



MAJOR GENERAL
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS FOR
COMMEMORATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL
OF THE
1962 WAR OF 1812 1963

Prepared by the Governor's Committee
December, 1960

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE
FOR
COMMEMORATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL
OF
THE WAR OF 1812

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1962-1963

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GOVERNOR MICHAEL V. DISALLE has appointed a committee to commemorate, in a proper manner, the sesquicentennial anniversary of the War of 1812, a conflict that was so vital to Ohio, the Old Northwest, and the Nation.

THE PURPOSES of the commemoration are not only to appropriately recall the courage and the sacrifice of the early citizens and soldiers of our state during the war, but, equally important, to focus the attention of our country and all nations upon the peaceful and mutually beneficial relationships which Ohio and the Nation have enjoyed for 150 years with our neighbor Canada as an aftermath of the struggle.

YOU WILL FIND enclosed:

- (1) A SHORT CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR OF 1812 from General William Hull's abortive campaign to Detroit in 1812 to General William Henry Harrison's successful invasion of Upper Canada in 1813. Supplementing the almost day by day, blow by blow account are maps showing the major campaigns and troop movements. This information, we believe, is basic to an understanding of the complex maneuvers which occurred throughout Ohio during the war.
- (2) PROJECT SUGGESTIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES, a listing of historical markers, publications, developments, etc. which we believe can become important parts of the total effort, providing local and state agencies will sponsor them.

THERE ARE, no doubt, other potentials for projects. We hope that these suggestions will serve to stimulate considerable thinking along these lines by many people -- and not only thinking, but ACTION! -- for time is short.

SO ACTION IS NEEDED NOW if we are to do justice to the opportunity of commemorating the sesquicentennial anniversary in 1962 and 1963.

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE can provide guidance in many ways for groups wishing to undertake various types of projects. Address your CALL FOR HELP to --

J. RICHARD LAWVILL, Secretary
War of 1812 Governor's Committee
Ohio State Museum
Columbus 10, Ohio

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THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE
FOR
COMMEMORATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL
OF
THE WAR OF 1812

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1962-1963

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purposes of this Committee are:

To plan and promote an appropriate recognition of the seaquicentennial of the War of 1812 as it was witnessed by the State of Ohio;

To cooperate with similar agencies from other states, the Federal Government, Canada, and Great Britain in a national and international observance of the war.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

To implement these purposes, the Committee will:

Focus attention, through appropriate media, on the courage and the sacrifice of the early citizens of Ohio, so highly exemplified in the War of 1812.

Inspire and promote fresh historical exploration and research in a period which has been called the "forgotten war."

Stimulate the development and improvement of historic sites and structures associated with the war.

Cement more strongly the peaceful and mutually beneficial relationships which have existed among the United States, Canada, and Great Britain since the War of 1812.

ACHIEVEMENT

To achieve these objectives, the Governor's Committee anticipates that many local, state, and federal agencies will enter into a cooperative effort which will bring lasting recognition to Ohioans, past, present and future. The final sections of this publication provide suggestions for projects.

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Don Robertson, author, 2214 Tudor Drive, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Harry E. Schwall, state senator, 114 North Fulton Street, Wauseon, Ohio.
Howard Skidmore, director of public relations, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Union Terminal Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

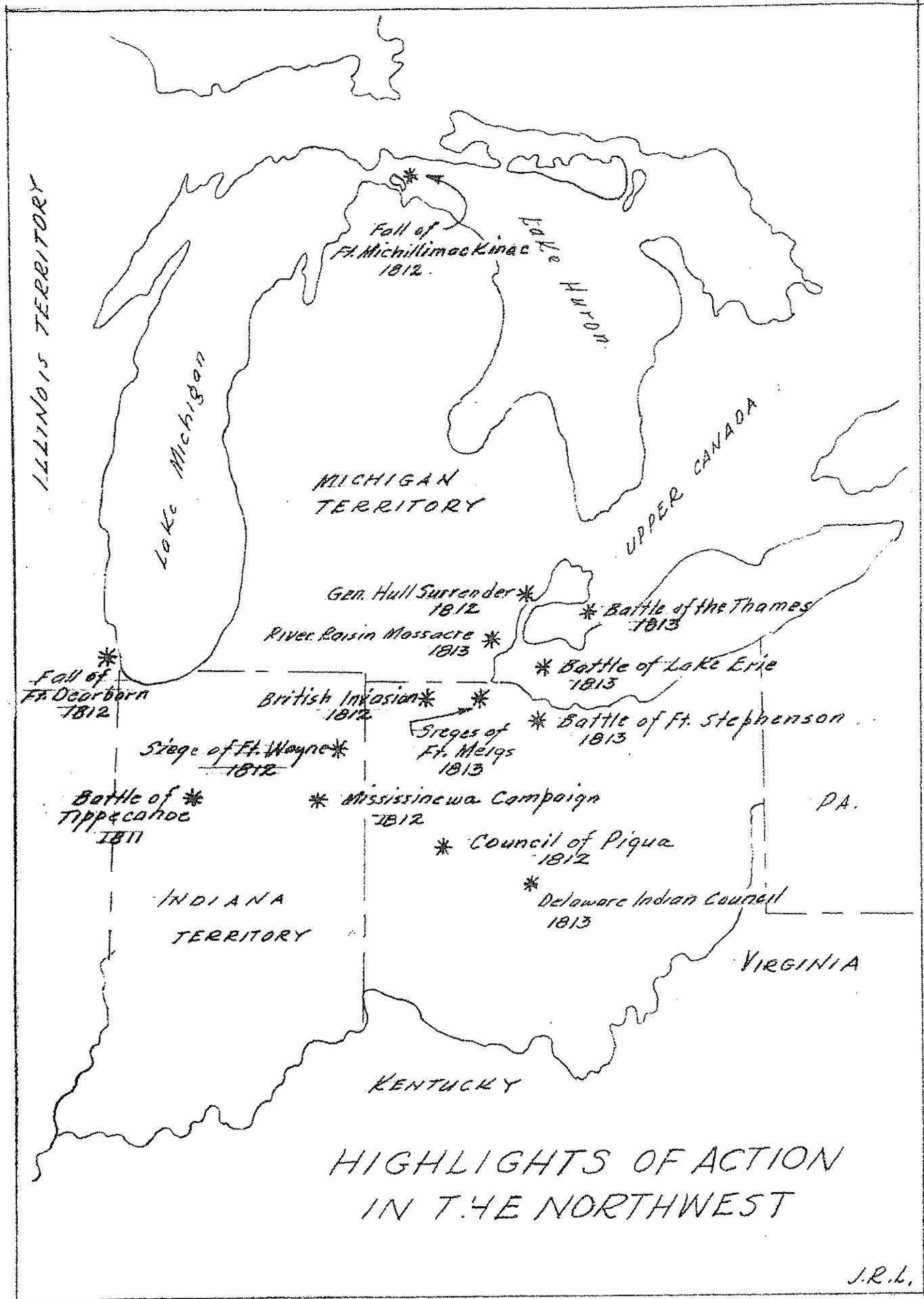
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Robert J. Taylor, Department of History, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.



A SHORT CHRONOLOGY

THE WAR OF 1812 IN THE NORTHWEST

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PREFACE

This chronology is not in any sense a complete list of the military events and actions of the War of 1812 in the Northwest. Many smaller skirmishes are omitted and only those of major importance to the overall result are included. On the whole, the chronology is meant as a guide to the military campaigns. For this reason, certain groupings of actions and expeditions have been made. These are listed in the Table of Contents. For the most part, Robert McAfee's History of the Late War in the Western Country was used as a guide. Though written in 1815 by a veteran, it has not been superceded as the outstanding work on the war in the Northwest. This chronology was prepared by Richard C. Knopf, research historian on the staff of the Anthony Wayne Parkway Board.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

General William Hull's Campaign	1
General William H. Harrison's First Campaign.	5
Action on the Wabash.	7
General James Winchester's Campaign	8
The Massacre at Fort Dearborn (Chicago)	13
Interim Events.	14
Expedition Against Mississiniway Indians.	15
General William H. Harrison's Second Campaign and the First Siege of Fort Meigs.	15
Major R. M. Johnson's Expedition.	17
General William H. Harrison's Third Campaign and the Second Siege of Fort Meigs	18
The Siege of Fort Stephenson.	21
The Battle of Lake Erie	21
General William H. Harrison's Final March to Victory at the Thames	22

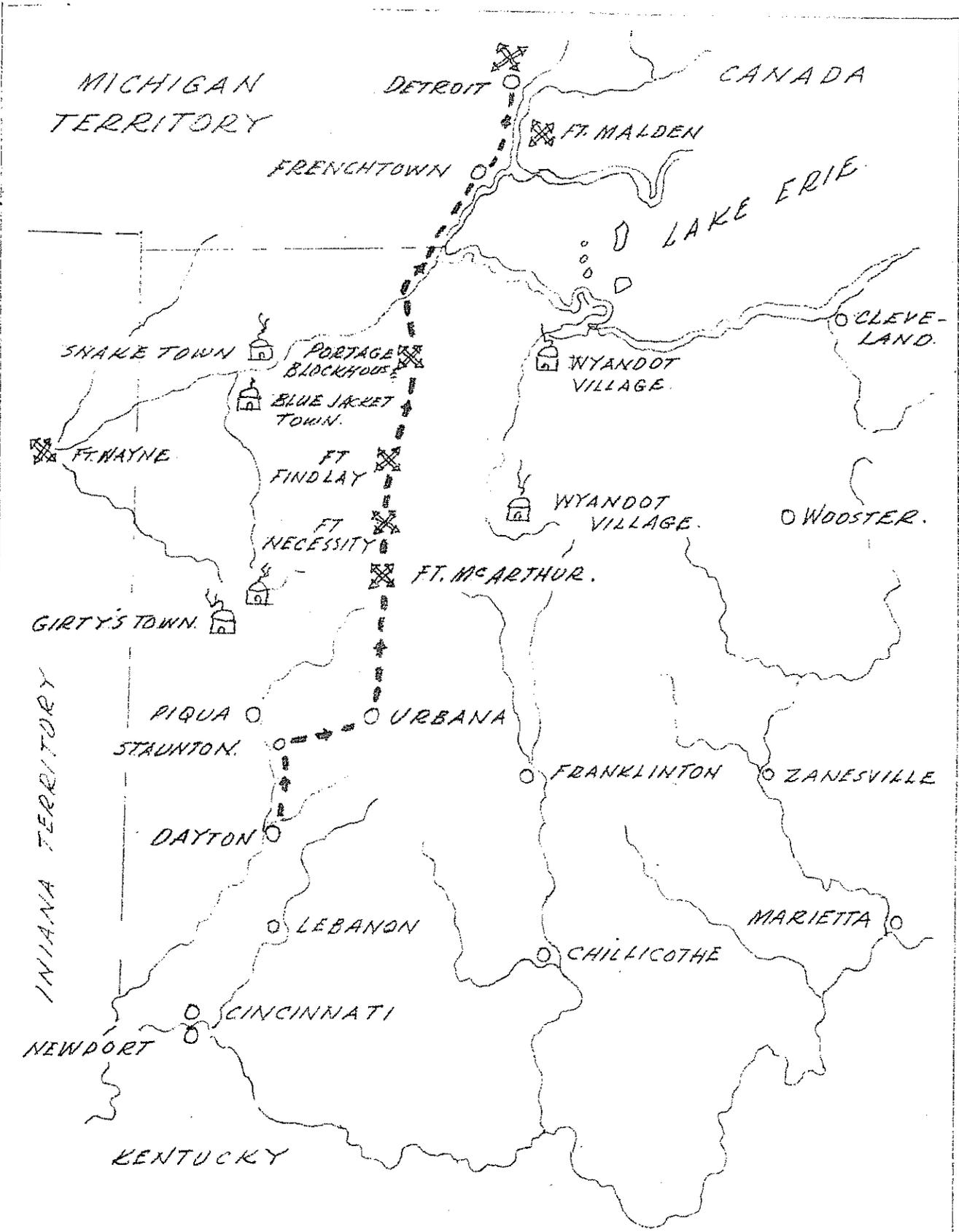
A SHORT CHRONOLOGY

THE WAR OF 1812 IN THE NORTHWEST

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GENERAL WILLIAM HULL'S CAMPAIGN

- 1812, April 29. GOV. RETURN J. MEIGS issues order to the major generals of the middle and western divisions of Ohio to bring respective proportions of their men to rendezvous at Dayton on April 29, 1812.
- 1812, June 6. MEIGS holds a council with Shawnee, Mingo, and Wyandot chiefs at Urbana and gets them to agree to adhere to the terms of the Treaty of Greene Ville (1795).
- 1812, May 20. HULL arrives in Dayton on his way to take over the command of the army.
- 1812, May 25. HULL takes over command of the army at Dayton.
- 1812, June 1. Army marches from Dayton to Staunton, a small village on the east bank of the Miami River (present Troy).
- 1812, June 6. Army leaves Staunton for Urbana.
- 1812, June 7. Army arrives at Urbana.
- 1812, June 9. Council is held at Urbana by Hull and Meigs with 12 chiefs of the Shawnee, Mingo, and Wyandot nations to obtain their permission to march the army through their territory; permission granted.
- 1812, June 10. 4th United States Regiment under the command of Lt. Col. James Miller arrives at Urbana to join Hull's force.
- 1812, June 11. COL. DUNCAN McARTHUR and his regiment are detached to cut a road for the army as far as the Scioto River.
- 1812, June 16. Army moves to King's Creek, three miles from Urbana. Ft. McArthur, consisting of two blockhouses, is begun on the banks of the Scioto; strengthened by stockades.
- 1812, June 18. WAR IS DECLARED.
- 1812, June 19. Army arrives at Ft. McArthur.
- 1812, June 21. COL. JAMES FINDLAY and his regiment are ordered to cut a road from Ft. McArthur to Blanchard's Fork.
- 1812, June 22. Army marches only 16 miles from Ft. McArthur; stops because of rain; erects Ft. Necessity. A detachment of Capt. Andrew Dill's company left as a garrison for Ft. McArthur.



GEN. WILLIAM HULL CAMPAIGN
 JUNE - JULY, 1812

J.R.L.

1812, June 25. Army marches to Ft. Findlay, blockhouses with a stockade on the southwest side.

1812, June 26. COL. LEWIS CASS and his regiment sent ahead to cut a road to the Rapids of the Maumee River; the balance of Capt. Andrew Dill's Company left as a garrison for Ft. Findlay.

1812, June 30. Army arrives opposite the scene of the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The baggage is put on a small boat under orders to go to Detroit. Thirty officers and privates are put on board to protect it under the command of Capt. Cyrenius Chapin. A second open boat for the sick is sent along.

1812, July 1. Army moves away from the Rapids of the Maumee. Lt. Davidson and a detachment are left to build a blockhouse.

1812, July 2. Army arrives at the River Raisin.

1812, July 3. Army arrives at River Huron.

1812, July 4. Army builds a bridge over the River Huron.

1812, July 5. Army leaves River Huron, moves past Brownstown, Mague, rivers De Corce and Roach, and arrives at Spring Wells, the lower end of the Detroit settlement opposite Sandwich.

1812, July 6. CASS is sent with a flag of truce to Malden, commanded then by Col. Thomas B. St. George; he is refused admission.

1812, July 7. Five pieces of artillery are brought down from Ft. Detroit and placed on the banks in front of the army opposite Sandwich. A council is held by Hull with chiefs of the Wyandot, Shawnee, Pottawattamie, Seneca, and Mohawk. The Indians profess to be friends of the United States.

1812, July 8. HULL moves the army to the rear of Detroit to be out of the way of bombardment from Sandwich.

1812, July 11. McARTHUR'S regiment is sent by Hull to Spring Wells to decoy the British from Detroit. This trick works and British troops moved to a spot opposite McArthur's men.

1812, July 12. The regiments of James Miller and Lewis Cass cross into Canada in the morning without opposition, the entire movement taking only 15 minutes. The crossing place is about 1 mile above Detroit. The American encampment is made on the farm of British Col. Baubee and headquarters are established in a brick house on the farm. Hull issues a proclamation to Canadians offering them protection if they do not oppose the Americans.

1812, July 13. CAPT. HENRY ULRY with 40 men is sent towards Malden to reconnoitre. About 9 miles from the camp he finds a place where there had been about 200 Indians (near a bridge over Turkey Creek). A farmer tells them that many Indians are in the neighborhood. This causes a general alarm and the camp of the army is fortified with a breastwork on all sides except that next to the river.

1812, July 14. A detachment from Capt. James Sloan's cavalry is sent up the river to reconnoitre. At 8 P.M. it is reported that a body of Indians had gone up the river. Col. Duncan McArthur with 100 men is sent to pursue them, together with a rifle corps from Col. James Findlay's regiment. They find nothing that night.

1812, July 15. COL. DUNCAN McARTHUR'S force comes up with the Indians at the Ruskin River, 24 miles above Sandwich, but the Indians flee. Captain Richard Smyth's [?] Detroit dragoons sent to River Thames to get provisions; encamp 1/2 mile from its mouth near the house of Isaac Hull, a nephew of General William Hull. Next day they continue up the river, secure all the boats they can find, and take back 200 barrels of flour, 400 blankets, guns, and military stores, for which receipts are given. They return to camp on the 17th.

1812, July 16. COLONELS LEWIS CASS and JAMES MILLER are sent towards Malden with 280 men. [See: Robert McAfee, History of the Late War in the Western Country, pp. 64-65, for a report of this particular expedition.]

1812, July 17. Michillimackinac falls. The British force which takes it consists of 46 regulars, 260 Canadian militia, and 715 Indians. The army proceeds to a bridge over the Aux Canards River. A debate ensues as to whether to hold it. It is decided not to do so and the army marches back to camp -- a fatal mistake. In the evening the British re-take the bridge and defend it with a breastwork. Meanwhile, the British ship, the Queen Charlotte, sails up the straits, firing on the American side. Hull stays at Sandwich, but issues a General Order stating that when the United States takes Malden private property will be held sacred.

1812, July 18. COL. DUNCAN McARTHUR and his men are sent to relieve Captain Josiah Snelling's company about 1 mile above the Aux Canards bridge at the Petit Cote settlement. McArthur goes off to reconnoitre the bridge and finds the planks have been torn off and a battery erected at the south end of it, manned by 60 regulars, 150 Canadian militia, 25 dragoons, and 50 Indians. Nearby is the Queen Charlotte. A first skirmish takes place when McArthur's men are fired upon and the Indians charge across the bridge, but they are driven back by the Americans. Tecumseh then stops the Indian retreat and rallies his men and a second skirmish takes place. McArthur sends back for ammunition and then retreats. Col. Lewis Cass is sent with 150 men and a 6-pounder to reinforce McArthur. The two meet at Turkey Creek Bridge about sunset, nine miles from camp. Both forces returned to Petit Cote for the night. Next day they return, fire a few shots and return to camp.

1812, July 21. GENERAL HULL returns to Detroit, leaving the army on the Canadian side. Hull stays in Detroit and the command of the army devolves upon Duncan McArthur.

1812, July 24. MAJ. JAMES DENNY is sent with three companies of militia (117 men), against the Indians on the Aux Canards River. He marches on the night of the 24th and forms an ambush at Petit Cote the next morning. A French-Canadian spy is captured. On the 25th they march in view of the enemy. A few Indians come up about noon, are fired on, and flee. Later a battle ensues and the Americans retreat to Turkey Creek Bridge. They have six killed and two wounded. The British supposedly have double this number of casualties.

1812, July 28. The report that Michillimackinac had fallen reaches Detroit and the actions of Hull in Upper Canada are arrested.

1812, August 4. MAJOR THOMAS VAN HORN is sent to reinforce Captain Henry Brush's supply detachment which is at the River Raisin with supplies destined for Detroit. Van Horn's detachment runs into an ambush of Indians near Brownstown and he retreats to the River DeCorce. Of his detachment of 24 men, 17 are reported killed and several wounded.

1812, August 7. A council is held at headquarters with the purpose of making an immediate attack on Malden. All unnecessary baggage is ordered sent back to Detroit. The army is to have seven days provisions on hand. However, after these plans are made, the whole army is ordered to return to Detroit.

1812, August 8. Six hundred men are sent under Col. James Miller to relieve Henry Brush. They run into trouble on the 9th about 2 miles below the Maguage Village. The British and Indians retreat about two miles, at which time the United States troops stop their pursuit. In this skirmish 18 were killed and 60 wounded of the American force. The British troops were under the command of Major Adam Muir.

1812, August 10. COL. JAMES MILLER becomes ill and the whole detachment returns to Detroit rather than continuing on to relieve Capt. Henry Brush at River Raisin, only 22 miles away.

1812, August 12. MAJOR JAMES DENNY evacuates the fortification at Gowies on the Canadian shore; the last American force left in Canada. A boat with a flag of truce is sent from Detroit to Sandwich, the headquarters of General Isaac Brock. Hull denies that he sent the flag. At this juncture the colonels of the Ohio Volunteers and General J. Taylor of Kentucky counsel together and suspect the abilities and fidelity of General Hull. A letter is sent to Gov. Return J. Meigs by Lewis Cass asking that reinforcements be sent, which letter is endorsed by the colonels and General Taylor.

1812, August 13. The British are seen marching up from Sandwich to a point directly opposite Detroit, but Hull will not allow them to be fired upon and thus they continue unmolested.

1812, August 15. The British are building batteries on their side of the river and the Americans are doing the same on their side. General Hull is undecided what to do. Cols. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur are against capitulating. General Hull then sends a letter to General Brock saying that the Americans would not capitulate. General Brock then tells Hull to surrender or be exterminated. However, as soon as Hull's refusal to surrender is received by the British, they open fire on Detroit. The Americans return the fire and silence the enemy's guns for a few minutes. Major Thomas Jessup and Quartermaster Dugan [?] go to Spring Wells to locate a battery there as it looks as if the British will try a crossing from Sandwich at that point; the Queen Charlotte is also in this area. Major Jessup wants a 24-pounder there but Hull only allows a 6-pounder and refuses to let Jessup take a detachment across the river. Cross fire begins in the Spring Wells area and is kept up until late at night. About 11 P.M. the British land at Spring Wells and advance toward the fort without any opposition. American forces are not allowed to fire on them, though the British keep up a fire on the fort.

1812, August 16. GENERAL HULL raises a white flag and goes to see General Isaac Brock. The British firing ceases and the capitulation is under way. At noon the British troops under Brock march into the fort at Detroit and the American forces march out. Col. Duncan McArthur, who was not at the fort at the time of the capitulation, arrives back just in time to be included in the surrender and when he hears of it he goes back to River Rouge. At this point British officers show him the capitulations and he must surrender. A garrison of 250 British is placed at the fort at Detroit under Colonel Henry Procter.

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GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON'S FIRST CAMPAIGN

1812, August 15. The regiments of Kentucky volunteers, which had been organized on the north side of the Kentucky River under the command of Colonels John M. Scott, William Lewis, and John Allen, are ordered into service, under the requisition of the War Department. The 17th U. S. Regiment, under the command of Colonel Samuel Wells [late General Wells of the militia, who had fought in the Battle of Tippecanoe] is to march with the detachment and rendezvous at Georgetown in Scott County where General John Payne is to receive the command. About 2,000 assemble.

1812, August 16. The Kentucky detachment is paraded and reviewed by Governor Charles Scott of Kentucky and addressed by the Rev. James Blythe of Transylvania University and Henry Clay.

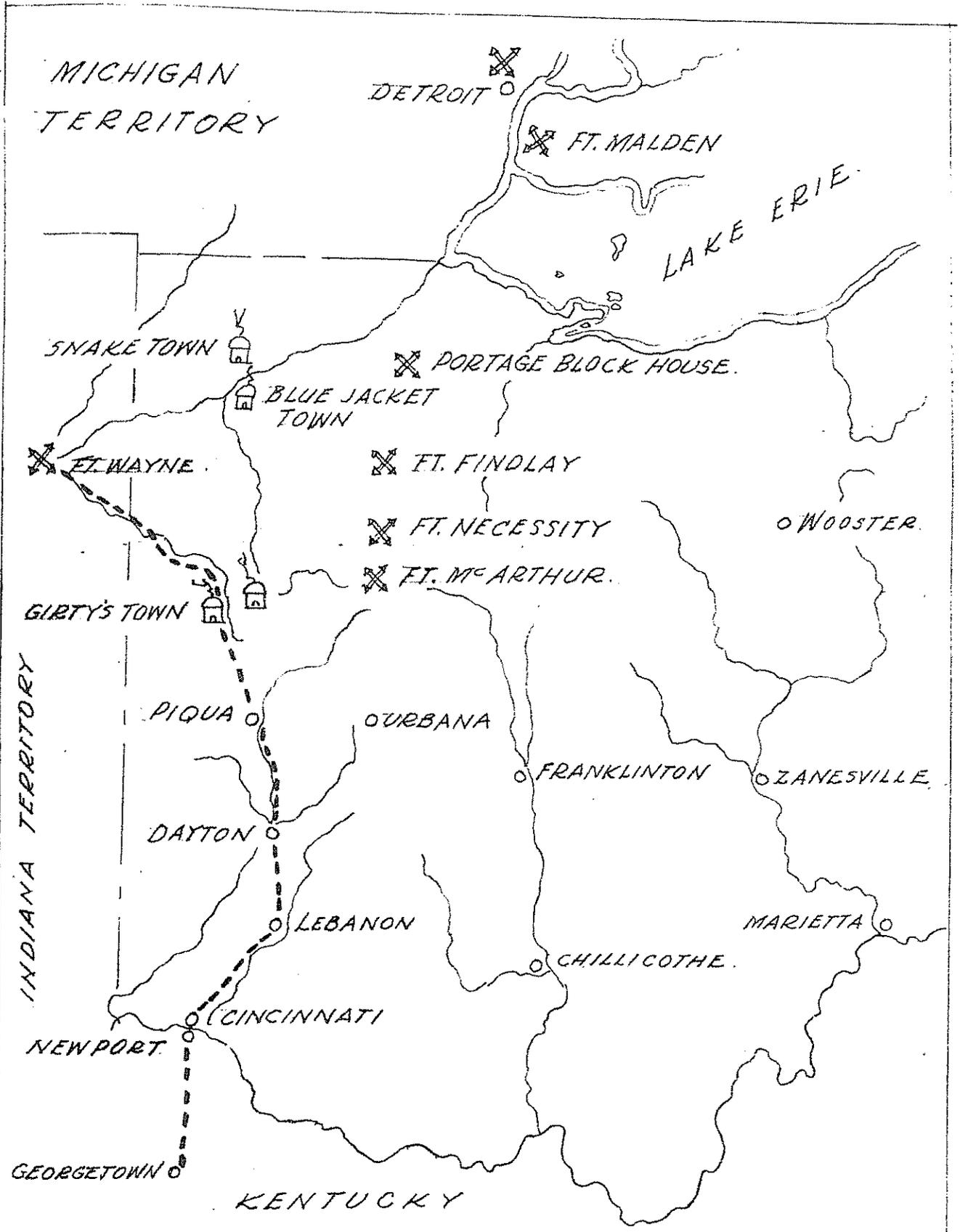
1812, August 17. The Kentucky detachment is inspected by Brigade Major William Garrard.

1812, August 19. The Kentucky detachment is marched for Newport and Cincinnati. They arrive the 24th at Newport where they hear of the surrender of Detroit. They draw arms and equipment on the 25th and 26th and cross over to Cincinnati on the 27th.

1812, August 25. GENERAL HARRISON, having been appointed to command the Kentucky troops, calls for a corps of 500 volunteers. R. M. Johnson, William S. Hunter, and John Logan are appointed as his aides.

1812, August 28. GENERAL HARRISON, in a general order of this date from Cincinnati, orders the Kentucky troops to march toward Dayton by way of Lebanon on the 29th. Harrison follows the troops and catches up with them on the 31st after they had passed Lebanon a few miles and were about 40 miles from Cincinnati.

1812, September 1. The Kentucky troops, under Harrison, arrive at Dayton and leave for Piqua the next day. On this march, from Dayton to Piqua, on September 1, an express informs Harrison that he has been appointed a Brigadier General as of August 22 and assigned to the command of all forces in Indiana and Illinois territories, with instructions to consult and cooperate with General Hull and Governor Benjamin Howard. Harrison declines accepting the appointment pending Eustis (Secretary of War) hearing about Hull's defeat. He also wants to know how much subordinate he will be to General James Winchester.



GEN. HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.
August & September, 1812.

J.R.L.

1812, September 3. The Kentucky troops arrive at Piqua. Hearing that Ft. Wayne is besieged, Harrison detaches Colonel Allen's regiment with two companies from Lewis' and one from Scott's regiments to make forced marches to Ft. Wayne. A regiment of Colonel Adams [?] was also advancing towards Ft. Wayne and was as far as Shane's Crossing [Rockford, Ohio]; this consisted of 700 men.

1812, September 4. HARRISON receives word that a British-Indian force is coming from Malden to join the Indians besieging Ft. Wayne. This force had left Malden on August 18th.

1812, September 5. HARRISON makes a speech to the troops, asking those who are afraid to serve against Ft. Wayne to step out of the ranks. One man did and was hoisted to a rail and dumped into the waters of the Miami River.

1812, September 6. The remainder of the Kentucky troops march from Piqua for Ft. Wayne, having waited an extra day because of a shortage of flints. They overtake Allen's regiment early on the 8th at the St. Marys River, Girty's Town. Major R. M. Johnson arrived on the 8th with a corps consisting of companies of Captains Arnold and Johnson and a company from Mason County, Kentucky, under the command of Captain Ward. This brings the army to a strength of 2,200.

1812, September 9. Foot troops leave Girty's Town. The mounted volunteers stay behind until noon to elect officers. R. M. Johnson is elected for the command. In the evening the entire army arrives at the camp of Col. Adams at Shane's Crossing. R. M. Johnson's volunteers encamp 1/2 mile above the main army.

1812, September 10. HARRISON'S army marches late from Shane's Crossing. The 17th U. S. Regiment, together with the regiments of Colonels Wells and Allen, form the right column at 200 yards distance from the road. The troops of Colonels Lewis and Scott form the left column at the same distance. A battalion under General Lytle is the van and Captain Garrard's mounted unit from Kentucky also is in the van. Spies are sent out all around the flanks, front and rear. Wagons and baggage are in the center.

1812, September 11. LT. SUGGETTE, the adjutant of Johnson's battalion, is sent with 20 men as an advance party for Harrison's army. They fall in with a party of Indians. This was the first engagement of Harrison's army. There is no loss of men. The army is within 20 miles of Ft. Wayne.

1812, September 12. HARRISON'S army arrives at Ft. Wayne where they are joyously greeted. The Indians had fled the evening before. They had invested the fort for the ten days previous. As a ruse against the defenders of the fort, the Indians had made several pieces of wooden cannon by boring out pieces of timber and strengthening them with iron hoops, not very effective. The army encamps around the fort where were the remains of what had once been a thriving little village, which had been burned by the Indians.

1812, September 13. HARRISON decides to divide the army into two divisions to be sent to the Indian towns. The first division is composed of the regiments of Lewis and Allen, plus Garrard's horsemen and is placed under the command of General Payne. They are directed to go to the Miami Villages at the forks of the Wabash. The other division is composed of one battalion of Johnson's men and the Ohio mounted men of Adams, to be commanded by Col. Wells. They are to destroy the Pottawattamie village on Elk Hart River. This latter division did not want to go; wanted to go home. Of these, General Lytle and Major Dunlap, with 150 men, decide to stay, while the others returned home.

1812, September 15. PAYNE'S division arrives at the forks of the Wabash and find the village deserted, but destroyed the houses and crops. After destroying some other villages, they return to Ft. Wayne on the 18th.

1812, September 16. WELLS' division goes to Elk Hart village, but finds it deserted. The town and fields of Five Medals Town [Elk Hart village] are destroyed and the division arrives back at Ft. Wayne on the 18th.

1812, September 17. COLONEL JAMES SIMRALL arrives at Ft. Wayne with 320 dragoons and a company of riflemen under Capt. Farrow of Montgomery County, Kentucky. Harrison next day sends them to Little Turtle's Town to destroy all of it except those buildings built by the United States for Little Turtle. This is done and the detachment returns to Ft. Wayne on the 19th. Farrow's company is then placed under Major Johnson, whose battalion thus becomes some 250 strong.

1812, September 18. GENERAL JAMES WINCHESTER arrives at Ft. Wayne to take command of the first troops which had marched from Kentucky to reinforce the Northwest Army.

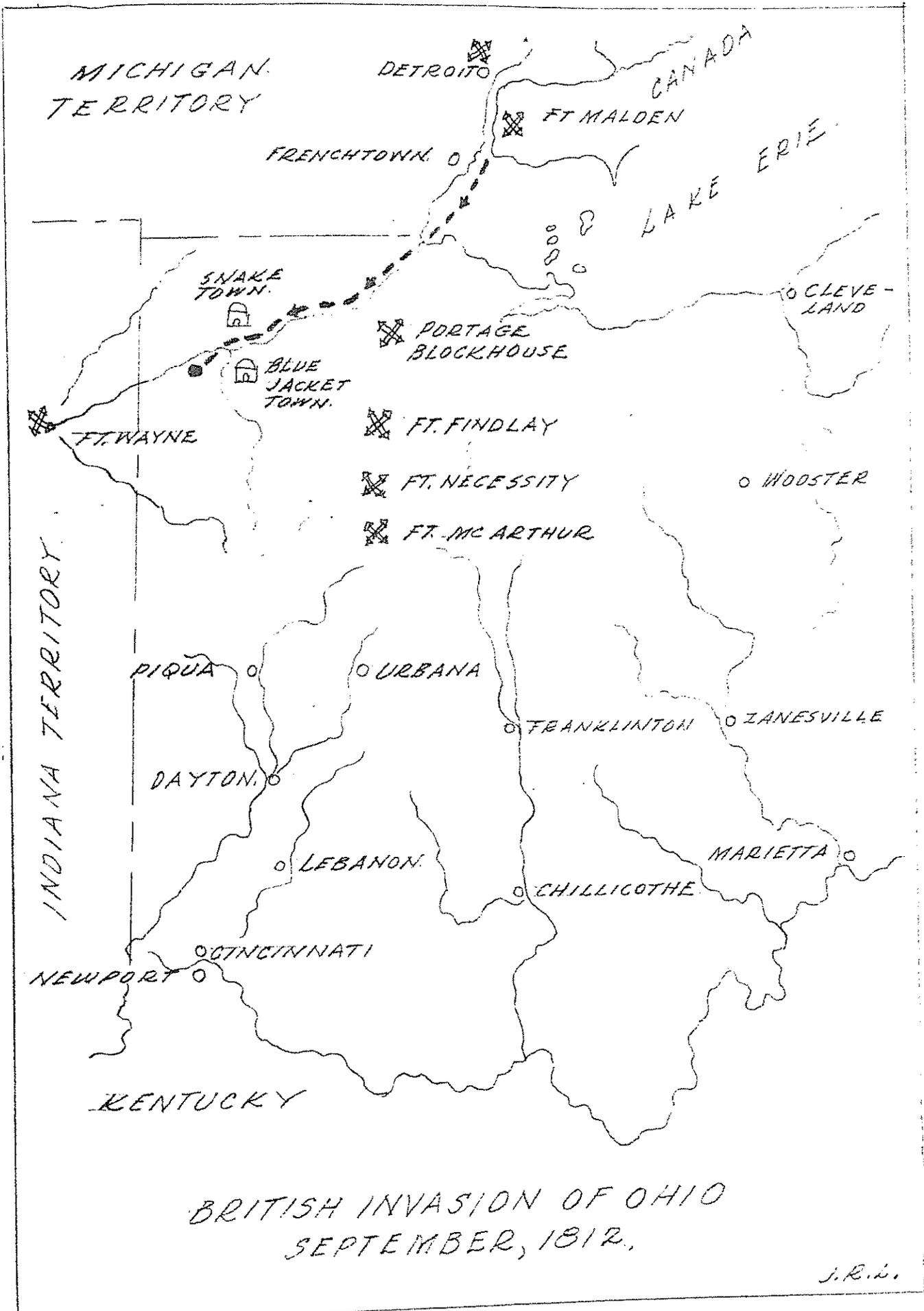
1812, September 19. WINCHESTER takes over the command of the Kentucky troops and Harrison returns to the rear area to take command of the forces gathering there.

1812, September 20. HARRISON with mounted men and Jennings regiment arrive at St. Marys; the balance of the infantry have not yet arrived. The regiments of Barbee, Poague, and Jennings arrive at Newport early in September with Simrall's dragoons, but are detained until they can draw arms, etc. Dragoons had to be armed with muskets, as no swords or pistols are available. All foot troops have arrived by September 20th.

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ACTION ON THE WABASH

1812, September 3. A body of Kickapoos and Winnebagoes, with their families, come to Ft. Harrison, which is commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor. They ask for a council and seek provisions. Taylor refuses to give in as he suspects treachery, but does give them something to eat.



1812, September 4. On this night the Kickapoos and Winebagoes set fire to one of the blockhouses of Ft. Harrison and begin to fire on the garrison. The Indians make charges in attempts to fire other portions of the fort, without success. The following day they retreat. Taylor held out with less than 50 men, of whom 1/3 were sick. The Indians were angry and massacred 21 persons at the Pigeon Roost settlement on White River.

1812, September 13. COL. WILLIAM RUSSELL with some companies of rangers and Indiana Militia relieve Ft. Harrison and bring in much needed supplies.

1812, September 21. Troops, raised as a result of a call for help given by Governor Shelby of Kentucky for the relief of the Indiana Territory, arrive at Vincennes, beginning on this date and extending to October 2. They were formed, some 2,000 of them, under General Samuel Hopkins and began their march to Ft. Harrison early in October. They continued across the Wabash. Hopkins tells his officers that he desires to go to the principal Kickapoo village on the waters of the Illinois River. The march is continued about 25 miles farther, where an Indian trail is discovered which is followed northwardly. However, troubles arise among the troops and a retreat is made to Vincennes. Hopkins is completely disgusted with the behavior of his men. The men are discharged October 25.

1812, November 11. GENERAL SAMUEL HOPKINS takes foot soldiers from Vincennes to Ft. Harrison following his abortive expedition. On this date, with some 1,250 men, composed of Barbour's, Miller's, and Wilcox's regiments of Kentucky militia, regulars under Zachary Taylor, and 50 rangers and spies on horseback go up the east side of the Wabash. Provisions, stores, and forage are put in seven boats under the command of Colonel Barbour's battalion. They arrive on the 19th at the Prophet's Town. Many Indian villages are destroyed. On the 21st, the Indians fire on a reconnoitring party. On the 22nd Colonels Miller and Wilcox go out with 60 mounted men and fall into an ambush; 18 men are killed. Snow keeps the army from moving against the Indians until the 24th. By then the Indians have fled. The army returns to Vincennes; too cold and too poorly supplied.

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GENERAL JAMES WINCHESTER'S CAMPAIGN

1812, September 21. COLONEL WILLIAM JENNING'S regiment is ordered down the St. Marys and Auglaize rivers to Defiance and to establish an intermediate post and to escort supplies to General Winchester. He goes about 30 miles and sends spies ahead to Defiance, where he found the enemy. Therefore, he halted on the Auglaize and commenced building blockhouses. Meanwhile, Colonel James Findlay is sent with his mounted regiment of 350 men to destroy the Ottawa towns on Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize.

1812, September 22. WINCHESTER begins his march down the Maumee following generally Anthony Wayne's course. His destination is Ft. Defiance. He marches only 5 or 6 miles per day.

1812, September 25. ENSIGN LIGGETT with a detachment is sent ahead of the army to Ft. Defiance. He has four men with him. A Frenchman with eight Indians creeps up on them and demands them to surrender. They do but work on a plan to kill the Indians. However, the Indians kill them first. Captain Ballard finds them the next day, but retreats when he finds a party of 200 Indians nearby.

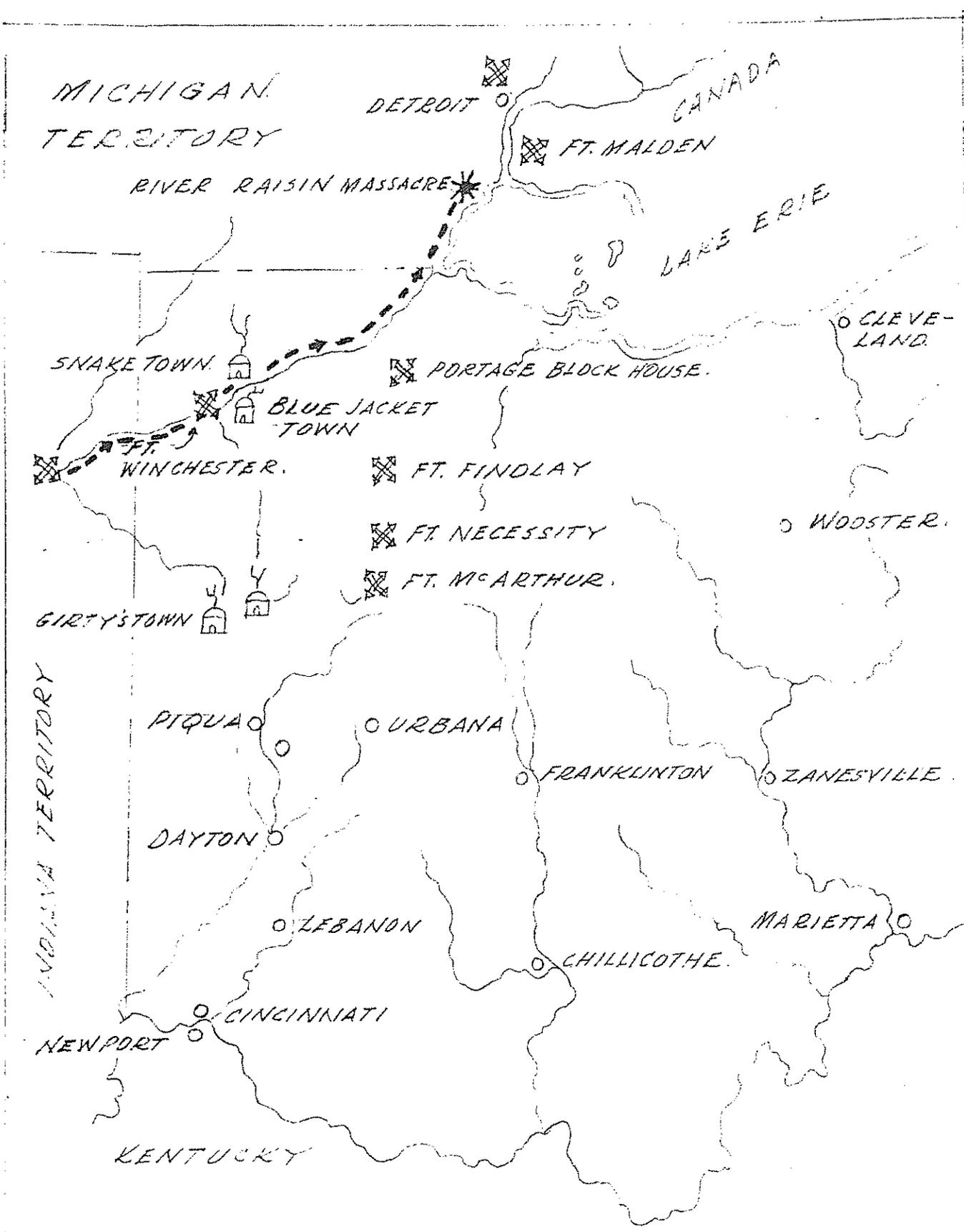
1812, September 26. CAPTAIN HARRIS HICKMAN and Riddle, a spy, are sent ahead of Winchester's army. They cross the Maumee to the south side, then go cross country to the Auglaize River; then down that river to the Maumee. They continue 2 miles down the Maumee from Ft. Defiance and then return to the army. In this route they have surrounded the enemy without discovering him. However, from signs they have seen, they know a large body of Indians is nearby.

1812, September 27. CAPTAIN BALLARD and a detachment is sent ahead with Major Woolfor (aide to Winchester) to bury the dead of Liggett's party. The Indians involved were an advance group of Major Adam Muir's party. This British force consisted of 200 regulars and 1000 Indians with four pieces of artillery. They had brought their baggage and artillery by water to Ft. Defiance and were advancing on the south side of the Maumee toward Ft. Wayne. They had taken a Quartermaster Sergeant of Winchester's army prisoner. The sergeant exaggerated the size of Winchester's army and Muir retreated 12 miles on the 27th to Ft. Defiance. On the 20th about 3/4 of Muir's Indians deserted and he was forced to retreat another 20 miles down the river.

1812, September 28. The march of Winchester's army is resumed following the return of the Hickman-Riddle mission. The forward elements of Winchester's and Muir's forces meet, but there is only a short skirmish. Winchester's army then crosses to the south side of the Maumee at a ford and encamps. Spies are sent out, but find no Indians. They report, however, that the brush is so thick that it is unsafe for spies on foot to penetrate to Ft. Defiance. Winchester holds a council of war and decides to send out parties to look for Major Muir. Supplies are about exhausted and an express is sent to Harrison to inform him of the condition of the army.

1812, September 30. HARRISON receives news that Winchester is heading toward a large force of British and Indians. All the forces at St. Marys, about 3,000 men, are ordered to Winchester's relief. Meanwhile, Winchester moves his army down the river to within a mile of Ft. Defiance and stays there for several days.

1812, October 1. COLONEL WILLIAM LEWIS is sent from Winchester's army with 380 men to discover for sure the disposition of Major Muir's force. The detachment crosses the Auglaize, then goes down the south side of the Maumee for 7 or 8 miles, then crosses to the north side, where signs are discovered which show that Muir's force is completely gone.



GEN. WINCHESTER CAMPAIGN
 SEPTEMBER, 1812 - JANUARY, 1813

J.R.L.

1812, October 2. HARRISON hears from General Winchester that the British have retreated. He orders General Barbee to return to St. Marys and Colonel Poague to cut a road from Ft. Jennings to Ft. Defiance. The rest of the army continues its march in five columns, about 1,000 men. Harrison arrives at Winchester's camp and finds the troops disgusted and dispirited. Ft. Winchester is laid out near old Ft. Defiance and is built by a detachment of 250 men under the orders of Major Joseph Robb. Harrison then returns to St. Marys with Colonel R. M. Johnson, where these troops are discharged October 7th. Colonel Poague is ordered to return to the Ottawa Towns, about 12 miles above St. Marys and there to erect a fort (Ft. Amanda). General Winchester receives the command of the left wing of the Northwest Army from Harrison.

1812, October 4. Before Harrison left Defiance, he ordered General Edward Tupper to take all of his 800 mounted men down the Maumee to the Rapids and even farther if he should find it necessary to disperse the enemy. He was to return to Ft. Defiance or the Ottawa Towns on Blanchard's Fork. He was supposed to leave October 5, but an alarm in camp occasioned by the sighting of some Indians across the river who fire into the American camp keep him at Ft. Defiance.

1812, October 6. GENERAL EDWARD TUPPER sends Logan and six other Indians down the river to reconnoitre. General Winchester orders Tupper to advance, but Tupper says he is awaiting the return of his spies. When his spies come back they report seeing only about 50 Indians.

1812, October 7. TUPPER wants to go to the Rapids by way of the Ottawa Towns on Blanchard's Fork; his force is considerably hurt when about 300 mounted riflemen, whose terms had run out and who were disgusted with Tupper, leave the camp for home.

1812, October 8. WINCHESTER orders Colonel Simrall to return to the Ohio settlements with his mounted regiment to recruit his horses. Orders are given to General Tupper to begin his expedition, but many of the men did not want to serve under Tupper. Colonel Allen tenders his services to Tupper in any capacity they would be received. General Winchester misunderstands Allen's wishes and directs him to take the command and march to the Rapids. Allen tells Winchester of the mistake and the order is withdrawn. Meanwhile, most of the men have refused to march directly to the Rapids and General Tupper marches them to the Auglaize, thence to the Ottawa Towns, where he tells them that reinforcements are on their way from Ohio. At this point, the troops, except for about 200, refuse to continue to the Rapids. Tupper then proceeds by the most direct route to Urbana and discharges only those who have been willing at all times to obey. For this Tupper is court-martialled by Winchester. Meanwhile, Tupper has marched his remaining force as far as McArthur's fort on Hull's trace and the court martial is delayed. When the court is held later, Tupper is acquitted.

1812, November, early. TUPPER sends a spy company under Captain Hinkston to reconnoitre the Rapids. There the captain discovers a British captain named Clarke and takes him prisoner. He reports that there were 3-400 Indians and 75 British at the Rapids to gather corn.

1812, November 10-13. TUPPER prepares a detachment of 650 men and goes from Ft. McArthur toward the Rapids. He has a 6-pounder, but must leave it because of bad roads. When he arrives at the Portage River, 20 miles from the Rapids, he sends forward a spy detail to look for the enemy. This detail returns that night; reports that the British and Indians are encamped in a close formation. The entire force then crosses the Portage River, prepared to attack them next day.

1812, November 14. TUPPER'S force has a difficult time trying to cross the river. The current is swift and many men are washed downstream with their guns. Tupper sends to General Winchester asking for a reinforcement, then tries to lure the Indians away by a decoy move with his spies. This fails and he marches the whole army against the Indians. They are frightened and flee and then Tupper marches his army back to his camp.

1812, November 15. WINCHESTER sends a detachment of 450 men under Colonel Lewis to reinforce Tupper. Ensign Todd is sent to Tupper asking that a place of rendezvous for the two forces on the north side of the river be decided upon, with a view of attacking the Indians while they were encamped next morning. However, when the ensign reached Tupper's camp and found it abandoned, he got the impression that Tupper had been defeated and said so to Colonel Lewis. At this point, Lewis' detachment returns to Winchester's camp.

1812, November 22. CHIEF LOGAN is sent on a spying mission and is attacked along the Maumee by a group of Indians, among whom was the Pottawattamie, Winemac. In the skirmish, Logan is shot and the spies return to Winchester's camp where Logan dies on November 25.

1812, December 22. WINCHESTER'S force receives provisions and prepares to march.

1812, December 30. WINCHESTER'S force commences its march to the Rapids from Ft. Winchester [Defiance]. While on the march, Winchester receives another dispatch from General Harrison recommending that his march be abandoned and that he fall back to Ft. Jennings. Winchester, already on his march, thinks it not necessary to follow this instruction.

1813, January 10. WINCHESTER'S force arrives at the Rapids. A detachment of 670 men are sent ahead under General Payne to attack a body of Indians supposedly on Swan Creek, but they find nothing. Winchester makes his encampment on the north bank of the Maumee, above Fallen Timbers, on a "handsome eminence." An Indian camp is sighted nearby and Captain Williams with 25 men is sent to look it over. A few Indians are discovered, a few shots are fired, and the Indians flee, but there are some wounded on both sides.

1813, January 11. WINCHESTER sends a message to General Harrison telling him that his force has reached the Rapids, but the message was delayed and did not arrive at Upper Sandusky until after Harrison had left. A large storehouse is built within the encampment at the Rapids to secure the provisions and baggage.

1813, January 11. HARRISON receives information of Winchester's need for reinforcements -- the messenger had been delayed because of snow storms. Harrison orders troops and a drove of hogs to be sent to Winchester.

1813, January 13. Two Frenchmen arrive in Winchester's camp and tell him that the Indians had threatened to burn Malden and kill the inhabitants if they did not get help against the Americans. Other messengers arrive on the 14 and 16 with the same news. These messengers solicit help to keep the Indians from massacring the white Americans in the area of the Michigan Territory.

1813, January 16. HARRISON hears of General Winchester's arrival at the Rapids from General Simon Perkins. Reinforcements are collected and rushed to the scene. These consist of 300 men under Major Orr and go by way of the Portage River. Provisions are also ordered forward. A messenger is sent to General Winchester asking him for his plans.

1813, January 17. After a council of officers, General Winchester sends 550 under Colonel Lewis to the River Raisin. A few hours later a second detachment was sent (110 men) under Colonel Allen. Both encamped that night at Presque Isle. Winchester informs Harrison that he is planning to take Frenchtown and hold it. In the evening a message comes to Winchester that 400 Indians are at River Raisin and that Colonel Matthew Elliot [British] is expected from Malden with a detachment destined to attack the Rapids.

1813, January 18. COL. LEWIS sets out from Presque Isle, most of the marching being over the ice on Maumee Bay and along the border of Lake Erie. When the detachment took the land route from the lake, they formed into three detachments or troops. The right was commanded by Colonel Allen and composed of the companies of Captains McCracken, Bledsoe, and Matson. The left was commanded by Major Graves, and was composed of the companies of Captains Hamilton, Williams, and Kelly. The center consisted of the companies of Captains Hightower, Collier, and Sebree and was commanded by Major Madison. An advanced guard, consisting of the companies of Captains Hickman, Graves, and James, was placed under the command of Captain Ballard. When the detachment had arrived within 1/4 of a mile of the village and had discovered the enemy, they formed for attack. When the enemy refused to fight in an open field, the detachment broke off on the right by companies and marched under the fire of the enemy's cannon until they arrived at the river, when small arms were fired. The line of battle then formed and an order for a general charge was given. The enemy were among houses and garden pickets on the north side of the river. Graves and Madison were ordered to dislodge them and succeeded. The enemy then fled to the right and were met by Allen, who pursued them 1/2 mile into the woods. Then Graves and Madison were ordered to get possession of the woods on the left and to support Allen. The enemy kept constantly in retreat, and were driven for 2 miles. The action commenced at 3 P.M. and continued until dark. There were 12 killed and 55 wounded of the United States troops, Hickman, Matson and Ballard among the latter. The enemy had been commanded by Major Reynolds who had 100 British regulars and 400 Indians. Following the battle, a message was sent to Winchester, which arrived at the Rapids on the morning of the 19th.

1813, January 19. COL. LEWIS is determined to hold the town and await reinforcements. Meanwhile, Winchester with 250 men begins his march for the River Raisin. When Harrison learns of Lewis' campaign, he orders Perkins' Brigade at Lower Sandusky to march to the Rapids.

1813, January 20. WINCHESTER arrives at the River Raisin and encamps on the right of the detachment. Colonel Wells commands the reinforcement. Winchester establishes himself on the south side of the river, 300 yards from the lines.

1813, January 21. A place for encampment of the whole of Winchester's army is found and plans are made to fortify it the next day. Meanwhile, reinforcements are on their way. Major William Cotgreave and the attillery are on their way, but only get to Maumee Bay because of bad weather. Early the next morning they resume their march and get as far as 15 miles from River Raisin. At the Rapids, Harrison receives a dispatch from Winchester asking for 1000-1200 more troops. Perkins' brigade arrives at the Rapids on the evening of the 22nd and the remaining Kentuckians under General Payne are ordered to join Winchester, which they do on the 22nd. The entire force thus was larger than even Winchester had deemed sufficient.

1813, January 22. This is the day of the River Raisin defeat. The Americans lost upwards of 290 killed, massacred, and missing. Only 33 escaped. The British took 547 prisoners, the Indians took about 45. About 3-400 of the British force were killed or wounded. The total British-Indian force had amounted to about 2,000.

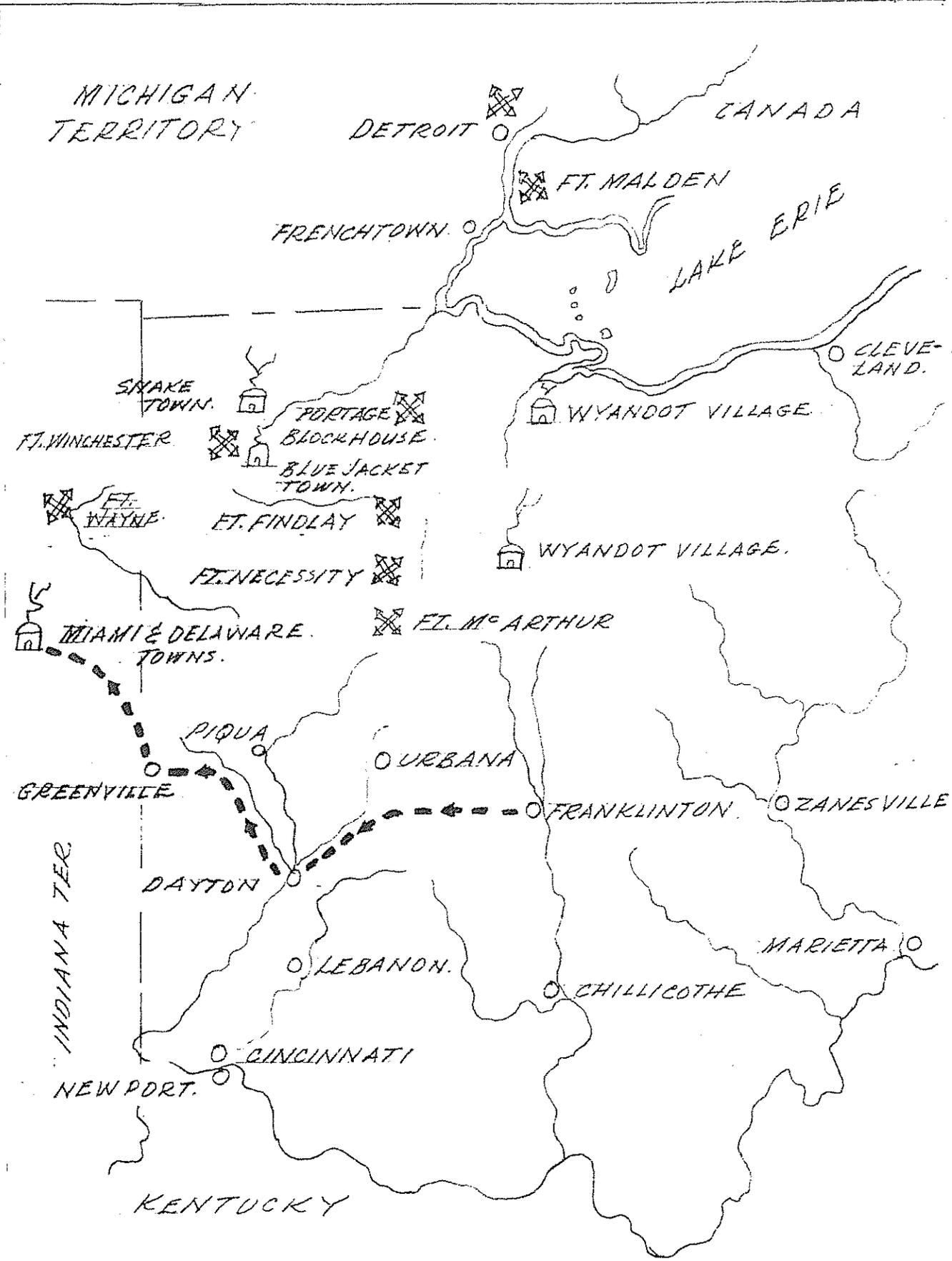
1813, January 23. COL. PROCTER arrives at Amherstburg with the American prisoners. They are kept there until the 26th when they are divided into two parties. One group leaves the 26th, the other the 27th. They go cross country to Ft. George where they are paroled and sent home by way of Erie and Pittsburgh. General Winchester and Major Madison are sent to Montreal and thence to Quebec where they are confined until the spring of 1814. Meanwhile, the blockhouse at the Rapids is destroyed by the retreating Americans, who flee to Portage, 18 miles away and there establish a fortified camp.

1813, January 31. DR. SAMUEL MCKEEHAN of the Ohio Militia is sent with a flag to Malden to determine the situation of the wounded. He is abused and arrested by Procter. Then he is sent to Montreal by way of Ft. George and Kingston, March 2nd.

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THE MASSACRE OF FT. DEARBORN

1812, August 3. WILLIAM WELLS sets out for Ft. Dearborn from Ft. Wayne; arrives there on the 12th.



LT. COL. CAMPBELL'S CAMPAIGN
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER-1812.

J.R.L.

1812, August 14. CAPTAIN NATHAN HEALD, the commander of Ft. Dearborn, distributes stores to the Pottawattamies and Winebagoes gathered there. Black Patridge, an Indian chief, tells Mr. Griffith, an interpreter, that "leadern birds had been singing in his ear," that they (the Americans) ought to be careful on the march they were going to take. He said the Indians had been holding councils discussing the commencing of hostilities; that 5-600 Indians were now in the neighborhood of the fort.

1812, August 15. On the morning the troops, some 70 of them, with some women and children begin their march out of Ft. Dearborn. They proceed about a mile from the fort when the front guard is attacked by the savages, who are posted behind a sandbank. [See: McAfee for a description of the massacre.] William Wells is killed, among others, his heart taken out and eaten by the chiefs.

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INTERIM EVENTS

1812, September 24. GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON is at Piqua and there receives orders to take command of the 8th Military District, which includes the Northwestern Army. The order for taking this command was dated September 17th.

1812, September 27. HARRISON sends an express to Pittsburgh, ordering artillery and supplies from thence to proceed to Georgetown on the Ohio and from thence by New Lisbon and Canton to Wooster.

1812, October 1. HARRISON marches his troops in rain and mud, past Ft. Jennings, where foot troops are halted.

1812, October 5. HARRISON, at St. Marys, is informed that Indians are again collecting to attack Ft. Wayne. He sends a detachment of 1,500 mounted volunteers under Colonel Allen Trimble to Ft. Wayne and then on to White Pidgeon's Town on the headwaters of St. Josephs of the Lake, about 60 miles from Ft. Wayne. When Trimble arrives at Ft. Wayne, 1/2 of his command refuses to go farther; he takes the part which will advance and destroys the Indian villages.

1812, November 15. HARRISON informs the War Department that he does not think it now safe to move from the Rapids until one million rations have been accumulated there.

1812, December 10. A battalion of Pennsylvanians reaches Upper Sandusky with 21 pieces of artillery brought by Lt. Hukill from Pittsburgh. General Harrison arrives there on the 29th and establishes it as his headquarters.

1813, January 18. HARRISON, at Lower Sandusky, plans to move forward with some artillery under the command of Major Cotgreave for the Rapids.

1813, January 20. HARRISON arrives at the Rapids, dispatches Capt. Hart, the inspector general, to Winchester at Frenchtown with news of the movements in the rear and instructions to hold the position at Frenchtown. Harrison had reached the Rapids quickly as he had traveled by sled and outrun the reinforcements for Winchester's army.

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EXPEDITION AGAINST MISSISSINIWAY INDIANS

1812, November 25. LT. COL. JOHN B. CAMPBELL, on this day, leaves with troops from Franklinton. The detachment is composed of Colonel Simrall's dragoons, a squadron of cavalry under Major Ball, Elliott's Company of U. S. Infantry, Alexander's 12 months volunteer riflemen, and Butler's company of Pittsburgh volunteers. All men are mounted; a total of 600. They go to Dayton, thence to Greenville. They leave this latter place on December 14th for the Indian towns, 80 miles distant. On the 16th they decide to attack the villages early the next morning. They take the first village that very night with little resistance as most of the Indians are gone. On the 17th they take Silver Heel's Town and destroy everything. They encamp on the Mississiniway River. An attack made on the major village on the 18th. In this battle 8 men are killed and 48 wounded. They then return to Greenville. As a result of this expedition, the Delaware tribe on White River and others in the region accept peace terms and come within the American frontiers.

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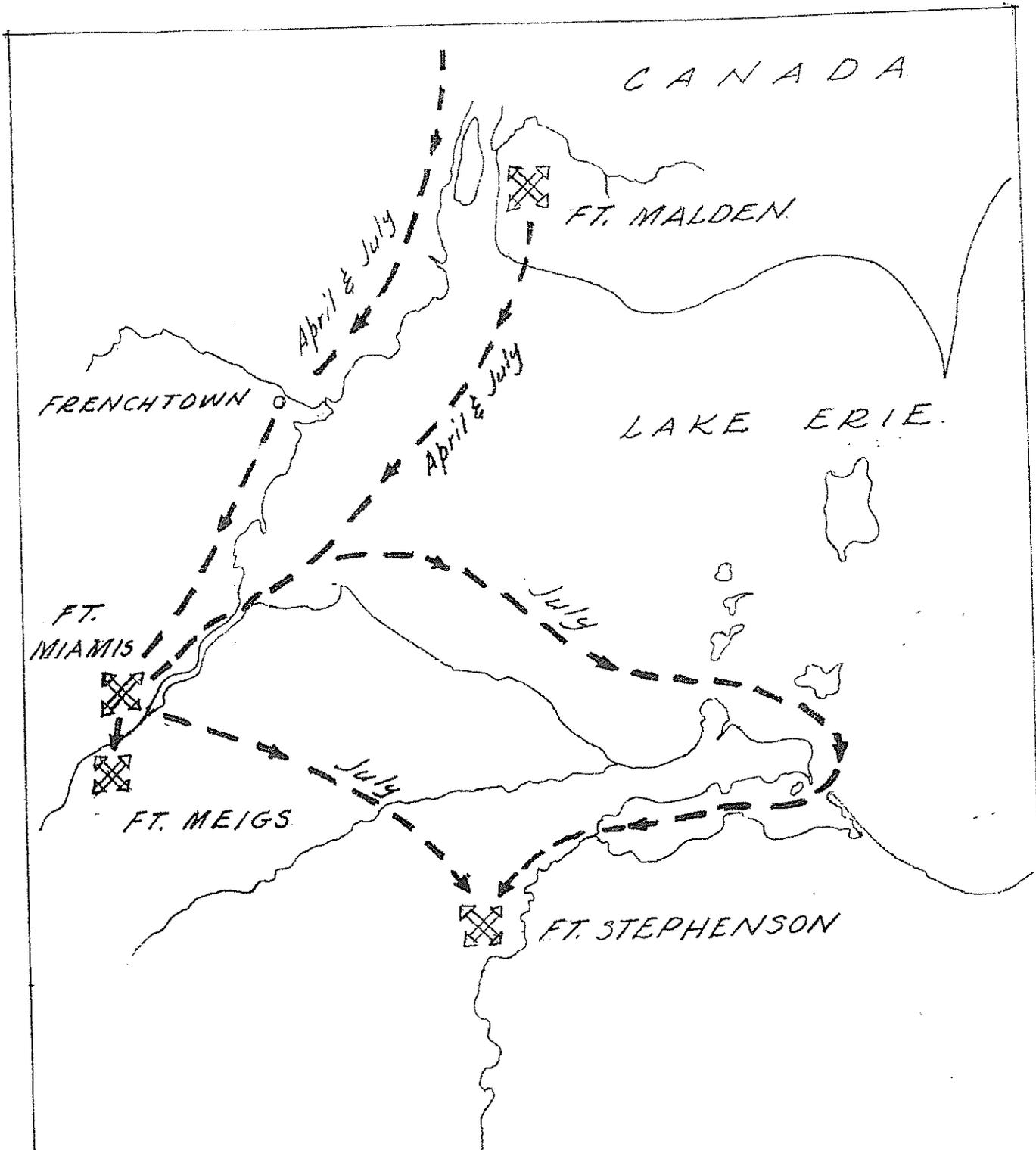
GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON'S SECOND CAMPAIGN AND THE FIRST SIEGE OF FT. MEIGS

1813, January 22. After hearing of Winchester's defeat, Harrison calls a staff meeting to decide upon future movements. It was concluded to retire a short way in the rear on the road from the Rapids and to keep the British from attacking that place. Supply lines to be kept open from Sandusky. [Winchester's camp had been on the north side of the river, an injudicious place.]

1813, January 30. GENERAL LEFTWICH arrives at the Portage River with his brigade, a regiment of Pennsylvania troops, and most of the artillery.

1813, February. Ft. Meigs is begun. The camp is 2500 yards in circumference, all picketed with timbers 15 feet long, with three feet in the ground; except at the blockhouses and batteries. The timbers are 10-12 inches thick. Blockhouses are of double timbers. Colonel Eleazer Wood is in charge of the construction.

1813, February 1. HARRISON marches with his entire force of 1700 men to the Rapids, encamps on the southwest side of the river and orders all the troops in the rear to join him.



BRITISH AND INDIAN
INVASIONS OF OHIO
APRIL & JULY, 1813

J.R.L.

1813, February 3. GOV. ISAAC SHELBY of Kentucky signs an act to call out 3,000 militiamen, most of which are to relieve troops already in the field.

1813, February 9. HARRISON had planned an attack upon Malden over the frozen lake. However, the ice is so thin that he cannot do it. A trial of the ice is made this day.

1813, February 11. HARRISON sends a dispatch to the Secretary of War telling him that the campaign for the winter is over. The Secretary of War wants Harrison to discharge all of the militia and depend wholly upon federal troops for the rest of the winter. Harrison refuses. He returns to Cincinnati and leaves General Leftwich in charge of Ft. Meigs. Leftwich does a very poor job and, when he leaves, Major Amos Stoddard assumes the command of the post.

1813, February 26. The Secretary of War orders Colonel R. M. Johnson to hold in readiness a regiment of mounted volunteers to serve from 4-6 months after actually being called into service.

1813, February, late. HARRISON sends out an expedition to burn the British vessels at Malden by going across Lake Erie via the Bass Islands in sleighs, but the ice is not hard enough and the expedition returns.

1813, March 22. COL. R. M. JOHNSON puts out an order for raising a regiment of mounted volunteers in Kentucky.

1813, April 8. COL. JAMES BALL arrives at Ft. Meigs with 200 dragoons.

1813, April 12. HARRISON arrives at Ft. Meigs, bringing with him about 300 men. He had come because he had heard that the British were investing the post.

1813, April 26. The enemy is discovered at the mouth of Maumee Bay.

1813, April 28. CAPT. WILLIAM OLIVER is sent to General Green Clay to persuade him to hurry his force down the river. The British and Indians land near old Ft. Miamis and across from Ft. Meigs. They begin building three batteries during the night. Two were gun batteries with four embrasures, situated high up the river than Ft. Meigs; the other was a bomb battery, a little below the fort.

1813, April 29. The guns of Ft. Meigs fire on the British batteries and progress in the construction of the batteries is considerably impeded.

1813, April 30. A number of boats loaded with British and Indians are seen crossing the river on the southeast side of Ft. Meigs. The British fix cannon in their batteries.

1813, May 1. The British batteries are completed. Inside Ft. Meigs the grand traverse is built: 12' high, 20' wide, and 300 yards long. All tents are moved to the rear of it. Major Amos Stoddard is killed by British fire.

1813, May 2. The siege continues.

1813, May 3. GENERAL GREEN CLAY'S force is at Defiance. The British take three artillery pieces and a howitzer to the left of Ft. Meigs on the same side of the river as the fort and open fire. They are forced out of their first position by fire from the fort, but reopen at another place.

1813, May 4. The siege of Ft. Meigs is continued. British still fire from the Ft. Meigs side of the river, but with less vehemence. General Green Clay's 1200 men start the descent of the river from Defiance in 18 boats. It is too dark when the force arrives to debark. They encamp about a mile from Ft. Meigs.

1813, May 5. HARRISON orders 800 men of Green Clay's detachment to land and spike the British cannon and then return when this is done. The balance of Clay's force to land on the Ft. Meigs side of the river and come to the fort. Green Clay orders Colonel William Dudley and the first 12 boats to execute Harrison's order. Dudley's troops form into three columns: Dudley at the head of the right, Major Shelby on the left, and Capt. Morrison in the center. Dudley's men are successful in spiking the cannon, but then do not follow orders to return to Ft. Meigs and are attacked and taken by the enemy. They are taken to Ft. Miamis and there the Indians fire upon them, as prisoners, until Tecumseh stops the massacre. Meanwhile, General Harrison orders a sortie from the fort under the command of Colonel John Miller to stop the British batteries on the fort side of the river. He and his 350 men are successful and 41 prisoners are taken. The British force had consisted of 200 British regulars, 150 Canadians, and 500 Indians. A second sortie is made from the fort against the Indians on the fort side of the river. At first this sortie is successful, but, when Harrison calls them back, his men are fired upon by the Indians. Colonel Henry Procter sends Major Peter Chambers to Harrison, requesting the surrender of Ft. Meigs. Harrison refuses.

1813, May 9. The siege is lifted and the British-Indian force retreats.

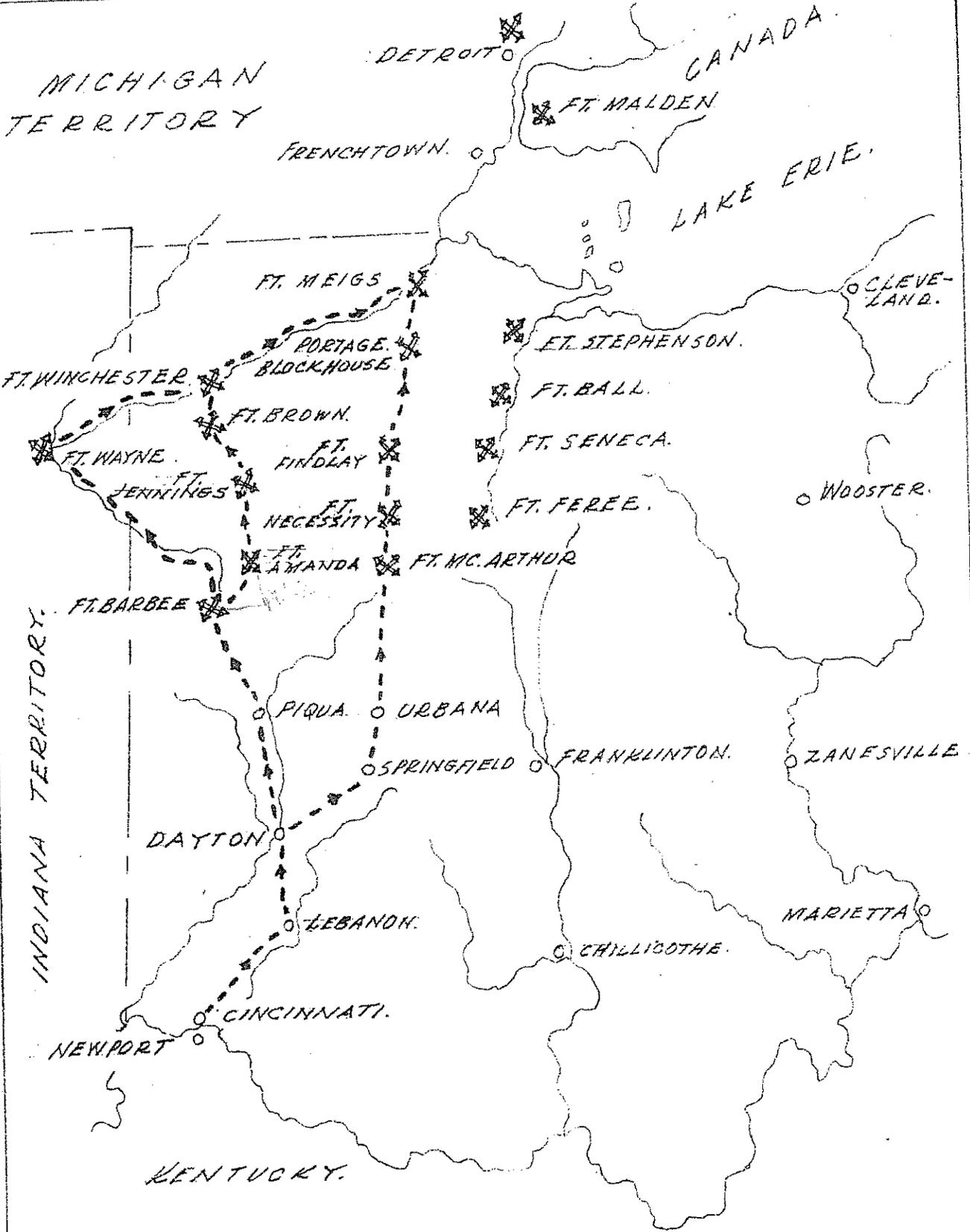
1813, May 10. An American party is sent across the river to bury the dead. They find 45 bodies, including that of Dudley. About 70 of Dudley's force killed. American losses at Ft. Meigs were 81 killed and 189 wounded.

1813, May 11. GOVERNOR REUTRN J. MEIGS called out 500 mounted men to reinforce Ft. Meigs; they arrive at Lower Sandusky this day.

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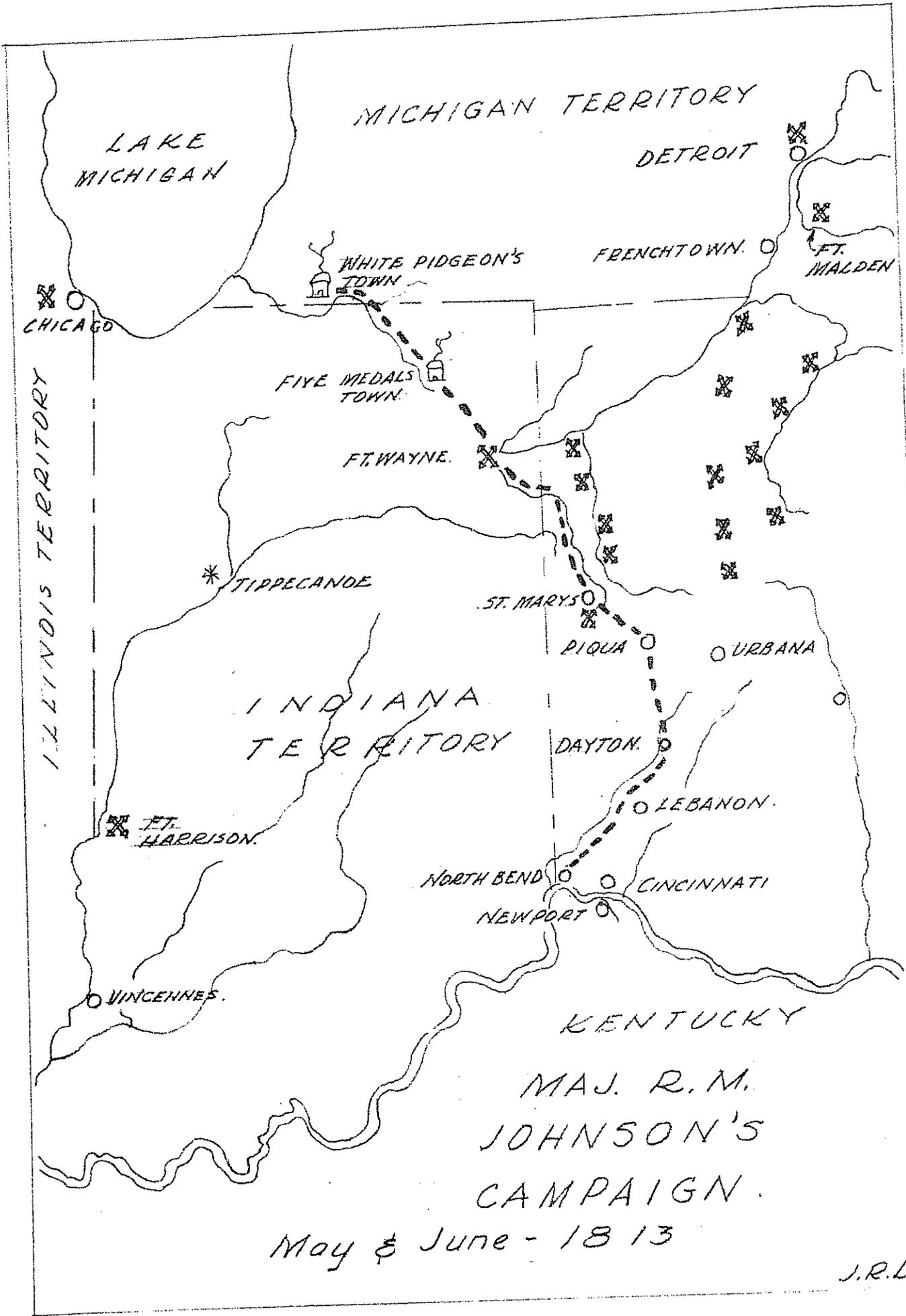
R. M. JOHNSON'S EXPEDITION

1813, May 24. JOHNSON gets orders from General Harrison to take command of Ft. Wayne and the posts on the Auglaize and make sorties against the Indians. Johnson's men now at North Bend.



KENTUCKY MILITIA
 APRIL & MAY, 1813.

J.R.L.



LAKE MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN TERRITORY

DETROIT

CHICAGO

WHITE PIGEON'S TOWN

FRENCHTOWN.

FT. WALDEN

ILLINOIS TERRITORY

FIVE MEDALS TOWN

FT. WAYNE.

* TIPPECANOE

ST. MARYS

PIQUA

URBANA

INDIANA TERRITORY

DAYTON.

FT. HARRISON.

LEBANON.

NORTH BEND

CINCINNATI

VINCENNES.

NEWPORT

KENTUCKY

MAJ. R.M. JOHNSON'S CAMPAIGN.

May & June - 1813

J.R.L.

1813, May 28. JOHNSON'S regiment rendezvouses at Dayton. A few days later they start northward toward St. Marys.

1813, June 1. JOHNSON'S regiment arrives at St. Marys. From there they continue to Wapakoneta where they get Indian guides and spies (Shawnees), among whom is the half-breed, Anthony Shane.

1813, June 5. JOHNSON'S regiment leaves St. Mary's for Ft. Wayne. Spend some time in mock manoeuvres in a prairie about half way between St. Marys and Shane's Crossing. They arrive at Shane's Crossing in the evening.

1813, June 7. JOHNSON'S regiment of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers arrives at Ft. Wayne.

1813, June 8. A Council of officers of R. M. Johnson's regiment of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers decides to make an "excursion" against the southeast end of Lake Michigan to "visit" the Indian villages there. In the evening, the regiment crosses the river at Ft. Wayne en route to raid the villages.

1813, June 9. JOHNSON'S regiment marches 40 miles toward Five Medals Town, which had been destroyed the preceding year, but was thought to have been rebuilt.

1813, June 10. JOHNSON'S regiment arrives at Five Medals Town and surrounds it, but it was evacuated.

1813, June 11. JOHNSON'S regiment of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers leaves Five Medals Town en route to Indian village of Paravash, on the other side of the St. Josephs of the Lake, but cannot cross the river as it is too high. The regiment then goes to White Pidgeon's Town and finds it unoccupied.

1813, June 12. The main trace from Detroit to Chicago passes through White Pidgeon's Town. Johnson's regiment returns to Ft. Wayne this day.

1813, June 14. JOHNSON'S regiment arrives at Ft. Wayne.

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GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON'S THIRD CAMPAIGN
AND THE SECOND SIEGE OF FT. MEIGS

1813, May 12. HARRISON goes from Ft. Meigs to Lower Sandusky and leaves General Green Clay in command at Ft. Meigs.

1813, May 14. Militia who have been called out to relieve Ft. Meigs are disbanded at Lower Sandusky.

1813, June 21. HARRISON holds a council with the Indians at Franklinton, asks them to side with the United States. Tarhe represents the Indians.

1813, June 26. News arrives at Ft. Meigs that the British are again going to attack the fort.

1813, June 28. HARRISON sends a detachment to R. M. Johnson's men to go to River Raisin to secure intelligence. They are to start June 29th with Johnson in command.

1813, June 28. HARRISON arrives at Ft. Meigs, having left Franklinton on the 26th.

1813, June 29. MAJ. R. M. JOHNSON, at the head of 150 men, leaves Ft. Meigs on a reconaissance mission to River Raisin. Reaches Frenchtown at midnight. The inhabitants there say they had heard of no movements under way against the Americans.

1813, June 30. JOHNSON'S detachment arrives back at Ft. Meigs.

1813, July. HARRISON, hearing that the British had returned to Ft. Meigs, removes his headquarters from Lower Sandusky to Seneca Town, about 9 miles up the Sandusky River, where he constructs a fortified camp. Major George Croghan with 160 regulars is left in Ft. Stephenson.

1813, July 1. HARRISON, upon hearing Johnson's report of no new activities on the part of the enemy, returns to Lower Sandusky.

1813, July 2. A mounted regiment is sent to River Huron from Ft. Meigs via Lower Sandusky. Colonel Ball's squadron arrives at Lower Sandusky to help Harrison track down some unruly Indians who had been raiding the frontier.

1813, July 3. A mounted regiment from Ft. Meigs reaches Lower Sandusky. Colonel Ball's squadron escorts Harrison from Lower Sandusky to Cleveland. There Harrison makes arrangements for the better security of boats which are being built there. He also has a small fort constructed on the lake and directs the new boats to be sunk as soon as they are built in a deep part of the Cuyahoga River. Colonel Ball is put in command of the new post.

1813, July 4. The fourth of July was celebrated by the garrison and mounted men of Ft. Meigs in great harmony and enthusiasm. Colonel Johnson delivers an appropriate address and a number of toasts, breathing sentiments of the republican soldier, were drunk and cheered. There was a firing of small arms and the discharge of a six pounder. The militia soldier, whose patriotism was satisfied with going to the boundary line and looking at the enemy, while he refused to cross and fight them, was strongly reprobated.

1813, July 6. JOHNSON'S regiment proceeds in detachments to Huron and encamps on the shore of the lake.

1813, July 13. HARRISON, upon orders from the Secretary of War, sends Johnson's much fatigued regiment to protect the Illinois country. Johnson remonstrates.



AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA
SEPTEMBER-1813

1813, July 16. JOHNSON'S regiment arrives at Upper Sandusky. Its proposed route is: Upper Sandusky, Ft. McArthur, St. Marys, Greenville, Delaware Towns on White River, Ft. Harrison, Vincennes. This is later changed to pass Urbana to pick up supplies.

1813, July 19. First of Johnson's regiment arrives in Urbana; next part comes in next day.

1813, July 20. A meeting of the officers of Johnson's regiment is called and they ask that the regiment be allowed to pass through Kentucky on their way west. Johnson agrees and orders a rendezvous at Vincennes on August 20. This is in direct violation of Harrison's orders. Meanwhile, Harrison is notified by the Secretary of War that he and Oliver H. Perry are to cooperate and that Harrison is to call upon the governors of adjoining states for militiamen to fill out his force. From Ft. Meigs, two parties are sent out to determine the position of the enemy. One goes by land, the other by water. They return having heard only some cannon fire from near Malden. However, late in the evening, British boats could be seen down the river.

1813, July 21. A picket guard of 11 men is sent out of Ft. Meigs to a spot 300 yards below the fort. They are surprised by Indians and 7 are killed. The British encamp at old Fort Miamis. Some horses are stolen. At night new traverses are erected inside Ft. Meigs and trenches are deepened.

1813, July 23. A large body of some 800 Indians under the command of Tecumseh are seen passing up the river, supposedly to attack Ft. Winchester.

1813, July 24. COLONEL GAINES with 200 men go out of Ft. Meigs to look for the enemy, but see none. The British do send a detachment to intercept him, but he is back in the fort before the enemy arrive.

1813, July 25. The British move their camp over the river to the south side beyond a point of woods which partly conceals them from Ft. Meigs.

1813, July 26. A heavy fire is put on the Sandusky Road by the British about 1 mile from Ft. Meigs. This was a sham battle put on by the British and Indians to lure the Americans from the fort who might think that reinforcements were being attacked by the enemy. It failed in its purpose.

1813, July 27. The British move back across the river to their old encampment.

1813, July 28. The British abandon their siege and leave.

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THE SIEGE OF FT. STEPHENSON

1813, July 28. The British and Indians move toward Ft. Stephenson on both land and water.

1813, July 29. HARRISON, at Seneca Town, receives word that the British have abandoned the siege of Ft. Meigs. He calls a council of officers and it is decided to remove the garrison from Ft. Stephenson as that place is considered untenable.

1813, July 30. GEROGE CROGHAN receives Harrison's order to evacuate Ft. Stephenson. However the message was delayed as the messenger got lost in the woods. Croghan replies that it would be unsafe to evacuate. Harrison is angered. Croghan is removed and ordered to come to headquarters. After explaining his plight to Harrison, Croghan is re-assigned to his command.

1813, July 31. A reconnoitring party is sent out from headquarters to spy on the lake. It returns the next day with information that the enemy is approaching by water.

1813, August 1. The siege of Ft. Stephenson begins. Procter demands its surrender; Croghan says it will be defended to "the last extremity." The British threaten the Americans with an Indian massacre. The firing is recommenced, but has very little effect. At night, Croghan orders his single 6-pounder, "Old Betsey," to be removed to the blockhouse from which it could rake the northwest angle of the fort, where the British and Indians were centering their attack.

1813, August 2. The siege of Ft. Stephenson continues. The British fire three 6-pounders at the fort from 250 yards. Then they make an assault on the northwest angle of the fort. The Americans fire heartily and "Old Betsey" is unmasked and fires at the besiegers only 30 feet from them. This ends the siege.

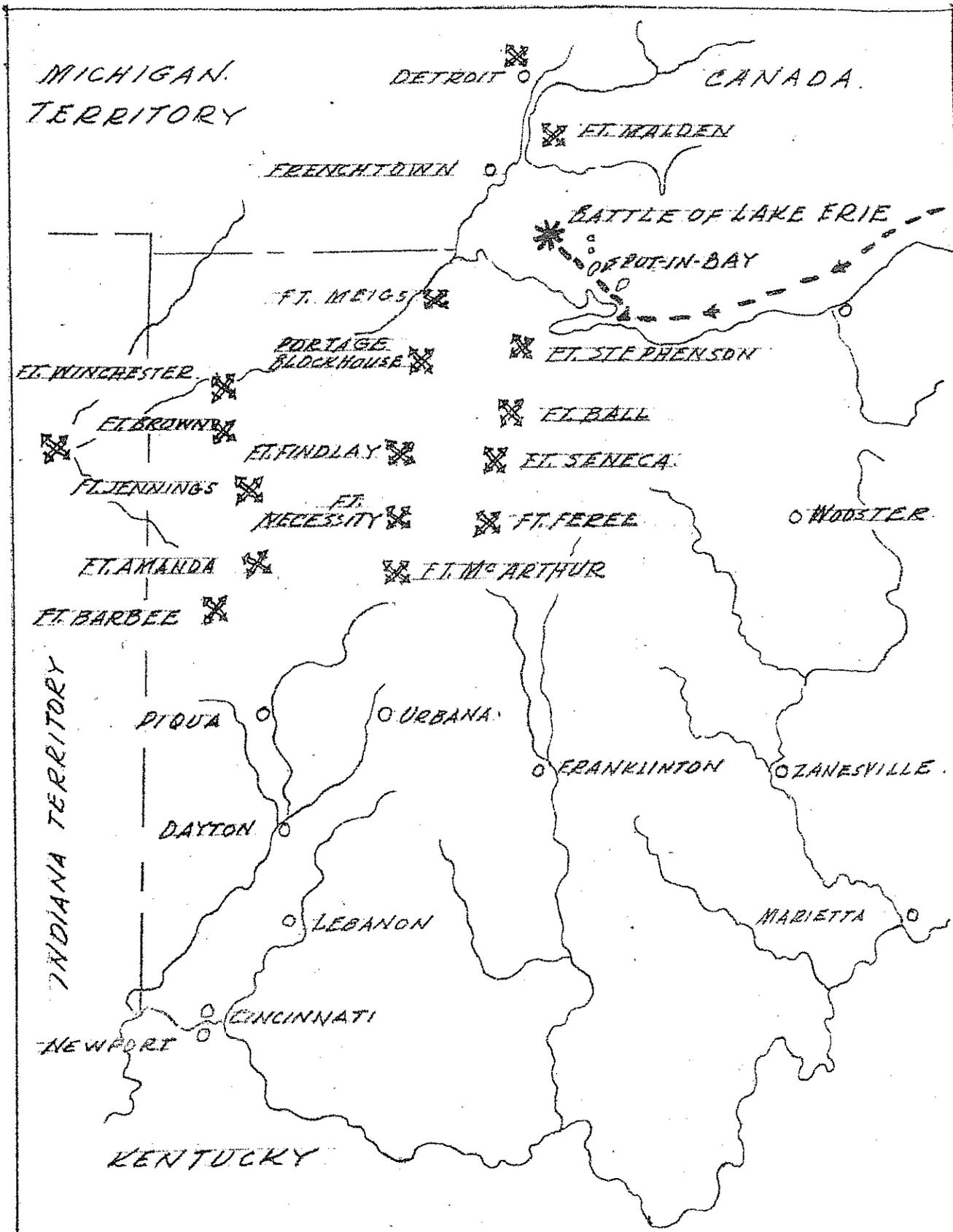
1813, August 9. COL. HENRY PROCTER sends a boat up the river to Ft. Stephenson under a flag to see if the British wounded can be helped. The British officer, Lt. Le Breton, accompanied by a doctor, is invited into the fort. Then they continue to Harrison at Seneca Town to see if the prisoners could be paroled, but Harrison replies that such a decision must come from the national government.

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THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE

1813, August 2. OLIVER H. PERRY finishes equipping his vessels and, in the next two days, gets the two largest ones over the bar at Erie, Pennsylvania.

1813, August 3. The enemy, who had been to Erie before, return to spy on Perry. They remain the next day, then sail to Long Point.



MICHIGAN
TERRITORY

DETROIT

CANADA.

FT. MALDEN

FRENCHTOWN

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE

PUT-IN-BAY

FT. MEIGS

PORTAGE
BLOCKHOUSE

FT. STEPHENSON

FT. WINCHESTER

FT. BALL

FT. BROWN

FT. FINDLAY

FT. SENECA

FT. JENNINGS

FT. NECESSITY

FT. FERREL

WOODSTER

FT. AMANDA

FT. McARTHUR

FT. BARBEE

INDIANA TERRITORY

PIQUA

URBANA

FRANKLINTON

ZANESVILLE

DAYTON

LEBANON

MARIETTA

NEWPORT

CINCINNATI

KENTUCKY

COM. O. H. PERRY'S FLEET

SEPTEMBER, 1813.

J.R.L.

1813, August 4. PERRY sets sail, goes across the lake to Long Point, then along the British shore looking for the enemy fleet, which, by this time, has gone to Malden. Perry then returns to Erie.

1813, August 5. PERRY sets sail again and arrives at Sandusky Bay and Captain Richardson, who had been sent to Erie by Harrison, goes to Harrison to announce the fleet's arrival and asks for men to act as marines. From this time on, men are being collected and forwarded to the lake.

1813, September 10. PERRY'S victory: "We have met the enemy and they are ours -- two ships, two brigs, one schooner and a sloop." American loss: 27 killed and 96 wounded. Enemy had about 72 killed and 150 wounded, with nearly 300 prisoners.

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HARRISON'S FINAL MARCH, VICTORY AT THE THAMES

1813, September 1. About 3,500 men under Gov. Isaac Shelby of Kentucky cross the Ohio River.

1813, September 10. Following news of Perry's victory, troops are immediately moved to the margins of the lake where fortifications are erected.

1813, September 12. The Kentucky Volunteers under Shelby arrive at Upper Sandusky from Urbana (had arrived in Urbana on the 9th from Springfield).

1813, September 13. COL. HENRY PROCTER, anticipating Harrison's move, orders martial law in the Malden area, mainly to get supplies for his troops.

1813, September 17. PROCTER orders all cattle and provisions on the coast below Malden to be collected and sent to Sandwich.

1813, September 16. COL. DUNCAN McARTHUR gets orders to embark with the artillery, military stores, and provisions at Ft. Meigs and go to headquarters on what is now Catawba Island. Old Ft. Meigs had been reduced to a small post and the old fort removed. Other troops at Ft. Meigs, particularly those from Kentucky, also want to accompany McArthur even though their enlistment terms are nearly out.

1813, September 20. PROCTER gives orders to Col. Warburton, in command at Malden, to destroy the post and retreat to Sandwich. Harrison embarks with the regular troops under McArthur and Cass and arrives the same day at Put-in-Bay, 10 miles from the point of embarkation.

1813, September 21. GOV. ISAAC SHELBY embarks with a part of his troops for South Bass Island.

1813, September 22. All of the Kentucky militia arrive on South Bass Island.

1813, September 25. HARRISON orders Johnson's regiment at Ft. Meigs to proceed to River Raisin. The army moves from South Bass Island to Middle Sister Island.

1813, September 26. MAJ. R. M. JOHNSON moves his regiment toward the River Raisin from Ft. Meigs. Harrison sails with Perry on the Ariel to reconnoitre off Malden. Malden is evacuated and all public stores are destroyed and the buildings burned, by the British.

1813, September 27. HARRISON'S army leaves Middle Sister for Canada. Lands about 4 miles below Malden at 3 P.M. In two hours both Malden and Amherstburg are taken.

1813, September 28. JOHNSON'S regiment reaches the River Raisin from Ft. Meigs.

1813, September 30. JOHNSON'S regiment arrives in Detroit. Harrison orders it to cross as soon as possible, but there are no boats.

1813, October 1. HARRISON and his generals decide to pursue Procter by land rather than by water around Long Point.

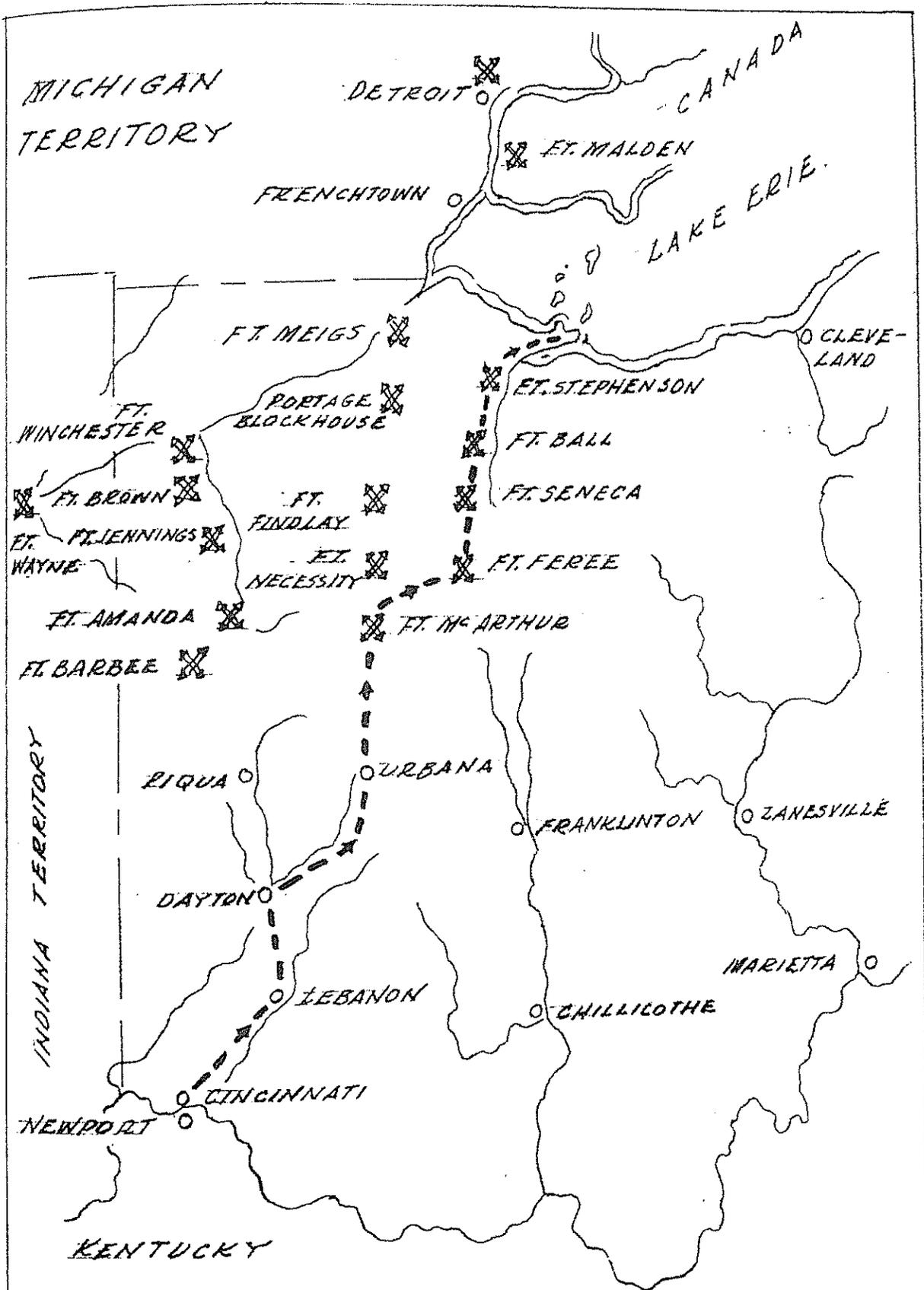
1813, October 2. HARRISON'S army is in motion against Procter from Sandwich; forced marches are begun.

1813, October 3. HARRISON'S army arrives at the mouth of the Thames River.

1813, October 5. HARRISON'S army catches up with that of Procter at Moravian Town on the Thames River. Procter is decisively defeated. Tecumseh is killed, and the war in the Northwest is over. Casualties were reported as: 12 killed and 22 wounded for the British; 7 killed and 22 wounded (5 of whom later died) for the United States. Thirty-three Indians are found dead on the field.

1813, October 10. All troops of Harrison's army are back in Sandwich.

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GOV. SHELBY CAMPAIGN
 SEPTEMBER
 1813

J.R.L.

PROJECT SUGGESTIONS FOR
VARIOUS AGENCIES

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LOCAL AND COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES -- GENERAL

1. Programs
 - a. Two years - 1962 and 1963 -- devoted to speakers, exhibits and projects pertaining to the war.
2. Exhibits (associated with local or state anniversaries or local annual events -- fairs, etc.)
 - a. Museums - artifacts, manuscripts, etc.
 - b. Business establishments - window displays
 - c. Libraries - primary and secondary materials
 - d. County fairs and other special events
3. Tours and pilgrimages - to local points of significance
 - a. Society members and guests
 - b. Schools (cooperation)
4. Markers
 - a. Local points of significance
5. Publications
 - a. Local events and persons
6. Pageants
 - a. Re-enactments of local happenings
7. Essay Contest (sponsor)
 - a. Schools
 - b. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts
 - c. Other youth groups
8. Radio and Television Programs
 - a. Local events and people

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES -- SPECIFIC

<u>County</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Project</u>
Auglaize County	St. Marys	New Marker, Fort Barbee
Butler County	Hamilton	Exhibit, Museum
	Oxford	Marker, Joel Collins
Champaign County	Urbana	Marker, Hull's Army
Cuyahoga County	Cleveland	Exhibit, Museum
		Publication, Great Lakes in War
Darke County	Greenville	Marker, Fort Greenville, Campbell Campaign, Second Treaty
		Marker, Fort Rush
	U. S. 36	Marker, Fort Studebaker
	S. R. 121	Marker, Fort Brier
		Exhibit, Museum
Defiance County	Defiance	New Marker, Fort Winchester
		Marker, Muir Invasion
		Publication, Defiance in War
		Exhibit, August 8
Franklin County	Columbus	Marker, Trail Northward
		Marker, Harrison Headquarters
		Publication, Indian Treaty
		Exhibit, Museum, State Fair
Greene County	Oldtown	Existing Markers protected
	Clifton	Marker, Patterson's Mills

Hamilton County	North Bend	Marker, Harrison Home
	Cincinnati	Pilgrimage, Harrison Tomb
		Marker, Harrison Statue
		Exhibit, Spring Meeting
		Publication, Kentucky Troops; General Harrison
Hancock County		Marker, Fort Findlay
		Exhibit, Museum
		Publication, Hull Campaign, Colonel Findlay
Hardin County		Marker, Fort Necessity
Henry County	Napoleon	Marker, Muir Invasion
Logan County		Marker, Fort McArthur
Lucas County	Maumee	Marker, Hull's Blockhouse
		New Marker, Dudley's Massacre
		Marker, Indian Elm
		Marker, British Batteries
		Pilgrimage, Valley Sites
		Publication, Valley in the War
Miami County	Troy	Marker, Hull Campaign
	S. R. 55	Marker, William's Blockhouse
	Gettysburg	Marker, Fort Buchanan
	Piqua	Marker, Troop Movements and Treaty of Piqua
		Publication, County in War
Montgomery County	Dayton	Marker, General William Hull
	Centerville	Marker, Camp Meigs
		Marker, Hole's Creek Camp
		Publication, Dayton in War
Ottawa County		Tour, Invasion of Canada
		Publication, Invasion of Canada
Paulding County	Antwerp	Marker, Muir Engagement
Ross County	Chillicothe	Reception at Adena (Worthington home)
		Publication, Government During War
		Exhibits, Museum
Sandusky County	Fremont	Pageant, Fort Stephenson
		Exhibit, Hayes Memorial
		Publication, Battle of Fort Stephenson
Warren County	Lebanon	Marker, Kentucky Troop Movements
		Exhibit, Museum
		Publication, Thomas Corwin
Wayne County	Wooster	Marker, Pennsylvania and Virginia Troops
		Exhibit, Museum
Wood County	Portage	New Marker, Portage Blockhouse
	S. R. 65	Marker, Hull's Maumee Crossing
		Publication, Black Swamp

PETER NAVARRE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION (TOLEDO)

1. Development
 - a. Navarre Cabin (Zoo grounds)
 1. Complete furnishings
2. Navarre Monument
 - a. Clean up -- place wreath
3. Navarre Day
 - a. City proclamation
 - b. Wreath on grave
4. Publications
 - a. Revise pamphlet
 - b. Feature stories -- newspapers, magazines, etc.
5. Exhibits
 - a. Toledo Library
 - b. Museum of Science -- Toledo Zoo

LIBRARIES

1. Exhibits
 - a. War of 1812 material
 - b. Period material
2. Bibliographies
 - a. State and local
3. Schools
 - a. Cooperate in various projects

SCHOOLS

1. Essay contests
2. Pageants
3. Field trips
4. Art projects
 - a. Bulletin boards
 - b. Models of forts, etc.
 - c. Scrapbooks
5. Special Studies
 - a. Indians
 - b. International peace
 - c. St. Lawrence Seaway, etc.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

1. Research
 - a. M.A. and Ph.D. monographs
2. Seminars
 - a. Faculty and visiting scholars
3. Exhibits
 - a. Manuscript materials

INDUSTRY

1. Publications
 - a. House magazines
 1. Feature stories
2. Markers
 - a. Sponsor for local sites
3. Filmstrips and movies
 - a. For schools and libraries

NEWSPAPERS (SUBJECTS OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE)

Bowling Green

1. General William Hull
2. Portage Blockhouse
3. Black Swamp
4. Colonel Eleazer Wood
5. Troop movements

Chillicothe

1. Thomas Worthington
2. State Capital - Governor Meigs

Cleveland

1. Great Lakes battles
2. Invasion of Canada

Columbus

1. General W. H. Harrison headquarters
2. Indian Treaty
3. Chief Leatherlips
4. Colonel John B. Campbell campaign

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Exhibits
 - a. Ohio State Fair - 1963
2. Publications - 1962
 - a. Tour Guides - auto clubs, information booths, schools
 1. Points of interest
 2. Schedule of events
3. Promotion
 - a. Newspapers
 1. News stories
 2. Feature stories
 3. Sketches (filler)
 - b. Photographic file
 - c. Industrial house magazines
 1. Feature stories

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1. Developments
 - a. Harrison Tomb, North Bend
 1. Landscaping
 2. Interpretive media
 - b. Adena -- Thomas Worthington Home, Chillicothe
 1. Furnishing of house
 2. Entrance road
 - c. Fort Amanda, Auglaize County
 1. Interpretive media
 - d. Fort Meigs, Perrysburg
 1. Highway removal
 2. Museum and visitor center construction
 3. Monuments -- Kentucky, Virginia, New York (in cooperation with D. of 1812)
 4. Reconstruction of fort units
 5. Completion of marking
 - e. Fort Miamis, Maumee
 1. Archaeological investigation
 2. Reconstruction of units
 3. Entrance road and parking area
 4. Interpretive media
 - f. Johnston Farm, Piqua
 1. Building restoration
 2. Public-use facilities -- entrance road, parking, etc.
 3. Interpretive media - markers museum, etc.
 - g. Treaty of Greene Ville Museum, Greenville
 1. Promote funds for construction
2. Exhibits
 - a. Ohio State Museum
 1. Manuscripts and maps
 2. Artifacts - weapons, uniforms, etc.
 3. Art collections
 4. Publications - Library
 - b. Memorial Areas
 1. Fort Meigs (in shelter if museum not ready)
 - a. Valley campaigns
 2. Hayes Memorial
 - a. Battle of Fort Stephenson
 3. Campus Martius Museum
 - a. Governor Meigs, Edward Tupper, etc.
 3. Special Events
 - a. Harrison's Tomb -- pilgrimage with Daughters of 1812
 - b. Adena -- reception, music, costumed hostesses, etc.
 - c. Fort Meigs -- dedication of monuments, Kentucky, Virginia, New York
 - d. Fort Miamis dedication
 - e. Johnston Farm dedication -- pageant of treaty
 - f. Fort Stephenson -- battle re-enactment with local historical society
 - g. War of 1812 tour -- in cooperation with Ohioana Library and state chapter U. S. Daughters of 1812
 4. Publications
 - a. War of 1812 manuscript transcriptions -- in cooperation with Anthony Wayne Parkway Board
 - b. Monograph Series
 - c. Bibliography
 - d. Film strip -- in cooperation with Anthony Wayne Parkway Board and Ohio State University
 - e. Cushing Diary -- reprint
 - f. Memorial pamphlets
 1. Fort Meigs and Fort Miamis
 2. Fort Amanda
 3. Harrison Tomb
 4. Johnston Farm

5. Radio and Television Programs
 - a. School series
 - b. Special programs
6. Specific Research
 - a. Fortifications (Fort Meigs)
 - b. Military equipment (Fort Meigs)
 - c. Military organization, supply, etc.
 - d. Life in Ohio (Adena)
 - e. Indians in Ohio in the period
 - f. Ship construction, etc.

7. Other
 - a. Annual Meeting theme
 1. Speaker, music, decorations
 - b. Awards for local societies
 1. Various categories - publications, exhibits, etc.
 - c. Seminars
 1. Cooperate with universities -- U. S. and Canada

FEDERAL AGENCIES

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

- | | |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developments <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ohio <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Visitors Center - interpretive museum b. Other public-use facilities c. Publications <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pamphlets and booklets on Battle of Lake Erie 2. Monographs d. Pageants <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-enactment of Battle of Lake Erie | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Decorating graves of fallen, U. S. and Canada e. Special events <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Naval squadron visit -- U. S. and Canada 2. Museum dedication -- U. S. and Canada and 15 states 3. Tours of lake area -- invasion route, etc. b. Other Developments (associated with war) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fort McHenry, Maryland 2. Chalmette Battle Field, Louisiana 3. Castle Clinton, New York 4. Salem Maritime, Massachusetts |
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SUGGESTED TWO YEAR PROGRAM

Note: To spread the commemoration over a two year period, sustain interest, and, at the same time give the projects proper chronological sequence, the following schedule is proposed.

<u>Place</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Antwerp	Marker: skirmish between Muir and Winchester	
Auglaize County	Markers: at Ft. Amanda to interpret area	
Bowling Green		Exhibit: Bowling Green University
Centerville	Marker: Hole's Creek camp	
Cincinnati	Marker: at Harrison statue	Exhibit: at Taft Museum by Historical and Philosophical Society Publication: Harrison in Cincinnati; Kentucky troops Seminar: University of Cincinnati Pageant: open house at Adena with period music, costumes, etc.
Chillicothe	Development: access road with furnishings, Adena Publication: Government in Ohio	
Clifton	Marker: Robert Patterson's Mill, supplies for troops	
Cleveland	Exhibit: Western Reserve Historical Society	Publication: War on Lake Erie
Columbus	Proclamation: international peace observance by Governor Exhibit: Ohio State Museum, manuscripts, art, artifacts. Ohio State Library Seminar: Ohio State University	Marker: General Harrison Headquarters Publication: Ohioana Yearbook Exhibit: Ohio State Fair, Franklin County Historical Society Pageant: Indian treaty
Dayton	Marker: Colonel Campbell campaign Marker: General Hull takes command	Marker: Camp Meigs Publication: Dayton and Miami Valleys
Darke County	Seminar: Dayton University Marker: Fort Brier Marker: Fort Rush Marker: Fort Studebaker	
Defiance	Marker: Muir invasion Marker: Fort Winchester (replacement)	Seminar: Defiance College
Findlay	Marker: Fort Findlay Exhibit: Museum	

Greenville	Marker: Colonel Campbell campaign	Dedication: cornerstone of Treaty and border warfare museum Marker: Second fort and second treaty
Fort Jennings Florida Fremont	Exhibit: in Memorial Building Marker: Indian village, Snake-town	Exhibit: Fort Stephenson Pageant: Battle of Fort Stephenson Publication: Battle of Fort Stephenson
Hancock County Hardin County Lebanon	Marker: Fort Necessity Marker: Fort McArthur Marker: militia movements Exhibit: Glendower museum	Publication: Corwin biography
Lima	Exhibit: J. Appleseed and Black Swamp	
Mansfield	Marker: Pioneer Blockhouse Exhibit: J. Appleseed and Indians	Pageant: J. Appleseed and Indians
Marietta Maumee	Development: archaeological dig at Fort Miamis	Exhibit: Meigs and Tupper Marker: Indian Elm Marker: British batteries Marker: Dudley's massacre Dedication: Fort Miamis reconstruction
Miami County	Marker: Williams blockhouse	
North Bend	Marker: Fort Buchanan Marker: Harrison home Development: Harrison tomb Pilgrimage: Harrison tomb	
Pemberville Perrysburg	Marker: Harrison camp Development: at Fort Meigs remove S. R. 65 from area; erect monuments to Kentucky, New York, and Virginia militia; establish museum; reconstruct fort units; mark fort units	Dedication: developments of previous year Pageant: assault on fort Publication: pamphlets and booklets on area
Piqua	Development: restore Johnston home and barn	Dedication: Johnston Indian Agency restoration
Portage	Pageant: Treaty of Piqua Marker: General Hull blockhouse (replacement)	
Port Clinton		Pilgrimage: boat and motor tour to Battle of Thames along invasion route
Put-in-Bay	Development: Visitor Center at Perry's Victory Memorial	Dedication: visitor's center at Perry's Victory Memorial Pageant: re-enactment of Battle of Lake Erie Markers: graves of casualties Other: naval squadron visit; small boat regatta

St. Marys	Marker: Fort Barbee and supply line	
Springfield	Pilgrimage: Tecumseh birth-place	
Toledo	Development: furnish Navarre Cabin	Publication: Campaigns in Valley
	Exhibits: Toledo Library and Museum of Science	Exhibits: Toledo Library and Museum of Science
	Proclamation: "Navarre Day"	Proclamation: "Navarre Day"
	Pilgrimage: Navarre grave and monument	Seminar: Toledo University
Troy	Marker: General Hull camp	
Upper Sandusky	Marker: Fort Feree	
Urbana	Marker: General Hull camp	
Wadsworth		Marker: Elijah Wadsworth home
Wood County	Marker: General Hull river crossing and Tupper engagement	
General, State-Wide	Markers: graves of veterans	Markers: graves of veterans
	Exhibits: county fairs, local museums, libraries	Exhibits: county fairs, local museums, libraries
	Contests: schools, youth groups	Contests: schools, youth groups
	Tours: historical societies and schools	Tours: major state-wide tour in addition to others
	Radio and Television: Programs on local and state subjects	Radio and Television: programs on local and state subjects
	Publications: tour guides, monographs, transcriptions, film-strip	Publications: same with addition of movie, history of War of 1812 in Northwest; and Ohioana Year Book

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