with our works in an unfinished state every man must devote all his thoughts & all his strength towards their completion--Their own safety their honor & the interest of their country demands this from them--The General confidently expects it as the result of their own reflections and of those principally which glow in the breast of every true American.

But he must not be disappointed & he is determined to exact from all the most puntual performance of every duty inattention & neglect will be immediately noticed and punished. The General promises that each officer noncommissioned & soldier who distinguishes himself not only in battle but in discharge of those scarcely less important duties of preparing the means of defense shall be reported to the President and if (Militia) to the executives of their respective states."⁴³

This is a day of general fatigue: both officers and soldiers employed in building breastworks.⁴⁴ The General being suspicious of attack orders every man in camp to work casting up bank against the picketing. The fort contains about seven acres in triangular form on the front line. On the bank of the river are three block-houses and two batteries. The largest battery commands 3 eighteen pounders, the other 2 twelve. The blockhouses are built double and in each one are two pieces of artillery. On the rear line are four block-houses fortified as before described. The pickets are about 16 feet long. The port holes are 7 feet from the ground. A bank is thrown up against them in the inside sufficient to shoot out of.

[Apr 16th] Capt. Wadworth of the Pennsylvania militia, died last evening, was buried at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was left sick when the brigade was disbanded.⁴⁵ [Apr 17th] Headquarters Camp Meigs -- General Orders -- "The Detachment of Pennsylvania militia under the command of Major Nelson which volunteered their services after the 2nd instant having performed their engagement are hereby honorably discharged. The General on behalf of the Government gives his thanks to Majors Nelson, Ringland, & Orr & every other officer and soldier of this detachment for their services and magnanimous conduct upon this occasion. The General is too well convinced of the sacrifices which many of them have made by a procrastination of their return home at this critical season of the year not to believe that their conduct on this occasion, was the result of the purest patriotism. The General wishes them all a speedy meeting with their families & a long continuance of that peace & happiness to which they have so just a claim after the fatigues & hardships they have undergone."⁴⁶ Our time is now out though we cannot march till tomorrow when we shall receive our pay. 1500 troops from Kentucky are expected daily.

Apr 18th, 1813 - Apr 30th, 1813 [Fort Meigs, Oh. - Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania Militia Volunteer Force]

[Apr 18th] Having received our pay and discharges, we took leave of the fort and commenced our march homeward by way of Lower Sandusky. Weather pleasant and warm. Marched 8 miles and camped. We are now recrossing the Black Swamp. [Apr 19th] Continued our march at sunrise. 8 miles to the Portage River. The mud and water knee deep. The high parts of the swamp that are not covered with water are quite green with ramps [wild leeks] and wild onions. In some places there is a gentle current flowing through the woods cross Wolf Creek and several other branches of the Portage. Marched 18 miles and camped. Found shelters with bark. It rained violently. [Apr 20th] Still rained. Continued our march early. The swamp continues for 8 miles to the Sandusky where the road was good 5 miles down the river to Lower Sandusky Fort which is situated on an eminence 200 yds from the river. It is small though well picketed. Seventy men are stationed here in two block-houses. Ten families generally French live here (the Sandusky River is about 200 yds wide and is very rapid. The bottom is covered with limestone rocks. It is 12 miles by land to the Sandusky Bay and 36 by water). We got spring water here the first time that we have tasted it for three months. Past this place is somewhat unhealthy subject to the spotted plague fever which is mortal. A few instances excepted they have been known to have been cured by drinking lye gun powder and strong vinegar and sweating with hemlock. We delivered up our arms and accoutrements. Drew five days rations. Took quarters in the block-houses for the night.

Rained all night. [Apr 21st] Still continues to rain so fast that we were obliged to lie by all day. [Apr 22nd] Crossed the Sandusky River at nine. 3 miles to Green River which was very high and crossed with much difficulty. The road becomes pretty good and less swampy. Marched 18 miles and camped on the bank of a great pond. [Apr 23rd] Marched early and crossed Pipe Creek at 9 a.m. past a small settlement 19 miles to Huron crossed and lodged in a Public house. Huron is a large deep rapid stream. There is a small bridge building at the ferry. The land near the river is of the first quality. [Apr 24th] Early this morning we arrived at the Lake Erie and walked on the beach 6 miles to Vermilion River where we engaged with a Captain of a Schenectady boat to carry us down the lake to Cleveland. We embarked and sailed 6 miles when a head wind sprang up and we were obliged to put to and pursue our route by land. The land here is but of middle rate wet and swampy. 22 miles to Black River where we lodged at an inn. [Apr 25th] Crossed Black River and walked on the beach 20 miles to Rocky River. The land is low clayey & wet. 7 miles to Cuyahoga River crossed a small village situated on the bank of the Lake and the bank of the Cuyahoga. [Apr 26th] Left Cleveland early. Walked 6 miles and cooked breakfast. Passed through a beech woods for 18 miles without any settlement wet and swampy. Walked 3 miles further and lodged with a Yankee in a township called Aurora. [Apr 27th] Started early and walked 7 miles to Geauga - 6 miles to Mahoning - 16 miles to Warren. The streams are all bridged - 14 miles to Youngstown - 6 miles to Poland - 6 miles to Douglas Tavern. When we left Warren we left the swamp, the beech roots and the Yankees. [Apr 28th] 14 miles to Greensburg where we arrived at 10 a.m. Took lodging with Major Hart innkeeper. [Apr 29th] Went to Sharon for breakfast 11 miles where our Company met. Left that at 1 p.m. crossed Big Beaver and fell in our old trail. Walked 16 miles and lodged at Whites. [Apr 30th] Took breakfast at Haris's and marched to Warners where we took beat and crossed. Marched down Market Street to 2nd Street from that to Wood Street. Up Wood Street to Major Stewarts. Upstairs to the rooms where we first met and after receiving a handsome tribute from the Captain we were dismissed.

{The provision account of Quarter-Master Garret Wall contains the following note: "A soldier's ration consists of eighteen ounces of flour, twenty ounces of beek or pork (three quarters of a pound if salted), and one gill of whisky per day; and at the rate of one pound and a half of candles, four pounds of soap, half a gallon of salt and a half gallon of vinegar, per hundred rations."⁴⁷ A note under date of February 24th, 1813 says: "Flour, meat, and salt have been constantly drawn by the regiment since the 12th of December, 1812."⁴⁸ Previous to that time a field ration of flour was not issued.⁴⁹

The returns of Wall show that whiskey was issued only from February 24th to March 25th, a period when the weather was doubtless most inclement and severe on the troops.⁵⁰ At Upper Sandusky the regiment under the command of Col. Joel Ferree assisted in the construction of a fortification which was named Fort Ferree, in honor of its commander. At Miami Rapids, in addition to other military duty, it assisted in the construction and equipping Fort Meigs.⁵¹

Notes for Chapter II

- 1 Montgomery, Thomas Lynch, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Volume VIII 1907), p. 266.
- 2 Killikelly, Sarah H., *The History Of Pittsburg*, (Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, B.C. & Gordon Montgomery Co., 1906), pp. 106-107.
- 3 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p. 267.
- 4 *Ibid*, p. 267.
- 5 *Ibid*, p. 267.
- 6 *Ibid*, p. 267.
- 7 *Ibid*, p. 267.
- 8 *Ibid*, p. 267.
- 9 *Ibid*, p. 267.
- 10 *Ibid*, p. 267.
- 11 *Ibid*, p. 267.
- 12 *Ibid*, p. 267.
- 13 *Ibid*, p. 267.
- 14 *Ibid*, p. 268.
- 15 *Ibid*, p. 268.
- 16 *Ibid*, p. 268.
- 17 *Ibid*, p. 268.
- 18 *Ibid*, p. 268.
- 19 *Ibid*, p. 268.
- 20 *Ibid*, p. 268.
- 21 *Ibid*, p. 268.
- 22 Lindley, Harlow, *Fort Meigs And The War Of 1812-Cushing*, (Columbus, Ohio, The Ohio Historical Society 1975), p. 88.
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- 24 *Ibid*, p. 88.
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- 29 Ibid. p. 268.
- 30 Ibid. p. 268.
- 31 Ibid. p. 268.
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- 35 Lossing, *The Pictorial Fieldbook Of The War Of 1812*, p. 474.
- 36 Boehm, Robert B. and Buchman, Randall L., eds. *Journal of the Northwestern Campaign of 1812-1813 Under Major-General wm. H. Harrison by Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel Eleazer D. Wood. Captain Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army* (Defiance, Ohio. Defiance College Press 1975), pp. 8-9.
- 37 Lindley, *Fort Meigs And The War Of 1812-Cushing*, p. 108.
- 38 Lossing. *The Pictorial Fieldbook Of The War Of 1812*. p. 474.
- 39 Ibid. p. 474.
- 40 Ibid. p. 474.
- 41 Ibid. p. 474.
- 42 Ibid. p. 474.
- 43 Lindley, *Fort Meigs And The War Of 1812-Cushing*, p. 6
- 44 Ibid. p. 113.
- 45 Ibid. p. 114.
- 46 Ibid. p. 10.
- 47 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p. 269.
- 48 Ibid. p. 269.
- 49 Ibid. p. 269.
- 50 Ibid. p. 269.
- 51 Ibid. p. 269.

CHAPTER 3

CHRONOLOGICAL MAPS OF THE TROOP MOVEMENTS OF THE COMPANY OF CAPTAIN JOHN BARRICKMAN 1ST REGIMENT, 2ND BRIGADE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA IN THE NORTHWESTERN ARMY TO THE RAPIDS OF THE MAUMEE AT FORT MEIGS OCTOBER 19, 1812 - APRIL 29, 1813

The account of the movements of the 9th Co., 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia under the command of Captain John Barrickman to the Rapids of the Maumee is charted in the following three plates. The Ninth Company was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Joel Ferree, 1st Regiment. The 1st and 2nd Regiments, Pennsylvania militia were under the overall command of General Richard Crooks. The entire 2nd Brigade left camp at Dunlap Plains, near Pittsburgh on October 19, 1812 and rendezvoused with General Harrison at Upper Sandusky on December 17, 1812, and proceeded to build Ft. Ferre (named after Lieut. Colonel Joel Ferree). General Harrison commanded the right column of the Northwestern army at Upper Sandusky, composed of Pennsylvania and Virginia troops, commanded by Generals Richard Crooks and Joel Leftwich respectively. Barrickman's Company with along with six other companies (including the Petersburg Volunteers and Cushing's Artillery) formed a detachment which separated from the 2nd Brigade on January 21, 1813 at Upper Sandusky. The mission of the detachment, ordered by General Harrison, was to bring artillery and stores to the Rapids of the Maumee via the Black Swamp in advance of the main army supporting Winchester's recent advance to Frenchtown. After Winchester's disastrous defeat at Frenchtown, on January 22, 1813 Lieutenant Colonel Ferree's regiment rejoined Barrickman and Harrison at the foot of the Rapids on February 2, 1813. At the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee, Harrison built a strong advanced post named Ft. Meigs, which provided protection to the inhabitants on the frontier borders of Lake Erie. From his base at Ft. Meigs, Harrison planned to prosecute the winter campaign against Ft. Detroit and Ft. Malden.

On March 2, 1813 a force under the command of Captain Langham set off to Ft. Malden across the ice of Lake Erie to destroy a frozen British vessel, the Queen Charlotte. The operation was aborted however, when the ice of Lake Erie was incompetent to bear troops and munitions across the lake. Harrison now abandoned a winter campaign and fortified Ft. Meigs in preparation of a spring offensive. On March 31, 1813 a letter was read by General Crooks, from General Harrison soliciting that the Pennsylvania Militia or a part of them remain a few days after the expiration of their time on April 2 until a reinforcement could be sent on (only 700 men would be left to garrison the fort). Only Barrickman's Company of the Pennsylvania militia volunteered unanimously to remain fifteen days, or even longer in case that reinforcements should not arrive in time, to garrison Ft. Meigs against eminent attack by British and Indian allies. On April 17, 1813 Harrison personally gave thanks to these men who magnanimously volunteered their services from 15 days after the 2nd of April 1813 and that their conduct on this occasion was the result of the purist patriotism. On April 18, 1813 the 225 Pennsylvania militia volunteers, including the 60 man company of Captain Barrickman, left Ft. Meigs and arrived at Pittsburgh on April 29, 1813.

FORT MEIGS

WAR OF 1812



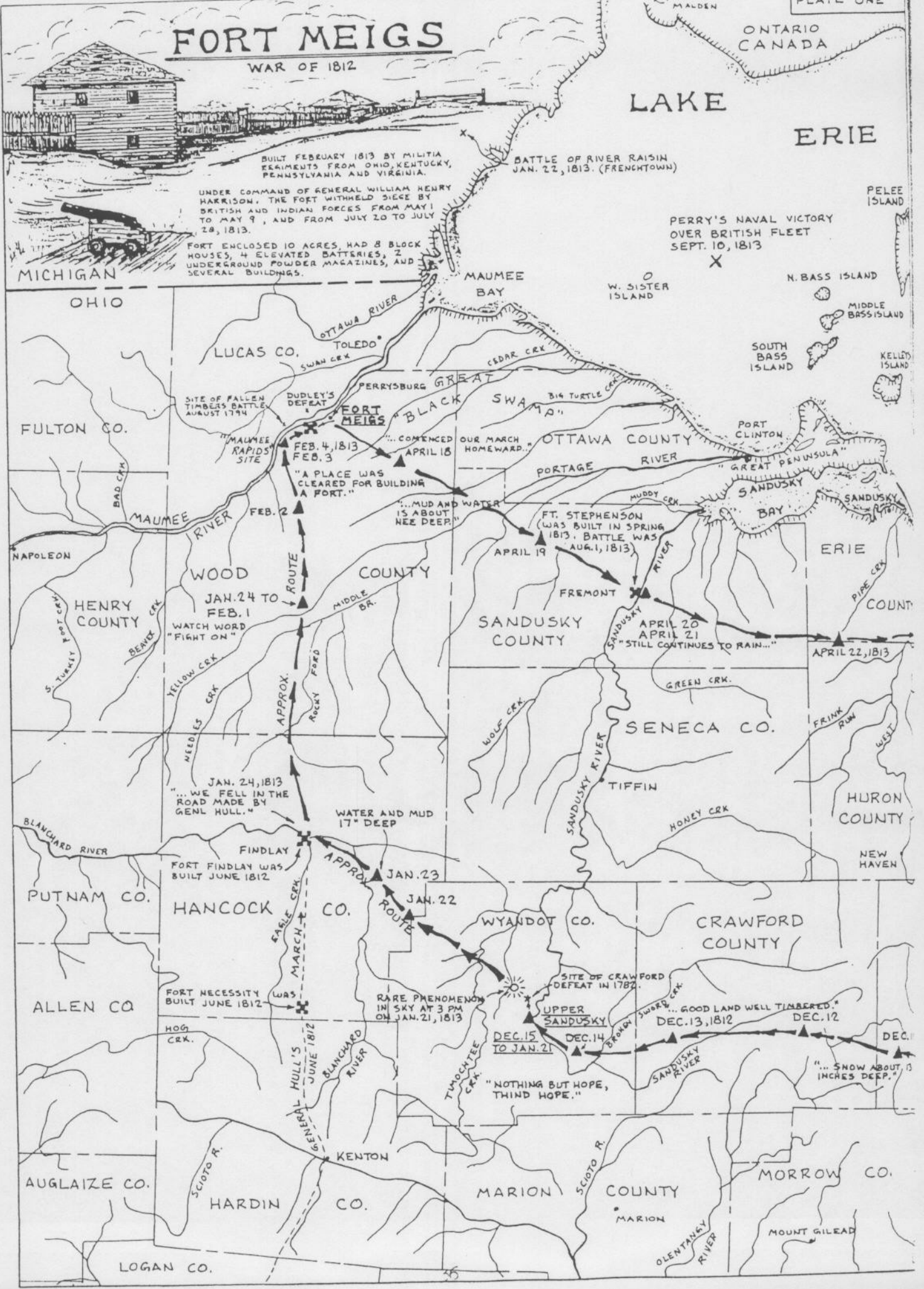
BUILT FEBRUARY 1813 BY MILITIA REGIMENTS FROM OHIO, KENTUCKY, PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA.

UNDER COMMAND OF GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, THE FORT WITHSTOOD SIEGE BY BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 9, AND FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 28, 1813.

FORT ENCLOSED 10 ACRES, HAD 8 BLOCK HOUSES, 4 ELEVATED BATTERIES, 2 UNDERGROUND POWDER MAGAZINES, AND SEVERAL BUILDINGS.

BATTLE OF RIVER RAISIN JAN. 22, 1813. (FRENCHTOWN)

PERRY'S NAVAL VICTORY OVER BRITISH FLEET SEPT. 10, 1813



MICHIGAN

OHIO

FULTON CO.

HENRY COUNTY

PUTNAM CO.

ALLEN CO.

AUGLAIZE CO.

LOGAN CO.

LUCAS CO.

SITE OF FALLEN TIMBERS BATTLE AUGUST 1794

"MAUMEE RAPIDS" SITE

JAN. 24 TO FEB. 1

WATCH WORD "FIGHT ON"

JAN. 24, 1813

"... WE FELL IN THE ROAD MADE BY GENL HULL."

FINDLAY

FORT FINDLAY WAS BUILT JUNE 1812

HANCOCK CO.

FORT NECESSITY BUILT JUNE 1812

HULL'S MARCH JUNE 1812

GENERAL HULL'S MARCH JUNE 1812

BLANCHARD RIVER

SCOTO R.

HARDIN CO.

KENTON

TOLEDO

SWAN CRK.

PERRYSBURG

DUDLEY'S DEFEAT

FEB. 4, 1813

FEB. 3

"A PLACE WAS CLEARED FOR BUILDING A FORT."

FEB. 2

MAUMEE RIVER

ROUTE

WOOD COUNTY

JAN. 24 TO FEB. 1

WATCH WORD "FIGHT ON"

APPROX. ROUTE

ROCKY FORD

MIDDLE BR.

WATER AND MUD 17" DEEP

JAN. 24, 1813

"... WE FELL IN THE ROAD MADE BY GENL HULL."

FINDLAY

FORT FINDLAY WAS BUILT JUNE 1812

HANCOCK CO.

FORT NECESSITY BUILT JUNE 1812

HULL'S MARCH JUNE 1812

GENERAL HULL'S MARCH JUNE 1812

BLANCHARD RIVER

SCOTO R.

HARDIN CO.

KENTON

OTAWA RIVER

CEDEAR CRK.

GREAT SWAMP

BLACK SWAMP

"... COMMENCED OUR MARCH HOMEWARD."

APRIL 18

"MUD AND WATER IS ABOUT NEE DEEP"

APRIL 19

FT. STEPHENSON (WAS BUILT IN SPRING 1813. BATTLE WAS AUG. 1, 1813)

APRIL 20

APRIL 21

"STILL CONTINUES TO RAIN..."

APRIL 22, 1813

SANDUSKY COUNTY

WOLF CRK.

SANDUSKY RIVER

TIFFIN

HONEY CRK.

WYANDOT CO.

JAN. 23

JAN. 22

APPROX. ROUTE

WYANDOT CO.

UPPER SANDUSKY

SITE OF CRAWFORD DEFEAT IN 1782

RARE PHENOMENON IN SKY AT 3 PM ON JAN. 21, 1813

DEC. 15 TO JAN. 21

DEC. 14

"NOTHING BUT HOPE, THIND HOPE."

DEC. 13, 1812

DEC. 12

"... SNOW ABOUT 13 INCHES DEEP."

WYANDOT CO.

MARION COUNTY

MARION

SCOTO R.

MORROW CO.

MAUMEE BAY

W. SISTER ISLAND

N. BASS ISLAND

MIDDLE BASS ISLAND

SOUTH BASS ISLAND

PELEE ISLAND

KELLEY ISLAND

PORT CLINTON

"GREAT SANDUSKY BAY"

"GREAT SANDUSKY BAY"

ERIE COUNTY

PIPE CRK.

GREEN CRK.

FRANK RUN

WEST

SENECA CO.

HURON COUNTY

NEW HAVEN

CRAWFORD COUNTY

WYANDOT CO.

UPPER SANDUSKY

SITE OF CRAWFORD DEFEAT IN 1782

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WYANDOT CO.

MARION COUNTY

MARION

SCOTO R.

MORROW CO.

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TIFFIN

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WYANDOT CO.

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JAN. 22

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MARION COUNTY

MARION

SCOTO R.

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OTAWA RIVER

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SANDUSKY COUNTY

WOLF CRK.

SANDUSKY RIVER

TIFFIN

HONEY CRK.

WYANDOT CO.

JAN. 23

JAN. 22

APPROX. ROUTE

WYANDOT CO.

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WYANDOT CO.

MARION COUNTY

MARION

SCOTO R.

MORROW CO.

OTAWA RIVER

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SANDUSKY COUNTY

WOLF CRK.

SANDUSKY RIVER

TIFFIN

HONEY CRK.

WYANDOT CO.

JAN. 23

JAN. 22

APPROX. ROUTE

WYANDOT CO.

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WYANDOT CO.

MARION COUNTY

MARION

SCOTO R.

MORROW CO.

OTAWA RIVER

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WYANDOT CO.

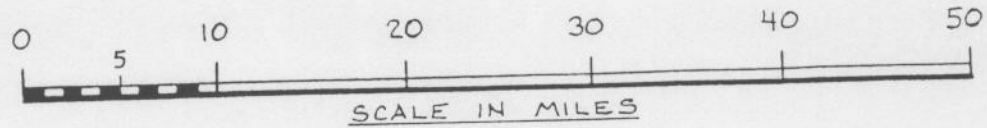
MARION COUNTY

MARION

SCOTO R.

MORROW CO.

CANADA



PELEE ISLAND

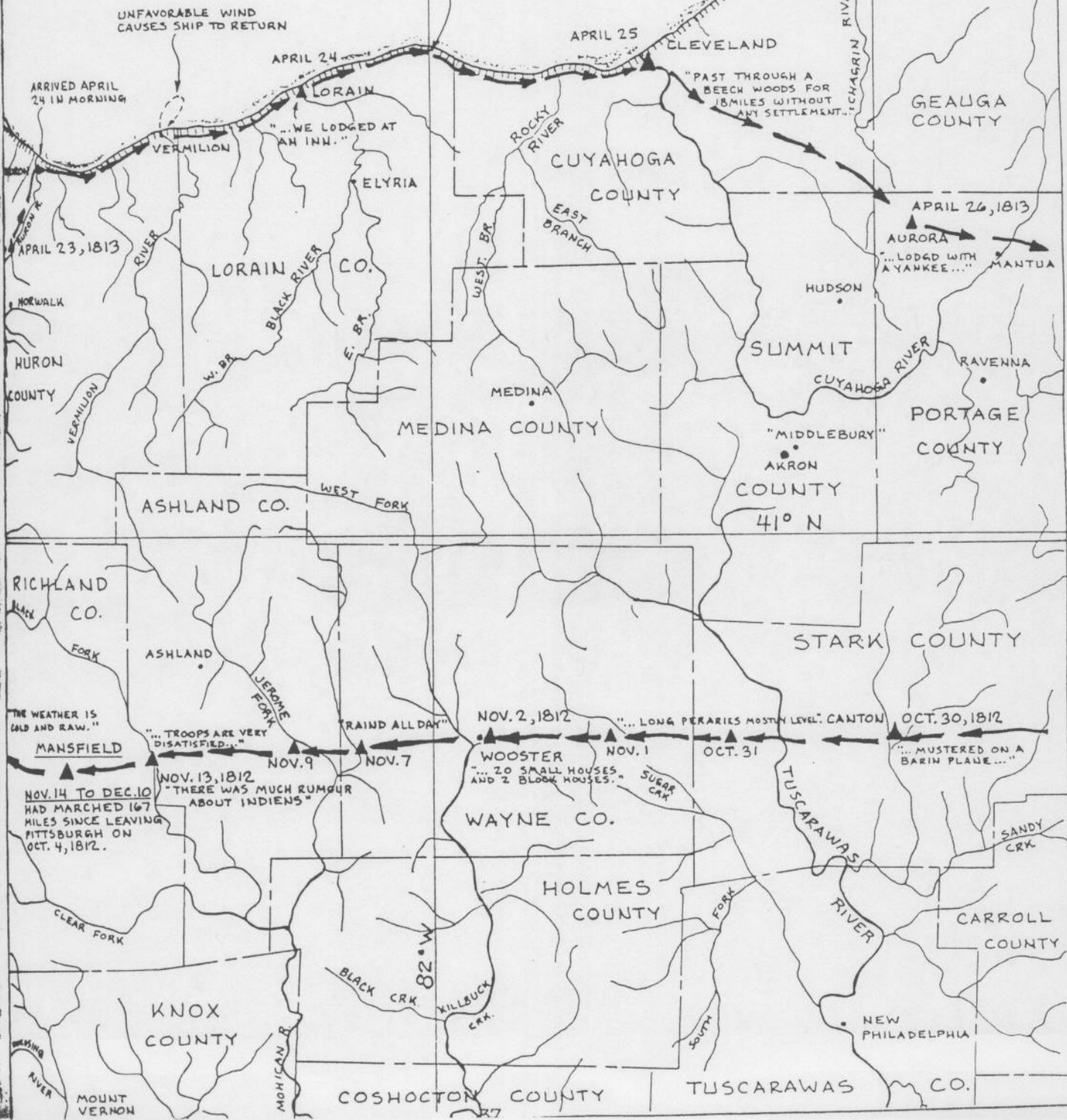
LAKE ERIE

FAIRPORT HARBOR

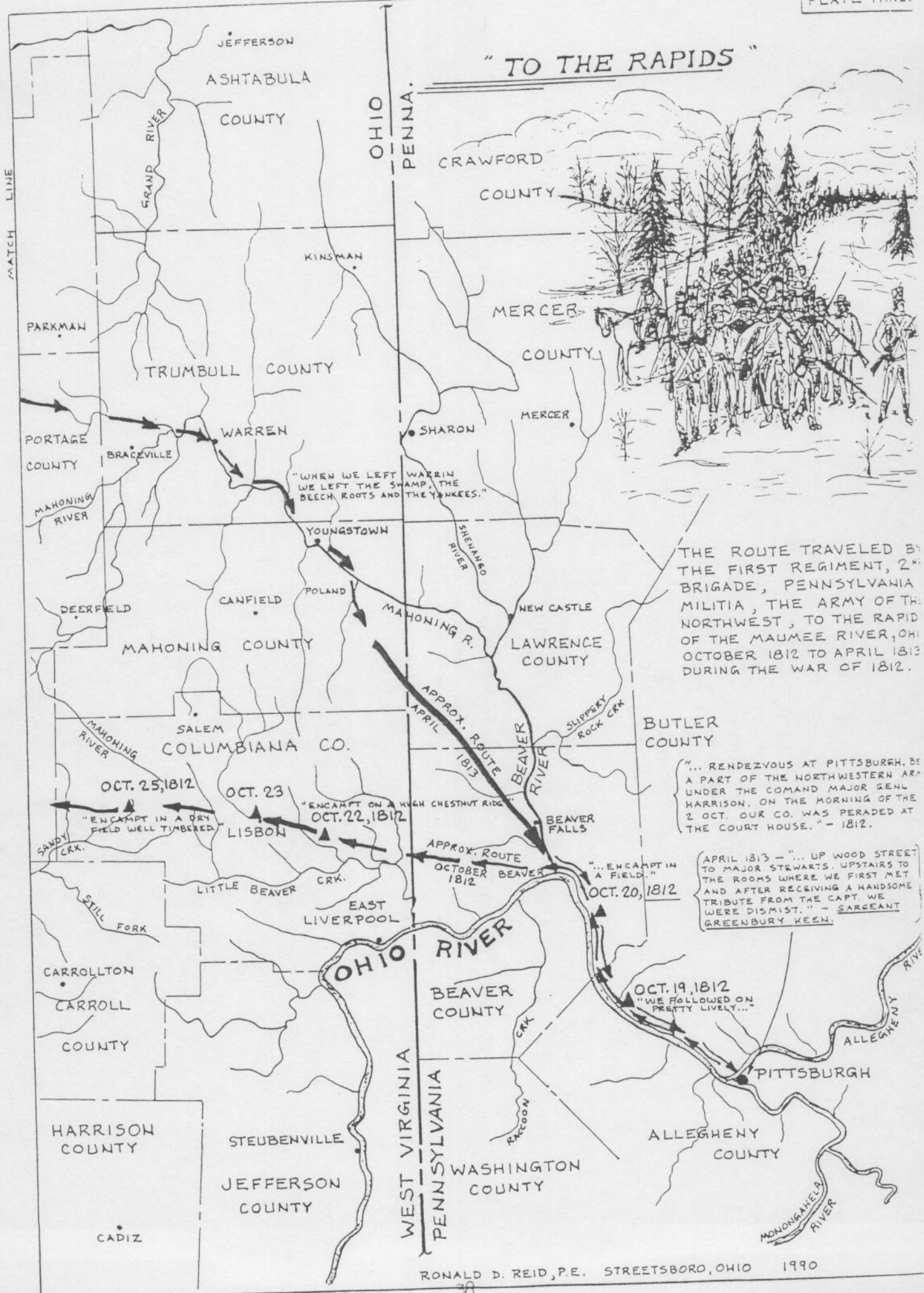


82° W

"...WALKT ON THE BEECH."



"TO THE RAPIDS"



THE ROUTE TRAVELED BY THE FIRST REGIMENT, 2ND BRIGADE, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, THE ARMY OF THE NORTHWEST, TO THE RAPID OF THE MAUMEE RIVER, OHIO OCTOBER 1812 TO APRIL 1813 DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

"... RENDEZVOUS AT PITTSBURGH. BE A PART OF THE NORTHWESTERN ARMY UNDER THE COMMAND MAJOR GENL HARRISON. ON THE MORNING OF THE 2 OCT. OUR CO. WAS PARADED AT THE COURT HOUSE." - 1812.

APRIL 1813 - "... UP WOOD STREET TO MAJOR STEWARTS. UPSTAIRS TO THE ROOMS WHERE WE FIRST MET AND AFTER RECEIVING A HANDSOME TRIBUTE FROM THE CAPT WE WERE DISMISSED." - SERJEANT GREENBURY KEEN.

"WHEN WE LEFT WARRIN WE LEFT THE SWAMP, THE BEECH ROOTS AND THE YANKEES."

"ENCAMP ON A HIGH CHESTNUT RIDGE"

"... ENCAMP IN A FIELD."

"WE FOLLOWED ON PRETTY LIVELY..."

CHAPTER 4

THE PATRIOTIC AND INSPIRATIONAL COMPANY OF CAPTAIN JOHN BARRICKMAN, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA

On January 8, 1813 Sargeant Greenbury Keen writes the following entry in his diary:

Now is the time that tries the patienc and fortitude of our troops. Maney of them coatless and shirtless ... = Nothing but hope, thind hope, the friend and supporter of the sinking mind with a prospect of better times, with that courage and ambition which never fails to inspire the breasts of the Sons of Freedom, enables us to support ourselves under and surmount the difficulties with which our lot is strewed.

The noble band of patriotic young men of Captain John Barrickman's Company thrice inspired their fellow soldiers, unmindful of every other consideration, save love of their country when their services were called upon. When patience and fortitude were low among the ranks of the militia, the patriotic zeal of Barrickman's Company buoyed their spirits.

On December 10, 1812 at Mansfield, the day was extremely cold and the snow was 13 inches deep. Many of the men came ill provided for and were almost naked, having been promised necessary clothing at public expense when they arrived at Wooster on November 2, 1812. John Barrickman's Company was only one of three companies of the Pennsylvania line that were willing to march to Upper Sandusky. The companies of Captains Barrickman, Anderson, and Ferree surrounded and forced their fellow Pennsylvanians to strike their tents and march which they all agreed excepting Captain Wallace's Company. Colonel Joel Ferree then ordered the three companies before mentioned to strike the tents of Wallace's Company and tie them 2 and 2 together if they would not march otherwise but were "persuaded" to do so.

On the night of February 9, 1813 General Harrison set off with a force of 1500 troops from Fort Meigs in pursuit of hostile Indians seen war dancing by spies on the night of February 8 at the mouth of the Maumee near the lake. The detachment, thrown into a crescent, with the artillery in the center, cautiously approached the camp and found their fires burning brightly but recently abandoned. Harrison, being disappointed, called a halt, examined the camp, and discovered the route they took, and was determined to proceed on to the River Raisin in pursuit. General Harrison sent a dispatch which arrived at Fort Meigs on February 10, 1813 addressed to General Joel Leftwich. Leftwich's orders were to send on pickaxes and spades on sleds for the purpose of burying the dead at the River Raisin, who had been inhumanely left on the field, and were now "bleaching in the northern blast." General Leftwich promptly called for volunteers to carry out Harrison's express. Captain John Barrickman's Company, above all other companies remaining at Ft. Meigs, offered their services to bring on the provisions on sleds. Sargeant Greenbury Keen notes in his diary on February 9 & 10, 1813:

Tuesday 9th Erly this morning our spies came in and informed the Genl H that the night past they discovered about 16 miles down the river between 2 and 3 hundred Indiens dancing a war dance on the aposite side of the river. 15 hundred men were requird to be in rediness to march at sunsett. Accordingly, they set of about dark comanded by Genl H, took with them one six pounder. Took the ice. (Feb) 10 About daylight this morning while on perade, Genl Leftwich being our comander, informed us that he receivd express from Genl H wrote on the ground where he expected to have found the savages, informing him that they had fled and that he desired to persue them. He desidr him to send on 2 days provitions on sleds with an ascort of 25 men. Our Co (Barrickman's) offerd their servivces which was excepted (accepted). We prepard to march with all posible speed. At 11 we march, took with us five sleds loaded with provition. We took a quantity of shovels, spaidis and matlocks for the purpose of burying the dead at the River Reason if we should have an oportunity.

On March 31, 1813 a letter was read by General Richard Crooks, from General Harrison soliciting that the Pennsylvania Militia or a part of them remain a few days after the expiration of their time until a reinforcement could be sent on, which the inclemency of the weather and the swamps had prevented. Only the Third Company, First Regiment, of the Second Brigade under Captain John Barrickman volunteered unanimously to remain fifteen days, or even longer in case that reinforcements should not arrive in time, to garrison Fort Meigs after April 2, 1813 against eminent attack by British and Indian allies. To the Virginia militia under General Leftwich, Harrison's appeal fell on deaf ears, and left on April 3rd and 4th. From the example set by the Virginians, nothing could be expected from the Pennsylvania Militia. However as Keen writes in his diary on April 1, 1813:

The Genl gave orders. All those who design to volunteer their services at the word Shoulder arms forward marc, will shoulder and advance 4 paces in front of the line --- At the word Shoulder arms our Co (Barrickman's) shoulderd and marcht unanimously. The whole amount of volinters were 225.

Other Pennsylvania Militia volunteers followed suit from the 1100 men present, buoyed by the patriotic zeal of Barrickman's Company of 60 unified men. Their unanimous noble resolve to defend Fort Meigs swelled the volunteer ranks to 225. In his General Orders at Fort Meigs on April 17th, 1813 General William Henry Harrison personally gave thanks to these men who magnanimously volunteered their services from 15 days after the 2nd of April 1813 and that their conduct on this occasion was the result of the purist patriotism.

THE HARDSHIPS OF CAPTAIN JOHN BARRICKMAN'S COMPANY

The hardships experienced by Captain John Barrickman's Company in the march to the Rapids of the Maumee by way of the Black Swamp and the deplorable conditions encountered at Fort Meigs indeed tried the patience and fortitude of the company. However their exemplary conduct throughout the entire tour of duty demonstrates complete subordination to the cause.

MARCH THROUGH THE BLACK SWAMP

On January 16, 1813 news of General Winchester's move to thr Rapids reached Harrison at Upper Sandusky. Orders were given by Harrison directing Major Robert Orr of the Pennsylvania line to command 8 companies at Upper Sandusky to proceed to the Rapids by way of the Portage River. There were, besides Barrickman's Company, Captain Cushing's artillery, the Petersburg Volunteers, and five companies of militia. On January 23, 1813 the detachment received an express commanding Major Orr to march with all possible speed to the Rapids with all the troops that he had with him. The express stated that General Winchester was defeated and that General Harrison expected to be attacked in his camp at the Rapids every hour. This battle was fought at the River Raisin. The detachment camped early this evening in consequence of that, in order to make preparations to march early in the morning. A council was called of the officers at dark and all agreed to march at 2 o'clock. The intent of this day's march was to reach the Rapids to relieve General Harrison. With the 317 men were 17 waggons of military stores and 18 pieces of artillery on sleds.

The following descriptive accounts of the forced march by way of the Black Swamp on January 24, 1813 to reinforce Harrison's army with artillery after Winchester's defeat rank as one of the most vividly grueling ordeals in military history:

One of the Petersburg company, writing of the grueling march through the Black Swamp on January 24, 1813 declared:

That day I regretted being a soldier. On that day we marched thirty miles, under an incessant rain; and I am afraid you will doubt my veracity when I tell you, that in 8 miles of the best road, it took us over the knees and often to the middle. The Black Swamp (4 miles from the Portage River, and 4 miles in extent) would have been considered impassable by all but men determined to surmount every difficulty to accomplish the object of their march. In this swamp you lose sight of terra firma altogether - the water was about 6 inches deep on the ice, which was very rotten, often breaking through to the depth of four or five feet. ¹

On January 24, 1813 Greenbury Keen writes in his diary :

At 3 o'clock a.m. we began our march. the water and mud was about 17 inches deep which made it very difficult to march. We marched about 6 miles before daylight wading through water to the knees. ... We frequently were obliged to wade through ponds mud leg deep for one mile at a time. We arrived in camp about 4 o'clock p.m. after a march of 30 miles ... The rain turned to snow and grew cold. Our baggage did not come on. We had no camp equipment. We borrowed some axes and made fires. ... We received orders from Genl Harrison to dry and have our guns in good order, and that he expected to be attacked by a party of Indians that were seen cross the Miami. We cut brush and lay round the fires for bedding, and wet and weary, lay ourselves down to rest. Snowed all night. ... When we awoke the snow was about 5 inches deep on us. Through the course of the day we formed shelters of brush in place of tents and gathered bushes for bedding.

On January 24, 1813 Private Alfred Lorrain of the Petersburg Volunteers notes:

It was midnight, the ground covered with snow, the heavens profusely flaking down additional supplies, and our heavy-laden tents were rocked to and fro by the howling winds, when the troops were suddenly aroused by a call to arms. Orders were given for us to buckle on our knapsacks and blankets, and to be ready to march at a moment's warning. In a few minutes we were plunged into the dark and almost interminable forest, bound through the Black Swamp to reinforce Harrison, who, after Winchester's defeat, had fallen back on the Carrying River. It was a dark, dark night. An experienced pilot led the van, and the whole detachment followed in Indian-file, every man taking care to keep in feeling relation to his predecessor. We plunged and floundered on through brush and brier, deep creeks, and rising waters, mingled with drift and ragged fragments of ice. Like Paul and his shipmates, "we longed for the day;" but when light broke upon us, it seemed to augment our wretchedness by calling into painful exercise an additional sense, and greatly enlarging the scene of desolation. We had frequently to pass through what was called, in the provincialism of the frontiers, "swales" - standing ponds - through which the troops and packhorses which had preceded us had made a trail of shattered ice. Those swales were often a quarter of a mile long. They were, moreover, very unequal in their surroundings. In common times, at a moment when we were not expecting it, we suddenly sank down to our cartridge-boxes. While fording such places our feet would get so benumbed that we seemed to be walking on bundles of rags; and it was really a luxury to come to a parenthesis of mud and mire, for then we could feel a returning glow of vitality. Occasionally a poor packhorse would fall down in his track - if tracks there were - to rise no more forever. It was heartrending to see them roll their flashing eyes indignantly on the passing soldiers, as though to rebuke the madness of the people in driving to such an extremity of suffering. Drove of hogs, which had been abandoned to the wilds, grim, gaunt, and hungry as the grave, were squealing through the woods, and rooting up the snow; and under the relentless scourge of war the whole creation seemed to groan in pain. We passed one of our subaltern officers, who was trembling like an aspen, and beseeching every soldier for a dram, declaring that he would perish in a few minutes if not supplied. Poor fellow! he had been in the habit of keeping himself always under the influence of liquor, and his supply had failed him in this day of affliction. By draining several canteens, he obtained enough to drag him through the horrors of the day. Some may think that we were exaggerating, but several of our young men afterward fell victims to diseases which were engendered by the march through the Black Swamp. The first night and day we traveled, through all those disadvantages, thirty miles. At a late hour we approached an arena which bore a strong resemblance to terra firma; and scraping away the snow, we spread our blankets under the naked canopy of heaven: for at the time of our departure from Sandusky we had left our tents standing, with all our camp equipage. How long we lay that night in a shivering condition before we fell asleep we could never ascertain; but I awoke in the morning from pleasant dreams, and in a profuse perspiration, and, as I thought, under a heavy press of blankets; but when I threw up my arm to take an observation, and to see how the land lay, an avalanche of virgin snow, which had silently ministered to my comfort during the night, tumbled into my bosom, and quickly roused me to a recollection of my proper latitude and true bearings, and I found, by calculation, that I was bounded north, south, east, and west, by the Black Swamp. ... the forced march, which could find no prototype, as we believed, in the American Revolution.²

On January 24, 1813 Captain Daniel Cushing writes in his diary concerning the march:

This night came on a very heavy rain. At 2 o'clock all the men out, but not ready to march; the pack horses took the front; it was agreed that we should take with us one 6 pounder that was mounted, and 36 rounds of fixed ammunition. At 4 o'clock I was ordered to march were the road was filled with pack horses, so that the men could not pass them any other way but to take the woods. The rain had softened the snow and mud to that rate that the packhorses made the road a complete bed of mortar about one foot deep. I found it impossible for the men to march in that way. We were about six miles from camp and passed Capt. Vance before day five miles from camp with his train of hogs about four thousand in number. ... Marched on to a small creek by the name of Carrying Creek; called a halt to take some little refreshment. While we were there a man arrived from General Harrison who informed us that he had retreated from the Rapids 17 miles on this side of the same Creek that we were on, but 9 miles below where we were. We refreshed and moved on through the worst piece of road I ever traveled, up to our knees in mud and water almost every step. I arrived at headquarters about 4 o'clock this afternoon. From this time until dark the troops keep coming into camp. ... The Virginia volunteers (Petersburgh) and the Pennsylvania militia were ordered to encamp out of the lines about 40 rods up the Creek, nothing to shelter them but the heavens and some scattering trees. They have neither tents nor camping equipage of any sort, it being all left behind with the ordinance and the travelling becoming so very bad it could not possibly come on. ³

THE CONDITIONS AT FORT MEIGS

The conditions at Fort Meigs became deplorable as a combination rains, spring thawing and the activity of the soldiers within the Fort had turned the encampment into a muddy quagmire. The men lay in mud and water without warmth because of the shortage of firewood around the fort. The winter was unusually severe, and one unfortunate sentinel was found one morning at his post frozen to death. Captain Daniel Cushing writes in his diary on March 18, 1813:

The whole country is inundated with water and broken ice. Our camp is overwhelmed with mud and water; my eyes never saw such a place for mankind to live in -- not a markee or tent in the whole encampment but what has more or less mud and water in it, and what makes it much worse is for the want of wood. The timber is all cut off for a long distance from camp and there are no teams to haul any for the men; not a bushel of forage in this place; what teams we have cannot work, for they have nothing to eat. Our men are very sickly; no wonder lying in mud and water and without fire; not less than two or three men die every day. ⁴

Lieutenant Joseph Larwill states in his journal:

It is observed by all the officers, some of them (in service) in the Revolutionary War, that this is the most disagreeable encampment they ever saw. It is impossible to pass from one tent to another without being over shoe mouth in mud, much less the streets of the encampment where it is 1/2 leg deep. Some (of the troops) indeed have puncheons to lay on which affords them some little relief from the damp, (but) you cannot go into any tent in camp without feeling for the sufferings of the occupants. You then begin to lose sight of your own situation, seeing many worse than your own. Scarcely any of the troops have more than one blanket to lay on, which is too little at the inclement season of the year and situation of our encampment. ⁵

John Barrickman's Company bore the hardships and privations of military life in the midst of an inhospitable wilderness with valor. When the tour of duty had expired, they alone unanimously volunteered their services to remain 15 days, or even longer. They alone in unison understood the dreadful consequences that were likely to attend their leaving the camp as did the majority of the Pennsylvania Militia and the entire Virginia Brigade under Leftwich. In their solidarity, they comprehended the possibility of the event of the camp falling into the hands of the enemy, and that the disaster in a great measure could be attributed to them. These patriotic men informed Harrison that they were very anxious to go home but would never leave him until he thought that their services could be spared without danger to the cause. Their patriotism and conduct has not been excelled by any other company of the Pennsylvania Militia and have set an example of subordination to the cause and respect for military authority to the Pennsylvania militia and the whole Northwestern Army.

Notes on Chapter IV

- 1 Wallace, Lee Jr. "The Petersburg Volunteers, 1812-1813." *The Virginia Magazine of History* 82 (1979), p. 469.
- 2 Lorrain, Alfred M.. *The Helm, The Sword, And The Cross: A Life Narrative* (Cincinnati, Ohio, Poe & Hitchcock, 1862) pp. 110-116.
- 3 Lindley, Harlow. *Fort Meigs And The War Of 1812 - Cushing*. (Columbus, Ohio, The Ohio Historical Society, 1975) p. 92.
- 4 *Ibid*, pp. 105-106.
- 5 Nelson, Larry L., *Men Of Patriotism, Courage, & Enterprise!*. (Canton, Ohio, Daring Books, 1985) p. 55.

CHAPTER 5

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE AND FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DETACHMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA COMMANDED BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL RICHARD CROOKS

The following muster rolls of the First and Second Regiments, Second Brigade and Fifth Battalion, Second Detachment of the Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Brigadier-General Richard Crooks have been taken from source material of The Pennsylvania Line in the War of 1812 found in the Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XII. These regiments and light dragoon units accompanied Brigadier-General Richard Crooks when he left Dunlap Plains, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on October 19th, 1812 to rendezvous with General William Henry Harrison at Upper Sandusky in the Northwest Campaign. The muster rolls of Pennsylvania Commands at Fort Meigs including the Independent Battalion under Major John B. Alexander, the Pittsburgh Blues under Capt. James Butler, the Greensburgh Rifles under Lieut. Peter Drum, the battalion of Volunteer Dragoons under Lieut. Col. James M. Ball, the Westmoreland Light Dragoons under Capt. Joseph Markle, and the McClelland Light Dragoons under Capt. James McClelland are not included here since these units were not part of the Second Brigade and Second Detachment that Brigadier-General Richard Crooks commanded noted in the Journal of Greenbury Keen and Pennsylvania Archive Regiment Commander rosters.

Of historical importance, only the Third Company, First Regiment, of the Second Brigade under Capt. John Barrickman volunteered unanimously to remain and garrison Fort Meigs after April 2nd, 1813 against eminent attack by British and Indian allies until General William Henry Harrison arrived with Kentucky reinforcements. Included in this company were Greenbury Keen and William Gamble. The Second Brigade and Second Detachment account for 213 of the 225 total volunteers recorded in the Journal of Greenbury Keen. In his General Orders at Fort Meigs on April 17th, 1813 General William Henry Harrison personally gave thanks to these men who magnanimously volunteered their services from 15 days after the 2nd of April 1813 and that their conduct on this occasion was the result of the purist patriotism.¹

The Detachment of Pennsylvania Volunteer militia was under the overall command of Major David Nelson, Fifth Battalion, Second Detachment. First Major Thomas Ringland, First Regiment, Second Brigade and Second Major Robert Orr, First Regiment, Second Brigade were officers under Nelson's command. Having received their pay and discharges on April 18th, 1813 the volunteer detachment took leave of Fort Meigs and started the march homeward to Pittsburgh by way of Lower Sandusky.

FIRST & SECOND REGIMENTS, SECOND BRIGADE
AND
FIFTH BATTALION, SECOND DETACHMENT
OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA
COMMANDED BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL RICHARD CROOKS
IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE NORTHWESTERN ARMY
UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON
OCTOBER 2, 1812 TO APRIL 2, 1813

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND BRIGADE
AND
FIFTH BATTALION, SECOND DETACHMENT
BRIGADIER-GENERAL RICHARD CROOKS

() denotes # of volunteers of the companies from Apr 2nd to Apr 17th. 1813.
Total of (213) volunteers.

First Regiment, Second Brigade
Lieut. Colonel Joel Ferree

Second Regiment, Second Brigade
Lieut. Colonel Robert Patterson

*[Company order known]²

*[Company order unknown]³

1st Co	Capt John Brown (5)
2nd Co	Capt Jeremiah Ferree (8)
3rd Co	Capt John Barrickman (60)
4th Co	Capt Benjamin Anderson (14)
5th Co	Capt John Wallace (2)
6th Co	Capt William Harper (12)
7th Co	Capt William Johnston (0)
8th Co	Lieut Thomas Donaldson (8)

Capt John Column (10)
Capt John Hamilton (3)
Capt Peter Hartzog (10)
Capt Thomas S. Jack (3)
Capt Thomas McQuaide (2)
Capt Joseph Wadsworth (6)
Capt James Whaley (4)
Capt John Williamson (1)

[Cavalry troops attached to 1st Reg 2nd Brig (Light Dragoons) till Nov 25 1812]⁴

L. D. Co	Capt Thomas S. Seely (0)
L. D. Co	Lieut Thomas Warren (0)

[Infantry troops attached to Fifth Battalion 2nd Detachment under overall command of Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks, commencing 2d October 1812, expiration of service, Apr. 2 1813]⁵

Fifth Battalion, Second Detachment
Major David Nelson (1)

[Company order unknown]

5th Battl	Capt Frederick Hoff (44)
	Capt Mathew Johnson (1)
	Capt James Bowner (16)

Capt John Junkin (0)
Ensign William Hartford (1)
Capt Matthew Dawson (0)

Regimental Officers Of Lieut Colonel Ferree's Regiment:⁶

1st Major	Thomas Ringland (1)
2nd Major	Robert Orr (1)
Surgeon	James Roberts
Qr-Master	Garret Wall
Adjutant	Geo. C. Vollandigham
Fife Major	James Duff

Pay-master	Thomas Duncan
Surgeon's Mate	George Huey
Sergt Major	Jacob Cook
Qr M. Sergnt	Elias Smurr
Drum Major	Joseph Hicks

Lieut. Colonel Joel Ferree's company formed a part of what is called in the records the "First Regiment Second Detachment (Brigade) of Pennsylvania Militia in the service of the United States, commanded by Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks." The regiment was mustered into service at Pittsburg for the term of six months from October 2, 1812, and was mustered out April 2, 1813, at Fort Meigs, Ohio. Some 225 Pennsylvania Militiamen volunteered an additional fifteen days at Fort Meigs [including Capt. Barrickman's Co. giving unanimous consent].⁷

Roll Of Capt. John Brown's Company
1st Co. 1st Reg. 2nd Brigade
 [mainly from Greene County, Pennsylvania]

Pay-roll of a company of volunteer infantry, commanded by Capt. John Brown, of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Gen Richard Crooks.

Hommers, John	Lieutenant
Wood, Micajah	Sergeants
Lewis, Willmauth	taken sick at Mansfield, and hired a substitute for
Rhinehart, Joseph.	the remainder of the term
Patterson, John	Corporals
Smith, Thomas	Privates
Dawson, William	
Hamler, Adam	
Yeater, Andrew	
Bulgar, Samuel	appointed on the staff, March 29.
Hicks, Joseph	died after discharge
Ayres, Silas	volunteered for fifteen days.
Armour, John W.,	
Baker, Anthony,	
Cather, Robert	
Conkling, Henry.	
Dawson, Moses	
Echelberger, Abraham	
Foredyce, Abraham	
Headley, Elias	
Hughs, Thomas	
Hickerthorn, George	
Hair, John	appointed in the staff; served in company.
Hays, Adam.	
Ingram, William	
Jewel, Aaron	
Kirkpatrick, Thomas	
Archer, James	volunteered for fifteen days.
Lantz, Alexander.	
Lapping, Robert	
Maple, William	
Mitchel, Thomas	
Moor, Carl	
Mickle, Reuben	
Poland, Jonathan	volunteered for fifteen days.
Pettit, John.	volunteered for fifteen days.
Parker, James,	
Pechtel, Henry	
Robison, Thomas	
Reese, John	
Reed, Edward	

Reynolds, John
Sayres, William,
Sharp, William
Stockdale, William
Seals, Vincent
Smith, James,
Stockdail, John
Stattoo, Henry,

Stiegers, David
Cyphers, Peter
Smith, Thomas
Tuston, Andrew
Young, Andrey
White, Samuel
Isminger, John
Taif, James

volunteered for fifteen days.

died at Upper Sandusky, February 24, 1813.

furloughed Dec 8, 1812; taken sick on return, and never joined company.

I do hereby, upon honor, that this payroll exhibits a true statement of my company, of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania militia, for the period therein mentioned, and the remarks set opposite the names of men are accurate and just.

John Brown
Captain 8.9

4
4
1

Thomas J. Ferree

Roll Of Capt. Jeremiah Ferree's Company
2nd Co. 1st Reg. 2nd Brigade
[mainly from Pittsburgh]

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, under the command of Capt. Jeremiah Ferree, of the First Regiment, of Pennsylvania militia, in the service of the United States, commanded by Lieut. Col. Joel Ferree, under the command of Gen. William H. Harrison, from October 2, 1812 to April 2, 1813.

Lieutenant

Calhoun, Alexander

Ensign

Wilson, Joseph

Privates

Ridgdon, Stephen
Carnahan, Alexander
Hull, Joseph.
McCarrell, Hugh.
Snodgrass, John K.
Hamilton, William
Morrow, Alexander
Keneday, Thomas
McClelland, George
Sweeney, Daniel
Jammison, Thomas
Kirkland, John
McKee, John
Ferguson, John
Pettygrew, David
Calhoon, James
Dickey, James.
Guy, Moses
Smith, Benjamin.
Nichle, John
Adams, James
Reid, Thomas
McCreary, John
Couch, William
McClelland, William
McDawes, Alexander
Stewart, James
McGowan, Archibald
Calhoon, John A.
Pumereen, Henry
Allison, John.
Shelly, Thomas
Reel, John
Good, Balsor
Whitchell, Philip
Purse, Amos
Day, N.
Wusner, Henry
Powel, David

volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.

volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.

died August 5.

Satsbury, Loras
Marshall, Samuel
McTernon, David
McGunigal, Hugh
Dunfred, David
Lighthill, George
Powel, Joseph
Moore, Garret
Powers, John
Grayton, Isaac
McDonald, John
Renoman, John
Fowzer, John.
Williamson, John.
Little, John,
Johnston, John
Darsey, James
Critchlow, Samuel
Nichle, James
Plow, John.

volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.

volunteered for fifteen days.

I certify, on honor, that this pay-roll exhibits a true statement of Capt. Jeremiah Ferree's company, of the First regiment of Pennsylvania militia, for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

Jeremiah Ferree
Captain. 10.11

Roll Of Captain John Barrickman's Company
3rd Co. 1st Reg. 2nd Brigade
 (men from Allegheny County)

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, under the command of Capt. John Barrickman, of the First regiment, Second brigade, of Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks, in the service of the United States, on the 29th day of March, 1813, in the northwestern army under Gen. William H. Harrison.

Captain

John Barrickman volunteered for fifteen days.

Lieutenant

Joshua Logan, volunteered for fifteen days.

Ensign

McClelland, John, volunteered for fifteen days.

Sargeants

Keen, Greenberry, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Chapman, Samuel, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Middleton, William H. B., volunteered for fifteen days.
 Shannon, Samuel, volunteered for fifteen days.

Corporals

Calhoon, Alexander, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Reed, Thomas, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Armstrong, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Hunter, Samuel, volunteered for fifteen days.

Privates

Carrel, James B., volunteered for fifteen days.
 Burns, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Baily, James, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Carnahan, George, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Crozier, William, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Downing, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Furgeson, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Gamble, William, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Heiny, Charles, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Gilbreath, Hugh, volunteered for fifteen days.
 James, Joseph, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Jones, Elisha, volunteered for fifteen days.
 McCrum, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
 McFarland, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Peters, John B., volunteered for fifteen days.
 McClelland, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
 McSpenen, James, volunteered for fifteen days.
 Miller, Horace, volunteered for fifteen days.
 McDonald, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
 McCoy, Alexander, volunteered for fifteen days.
 McCorland, James, volunteered for fifteen days.

George

Roll of Captain Benjamin Anderson's Company
4th Co. 1st Reg. 2nd Brigade
(men from Washington County)

Pay-roll, of Capt. Benjamin Anderson's company of drafted militia, attached to the First regiment commanded by Col. Joel Feree, in the service of the United States, from the State of Pennsylvania. Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks commanding, commencing the Oct. 2, 1812 and ending the 2nd of Apr. 1813.

Captain

Anderson, Benjamin,

volunteered fifteen days.

Lieutenant

White, James,

Ensign

Lindsey, William.

volunteered fifteen days.

Sergeants

Gordon, John.
Anderson, John
Rankin, John.
Post, Ephriam

volunteered fifteen days.

volunteered fifteen days.

Corporals

Parker, James.
Stoolfire, Christopher
Fowler, Sylvester
Thompson, James

volunteered fifteen days.

Privates

Anderson, Abram.
Anderson, James
Bedilon, Philip
Cook, Jacob
Craig, William
Cummins, Samuel
Dunlap, Alexander.
Drake, Daniel
Delong, Abram.
Elliott, Jacob
Fauner, John
Griffey, John
Harris, William
Hawthorn, John
Hallowday, Andrew
Harvey, James
Hazley, Joshua.
Huffman, Benjamin
Huffman, James.
Hoge, William
Jamison, George
Jenkins, Alexander,

volunteered fifteen days.

volunteered fifteen days.

volunteered fifteen days.

volunteered fifteen days.

discharged November 26, 1812.

volunteered fifteen days.

Kelly, William
Kuntz, George
Laughlin, John
Linn, William.
Linn, Moses,
Loid, Eli
McMillen, John
Miller, Henry
Munnel, Hugh
McCarty, John.
McMiken, Hance.
Morris, Jessey,
McVay, Jacob
Moser, Henry,
McConnel, Alexander
Officer, James
Ostler, George
Pensel, Lenard
Rodgers, Andrew
Ritner, Joseph
Rolston, Robert
Rolston, John
Ramsey, George.
Ross, Kennet
Shearn, John
Simpson, William.
Simpson, David
Scott, Robert,
Suven, Reuben
Urie, Thomas
White, John. Sr.
White, John, Jr.
Wire, Edward
Waters, Arcable
Walker, James

discharged January 9, 1813.
volunteered fifteen days.

volunteered fifteen days.
volunteered fifteen days.
volunteered fifteen days.

discharged November 26, 1812.

died at Upper Sandusky, February 7, 1813.

discharged November 4, 1812.

discharged October 19, 1812.

I do certify, upon honor, that this pay-roll exhibits a true statement of my company of the First regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the names of men are accurate and just.

Benj'n Anderson,
Captain 14.15

Roll Of Capt. John Wallace's Company
5th Co. 1st Reg. 2nd Brigade
 (men from Armstrong and Indiana Counties)

A pay-roll of Capt. John Wallace's company of Pennsylvania volunteers, attached to the First regiment, Second detachment, Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks, in the service of the United States. Commencement of service, October 2, 1812; expiration of service, April 2, 1813.

Wallace, John	Captain
McCormick, John.	Lieutenant volunteered fifteen days.
Stewart, James	Ensign
Maybin, George Williams, Benomi Hopkins, William Brady, John	Sergeants
Evans, William Persain, Amour Merideth, Thomas Wilson, Lewis	Corporals
Wilson, William. Wilson, George Stephens, Thomas Girt, John McLain, Jacob Phillips, David McCollough, William McKee, William Ray, Joshua Talkingtine, Stephen Fiscus, Jacob Lenningten, Isaac Painter, John, Jr. Mires, Phillip Luke, James Hyme, George Millagen, James Keers, Andrew Ghaster, Stephen Bell, William McAnulty, Patrick	Privates volunteered fifteen days.

Guthrey, James
 Jones, John
 Titus, George
 Foreman, Charles
 Mortimore, Daniel
 McKibens, David
 Barnet, Peter
 Latshaw, Peter
 Stephinon, James
 Findley, James
 Fulloen, John
 Williams, James
 Callon, David
 Evins, James
 Grayham, Henry
 Guthrey, Alexander
 Wilson, John
 Colpatrick, James
 Smith, Abraham
 Stout, Joel
 Man, John
 Evert, Peter
 Jack, John
 Shields, Joseph
 Kinter, Henry
 Redding, Samuel
 Alison, Robert
 Painter, John, Sr.
 Simpson, Isaac
 Thompson, Thomas
 Nulph, Henry,
 Polyard, Nicholas,
 Fidler, Peter,
 Carr, Joseph,
 Lydick, James,
 McDowel, John,
 Weeks, Elijah,
 Dip, Peter,
 Guthrey, Thomas,

left sick at Mansfield about the 1st of January, 1813.
 sick as above.
 sick as above
 sick as above.
 sick as above.
 left sick at Canton, Ohio.
 sick as above.
 left sick at Lisbon.
 left in hospital at Mansfield; and I understand that
 there was not any of them fit for duty until the end
 of the tour.

I, John Wallace, do certify, on honor, that the within pay-roll is just and correct, and that remarks on the
 sick therein made are also just and correct, together with all the remarks therein made. Witness my hand, at
 Indiana, September 30, 1813.

John Wallace,
 Captain 16.17

Guthrey, James
Jones, John
Titus, George
Foreman, Charles
Mortimore, Daniel
McKibens, David
Barnet, Peter
Latshaw, Peter
Stephinson, James
Findley, James
Fulloen, John
Williams, James
Callon, David
Evins, James
Grayham, Henry
Guthrey, Alexander
Wilson, John
Colpatrick, James
Smith, Abraham
Stout, Joel
Man, John
Evert, Peter
Jack, John
Shields, Joseph
Kinter, Henry
Redding, Samuel
Alison, Robert
Painter, John, Sr.
Simpson, Isaac
Thompson, Thomas
Nulph, Henry,
Polyard, Nicholas,
Fidler, Peter,
Carr, Joseph,
Lydick, James,
McDowel, John,
Weeks, Elijah,
Dip, Peter,
Guthrey, Thomas,

left sick at Mansfield about the 1st of January, 1813.
sick as above.
sick as above
sick as above.
sick as above.
sick as above.
left sick at Canton, Ohio.
sick as above.
left sick at Lisbon.
left in hospital at Mansfield; and I understand that
there was not any of them fit for duty until the end
of the tour.

I, John Wallace, do certify, on honor, that the within pay-roll is just and correct, and that remarks on the sick therein made are also just and correct, together with all the remarks therein made. Witness my hand, at Indiana, September 30, 1813.

John Wallace,
Captain 16.17

Roll Of Capt. William Harper's Company
6th Co. 1st Reg. 2nd Brigade
 (men from Greene County)

Pay-roll of a company of infantry commanded by Capt. William Harper, in the First regiment, Second brigade, Pennsylvania militia, in service of United States, commanded by Lieut. Col. Joel Ferree, under Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks.

Captain

Harper, William

Lieutenant

Flanigan, Elias

Ensign

McMinn, Robert

Privates

More, Thomas
 Dawson, Thomas.
 McClain, David
 Freeland, George,
 Evans, David.
 Allten, Jesse
 Tams (or Tioms), Samuel
 Brown, John
 Daken, John
 Young, William
 Randle, Enos
 Crego, Samuel
 Hibbs, Jonah
 Pichinpaw, Jacob
 Anderson, Charles
 Humes, Samuel
 Morgan, Robert
 Little, Josiah
 Hall, Jacob
 Wright, John
 Taylor, Barnet,
 Hawkens, Gabriel
 Gerrerd, Cosbly
 Knight, John
 Funk, John
 Evans, Ebreham
 Estle, Joseph
 Crabb, James
 James, Thomas
 Tanner, William.
 Moreland, James.
 Slack, George
 Miller, George
 Hickman, Samuel
 Hartly, Edward

volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.

volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.
 volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.

volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.

volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.
 volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.

Ankler, David
Kencade, Robert,
McMasters, Robert
Hupp, Philip
McGuire, Thomas,
Wisman, Jacob
Hupp, Michael
Coffman, Joseph,
Kelso, Daniel,
Gordon, Samuel
Davis, William
Stanton, John.
Dunn, Moses
McGiannes, John
Mason, John
Scott, Thomas
Hineman, William
Coffing, Elijah,
Marker, Sampson,
Penn, Richard
Coe, Benjamin
Marshall, William
Meadows, Aaron
Knight, James
Bell, John,
Seaton, George,
Sergeant, Abraham
Stull, John

volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.

volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.

discharged at Mansfield 10th November.
discharged at Mansfield 10th November.

volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.

volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.
volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.

volunteered 15 days at Fort Meigs.
discharged January 12, 1813.

I certify, on honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Capt. William Harper's company of the First regiment, Pennsylvania militia, for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the men's names are accurate and just.

William Harper,
Captain 1819

Roll Of Capt. William Johnson's Company
7th Co. 1st Reg. 2nd Brigade
(men from Washington County)

Receipt-roll of a company of infantry commanded by Capt. William Johnson, of the First regiment of Gen'l Crooks' brigade, Pennsylvania militia. 20,21

Captain

Johnson, William

Lieutenant

McCune, James

Ensign

Gaunce, John

Sergeants

Huey, William M.
Pogue, Samuel
Dunlavy, Patrick
Wagstaff, James

Corporals

Bell, George
Burns, Samuel
Cook, John
Daughy, Thomas

Privates

Bell, George
Cauch, Philip
Coulter, Jesse
Carlisle, Samuel
Criswell, Robert
Cline, Jacob
Chism (or Chisolm), Alexander
Cooper, Hugh
Cavit, John
Casey, William F.
Davis, James
Dickerson, Zadock
Eastep, Jacob
Fletcher, Joseph
Ferguson, William
Grinder (or Greiner), Henry
Gamble, John
Howel (or Howe), Stephen
Henry, William
Hermon, Nathan

Kip, John
Logan, John
Leech, Frederick
Lockhart, William M.
McMillen, Mathew
Morrison, William
Mitchell, Benjamin
Mitchell, Robert
Mulvin, Jacob
Mash (or Marsh), Gravenor
McNatten, Daniel
Nickle, James
Phillips, John
Ralley, George
Richey, John
Smith, Samuel
South, Joseph
Springer, Daniel
Simpson, John
Wheeler, Charles
Walker, Andrew

Roll Of Lieut. Thomas Donaldson's Company
8th Co. 1st Reg. 2nd Brigade
(men from Washington County)

Pay-roll of Lieut. Thomas Donaldson's company of drafted militia attached to the First regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. Joel Ferree, in the service of the United States, from the State of Pennsylvania, Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks, commanding. Commencing October 2, 1812, and ending April 15, 1813.

Lieutenant

Donaldson, Thomas

Ensign

Roberts, Asa

Sergeants

Scott, Joseph
McCombs, Matthew
Long, John
Campbell, David

Corporals

Robinson, William
Robinson, James
Sutherland, Vachel
Futhey, Benjamin

Privates

Ault, George
Biggar, James
Bayles, Daniel
Beaty, William
Coffman, John.
Conrad, Henry
Carlisle, Robert
Cole, Samuel.
Cunningham, Robert
Dunlap, William
Adger, James
French, Richard
Hughston, Thomas
Jones, Nathaniel
Johnson, Samuel
Johnson, Joseph
Johnson, John
Kerr, Robert
Mires, Mathias
Mitchel, John
Pillars, Daniel
Peoples, Robert
Price, William
Hughston, Allen

volunteered for fifteen days.

volunteered for fifteen days.

Hailey, John
McIntire, John,
McGurk, William
McCoy, William
Peeters, Reuben
Robinson, John
Russle, Robert
Rowland, Jonathan,
Speers, Samuel,
Schoonover, Nicholas
Sheck, Thomas,
Tynan, Robert
Vanostrand, Peter
White, David
Watson, Benjamin
Kelly, Simon
McClurg, John
Vernon, Pierce
Ruble, William
Clemans, Daniel
Deems, John,
Hainy, Thomas
Hix, Thomas,
Leech, James,
Leech, Samuel,
Linvill, Jeremiah,
Duff, James,
Sanders, Greenberry
Tuttle, Samuel,
Underwood, Obed,
Yohe, Peter,
McGee, John,
Wonsetler, Jacob,
Nangle, Andrew
Grimo, William

volunteered for fifteen days.

volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.

volunteered for fifteen days,

discharged October 22, 1812.

volunteered for fifteen days.
discharged February 2, 1813, by Dr. Hersey.
discharged February 2, 1813, by Dr. Hersey.
discharged February 2, 1813, by Dr. Hersey.
volunteered for fifteen days.

discharged November 1, 1812, by a doctor.
discharged December 4, 1812.
discharged October 24, 1812.
died November 21, 1812.
discharged October 22, 1812.

We certify, on honor, that this pay-roll exhibits a true statement of Lieut. Thomas Donaldson's company of the First regiment of the Second brigade, Pennsylvania militia, for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the men's names are accurate and just.

Thomas Donaldson,
Lieutenant 22.23

Roll Of Lieut. Thomas Warren's Company
Light Dragoons 1st Reg. 2nd Brigade
(attached till Nov 25, 1812)

Pay-roll of Lieut. Thomas Warren's company of Light Dragoons, of the First regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks, in the service of the United States on the 29th day of March, 1813, in the Northwestern Army, under William H. Harrison. Served from October 2, 1812, to April 2, 1813. 24.25

Lieutenant

Warren, Thomas

Cornet

Grier, George

Sergeants

Fleming, Samuel
Job, George

Corporals

Muse, Fantly
Wilson, John

Privates

Finny, John
Wadle, Joseph
Duglas, John
McAfee, James
Duglas, William
Penny, William
Henderson, Robert
Forsythe, James
Sill, Jessy
Forsythe, John
Pierce, Elisha
Greer, James
Howel, Philip
Murphy, Samuel
Weycoff, Samuel
Wilson, John
Irwen, Joseph
Dickson, John
Hargrove, Wilson
Wilson, Samuel

Roll Of Capt. Thomas S. Seely
Light Dragoons 1st Reg. 2nd Brigade
(attached untill Nov 25 1812)

Pay-roll of Capt. Thomas S. Seely's cavalry troops is absent from the Pennsylvania Archives Second Series Vol. XII. In Pennsylvania Archives Sixth Series Vol. VIII, Capt. Thomas S. Seely's regiment consisted of forty-three men temporarily attached to the 1st Regiment 2nd Brigade of Col. Joel Ferris's regiment. 26

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND BRIGADE
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD CROOKS

Second Regiment Second Brigade
Lieut. Colonel Robert Patterson

Roll Of Capt. John Column's Company
2nd Reg. 2nd Brigade

Pay-roll of a company of infantry commanded by Capt. John Column, in the service of the United States, of the Second brigade, Pennsylvania, commanded by Brig. Gen. Crooks, attached to the Northwestern army, under Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison, commencing October 2, 1812, and ending April 2, 1813.

Captain

Column, John

Lieutenant

Stewart, David.

volunteered fifteen days.

Ensign

McDowell, Alexander

Sergeants

Chamberlain, John
Mushrash, Michael
Morrel, Hugh.
Dickson, John.

volunteered fifteen days.
volunteered fifteen days.

Corporals

Ford, Christ.
Moorhead, Thomas.
Cook, George G.

discharged January 24, 1813.
discharged December 2, 1812.

Musicians

McClure, Thomas
Shoop, Michael

Privates

Castard, Jesse
Grey, James
Spaferd, Rolph A.,
Williams, Daniel,
Grey, William
Scott, Moses
Gibson, John

volunteered fifteen days.
promoted to sergeant

Collins, Isaac	
Wilson, Andrew	
Dearmond, John	
Dearmond, John C.	
Dempsey, John	
Adams, James	
Bunting, John	
Alexander, Hugh	
Andrews, John	
Henry, John	
Dickey, William.	volunteered for fifteen days.
Myers, George	
Colvin, James	
Bennett, Robert	
Thompson, David	
Douthet, Solomon	
McNice, David	
Royer, Samuel	
Nelson, John	
Harper, John	
Bonce, Daniel.	died December 29, 1812.
Grant, Benjamin.	volunteered for fifteen days.
Craine, Adonija.	volunteered for fifteen days.
Christy, Henry	
Robison, Isaiah.	volunteered for fifteen days.
Sterling, James	
McCay, Moses.	volunteered for fifteen days.
Nangle, Daniel.	volunteered for fifteen days.
Henry, James.	discharged November 4, 1812.
Carnahan, Thomas.	discharged November 7, 1812.
Cone, Levenus	
Foust, Jacob	
Anderson, Joseph.	sick, absent, October 28, 1812.
Smiley, James	

I certify, on honor, that the within pay-roll exhibits a true statement of Capt. John Collow's company of infantry, and the remarks set opposite the men's names are correct and true.

John Collow.
 Captain 27

Roll Of Captain John Hamilton's Company
2nd Reg. 2nd Brigade

Pay-roll of a company of infantry commanded by Capt. John Hamilton, in the Second brigade, Second regiment, under the command of Brigadier General Richard Crooks, from the 2nd of October, 1812, to the 2nd of April, 1813.

	Captain
Hamilton, John	
	Lieutenant
McDowell, John	
	Ensign
Borts, Michael	
	Sergeants
Carrell, James Montgomery, Benjamin Nealy, Henry	
	Corporals
Moore, John Watts, David Arb, Luis	
	Privates
Smith, Simon Kerr, David Anthony, Samuel Kindley, William Carnahan, Robert Moore, William Moore, John Hauk, Michael Brown, Andrew Siluire, Henry Shilhamer, Phillips Perk, Daniel Alexander, Joseph Gibson, William, Gorley, David McGreary, David Almax, Henry Taylor, Frederick Roley, Easa Brice, Ezekiel Herriss, William Henderson, John	
	died since discharge.

Miller, Jesse
Alwood, Thomas,
Stoops, John Sr.,
Stoops, John Jr.,
Linenger, Conrad,
Jamison, James,
Cunningham, William,
Robison, James,
McDaide, George,
Edwards, Henry,
Wigle, John
Bush, Christian
Knapingbarger, John
Hartman, Jacob
Whitlinger, John
Snider, Daniel
Richey, George
Miller, Jacob
Trout, John
Brown, John,
Brown, William
Stewart, John
Stewart, James
Borland, John
Kerns, John
McGeary, James
Ridenour, John
Healy, George
Wagaman, John
Siluire, John
McCoullough, Robert,
Everhart, Christian,
Hit, Jacob,
Anderson, William,

left sick at Lisbon, October 22, 1812.
left on permit, at Mansfield, December 23, 1812.
left on permit, at Mansfield, December 23, 1812.
left on permit, at Mansfield, December 23, 1812.
left on permit, at Mansfield, December 23, 1812.
left on permit, at Mansfield, December 23, 1812.
left on permit, at Mansfield, December 22, 1812.
volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.
volunteered fifteen days, at Fort Meigs.

volunteered fifteen days, at Fort Meigs.

discharged November 26, 1812.
discharged November 26, 1812.
discharged October 23, 1812.
discharged January 4, 1812.

I certify, on honor, that this exhibits a true state of Capt. Hamilton's company, and that the remarks opposite to each name are accurate and just.

John Hamilton,
Captain

September 22, 1813. 28

Roll Of Capt. Peter Hartzog's Company
2nd Reg. 2nd Brigade

Pay-roll of Capt. Peter Hartzog's company of drafted militia, attached to the Second regiment, commanded by Col. Patterson, in the service of the United States, from Pennsylvania, Brigadier General Richard Crooks commanding. Commencing of service, October 2, 1812; end of service, April 2, 1813.

	Captain	
Hartzog, Peter		
	Lieutenant	
Bowers, Joseph		
	Ensign	
Overturf, J.		
	Sergeants	
Coombs, Edward		
Songster, William		
Hamilton, James		
Yander, Daniel		
	Corporals	
Houpt, Jacob		
Freeman, Alexander R.		
Hanna, Robert		
Rogers, Stacy		
	Privates	
Black, Henry		
Harshberger, Daniel,		volunteered fifteen days.
Gono, John		
Brin, William		
Debolt, Rezon.		volunteered fifteen days.
Debolt, Teggarden S.,		volunteered fifteen days.
Danold, Jonah M.,		volunteered fifteen days.
Blaney, William		
Rifle, Jacob		
Cronton, Abraham		
Hafhill, Abram		
Antle, James		
Reed, Jacob		
Robertson, Robert		
Care, John		
Koup, Tobias		
Smith, Samuel,		died March 22, 1813.
White, John,		volunteered fifteen days; died April 7.
Rees, James,		volunteered fifteen days; died April 9.

Wilson, Thomas
Numbers, James
Getzendaner, John.
Criss, Miceal
Stuart, James
Gettry, Solomon.
Gettry, Joseph.
Holmes, John
Defenbough, Daniel
Proctor, William
Willey, Richard
Rumble, Henry
Wynn, Jonathan
Hartman, Melchi
Parson, John
Willson, Hugh.
Price, William
Coombs, John
Logan, James
McDugal, Levi
Thompson, Thomas
Willark, David
Watson, Joseph
McCarty, Joel
McCarty, Hiram
Tipit, William
McCann, Hugh
Hardman, Philip
Rickets, Philoman
Owl, Jacob
Feirst, George
Crowsore, Christian
Hall, Ephraim
Lawriner, Philip
Vance, Hugh
Patterson, Jesej

volunteered fifteen days.

volunteered fifteen days.
volunteered fifteen days.

volunteered fifteen days.

I certify, on honor that this pay-roll exhibits a true statement of my company of the Second regiment of Pennsylvania militia of the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set to the men's names are accurate and just.

Joseph Bowers,
Lieutenant 29

Roll Of Capt. Thomas S. Jack's Company
2nd Reg. 2nd Brigade

Pay-roll of a company of infantry commanded by Capt. Thomas S. Jack, in service of the United States, from the 2nd October, 1812, until the 2d April, 1813, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Brig. Gen. Crooks. 30

	Captain
Jack, Thomas S..	volunteered for fifteen days.
	Lieutenant
Burgan, James,	volunteered for fifteen days.
	Ensign
Hutchinson, Daniel	
	Sergeants
Sample, John Willson, David Lammand, Michael Doily, John	
	Corporals
Howard, Samuel McClellan, James. Wendt, Daniel Hemphill, Samuel	volunteered fifteen days.
	Privates
Bleeks, John Beaumont, Jessey Beaty, James Carnes, Peter C. Cowan, George Hill, Joseph Hill, Stephen Howard, John Johnston, John McClellan, William Neely, David Robertson, Thomas Sheppard, Paoli Shettler, George Warner, Jacob Varner, John Hunter, William Grass, Jacob Lockwood, Abraham	

Stone, William
Ray, John
Harker, Daniel
Cole, Isaac
Porter, Daniel
Shafer, Henry
Tailour, Henry
Greer, Alexander
Malener, John,
Alexander, Joseph
McCleur, William
Congleton, John
Hall, John
Browan, Robert
Workman, John
Brantover, David
Horklin, John
Hile, James
Haske, Thomas
Horner, John

discharged.

Roll Of Capt. Joseph Wadsworth's Company
2nd Reg. 2nd Brigade

Pay-roll of a company of Infantry, commanded by Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, of the Second regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania militia, commande by Lieut. Col. Robert Patterson, in the service of the United States. Commencement of service October 2, 1812; expiration of service April 2, 1813.

Captain

Wadsworth, Joseph,

died at Fort Meigs after the expiration of the tour.

Lieutenant

Conrad, Jacob,
tour.

died on his return home after the expiration of the

Ensign

Craft, George,

resigned on the 22d of January, 1813.

Sergeants

Gusey, Valentine
Wherley, Daniel,
Gallaher, Thomas,
Stickle, Henry,

appointed clerk to the district paymaster.
promoted to first sergeant
promoted to second sergeant.

Corporals

Shaw, John,

promoted to third sergeant and elected ensign;
volunteered fifteen days.
promoted to fourth sergeant

Moore, Alexander,
Jackson, John
Coulter, Samuel

Privates

Allison, William,

discharged on the 22d December; allowed 14 days to go home.

Barton, Roberts,
Crosier, Kenada,
Hill, Joseph,
Amstrong, John C.,
Sayres, Reuben,
Tobs, Samuel
Marthers, Robert
McLain, John
Frazier, Even,

promoted fourth sergeant
promoted first corporal.
promoted second corporal.
promoted third corporal.
promoted fourth corporal.

Blana, Thomas
McCrorey, William
Monteeth, James,

discharged December 16; allowed 16 days to go home.

Kelley, James
Phillips, John
Nahlon, Jonathan
Homan, Ucal,

discharged December 15; allowed 16 days to go home.

discharged October 26, 1812.

Miller, Ephraim	
Ammons, George	
Chandler, Isaac H.	
Ammons, Jacob	
Miller, Eli	discharged October 17, 1812.
Harford, Charles,	
Shion, Jones	
Doney, Isaac	
Langley, Jonathan.	
Luce, Henry	discharged October 19, 1812.
Hutchinson, James	
Hutchinson, Henry	
Hartman, Daniel.	
Pierson, Thomas	volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.
Knap, Daniel	
Joyce, William	
West, William	
Kimber, Predy,	volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.
Miller, Robert	
Stewart, Charles	
Walker, Francis.	discharged November 23, 1812.
Rails, William	
Winder, John,	died at Fort Meigs, after expiration of tour.
Misser, Job	
Parker, John L.	
Misser, Joshua,	
Moss, John	discharged December 22; allowed 14 days home.
Laughlin, Hugh.	
Nose, Robertson.	volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.
Higinbothom, George	volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.
Burnet, Edward	
Donilson, James	
Bivins, Robert,	
Anderson, Richard	volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.
Coon, John	
Rodgers, John	
Lewis, David,	
Doyle, John	discharged December 15; allowed 14 days home.
Whipple, Joseph	
Reese, Philip	
Peters, David	
Moore, Anthony	
Walters, Peter	
Rodgers, Jesse	
Irons, John	
Vickers, Able	
Clerk, James	
Crider, John	
Fogle, Peter	
Carson, Thomas,	discharged previous to first muster.
Cook, John	
Murdock, Thomas,	discharged previous to first muster.
Rees, James	

I certify, on honor, that the within is a just statement of Capt. Joseph Wadsworth's company, and that roll is correct.

Thomas Gallaher,
First Sergeant 32

McCalley, John
Johnston, John, Sr.
Smith, James
Weaver, David
Haleday, James
Brown, William
Pepels, Samuel
Moore, William, Jr.
Cochran, William
Andrew, John
Means, Charles
Marris, John
Kelley, John
Cochran, Jesse
Rickard, Andrew
Sands, James
Breeker, George.
Mime, John.
Row, Michael
Moore, William, Sr.,
Wiley, Robert.
McQuaid, Andrew.
Brice, Henry,
Dickey, David,
Christey, Joseph,
Woods, William
Johnston, John,
Horn, Solomon,
Buchanon, William

volunteered fifteen days.
volunteered fifteen days.

discharged December 22.
on furlough.
on furlough.
discharged December 22.
on furlough.
on furlough.

discharged December 21.
on furlough.

I do certify that the within rolls are accurate and just.

Thos. McQuaide
Captain 31

Roll Of Capt. James Whaley's Company
2nd Reg. 2nd Brigade

Pat-roll of Capt. James Whaley's company of drafted militia attached to the Second regiment, commanded by Col. Robert Patterson, in the service of the United States, from the State of Pennsylvania, Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks, commanding. Commencing the 2d October, 1812, ending the 2d April, 1813.

Captain

Whaley, James

Lieutenant

Huey, George

Ensign

Ray, Hugh

Sergeants

Adair, Patrick
Rea, Andrew
Jones, Henry
Killpatrick, Abraham

Corporals

Agan, Aaron
Sprenger, Crawford
Darrahan, Mathew
Wallis, Nicholas

Musicians

Robbins, John
Biddele, George

Privates

Regan, James
Ragan, Weldon
Blake, John
Miller, John
Mathew, Thomas
Walker, Joseph
Moody, Silas
Hazelton, Henry
Davis, Hugh
Mader, Daniel
Skinner, Reuben
Keffer, Peter
Summers, Jacob
Eurely, George
Asbat, John
McCullogh, Thomas

Durbin, Thomas
 Lynch, William,
 Obryen, Daniel
 Latta, James
 Lair, Peter
 Farshelman, George
 Murphy, Christian
 Stimmel, Jacob
 Kirkwood, -,
 Coughanow, Amos,
 Tharpe, Ichabud,
 Hill, Charles,
 Flead, Abraham
 Giger, William
 Marple, John
 Huffhane, Jacob
 Haines, Joseph
 Donales, Amos
 Ruffcorn, Simon,
 Ruffcorn, Lewis.
 Walker, Andrew
 Boweres, Cunrad
 Stewarte, Robert
 Ebart, Levi
 Artes, John
 Martin, John,
 Varner, Philip,
 Doube, Martin
 Wentling, Henry
 Smiley, Robert,
 Atkines, Benjamin.
 Rush, William,
 Hisonngle, Jacob,
 Spencer, Michael
 Haines, William
 Shaffer, Peter.
 Martin, Josiah
 Turke, Ephraim
 Weatherow, James
 McGloghlin, Robert
 Gollaher, Anthony
 Quigley, James
 Bucke, David,
 Baysinger, William
 Irons, John
 Stansbery, Samuel S.
 Harod, George

volunteered fifteen days.

died since discharge.
 volunteered fifteen days; since died.
 volunteered fifteen days; since died.
 volunteered fifteen days; since died.

discharged December 23, 1812.

discharged December 24, 1812.
 discharged December 24, 1812.

discharged December 4, 1812.
 discharged December 9, 1812.
 discharged October 20, 1812.
 discharged December 1, 1812.

discharged December 24, 1812.

enlisted since he was discharged.

I do certify, on honor, that this pay-roll exhibits a true statement of company of the Second regiment of Pennsylvania militia, for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the names of men are accurate and just.

James Whaley,
 Captain

September 20, 1813. 33

Robert

Roll Of Capt. John Williamson's Company
2nd Reg. 2nd Brigade

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, commanded by Capt. John Williamson, in the service of the United States, from the 2d of October, 1812, untill the 2d of April, 1813. Second regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks.

Captain

Williamson, John

Lieutenant

Taylor, John.

volunteered fifteen days.

Ensign

Horrel, John

Sergeants

Jamison, Robert
Larimer, David
Patterson, James
Wierman, Samuel

Corporals

Parr, James
Doty, John
Baird, John
Wallace, Hugh

Drummer

Pihel, Christopher

Fifer

Salden, Benjamin

Privates

McFarland, Alexander
Rose, Allen
Gregg, Andrew
Gross, Adam
Burk, Andrew
Swain, Benjamin
Bovard, Charles
McCee, Charlton
Sotiffey, Daniel,
Linsebigler, Daniel
Baker, Daniel
Kerby, Dinnes
Therns, Edward

discharged November.

James

Smitly, Frederick
 Dibler, Frederick
 Sheffer, Frederick
 Clyne, George
 Arrit, George
 Baty, Hammilton
 Eagin, John,
 Jamison, James
 Furry, Jacob
 Mygrants, Jacob
 Craig, John
 McFaddin, James
 King, John
 Henry, James
 McGill, James
 Simpson, James
 McCally, John
 Limbright, John
 Immel, John
 Therns, John
 Thethly, Jacob
 Altman, John
 Linsebigler, John
 Smeiser, Jacob
 Rosensteel, Jacob
 Soash, Isaac
 Christman, Jacob
 Ditman, Jacob
 Baker, Nicholas
 Baker, Peter
 Osborne, Robert
 McGuire, Robert
 Monroe, Robert
 Stephenson, Robert
 Low, Samuel
 Larimon, Robert
 Hoops, Thomas
 Latta, William,
 Weaver, William
 Barnet, William,
 McCormick, William
 Brown, William
 Churchfield, William
 Black, Peter

discharged at Mansfield, December 9.

discharged at Sandusky, January 29.

discharged at Pittsburgh.

I certify, on honor, that the above return is accurate and just.

John Williamson,
Captain 34

Roll Of Capt. Frederick Hoff's Company
5th Battalion 2nd Detachment

A pay-roll of Capt. Frederick Hoff's company of Pennsylvania volunteers, attached to the Fifth battalion, Second detachment, Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Brigadier General Richard Crooks, in the service of the United States. Commencement of service, 2d October, 1812; expiration of service, 16th April, 1813, fifteen day volunteering inclusive.

	Captain
Hoff, Frederick,	volunteered fifteen days.
	Lieutenant
Huston, Peter,	volunteered fifteen days.
	Ensign
Saylor, Jacob,	volunteered fifteen days.
	Sergeants
Cooper, William,	volunteered fifteen days.
McGinnis, William,	volunteered fifteen days.
Tantlinger, Henry,	discharged at the expiration of six months.
Anawalt, Jacob,	volunteered fifteen days.
	Corporals
Swinhart, Mathias,	volunteered fifteen days.
Larkins, William,	volunteered fifteen days.
Fields, Jacob,	volunteered fifteen days.
Fox, John,	volunteered fifteen days.
	Drum Major
Lint, John,	volunteered fifteen days.
	Privates
Gruber, William,	volunteered fifteen days.
Kritzer, John,	volunteered fifteen days.
Gribble, Levi,	volunteered fifteen days.
Haupt, Valentine,	volunteered fifteen days.
Graft, John,	volunteered fifteen days.
Cover, Jacob,	volunteered fifteen days.
Nelson, Arthur,	volunteered fifteen days.
Saylor, Jacob,	volunteered fifteen days.
Faith, Thomas,	volunteered fifteen days.
Kennedy, George,	volunteered fifteen days.
Jones, Samuel,	volunteered fifteen days.
Serley, Jacob,	discharged at expiration of six months.
Gray, Henry,	volunteered fifteen days.
Gray, Samuel,	discharged at expiration of six months.
Ganet, Rush,	volunteered fifteen days.
Snyder, Adam,	volunteered fifteen days.

Nedrow, Philip.	volunteered fifteen days.
Nedrow, Peter.	volunteered fifteen days.
Hipsher, Andrew.	volunteered fifteen days.
Cramer, John.	discharged at expiration of six months.
Sterner, John.	volunteered fifteen days.
Lingafelter, Michael.	volunteered fifteen days.
Houpt, John.	volunteered fifteen days.
Pennel, James.	volunteered fifteen days.
Stall, David.	volunteered fifteen days.
Hartzel, Jacob.	discharged at expiration of six months.
Johnston, Tobias.	volunteered fifteen days.
Woods, George.	volunteered fifteen days.
Whysong, John.	volunteered fifteen days.
McNight, John.	dec'd January 22, 1813, at Upper Sandusky.
Drury, John.	volunteered fifteen days.
Bosh, Joseph.	volunteered fifteen days.
Commins, John.	volunteered fifteen days.
Howard, David.	volunteered fifteen days.
Linn, Alexander.	volunteered fifteen days.
Wright, Elija.	volunteered fifteen days.
Henry, Peter.	volunteered fifteen days.
Davis, John.	volunteered fifteen days.

I do certify, in honor, that the within pay-roll is correct and the remarks set opposite the men's names are accurate and just.

Frederick Hoff,
Captain 35

Roll Of Capt. Mathew Johnson's Company
5th Battalion 2nd Detachment

Pay-roll of a company of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Capt. Mathew Johnson, in the Fifth battalion, Second detachment. Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks.

	Captain
Johnson, Mathew	
	Lieutenant
Rowan, Charles	
	Ensign
Harvey, John	
	Sergeants
Caughey, James Witbrow, James Wolf, Abraham	
	Corporals
McElheney, James Knight, Daniel Heykenall, John Rysinger, Daniel	
	Privates
Small, Henry Bridgeman, John Lezien, Isaac McQuistin, David Mane, Solomon Steel, James Latta, John Conkle, Henry Showalter, John Scott, David Weatherspoon, John Thermburgh, Thomas McKain, Robert L. McKain, Daniel Hanna, William McNuly, Robert Moon, James Clark, John Henry, David Hammon, William McCurdy, Alexander Wiley, James McConnehey, Edward	

Lamis, Isaac
Campble, Henry
Grim, Conrod
Bridgman, Frederic
McCurdy, Samuel
Thomson, James
Cooley, Joseph
Park, David
Jamison, Daniel
Smith, William.
Clark, Charles
Diver, John
Thomson, Samuel
Hall, James
Wolf, Isaac
Yoho, Jacob
Polinger, Simon
Kelly, Samuel
Blain, Thomas
Ford, George,
Smally, Daniel.
Shields, William.
Doherty, Edward,
Thomson, John

DANIEL JAMISON

volunteered for fifteen days.

discharged December 31, 1812.
discharged December 31, 1812.
enlisted March 24, 1813.
discharged December 16, 1812.

I do certify, on honor, that this pay-roll exhibits a true state of Capt. Matthew Johnson's company, of the Fifth battalion, of Pennsylvania militia, and the remarks as they stand stated are accurate and just.

Mathew Johnson,
Captain 36

Roll Of Capt. James Bowner's Company
5th Battalion 2nd Detachment

A pay-roll of Capt. James Bowner's company of Pennsylvania militia, attached to the Fifth battalion, Second detachment, Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks, in the service of the United States. Commencement of services, October 2, 1812.

	Captain
Bowner, James	volunteered for fifteen days.
	Lieutenant
Ross, Richard	volunteered for fifteen days.
	Ensign
Coil, Patrick	
	Sergeants
Brown, John McCombs, William Godwin, Joseph Carter, Francis	volunteered for fifteen days.
	Corporals
Gilson, Thomas Bowman, Henry Camp, John Robinson, Arthur	volunteered for fifteen days.
	Privates
Kerr, Samuel Kerr, William Kerr, David Elder, John Littlefield, John Wilson, Samuel Hair, William Green, James Frew, James Sims, Jesse Miles, Robert Frampton, John Wasson, James Wasson, William McCool, Alexander Dunwoody, Robert Porter, Hugh Ridgway, Samuel Martin, John Martin, William	died the -th day of March, 1813. volunteered for fifteen days. volunteered for fifteen days.

Foster, John
Whitmer, Jonathan
Duffield, William
Hason, John
Hannah, William
Beaty, John
Runinger, Jacob
Russel, Thomas
McFaden, Eijah
Sedorus, John
Cooper, Samuel
Sutley, Jacob
Sutley, Henry
Clifford, Hugh
Elder, James
Dotey, Samuel
Simons, Samuel
Mengar, Joseph
Lee, Jared
Ingram, John
McClure, Mathew
Portman, James
Russel, John
Craine, Ira
Harris, Nathan
Cole, Benjamin
Scaddon, James B.
Stewart, William
Dempsey, David

furloughed October 25, 1812, and did not return.
discharged October 26, 1812.

volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.
volunteered for fifteen days.

volunteered for fifteen days.

I do hereby certify, on honor, that the within pay-roll is correct, and that the remarks set opposite the men's names are accurate and just.

Richard Ross
Lieutenant. 37, 38

Roll Of Capt. John Junkin's Company
5th Battalion, 2nd Detachment

Pay-roll of a company of volunteer Rifleman commanded by Capt. John Junkin from the Fifth battalion of the second detachment, commanded by Major David Nelson, and in the service of the United States from 2nd day of October, 1812, to the 17th day of April, 1813, inclusive.

Captain

Junkin, John

Lieutenant

Oliver, Walter

discharged April 2

Ensign

McCune, Samuel B.

discharged April 2.

Sergeants

Clark, Andrew
Rambo, James
Rambo, Thomas
Forkes, Jacob

Corporals

Fettiberger, John
Moore, John
Kurtz, Frederick
Branden, Thomas

Fifer

Caldwell, James K.

Drummer

Phinery, Samuel

left the troops a few days after he arrived at Pittsburgh

Privates

Rabo, Peter
Camble, Josias
Alexander, John
McCord, James
Simpson, Matthew
McCune, Thomas
Black, Henry
McDonald, John
Junkin, Joseph
Scott, Francis
Bowman, Samuel
Johnston, John
Jordon, Henry
Black, Joseph

discharged April 2
discharged January, 1813.
discharged April 2.

discharged April 2.
discharged April 2.
discharged April 2.
discharged April 2.
discharged April 2.

discharged April 2.
discharged April 2.
discharged April 2.
discharged April 2.

Glenn, James	discharged April 2.
Zahnizor, William	discharged April 2.
Clark, John	discharged January, 1813.
Helverny, Frederick	discharged April 2.
Righel, John	
Moore, Joseph S.	discharged April 2.
Pevine, John	discharged April 2.
Clark, Abraham	discharged April 2.
Cannon, Thomas	discharged April 2.
Tait, Washington	discharged January 9, 1813.
Barnhill, David	discharged January 9, 1813.
Troxel, Abraham	
McClusky, James	discharged April 2.
Osburn, Jacob	discharged April 2.
Taylor, Aaron	discharged April 2.
Coyl, Alexander	discharged April 2.
Moore, Samuel	
Gordon, William	discharged April 2.
Gordon, Thomas	discharged April 2.
Thorn, Joseph	discharged April 2.
Gibson, Robert	discharged April 2.
Cook, Solomon	discharged April 2.
Hawthorn, John	
McDonald, John	discharged April 2.
Lowry, John	
Coyle, John	discharged April 2.
Lucas, Charles	
Rose, Chapman	
Williams, Charles	
Rose, Andrew	discharged April 2.
Hill, William	discharged April 2.
Carmical, John	discharged April 2.
McCoy, John	
McCracken, James	discharged January 9, 1813.
Deneston, Alexander	
Simpson, Thomas	discharged April 2.
McDowel, Alen	discharged April 2.
Sheriff, William	discharged April 2.
Mourer, Daniel	discharged April 2.
Sankey, Ezekiel	discharged April 2.
McCurdy, David	discharged early.
Harper, Joseph	discharged April 2.
Hawthorn, Samuel	discharged early.

I certify, on honor, that this pay-roll is correct and just.

Walter Oliver,
Lieutenant Comdranding 39.40

Roll Of Ensign William Hartford's Company
5th Battalion, 2nd Detachment

Pay-roll of a company of infantry commanded by Ensign William Hartford, in the Fifth battalion, commanded by Major David Nelson, of the Second detachment, Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Brigadier-General Richard Crooks, in the service of the United States, for the extra pay of said company allowed by the State of Pennsylvania.

	Lieutenant
Walker, Robert	killed by the Indians, 9th March, 1813.
	Ensign
Hartford, William	discharged 2d April, 1813.
	Sergeants
Poe, Adam	discharged 2d April, 1813.
Craige, James	discharged 2d April, 1813.
	Corporals
Joroden, David	discharged 2d April, 1813.
Dillow, Thomas	discharged 17th April, 1813.
	Privates
Brinton, Thomas	discharged 2d April, 1813.
Bruce, William	discharged 2d April, 1813.
Beer, Robert	discharged by sergeant, 20th December, 1812.
Carothers, John	discharged April 2, 1813.
Craige, John	discharged April 17th 1813; fifteen day volunteer.
Cain, James	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Huston, John	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Hall, William	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Laughlin, Samuel	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Leitch, Daniel	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Littell, John	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Lowman, Philip	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Miller, James	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Nelson, John	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Stewart, John	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Scott, William	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Scott, Robert M.	discharged 2d of April, 1813.
Smith, John	discharged by sergeant, March 9, 1813.
Shehen, William	discharged April 2, 1813.
Twiford, Manlif	
Wallice, James	discharged April 2, 1813.
Wilson, Henry	discharged April 2, 1813.
Winkler, Rhendey	discharged April 2, 1813.

I certify, on honor, that this pay-roll exhibitsd a true state of Ensign William Hartford's company, of the fifth battalion of Pennsylvania militia, for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

October 4, 1813.

William Hartford,
Ensign 41.42

Roll Of Capt. Matthew Dawson's Company
5th Battalion, 2nd Detachment

Pay-roll of a company of Pennsylvania militia under the command of Capt. Matthew Dawson, of the Fifth battalion, commanded by Maj. David Nelson, in the service of the United States, from October 2, 1812, untill April 2, 1813, in clusive.

Captain

Dawson, Matthew

Lieutenant

Ferguson, John

Ensign

Scott, Francis

Sergeants

Juell, Thomas
Beens, John I.
Person, George
Lookart, Robert

Corporals

Duglas, Edward
Gipson, John
Rolston, Jeremiah
Chinoweth, Joshua

died November 18.
died November 29.
discharged November 14.

Privates

Crafford, Thomas
Sampel, William
Thompson, John
Sampel, Samuel
Morland, Isaac
Morland, John
Scott, William
Cannon, John
Clingensmith, Daniel
Gunvell, Jacob L.
Mercer, Henry
Beaty, William
Reed, Andrew
Marquis, Andrew
Marquis, Samuel
Sampson, Thomas
Zoover, William
Moats, Christian

discharged January 23, Fort Ferree.

discharged January 19.
October 25, left sick on our march, and did not join again.
drowned March 19.
discharged December 10.

McClurg, William
Cherry, Thomas
Mears, William
Arkwright, Samuel
Carpenter, Frederick
Graham, James
Patterson, Samuel
Monteath, John H.
Paton, Elija
Caster, Benjamin
McCord, John
McCrum, Samuel
Carns, William
Clark, William
Hazen, Jeremiah
Boyl, Alexander
Warner, David
Watson, Lott
Bay, William V.
Spear, Thomas
Byers, Samuel
Simervil, John
Cooper, Jacob
Pool, Jacob
Vannoston, John.
Baum, Frederick
Siberlin, John
Slayman, Francis
McFadden, Andrew
Henry, John
McIntier, Robert
Steel, Robert
McCord, William
Irwin, John

discharged December 1.
discharged November 6.
discharged January 23.

discharged January 9.
discharged November 25.

discharged October 26.

died February 22.

October 21, left sick on march, did not return us again.

discharged October 29.

I certify, on honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true state of Capt. Matthew Dawson's company of the Fifth battalion, second detachment, Pennsylvania militia, for the period therein mentioned, and that the marks set opposite the men's names are accurate and just.

Matthew Dawson,
Captain
Francis Scott,
Ensign 43,44

Notes on Chapter V

- 1 Lindley, Harlow, *Fort Meigs And The War Of 1812-Cushing*, (Columbus, Ohio. The Ohio Historical Society, 1975), p. 10.
- 2 ~~Montgomery, Thomas Lynch, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Volume VIII, 1907), pp. 264-266.~~
- 3 Montgomery, Thomas Lynch, *Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812*, (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Volume VII, 1907), pp. 942-945.
- 4 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p 267.
- 5 Montgomery, *Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812*, pp. 944.
- 6 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p. 265.
- 7 *Ibid*, p. 265.
- 8 Linn, John B. & Egle, William H., *Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812-1814*, (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XII, 1896), pp. 64-66.
- 9 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p. 265-266.
- 10 *Ibid*, p. 266.
- 11 Linn & Egle, *Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812-1814*, pp. 143-145.
- 12 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p. 266.
- 13 Linn & Egle, *Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812-1814*, pp. 46-48.
- 14 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p. 266.
- 15 Linn & Egle, *Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812*, pp. 32-34.
- 16 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p. 266.
- 17 Linn & Egle, *Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812*, pp. 520-522.
- 18 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p. 266.
- 19 Linn & Egle, *Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812*, pp. 211-212.
- 20 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p. 267.
- 21 Linn & Egle, *Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812*, pp. 260-261.
- 22 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p. 267.
- 23 Linn & Egle, *Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812*, 125-126.
- 24 Montgomery, *Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment*, p. 267.

- 25 Linn & Egle, Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812, 521-522.
- 26 Montgomery, Diary Of Col. Joel Ferree's Regiment, p. 263.
- 27 Linn & Egle, Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812, pp. 94-95.
- 28 Ibid, pp. 201-202.
- 29 Ibid, pp. 217-218.
- 30 Ibid, pp. 254-255.
- 31 Ibid, pp. 332-333.
- 32 Ibid, pp. 515-517.
- 33 Ibid, pp. 533-535.
- 34 Ibid, pp. 540-542.
- 35 Ibid, pp. 235-237.
- 36 Ibid, pp. 258-260.
- 37 Ibid, pp. 63-64.
- 38 Montgomery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812, pp. 942, 943.
- 39 Ibid, p. 944.
- 40 Linn & Egle, Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812, pp. 263-264.
- 41 Ibid, pp. 212-213.
- 42 Montgomery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812, p. 944.
- 43 Ibid, p. 942.
- 44 Linn & Egle, Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812, pp. 112, 113.

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