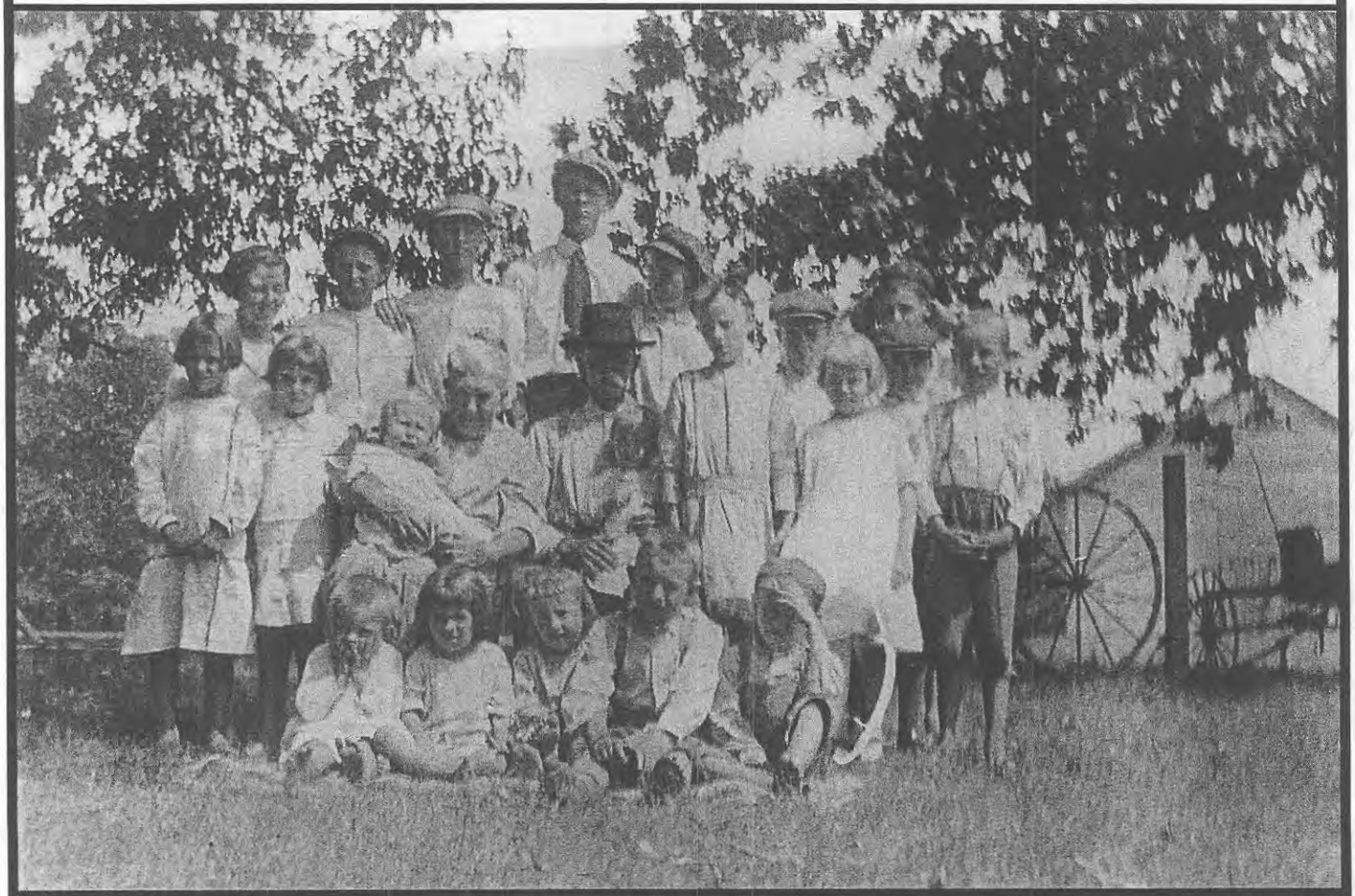
Vol. 41, No. 1 *Autumn 2005*

kentucky ancestors

genealogical quarterly of the KentuckyHistoricalSociety



From Carolina to Kentucky: Andrew Colley—Farmer, Fighter, Pioneer, *Part Three*

Unclaimed Letters in the Hopkinsville Gazette April 1, 1837

Kentuckians on the Mississinewa, War of 1812

Kentuckians on the Mississinewa, War of 1812

By John Trowbridge

Trowbridge, manager of the Kentucky Military History Museum, is an eighteen-year veteran of the U.S. Army. As a military historian, he has chronicled the service of numerous important Kentuckians, from medal of honor winners to civil rights activists. Trowbridge's 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.

On the second weekend of October for the last 15 years, about 30,000 people from around the world have gathered at a spot about seven miles north of Marion, Ind., to commemorate a battle of the War of 1812. Re-enactors and living history displays transport visitors back in time to the sights and sounds of the war that has been called the "Second American Revolution."

It is the largest event of its kind in North America.

The place is called Mississinewa, site of the U.S. Army's first victory of that war.

Unknown to most Kentuckians is the connection the commonwealth has to this battle, fought in the northwestern theater of the War of 1812, and the Kentucky soldiers still buried there in unmarked graves.

The Battles of the Mississinewa—also known as Mississineway—was a campaign ordered by General William Henry Harrison[1] against British-allied Miami Indian villages located along the Mississinewa River[2] in Indiana Territory, during November-December 1812.[3]

In correspondence with Secretary of War William Eustis, on October 26, 1812, Harrison requested approval of his plan to attack the Indian towns on the Mississinewa River. "Nothing can be more easy than to surprise the Miami Town of Mississiniway [sic] with Mounted Men. I have engaged Colo. McArthur to undertake it if it is not considered a violation of his parole."[4]

Eustis replied that, "the Miamis, as well as the other Indians, must be dealt with as their merits and demerits may in your judgment require." On Nov. 15, 1812, after hearing of General Samuel Hopkins'[5] disastrous campaign in Indiana and Illinois, Harrison immediately communicated to Secretary Eustis his intention to direct Lt. Col. John B. Campbell[6] to begin the expedition against the Miami towns on the Mississinewa"

> As soon as the information reached me I determined to direct an expedition against the Miami Towns of Mississiniway [*sic*]. The situation of this Town as it regards one of my lines of

The annual commemoration of the War of 1812 Battles of the Mississinewa—which took place in November and December 1812 in present-day Grant County, Ind.—attracts about 30,000 people from all across the country. It is the largest event of its kind in North America. Re-enactors, complete with authentic uniforms and unit flags bring to visitors the sights and sounds of what came to be known as the "Second American Revolution." All images courtesy of John Trowbridge.

operations even if the hostility of the Inhabitants was less Equivocal would render a Measure of this kind highly proper, but from the circumstance of Gen. Hopkinses [sic] failure, it has become indispensable. Relieved from the fears excited by the late invasion of their Country, the Indians from the upper part of the Illinois river and to the South of lake Michigan will direct all their efforts against Fort Wayne and the Convoys which are to follow the Tract of the left Wing of the Army. Mississiniway [*sic*] will be their Rendezvous where they will receive provision and every assistance they may require for any hostile enterprise. From that place they can by their runners ascertain the period at which every Convoy may set out from St Mary's and with certainty intercept it previously to its arrival at the Miami Rapids. But that place being broken up and the provisions destroyed there will be nothing to subsist any Body of Indian nearer than the Puttawattimie [*sic*] Towns upon the waters of the St Josephs of Lake Michigan. The Troop destined for the Mississiniway Expedition are the Dragoons belonging to my Army with the addition perhaps of a single Company of mounted Volunteers. The Dragoons will amount to about 600 but the greater part of them are to be entirely relied upon. The Expedition will be commanded by Lieut Col Campbell of the 19th Regiment. He has not military experience but is brave sensible and judicious and will be ably seconded by the Talents and experience of Major Ball.[7] I am confident that you will not hear of any retrograde movement upon the part of this detachment until the object upon which they are sent is accomplished....

After receiving approval from Secretary Eustis, Harrison ordered Lt. Col. Campbell on Nov. 25, 1812, to begin the expedition. Campbell was advised by Harrison to try to spare chiefs Richardville, Silver Heels, White Loon, Charley, and Pecon, and the sons and daughters of Little Turtle, if it could be done without risking his force.[8] Additionally, he was directed to guarantee the safety of the Indian women and children who were to be captured and brought back to settlements in Ohio.

The first news to reach Kentucky about the Mississinewa Expedition and the battles that occurred there appeared in Kentucky newspapers on Dec. 29, and it was far from accurate.

IMPORTANT.
Extract of a letter from Lt. Col. J. Morrison, dated Franklinton, Dec. 24, 1812.[9]

"Col. Campbell's detachment on the 18th inst. killed between 30 and 40 Indians and took 37 prisoners, principally women and children—None of our Kentucky friends were either killed or wounded, save Capt. George Trotter very slightly in the hand when gallantly charging the enemy.—The Indians attacked our troops about daybreak on the morning after their town had been destroyed and their women and children prisoners. Major Ball acquitted himself gallantly, as well as every officer and soldier in that gallant brave and patriotic band.—The action lasted one hour. Killed, Capt. Pierce of Zanesville, Lt. Waltz of Greensburgh, Pa., Lt. Posey[10] and Hickman[11] of Garrard's troop slightly wounded.

In addition to the above, we can add, that an officer—of Capt. Trotter's troop of horse, arrived in town last evening from the army commanded by Col. Campbell—who states, that in the two engagements with the Indians, we had 10 men killed, and 40 wounded, two mortally—that 30 Indian warriors were killed, whose scalps were taken, and a number were known to be carried off during the engagement—41 prisoners taken, among whom were 9 warriors—that upon the attack made on our army by the Indians, on the morning of the 18th, an hour before day, all the out guard were driven in except our townsman Lieut. Fishel, who to his immortal honour, obstinately maintained his ground. We understand that Mr. Piatt of this town, being wounded mortally, told his officers to charge and not mind him, and that Henry Riddell, also of this town, took 22 prisoners himself in one house, and was afterwards wounded, but it is expected not mortally. From all the information, we can collect both officers and men, did their duty and maintained the credit, which our first settlers acquired for Kentucky.[12]

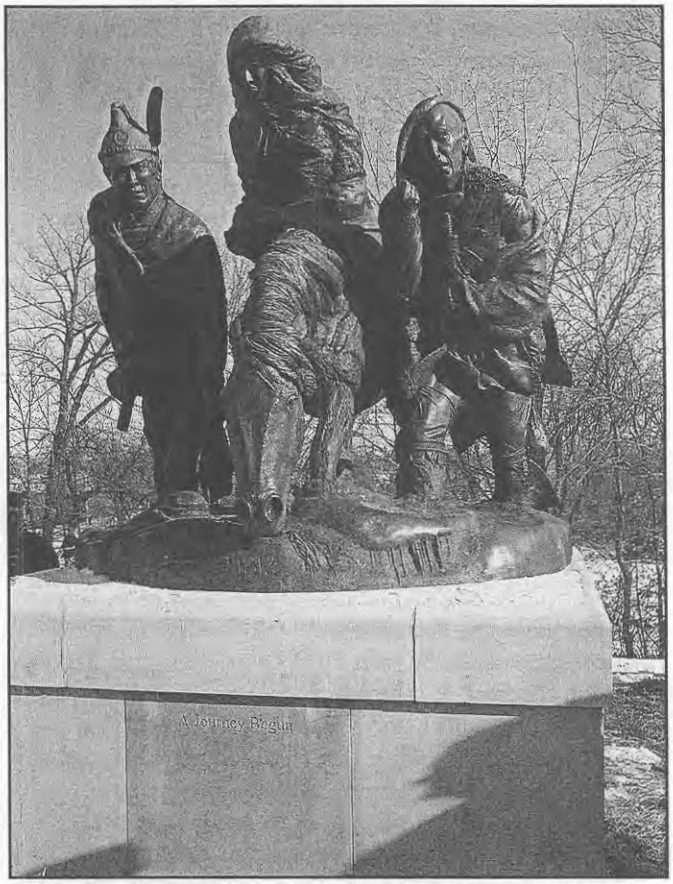
In time a more accurate picture of the battles developed in the newspapers with the publishing of Campbell's Official Dispatch and Payne's Report and Return of the battle:

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.
Camp, on Mississinewa two miles above Silver Heels, Dec 12th, 1812.[13]
Dear General,
After a fatiguing march of three days and one night from Greenville, I arrived with the detachment under my command at a town on the Mississinewa, thought by the spies to be Silver Heels town; but proved to be a town settled by a mixture of

Delaware and Miami Indians.
About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, undiscovered, a charge was made upon the town, when many fled over the river, others surrendered—those who fled made resistance after crossing, by firing cross the river. Thirty-seven prisoners are taken, whom I shall bring in with me, including men, women and children—seven warriors were killed. After disposing of the prisoners I marched a part of the detachment down the river, and burned three villages without resistance; I then returned and encamped on the ground where stood the first village attacked.
This morning about day light or a little before, my camp was attacked by a party of Indians (the number unknown, but supposed to be between two and three hundred) on my right line occupied by Major Ball's squadron, who gallantly resisted them for about three quarters of an hour, when the Indians retreated, after being most gallantly charged by Capt. Trotter at the head of his troop of cavalry. We lost in the first action one killed and one wounded[14] (by accident the last)—in the action of this morning, we have eight killed, and about twenty-five or thirty wounded; not having yet gotten a report, I am unable to state the number exactly. The Indians have lost about forty killed, from the discoveries now made; the spies are out at present ascertaining the number. I have sent to Greenville for a reinforcement, and send you this haste sketch. A detailed report shall hereafter be made known to you, noticing particularly those companies and individuals, who have distinguished themselves signally.
I anticipate another attack before I reach Greenville, but rest assured, my dear general, they shall be warmly received. I have a detachment composed of the bravest fellows, both officers and soldiers, in the world. Our return will be commenced this morning. Among our killed I have to deplore the loss of the brave Capt. Pierce—Lieut. Waltz, of Capt. Markle's troop of cavalry is also mortally wounded. Their gallant conduct shall be noticed hereafter.

Yours with the greatest respect
And esteem,
JOHN B. CAMPBELL,
Lt. Col. 19th Reg U. S. Infantry
Gen. W. H. Harrison, Com. N. W. Army.

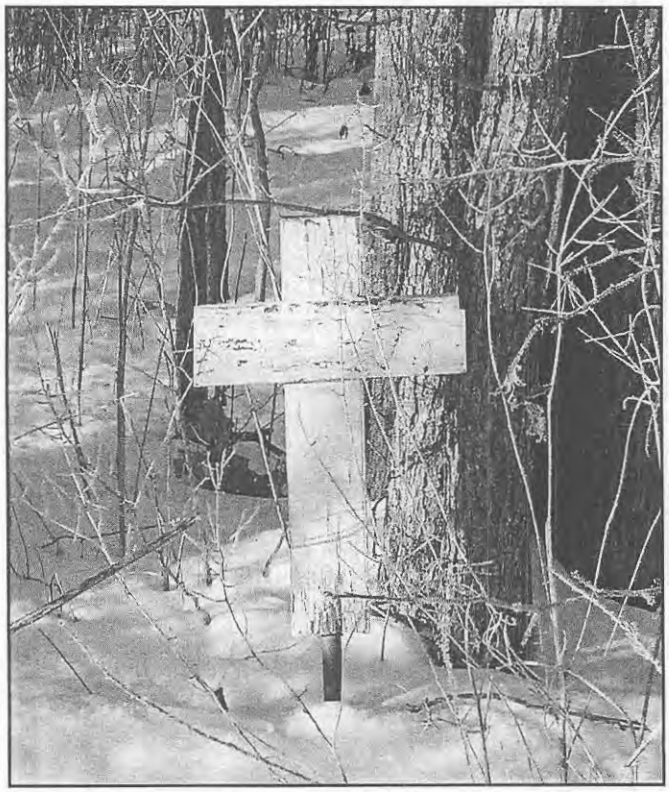
The following operational report of the campaign was written by Lt. John Payne, of Capt. Robert Smith's Troop, Simrall's Regiment, and who served as acting adjutant for Lt. Col. Campbell during the Mississinewa campaign. The report appeared in the Jan. 9 1813, edition of *The* [Lexington, Ky.] *Reporter.*[15]



Artist Karl Kendall—a Marion, Ind., native—sculpted the statue "A Journey Begun" to honor the order of General (later President) William Henry Harrison that the safety of captured Indian women and children be guaranteed. In response to the directive, Lt. Col. John B. Campbell ordered his men to give up their horses to the Indians. "A Journey Begun," located in Matter Park in Marion, was unveiled and dedicated in 2005.

Our detachment took up the line of march from Franklinton (Ohio)[16] against the Indian towns on Massassinewa [*sic*]. On the march from Franklinton to Fort Greenville, nothing worthy of public notice transpired.[17] From the latter place, we took up the line of march the 14th inst. and marched nineteen miles, the 15th marched twenty miles, the 16th marched twenty miles and halted about sun down to refresh the men and horses; after remaining about two hours, again took up the line of march, and having marched fifteen miles halted within three miles of the first town; on the march that night the detachment was detained three hours crossing one creek, where many were completely immersed; this delay prevented our approaching as near the town as necessary, until about four in the morning. About day light, on the 17th, we again took up the line of march, and being compelled to take a circuitous route of about two miles, to avoid a

swamp of which the guides were unapprised, arrived undiscovered within a mile of the town about eight; there we were discovered by three or four Indians on horseback. Immediately a charge was ordered.[18] In a little time the town was completely surrounded. Some Indians fled over the river, on the bank of which the town was, some made a slight resistance, and others surrendered.[19] The resistance made by those in the town was very slight, perhaps not more than two or three guns fired. Those who fled over the river, kept up a fire for some minutes, until several of them were killed.[20] They were pursued by capt. Johnson,[21] at the head of a part of his troop, a part of Col. Simrall's regiment of light dragoons, and some prisoners taken. One of our men was wounded, who has since died.[22] The number of warriors killed, eight—the number of prisoners taken, forty-two. The town, consisting of about twelve houses, was immediately burnt, except two or three, in which the prisoners were confined. After the skirmish was over, a sergeant in captain Hopkins' troop went out to get some provisions he



Salem Piatt, whose surname also appears in records as Payett and Peyatt, was wounded in the Mississinewa battles and died while his unit was en route to Greenville. He served in Captain Trotter's Company of Kentucky volunteers. He was buried near the site where member of the 2nd U.S. Light Dragoons had disappeared in quicksand and the cross marking his grave sits atop a pole to stabilize it.

had lost in the charge, and was killed. The infantry and riflemen being left as a guard over the prisoners, the cavalry marched down the river about two or three miles to Silver Heels and two other villages, which we found evacuated by all but one squaw, whom we found and left in a cabin; the other houses, amounting in all, perhaps, to forty, were reduced to ashes, and property of every description we could find destroyed. The towns had been very suddenly abandoned, leaving their victuals over the fire. In the evening we returned and encamped on the ground where stood the first town attacked. This village was inhabited by a mixture of Delaware and Miami Indians. We encamped, on the night of the 17th, in a square—the infantry and riflemen on the front line facing the river, Major Ball on the right and half of the rear line, and Col. Simrall on the left and the residue of the rear line. The reveille was beaten on the morning of the 18th at 4 o'clock, as was usual on our march. About half an hour before day, and whilst the field officers and Captains were in council with the Colonel Commanding, relative to future operations, the right rear angle of our camp was most furiously attacked. In a second the troops were formed, and the enemy's fire returned with interest. The angle attacked was formed by Capt. Garrard's right and Captain Hopkins' left. In a little time the action became general along the left line, and on the rear line about as far as Capt. Hopkins' troop extended. The angle first attacked was reinforced by the spy company, consisting of eight men, and Capt. Butler's company of Infantry, Capt. Hopkins inclining to the right, so as to give him room to form on the left of the rear line. The action continued for about an hour, and was most gallantly supported by Major Ball's squadron, with the addition of Capt. Butler's company and a few of Capt. Elliott's near the right front angle. A gallant charge was made by Capt. Trotter at the head of his troop, who was followed soon after by Capt. Johnson [*sic*] with a part of his troop, these being the only troops called on for that service.[23] Between day light and sun rise, the enemy retreated, leaving many killed on the ground, whom they had not time to remove. Col. Simrall's regiment, with the exception of part of Capt. Trotter's troop, Capt. Alexander's and a part of Capt. Elliott's companies were not engaged, but all formed with alacrity in the best order, impatiently awaiting an attack. The spies were sent out after sun-rise, and reported that from the number found dead, and the trails in the snow where they had drawn them along, they supposed the enemy had lost at least thirty. The number wounded we could make no estimate of. We lost six in the action, and forty-eight wounded, two of whom have since died. So soon as the

wounded could be dressed and litters provided, we commenced our return and came three miles that night.[24] With easy marches of from nine to fourteen miles per day, we reached Fort Greenville on the evening of the 24th, worn down and nearly exhausted with fatigue, hunger and cold.[25] Major Adams met us with a reinforcement of ninety-five men, on the 22d, about twelve o'clock. He also supplied us with about half a ration to the man, some of the troops having been two or three days without provisions. The next day Col. Holt met us with a partial supply; but, scant as those supplies were, they enabled us to reach the settlements, and were greater than we supposed could possibly reach us so far from the settlements. The morning of the action on the 18th, there was about fifty men unfit for duty, being very much frost-bitten. On the morning of the 24th, from the reports returned, there appears to have been three hundred and three men unfit for duty on the same account. The detachment consisted of five hundred and ninety rank and file, one third upon guard every night on our march out, and one half on our return, whilst the other half were engaged nearly half the night building a breast work around the camp, yet not a murmur was heard to escape from the lips of any. We labored under the difficulties of the most serious nature. The men were not only unable to perform labour with dispatch, but were really without tools to perform it with. So great was the imposition on government, that out of the fifty axes provided at this place, not more than ten stood more than a day, but broke and were battered all to pieces in performing ordinary service. This may account for axes being left at the encampment near this place. The scarcity of provisions was measurably owing to its being lost on the evening of the first attack upon the town, the troops having charged at full speed for nearly a mile through the woods. The prisoners have been sent on to Piqua, thirty-nine in number, two squaws having been left in the towns, and two warriors sent to the Delaware towns, urging them to move into the settlements, agreeable to the request of the commander in chief.[26] After the action our guide, Mr. William Connor, described to the prisoners we had, the length of line attacked, and requested to know what number they thought had attacked us—they answered about three hundred.
JOHN PAYNE, 1st Lt. Ky. Vol. L. Drag. and Adj. to Detcht.

Return of the Battle of Mississineway.
The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded in the Battle of Mississineway on the morning of the 18th inst. and in the skirmish on the 17th.
On the 17th: In Captain Hopkins' troops U. S. L. D. Sergeant James Wright, killed. In Captain Elmore's troop Ky. Vol. L. D. Sergeant Thos. Smith, wounded, since dead. On the 18th: In Captain Hopkins troops U. S. L. D. 1st Lieut. James Hedges, slightly. Privates Thomas Robinson, badly; John Holcroft; John May, slightly; John Tarn, badly; Thos. Salsbury, badly. In Captain Marcles troop 12 mos. Penn. V. L. D. 2nd Lieut. Danl. Waltz, killed; Private Jas. Griffin, killed; Corp. Henry Breneman, badly; Corp. Robert Skilly, slightly; Saddler James Smith, slightly; Private Thompson Carnahan, mortally, since dead; Robt. Campbell, dangerously; Findlay Carnahan, badly; Wm. Logue, slightly; Jos. Chambers, badly; Jas. Selby, slightly; Thomas Porter, badly; John McCarmon, badly; Robt. Cooper, slightly; David Braden, slightly; Jno. Bennett, slightly. In Captain Garrards Troop 12 mos. K. V. L. D. Privates Thomas Bedford, killed; Beverly Brown, killed. 1st Lieut. Edw. Baysey, slightly. 2nd Lieut. David Hickman, slightly. Qr. M. Sergeant Strother J. Hawkins, slightly.[27] Sergeant G. Edwards, slightly. Farrier J. McConnell, slightly. Privates Henry Willson; Moses Richardson; Thomas Easton, badly; Wm. Scott, mortally; Thomas Webster. In Capt. Pierces troop 6 mos. Ohio V. L. D. Capt. Bennoni Pierce, killed; Privates, Daniel Cunningham, killed; Willm. Monroe, wounded. In Lieut. Warrens troop Penna. V. L. D.; Cornet Greer, wounded. In Cornet Lee's Troop 12 mos. Michigan V. L. D. Privates, David Hull, wounded; Michael McDermot, wounded; Cyrus Hunter, wounded. In Capt. Trotter's Troop 6 mos. Ky. V. L. D. Captn. Geo Trotter Jr., slightly; 1st Sergt. Byrd Smith, badly; 1st Corpl. Henry Riddle, dangerously; Samuel Peyatt, mortally, since dead; David Steele, slightly. In Captain Elliotts Company U.S. Infty. Privates Walter McAllister, wounded; Henry Watters, wounded; Thomas Wittington, wounded. In Captain Butlers (Pitts:) Blues 12 mos. V. Infty. Private Francis Lansing, killed; Corp. E. Elliott, wounded; Corp. Reid, wounded; Private Isaac Chess, wounded; Jos. Dodd, wounded.

Killed	Captains –	1
	2nd Lieut. –	1
	Sergts. –	1
	Privates –	5
Total killed in action		8
Died of their wounds since the action		2
Total		10

Wounded	Captains –	1
	1 Lts. –	2
	2 Lts. –	1

Cornets –		1
Q.M. Sergts. –		1
Sergts. –		3
Corp. –		5
Saddlers –		1
Farriers –		1
Privates –		32
Total wounded in action		48

A report of the number rendered unfit for duty by being frost bitten as appears from the reports of the morning of the 29th inst. viz.

In Major Balls squadron		107
Col. Simralls Regt.		138
Infantry and Riflemen	58	
Total	303	

(Signed) JOHN PAYNE, 1st Lt. Ky. V. L. D. and adjt. to Detachment.[28]

The following day Lieutenant Payne sent a letter to the editor of the Dayton newspaper, who originally ran the report, apologizing for his oversight and omission of a number of the other units and their participation in the battles.[29]

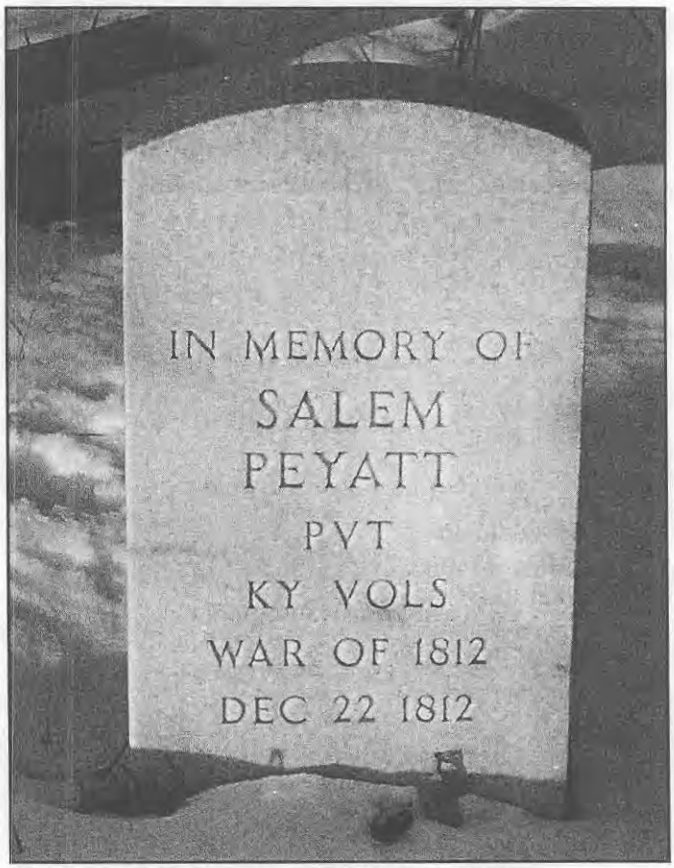
During their stay in camp at Dayton and prior to returning to Kentucky, Captain Trotter's troop sent the following letter to Lt. Col. Campbell expressing their thanks and admiration of his leadership during the campaign:

Camp at Dayton, Dec. 31, 1812.
Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, 19th Regt. U. S. Infantry.
SIR—The officers and privates of capt. Trotter's troop of the 1st Regt. Ky. Volunteer Cavalry, belonging to the detachment late under your command on an expedition to Massassinway [*sic*], when about to be departed from you, beg leave through the undersigned committee, unanimously appointed for that purpose, to express their consciousness of the obligations they are under for the general tenor of your conduct, while they have had the honor of being commanded by you, as they have certainly had every reason to entertain the highest opinion of your unshaken patriotism, cool deliberate valor, and feeling humanity.
We very well know, sir, that it is almost impossible, in fact not often expected, that a commander, however able, however correct, may by his conduct, can please every one of a detachment composed of such variety of materials; of men whose habits—whose manner of life—whose notions are (as those of collective bodies must ever be) so materially different. But notwithstanding, this may sometimes operate (for a while at least) as a bar to well deserving popularity, yet it is with pleasure we can say that your conduct has met with our approbation, and we believe, that of the detachment in general.
This, sir, together with our most anxious solicitude for your future prosperity, you will please to accept, as the best reward we are able to make for the due and honorable performance of those arduous duties which devolved upon you, as commandant of the detachment.

Committee,
John M. McQuie,
Henry Wallace,
Mathew W. Henry,
L. L. Cartright,
Samuel R. Wood,
Nath. O. Dedman,
T. Sanders.

Lt. Col. Campbell responded with the following:

Dayton, 31st Dec. 1812.
The officers and privates of capt. Trotter's troop of the 1st Reg. Ky. Volunteer Cavalry confer an



Tombstones honoring the soldiers who fought at Mississinewa were placed along Indiana Highway 1, near Dinner Creek in Green Township, Randolph County. The final resting places of the men were actually at various sites nearby.

honor upon me by the very polite and friendly manner which they have, through a committee of gentlemen for whom I have the most particular regard, expressed their approbation of my conduct during the late expedition to Massassinway. To have merited and obtained the approbation and good will of the officers and privates of capt. Trotter's troop, is a very great gratification to me; and from no other part of my command could such an expression have been more pleasing. The officers and privates will carry with them, into private life, an assurance from me of my entire confidence in their bravery; which was tested under my own observation, on trying occasions and my sincere wishes for their happiness and welfare.
To the gentlemen of the committee, I tender my thanks for the polite manner in which they have addressed me.

John B. Campbell,
Lieut. Col. Commandant.[30]

In congratulatory General Orders issued concerning the Mississinewa campaign by Major General William Henry Harrison's Headquarters from Franklinton on 2 January 1813, the following Kentuckians were cited, "for distinguishing themselves by their valor or good conduct." Of the 46 individuals cited in the order, 24 were Kentuckians.

Kentucky Dragoons
Lieut. Col. Simerall [*sic*]
Major McDowell
Capt. Trotter (slightly wounded)
Smith
Johnson [*sic*]
1st Lt. Hobson
Payne
2d. Trotter
Cornet Dishman
Seg't Major Montgomery
Corporal Riddle
Trumpeter Willman
Major Ball's Squadron
Captain Garrard
1st Lieut. Basey
2d Lieut. Hickman
Cornet and Qr. Master McClannahan
Serj't Maj. Edwards
Qr. Master Serj't. Hawkins
Spies and Guides
Capt. Patterson Bain
Joseph G. McClelland

Doctor Moore
Thomas Moore, P. Secretary
Mr. Baylor
Robert Mitchell (wagoner).

Soon after the Mississinewa campaign was completed, Simrall's regiment was disbanded. He returned to Kentucky to raise a new command, but not before issuing the following regimental order in which he gave his personal thanks to his officers and men for their service in the Mississinewa campaign.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
Cincinnati, January 13, 1813.

The time having arrived when a dissolution of the Kentucky Volunteer Regiment of Light Dragoons is about to take place, and each dragoon throw off the habiliments of war for that of the citizen; as commandant of the Regiment, I cannot part with them without offering my sincere thanks to every officer and dragoon for their strict attention to order and discipline—for the personal respect and attachment at all times shown to me as commandant—for their courage, perseverance, & intrepidity through a severe and trying campaign—a campaign on which we can hereafter reflect with pleasure—for these, each will accept my greatful [*sic*] thanks. This conduct of yours has gained you much applause, and particularly that of his excellency General Harrison, the commander in chief, who has directed me to offer you his thanks; which I cannot do in more appropriate language than he has done: "You will give my sincere thanks to every officer, non-commissioned officer and dragoon, belonging to your gallant and experienced corps, for their exemplary good conduct from the commencement to the end of their arduous service; for I can with truth say there is not a corps in the army in which I have a more perfect confidence; express this to them in the strongest terms." What my fellow soldiers can be more flattering to the feelings and pride of a soldier, then the approbation of their beloved general?—In returning to your homes, each will have the consolation of acting well their part, and of rendering their country an important service. Should I ever take the field again, my only wish will be to have a corps on which equal reliance can be placed during the hour of danger, and whose attention to discipline will gain them the same applause; but should I again be called into public service, and soldiers wanted from Kentucky, I know you too well to believe that many of the present regiment will be found wanting. I shall return to my home with many pleasing reflections, and a warm and personal attachment to many of you who were entire strangers before we took the

field. May that providence who has guided and protected you through the dreary forests, the winter blasts, and the embattled hosts of a savage and cruel enemy, guide each of you home to peace, joy, and happiness.

JAMES SIMRALL, Lt. Col.
Comdt. Regt, L. D.[31]

On their return to Lexington, in February 1813, Captain Trotter, his command and the citizens of Lexington join together to remembered and honor the two young men from the community who had made the ultimate sacrifice at Mississinewa.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.
The volunteer company of this place, the regular soldiers stationed here, and a large concourse of citizens formed a procession yesterday as a testimony of their sorrow and regret for the loss of Henry Riddle and Salem Piatt, who fell at the battle of Mississnewa gloriously fighting the battles of their country against the *British tomahawk and scalping knife*. The melancholy diffused over the countenance of those who witnessed the procession, their opinion of the worth and patriotism of the deceased, on whose death a just eulogy was pronounced by Nelson Nicholas, esq. of this town. The procession could not fail to impress more forcibly on the minds of our fellow citizens (if that were possible) the recent loss of our friends on the River Raisin, who fell victims to the treachery and cruelty Britain. Can there be a man now found, who will not agree with Col. Morrison, "that if there be a friend to Britain in our country, he should be hunted down and driven from society."
When our citizens *wounded* at the River Raisin, are consigned to the *fires & flames* of *British savages*, after this expression of public feeling is there a man, who could not consign to the GALLOWS the TRAITOR who would *rejoice* at their fate or advocate the cause of the nation who was the only and real authors of their massacre![32]

How successful was Campbell's mission? Harrison touted the Mississinewa campaign as a victory for the Americans, but was it truly a victory, had it accomplished what Harrison had intended, the destruction of the Indian villages along the Mississinewa River? Only three villages had been destroyed before Campbell's Army was checked and forced to returned to Dayton by Indian forces. The story of the expedition and ensuing battles along the Mississinewa River were soon to be overshadowed by the battle that occurred at Frenchtown (present-day Monroe, Mich.) and the ensuing massacre at River Raisin in late January 1813.[33]

In May 1922, the state of Indiana established a historical marker near the battlefield. In 1975 the Indiana Archaeological Survey, Ball State University conducted a survey of the battlefield site in an attempt to locate villages, battlefields and graves of the American dead, without much success.[34]

In 1988, the Mississinewa Battlefield Society established a stone monument honoring both the Indians that had given their lives protecting their homes and families and the American soldiers killed in the battles. Two errors concerning Kentucky appear on the stone, first is a listing for a Private Thomas Carnahan, "Kentucky Volunteers." A search of records indicate that Private Carnahan actually served in Captain Joseph Markle's troop, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Dragoons.[35] Secondly, listed on the monument is Private William Scott of the Kentucky Volunteers. Scott was listed as mortally wounded in the battle of the 18th. However, he survived. Scott later served as an U.S. Army officer during the war, returning to Kentucky afterward and living long enough to receive a military pension.

During 2004, the battlefield society unveiled a monument depicting Campbell's directive that the Indian women and children were to be mounted during the return trip to Dayton.

Lt. Col. John B. Campbell's Mississinewa Army

Lt. Col. John B. Campbell's Field and Staff.

Lt. Col. James Simrall's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Light Dragoons:
Capt. George Trotter's Troop.
Capt. Robert Smith's Troop.
Capt. Thomas Johnston's Company.
Capt. William Young's Company.
Capt. Warner Elmore's Company.

Major James V. Ball's Squadron, 2nd Regiment U. S. Light Dragoons:
Capt. Samuel Hopkins' Troop, 2nd Regiment U. S. Light Dragoons.
Capt. William Garrard's Troop (Bourbon Blues), Kentucky Volunteer
Light Dragoons.
Cornet Isaac Lee's Detachment, Michigan Territory Volunteer Light

Dragoons.
Capt. Joseph Markle's Troop, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Dragoons, Westmoreland County.
Capt. James McClelland's Company, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.
Lt. Thomas Warren's Company, Pennsylvania Light Dragoons.
Capt. Benoni Pierce's Detachment, Ohio Volunteer Light Dragoons.

Attached Infantry and Riflemen:
Capt. Wilson Elliott's Company, 19th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
Capt. John Alexander's Company, Pennsylvania Volunteer Riflemen.
Capt. James Butler's Company, (Pittsburgh Blues) Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Infantry.

Spies and Guides:
Capt. Patterson Bain.

The following rolls were compiled from various sources, official and unofficial, it is believed they are as accurate as currently possible. There may never be a completely accurate listing of the Kentucky participants in the battles of the Mississinewa due to a number of factors, such as record-keeping of the day and lost or missing muster rolls. Numbers range from 550 to nearly 800 for Campbell's Army.[36] Additionally, it is known that a number of Kentuckians joined Regular Army units that were being organized in the Commonwealth. No attempt was made to determine how many Kentuckians served in the Regular Army units assigned to Campbell's Army during the Mississinewa campaign.

ROLL OF FIELD AND STAFF, LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES SIMRALL'S REGIMENT, KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER LIGHT DRAGOONS. (Muster Roll of 31 October 1812 in *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*).

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
James Simrall[37]	LTC	
James McDowell	MAJ	
George Guy	ADJ	Also listed as Grey[38]
James Bradshaw	PMR	Served as a member of the Company of Spies and Guides during the Mississinewa campaign[39]
Benjamin Smith	SUR	
John Moore	RDM	Also served as Surgeon Mate
James Hite	QMS	Pension SC-637[40]
Henry Smith	QMS	
William Montgomery	SGM	
Christian Willman[41]	TRP	

ROLL OF CAPTAIN GEORGE TROTTER'S TROOP, LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES SIMRALL'S REGIMENT, KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER LIGHT DRAGOONS. 12 month volunteers. (Muster Roll of 31 October 1812 at National Archives and *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*)[42]

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
George Trotter, Jr.[43]	CPT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813.
John M. Fishel	1LT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. Also listed as Fisher, Fisheel and Micael Fishel. Pension IF#8477, listed as Michael[44]
James G. Trotter	2LT	
John Dishman	CRN	
William Montgomery	1SG	
Robert Lytle	2SG	
William McConnell	3SG	
Samuel McDowell	4SG	Widow Pension, Mary, WC-1932.[45]
Henry Riddle	1CP	WIA/DOW, 18 Dec 1813.[46] Listed as 2CP in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.
John Springer	2CP	
William H. Henry	3CP	Served as

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
		2LT with CPT J. Megowan's Co. Major General at the Battle of Thames. Widow Pension, Cornelia V., WC-10024[47]
Nathan O. Dedman	4CP	Also listed PVT Dodman.[48]
Andrew Morrow	SDR	
Thomas Hooper	FAR	
Aater, William W.	PVT	Also listed as Ater. Pension, IF#12162.[49]
Armstrong, James R.	PVT	Pension, SO-14221. Listed as James A.[50]
Bain, Patterson	PVT	Promoted to CPT placed in command of Spies and Guides.[51]
Baxter, John	PVT	Widow Pension, Elizabeth, WC-4601.[52]
Bell, William	PVT	
Benton, Lloyd	PVT	
Blair, John	PVT	Listed on Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, but not in Holliday's.[53]
Bowman, George H.	PVT	Listed as Trumpeter in the Kentucky Adjutant General's Report. Widow Pension, Ann I., WC-12634.[54]
Brown, James	PVT	

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
Brown, Samuel	PVT	Listed as 1CP in the Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[55]
Bryan, William T.	PVT	Also listed as Byrne. Widow Pension, Margaret, WO-5046.[56]
Cannon, Willis	PVT	Listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, but not in Holliday's.[57]
Cartwright, Levin L.	PVT	Also listed as Levan.[58]
Conley, Daniel	PVT	
Cunningham, John	PVT	
Dallen, William	PVT	Also listed as Dallem.[59]
Dudley, Thomas P.	PVT	Listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, but not in Holliday's.[60]
Evins, John T.	PVT	Also listed as Evans.[61]
Gist, John	PVT	Also listed as Gest.[62]
Hamilton, Andrew	PVT	
Harden, William	PVT	
Henry, Matthew W.	PVT	
Hooker, Benjamin	PVT	
Hughes, Benjamin	PVT	
Keene, George W.	PVT	Also listed as Kane.[63]
Keene, Greenup	PVT	Also listed as Keen. Pension SC-7910.[64]
King, John	PVT	
Name:	Rank:	Remark(s):
Lay, Sylvester	PVT	Also listed as Silvester.[65]
Lemmon, Joseph	PVT	
Lindsey, Joseph	PVT	Listed on Kentucky Adjutant General's

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
		Report, but not in Holliday's.[66] Also listed as Lindsay.[67]
Little, John	PVT	
Long, William	PVT	
Lytle, James	PVT	
Masterson, Robert	PVT	Widow Pension, Mary M., WC-32343.[68]
McCarty, Dennis	PVT	
McConnell, Francis	PVT	Also listed as McConnel.[69]
McDowell, Abraham	PVT	
McIsaac, John	PVT	
McQuia, John M.	PVT	Also listed as McQuire and McQuie.[70]
McQuillen, Thomas	PVT	Also listed as McQuillan.[71]
Miller, Beverly	PVT	
Mitchell, Robert	PVT	
Moore, Thomas P.	PVT	
Nicholson, Parker C.	PVT	
Offutt, Fielder	PVT	
Oliver, James	PVT	
Parker, Gabriel	PVT	Also listed as Parks. Pension SC-22969.[72]
Piatt, Salem	PVT	KIA, 18 Dec 1813. Also listed as Payett and Peyatt.[73]
Raily, Thomas	PVT	
Rayle, Thomas	PVT	Also listed as Royle. Railey and Rayle may be one and the same person. According to the Kentucky Adjutant General's Report there was only a Thomas Royle that served in this unit.[74]
Robinson, William	PVT	
Ryan, Edward	PVT	Also listed as Edmund.[75]
Sanders, Toliver	PVT	Also listed as Tolever.[76]
Sanderson, William E.	PVT	
Smith, Bird	PVT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. Listed as 1SG Byrd Smith in the Official Return. Widow Pension, Elvira, WO-26337, Old War IF#25834.[77]
Steele, David	PVT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. Also listed as Steel.[78]
Taylor, Richard M.	PVT	
Tilford, Andrew	PVT	Also listed as Teelford.[79]
Wallace, Henry	PVT	Widow Pension, Elizabeth C., WC-14379.[80]
Wilgus, Andrew	PVT	
Wood, Samuel R.	PVT	Widow Pension, Ruth, WC 9659.[81]
Young, Martin	PVT	

ROLL OF CAPTAIN ROBERT SMITH'S TROOP, LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES SIMRALL'S REGIMENT, KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER LIGHT DRAGOONS. 6 month volunteers. (Muster Roll of 13 January 1813, at National Archives and *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*).

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
Robert Smith	CPT	
John Payne	1LT	LT Payne acted as the Adjutant for Campbell's command during the

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
		Mississinewa campaign. See Official Return submitted by Payne, above. Applied for a pension which was not granted.[82]
James Chiles	2LT	
Andrew Smalley	1SG	Also listed as Smally.[83]
John Pattie	2SG	
James B. Payne	3SG	
William Thompson	4SG	
Wilfred Owens	CPL	
Mordecai Hiatt	CPL	Also listed as Hyatt.[84]
Michael Thomas	4CP	Listed on Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, but not on Holliday's.[85]
Christian Wilmore	MUS	Also listed as Willman.[86]
Johnathan Stout	FAR	Also listed as Jonathan.[87]
Peter Davis Jr.	SDR	
Henry Werricks Werick.[8]	BLK	Also listed as
Anderson, Ira	PVT	Pension, SC-17859.[89]
Baily, Robert	PVT	Also listed as Bailey.[90]
Boring, Ephraim	PVT	
Elliott, Elijah	PVT	
Field, Charles	PVT	
Hamilton, John	PVT	
Lancaster, Mallory	PVT	Widow Pension, Catharine, WC-15752.[91]
Name:	Rank:	Remark(s):
Magee, David W.	PVT	Also listed as McGee, David P.[92]
McHay, John P.	PVT	Also listed as McKay. Widow Pension, Rebecca McKay, WC-2289.[93]
McHugh, John	PVT	
Newland, Joel	PVT	
Owens, Wiatt	PVT	
Parker, Charles	PVT	
Parker, John T.	PVT	
Patterson, Joseph	PVT	Widow Pension, Elizabeth, WC-10983.[94]
Smith, Claiborne	PVT	Also listed as Clayborn.[95]
Stiles, William	PVT	Also listed as Stites.[96]
Stubblefield, Beverly P.	PVT	
Talliafarra, George C.	PVT	Also listed as Talliaferro.[97]
Tweed, William	PVT	

ROLL OF CAPTAIN THOMAS JOHNSTON'S TROOP, LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES SIMRALL'S REGIMENT, KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER LIGHT DRAGOONS. 12 month volunteers. (Muster Roll of 31 October 1812 at National Archives and *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*).

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
Thomas Johnston	CPT	
William Adams	1LT	
John Hall	2LT	
Samuel Dupuy	CRN	
Philip Johnston	1SG	
Masterson Ogden	2SG	
Pierson Willis	3SG	Pension, SC-11602.[98]
John Myles	4SG	Also listed as Myler.[99]
Aris Young	1CP	Also listed as Avis.[100]
John W. Taylor	2CP	
Samuel Willis	3CP	
Phillip G. Payne	4CP	Listed on Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, but not in Holliday's.[101]
Joseph Paxton	TRP	
John McGaughey Jr.	SDR	Widow Pension, Rachel,

Name:	Rank:	Remark(s):
		WC-2471.[102]
Jonathan Yunt	BLK	
Enoch Martin	FAR	
Allison, Hugh	PVT	
Allison, Joseph	PVT	
Armstrong, Benoni	PVT	
Ashby, Benjamin	PVT	Also listed as Ashley. Pension, SO-34241. Listed on pension as having served with CPT Young's Co. not Johnston's[103]
Bailey, Joseph	PVT	Listed on Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, but not in Holliday's.[104]
Bale, John	PVT	Also listed as Bates.[105]
Bond, Samuel	PVT	Listed on Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, but not in Holliday's.[106]
Carson, Samuel	PVT	
Clark, James	PVT	Also listed as Clarke. Pension, SC-8509.[107]
Clarke, Isaac	PVT	Also listed as Clark.[108]
Collier, Michael, Jr.	PVT	
Dupuy, William	PVT	
Feris, Banjamin	PVT	Listed on Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, but not in Holliday's.[109]
Gibbons, William	PVT	Also listed as Gibbins.[110]
Gilbert, Elnathan	PVT	
Gray, French L.	PVT	Also listed as French S.[111]

Name:	Rank:	Remark(s):
Greathouse, William	PVT	See Greathouse narrative.[112]
Greenup, Wilson P.	PVT	
Griffith, Robert	PVT	
Griffith, Thomas	PVT	
Harrison, Charles L.	PVT	
Jones, Stephen	PVT	
McClelland, Joseph G.	PVT	Also listed as McCleland.[113] Served as a member of the Company of Spies and Guides during the Mississinewa campaign.[114]
Middleton, William	PVT	
Millis, Thomas	PVT	
Mills, Joseph	PVT	
Moore, Hiram	PVT	
Myles, James	PVT	Pension, SC-12818.[115]
Nabb, Charles W.	PVT	Pension, SC-3020.[116]
Owen, John	PVT	
Parish, Matthew	PVT	Also listed as Mathew.[117]
Parker, Enoch	PVT	Widow Pension, WC-19821.[118]
Pearcy, Henry	PVT	
Pearcy, Nicholas	PVT	Listed on the Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, but not in Holliday's.[119]
Peyton, Valentine	PVT	
Pollard, Benjamin R.	PVT	Listed as Regimental Wagon master.[120]

Name:	Rank:	Remark(s):
Rankin, David P.	PVT	
Rankin, John W.	PVT	
Reading, James V.	PVT	
Redding, Timothy	PVT	
Rice, Henry	PVT	
Ryan, Robert	PVT	
Sandeford, David	PVT	Also listed as

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
		Standiford.[121]
Sanders, Robert	PVT	
Shane, John	PVT	
Sharp, Michjah W.	PVT	Listed on the Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, but not in Holliday's.[122]
Sharp, William	PVT	
Sterrett, Joseph P.	PVT	
Taylor, Joseph P.	PVT	
Tevis, Benjamin	PVT	
Toncray, James H.	PVT	
Tunstall, Thomas	PVT	
White, Richard	PVT	Listed on the Kentucky Adjutant General's Report, but not in Holliday's.[123]

ROLL OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM E. YOUNG'S TROOP, LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES SIMRALL'S REGIMENT, KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER LIGHT DRAGOONS. 12 month volunteers. (Muster Roll of 31 October 1812 at National Archives and *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*).

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
William E. Young	CPT	
Isaac Newland	1LT	Widow Pension, Margaret, WC-2497. Soldier is listed as a Private on pension records.[124]
William G. Boyd	2LT	Widow Pension, Cynthia E., WC-31443.[125]
George Boswell	CRN	
James Dupuy	1SG	Widow Pension, Mary Ann, WO-42653.[126]
Thomas Hoonsby	2SG	Not listed on Holliday, *Battle of Mississinewa.*
David Howell	2SG	Listed as 3SG on Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[127]
John Hogan	3SG	Listed as 4SG on Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[128]
George Marshall	1CP	
Thomas Alvist	2CP	Also listed as Alvest.[129]
James Bristoe	3CP	

Continued on page 30

Mississinewa Battlefield
P.O. Box 1812
Marion, IN 46952
Website: www.mississinewa1812.com
Phone: 1-800-822-1812
Open year round

Continued from page 27

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
Joshua Chapman	4CP	
Abraham Williams	TRP	Pension, SC-16125.[130]
Richard Wall	SDR	Also listed as Hall.[131]
John P. Hollis	FAR	Also listed as Holles.[132]
Barnet, Samuel	PVT	Also listed as Burnett.[133]
Black, John	PVT	
Boggs, Barzilla	PVT	
Cleaveland, John	PVT	Also listed as Cleveland.[134]
Conley, James	PVT	
Cox, Gabriel S.	PVT	Also listed as Gabriel L.[135]
Duggan, William	PVT	Also listed as Dugan.[136]
Elliott, Abel	PVT	
Figg, James	PVT	Pension, SC-7272.[137]
Filley, William	PVT	Also listed as Tilly.[138]
Fry, Jacob	PVT	Also listed as Frye.[139]
Hackworth, Joseph	PVT	
Name:	Rank:	Remark(s):
Hill, James	PVT	
Johnston, Alexander	PVT	
Johnston, David	PVT	Widow Pension, WC 3232.[140]
Johnston, James	PVT	
Kester, Daniel	PVT	
King, John	PVT	
King, William	PVT	
Maquiddy, James	PVT	Also listed as McQuiddy.[141]
McCormack, Thomas	PVT	Also listed as McCormick, James.[142]
Morton, James	PVT	
Newland, Benoni S.	PVT	Also listed as Benjamin. Pension, SC-7273.[143]
O'Neal, Willis	PVT	
Phegley, Jacob	PVT	Widow Pension, Elizabeth, WC-27484.[144]

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
Reason, Josiah	PVT	
Richerson, James	PVT	
Roberts, Samuel	PVT	
Sampson, John	PVT	
Sharp, John A.	PVT	
Shellburn, Paschal	PVT	Also listed as Shelburne, Pascal. Pension, SO-10809.[145]
Shellburn, Robinson	PVT	Also listed as Shelburne, Robison. Widow Pension, Amelia F., WC-2440.[146]
Shellburn, Spencer	PVT	Also listed as Shelburne. Pension, SC-5616.[147]
Taylor, William	PVT	Pension, SC-6722.[148]
Thatcher, John P.	PVT	
Tichenor, Jacob	PVT	
Tinsley, Samuel	PVT	
Wiley, Thomas	PVT	
Wilson, Alexander	PVT	

ROLL OF CAPTAIN WARNER ELMORE'S TROOP, LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES SIMRALL'S REGIMENT, KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER LIGHT DRAGOONS. 12 month volunteers. (Muster Roll of 31 October 1812 at National Archives and *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*).

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
Warner Elmore	CPT	
William Hobson	1LT	Widow Pension, Lucy Ann, WC-682.[149]
Thomas C. Pile	2LT	
John B. Cook	CRN	
John McBrayers	1SG	
Thomas Smith	2SG	DOW, 17 Dec 1813.[150]
Philip W. Vaughn	3SG	
Hoskins Hatcher	4SG	Also listed as Haskins.[151]
Aaron Trabue	1CP	Widow Pension, Martha F., WC-20058, SC-

Name:	Rank:	Remark(s):
		12209.[152]
Stephen Goldsby	2CP	
Josiah Hatcher	TRP	
Burdit C. Pile	FAR	
Thomas Moss	SDR	
Ashbery Frederick	BLK	
Blain, Colbert	PVT	
Boling, John	PVT	
Brownlee, Andrew H.	PVT	Widow Pension, Eveline Maria, WC-21572.[153]
Cabines, Charles	PVT	
Chisam, John	PVT	Pension, SC-1564. Listed as John L. Chisham.[154]
Christy, Andrew	PVT	
Copley, Absalom	PVT	
Dobson, Joseph	PVT	
Dobson, Robert	PVT	
Dudley, James	PVT	
Easter, Thomas	PVT	
Edgar, William	PVT	
Ellmore, John A.	PVT	
George, Daniel	PVT	Widow Pension, Susan, WF-13250.[155]
Hazel, Richard	PVT	
Hogan, William B.	PVT	Widow Pension, Sallie, WC-15067.[156]
Horn, Jacut	PVT	
Jarvus, Lazarus	PVT	
Kelso, Andrew	PVT	
McGreenwood, William	PVT	Pension, SC-9686.[157]
Moody, John	PVT	
Moss, Benjamin T.	PVT	Widow Pension, Elizabeth C., WF-12505. Listed on pension as Benjamin F. served as PVT and 2LT in Ky. Militia.[158]
Moss, William Price	PVT	Widow Pension, Louisa, WC-31059.[159]
Newman, John	PVT	
Price, John K.	PVT	Widow Pension, Sally W. "Polly," WC-5171.[160]
Richardson, Thomas	PVT	
Sherrill, John	PVT	
Spillman, Robert	PVT	
Storall, William H.	PVT	
Waggoner, Alexander	PVT	

ROLL OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM GARRARD'S TROOP, "THE BOURBON BLUES," MAJOR JAMES V. BALL'S SQUADRON, 2ND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.[161] 12 month volunteers. (Muster Roll of 31 December 1812 at National Archives and Clift's *REMEMBER THE RAISIN! Kentucky and Kentuckians in the Battles and Massacre at Frenchtown, Michigan Territory, in the War of 1812 (Roster and comment from the War of 1812 diary of William B. Northcutt [owned by the Kentucky Historical Society.*]

Name:	Rank:	Remark(s):
William Garrard[162]	CPT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813.[163]
Edmond Basye	1LT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. Also listed as Baisey.[164]
David M. Hickman	2LT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813.
Thomas H. McClanahan	CRN	Also listed as 3LT.[165]
Charles L. Clarkson	1SG	Also listed as Charles M. Pension, SC-16822. Listed as Charles S. in CPT Garpard's Co. and Asst. Paymaster in US Army.[166]
William Barton	2SG	Not at Mississinewa, at home sick.[167]

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
John Finch	3SG	Also listed as Quartermaster Sergeant.[168]
Benjamin W. Edwards	4SG	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. Also listed as SGM.[169] Listed as G. Edwards in Official Return.[170]
Strother J. Hawkins	QMS	Also listed Strawer, a Private, and WIA.[171] Stropher Jones Hawkins, Colonel, Henderson County, KY. Also at Battle of Thames.[172]
James Benson	1CP	Also listed as 4SG.[173]
William Walton	2CP	Also listed as 1CP.[174]
Jesse Todd	3CP	
John L. Bristow	4CP	Also listed as John S. and as 2CP[175]
Lewis Hutchinson	5CP	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[176]
James W. Bryant	6CP	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[177]
Ephraim Wilson	TRP	
Joseph McConnell	FAR	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. IF#25659. Also listed as McConnel.[178]
Nicholas Bryant	SDR	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[179]
Allentharpe, Will	PVT	Also listed as William Allentharp.[180]
Ball, John	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[181]
Barton, Stephen	PVT	List as WIA in Perrin.[182]
Barton, Thomas	PVT	Pension not approved. BLW#24437-160-50.[183]
Baseman, John	PVT	Also listed as Baisman, WIA, 18 Dec 1813.[184]
Baylor, William M.	PVT	
Bedford, Stephen	PVT	
Bedford, Thomas	PVT	KIA, 18 Dec 1813.
Benner, William	PVT	Also listed as Benear, Gunsmith.[185]
Boswell, John E.	PVT	KIA. Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[186]
Boulden, Jesse	PVT	Also listed as Bowlden, and Bolding.[187]
Name:	Rank:	Remark(s):
Brest, John	PVT	WIA. Old War Pension, IF#6710. Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[188]
Brown, Beverly	PVT	KIA, 18 Dec 1813.
Brown, Henry O.	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[189]
Brown, James	PVT	
Caldwell, Samuel J.	PVT	Also listed as Samuel I.[190]
Clark, James	PVT	

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
Clark, John	PVT	Died in Service. Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[191]
Clinkingbeard, Johnathan	PVT	Widow Pension, Sarah, WC-22368. Listed as Clinkenbeard and Clinkinbeard, serving with CPT Garrett's Co.[192]
Conn, James	PVT	Also listed as 3CP.[193]
Counts, Jacob	PVT	Pension, SC-9628.[194]
Davis, William	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General Report.[195]
Duncan, Lewis	PVT	
Eastin, Thomas	PVT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. Widow Pension, Meriam, WC-10552, also IC-374.[196]
Edwards, Gustavus E.	PVT	Listed as WIA in Perrin.[197]
Field, Silas	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report. Widow Pension, Eliza, WC-7152.[198]
Finch, James	PVT	
Funston, John	PVT	
Henderson, Samuel	PVT	Died in Service.[199]
Hickman, Thomas	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[200]
Hill, James	PVT	Died in Service. Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[201]
Hill, Nathaniel	PVT	
Hunt, James	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report. Pension, SC-11122.[202]
Johnston, James	PVT	
Jones, Garrard	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report. Widow Pension, Ann, WC-2159.[203]
Jones, Lewis	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[204]
Jones, William	PVT	
Jones, William	PVT	Appears there were 2 William Jones in the company.[205]
Kendrick, James	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General Report.[206]
Kerchivill, Thomas	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[207]
Langhorne, David B.	PVT	Also listed as Langhorn, and Longhorn.[208]
Layson, John	PVT	Also appears as Logson.[209]
Loring, Frederick	PVT	Widow Pension, Mary,

Name:	Rank:	Remark(s):
		WC-2525. Also listed as Fredic, "A little Frenchman."[210]
Marshall, Thomas	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[211]
McGuire, Edward	PVT	Also listed as 3SG.[212]
Metcalf, Charles	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report. Pension, SC-19524.[213]
Metcalf, John	PVT	Also listed as Metcalfe, and 4CP.[214]
Moore, George	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[215]
Moore, Horatio	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[216]
Mountjoy, William	PVT	
Neal, William P.	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report. Also listed as Neil. Pension, SC-12531.[217]
Northcutt, William B.	PVT	Pension, SC-7270. Also see Northcutt diary.[218]
Owen, Stephen	PVT	Also listed as Owens.[219]
Owens, Wiatt	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[220]
Pepper, Abel C.	PVT	Widow Pension, Jane H., WC-14568.[221]
Prewitt, Price	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[222]
Prichard, Talifona	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[223]
Reading, James Y.	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[224]
Richardson, Moses	PVT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813.
Robinson, Gerrard	PVT	Also listed as Garrard.[225]
Robinson, John M.	PVT	Died in Service.[226]
Roland, Daniel	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[227]
Roy, Beverly	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report. Pension IF#26371.[228]
Saunders, Isaac	PVT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. Also listed as Sanders.[229]
Scott, Alexander	PVT	
Scott, William[230]	PVT	KIA. Individual was not KIA, WIA, 18 Dec 1813, discharged at Franklinton, OH, 20 Aug 1813. Pension, IF#25803.[231]
Scott, William	PVT	Appears that there were 2

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
		William Scotts in the company.[232]
Shamblin, George	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[233]
Sharrer, Jacob	PVT	Also listed as Sharer, and Blacksmith.[234]
Shelton, Colvin	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[235]
Shropshire, John	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[236]
Shy, Jacob	PVT	Widow Pension, Sarah, WC-5973. Also listed as having been badly frost-bitten.[237]
Smedley, Daniel	PVT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813.[238]
Smith, Charles	PVT	Not listed on Kentucky Adjutant General's Report. Pension SC-14170.[239]
Snoddy, John	PVT	Pension, SC-10920. Also listed as Snody.[240]
Terril, John	PVT	Also listed as Terrel, and Terrell.[241]
Thomas, Jacob	PVT	
Thomas, Robert	PVT	Heirs Pension, James Thomas, WO-43404.[242]
Thornton, Walker	PVT	Also listed with the rank of Cornet.[243]
Timberlake, Richard	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[244]
Todd, Jesse	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[245]
Towles, Henry	PVT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. Towles was WIA at Ft. Meigs, May 1813, discharged 13 Aug 1813, at Franklinton, OH. Also listed as Toles.[246]
Waller, Edward	PVT	
Waugh, Troy	PVT	
Webb, James	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[247]
Webster, Thomas[248]	PVT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. Pension, IF#10274. Listed as wounded twice.[249]
West, Roger P.[250]	PVT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. Pension, SC-13824.[251]
Wilson, Henry	PVT	WIA, 18 Dec 1813. Also listed as Willson.[252]
Wilson, John	PVT	Not listed in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report. Pension IF#25932.[253]
Wilson, William	PVT	Not listed in

Name:	*Rank:*	*Remark(s):*
		Kentucky Adjutant General's Report.[254]
Woodyard, Walter	PVT	
Wynne, John	PVT	Widow Pension, Mary, WC-2138. Also listed as Winn.[255]

Casuality Recapitulation:

DIS: 4.		
Clark, John	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Henderson, Samuel	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Hill, James	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Robinson, John M.	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
DOW: 2.		
Riddle, Henry	PVT	CPT Trotter's Co.
Smith, Thomas	2SG	CPT Elmore's Co.[256]
KIA: 5.		
Bedford, Thomas	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Boswell, John E.[257]	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Brown, Beverly	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Piatt, Salem	PVT	CPT Trotter's Co.
Scott, William	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.[258]
WIA: 22.		
Barton, Stephen	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Basye, Edmund	1LT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Baseman, John	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Brest, John	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Eastin, Thomas	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Edwards, Benjamin W.	4SG	CPT Garrard's Co.
Edwards, Gustavus E.	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Fishel, John M.	1LT	CPT Trotter's Co.
Garrard, William	CPT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Hawkins, Strother	QMS	CPT Garrard's Co.
Hickman, David M.	2LT	CPT Garrard's Co.
McConnell, Joseph	FAR	CPT Garrard's Co.
Richardson, Moses	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Saunders, Isaac	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Smedley, Daniel	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Smith, Bird	PVT	CPT Trotter's Co.
Steele, David	PVT	CPT Trotter's Co.
Towles, Henry	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Trotter, George, Jr.	CPT	CPT Trotter's Co.
Webster, Thomas	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
West, Roger P.	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.
Wilson, Henry	PVT	CPT Garrard's Co.

Pension Recapitulation:

BLW – Bounty Land Warrant = 1.
IC – Invalid's Certificate = 1.
IF – Invalid's File = 9.
SC – Survivor's Certificate = 23.
SO – Survivor's Original = 3.
WC – Widow's Certificate = 31.
WF – Widow's File = 3.
WO – Widow's Original = 4.

Notes:

Casualty Abbreviations:
DIS – Died in Service
DOW – Died of Wounds
KIA – Killed in Action
WIA – Wounded in Action

Rank Abbreviations:
LTC – Lieutenant Colonel
MAJ – Major
ADJ – Adjutant
PMR – Paymaster
QMS – Quartermaster Sergeant
SGM – Sergeant Major
CPT – Captain
1LT – First Lieutenant
2LT – Second Lieutenant
CRN – Cornet
1SG – First Sergeant
2SG – Second Sergeant
3SG – Third Sergeant
4SG – Fourth Sergeant
1CP – First Corporal
2CP – Second Corporal
3CP – Third Corporal
4CP – Fourth Corporal
5CP – Fifth Corporal
6CP – Sixth Corporal
BLK – Blacksmith
FAR – Farrier
GUN – Gunsmith
MUS – Musician
RDM – Riding Master
SDR – Sadler
TRP – Trumpeter
PVT – Private

Pension Abbreviations:
BLW – Bounty Land Warrant
IC – Invalid's Certificate
IF – Invalid's File
SC – Survivor's Certificate
SO – Survivor's Original
WC – Widow's Certificate
WF – Widow's File
WO – Widow's Original
SUR – Surgeon

The Pension Application of Private William Scott, wounded in action at the battle of Mississinewa.

While working on compiling data on the Kentucky soldiers who had participated in the Mississinewa campaign I came across the name of Private William Scott of Captain Garrard's "Bourbon Blues." What initially attracted my attention was the fact that he is listed as having been killed in action at the battle of the 18th of December, however, a closer look indicated that he had indeed survived his wounds and in fact continued to serve in the military throughout the war. Today, Scott's name appears on a monument at the Mississinewa Battlefield as having been killed there and a military headstone has been placed on the site in his honor.[259]

To verify that Scott had survived the battle I found where he had also been wounded at Dudley's Defeat in May 1813, and in March of 1814, became a lieutenant in the 2nd U. S. Rifles, being honorably discharged 15 June 1815.[260] In 1820, Scott applied for and received an initial pension for his War of 1812 service of $5.33 1/3 per month.

Scott, William
Kentucky Militia
B. L. WT. 23838-160-50
Old War Invalid File 25803

Wm. Garrard. Late a Capt. Of vol. Light Dragons [Dragoons] during 1812 and 1813 attached to squadron of Lt. Col James V. Ball who acted as major certifies on 12 Jan 1820; that William Scott late a private in the troop of Light Dragons [Dragoons] commanded by this oponent [deponent] did on 18 Dec 1812, in action fought between a detachment commanded by the late Col. John B. Campbell and the Indians at the Missionary Tours [Mississinewa]—receive a wound by a musket or rifle ball which entered the cavity of the chest on the left side about the third true rib and passing obliquely downwards and making it's exit about an inch on the left side of the spine and posterior extremity of the 6th and 7th rib, in consequence of which the said Scott is essentially incapacitated from pursuing any laborious occupation and being by profession a cabinet maker and being obliged by the disability he labors under from the above described wound.

Will Garrard, Jr.

Nicholas Warfield and Th. Barbee, physicians and surgeons of Paris, Kentucky, give professional account of the wound and attendant disability on 13 Jan 1820.

On Jan 13, 1820 his disability was rated two-thirds.

Inscribed on Kentucky Will at $5.33 1/3 per month to begin 1-12-1820.

Charles S. Clarkson states under oath 15 Feb 1821, that he as Deputy paymaster for Jesse Hunt District Paymaster did on—day of August 1814, shortly after Capt William Garrard's troop had been discharged from service pay over to the members of that troop the pay due them—and that the said Scott was a private of that troop.

3rd Auditor's office, Treasury Dept.
21 June 1821

William Scott, late private of Capt. Garrard's Co. of Kentucky Vols. Entered service 20 August 1812, for 1 year and is stated on the muster roll to 28 Feb 1813, on file to the accounts of Jesse Hunt Paymaster to be wounded and in Kentucky.

Applies for increase of pension June 16, 1828. Increased to $8 per month 25 June 1828.

Records and various accounts indicate that William Scott died in Bourbon County, Kentucky on 13 August 1847, and the following day buried in the public burial grounds in Paris.[261]

Death of Capt. William Scott—It is with regret that we announce the death of Capt. William Scott, a soldier of the late War, and for about 49 years a citizen of our place. He died on Friday last in the 74th year of his age.[262] On Saturday, his remains were conveyed to the Courthouse where Hon. Garrett Davis gave an address.[263] Cause of death was billious [sic] dysentery. He was a native of Delaware from whence he came and settled in Paris in 1798. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812 and served in Capt. Will. Garrard's Company of Ball's squadron and was in the bloody battle of Missisinawa [sic]. Also slightly wounded at Fort Meigs. His remains were interred in the public burying ground with military honors, the Volunteer Company from North Middletown doing the honors.[264]

If you take all information into consideration it will tell you that this individual was War of 1812 veteran, Private William Scott, who had served in Captain Garrard's Company, wounded at the battle of Mississinewa. It is further indicates this William

Scott never married, never had any children so upon his death his pension payments would have ended.[265]

Today Scott's name appears on a monument at the Mississinewa Battlefield as having been killed there in battle which occurred thirty-four years before his death in 1847, additionally, a military headstone has been placed on the site in his honor.[266] This is ironic since no headstone marks his actual burial location in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

A Forgotten Soldier?

While reading the "War of 1812 Diary of William B. Northcutt," I read of the death of Bill Meeker, in May of 1813, outside of Fort Sandusky. Although his death is not connected with the Mississinewa campaign it helps to illustrate the role of African Americans in the War of 1812. Bill Meeker's name does not appear on the muster roll of Captain Garrard's Troop, and yet he most assuredly faced the same hardships, hazards, and made the same sacrifices as the soldiers he rode with. Meeker was a free malatto, who served as a waiter for Lieutenants Baisey and Hickman. Although he was not officially listed as a soldier, the soldiers of Captain Garrard's troop thought enough of this individual, who had served and was killed by the enemy, to take the time to locate and properly bury his remains, as they would one of their own comrades.

> . . . While we lay here one morning about one hour by Sun the Indians run in between the fort and a pasture where we had our horses a grazing, and cut of(f) a house where there was a fishery Kept. Either the sight or Scent of the Indians scared our horses so that they Broke out of the pasture and Came runing up to the fort, all of them But two. One of them belonging to the Leuts. waiter, a free Molatto by the name of bill Meeker, and the other to a pensylvanian by the name of Hare. Some of the boys says to Bill here comes all of our horses runing up to the fort but yours and Hares. Bill Says, Come Hare let us go and See where our horses are. They started and by the time that they got to where thier horses were the Indians fired on them and Killed Hare and his horse, close together. They Killed Bills horse in the pasture but they Killed him in the river. There was two of the Soldiers that belonged to the fort down at the fishery, when the Indians made thier attack on it. One of them and Bill attempted to swim the river just above the house. Thier idea was to swim the river here and run up on the opposite Side and cross it again opposite to the fort, and so get into the fort again. The soldier that was with Bill made the trip and Come in with a bullit hole through the top of his hat, gust above his head but they shot Bill through the head in the river. The soldier said that he heard two guns fire and looked back and saw Bill was Sinking. . . We searched all that Evening with hooks in the river for Bill Meeker but could not find him and E(a)rly the next morning there was four of us in a canoe hunting for him when I saw the top of his head, About one foot below the surface of the water, and told the boys that I had found him. They Stopt the canoe and I reached down in the water and caught hold of the top of his head and pulled him up to the top of the water, and the boys helped me in with him into the Canoe. He was standing perpendicular in ten foot water. He had when shot sunk to the bottom and Swelled so that he had started to Come up to the top. When we found him we took him and seven more that the Indians had Killed and buried them all in one grave.[267]

Bibliography/Additional Reading:

Clift, G. Glenn. *Remember the Raisin! With Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812.* Baltimore, MD.: Clearfield Company, 1995.

"The Expedition of Colonel John B. Campbell of the 19th U. S. Infantry in November, 1812, from Franklintown to the Mississinewa Villages," *Northwest Ohio Historical Quarterly* 8 (January, 1936): 1-6.

Firelock. "Recollections of an Old Campaigner: The Battle of Mississinewa," *Literary Cabinet* 1 (November, 1833): 148-149.

Fredriksen, John C., ed. "The Pittsburgh Blues and the War of 1812: The Memoir of Private Nathaniel Vernon," *Pennsylvania History* 56 (July, 1989): pp. 196-212.

Gilpin, Alec R. *The War of 1812 in the Old Northwest.* East Lansing, MI: The Michigan State University Press, 1958.

Greathouse, William. "Kentucky at the Thames, 1813: A Rediscovered Narrative by William Greathouse." Edited by John C. Fredriksen. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society,* 83 (Spring 1985):

pp. 93-107.

Harris, James Russell. "Kentuckians in the War of 1812: A Note on Numbers, Losses, and Sources," *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society,* 82 (Summer 1984): pp. 277-286.

Holliday, Murray. *The Battle of the Mississinewa 1812.* Marion, IN: Grant County Historical Society, 1968.

Knopf, Richard. *Document Transcriptions of The War of 1812 in the Northwest. The National Intelligencer Reports The War of 1812 in the Northwest.* Columbus, OH: The Ohio Historical Society, 1958.

Longmoor, W. W., ed. "The Correspondence of Isaac Shelby," *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 8 (May, 1910): 15-20.

Lossing, Benson J. *The Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812.* New York: Harper & Brother, 1869. Reprint, Somersworth, NH: New Hampshire Publishing Co., 1976.

Mahon, John K. *The War of 1812.* Gainesville, FL: University of Florida Press, 1972.

McAfee, Robert Breckinridge. *History of the Late War in the Western Country . . .* Lexington, KY.: Worsley & Smith, 1816. Reprint, New York: Readex Microprint, 1966.

Niebaum, John R. "The Pittsburgh Blues," *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* 4 (January 1916): 110-122.

Northcutt, William B. "War of 1812 Diary of William B. Northcutt, Part II," Edited by G. Glenn Clift. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society,* 56 (July, 1958): pp. 253-269. Part II of the Northcutt diary covers the Mississinewa campaign.

Perrin, William H. *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky.* Chicago: O. L. Baskin & Co., Historical Publishers, 1882.

Peter, Robert. *History of Fayette County, Kentucky.* Chicago: O. L. Baskin & Co., Historical Publishers, 1882.

Quisenberry, Anderson Chenault. *Kentucky in the War of 1812.* Baltimore, MD.: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1969.

Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky: Soldiers of the War of 1812. Frankfort, KY.: E. Polk Johnson, Public Printer and Binder, 1891. Reprint, Greenville, SC.: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1992.

Endnotes

[1] William Henry Harrison, 1773-1841. Born in Virginia. Won the Battle of Tippecanoe in November 1811. Appointed Governor of Indiana Territory and Superintendent of Indian affairs in Northwest Territory. During the War of 1812, commanded the Army of the Northwest. Won the Battle of Thames in October 1813. Later served as President of the United States, caught a cold on his first day in office and died 31 days later..

[2] Mississinewa is translated from the Miami Indian language as meaning "Laughing water."

[3] The battlefields are located in present-day Pleasant Township, Grant County, Indiana, approximately one mile east of Jalapa and seven miles northwest of Marion..

[4] Colonel Duncan McArthur, an experienced officer and considered one of the most able Colonels under General Hull was Harrison's first choice to lead the expedition. McArthur had been taken prisoner and paroled during Hull's surrender of Detroit. McArthur refused to take command of the expedition because to do so would violate his parole.

[5] Samuel Hopkins (1753-1819), soldier, lawyer, surveyor, planter, judge, state legislator, U. S. congressman, founder of Henderson, Ky., city of Hopkinsville, Ky named in his honor. Officer in the revolutionary war, serving with various Virginia regiments. During the War of 1812, commissioned a Major General by President Madison. In October 1812 he was placed in command of 2,000 troops and moved against Indians tribes along the Illinois and Wabash Rivers. The command was misled by guides and after wondering several days about the prairie, and with a lack of food, equipment and Indians to fight, the men became "utterly mutinous," and began to desert. Captain Samuel Goode Hopkins, eldest son of the General, commanded a troop of the 2nd Regiment U. S. Light Dragoons, part of Major James Ball's Squadron in the Mississinewa campaign.

[6] Lieutenant Colonel John B. Campbell, a native of Virginia, was commissioned Lt. Col. upon joining the 19th U. S. Infantry in March 1812. He was promoted to Colonel as a result of the Mississinewa campaign. Assumed command of the 11th U. S. Infantry in April 1814. Seriously wounded at the Battle of Chippewa, 5 July 1814 and died of his wounds on 28 August 1814.

[7] Major James Vincent Ball, commander of 2nd Regiment of Dragoons. Was at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, 1794, commanded by then Lieutenant William Henry Harrison.

[8] Chiefs John B. Richardville, or Peshewah (at the time of the battle second chief of the Miamis), Silver Heels, and the White Lion, all of which, with Pecon, the principle chief of the Miamis, and Charley, the leader of the Eel River tribe, were known to be friendly to America.

[9] Lieutenant Colonel John Morrison. Morrison's sons, both commanded companies at Dudley's Defeat (5 May 1813), his son John being killed in the battle.

[10] This should be 1LT Edmund Basye/Baisey.

[11] 2LT David M. Hickman.

[12] *The Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington, Ky., 29 December 1812, p. 3, col. 4.

[13] The date of this correspondence (Dec. 12, 1812) has to be incorrect due to the fact that the incidents discussed took place on 17-18 December 1812. Due to his making to comment about the camp being attacked this morning, it can be assumed that the dispatch was actually written on 18 December.

[14] This casualty would be Sergeant Thomas Smith of Captain Warner Elmore's Troop, who DOWs from friendly fire.

[15] *The Reporter,* Lexington, KY. January 9, 1813, p. 3, c. 1-2. First Lieutenant John Payne served in Captain Robert Smith's Co., Simrall's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer, Light Dragoons. During the Mississinewa campaign he took on the additional duty of Adjutant for Campbell's command. Payne's account gives us one of the best overall accounts of the expedition.

[16] Present-day Columbus, Ohio.

[17] Holliday, *The Battle of the Mississinewa 1812,* Pentland's Notes of Service, pages 32-34. The expedition left Franklinton on 25 November, marching 2 miles on a then secret mission. The 26th marched 15 miles, over Darby Creek. 27th marched 21 miles. 28th to Springfield. 29th Near to Xenia. 30th Into Xenia, and remained till December 5th; (while at Xenia the command was paid) then marched to Dayton, (at Dayton the infantry units were mounted on pack horses in order to expedite the march) and remained till the 9th; then crossed the Miami River. Dec. 10th marched to New Lexington. 12th marched 17 miles. The object of the expedition was promulgated. Sunday 13th to Greenville, and crossed the river. At Fort Greenville Northcutt states in his diary: . . *there drew three days Rashions, and was gone ten days on them three days Rashions for our horses and ourselves.*

[18] Fredriksen, *Memoir of Private Nathaniel Vernon*, pp. 199-200. In his memoir Vernon tells a different story as to how the engagement began against the Indian village. *The next morning, Dec. 16 [17], when within five miles of their settlement, our scouts came riding back; and informed our commander, Col. Campbell, they feared from appearances we were discovered. Without stopping to consult with the officers of the detachment, or to ascertain whether they might not be deceived, a captain of one of the cavalry companies raised the yell, and was joined by our commander [Captain James R. Butler, son of General Richard Butler, for whom Butler County, Ky. is named in honor] in this unfortunate demonstration; then fiercely spurring their horses, set off at full speed, followed by the detachment in the greatest disorder.*

Vernon's narrative of the attack on the morning of the 17th is mirrored in Captain Niebaum's, *The Pittsburgh Blues,* p. 116. *"When we were within half a mile of the town our guides gave direction to move up as briskly as possible. Here a scene of tumult and confusion ensued. Every man put spurs to his horse, the yell was raised by the whole army, the ranks were broken, and we entered the town in the utmost confusion and disorder.*

[19] Continuing with Vernon's memoir, p. 199: *What few warriors there were in the town made their escape; leaving the old and feeble, with the women and children to fall into our hands.*

[20] Vernon's memoir, pp. 199-200: *Having come within sight of the town, and hearing the firing and yelling, also perceiving some horses lying on the ground, apparently wounded and struggling to rise, I was led to believe there had been a warm contest, and asked one of my companions, after having taken my place in rank, whether there had been much of a contest. Not at all, he replied. Those horses you see struggling to rise have been exhausted by the race. What was all the firing about? Oh! That was caused by a poor devil of an Indian, who had crossed the river, and was unwilling to leave without showing his gratitude. He stood on the opposite shore, without cover; and fought Simmerall's [sic] whole regiment until pierced by several balls; when he drew his blanket around him, laid down and expired. I think he acted very unwisely; though brave as Cassar [sic], for there was a large tree he might have used as shelter. He must have felt very bitter. Perhaps he was a relative to the old Indian killed by one of these heroes at our first entrance. He first wounded him; when the poor old soul fell upon his knees pleading for mercy; declaring he was a Delaware. But it did not avail; our hero drew another pistol, and put an end to his pleading, then coolly dismounted and took his scalp. Several others joined in the scalping party, and there he lies, without any skin on his head. Do you not think we shall immortalize ourselves by such feats of bravery and magnanimity? Major Ball, the second in command, a brave old Revolutionary veteran, was very indignant at the disorderly conduct of our troops. I heard him remark to Captain Butler, "We shall suffer for this, we have not seen the end."*

[21] Should be Johnston.

[22] This casualty would be Sergeant Thomas Smith of Captain Warner Elmore's Troop, who DOWs from friendly fire. Niebaum, *The Pittsburgh Blues*, p. 116. *"Our loss in the attack consisted of two men—one killed by accident by our own men in the general confusion; the other had strolled some distance from the town and was shot by an Indian who was lurking about.*

[23] Vernon's Memoir, p. 201, sheds a different light on the gallant cavalry charge, *As the day began to break the fire slackened; and the order was given to prepare for a charge. The enemy began to retreat; and the order was given for the cavalry to mount and pursue. I am sorry to say but few obeyed the order. Captain Markell with fifteen of his men; Johnson [Johnston] and Trotter with three or four of theirs, were all that joined in the pursuit.* Northcutt in his diary gives this account of Trotter's charge, *When the sun was about one half hour high we opened our Ranks again and let Trotter's troop of horse from Simmerel's Regiment out to make a charge on them, they having begun to retreat. Trotter went out and formed his line in order to make one fire on them. Before he made his Charge on them and while*

he was doing that the party of Indians that stayed back to cover their Retreat, fired on his men. They being on their horses and the Indians behind trees they cut his company all to pieces, and rendered his charge to no avail.

[24] Holliday, *The Battle of the Mississinewa 1812,* Pentland's Notes of Service, p. 34. 18th [Dec] Decamped and returned 2 miles. 19th Marched 10 miles. 20th marched 12 miles. 21st 15 [miles]. 22nd met reinforcement. 23rd marched within 12 miles of Greenville, met another detachment. 24th to Greenville.

[25]On the return to Fort Greenville, Lt. Col. Campbell directed that the soldiers give up horses for the Indian women and their papooses to ride, Northcutt diary, p. 262: *We had the prisoners with us the most of them wemen and children. The Commander Ordered the Indian ponies that we had caught on the 17th in the lower town be given up for the Squaws and papooses to ride, which occasioned some hard swearing amongst the Boys that Claimed them as Captured property.*

[26] The chiefs and warriors captured by Campbell's command were held all winter in a pen in Dayton as hostages. In his report of 27 December 1812, Major George Adams, commanding Fort Greenville, wrote, "The Indians taken in battle on the Mississinewa were left at this place, and yesterday were sent to Upper Piqua, guarded by 25 of my men. Last evening the messengers sent by Col. Campbell to the Delaware towns arrived here, stating that all the Delawares will be here within six days." The main body of the Indians from the region around the Wabash and Mississinewa came to Upper Piqua, as requested by Campbell, and placed themselves under the protection of Colonel John Johnson, the Indian Agent.

[27] Hawkins is listed as a member of Ball's Squadron.

[28] *The Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington, Ky., 12 January 1813, p. 3, cols. 5-6. By comparison, Payne lists 10 killed, 48 wounded and 303 unfit for duty due to frostbite. Northcutt gives the casualties as, "...eight killed dead on the spot and four died of their wounds, two coming in and two at Dayton and sixty-five wounded." He also states only 310 were fit for duty. In his memoir, Private Nathaniel Vernon of the Pittsburgh Blues recorded the, "The loss on our side I do not recollect. I saw some 10 or 12 lying on the ground either dead or dying. We brought into the settlement on litters 17 badly wounded, a number more were slightly wounded...of 550 men, 350 were frostbitten." A return for the campaign compiled from documents in the National Archives gives the casualties as 15 killed or died of wounds, 43 wounded, and 303 with frostbite. The total number of men on the muster rolls for Simrall's command is 773, however not all of these men took part in the campaign.

[29] *The Reporter*, January 23, 1813, p.1 c. 5.

[30] Both letters appeared in *The* [Lexington, Ky.] *Reporter*, January 23, 1813, p. 1, c. 5.

[31] *The Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington, Ky., 2 February 1813, p. 3, col. 6.

[32] *The Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington, Ky., 23 February 1813, p. 3, col. 1.

[33] Battle of Frenchtown, 18 and 22 January 1813, and the River Raisin massacre, 23 January 1813.

[34] Swartz, B. K., Jr. *The 1975 Surveying and Sampling of the Archaeological Resources of the Lower Mississinewa Valley.*

[35] Information is located in Lt. Payne's Official Return, Holliday, *The Battle of the Mississinewa 1812,* p. 47. The individual is listed as PVT Thompson Carnehan, additionally in the same troop there is a PVT Findley Carnehan, who is also listed as having died of his wounds at the battle, however his name does not appear on this monument.

[36] The major of histories of the campaign place the number of troops at 600, Northcutt states 650, Vernon states 550, with Campbell narrative stating 700. Muster rolls at National Archives shows a total of 773, however not all these individuals participated in the campaign.

[37] Lt. Col. James Simrall, following the Mississinewa campaign his regiment was disbanded. He raised another in 1813, which was present at the Battle of the Thames (October 1813), and placed in charge of the British prisoners of wat taken during the battle.

[38] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[39] Holliday, *The Battle of the Mississinewa 1812,* p. 54.

[40] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 2. p. 998.

[41] Willman is listed as a Musician with the 31 Oct 1813 Roll of Captain Robert Smith's Co. *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

[42] The following individuals are listed in Peter's, *History of Fayette County*, p. 421, as having served in Trotter's Company, however their names do not appear in any other reports/rolls: Privates W. P. Bryant, T. M. Bryant, George Hooker, James McConnell, Alex Pogue, William Royal, and William Tanner.

[43] Trotter, born in Virginia in 1779, a well known citizen of Lexington, Ky., served as a member of the State Legislature from Fayette County, several times. Following Mississinewa campaign became lieutenant colonel of Kentucky volunteers. Served as acting Brigadier General at the Battle of the Thames, 5 October 1813. He died 13 October 1815, at the age of thirty-seven. Ranck, *History of Lexington, Kentucky. . .* (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1872), p. 280.

[44] Fayette Co. Pension List. Also see, Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812,* p. 19. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 1. p. 720.

[45] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 2. p. 1229.

[46] *The Kentucky Gazette,* Lexington, Ky., 26 Jan. 1813, p. 3, c. 4. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812,* p. 43.

[47] Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812,* p. 24. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 2. p. 972.

[48] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[49] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 1. p. 59.

[50] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 1. p. 50.

[51] Holliday, *The Battle of the Mississinewa 1812,* pp. 36 and 54.

[52] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 1. p. 123.

[53] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[54] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky,*

Soldiers of the War of 1812, p. 34. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1. p. 213.

[55] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[56] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1. p. 275.

[57] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[58] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[59] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[60] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[61] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[62] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[63] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[64] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1109.

[65] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[66] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[67] Peters, *History of Fayette County*, p. 421.

[68] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1266.

[69] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[70] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[71] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[72] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1387.

[73] *The Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington, Ky., 26 Feb. 1813, p. 3, c. 4. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812*, p. 40. *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[74] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[75] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[76] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[77] Official Return of the Battle of Mississineway. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1604.

[78] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[79] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[80] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1772.

[81] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1861.

[82] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1399.

[83] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

[84] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

[85] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

[86] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

[87] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

[88] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

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

[90] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

[91] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1150.

[92] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

[93] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1235.

[94] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1396.

[95] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

[96] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

[97] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 38.

[98] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1840.

[99] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[100] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[101] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[102] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1231.

[103] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1. p. 56.

[104] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[105] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[106] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[107] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1. p. 397.

[108] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[109] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[110] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[111] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 35.

[112] Greathouse, William. "Kentucky at the Thames, 1813: A Rediscovered Narrative by William Greathouse." Edited by John C. Fredriksen. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 83 (Spring 1985), pp. 93-107.

[113] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 36.

[114] Holliday, *The Battle of the Mississnewa 1812*, pp. 39 and 54

[115] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1338.

[116] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1339.

[117] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 36.

[118] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1387.

[119] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 36.

[120] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 34.

[121] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 36.

[122] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 36.

[123] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 36.

[124] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1348.

[125] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1. p. 216.

[126] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1. p. 636.

[127] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[128] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[129] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[130] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1831.

[131] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[132] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[133] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[134] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[135] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[136] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[137] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1. p. 715.

[138] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[139] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[140] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1091.

[141] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[142] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37.

[143] Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812*, p. 37. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1348.

[144] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1417.

[145] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1573.

[146] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1373.

[147] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 37. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1573.

[148] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1695.

[149] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1001.

[150] According to reports Smith was the victim of friendly fire, shot by his own troops during the unorganized charge into the Indian village on the morning of the 17th.

[151] *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 36.

[152] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1725.

[153] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1. p. 270.

[154] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1. p. 386.

[155] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 802.

[156] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1005.

[157] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1233.

[158] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1325.

[159] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2. p. 1326.

[160] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3. p. 1450.

[161] Originally called the "Bourbon County Company of Mounted Rangers." A recruiting advertisement for the company first appeared in newspapers, "TWO CHANCES! Volunteer, or be Drafted!!" those inclined to join were informed that, "they are offered by their country, one dollar per day, and Rashions furnished them; they find their own horse and equipments, which are to consist of a Rifle, Tomahawk, and Scalping Knife.—Dress to be a Hunting-Shirt and Pantaloons of linen, dyed black, and are to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice." Northcutt in his diary states that the uniform for the Company was, "Deep Blue Broad Cloth Coatee and pantaloons trimed with White Lace. Red Velvet Vest trimed with the Same. Jacked Leather Cap with Bear Skin over the top. Black Cockade with a Silver Eagle in the Center. Black plume tiped with Red, Boots, and Spurs, &c."

[162] Garrard was the oldest son of Governor James Garrard (1796-1804), born in Stafford County, Virginia, 20 April 1771. Served as Bourbon County Clerk for many years and represented the county in the state legislature 1793, 1796-1800, and 1822. Garrard's company was detached from the River Raisin force and attached to Ball's command for the Mississinewa campaign. During the Mississinewa battle, Garrard had two horses shot out from under him.

[163] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, pp. 147-148.

[164] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 228.

[165] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 228.

[166] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 228. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1. p. 405.

[167] *The Western Citizen*, Paris, Ky., February 13, 1813, p. 3, c. 1.
[168] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 228.
[169] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 228.
[170] Official Return of the Battle of Mississineway,
[171] Perrin, *History of Bourbon County*, p. 75.
[172] Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812,* p. 24.
[173] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[174] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 229.
[175] Perrin, *History of Bourbon County*, p. 75. Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[176] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[177] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[178] Caldwell County Pension List. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812,* p. 32. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 2. p. 1221. Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[179] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[180] Perrin, *History of Bourbon County*, p. 75.
[181] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 229.
[182] Perrin, *History of Bourbon County*, p. 76.
[183] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 1. p. 115.
[184] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 229.
[185] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 229.
[186] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 229.
[187] Perrin, *History of Bourbon County*, p. 75.
[188] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1, p. 232.
[189] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[190] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[191] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[192] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 1. p. 414.
[193] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 229.
[194] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 1. p. 477.
[195] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[196] Clark County Pension List. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812,* p. 17. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 1. p. 646.
[197] Perrin, *History of Bourbon County*, p. 76.
[198] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 1, p. 713.
[199] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[200] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[201] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[202] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2, p. 1051.
[203] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2, p. 1095.
[204] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[205] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230. According to the 1810 Federal Census for Bourbon Co., Ky., there were 4 individuals by the name of William Jones who might have served in this company.
[206] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[207] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[208] Perrin, *History of Bourbon County*, p. 75. Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[209] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[210] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 2. p. 1196. Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[211] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[212] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[213] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 2, p. 1283.
[214] Perrin, *History of Bourbon County,* p. 75. Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 229.
[215] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[216] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[217] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3, p. 1344. On his pension file, Neil lists his service with Daniel Garrard's Co.
[218] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 3. p. 1358. Northcutt, William B. "War of 1812 Diary of William B. Northcutt." Edited by G. Glenn Clift. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society,* (1958).
[219] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[220] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[221] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 3. p. 1408.
[222] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[223] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[224] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.
[225] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[226] Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, p. 230.
[227] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.
[228] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, v. 3, p. 1527. Although Northcutt lists Roy a member of Garrard's command, Roy does not list Garrard's Co. in his pension file. Service as a LT in 17th, 24th and 2nd US Infantries.
[229] Perrin, *History of Bourbon County*, p. 75. Clift, *Remember the Raisin*, 230.
[230] From the diary of William B. Northcutt concerning William Scott. *In hunting up the Wounded I came across a man by the name of Scot that was Shot through his Breast, the ball going in just above the left nipple and coming out under his right Shoulder Blade. When I found him said I to him, are you badly hurt? Says he yes I am mortally wounded. I went off and got a Blanket and three of the boys to go with me to the place that I had left him. I spread out the Blanket and took hold of him to lay him on it when he looked up in my face and says Billy, you go and do something for them that there is some hopes of for as for me there is none. Said I to him where there is life there is hopes and we are going to take you to the doctor's fire. And we fpur boys took hold of a limb a peace and laid him on the Blanket, and took him to the Doctors, when they drew a silk handkerchief through him and Contrary to his own and Everybody's opinion he got Well, and wrote on to the board of war for a Leut. Commission, got it and went into the Regular Service and Stayed there during the war. . .came home and Killed himself Drinking whiskey, and so there was an end to little Billy Scot. He never was married and if Ever I knew a woman hater he was one of them.*
[231] Bourbon County Pension List. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812,* p. 45. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 3. p. 1554. Scott arrived back in Paris,

Kentucky, 9 Feb 1813, his wound nearly healed and his health restored. *The* [Paris, Ky.] *Western Citizen,* 13 Feb 1813. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Rifle, 17 March 1814, and honorably discharged 15 June 1815. Heitman, *Historical Register,* II: p. 870.

[232] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230. According to the 1810 Federal Census for Bourbon Co., Ky., there were 4 individuals with the name William Scott that might have served in this company.

[233] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.

[234] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 229.

[235] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.

[236] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.

[237] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 3, p. 1586. Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.

[238] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.

[239] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 3, p. 1604.

[240] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 3, p. 1624. Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.

[241] Perrin, *History of Bourbon County,* p. 75. Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.

[242] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 3, p. 1704. Thomas is listed as having served with Col. Ball's Regiment on the pension file.

[243] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 228.

[244] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.

[245] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.

[246] Bourbon County Pension List. Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812,* p. 51.

[247] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.

[248] From the Northcutt diary, *When the battle was over we turned our attention to our own dead and wounded. Tom Webster the man that was on guard when the Indians made their attack on our Camp got shot in the Shoulder. He fell and recovered. Said I to him. Tom are you badly hurt. Says he, d—n them that have Broke my Shoulder. I had just before that taken another one of my messmates that had got shot in the thigh, and put him on a Blanket behind a large tree, immediately in the Rear. I said to him, you can walk, you go where I have Just put Henry Wilson, and Keep out of our way and your own too, showing him the place. He went off and I saw no more of him until the Battle was over. When I went to hunt up my pets Said he to me, Bill they gave it to me again. Said I, how Come it? Why says he, you all Kept such a Hell of a fuss out there, and I Kept peeping around to see what you were after and they have shot me again in the side. But it happened to be a glancing shot and was not Very dangerous. But his Shoulder was Broke all to pieces, and we had to bring him in a horse litter with five more of our Company, but he got well and*

Joined us again before our time was out, the only one of the Wounded boys that did so.

[249] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 3. p. 1794. Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 230.

[250] In his diary, Northcutt makes mention of a West. *The second night out from Greenville and Accident happened to one of our company by the name of West. He was summoned on guard and in Kendleing up a fire he unstopt his powder horn, to pour some of the powder on the fire when it flashed up and Caught in his powder horn, and bursted it, making a great Report and putting the fellow's eyes out. It raised a great alarm in the Camp and the orders was to Arms to Arms when I heard his hollow, and told the boys it was West for I knew his voice and that the Report that we heard was his powder horn had bursted and so it turned out to be, for directly they came leading him in stone blind. As soon as he got to where the Captain was he Bawled out Captain I did not do it a purpose. D__n you Says the Captain, who Said that you done it a purpose. The next Morning the Captain Sent him back to the fort and we saw no more of West for some time.* This statement from Northcutt would indicate that West wasn't present at the battles on the Mississinewa, or was there another West, possibly a brother of Roger P., who was WIA on 18 December 1813, and who's record and information has been lost. This incident must have occurred on 15 December when the army was approximately 35 miles from Greenville.

[251] Official Return. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 3, p. 1804.

[252] Official Return.

[253] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 231. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 3, p. 1845.

[254] Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 231.

[255] White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files,* v. 3, p. 1886. Clift, *Remember the Raisin,* p. 231.

[256] Smith sustained his fatal wound on 17 December.

[257] Boswell is not listed in Official Report as a casualty of the battle. Northcutt lists him as killed in December.

[258] Although listed as KIA on Official Reports, Scott survived his wounds.

[259] The author has tried to contact the Mississinewa Battlefield Society, by phone and e-mails to discuss these errors and Scott's interpretation at the battlefield, however to date no one from the organization has responded.

[260] Heitman, *Historical Register,* II: p. 870.

[261] Checking various sources it has not been determined exactly where William Scott is buried. The Paris Cemetery opened its gates in 1847, however they have no record of Scott's burial.

[262] Death was on Friday, 13 August 1847.

[263] Garrett Davis (1801-1872). A U. S. Representative and Senator from Kentucky.

[264] *The Western Citizen,* Paris, Ky., August 20, 1847, p. 3, c. 5. The story of Scott's death was picked up in the *Observer & Reporter,* Lexington, Ky.

[265] Northcutt in his diary states that Scott was a women hater and had never married. His obituary makes no mention of any family. Additionally, Northcutt states that Scott came home and killed himself drinking whiskey. He makes no mention on Scott having moved to Illinois.

[266] The author has tried to contact the Mississinewa Battlefield Society, by phone and e-mails to discuss these errors and Scott's interpretation at the battlefield, however to date no one from the organization has responded.

[267] Clift, ed., *War of 1812 Diary of William B. Northcutt,* pt. II, p. 329-330.