



Descendants of U.S. Military/Militia
and Civilians who Fought and/or Died
in the Wabash 1791 Battle
or the Battle of Fort Recovery 1794



How this book came to be.....

The Monument's 100th Anniversary Committee decided that one of the most important endeavors of the observance would be to gather information of any present-day descendants of those who participated in the Battle of Wabash 1791 or of Fort Recovery 1794. Every year visitors come to Fort Recovery to "see where their ancestors had fought or died." Therefore it seemed possible that we could locate a few of these descendants that could be present for the May 5, 2013 Rededication Ceremony.

After searching museum records and publicizing the quest through media, the committee was rewarded by contacts made, and/or papers of information submitted, by over 25 descendants! And on May 5, over 100 of these folks and their families came to join in the solemn observance at the Monument - to honor their ancestors and ALL the soldiers who fought in the battles and especially those buried in the crypt beneath the 101 foot obelisk.

As information came in, including military records, death notices, pension requests etc., it became clear that this information should be compiled and kept for current reference and for posterity. Therefore, all of this information has been compiled in a large binder that is kept at the museum and is available for all who visit. It is the intention of this committee that this be an ongoing project. So as visitors come to the museum and indicate that they had ancestors who fought/died here, they will be given forms to complete to be added to the binder.

To all of you who are receiving the attached information, we cannot thank you enough for your response to our efforts. Your information is interesting and informative and will be invaluable in years to come. We thank you for sharing your contact information so that if others want to know how you did certain research or accessed certain records, they can contact you directly. The information attached is the basic information you submitted plus excerpts from some of your documents or commentary. That, and much more, is available in the comprehensive museum binder.

Much of the background information provided in this booklet pertaining to the battles and personnel comes from the *Historical Sketch of Fort Recovery* written years ago by Martha E. Rohrer. The bulk of the work of creating this booklet was done by the Monument Centennial Committee Chair, Kathy Thobe. The appreciation of the entire committee goes out to her for her time, ability and commitment.

Nancy Knapke, Director

Fort Recovery State Museum

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Hours: June through Aug.
12:00 pm-5:00 pm daily
May & Sept. 12:00-5:00 pm
Weekends, Memorial Day,
Labor Day
Tours by appointment

Table of Contents

** Descendant*

<u>Wabash 1791 Battle</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>General Arthur St. Clair</u>	3
* Todd Grote	3
<u>General Richard Butler</u>	3
* Gayle Laboda	4
<u>Robert "Julius Bob" Baker</u>	4,5
* Bernice Chandler Fear	4,5
* Melvin Chandler	4,5
* Steven Chandler	4,5
<u>William Wharton</u>	5,6
<u>Ralph College Collins</u>	5,6
* Lorie Arendt	5,6
<u>Danford Carter</u>	6,7
* Judy Damewood	6,7
<u>Shadrach Hudson</u>	7,8
* Eva Yarger	7,8
<u>Cyrus Sackett</u>	8
* Andrew Layman	8
<u>John Cribbs (Krebs)</u>	9
* Dusti Ide	9
<u>Captain William Piatt</u>	9
* Roy Nichols	9
<u>Nicholas McCarty</u>	10
* Lewis Thompson	10
<u>Jonathan Tharp/Thorp, Jr., Solomon Tharp/Thorp</u>	10,11
* Scott Thorp	10,11
<u>Jacob Baum</u>	11
* Tom Smith	11
<u>James Goudy</u>	11,12
* Rick Vanderwielen	11,12
<u>Van Swearingen</u>	12
* David Bailey	12
<u>Frederick John Leatherman, Jr.</u>	12,13
* Tricia Bryan Stinson	12,13
<u>Jacob Moore, Margaret (Nancy) Moore</u>	13,14
* Barbara Roberts Howison	13,14
<u>Wabash 1791 and Fort Recovery 1794</u>	
<u>Samuel McDowell</u>	14,15,16
* Sherry Hunt	15
* Linda Esther	15
* Lester McDowell	15
* Connie Price	15
* James Wagner	16
<u>Battle of Fort Recovery 1794</u>	
<u>General Anthony Wayne</u>	16,17
* Hugh Wayne	17,18
* David Bilter	18
<u>Major William McMahon</u>	18
* Linda Hayden	18
* Leslie Borrieci	18
* Kay Parker McCary	18
* Paula Parker Johnson	18
* Christine Roby	19
<u>Joseph Hawkins Fitzgerald</u>	19,20
* Jennefer Burk	19,20
<u>George Teeters</u>	20,21
* Carol Maier	20,21
<u>William Byrd "Rowdy" Richardson</u>	21,22
* Michael Wurst	21,22
<u>Caleb Lucas</u>	22
* Steve Heisey	22

Wabash Battle 1791

General Arthur St. Clair

Arthur St. Clair was born in Scotland in 1734 and came to America in 1758. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in the western country by President Washington on March 4, 1791. St. Clair's army was not well organized and lacked food, training, equipment and supplies. On Nov. 4, 1791, in a surprise attack led by Miami Chief Little Turtle and Shawnee Chief Blue Jacket, his army was soundly defeated on the banks of the Wabash River. Although four horses were shot from under St. Clair, his clothes pierced by eight bullets and a lock of his hair clipped, he remained untouched and headed repeated charges, sword in hand. This battle remains the worst defeat of the U.S. Army in the history of the United States of America. A commission of inquiry was appointed, and although the investigation exonerated him, St. Clair resigned his army commission at the request of President Washington, but continued to serve as Governor of the Northwest Territory.

Descendant:

Todd Grote

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"I am descended from Arthur St. Clair through my paternal grandmother (Helan Foster-Grote). Prior to her death, she had traced the St. Clair line back to Scotland into the late 1600s. She, therefore myself, was directly related to Arthur through his daughter Louisa St. Clair Robb. After defeat in 1791, Arthur was relieved of command and eventually returned to western Pennsylvania. At the time of his death in August of 1818, he was nearly bankrupt. He is buried in St. Clair Park in Greensburg, PA., not far from where I grew up."

.....

General Richard Butler

Brigadier-General Richard Butler served as St. Clair's second-in-command. Butler had once served as an Indian agent and commissioner and was well versed in Indian affairs. Gen. Butler had his arm broken early in the battle, but with his arm in a sling, he continued to walk to and fro along the lines. Another bullet struck him in the side, inflicting a mortal wound. He was carried to the middle of the camp and propped against a walnut tree. The site of his death is noted by a historical marker on the main street of Fort Recovery. Gen. Butler is the highest ranking officer to this day to die on the battlefield.



Descendant:

Gayle Laboda

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Ms. Laboda's direct ancestor was Sarah Butler, who was a niece of Gen. Richard Butler. We have no other information at this time.

.....

Robert "Julius Bob" Baker

Descendants:

Bernice Chandler Fear

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Melvin Chandler

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Steven Chandler

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Robert Baker is the 4th great grandfather of Bernice Fear and Melvin Chandler and 5th great grandfather of Steven Chandler. Here is the interesting information that Bernice provided us about Mr. Baker:

"Robert "Julius Bob" Baker lived in Wilkes Co., NC. He, like his father, John Renta Baker, was a skilled woodsman and hunter. At the age of 17 Robert moved with the Baker family to Washington Co., TN. Not long after their arrival, Robert set out to join the army. He enlisted at Jonesboro, TN, May 1, 1791. Robert was placed in the 1st Regiment Levies under the command of Captain Jacob Tipton. This regiment was under the command of Col. Wm. Drake. It was not long after Robert's enlistment that the army started its march north to Fort Washington, near present Cincinnati, OH. The commander of Fort Washington was Gen. Arthur St. Clair. The army marched north until they reached the present site of Hamilton, OH. There they constructed Fort Hamilton. The fort was completed by the last of September. The army began a forty mile march further north near Greenville, OH, where they built Fort Jefferson and after completion the army moved again, the plan was to build another fort 37 miles north, near the site of Fort Recovery, OH. On Nov. 4th, Gen. St. Clair's army was completely surrounded by Indians, within the next few hours a bloody battle took place. When St. Clair's army finally broke through the Indian line, they had lost two-thirds of their men, most of them dead, others left to a more horrible death.

Robert "Julius Bob" Baker, the subject of our story, was one of the lucky ones, making it back to Fort Washington where he was released from service later that winter. On April 13, 1807, a committee met at the home of Julius Bob's house and formed a new county called "Clay". Jan. 9, 1809, Robert "Julius Bob" Baker was appointed Major of the 2nd Battalion of the 68th Regiment, in Clay County, Kentucky. August 1, 1813, a call went out to all militia in Kentucky. Gov. Shelby was asking for 4000 volunteers to retaliate for atrocities committed by the British and Indians. Shortly after this, members of the 68th Reg. of Clay County KY militia began to organize under the command of Capt. Thomas McJilto and Lieutenant Robert "Julius Bob" Baker. The 25th of August they were mustered into service & reassigned to the 11th Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers under Col. William Williams, where



they marched to Detroit, Michigan and engaged the British and the Indians on the left bank of the Thames River. Tecumseh was killed at this location. They took both British and Indian prisoners and turned them in at Chillicothe, OH and Frankfort, KY. Robert "Julius Bob" Baker died in Owsley County, KY, November 29, 1859 at the age of 85. He is buried in the Cortland Cemetery on Cortland Fork, a tributary of Buffalo Creek, KY."

.....

QMSgt. William Wharton, Eastern Penn. Battalion, 2nd U.S. Levies
Pvt. Ralph College Collins, Virginia Battalion, 1st U.S. Levies

Descendant:

Lorie Arendt

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Lorie has very detailed information and copies of several artifacts concerning her 5th great grandfather William Wharton and her 4th great grandfather Ralph Collins. Those items include copies of payroll slips, muster rolls and pension declarations. Below is the story of the two soldiers as told by Lorie.

William Wharton: "Two of my great-grandfathers (great 4x and great 5x – for want of a better way to express it) fought here in the Battle of the Wabash. They were the two different types of soldiers that made up the American army. William Wharton was a seasoned veteran of the Revolution who had fought Indians on the Pennsylvania frontier for most of his life. Ralph College Collins was a 29 year old levy with little military experience from near Williamsburg, Virginia, who may have never seen an Indian before. They had never met before the campaign, but afterwards they would be inseparable for the rest of their lives.

In 1776, William Wharton was one of the first recruits of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Though raised to defend the western frontier, the Eighth Regiment crossed the Alleghenies in January 1777 to reinforce Washington's main army. Wharton and his regiment spent the following winter at Valley Forge. Upon returning to Fort Pitt in the spring of 1778, Wharton was a scout under the legendary Capt. Samuel Brady. In his pension declaration, Wharton understated his service as having fought in "the battles on the western waters" as well as "sundry skirmishes." He served for seven years until the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783.

In 1791, Wharton rose to fight in St. Clair's Campaign. He enlisted in the company of Captain Powers, the Eastern Pennsylvania Battalion, 2nd U.S. Levies Regiment, commanded by Maj. Thomas Butler. Wharton's officers, men with whom he had served in the Revolution, quickly promoted the forty-four year old veteran to corporal and then to quartermaster sergeant for the regiment. He survived the Battle of the Wabash.

Three years later, after settling in Pendleton County, Kentucky, Wharton again took up his rifle against the same enemy, the British and Indians. He fought with



Gen. Anthony Wayne as one of the Kentucky Mounted Volunteers in Maj. Notley Conn's battalion under the command of Gen. Charles Scott. He ended his long military service with victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

William Wharton and his wife raised four daughters. In his later years he worked as a weaver. He lived to be at least eighty-five. Like the frontier scout that he was, he simply disappeared from historical records."

Ralph College Collins: "Born in Durham, England, in 1762, Ralph College Collins came to Virginia as a boy before the Revolutionary War. In 1781, nineteen year old Ralph was drafted for duty in the King and Queen County militia under Col. Thomas Rowe. Ralph served at Gloucester Point during the siege of Yorktown and afterwards guarded British prisoners.

Ten years later, Ralph enlisted for St. Clair's Campaign in Capt. Joseph Darke's company, Virginia Battalion, 1st U.S. Levies. Like many of the eastern levies, Ralph had probably never been in the deep forest. He certainly had not been raised on the frontier. By the time the army left Fort Washington, Ralph had heard the rumors and was sure that the Indians were going to kill him. He tried to desert along with several other men at the army's camp on the Great Miami River (Fort Hamilton) on September 19, 1791, but he was caught and given one hundred lashes on September 20. He was, nevertheless, present at the Battle of the Wabash. He survived, though his Virginia Battalion was cut to pieces.

There is a good chance that William Wharton had something to do with Ralph's survival. Soon after the defeat of St. Clair, Ralph settled in Pendleton County, Kentucky, near Wharton. In the following years, Ralph would pay Wharton's debts, sign his bonds, marry his oldest daughter, take in his infant daughter after Wharton's wife died, and name his first son after William Wharton.

Ralph College Collins spent the rest of his long life raising sheep and farming his Kentucky hills. He and his wife Margaret Wharton raised seven children. Ralph died in 1847 at the age of eighty-five. His and William Wharton's names were carried on in the family for generations after they died. We never knew why, but now we do."

.....

Danford Carter

Descendant:

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Judy has sent us a copy of the 1918 newspaper she references below in the information she shared about her 3rd great grandfather Danford Carter.

"All I really know comes from a 1918 Springfield, Illinois newspaper article quoting a grandson (F.M. Brewer) of my great, great grandfather, William D. Carter (born 1796 in North Carolina). Mr. Brewer said that his "grandfather," Danford Carter,



took part in the battle of November 1791, in which General Butler was killed and scalped by the Indians. I am assuming that "Danford" was William D.'s father. (I have never been able to trace his parentage.) Unfortunately I cannot find anything on anyone named Danford Carter, and apparently there is no mention of any Carter at all at the Battle of the Wabash. I believe "Danford" would have been a member of the militia, along with another of Mr. Brewer's "grandfathers," Vincent Brewer. I can corroborate a lot of the information in the article, so I have some confidence that a Carter ancestor of mine did take part in the battle.

Danford may have gone to Harrison County, Indiana. That is where the other grandfather, Vincent Brewer, went and that is where William D. Carter, presumably Danford's son, was by 1812, when he served in the War of 1812. There were other older Carters there at that time, but none named Danford. William had a brief appointment as Justice of the Peace, and was listed in 1850 as a stone mason and thereafter as a farmer."

Shadrach Hudson

Descendant:

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Eva has sent us a wonderful family history of her four times great grandfather Shadrach Hudson. Besides detailing his military service, it is full of stories of Shadrach's life as an early settler. He is described as "a man who possessed intelligence as was rarely found in the men of the day."

Below are excerpts from the Hudson Family History that Eva included with her information.

"Shadrach Hudson was born in Morristown, NJ, 4 January 1775. He and wife Lydia (Winans) Hudson both died on the same day, May 25, 1841 and are buried in the Hudson Family Cemetery located on the Shadrach Hudson farm property, near the Auglaize River, less than one-quarter of a mile north of the site of their log house.

On 19 May 1791 at the age of 16, Shadrach enlisted for six months in the U.S. Army as a Private in Lieut. Col. Gibson's 2nd U.S. Levies, Major Thomas Patterson's Battalion, Capt. Zebulon Pike's Company. He marched with the 2nd U.S. Levies from Trenton, NJ to Western Ohio, a distance of 710 miles, taking 47 days to make the trip, averaging 15 miles per day. In Ohio, Shadrach Hudson's unit was under the command of General Arthur St. Clair who set out from Fort Washington in Sept. 1791 with an army of 1,000 men, to break the power of the Miami Indian Confederacy. On the night of 3 November 1791, St. Clair and his army had reached a point nearly 100 miles north of Fort Washington, and encamped on the upper tributary of the Wabash River in what is now the southwest section of Mercer County, Ohio. On the following morning at sun-rise, his improperly guarded camp was suddenly assailed by more than 2,000 warriors led by the celebrated Indian, Little Turtle. After a terrible battle of three hours, St. Clair and his men were completely defeated with a loss of



one-half of his men. Shadrach Hudson was one of the men who fought in that battle. Fortunately, he was not injured in the attack, and when his term of service expired 19 November 1791, he was discharged.”

Cyrus Sackett

Descendant:

Andrew Layman

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“Thanks so much for doing this. I’ve heard my grandfather tell me the story of Cyrus so often I feel I know him personally. In 1791 Cyrus Sackett was living with Col. Smith, the famous Indian fighter, when General St. Clair began raising his army of 2,000 men to attack the Indians of the Northwest.”

Following is a portion of the information that Andrew submitted to us about his 4th great grandfather, Cyrus Sackett:

“Cyrus joined the expedition, which set out from Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, and with great difficulty pushed its way to the head waters of the Wabash. The trials of their wilderness march were too much for many of the Kentucky Militia, and so many turned back that when they reached a point where old Fort Recovery was afterward established by the victorious Gen. Anthony Wayne, only fourteen hundred remained with St. Clair. Among those remaining was Cyrus Sackett. Here, however, St. Clair and his forces suffered an inglorious defeat, being suddenly attacked by Little Turtle and his warriors in the early morning of November 4th, 1791. The army was thrown into such a confused state by the sudden attack of the Indians with their hideous war hoops, that although the American officers bravely endeavored for about three hours to repulse them, the army became disordered, suffered great loss and fled in confusion. Along with a few others, Cyrus ran for a distance of nine miles expecting all the time that they might fall into the hands of the Indians. They halted once in an open glade, but saw that their pursuers were gaining upon them. Though fatigued, he took his knife out from his belt and cut his blanket loose from his body, leaving it with all the food he had left, a hard dry cake, and ran with renewed vigor until out of reach of the Indians. He with his weary companions reached Ft. Jefferson about dark on that fatal day. He returned with the rest of the disappointed army to Ft. Washington from whence they had set out, and thence back to Kentucky.

About two months later on January 10, 1792 Cyrus was married to Miss Nancy Anne Stapleton in Bourbon County, KY. They lived in Bourbon County until 1799 when they moved to what is now Bellbrook, Ohio. Later generations would move to Randolph County and Jay County, IN.”



Captain John Cribbs (Krebs)

Descendant:

Dusti Ide

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“John Cribbs is my fourth great grandfather. I only know what I have read in various historical texts. This is why this battle site is so important not only to Ohio’s history but that of the entire United States. He was killed in the battle of St. Clair, leaving a wife and several children. His wife remarried in Westmoreland Co., PA about 1797.”

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Captain William Piatt

Captain Piatt’s name is listed on one of the thirty-two medallions located on the Fort Recovery Monument. William was one of five Piatt brothers who served in the American Revolution. They also had an older half-brother who served. Four of the five Piatt brothers were involved in the crossing of the Delaware. William was the only brother to return to military service after the Revolution.

Descendant:

Roy Nichols

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“Capt. William Piatt, my 4th great grandfather, served in the New Jersey line throughout the Revolution, being discharged in 1783. He participated in Washington’s crossing of the Delaware, in the Battle of Trenton and all major battles in New Jersey. He wintered at Valley Forge in 1777-78. He commanded a company at the Battle of Yorktown. He was present at Washington’s farewell to his troops, and was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati (the veterans’ organization Washington founded). He enjoyed military life, and missed it when he returned to his New Jersey farm. When Washington issued his call for volunteers to help St. Clair pacify the Ohio frontier, Capt. Piatt promptly re-enlisted, recruited a company of volunteers in his home area, marched them across the Alleghenies to Pittsburgh, then brought them down the Ohio River on flatboats to Ft. Washington, (now Cincinnati) where he linked up with St. Clair’s forces and marched off into the wilderness. He, along with many of his men, was killed by Indian ambush on the banks of the Wabash early in the morning of 4 November 1791. His widow lived until 1850, when she died at age 95. In 1838 she was awarded a pension of \$500 per year, dating back 47 years to the date of his death. She donated the entire retroactive sum of \$23,500 to endow a Quaker seminary in Plainfield, NJ, thus making her peace with the pacifist church which had expelled her in 1778 for the sin of marrying a soldier!”

.....



Nicholas McCarty

Descendant:

Lewis Thompson

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Nicholas McCarty is the 6th great grandfather of Mr. Thompson. Lewis provided us with the following information: Nicholas McCarty lived in Jefferson County Kentucky. He fought and died at the battle of St. Clair's defeat, in Col. Oldham's regiment, part of the Kentucky militia. This information is in the historical record both in Fort Recovery and at the Filson Historical Society in Louisville, Ky. A lot of this information was compiled by Judge Noble K. Littell, a distant cousin. Nicholas's widow, Mary, survived until 1810 and is buried in Shelby County Kentucky.

When Lewis attended the May 5th Monument Re-dedication Ceremony he shared the story of how Nicholas McCarty joined the militia at an older age after his grandsons were killed by Indians and his granddaughter was scalped, but survived. His granddaughter wore a bonnet at all times the rest of her life to hide the scalping scars.

Lewis spoke with a person at the monument rededication who was either a Chenoweth or was related to the Chenoweth's. Nicholas McCarty's daughter married a Chenoweth so this would be part of Lewis's family tree. Lewis did not get that person's name or address. If anyone receiving this booklet has that information please contact Lewis.

.....

Jonathan Tharp/Thorp, Jr. **Solomon Tharp/Thorp**

Descendant:

Scott Thorp

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Jonathan and Solomon Thorp were brothers and Scott's 4th great uncles. Scott has done a great deal of research on his ancestors and has the family view & descendant reports, probate records, service records and the roster of all four companies of men in Major Thomas Paterson's New Jersey Battalion of Levies.

"Research into Solomon and Jonathan Thorp's family/military history and genealogy is ongoing. I'm looking for any history, information or stories about these men and their lives that will give me a better understanding of their lives, who they were, and how they lived. I'm also working on Capt. Jonathan Snowden's and Capt. William Piatt's family/military history and genealogy."

Jonathan Tharp/Thorp: "Jonathan was born between 1754 & 1765 in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, NJ. He enlisted as a 6 month levy on 9 April 1791 in Captain William Piatt's Company, Major Thomas Paterson New Jersey



Battalion of Levies, Lt. Colonel George Gibson 2nd Regiment United States Army. He died in the Battle of the Wabash on 4 Nov. 1791."

Solomon Tharp/Thorp: "Solomon was born about 1753 in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, NJ. He fought in the Revolutionary War as a private in the New Jersey line of the Continental Army from 1777-1783 and enlisted as a 6 month levy on 22 April 1791 in Captain Jonathan Snowden's Company, Major Thomas Paterson New Jersey Battalion of Levies, Lt. Colonel George Gibson 2nd Regiment United States Army. Solomon survived the Battle of the Wabash and re-enlisted in the US Army on 19 Nov. 1791 for three years. He may have been in General Anthony Wayne's army and at the battle in 1794. Additional research needs to be done on Solomon Tharp/Thorp's military service from 19 Nov. 1791-1794. After he finished his military service in 1794, Solomon and his family removed to Bedford Co., VA, about 1799 and then to Champaign County, Ohio, settling at King's Creek. They were in this area before 1811 and then by 1820 had removed to Jefferson Township, Logan County, Ohio. It was here that Solomon's wife Hannah died, according to the census, between the years of 1830 and 1840. Solomon went on to Cass County, MI with some of his children in 1842. Here he died after 1842, at the age of over 80 years."

Jacob Baum

Descendant:

Tom Smith

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"In response to your notice in The American Legion Magazine, my 4th great grandfather's brother, Jacob Baum, was reportedly killed on November 4, 1791, at St. Clair's Defeat. The family has not been able to verify this fact, or exactly how the information was handed down through the family. Jacob was born November 18, 1762, near Reading, PA. He later removed to Derry Township in Cumberland, later Mifflin Co., PA. We know that he sold his property in 1787 to one of his brothers, but cannot find any additional information on him except the information that he was killed at St. Clair's Defeat."

James Goudy

Descendant:

Rick Vanderwielen

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"My ancestor who fought in the battle was James Goudy born about 1756 in Cumberland, PA and died on Sept 6, 1823 in Dalton, Wayne County, Ohio. Here is what I know about my 5th great grandfather, partly taken from the History of Wayne County, Ohio."



“St. Clair’s Defeat, also known as the Battle of the Wabash, the Battle of Wabash River or the Battle of a Thousand Slain, was fought on Nov. 4, 1791 in the Northwest Territory between the United States and the Western Confederacy of American Indians, as part of the Northwest Indian War. It was a major American Indian victory and remains the greatest defeat of the United States Army by American Indians. The American Indians were led by Little Turtle of the Miami’s, Blue Jacket of the Shawnee’s and Buckongahelas of the Delaware’s (Lenape). The war party numbered more than one thousand warriors, including a large number of Potawatomi’s from eastern Michigan and the Saint Joseph. The opposing force of about 1,000 Americans was led by General Arthur St. Clair, who had proved to be an able commander during the American Revolutionary War. The American Indian confederacy was overwhelmingly victorious. In proportional terms of losses to strength, it was the worst defeat that United States forces have ever suffered in battle – of the 1,000 officers and men that St. Clair led into battle, only 48 escaped unharmed. James Goudy was in St. Clair’s defeat, November 4, 1791, and was wounded in the thigh with a bullet, which for many years he carried in his body, and which ultimately caused his death. After being shot he traveled eighteen miles, when he paused by the wayside and ate the flesh of a dead horse, which he afterwards declared was the best meat he had ever eaten. The History of Wayne County, Ohio, states that he came to what is Sugarcreek township as early as 1809, and settled near Dalton, on the quarter of land later owned by John Eckard, the land having been entered by his brother John, from whom James purchased it at about four dollars per acre.”

Van Swearingen

David Bailey

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David’s ancestor was Van Swearingen, who was a captain in St. Clair’s army and died in the battle. His name is on the monument – but in error they included his first name, “Van” thinking that was part of his last name.

Frederick John Leatherman, Jr.

Tricia Bryan Stinson

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Tricia shares below some of the facts she has learned about her 3rd great grandfather, Frederick John Leatherman, Jr. Tricia is related through his 2nd marriage to Mary Tompkins. Two of the resources used to find information were “History of Putnam County, IN” by Weik and the “All Leatherman Kin History”.



“Frederick was born about 1758 in Maryland. He left home when he was 18 to join the army, in opposition to his father’s wishes. He was present at the defeat of General St. Clair. His expedition against the Indians met with a most disastrous defeat, November 4, 1791, near headwaters of the Wabash, the battlefield known as Ft. Recovery – now Mercer County, Ohio. He was reported to have taken part in a number of other battles and had many narrow escapes during his thrilling experiences on the frontier. He married Polly Lastly in 1797 and they lived in Kentucky before coming to Floyd County and then Putnam County, IN. Polly died about 1820-1823 and Frederick married for the 2nd time March 21, 1824, Mary Polly Davis Tompkins (aka Tomlinson), a widow. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Shafer) Davis. She died around 1830-1834, Putnam County, Indiana. Frederick was married a 3rd time to a Rachel (last name not known). Frederick died suddenly in 1838, at the age of 66, on the road home from Lawrenceburg, Indiana. In a Putnam County, Indiana Land Conveyance, dated May 13, 1839, the heirs of Frederick are named as: Rachel Leatherman, widow; Children 1st marriage: Abraham, John, Daniel, Katherine, Elizabeth, Bland, Sally, 2nd marriage: Sina (Sinia), 3rd marriage: Jasper. “

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Jacob Moore

Margaret (Nancy) Moore

Descendant:

Barbara Roberts Howison
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Barbara’s ancestor history is so fascinating, especially the information about Blue Jacket’s first wife. It is stories like these that really do make history come alive for all of us.

Jacob Moore: “Jacob Moore, son of Philip Moore II never married. He and his brother Philip Moore were living in what is now Kentucky in the area of Strode’s Station. Philip was married with children when he was called up with the Kentucky militia for St. Clair’s expedition against the Indians in 1791. His brother Jacob, being single, took his place and was killed when the Indians overran the militia at their encampment on the Wabash.

I am a direct descendant of Philip Moore II. Philip died 1778, married Mary Doshier. Philip Moore died 1831, married Kate Hornback. Anthony Moore died 1863, married Mary Thompson. Isaac Moore (death date unknown) married Elizabeth Eastman. Charles Wilson Moore died 1934, married Sarah Charlotte Richardson. They lived on a farm near Bloomingburg, Fayette County, Ohio, that had been in the family since 1810.”

Margaret (Nancy) Moore: “It is not known when Philip Moore I arrived on the South Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac in what is now West Virginia. The first reference we have is in the “Journal of George Washington” who was with James Genn surveying the Lord Fairfax grant in 1748. He stated he had stayed at Philip Moore’s “a good house on a good lot”.



Philip Moore had a number of children: Conrad, John, Michael, Margaret, Marya, Susannah and Philip the second. John Moore married Margaret. They lived at the "head of the Trough" north of the homestead where his brother, Philip II, resided. He had a daughter, Margaret or Nancy as she was called.

Near the end of the French and Indian War Margaret was captured by a Shawnee war party and taken to the Ohio Country where she grew up and became the first wife of Blue Jacket, the Shawnee War Chief. About the age of 16? she gave birth to her first child, Joseph Blue Jacket. Rev. David Jones visited them according to his journal on January 12, 1773 at Blue Jacket's town.

At the time of Dunmore's War 1774, Margaret was pregnant and under the terms of the Treaty signed by Lord Dunmore and the Indians on October 27, 1774, Margaret being a white captive had to return to Virginia and to her white family. It is a family tradition that she was deeply in love with Blue Jacket and wanted to return to her home in the Ohio country but the family prevailed and she remained in Virginia where she gave birth to a daughter, Nancy.

Nancy married a man named Stewart and in the final Indian treaty signed with Dunkin McArthur at the "Head of the Rapids", 640 acres of land in what is now Logan County, were granted to "Our daughter of the half blood" for the upkeep of her mother, Margaret. It states that the land can not be sold without the written permission of the President of the United States.

Margaret, her daughter Nancy and her husband are buried in the southwest corner of the Muddy Run Cemetery outside West Liberty, Ohio.

Joseph Blue Jacket who was called Joseph Moore by the whites visited his mother while she was living in Logan County. It is said that he had received a similar grant of 640 acres but we have been unable to verify that. It is said that he went with Tecumseh in the War of 1812 and supposedly the government took his grant back.

Margaret's father, John Moore, served in the Revolutionary War under General Morgan and died in Canada."

Wabash 1791 & Battle of Fort Recovery 1794

Samuel McDowell

Personal narratives of the survivors and entries from journals of officers and others connected with St. Clair's defeat in 1791 tell of the many heroic deeds and kindnesses of this man whose remains lie under a marker in the Pioneer Cemetery on Gwendolyn St. in Fort Recovery. The following is an excerpt taken from "Historical Sketch of Fort Recovery" written by Martha Rohr and revised by Barbara Meiring:

"With several other soldiers he had gone to look after the horses, when suddenly they heard the most hideous yells from across the river and the discharge of firearms. He instantly rushed to camp, found his regiment preparing for action, joined them, and was with the party who so gallantly fought their way back to the



main road to make an opening for the retreat, and who endeavored to keep the enemy in check to protect the rear as long as possible. Very few had had any chance to eat on account of the early attack, and after awhile, many of them were so dispirited and hungry that they threw down their arms and made their way, every man for himself. About this time, Mr. McDowell saw a woman carrying an infant about a year old. She was about to fall by the wayside, when he took up the child and carried it some distance. Soon, Mr. McDowell overtook a young man about eighteen years of age, wounded in the leg, and almost exhausted. He gave him a little spirits and some bread, although he himself had had no chance to eat. A little later a pony came dashing by, which McDowell caught. He mounted the boy upon it, and leading the pony and supporting his wounded companion, they continued until they reached Fort Jefferson.

Mr. McDowell was with the expedition, dispatched by Colonel Wilkinson, a few months later to bury the remains of those slain in the massacre. He was also with the detachment which built the fort, and helped in its defense. He must have fallen in love with the country, for he returned to make it his home. He came with his family about 1838. He and his son, John, purchased two hundred acres of land in Section Five of Recovery Township. In later years, he could never speak of the terrible massacre and retreat without tears in his eyes. He died May 14, 1847, at the age of 77."

Descendants:

Sherry (Garrison) Hunt

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Linda (Garrison) Esther

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Sherry and Linda (cousins) brought many members of their families to the May 5 Monument Rededication ceremony. How wonderful that so many of the ancestors of Samuel McDowell, a Fort Recovery hero, were on hand to see his and all the others past deeds remembered and honored. Samuel McDowell is Sherry and Linda's great, great grandfather. Sherry had this to say in her information: "Mercer County history books tell of his great heroism. He was a farmer in Mercer County and married Bessie Davidson, who was born in Ireland."

Lester McDowell

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Connie Price

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Samuel is Lester's 5th great grandfather and Connie's 6th great grandfather. Lester & Connie (uncle & niece) were both able to attend the May 5 rededication ceremony and are looking forward to reading other stories about their illustrious ancestor.



James Wagner
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Mr. Wagner is a former resident of Fort Recovery and has a special connection to the Rededication of the Fort Recovery Monument. His father, Charles Wagner and uncle, Clarence Wagner worked on the construction of the monument. Jim donated many wonderful pictures of different stages of this construction and they have been put into an album that is viewable at the Fort Recovery State Museum. He also included a picture of the McDowell homestead that is referenced in the information below and pictures he had taken with Little Turtle's granddaughter in front of the Monument when he was 6 and she was about 8 years old. What treasures these will be to the museum – thank you Jim. This is what Jim had to say about his fourth great grandfather Samuel McDowell:

“Samuel McDowell was a Kentucky sharpshooter in the time of the late 1790's. In 1791, General Arthur St. Clair proceeded north from Ft. Washington (now Cincinnati) to establish a series of forts, twenty five miles apart, from Cincinnati to Fort Wayne, IN. Samuel McDowell was part of that 1600 man army, poorly trained and poorly supported with food and ammunition stores. The Indians attacked them at dawn and nearly killed the entire army. Samuel McDowell was fortunate to have escaped back to Fort Jefferson now near Greenville, Ohio. A second army marched from Cincinnati toward Fort Wayne three years later in 1794 under the command of Gen. “Mad” Anthony Wayne, and McDowell was in that army, also. (I was told only one of three who had been with St. Clair.) In later years McDowell returned to Ft. Recovery to homestead. Records from 1791 are scarce, but some stories have been recorded in later years – an interview of McDowell exists which horribly describes his retreat from the 1791 Fort Recovery battle site. My Grandfather Nickerson in later years told me of some of the gruesome details, also. The stories were handed down many times and too bad there weren't better written records. As McDowell returned with Gen. Wayne three years later a few stories also exist. McDowell, apparently knowing the territory, functioned as sort of a spy for Wayne's army. As I stated before, some years later McDowell returned to the Fort Recovery area as a farmer located north of town on what is now Ohio State Road 49 – the Jutte farm. McDowell had a home up there on the west side of the highway. Sadly, it was torn down several years ago. My grandfather who told me stories of the above adventure was John Nickerson, a local carpenter/farmer. He was on the Ft. Recovery town council for 14 years and was Mayor of the village of Ft. Recovery at one time. He passed away in the early 1940's.”

Battle of Fort Recovery 1794

General Anthony Wayne

President Washington named General Anthony Wayne to be St. Clair's successor in March of 1792. On March 5, 1792, Congress passed a bill which expanded the army to 5168 men. It was felt by expanding the army and increasing its funding this would enable it to achieve the goal of opening up the Northwest Territory to safe and permanent settlement. Wayne was 47 years old, barrel-chested, and said to be a demanding general. His troops trained vigorously for the job ahead. He staged mock



battles between his men and organized the legions by color. Gen. Wayne arrived at Fort Washington on May 5, 1793, with an army of 2600 men. They were given a hero's welcome. The army went on to Fort Jefferson and in October built Fort Greenville. Wayne sent eight companies of infantry and a detachment of artillerymen up to the site where St. Clair had suffered his disastrous defeat. They arrived on Dec. 25, 1793. They found the ground so littered with bones that they had to be scraped away before the tents could be pitched for the night. The next day, holes were dug and the bones remaining above the ground, including six hundred skulls, were buried. After the remains had been interred, a stockade was constructed. Because of favorable weather, three of the eight lost cannons were located. They were cleaned and mounted on the new fort. After a nine-volley salute, the fort was named Fort Recovery, commemorating the recovery of the ground from the Indians. By May 1, 1794 the fort was complete and ready for any attack. On June 30 it was attacked by Indians again led by Little Turtle and Blue Jacket. The Indians were determined that this was the time to drive the white man out of Indian territory once and for all. Little did they know how much they had underestimated the skill and determination of the new army leader, Anthony Wayne, who became known among the Indians as the "Chief who never sleeps". After three days of fighting, the use of artillery finally forced the Indians to retreat and permanently withdraw. This notable victory was soon followed by General Wayne's successful campaign on August 20, 1794, known as the Battle of Fallen Timbers. This was the last time the Indians organized a hostile force in this area. Anthony Wayne died on Dec. 15, 1796 of complications from gout and is buried in Radnor, PA.

Descendants:

Hugh S. Wayne

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Hugh can document his relationship to Anthony Wayne through the thorough and extensive Wayne family tree which shows that Hugh's ancestor, William Wayne, and General "Mad" Anthony Wayne shared the same grandfather Anthony Wayne, the original immigrant. Settler/immigrant, Anthony Wayne, landed in Boston but shortly thereafter relocated (with his large family) to Pennsylvania. In 1724, Anthony and his wife Hannah (Faulkner) purchased a tract of 386 acres in Chester County, near what became the town of Paoli, PA. They later bequeathed to their son Isaac the majority of this property, which became known as Waynesborough.

Isaac created an ideal location on which to raise and educate his children, which included Anthony – who was later to create and lead the US Army to success in the Indian Wars on the frontier. Meanwhile Isaac's brother Gabriel became a sea captain and was based in Wilmington, NC. Whether Gabriel lost his wife, or they together just decided Wilmington was not a "fit" town at that time to raise and educate children, they sent their three children, William, Susanna, and Mary, to Paoli to live with Isaac and his family (one of those children, William, is the direct ancestor of Hugh). Though William was really a cousin to Anthony, they grew up as "brothers" at Waynesborough.

Hugh has copies of letters that were mailed between the two cousins, William Wayne and Anthony Wayne, which include sentiments indicating their "deep friendship." Hugh also included in his documents a number of vignettes which create interesting "pictures"



of the real man – sometimes funny, sometimes sad, but always interesting – General Mad Anthony Wayne!

David Bilter – deceased (DOD 5/24/13)
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There is a CD in the Fort Recovery Museum binder containing the family tree and showing David's connection to Gen. Anthony Wayne. Reader needs version 3.4 or lower of Family Tree Maker in order to open the contents of the CD.

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Major William McMahon

In June of 1794 Major William McMahon was in command of a supply convoy on its way to Fort Recovery consisting of 360 packhorses laden with 1200 kegs of flour. Wayne was extremely concerned that the Indians might attack this pack train while en route so it was under heavy escort. Fifty dragoons and ninety riflemen accompanied the packhorses. On June 29, Maj. McMahon's convoy arrived at Fort Recovery. The small fort was not able to accommodate all the soldiers and men with the packhorses, so they set up a camp about four hundred yards out from the fort. About seven o'clock the next morning, McMahon was given the order for the convoy to return to Fort Greenville. The horses had barely gone half a mile when the Indians attacked the front of the convoy. Maj. McMahon, leading the dragoons, immediately dashed out to protect the men leading the horses. The major - dashing, red-haired, six feet six inches tall - made an easy target. He was killed instantly by a bullet in the temple. The remaining survivors of the surprise attack dashed for shelter inside the walls of the fort. As was noted above, the use of cannons and rifles finally forced the Indians to retreat on July 1.

Descendants:

Linda Hayden

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William McMahon is Linda and Leslie's (sisters) 6th great grandfather, through his daughter Nancy Agnes, who married John Bukey II. Linda provided the following information:

"From The History of the Bukey Family compiled by Norman J. Bukey in approximately 1960, Major McMahon was shot in the head near Ft. Recovery on June 30, 1794. He and his dragoons were attacked by the savages under Little Turtle. Twenty two white men were killed (reference: American State Papers, Indian Affairs: 487-88). There is an additional quote from Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, describing his stature and identification and burial of his body."

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"My sister Paula & I are descendants of Major William McMahon who was killed June 30, 1794 in I believe "The Battle of Fort Recovery". I have copies of various correspondence for Major McMahon and also General Anthony Wayne that were sent to me by another cousin, also named William McMahon, that attended an event in 1999 at Fort Recovery."

Copies of the above mentioned correspondence are included in the FR Museum binder.

Christine Roby

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"I am the 6th great granddaughter of Major William McMahon, who fought in the Battle of Fort Recovery. William Friend McMahon: Birth 09 Jan 1749 in Wilmington, New Castle, DE; Death 30 Jun 1794 in Fort Recovery, Mercer, Ohio USA. The following is an excerpt from the "Historical Collections Vol. 31":

"On the 29th of June, Major William McMahon was sent forward to take charge of Fort Recovery, in command of the company of Capt. Thomas Lewis, and the residue of the company of Capt. Asa Hartshorn, making a detachment of 95 riflemen and 50 dragoons, acting as a convoy for provisions. As Maj. McMahon neared Fort Recovery on June 30, he was attacked by a large body of Indians and English. The battle commenced early in the morning, and lasted all day. It was supposed that there were between 1500 and 2000 Indians engaged on this occasion. Of the Legion, twenty-two officers and men were killed and thirty were wounded. It was not ascertained how many Indians were disposed of, but probably a much larger number. Major McMahon, Capt. Hartshorn and Lieut. Robert Craig were among the killed, and Capt. James Taylor and Lieut. William Darke among the wounded."

Here are some of the references used by Christine while doing her research:

- Orderly Books – May 27, 1794, June 28, 1794
- Howe's Ohio, Vol. 2, pages 495 and 496, Treaty of Greenville, page 67, Burnet's Notes on the Northwest, page 161
- 12 Penn. Mag. of Hist. and Blog, pages 327 and 367.
- Daughters of American Revolution website

One of the notes in Christine's research also testifies to the stature of McMahon: "Major McMahon must have been a giant; he was 6 feet, 6 inches tall and was a famous Indian fighter".

.....
Joseph Hawkins Fitzgerald

Descendant:

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Jennefer has many artifacts of her 4th great grandfather and personal hero, Joseph Hawkins Fitzgerald, that she has shared with the Fort Recovery State Museum. Jennefer has done extensive research on her ancestor and is currently working with the state to try and restore the Old Hogan Hill Cemetery. Jennefer is also actively searching for Joseph's original headstone. Jennefer shares her story below.

"According to Joseph's enlistment papers, he was born in Amherst, Co., VA on July 30, 1772. It is believed, based on his daughter Eunice's information submitted to the Mormon Church, which she joined at age 16, that he was the son of John Fitzgerald, an Irish immigrant who was a soldier in the Revolution, and Nancy Bartlett, daughter of the large, successful Bartlett family from the east. It is also believed that his father passed away when he was a young man. On July 13, 1792, Joseph worked at a hostel in Staunton, Augusta Co., VA when he enlisted to serve 3 years in the 4th Sub Legion of the United States by Capt. Alexander Gibson, under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. He served honorably for the 3 years, helping to build and serving in battle at Ft. Recovery and at the Battle of Tippecanoe. In Alan D. Gaff's book, Bayonets in the Wilderness...Anthony Wayne's Legion in the Old Northwest, the author writes of a later incident involving our Joseph, as follows: "Joseph Fitzgerald, one of Gibson's Virginia riflemen, was there when Wayne visited the fort a month after the battle. In a story that was passed down through his family for generations, Fitzgerald related how the general rubbed the shoulders of every man, saying they were the "bravest boys in the world."

Joseph was honorably discharged from the military on 13 July 1795, one month before the major Indian tribes signed the "Treaty of Greenville". He returned to his home in Virginia for a period of time. He then returned to Ohio, seeking to purchase land in KY. On 18 June 1799, he married Ketura Catherine Parkhurst in Shelby Co., KY. They quietly settled down to farming and running an inn until his death in 1857. He was laid to rest in the cemetery of the Old Hogan Hill Baptist Church, of which he was a founding member, in Dearborn Co. Buried nearby are two daughters, Abigail Fitzgerald Edwards and Matilda Fitzgerald Morris. His infant granddaughter, Nancy Bell, child of Abigail, is also buried nearby.

Joseph Hawkins Fitzgerald, the orphaned son of an Irish immigrant, truly gave all. I'm proud to call him my ancestor."

George Teeters

Descendant:

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Carol is currently doing more research on her 3rd great grandfather, George Teeters. Below is some of the information Carol shared with us.

"My mother told me that George Teeters fought in the Battle of Fort Recovery. I don't think he was a soldier. He must have fought in the battle when he was very



young and survived. Maybe he was militia or just a citizen fighting with them. Later after the battle and after they signed the treaty, his son David met and married a Delaware Indian and they had a son Jacob who ended up in the civil war. My family changed her name to Ann, don't know what her Indian name was. They must have stayed around the Ft. Recovery area because Ann is buried in a graveyard in the Ft. Recovery area. "Ann Teeters" is on the headstone. Their son Jacob is buried in the Wabash cemetery. All the rest of my family is from the Wabash area. Wish I would have asked Mom more questions about them. Mom always told us when we were little that we are part Indian."

.....

William Byrd "Rowdy" Richardson

Descendant:

Michael H. Wurst

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Mike has shared with us some of the very colorful aspects of his great, great, great grandfather William "Rowdy" Richardson.

"Rowdy Richardson was a member of Wayne's army and fought several Indian Battles. He was a cousin to General Anthony Wayne. There is a possibility that Fort Rowdy in Covington, Ohio was named after one of Wayne's officers. After his discharge William "Rowdy" Richardson went to Virginia where he married his first wife – Mary Adney – where they had at least 5 children. In 1811 after Mary's death, Rowdy accepted a land grant for military service signed by the President. He left the children with Mary's relatives. There is a story he came through Dayton, Ohio on his way to the land grant, which was part of the Shawnee lands near Wapakoneta, Ohio. In Piqua, OH he met his second wife, Catherine Millhouse. In 1826 Rowdy met Chief Blackhoof. It is written that they met as honored enemies. Supposedly during their meeting Rowdy offered to help with his honored enemy's last wish to be buried in or near St. John's Ohio, then part of the Shawnee lands. Rowdy settled in St. John's area with his wife Catherine and her children. As children from his first wife matured they migrated from Virginia following him to Ohio and began farming in what is now Auglaize County. One son and step-son of Catherine owned the farm with a knob on it. Catherine wanted to be buried on the knob when her time came and so her step-son donated the knob to Auglaize County to become St. John's Cemetery. This cemetery is also known as Chief Blackhoof Memorial Park as Chief Blackhoof is supposed to be buried there. On her death in 1840 Catherine was buried there on the top, center, front row. During his time in the Wapakoneta area Rowdy served as a certified Christian Church minister and flogger of the City of Wapakoneta. After her death in 1840 Rowdy and several members of his family moved to Mandale, Ohio. Rowdy had at least six (possibly seven) wives. He out lived each wife except his last. Rowdy died at age 109. There are a couple of stories about how he died; all agree that he laid three days on the ground before being found and dying of a skull fracture. The most popular one is his daughter-in-law poured out all of the whiskey on the farm and Rowdy tried to ride an unbroken colt to town to get a drink



and was thrown. He is buried in Fought Cemetery, Mandale, Ohio, along with several other family members.

I do not have documentation that William Byrd "Rowdy" Richardson participated in the 1794 battle at Fort Recovery. However with the history I have and the fact that he and Chief Blackhoof met as honored enemies, and he served under General Anthony Wayne, I strongly suspect he was there."

Caleb Lucas

Descendant:

Steve Heisey

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937-473-3934

Steve has shared the following information about his ancestor Caleb Lucas:

"Caleb Lucas was born Oct. 22, 1776 in PA. He married Anna Maria (Mary) Price, born around Feb. 7, 1802. They had a son named Ebenezer, born Oct. 5, 1819, who married Sarah Mann Lucas, born Sept. 15, 1828. This is the line of Caleb's descendancy. In the "Early History of Settlers of Warren County, Ohio" it mentions that Caleb was called up as a Captain in the State Militia of Ohio in the War of 1812, and that he had served under Anthony Wayne in the capacity of a teamster, one who transported food and supplies from Ft. Washington to Ft. Greenville and also as a marksman, probably transportation security. Caleb may have been 17 years old when he was recruited for Wayne's campaign, no older than 18. After the Treaty of Greenville, before the War of 1812, Wyandotte Chief Roundhead paid him a visit at his home. They had a marksmanship contest, of which Roundhead lost.

The Lucas family was French Huguenot. Starting in New Jersey the family moved west through Pennsylvania into Kentucky before entering into Ohio in the Lebanon, Ohio, Warren County area. This would have been sometime around 1797. The sons were born in Pennsylvania; Ebenezer, the older brother, was my ancestor. Caleb Lucas, his wife Mary, his son Ebenezer and daughter-in-law Sarah, are buried in the New Burlington Cemetery."







Thank you descendants for
helping to make the Fort
Recovery Monument
Rededication Ceremony a
memorable event.