

# Territorial Guard Resources

By Ron Darrah

To assist researchers in compiling their lineages for the Territorial Guard Society of Indiana, we will be featuring a selection of available resources that can be used to prove Indiana residence prior to Statehood Day, December 11, 1816.

## 1. 1812 Ancestor Index, Vol. 1, 1892-1970

National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, Gateway Press,  
Baltimore, MD, 2005

This volume features proven ancestors of members who joined the USD 1812. It has two later supplements. All are available at the Indiana State Library, Allen County Public Library, and other locations. In the sample below, note Samuel Hazlett of the Indiana Militia.

Hazen, William Blackwell b. Pa. d.— m. Nancy Lamour daughter Celia Jane m. Joseph Ritner Shepard	Sgt. Pa. Mil.
Hazlett, Samuel b. 1790 d. Ind. 1882 m. Nancy Miller son James Z. m. Isabella Jones	Pvt. Ind. Mil.
Hazzard, George b. Del. 1789 d. Del. 1830 m. Ann Hazzard (nee) — son George W. m. Mary Eleanor Elder	Commissary Del. Mil.

## 2. Indiana War of 1812 Soldiers-Militia

Charles M. Franklin, Ye Olde Genealogy Shoppe, 1984.

This softbound book features muster rolls of Indiana units from the National Archives. Note the various groups below.

Clark County	2nd Regiment	9 companies
Dearborn County	3rd Regiment	3 companies
Franklin County	7th Regiment	5 companies
Harrison County	5th Regiment	20 companies
Jefferson County	6th Regiment	5 companies
Knox County	1st Regiment	11 companies
Knox County	4th Regiment	20 companies
Wayne County	8th Regiment	5 companies
Totals	8 Regiments	78 companies

### Miscellaneous includes:

1. General Staff Officers of the Army, Indiana and Illinois Territories
2. A muster return of Lt. Conrad Crum's Co. (6 Apr., 1816)
3. Monthly returns of the Garrison of Fort Wayne (Oct. & Nov., 1814)

### 3. Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, 2 Vols.

Transcribed by Virgil D. White, National Historical Publishing Co.,  
Waynesboro, TN, 1992

The extensive collection of names and files is a standard reference work, and is based on the Pension Acts of 1871 and 1878. It includes a cross reference list of wives, widows, and other family members. It includes bounty land warrants. Since it is only an index, the actual pension file will be required as a proof document.

It is available at the ISL, ACPL, and other major genealogical collections. Note Indiana's John Decker below.

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WAR OF 1812 PENSIONERS 567  
DECKER, John, S0-17365, srv Capt Benj Parks' Co IN Mil  
John, S0-14356, srv Capt Stephen Hart's Co NJ Mil  
John, Lana (Schult) WC-3392, m 4 Jul 1813 Ontario Cty NY, sd 10 Apr 1848 Shiawassee Cty  
MI, wd about 1877, srv Salma Stanley's NY Mil, wid lived Lorain Cty OH, LaGrange  
John, Ann (Egbert) WC-1373, m 28 Feb 1814 Richmond Cty NY, sd 17 Aug 1826 Northfield NY,  
wd about 1887, srv Barton's NY Mil, lived Richmond Cty NY
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### 4. Early Settlers of Indiana's "Gore," 1803-1820

Compiled and Edited by Shirley Keller Mikesell, Heritage Books

The Gore area became part of Indiana Territory when Ohio became a state in 1803. The wedge-shaped Gore later became parts of Dearborn, Franklin, Ohio, Randolph, Switzerland, Union, and Wayne Counties. This volume was abstracted from several original sources.

The below example is from Franklin County.

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Deed dated 1811. JAMES HAMILTON & MICHAEL JONES to  
JOHN VANBLARICUM. Brkv town lots 18, 19. Signed J.  
HAMILTON, MICHAEL JONES, MARY JONES. Witness: none.  
rec 1811. p 39 (pp 40, 41 blank)
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Deed dated 1811. JAMES HAMILTON & MICHAEL JONES to  
SOLOMON MANWARRING. Brkv town lot 3. Signed J.  
HAMILTON, MICHAEL JONES, MARY JONES. Witness: none.  
rec 1811. p 42 (p 43 blank)
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Deed dated 1811. JAMES HAMILTON & MICHAEL JONES to  
STEPHEN LUDLOW. Brkv town lot 43. Signed J. HAMILTON,  
MICHAEL JONES, MARY JONES. Witness: none. rec 1811.  
p 44 (pp 45, 46 blank)
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**5. Indiana Counties Formed Before Statehood**

Fifteen Indiana counties were in existence prior to statehood: Clark in 1801, Dearborn in 1803, Harrison in 1808, Jefferson Franklin, and Wayne in 1810, Gibson, Warrick, and Washington in 1813, Perry, Posey, and Switzerland in 1814, and Jackson and Orange in 1815. Knox County, formed in 1790, composed "all the rest of Indiana," before and after Indiana became a state.

**6. Clark County, Indiana, Abstracts of Wills and Executor's Records, 1801-1833, and Marriage Records, 1807-1824**

Compiled by Dorothy Riker, Indiana Historical Society, 1969

Most of the counties mentioned above have some such similar collection of early records, except Dearborn, which had a fire in 1826. This Clark County book is in most major genealogy collections. Note the marriage records do not start at the county formation date.

Thomas Dawsey [?] to Peggy McSwene, L, 10-20-1807, by John Douthitt, Esqr.  
 John Thompson Gray to Mary Ormsby, L, 10-22-1807, by James Lemon.  
 Peter Eater [Etter?] to [torn] Lawrence, L, 12-1-1807, by John Douthitt.  
 Abraham Portelow [?] to Elizabeth Nation, L, 12-26-1807, by James Lemon.  
 James Stewart to Nancy Barkshire, L, 1-6-1808.  
 Charles Barkshire to Sarah Heckman, L, 2-8-1808, by Patrick Shields.  
 William Stalling to Ann Rogers, L, 2-16-1808.  
 Benajah Brown to Mary Pearce, L, 3-7-1808, by James Lemon.  
 Jesse Huff to Jenny Hufer [?], C, 2-4-1808, by Charles Johnston.

**7. Muster Rolls and Payrolls of Militia and Regular Army Organizations in the Battle of Tippecanoe, November, 1811.**

National Archives Microfilm Roll T-1085. This roll of film is in the Indiana State Library and other collections. Some frames are of dubious legibility.

*Muster Roll of Captain James Biggers Rifle Company in the 2nd Regiment of Indiana Militia in the service of the United States Army during the Invasion of the American Territory, commanded by Lieut. Col. North Bartholomew from September 11<sup>th</sup> to November 25<sup>th</sup> 1811. Conclusion.*

No.	Name	Rank	Commencement of Service	Termination of Service	Preparation of Service	Name present	Remarks and alterations since
✓	James Biggers R	Captain	Sept 11 <sup>th</sup>	1811	Nov 24 <sup>th</sup> 1811	James Biggers	
✓	John A. Brown	Lieut	"	"	"	"	
✓	Joseph Hittell R	Ensign	"	"	"	"	
✓	John Dammann R	Sergeant	Sept 11 <sup>th</sup>	1811	"	John Dammann	Wounded, succeeded on the
✓	Isaac Nailor Corp	"	"	"	"	Isaac Nailor	

**8. Posey County Circuit Court Historical Records**

Searchable database at the Indiana State Archives website. Most records are after statehood, but some are from 1815 and 1816.

1816 June vs. --  
Names: Greene, Arthur; Roberson, Hugh; Marrs, Samuel; Blunt, Edmund  
Subjects: Larceny; Violence; Debt

1816 June Blunt, Needham vs. Crunk, John--Trespass on the case  
Names: Castleberry, Thomas; Castleberry, Paul; Carson, John; Williams, Elcana  
Subjects: Slander

## 9. Indiana State Library Vincennes Newspaper Database, 1804-1827

Searchable database at the ISL website

This index includes the earliest newspapers published in the state of Indiana. The index was created as a handwritten index on slips of paper by staff within the Indiana State Library, who indexed the following Vincennes newspapers:

*Indiana Gazette (1804-1806) Western Sun (1807-1827)*

The database is by no means complete or exhaustive, with just over 24,000 entries. The entries are very short, and often do not provide a great deal of information about the type of article you will find.

## 10. Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis, Online Database, 1812

This database from the Indiana State Library is on the IUPUI Library website.

The screenshot shows the IUPUI University Library website. The header includes the IUPUI logo and navigation links for RESEARCH, SERVICES, and INFORMATION. The main content area is titled "Indiana Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812" and features a search bar, a description of the collection, and a "Browse This Collection" link. The footer contains copyright information and contact details for the library.

## 11. INDIANA TERRITORY COLLECTION, 1800-1816, Collection #: M 0398 OM 0038; Indiana Historical Society Library, Indianapolis

This is an artificial collection. The material in it has been obtained from various sources. This collection consists of letters and documents (1800-1816) relating to the Indiana Territory. Included are letters to Colonel Jacob Kingsbury at Detroit, Newport, R.I., and New York from Captain James Rhea, Lieutenant John Whistler, and other soldiers at Fort Wayne regarding the military situation at the fort. Correspondents include: William Henry Brown, Daniel Curtis, Abraham Edwards, Nathan Heald, John Johnston, Jacob Kingsbury, Daniel Landon, Philip Ostrander, James Rhea, and John Whistler.

## 12. Indiana Rangers Military Units [Following narrative from Wikipedia]

The **Indiana Rangers** were a mounted militia formed in 1807 and operated in the early part of the 19th century to defend settlers in Indiana Territory from attacks by Native Americans. The rangers were present at the Battle of Tippecanoe, and served as auxiliaries to the army during the War of 1812. At the peak of their activities they numbered over 400 men.

In 1807, the Larkins family was travelling along the Buffalo Trace when they were attacked by a band of Native Americans. The father was killed, and Mrs. Larkins and her five children were taken into captivity. The incident sparked outcries for better protection along the route, and Territorial Governor William Henry Harrison organized the Rangers to provide a fast response to attacks, primarily as a deterrent to random American Indian raids.

The Rangers were modeled on the mounted troops used by General Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The primary objective of the Rangers was to safeguard the Buffalo Trace, the main transportation route between Louisville, Kentucky and the Indiana Territory's capital of Vincennes, Indiana (and Illinois Territory), starting on 20 April 1807. The first Indiana Rangers who patrolled the road in 1807 did so on foot.

The Rangers had three divisions: Captain William Hargrove's 1st Division patrolled from the Wabash River to French Lick. The 2nd Division patrolled from French Lick to the Falls of the Ohio. One of their bases was at the Shaker village of Cuzco, Indiana. The 3rd Division secured an area East along the Ohio River to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio border. All Rangers were paid \$1 per day, and were required to supply their own horse, ammunition, tomahawk, a large and small knife, and a leather belt. Although the mounted militia units lacked uniformity, the men- and sometimes women- were well trained.

In keeping with their mission, the Indiana Rangers were involved in numerous incidents involving Native Americans. Native Americans and white settlers were considered to be a peace during this time, and the early Rangers were so effective that clashes between Native Americans and white settlers effectively ended. Harrison disbanded the Indiana Rangers in 1809.<sup>[6]</sup>

As tensions between settlers and Native Americans increased, the Indiana Rangers were reactivated. Two Rangers companies were based out of Vincennes, Indiana. Prior to the War of 1812, Rangers under Captain William Hargrove found a British spy believed to be instigating Indian attacks upon Indiana settlers. Attacks by American Indians became frequent in Indiana Territory. Some, such as the Pigeon Roost Massacre, are still remembered. During the war, the Rangers were used to augment larger armies. Colonel William Russell used the Rangers to supplement his infantry in the 1812 Peoria War, and General Samuel Hopkins utilized the Rangers in his Second Tippecanoe Campaign (1812), where several were killed at the Battle of Wild Cat Creek.

In 1813, the federal government authorized an additional four Ranger companies to secure Indiana Territory. The new companies consisted of 100 men each, and as before, they armed and equipped themselves. The officers of the rangers were paid the same as those regular army officers of the same rank. Those with horses were paid a dollar a day, and those without horses were paid 75 cents a day.

One of the new ranger companies authorized in 1813 was commanded by Captain James Bigger, a veteran of the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe, although he later had to go to court for

recognition of his services with the Rangers. Another of the new rangers was John Ketcham, who built Ketcham's Fort and would later become a judge.

John Tipton served as a major in command of two companies of rangers at Fort Vallonia during the War of 1812. He would later become a United States senator, and is the namesake of Tipton and Tipton County, Indiana.

The Indiana Rangers inspired the creation of the more famous Texas Rangers. The 151st Infantry traces its heritage to the pre-statehood Indiana Rangers. The motto of the regiment, "Wide Awake - Wide Awake!" was earned at the Battle of Tippecanoe. Delta Company (Ranger) was the only National Guard Infantry unit to serve intact in Vietnam during the Vietnam War, and called itself the Indiana Rangers.

**13. War of 1812 Pensioners in Indiana, 1883; Online database, Allen County Public Library Website** Indexed by Amy Johnson Crow, CG, 2010.

This data was compiled from the U.S. Pension Bureau's *List of Pensioners on the Roll January 1, 1883*, volume IV (GC call number 973.74 AA1UP). The U.S. Senate mandated the Pension Bureau to compile a list of all pensioners as of 1 January 1883. The vast majority of the pensioners were Civil War veterans, widows, and minors. However, there were pensioners from other wars, including the War of 1812.

There were 1,005 War of 1812 pensioners enumerated in the Pension Bureau's list for Indiana. Most were widows, but there were some surviving veterans. Interestingly, every county except for Posey had at least one pensioner listed.