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James Logan and His Descendants

Kentuckians at the Battle of Tippecanoe

Transcriptions from the *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*, 1888–89, Part One

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Kentuckians at the Battle of Tippecanoe

By John M. Trowbridge

Trowbridge is command historian of the Kentucky National Guard. He is a retired sergeant first class in the U.S. Army. As a military historian, Trowbridge has chronicled the service of numerous important Kentuckians, from medal of honor winners to civil rights activists. His work has been honored by the U.S. Department of Defense, the American Association for State and Local History, and the Historical Confederation of Kentucky. He is the author of Heroes Unsung: Kentucky's Confederate Medal of Honor and Roll of Honor Recipients *and his work has appeared in* The Encyclopedia of Kentucky, Kentucky Women, The Military History of the Bluegrass *and in various Kentucky newspapers. The word Tippecanoe is reputedly derived from the Indian word, Kith-tip-pe-ca-nauk or Ke-tap-e-kon-nong, meaning "Buffalo fish."*

The last campaign against Indian tribes of the Old Northwest Territory to be undertaken before the outbreak of the War of 1812[1] was conducted in the latter part of 1811 when it seemed that Shawnee Indians under the great chief Tecumseh[2] were becoming an ever greater threat to the region's settlers.[3]

Today, when we speak of the Battle of Tippecanoe most Americans associate it as part of the War of 1812, when in actuality it was a precursor to the war. Many Kentuckians are unaware of the role Kentuckians played in this significant battle, which broke into fragments Tecumseh's vision of an Indian confederation.

In August 1811 Captain Peter Funk[4] commanded a company of Kentucky militia cavalry, at Louisville. Adjutant Nathaniel F. Adams[5] of the 4th U.S. Infantry invited the captain to an interview with Governor William Henry Harrison[6] who was then visiting Louisville. Governor Harrison informed Captain Funk of his desire to increase the force then assembling at Vincennes, Indiana, for a campaign against Indian tribes at Prophet's town[7] located on the Wabash River. He wanted one company of cavalry and one of infantry, and that he had been advised that, he, Captain Funk could raise the cavalry, and Captain James Hunter, also of Louisville, the infantry.

Funk assured the governor of his willingness to raise the company and desiring to have the sanction of the governor of Kentucky, was furnished by Governor Harrison with letters to the Kentucky executive. In such hot haste as to kill the fine horse on which he started, Captain Funk presented himself to Governor Charles Scott (himself an old Indian fighter) who gave his immediate assent and urged the captain to prompt action.[8]

Before leaving Louisville, Governor Harrison decided that Funk's Cavalry command would be a sufficient reinforcement, and therefore dispensed with the services of Captain Hunter. Harrison ordered Captain Funk and his command to report to Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bartholomew, at Vincennes.[9] Within a few days Captain Funk had raised his company and early in September joined Colonel Bartholomew's Indiana Regiment.

> We have understood from good authority, that Governor Harrison, has requested of the Executive of this state, permission for a troop of the Jefferson Cavalry to accompany him on his proposed expedition against the Indians, and that the request was granted. The company is to be made up out of volunteers from the two troops in Jefferson county; Capt. Funk will command them. Governor Harrison's first object is to erect some forts upon the upper boundary of our late purchase from the Indians; and eventually to remove the banditti which have been collected upon the Wabash river by the Shawanoe prophet. This statement may be relied on. A kind of unofficial statement is afloat, that the Shawanoe prophet will be taken into the custody of the whites, if he can be caught. The last mail from Vincennes, furnished us with no papers from that place or beyond it.[10]

Vincennes was the rendezvous of Governor Harrison's forces; there Joseph H. Daveiss who had once been a lieutenant colonel in the Kentucky militia, joined the expedition with two volunteers, James Meade and Ben Sanders, who had accompanied him from Lexington. Four young men from Louisville had also accompanied this group. They were George Croghan, John O'Fallon, ____ Moore and Abner Hynes.[11]

VOLUNTEERS.

I now an able to inform you that certain information concerning the campaign up the Wabash is received.

Governor Harrison has written a gentleman of this place that he will take the field about the 20th of September—and has received full powers from the government to that effect.

I would recommend it to my comrades that we rendezvous at Louisville on the evening of the 13th of Sept. and on the morning of the 14th proceed. This will allow us a day or two to rest the horses at Vincennes.

I expect to get supplies of provisions at Vincennes.

I further recommend to my comrades, not to be encumbered with too much baggage, which must prevent our usefulness as cavalry. Each man ought to have a good blanket under his saddle, and one girted over it, this latter fixed with hooks & eves, so as to answer and purposes of a greatcoat in bad weather, and either a tent or bed at night—a pair of tanned leather hobbles for his horse and no clothes which need washing, except socks and linen; a wallet and saddlebags will carry all necessary supplies.

The clothing ought to be a blue coatee and pantaloons, without any scarlet—a hat or leather cap covered with bear skin—Boots and spurs, and a pair of tanned leather moccasins to spare. The arms, a good sword and brace of pistols, with good locks, and a belt round the body with a cartridge box, with 12 cartridges. The cartridges to consist of such a number of buck-shot as the caliber of the pistol will allow; provide the ammunition, but omit making up the cartridges till we meet.

Let each saddle have two secure girths.—With regard to the pay I have not information at all, but I proceed upon the confidence that we will fare in all points as the other soldiers.

H. DAVEISS.
Lexington, Aug. 29th, 1811.[12]

The cavalry of the Wabash expedition consisted of Captains Charles Begg's, Funk's, and Benjamin Parke's companies. Governor Harrison appointed command of the cavalry to Colonel Joseph H. Daveiss, much to the dissatisfaction of the officers and men who, being volunteers, considered that they should have been consulted in the choice of their immediate superior officer.[13]

After a few days delay, on 26 September, the little army passed up the Wabash River to Terre Haute. On 3 October the command halted to build a fort, but the banks of the river at the initial site proved too high. A site four miles higher was selected, which came to be known as "Battaille des Illinois," by the French settlers. It had previously been a battleground between the Illinois and Iroquois. It took the soldiers 29 days to construct what would become known as Fort Harrison, named in honor of the governor.

When construction was completed, Colonel Daveiss made a speech. Standing over the gate and

Peter Funk

This article is based on Peter Funk's narrative of the Battle of Tippecanoe, which he dictated to D.R. Poignand in 1862. Funk (b. 14 August 1782, Funkstown, Md., d. 9 April 1864, Ky.), arrived in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1795.

Funk—captain of Funk's Company of Kentucky Mounted Militia during the Tippecanoe campaign—was listed in the 1860 Census as living in Middletown (District 2), Jefferson County (1 June 1860), 77 years old (b. Maryland) and a farmer with real estate worth $64,000 and a $15,100 personal estate. His wife Harriet (b. about 1796, Ky.) was 64. Also in the household were Henry, 25 (b. about 1835, Ky.) and Fredrick Kullman (b. about 1830, Germany), 30 and a gardener.

Funk was the first postmaster in the city of Jeffersontown. The post office was established there on 9 February 1816.[62]

Major General William Henry Harrison was Kentucky's favorite military commander before and during the War of 1812. After the battle, he became known as "Old Tippecanoe," a moniker that helped him win the presidency in 1840.

holding a bottle of whiskey in his hand, he said, in conclusion, "In the name of the United States, and by the authority of the same, I christen this Fort Harrison." He then broke the bottle over the gate, when a whiskey-loving soldier, standing near, exclaimed, "It is too bad to waste whiskey in that way—water would have done just as well."[14]

At Fort Harrison and subsequently as it moved toward Prophet's town, the expedition was frequently visited by parties of Indians who committed no depredations and asserted that all difficulties and misunderstandings between the Indians and the whites would be overcome by their chiefs.

General Harrison's instructions for this campaign from the secretary of War were to insist upon the fulfillment of treaty stipulations and to avoid hostilities with the Indians.

Many of the troops got sick during the campaign, the 4th Regiment suffering the most. Governor Harrison, having been informed that the Indians were more numerous in his front than he had previously been led to expect, sent Davis Floyd and George R.C. Floyd to Kentucky to apply for a reinforcement of 500 men.[15]

Because of the time constraints, Harrison dispensed with the usual military protocol, which would have begun with the official approval of Governor Scott. When the Floyds failed to find volunteers among Brigadier General Samuel Wells' command—presumably because of the lack of proof of Scott's approval—Harrison wrote an explanation to Scott.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Frankfort, (Ken.) Nov. 6.

We have been politely favored with the following letter, by his Excellency Gov. Scott:

Camp Batteille des Illinois, on the Wabash, 25th October, 1811.

My Dear Sir,

The commencement of hostilities upon the part of the Prophet, and a decisive declaration made by him to the Delawares, of his intention to attack the troops under my command, made it in my opinion expedient to increase my force, which had been much diminished by sickness. I took the liberty, therefore, upon the sanction of a letter, which you wrote me by captain Funk, to request general Wells of Jefferson county to raise two companies of volunteers in that country, to be joined by two others from the territory, and to come on to me as soon as possible. I conceived that the general would be able to march from the Ohio with these men, before a letter could probably reach you and return; but as they are to be volunteers and the officers are to be commissioned by me, there is, I conceive, no further harm done, than an apparent want of attention to you—for which you will no doubt pardon me, knowing, as you do, the sincerity of my attachment to your person, and my high respect for your official character: under this impression, I shall make no further apology.

I am unable to say, whether the Prophet will to the last maintain the high tone of defiance which he has taken or not. Our march thus far, caused all the Weas and Miamias to abandon his cause, and, I an told, that nearly all of the Potawatamies have also left him. Indeed I have, within a day or two been informed, that he will not fight; but the same person who gave me this information, says that he intends to burn the first prisoner he can take.

The fort which I have erected here, is now complete as to its defence: I wait for provisions, which I expect to-morrow or the next day, when I

shall immediately commence my march, without waiting for the troops which are in the rear. I am determined to disperse the Prophet's banditti before I return or give him the chance of acquiring as much fame as a Warrior as he now has as a Saint. His own proper force does not at this time exceed 450, but in his rear there are many villages of Potawatamies, most of whom wish well to his cause. I believe they will not join him, but should they do it, and give us battle, I have no fear of the issue. My small army, when joined by the mounted riflemen in the rear, will be formidable—it will not then exceed 950 effectives, but I have great confidence in them, and the relative proportion of the several species of troops, is such as I could wish it.

I am, dear sir, your sincere friend,

Wm. H. Harrison

General Wells and several of his officers stepped forward and, along with some of the soldiers, the ranks of the volunteer force swelled to 32 men. They then elected Colonel Frederick Geiger as their captain and proceeded to join Harrison's expedition.

At Fort Harrison the expedition crossed the Wabash River and shortly after was joined by Captain Geiger's Company. At the mouth of Vermillion River, two days were spent building a blockhouse. The soldiers left the water craft and surplus baggage under a guard and proceeded up the Wabash on 6 November about 3 p.m.

The force was within 200 yards of the Prophet's town, and was there met by several Indians who assured Governor Harrison that the next day a meeting would be arranged and all difficulties adjusted satisfactorily to his government, and they asked that the troops be restrained from entering or occupying the town, which would frighten their women and children.

Spies reported an eligible camping ground a mile distant, and the expedition was directed to it. The spot is a tongue of land jutting into the prairie (then a swamp), elevated some eight feet on the two sides above the lowland and being about 200 yards across the upland at the base of the triangle.

It appeared that the Indians had been impressed with the idea that the army had cannon, but on the evening of the 6th, Ben, the African-American driver of General Harrison's cart, mixed among them and informed the Indians that no big guns accompanied the expedition.

For this treachery, the young man was charged and convicted by a court martial and condemned to be shot, provided an attack from the Indians should ensue. The sentence, however, was not carried out—it is supposed that had the expedition been provided with cannon, the Indians would have been deterred from assaulting Harrison's force.

In a letter to Governor Scott, Harrison explained his leniency in sparing Ben's life.

The fact was that I began to pity him, and I could not screw myself up to the point of giving the fatal order. If he had been out of my sight he would have been executed. But when he was first taken, General Wells and Colonel Owen, who were old Indian fighters, as we had no irons to put on him, had secured him after the Indian fashion. This is done by throwing a person on his back, splitting a log and cutting notches in it to receive the ankles, then replacing the several parts, and compressing them together with forks driven over the log into the ground. The arms are extended and tied to the stakes secured in the same manner. The situation of a person thus placed is about as uneasy as can possibly be conceived. The poor wretch thus confined lay before my fire, his face receiving the rain that occasionally fell, and his eyes constantly turned upon me, as if imploring mercy. I could not withstand the appeal, and I determined to give him another chance for his life. I had all the commissioned officers assembled, and told them that his fate depended upon them. Some were for executing him, and I believe that a majority would have been against him, but for the interference of the gallant Snelling. "Brave comrades,' said he, 'let us save him. The wretch deserves to die; but as our commander, whose life was more particularly his object, is willing to spare him, let us also forgive him. I hope, at least, that every officer of the Fourth Regiment will be on the side of mercy." Snelling prevailed; and Ben was brought to this place, where he was discharged.

The expedition, having occupied the ground selected by the spies, threw up a breastwork across the end of the encampment where it was continued upland and the troops being shown their places of parade in case of attack, and ordered to show no white about their dress. That night, with sentinels doubled, they slept atop their weapons.

Captain Funk was awakened two hours before daylight on the 7th by the yells of the Indians, and

the shots of their firearms. The morning was dark and drizzly and nothing could be seen but the flashes of the enemy's guns.

Funk immediately had his troop—which had been stationed near Governor Harrison's marquee—mount up.

Upon finding that the enemy's missiles reached some of his men while they were unable to annoy their foe, however, he ordered them to dismount and, with saber and pistol in hand, to stand beside their horses, ready to repel any attack that should force the lines of infantry in their front. Thus situated, they ceased to offer targets for the Indians aim, as the shoulder of the bluff on which the encampment was located afforded protection to those who abstained from occupying its edge or elevating themselves.

And the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger, was from the yells of the savages a short distance from the line; but, even under these circumstances, the men were not wanting to themselves or to the occasion. Such of them as were awake, or were easily awakened, seized their arms and took their stations; others, which were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents.

The ground occupied by the Indians was in the swamp at the two lower sides of the triangle previously described and, as a consequence, their bullets could do little harm except to those who needlessly exposed themselves near or on the verge of the plateau.

Some of the Indians, however, were able to keep up a galling fire on the encampment by concealing themselves within some fallen timber on the edge of the plateau.

After the firing had continued for about 45 minutes, Colonel Daviess went to Harrison and—with much difficulty—finally persuaded the governor to "permit me to dislodge those d__d savages behind those logs."

Daviess, having previously selected 20 of the best mounted and equipped men from the Cavalry, lead them on foot, wearing a white capot.[16] Within 30 or 40 yards of the Indians, Daviess fell, shot between his right hip and ribs.

From the position he must have occupied, the down timbers on his left, his men somewhat to the right, it seems somewhat likely that the shot came from the ranks of the American soldiers. At any rate, the attack failed and Daveiss was taken to his tent.

A rainy daybreak came a little after six o'clock on 7 November. At that moment, U.S. infantry in squads charged upon the Indians. Funk's and Begg's Cavalry companies—outpacing their counterparts on foot, drove the Indians into the swamps, which ended the action.

Great consternation prevailed in the army, however. They had gallantly repulsed a night attack, had been on half rations for 10 days, and what few cattle they possessed had stampeded during the engagement. And rumors abounded that the Indians would return to attack, reinforced by the great warrior Tecumseh at the head of 1,000 Indians.

About 8:30 a.m., Captain Funk dressed Colonel

Joseph H. Daveiss—U.S. attorney and state legislator—had been in several militia campaigns before attaining the brevet rank of colonel he had when killed in action on 7 November 1811. Though Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri named counties in his honor, they misspelled his last name.

Daveiss' wound and helped him change his clothes. The colonel was in great pain and concerned that the expedition would retreat, abandoning its baggage and wounded. He asked for an assurance from Funk that in no event would he leave him behind. The colonel, a distinguished lawyer, who had joined the campaign from a love of adventure, expired at 1 p.m.

Although the troops were satisfied that they inflicted severe punishment upon their foe, they were aware that if Tecumseh should show up with reinforcements, their situation would be eminently critical.

The day of the 7th was devoted to the care of the wounded, to whom all the provisions in the camp were assigned, the burial of the dead, and the strengthening of the encampment.

Night found every man mounting guard, without food, fire or light, and in a drizzling rain. Indian dogs produced frequent alarms overnight by prowling in search of carrion near the sentinels. The 8th dawned fair, and American spies for the first time ventured from the encampment. Visiting the Prophet's town, they found that it had been abandoned, with the exception of a wounded warrior and an old squaw.

Great was the joy in camp when the spies returned, bearing strings of corn. It was evident from the Indians' abandoning their store of food, that they had retreated after being "well whipped." The wagons and mounted men then proceeded to the town and—after collecting for themselves all the copper and brass kettles they could find and all the beans and corn they could carry—burned it to the ground. The warrior and the squaw were left with an abundant store of beans and corn.

Having 22 wagons of wounded, the expedition then retraced its steps, arriving at the blockhouse on the Vermillion River on the third day, the troops having drawn no rations since the engagement. Proceeding then to Fort Harrison, Vincennes, and Louisville, the Kentucky militiamen were mustered out of service.[17]

Below is Governor Harrison's account of the Battle of Tippecanoe, written to the Secretary of War on 18 November 1811, eleven days after the battle.

On the morning of the 7th, I had risen at a quarter after four o'clock, and the signal for calling out the men would have been given in two minutes, when the attack commenced. It began on the left flank; but a single gun was fired by the sentinels, or by the guard in that direction, which made not the least resistance, but abandoned their officer and fled into camp; and the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger, was from the yells of the savages a short distance from the line; but, even under these circumstances, the men were not wanting to themselves or to the occasion. Such of them as were awake, or were easily awakened, seized their arms and took their stations; others, which were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Captain Barton's company, of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Captain Guiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire upon these was excessively severe, and they suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. I believe all the other companies were under arms, and tolerably formed, before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy. Our fires afforded a partial light, which, if it gave us some opportunity of taking our position, was still more advantageous to the enemy, affording them the means of taking a surer aim. They were, therefore, extinguished as soon as possible.

Under these discouraging circumstances, the troops (nineteen-twentieths of whom had never been in an action before) behaved in a manner that can never be too much applauded. They took their places without noise, and with less confusion than could have been expected from veterans placed in a similar situation.

Under these discouraging circumstances, the troops (nineteen-twentieths of whom had never been in an action before) behaved in a manner that can never be too much applauded. They took their places without noise, and with less confusion than could have been expected from veterans placed in a similar situation. As soon as I could mount my horse, I rode to the angle that was attacked. I found that Barton's company had suffered

severely, and the left of Guiger's entirely broken. I immediately ordered Cook's company, and the late Captain Wentworth's, under Lieutenant Peters, to be brought up from the center of the rear line, where the ground was much more defensible, and formed across the angle, in support of Barton's and Guiger's. My attention was then engaged by a heavy firing upon the left of the front line, where were stationed the small company of United States riflemen (then, however, armed with muskets), and the companies of Baen, Snelling and Prescott, of the Forth Regiment.

I found Major Daveiss forming the dragoons in the rear of those companies, and understanding that the heaviest part of the enemy's fire proceeded from some trees about fifteen or twenty paces in front of those companies, I directed the major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons. Unfortunately, the major's gallantry determined him to execute the order with a smaller force than was sufficient, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in the front and attack his flanks. The major was mortally wounded, and his party driven back. The Indians were, however, immediately and gallantly dislodged from their advantageous position, by Captain Snelling, at the head of his company.

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In the course of a few minutes after the commencement of the attack, the fire extended along the left flank, the whole of the front, the right flank and part of the rear line. Upon Spencer's mounted riflemen, and the right of Warrick's company, which was posted on the right of the rear line, it was excessively severe. Captain Spencer, and his first and second lieutenants, were killed, and Captain Warrick mortally wounded. Those companies, however, still bravely maintained their posts; but Spencer's having suffered so severely, and having originally too much ground to occupy, I reinforced them with Robb's company of riflemen, which had been driven, or, by mistake, ordered from their position in the left flank, toward the center of the camp, and filled the vacancy that had been occupied by Robb with Prescott's company of the Fourth United States Regiment. My great object was to keep the lines entire—to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp, until daylight should enable me to make a general and effectual charge. With this view I had reinforced every part of the line that had suffered much; and as soon as the approach of morning discovered itself, I withdrew from the front line Snelling's, Posey's (under Lieutenant Allbright) and Scott's, and from the rear line Wilson's companies, and drew them up upon the left flank; and, at the same time, I ordered Coo's and Baen's companies—the former from the rear, and the latter from the front line—to reinforce the right flank, forseeing [sic] that, at these points, the enemy would make their last efforts. Major Wells, who commanded on the left flank, not knowing my intentions precisely, had taken the command of these companies—had charged the enemy before I had formed the body of dragoons with which I meant to support the infantry; a small detachment of these were, however, ready, and proved amply sufficient, for the purpose. The Indians were driven by the infantry at the point of the bayonet, and the dragoons pursued and forced them into a marsh, where they could not be followed. Captain Cook and Lieutenant Larrabee had, agreeably to my order, marched their companies to the right flank and formed them under fire of the enemy; and, being then joined by the riflemen of that flank, had charged the Indians, killed a number, and put the rest to precipitate flight.

The whole of the infantry formed a brigade, under the immediate orders of Colonel Boyd. The colonel, throughout the action, manifested equal zeal and bravery in carrying into execution my orders—in keeping the men to their posts, and exhorting them to fight with valor. His brigade-major, Clarke, and his aid-de-camp, George Croghan, Esq., were also very serviceably employed. Colonel Joseph Bartholomew, a very valuable officer, commanded, under Colonel Boyd, the militia infantry. He was wounded early in the

action, and his services lost to me. Maj. G. R. C. Floyd, the senior officer, of the Fourth United States Regiment, commanded immediately the battalion of that regiment, which was in the front line. His conduct, during the action, was entirely to my satisfaction. Lieutenant-colonel Decker, who commanded the battalion of militia on the right of the rear line, preserved his command in good order. He was however, but partially attacked. I have before mentioned to you that Major-general Wells, of the Fourth Division of Kentucky Militia, acted, under my command, as a major, at the head of two companies of mounted volunteers. The general retained the fame which he had already acquired in almost every campaign, and in almost every battle which has been fought with the Indians since the settlement of Kentucky. Of the several corps, the Fourth United States Regiment, and the two small companies attached to it, were certainly the most conspicuous for undaunted valor. The companies commanded by Captains Cook, Snelling and Barton; Lieutenants Larrabee, Peters and Hawkins, were placed in situations where they could render most service, and encounter most danger; and those officers eminently distinguished themselves. Captains Prescott and Brown performed their duty, also, entirely to my satisfaction, as did Posey's company of the Seventh Regiment, headed by Lieutenant Allbright. In short, sir, they supported the fame of American regulars; and I have never heard that a single individual was found out of line of his duty.

Several of the militia companies were in no wise inferior to the regulars. Spencer's, Guige's and Warrick's maintained their posts amid a monstrous carnage—as, indeed, did Robb's, after it was posted on the right flank. Its loss of men (seventeen killed and wounded), and keeping its ground, is sufficient evidence of its firmness. Wilson's and Scott's companies charged with the regular troops, and proved themselves worthy of doing so. Norris' company also behaved well. Hargrove's and Wilkin's companies were placed in a situation where they had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves, or, I am satisfied, they would have done it. This was the case with the squadron of dragoons also. After Major Daveiss received his wound, knowing it to be mortal, I promoted Captain Parke to the majority, than whom there is no better officer. My two aids-de-camp, Majors Hurst and Taylor, with Lieutenant Adams, of the Fourth Regiment, the adjutant of the troops, afforded me the most essential aid, as well in the action as throughout the campaign.

The arrangements of Captain Piatt, in the quartermaster's department, were highly judicious; and his exertions on all occasions—particularly in bringing off the wounded—deserve my warmest thanks. But, in giving merited praise to the living, let me not forget the gallant dead. Col. Abraham Owen, commandant of the Eighteenth Kentucky Regiment, joined me, a few days before the action, as a private in Captain Guiger's company. He accepted the appointment of volunteer aid-de-camp to me. He fell early in the action. The Representative of his State will inform you that she possessed not a better citizen, nor a braver man. Maj. J. H. Daveiss was known as an able lawyer and a great orator. He joined me as a private volunteer; and, on the recommendations of the officers of that corps, was appointed to command the three troops of dragoons. His conduct, in that capacity, justified their choice. Never was there an officer possessed of more ardor and zeal to discharge his duties with propriety, and never one who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame. Captain Baen, of the Fourth United States Regiment, was killed early in the action. He was unquestionably a good officer and a valiant soldier. Captains Spencer and Warrick, and Lieutenants McMahan and Berry, were all my particular friends. I have ever had the utmost confidence in their valor, and I was not deceived. Spencer was wounded in the head. He exhorted his men to fight valiantly. He was shot through both thighs and fell; still continuing to encourage them, he was raised up, and received a ball through his body, which put an immediate end to his existence. Warrick was shot immediately through the body. Being taken to the surgery to be dressed, as soon as it was over (being a man of great bodily vigor and able to walk) he insisted on going back to the head of his company, although it was evident that he had but few hours to live.

William Henry Harrison

To honor the Kentucky soldiers killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe the Kentucky Legislature passed the following resolution in December 1811.

Resolutions respecting the Volunteers who fell in the late Battle on the Wabash.

IMPRESSED with a belief, that national feeling and gratitude, are the best security to the endurance of our Republic; and giving life and energy to the body politic, render us firm in our union, and formidable to enemies:—That it is a country's gratitude, that compensates the SOLDIER of his scars; and perpetuates grateful recollection of his services:—That it is a country's gratitude, that softens the rugged pangs of those,

left to mourn husbands, fathers, and friends, lost in avenging a country's wrongs. With a view to the proper expression of this gratitude:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Kentucky, That the brave deeds of our Officers and Soldiers in the late Battle on the Wabash, deserve not encomiums only; but unfading fame in the hearts of their countrymen.

Resolved, That the members of this Body and their Officers, will, for the space of thirty days, wear CRAPE on their left arms, in testimony of their deep regret for the loss of the brave and meritorious Colonels DAVEISS and OWEN, and the other Volunteers from Kentucky, who fell in the battle.

Approved December 11, 1811.[18]

It would be another 40 years before a monument to honor these and all Kentucky soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice in our nation's wars would be erected. The Kentucky War Monument, completed in July 1850, is located on the State Mound in the Frankfort Cemetery. Under the inscription "Tippecanoe" three names appear: Joseph H. Daveiss, Abraham Owen, and Jacob Warrick.

In 1829, the land on which the battle was fought was purchased by John Tipton, himself a participant of the battle. On 7 November 1836, he donated the property to the state of Indiana. In 1873, a wrought iron fence was placed around the site. After many years, money was appropriated to construct a monument to memorialize the battle. On 7 November 1908, soldiers and citizens from across the nation came together on the Tippecanoe battleground to dedicate the 92-foot monument honoring the soldiers killed in the battle.

In 1986, the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Indiana placed a historical marker on the battlefield in honor of Daviess it reads:

STRICKEN DOWN IN THE
PERFORMANCE OF DUTY
In tribute to
Major Joseph Hamilton Daviess,
Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky,
who fell in battle here, and
to the many Freemasons
of General Harrison's command
whose valor is held
in grateful remembrance.

Around the battlefield today can be found the headstones of Daviess, Spencer, Warrick, and Owen.

Additionally, in lasting tribute, the states of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, have named counties to honor Kentucky soldiers who fought and in some cases made the ultimate sacrifice at the Battle of Tippecanoe.

Pensions:

BLW = Bounty Land Warrant.
IF = Invalid's File.
SO = Survivor's Original.
WC = Widow's Certificate.
WF = Widow's File.
WO = Widow's Original.

Field and Staff, Kentucky Battalion, Light Dragoons
(16 October – 24 November 1811)

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
Wells, Samuel[19]	Major	
Hunter, James[20]	Adjutant	Wounded in action, 7 November 1811.
Pension, Old War IF #25586.[21]		

Captain Peter Funk's Company of Kentucky Mounted Militia[22]
(14 September – 25 November 1811)

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
Funk, Peter	Captain	Also listed as Funks. Widow pension, WC-3315, Harriet.[23]
Hite, Lewis[24]	Lieutenant	

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
Kelly, Samuel	Cornet	Also listed as Kelley.
Mills, Adam D.	Sergeant	Also listed as Adam L. Killed in action, 7 November 1811. Name does not appear on the Tippecanoe Monument.
Martin, James	Sergeant	Killed in action, 7 November 1811, some accounts list him as Wounded in action. Name does not appear on the Tippecanoe Monument.
Canning, Henry	Sergeant	Also listed as Conning.
White, Lee	Sergeant	Appointed sergeant, 24 September 1811.
Wilson, Elliott	Corporal	Also listed as Elliot. Appointed corporal, 16 October 1811.
Cooper, William	Trumpeter	Appointed trumpeter, 16 September 1811.
Frederick, Samuel	Farrier	
Duberley, William	Private	Also listed as Dubberly.
Edlin, John	Private	
Ferguson, William	Private	
Gath, Benjamin W.	Private	
Hite, James	Private	
Hollingsworth, Isaac	Private	
Kennison, Joseph	Private	Also listed as Kenison.
Lickett, Samuel N.	Private	Also listed as Samuel U. Luckett. Transferred to Parke's Co., 23 September 1811.[25]
Luckett, William M.	Private	Transferred to Parke's Co., 23September 1811.
Mackey, Enos	Private	
Mayors, Thomas P.	Private	Also listed as Thomas F. and Mayers.
Muckleroy, James	Private	
Murphy, John	Private	
Shaw, John	Private	Name does not appear on all rosters.
Shaw, William	Private	Transferred to Spies, 23 September 1811.[26]
Smith, John[27]	Private	
Stafford, Thomas	Private	
Tully, William F.	Private	Also listed as Tulley, and William R.
Williamson, Moses	Private	
Willis, Samuel	Private	Also listed as Wells.

Captain Frederick Geiger's Company of Mounted Riflemen, Kentucky Militia
(23 October – 18 November 1811)

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
Geiger, Frederick[28]	Captain	Also listed as Guiger/Greiger. Slightly wounded, 7 November 1811.
Ross, Presley[29]	Lieutenant	
Edwards, William	Ensign	
MacIntire, Robert	Sergeant	Also listed as McIntire. Wounded, 7 November 1811.
Edwards, Robert	Sergeant	
MacClellon, Daniel	Sergeant	Also listed as McClellan.
Jackson, John[30]	Sergeant	
Mars, Stephen		Corporal Also listed as Steven. Killed in action, 7 November 1811. Mars is credited as having fired the first shot that

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
		opened the Battle of Tippecanoe. After delivering his fire he ran toward the camp, but was shot by Indians before reaching it. Mars' name appears on the Tippecanoe Monument.[31]
Hikes, John	Corporal	Also listed as Hicks. Pension, SO-24454.[32]
Nash, John	Corporal	
Waltz, Henry	Corporal	Also listed as Walts.
Paxton, Joseph	Trumpeter	
Adams, Martin	Private	
Allen, Phillip	Private	
Augustus, Springer	Private	Also listed as Springor and as Augustus Springer. Killed in action, 7 November 1811. Name does not appear on the Tippecanoe Monument.
Ballard, James	Private	Unable to determine if this was the son of Captain Bland Williams Ballard.[33]
Barkshire, Charles	Private	Wounded in action, 7 November 1811.
Barkshire, Joseph	Private	Also listed as Barksire.
Barnaba, Robert	Private	
Beck, George	Private	
Beeler, Thomas	Private	
Brown, William	Private	Widow Pension, WO-9724, Jane.[34]
Burkett, Adam	Private	Also listed as Berket/Burket. Wounded in action, 7 November 1811. No pension claim, BLW #22953-160-55.[35]
Buskirk, John V.	Private	Wounded in action, 7 November 1811. Widow pension, Old War Navy WO-22792, Catherine, rejected. Old War WC-6890 file # 14406, for service with Captain Geiger.[36]
Byrn, Charles L.	Private	Also listed as Byrne.
Byrn, Temple C.	Private	Also listed as Byrne.
Calliway, Thomas	Private	Also listed as Galliway.
Cline, William	Private	
Dunbar, John	Private	
Edwards, James M.	Private	Pension, Old War IF # 8396.[37]
Findley, Richard	Private	Also listed as Finley. Wounded in action, 7 November 1811.
Fleener, Nicholas	Private	Pension, Fleanor, Nicholas or Nicholas Fleaner or Fleener, or Fleenor. Old War WF #19662, Nancy, rejected. Old War IF #24559, WO-9815, SO-25024.[38]
Funk, Joseph	Private	Wounded in action, 7 November 1811.
Grimes, John	Private	Pension, SO-4699.[39]
Gwathney, Isaac R.	Private	Also listed as Gawthney.
Hanks, James	Private	
Hawkins, Henry	Private	Wounded in action, 7 November 1811. Pension, Old War IF #8664.[40]
Ingram, Zachariah	Private	
Jest, Joshua	Private	
Lane, Elijah	Private	
Lock, John	Private	
Martin, Hudson	Private	

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
Maxwell, John	Private	Killed in action, 7 November 1811. Name does not appear on the Tippecanoe Monument.
Maxwell, Josh	Private	Also listed as Mazwell. Killed in action, 7 November 1811. Name does not appear on the Tippecanoe Monument.
Minor, Daniel	Private	Wounded in action, 7 November 1811.
Owsley, John	Private	Also listed as Ousley. Killed in action, 7 November 1811. Owsley's name appears on the Tippecanoe Monument.
Plaster, Michael	Private	
Pound, Jonathan	Private	Also listed as Pounds and Pond.
Pound, Samuel	Private	Also listed as Pounds and Pond.
Preast, Peter	Private	Also listed as Priest.
Shields, Patrick	Private	
Ship, Edmond	Private	Also listed as Shipp, Edmund.
Slaughter, John W.	Private	
Smith, Joseph	Private	Killed in action, 7 November 1811. Smith's name appears on the Tippecanoe Monument.
Speeks, Thomas	Private	Also listed as Spunks.
Summerville, James	Private	Also listed as Somerville. James Somerville was a schoolmaster in Jefferson County when he volunteered his service for the campaign. In later years Judge John Speed noted in a speech that he had outfitted the much-lamented school master for the campaign. Killed in action, 7 November 1811. Summerville's name appears on the Tippecanoe Monument.[41]
Taylor, Wilson	Private	
Trigg, Thomas	Private	
Trigg, William	Private	Unable to determine if this was the son of Colonel Stephen Trigg.[42]
Walk, Abraham	Private	
Wells, George W.	Private	
White, Samuel W.	Private	Wounded in action, 7 November 1811. Pension, Old War IF #25926.[43]
Wright, Greenbury	Private	Also listed as Greensbury or Greenberry.
		Wounded in action, 7 November 1811.

Kentuckians and Individuals with Kentucky Connections Assigned to Other Commands

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
Croghan, George	Private	He was one of the six individuals who accompanied Joseph H. Daviess from Kentucky to join the army. Listed as a member of Captain Parke's Company and also as a Volunteer Aide. George Croghan was born on 15 November 1791 at Locust Grove, near Louisville, Kentucky. The son of Revolutionary War Major William Croghan, his mother, was a sister of George Rogers and William Clark. Graduate of William and Mary in 1810. He always expressed an

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
		interest in military service. After Tippecanoe he joined the regular army on 12 March 1812, he was appointed captain in the 17th U. S. Infantry. In July 1813, General Harrison assigned the 21 year old Croghan command of Ft. Stephenson (present-day Fremont, Ohio). In August a combined force of British and Indians under the command of General Henry Proctor attacked the fort. Croghan, with his 160 men and one 6 pound cannon, called, "Old Betsy," held off Proctor's repeated attacks, securing the fort for the Americans. For this victory, Croghan was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on 21 February 1814, and won the title, "Hero of Fort Stephenson." At the close of the war he was transferred to the 1st Infantry. He resigned from the service in 1817. He was appointed postmaster of New Orleans in 1824, and on 21 December 1825, he was appointed inspector-general, with the rank of colonel. During the Mexican War, he joined Zachary Taylor's army, serving with credit at the Battle of Monterey. In 1835, Congress awarded him a gold medal for his service at Ft. Stephenson. On 8 January 1849, he died of cholera at New Orleans. He was buried on the Ft. Stephenson site in Fremont, Ohio, currently the site of Birchard Public Library.
Daveiss, Joseph H.[44]	Major (brevetted Colonel)	Served as Commander, Field and Staff, Dragoons of Indiana Militia. Killed in action, 7 November 1811. Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, born 4 March 1774, Bedford County, Virginia. His family initially settled in Lincoln County, Kentucky, in 1779, later moving to Boyle County, near Danville. Young Daveiss became an excellent classical and mathematical scholar and pursued a wide course of reading. During the Indian campaigns of 1793, he served for six months in the Kentucky Militia. In June 1795 he began his law practice in Danville. In 1799, he was serving as a U. S. attorney, moving to Washington D. C. by 1801 where he began prosecuting the "Whiskey Rebellion" cases. In 1800, he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature. He married Anne Marshall, the sister of Chief Justice John Marshall, in 1803. He prosecuted Aaron Burr for treason in 1806. In 1807 he published "A View of the President's Conduct Concerning the Conspiracy of 1806." Prior to Tippecanoe Daveiss was living in Lexington, where he practiced law. Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri named counties in his honor. Daviess' name appears on the Kentucky State War Monument, and the Tippecanoe Monument.[45]
DuBois, Touisant	Captain	Although not from Kentucky, DuBois initially served as a Private with Captain Parke's Company, he was promoted to Captain of Spies, 18 September 1811. During the War of 1812, served as Major of the Kentucky Battalion Mount-

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
		ed Spies from 26 September 1812 to 30 October 1812. Dubois County, Indiana, named in his honor.[46]
Floyd, Davis	Adjutant	Initially served in Captain Charles Beggs' Company of Light Dragoons, Indiana Militia, as sergeant. He was promoted to Adjutant on the Field and Staff of Dragoons, under the command of J. H. Daveiss, on 23 September 1811. Davis Floyd was born in Virginia in 1772. His family moved to Jefferson County, Kentucky in 1779. 22 May 1798, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry, First Regiment, in the Jefferson County militia. By 1801 Davis was living in Clarksville, Indiana, where he and his father operated a ferry at the base of the Falls of the Ohio. The same year he was appointed deputy sheriff of Clark Co., Indiana, later becoming sheriff (1803-1806). In 1807, he was tried and found guilty of involvement in the Aaron Burr conspiracy (his sentence was 3 hours in jail and a fine of $10.00). Following War of 1812, became active in political, civic, and business affairs. In 1823 moved to the Florida territory when he was appointed a U. S. commissioner to settle Florida land claims. He died in Florida, early July 1834. He was the older brother of Sergeant Charles Floyd of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Floyd County, Indiana and Floyds Knobs are possibly named for Davis Floyd.[47]
Floyd, George Rogers Clark	Major	4th U. S. Infantry. A native of Louisville, he was a son of Colonel John and Jane Buchanan Floyd. Served as a captain, 7th Infantry, 3 May 1808; major, 4th Infantry, 30 November 1810; Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Infantry, 16 August 1812; resigned 30 April 1813. Captain Floyd was one of the officers present at the Vincennes Council, in August 1810, between Governor Harrison and Tecumseh, he was the first to move to the defense of the governor when it looked as if there would be a fight between the whites and Indians. Major Floyd's Louisville home was located near Cherokee Park, where he died in 1821, buried near his father in Breckenridge Cemetery. Pension, Old War WF-#13181, lists service as Lt. Col. in 4th U.S. Infantry, 1811-12.[48]
Hynes, Abner	Private	He was one of the six individuals who accompanied Joseph H. Daviess from Kentucky to join the army. Served in Captain Parke's Troop of Light Dragoons, Indiana Militia. Not much is known of Abner Hynes, he was the son of Colonel Andrew Hynes of Hardin and Nelson Counties in Kentucky. There is an Abner Hynes who served during the War of 1812 in the 24th U. S. Infantry as a Third Lieutenant (20 April 1813), promoted to Second Lieutenant (20 April 1813), then promoted to First Lieutenant (30 August 1813), resigned from military service (17 October 1814).[49]
Mangum, Lewis	Private	Captain Posey's Company, 7th U. S. Infantry. A native of

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
		Campbell County, Kentucky. Mangum was wounded in action, 7 November 1811. Mangum was so severely wounded that he was unable to return to duty, he was allowed to remain in the service until his service expiration date. Pension, Old War IF #25645.[50]
Meade, James M.	Private	Meade a native of Woodford County, Kentucky. He was one of the six individuals who accompanied Joseph H. Daviess from Kentucky to join the army. For his bravery demonstrated at the Battle of Tippecanoe, combined with his intelligence, he was promoted to the rank of captain in the 17th United States Infantry Regiment. He was killed at the Battle of River Raisin on 22 January 1813. Meade County, Kentucky, named in his honor.[51]
Moore, Mr.	Unknown	He was one of the six individuals who accompanied Joseph H. Daviess from Kentucky to join the army. It is unknown which MOORE he was. It is mentioned that he later served as a Captain in the regular army. It can only be assumed that this individual was Nimrod H. Moore of Fayette County, Kentucky. During the War of 1812, Moore was assigned to the 17th U. S. Infantry as a Second Lieutenant (12 March 1813), made regimental paymaster (26 June 1812 to April 1813), resigned 30 April 1813. He then joined the 28th U. S. Infantry Regiment as a captain (20 May 1813) and honorably discharged from the service (15 June 1815).[52]
O'Fallon, John	Private	He was one of the six individuals who accompanied Joseph H. Daviess from Kentucky to join the army. Served in Captain Parke's Troop of Light Dragoons, Indiana Militia.[53] Born in Louisville on 23 November, 1791. Severely wounded in battle of Tippecanoe. He subsequently became a merchant in St. Louis, and accumulated a large fortune, which he distributed among various educational and charitable organizations. He married Frances Clark, a sister of George Rogers and William Clark. Died in St. Louis, 18 December 1865. O'Fallon, Missouri and Illinois are named in his honor.
Owen, Abraham[54]	Colonel	Serving as Aide-de-Camp, General Staff of William Henry Harrison. Owen born in 1769 in Prince Edward County, Virginia settled in what is now Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1785. He served in Indian campaigns under Generals James Wilkinson and Arthur St. Clair along the Wabash river in 1791, and was with Colonel John Hardin in his expedition to the White river. He was wounded twice during these campaigns. He was surveyor of Shelby County in 1796. In 1798, he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, also serving as a member of the state's constitutional convention the following year, and state senator in 1810. Killed

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
		in action at Tippecanoe, 7 November 1811. Both Kentucky and Indiana named counties in his honor. Additionally, the city of Owensboro, Kentucky is named in is honor. Owen's name appears on the Kentucky State War Monument, and the Tippecanoe Monument.[55]
Sanders, Benjamin	Private	He was one of the six individuals who accompanied Joseph H. Daviess from Kentucky to join the army. Served in Captain Parke's Troop of Light Dragoons, Indiana Militia. During the War of 1812, Benjamin Sanders served in the 17th U. S. Infantry as a First Lieutenant (12 March 1812), then promoted to captain (16 April 1813), and honorable discharged on 15 June 1815.[56]
Shouse, Thomas	Private	A member of Captain David Robb's Company of Mounted Riflemen, Indiana Militia. Shouse was a native of South Carolina, the son of John Shouse. The family moved to Kentucky when Thomas was a child, settling in Woodford County, where he lived and worked as a farmer the remain der of his life. He was badly wounded at Tippecanoe, and though he lived for some years after, it was said that he had died from the effects of his wounds.[57]
Spencer, Spier[58]	Captain	Also listed as Spear. His family moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky where he married Elizabeth Polke in Nelson County, later settling in Shelby County, where served as lieutenant with the Shelby County Regiment. He continued to serve in Kentucky's "Cornstalk Militia," prior to moving to Indiana in the early 1800s. At Tippecanoe he commanded, Spencer's Company of Mounted Riflemen, Indiana Militia. This unit was also known as the "Yellow Jackets" due to their bright yellow cuffs and uniform fringe. Killed in action, 7 November 1811. In the midst of the battle he was wounded on the head, but continued at his post, and exhorted his men to fight on. Shortly after, he received a second wound, which passed through both thighs, and fell—he still refused to be carried from the field, continuing to command his men. With assistance of one of his men he was raised to a sitting position when he received a third ball through the body, which instantly killed him. Kentucky and Indiana named counties in his honor. Spencer's name appears on the Tippecanoe Monument.
Suggett, James	Unknown	Unable to determine which command he served with. It is written in various family histories that he led in the fight at Tippecanoe and greatly distinguished himself by his gal lantry in the battle. Suggett was born in Virginia in 1775, his family settled in Kentucky prior to statehood (1792). He became minister of the Great Crossings Church in Scott County, Kentucky in 1810. During the War of 1812 he served as a Second Lieutenant in Captain James Johns-

Name:	Rank:	Remarks:
		on's Company, 3rd Regiment Kentucky Mounted Militia (01 September 1812-15 October 1812), and as 3rd Major (Regimental Chaplain and Chief of Spies and Scouts) on the Field and Staff, Colonel Richard M. Johnson's Kentucky Mounted Infantry (20 May 1813-19 November 1813). He was nicknamed, "The Fighting Parson." Moved his family to Missouri in 1822.[59]
Warrick, Jacob[60]	Captain	Commander, Warrick's Company of Infantry. General Harrison mentioned Warrick in his official report of the battle in these words, "Captain Warrick was shot immediately through the body and taken to the surgery to be dressed. As soon as it was over, being a man of great bodily vigor and able to walk, he insisted on going back to the head of his company, although it was evident that he had but a few hours to live." Warrick died of wounds received in the battle. Warrick County, Indiana was named in his honor. Warrick's name appears on the Kentucky State War Monument, and the Tippecanoe Monument.
Yeomans, John	Private	A member of Captain Return B. Brown's Company, 4th Regiment, U. S. Infantry. Also listed as Yeoman, he was a native of Campbell County, Kentucky. On 17 January 1810, he married Lorana Branson of Campbell County, they had a son named Isaac, born 22 November 1810. John Yeomans was killed in action at Tippecanoe.[61]

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Endnotes

[1] War of 1812: The United States declared war against Great Britain on 12 June 1812. After two and a half years the war ended in the signing of the treaty of Ghent on 24 December 1814. However, in January 1815, before word of the treaty signing reached the U.S., the Battle of New Orleans was fought. Fighting at various locales continued until mid-February 1815.

[2] Tecumseh (Shooting Star), Shawnee warrior, born March 1768, on the Mad River near present-day Springfield, Ohio. Took part in Indian Wars of the late 1700s, against the encroaching white settlers. He participated in the Battle of Fallen Timbers (1794), fused to sign the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. With his brother The Prophet, traveled among tribes of the region to encourage the establishment of a single Indian confederation. In 1808, he and his brother established Prophet's Town, where they encouraged their people to return to traditional ways, to cultivate the land and to avoid liquor. Tecumseh was not present at the Battle of Tippecanoe, at the time he was traveling throughout southern states spreading his idea of a single Indian nation. During the War of 1812, he was commissioned a brigadier general by the British. He was killed during the Battle of the Thames, 5 October 1813.

[3] The Old Northwest Territory, refers to the area of the United States that eventually became the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a portion of Minnesota. The region comprised a land mass of more than 260,000 square miles. Also known as the Northwest Territory and the Territory North West of the Ohio. Additional see Northwest Ordinance of 1787, passed by Congress 13 July 1787.

[4] Peter Funk, born 14 August 1782, at Funkstown, Md. He came to Kentucky in 1795, settling in Jefferson County. Died 9 April 1864. This article is based on Funk's narrative of the Battle of Tippecanoe, dictated to D. R. Poignand, in 1862.

[5] Lieutenant Nathaniel F. Adams, also served as paymaster of the 4th U. S. Infantry Regiment.

[6] William Henry Harrison, born 9 February 1773, Charles City, VA. Son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. At the time of Battle of Tippecanoe, he was Governor of the Indiana Territory. His victory at Tippecanoe earned him the nickname, "Old Tippecanoe." During the War of 1812, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, commanding Kentucky Troops in the Northwest theater of operations. Following the war he served in the U. S. House and Senate. In 1840, he won the presidency, with the memorable campaign slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!" He gave a long inaugural speech in snow and rain, not wearing a hat or coat, contracted a cold that turned into pneumonia. He died on 4 April 1841, a month into his term of office. His grandson, Benjamin Harrison was the 23rd president of the United States.

[7] Prophet's Town, was established in 1808 by Tecumseh and his brother, Tenskwatawa or Elskwatawa (The Shawnee Prophet) as the capital of their pan-Indian confederacy. Led by Tecumseh, representatives of many Midwestern Indian nations met and lived there in an attempt to build the greatest Indian resistance movement in American history. The training ground for over one thousand warriors, the town extended for nearly two miles, and was located along current Indiana State Road 225, east of Battle Ground, Indiana. The Battle of Tippecanoe would destroy this confederacy, and Harrison's army burned the town the day after the battle. Tenskwatawa (The Open Door, 1775-1836), the Shawnee prophet for whom the town was named was originally given the name Lalawethika (the Noisemaker), in his youth accidentally gouged out his right eye with an arrow. Disliked by many Shawnees, he became an alcoholic. He experienced several visions in 1805, becoming a religious leader of the Shawnee. He taught that whites were the children of the Great Serpent, the source of evil in the world, forbidding his people from using European foods, clothing, manufactured goods, and alcohol. Following the Tippecanoe battle scorned by the Indians and renounced by Tecumseh, the Prophet took refuge along nearby Wildcat Creek. During the War of 1812, the disgraced Prophet retained a small band of followers, roaming through the Northwest and Canada. In 1826, he returned to the U. S. establishing a village at the site of present-day Kansas City, Kansas. He died at his village in 1836.

[8] Charles Scott (1739-1813), Farmer, Miller, soldier, and Governor of Kentucky (1808-1812). Born in Cumberland County, VA., served with Braddock at his defeat in 1755; commanded a regiment under Washington; was with "Mad" Anthony Wayne at Stony Point; surrendered to the British at Charleston, with St. Clair in 1791; commanded a wing

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of Wayne's army at Fallen Timbers; led an expedition to the Wabash River in 1791. Scott County, Kentucky is named in his honor.

[9] Later General Joseph Bartholomew, survived wounds sustained at Tippecanoe. A citizen of Clark County, Indiana, served in the Indiana Senate, 1821-1824. Died in 1840.

[10] The Reporter, Lexington, KY., 7 September 1811, p. 3, c. 1.

[11] Pirtle, Battle of Tippecanoe, p. 21.

[12] The Reporter, Lexington, KY., 31 August 1811, p.3, c. 5.

[13] Funk's Narrative.

[14] Lossing, Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812, Ch. 10, p. Fort Harrison was located in present-day Vigo County, Indiana, The log fort was about 150 feet square; at each corner were two-story, 20-foot blockhouses. Barracks stood between the blockhouses. A large gate, protected by bastions, palisades and a trench about 4 feet deep, gave access to the fort. In September 1812, a small party of Miami and Wea warriors attacked the fort, unsuccessful in their attempt to capture the fort, they set fire to it, and then retreated. The garrison under the command of Captain Zachary Taylor held out.

[15] George Rogers Clark Floyd (1781-1834) son of Colonel John Floyd, born in Jefferson County, Kentucky. He is buried in Breckinridge Cemetery near his father. Served as Captain, 7th Infantry, 3 May 1808; Major, 4th Infantry, 30 November 1810; Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Infantry, 26 August 1812; resigned 30 April 1813. He is buried in Breckinridge Cemetery near his father. Davis Floyd was G.R.C. Floyd's cousin, see additional information at Troop listings (Kentuckians and Individuals with Kentucky Connections).

[16] An ample coat with hood and sleeves, the capot was derived from the coat used by French sailors in inclement weather.

[17] Captain Gieger's company was mustered out on 18 November and Captain Funk's company on 24/25 November 1811.

[18] Acts, Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1811. Frankfort, Ky., W. Gerard, 1812, p. 252.

[19] Both Wells and Hunter are listed as members of Major Wells' Corps Mounted Riflemen, Kentucky Militia. White, Index to Volunteer Soldiers 1784-1811, pp. 709, 338. Wells served in the Kentucky Militia, his first appointment was as 2nd Major, 1st Regiment, 11 July 1792; Brigadier General, 2nd Brigade, 16 December 1799; Major General, 4th Division, 18 December 1799. Clift, Corn Stalk Militia, pp. 6, 20, 55. Samuel Wells was born in Stafford County, Virginia, in 1754. He came to Kentucky in 1775, surveying and building cabins in Mason Co. In 1779, he established Wells' station in Shelby Co. He served in the Revolutionary War, as a Lieutenant under George Rogers Clark, in 1780 and as a Captain under John Floyd in 1781. He is credited with saving the life of Colonel Floyd at "Floyd's Defeat" on 15 September 1781. After the war Wells lived in Louisville until 1816. He served in the Kentucky House representing Jefferson County, 1795, 96, and 99. During the War of 1812, he recruited and organized the 17th U. S. Infantry in Kentucky and was appointed its Colonel by President Madison. The 17th saw action in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Canada. Wells went on the command the 11th Cavalry Regiment in 1814. William Henry Harrison presented a sword to Wells for his bravery and military tactics at the Battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816, Wells moved to St. Charles County, Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his life farming. He died at his home on 25 July 1830, he was buried on his farm. In 1966, his grave was relocated in the Mount Zion Cemetery, O'Fallen, Missouri.

[20] Hunter was from Franklin County, during War of 1812 served as Captain, 17th Regiment, U. S. Infantry (12 March 1812 – 1 June 1814). Hunter's previous service in the Kentucky Militia was as Cornet with the Cavalry, 1st Regiment, 9 November 1805. On 13 February 1835, received by resolution of U. S. Congress a ceremonial sword for his actions in defense of Fort Stephenson. Heitman, v. I., p. 557; Clift, Notes on Veterans, p. 26; and Clift, Corn Stalk Militia, p. 179.

[21] White, Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, v. 2, p. 1053.

[22] All individuals in Funk's Company are listed as having served in Parke's Squadron of Light Dragoons, Indiana Territorial Militia. White, Index to Volunteer Soldiers 1784-1811, p. 236. Prior to his death at the Battle of Tippecanoe Parke's Squadron was under the command of Joseph Hamilton Daviess.

[23] White, Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, v. 1, p. 778.

[24] Hite had prior service with the Kentucky Militia as Captain in the 1st Regiment, 16 December 1807. Clift, Corn Stalk Militia, p. 178.

[25] Captain Benjamin Parke's Troop of Light Dragoons, Indiana Militia.

[26] Spies and Guides of the Indiana Militia, under the command of Captain Toussant Dubois.

[27] John Speed Smith, Madison County. Born Jessamine Co. Kentucky, 31 July 1792. While studying law gave up practice to join Harrison's army, fought at Tippecanoe; admitted to Kentucky bar in 1812; September 1812 joined CPT Sturges' Company as an Ensign, later promoted to Adjutant on the Regimental Staff of Samuel South. Following the war became one of the leading lawyers and most prominent public figures in Kentucky. He authored the inscription on the marble block contributed by Kentucky to the Washington Monument. Died in Madison Co., 6 June 1854, aged 62. Clift, Notes on Veterans, p. 46, TAG Report, pp. 240, 247.

[28] Geiger previously served as Major, 1st Regiment in the Kentucky Militia, 16 December 1795. Clift, Corn Stalk Militia, p. 20. Following the war Captain Geiger amassed a considerable fortune as one of the first incorporators of a bank in Louisville.

[29] Ross had previously served as a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment, Rifle Company, 4 November 1806. Clift, Corn Stalk Militia, p. 195.

[30] John Jackson, Franklin Co., died 8 October 1876. Clift, Notes on Veterans, p. 27.

[31] Pirtle, Battle of Tippecanoe, pp. 53, 55.

[32] White, Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, v. 2, p. 986.

[33] Ballard County, Kentucky, named in honor of Captain Ballard.

[34] White, Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, v. 1, p. 268.

[35] White, Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, v. 1, p. 292.

[36] White, Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, v. 1, p. 306.

[37] White, Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, v. 1, p. 606.

[38] White, Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, v. 1, p. 727.

[39] White, Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, v. 2, p. 879.

[40] Henry Hawkins, Jefferson Co., WIA at Tippecanoe, pensioned, 2 Jan 1816. Clift, Notes on Veterans, p. 24. White, Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, v. 2, p. 951.

[41] Pirtle, Battle of Tippecanoe, p. 20.

[42] Colonel Trigg was killed at the Battle of Blue Licks. Trigg County, Kentucky named in his honor.

[43] Samuel W. White, Shelby Co., WIA at Tippecanoe, pensioned; died Shelby Co., 17 November 1862. Clift, Notes on Veterans, p. 54. White, Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, v. 3, p. 1816.

[44] Although both Kentucky, Indiana, and many biographers spell his name Daviess, he actually spelled it Daveiss. He had previously served in the Kentucky Militia during the Indian campaigns of 1793 and as Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant, 73rd Regiment, 19 February 1808. Clift, Corn Stalk Militia, p. 168.

[45] The State's War Monument is located in the Frankfort Cemetery. Kleber, The Kentucky Encyclopedia, p. 253. Collins, Historical Sketches of Kentucky, pp. 251-253.

[46] Pirtle, Battle of Tippecanoe, pp. 112, 122. Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, War of 1812, p. 22.

[47] Kleber, The Encyclopedia of Louisville, pp. 299-300.

[48] White, War of 1812 Pensions, p. 733. Collins, History of Kentucky, p. 238. Heitman, Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, I, p. 426. Pirtle, Battle of Tippecanoe, p. 47.

[49] Pirtle, Battle of Tippecanoe, pp. 21-22, 123. Heitman, Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, I.

[50] Campbell County Pension List. Clift, Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812, p. 34. White, Index to Pensions, v. 2, p. 1251. At the time of the battle Posey's company was under the command of Lieutenant Jacob W. Albright. This was the only 7th U. S. Infantry company present at the battle. It consisted of 2 officers and 38 enlisted men, Reid, Battle of Tippecanoe, p. 17.

[51] Collins, Lewis. Historical Sketches of Kentucky, p. 448.

[52] Heitman, Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, I. Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812, pp. 357-359.

[53] Pirtle, Battle of Tippecanoe, pp. 21-22, 123.

[54] Owen had served in the 18th Regiment of the Kentucky Militia, Captain, 26 September 1801; Major, 18 May 1804; Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant, 10 March 1808. Clift, Corn Stalk Militia, pp. 146, 191.

[55] Kleber, The Kentucky Encyclopedia, p. 699. Houchens, History of Owen County, Kentrucky "Sweet Owen," p. 18. Willis, History of Shelby County, Kentucky, pp. 159-161. The Biographical Encyclopaedia of Kentucky, pp. 15-16. Collins, History of Kentucky, 672. Collins, Historical Sketches of Kentucky, pp. 490-491.

[56] Pirtle, Battle of Tippecanoe, pp. 21-22, 123. Heitman, Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, I.

[57] Combs &c. Biographies of Henry Co., Kentucky.

[58] Spencer and his family moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky soon after statehood in 1792, settling initially in what is today Hardin County, he married Elizabeth Polke of Nelson County, later moving to Shelby County. Sometime after 1800 he moved to the Indiana Territory. While in Kentucky he served in the 3rd Regiment as a Lieutenant, 9 August 1792; Lieutenant, 18th Regiment, 21 May 1798; Captain in the 18th and then 37th Regiment, 18 December 1800. Clift, Corn Stalk Militia, pp. 12, 51, 147.

[59] The Adjutant Generals Report, Veterans of the War of 1812, pp. 17 & 220. History of Callaway County, Missouri, pp. 596-597.

[60] Born Greenbrier Co., VA., ca. 1773. Warrick married Jane Montgomery on 10 March 1796, in Montgomery Co., KY.

[61] Campbell Co., KY Deed Book C, page 195, 1 June 1813.