

THE TWENTY-SECOND
UNITED STATES INFANTRY
A Forgotten Regiment in a Forgotten War
1812-1815

JOHN NEWELL CROMBIE

THE Twenty-Second United States Regiment is almost completely unknown to professional historians and to the generality of Western Pennsylvanians despite the fact that it was an important Pennsylvania regiment in the War of 1812 and a goodly percentage of its recruits came from Western Pennsylvania. Three companies were enlisted in this area, assembled and partially trained in or near Pittsburgh.

But then, the War of 1812 may be considered a forgotten war. It carries little significance today. Like many other wars, historians have disputed its causes and results at length.¹ These seem of small interest now, but they were vitally important to the country at the time. A sizable proportion of Congress was opposed to the conflict. It was in those days that the term "war hawks" first was applied to a political party. Then it was the Republican, now it is called the Democratic.²

In some ways similarities existed with today's conditions. Involved then was freedom of the seas; now it is freedom of mankind. Then as now vigorous pro- and anti-war factions created political strife during the field fighting. Then the honor of the country became a significant factor in the declaration of war, now honor of the country has been an issue from the start. Then too guerrilla fighting with the Indians had been in progress for many years, the Indians being abetted and armed surreptitiously by the British. To suggest that Americans now cannot fight a guerrilla war is to ignore over two hundred years of guerrilla wars long before Americans ever heard of Indo-China.

Of a surety the 22nd Regiment is a forgotten regiment, forgotten by historians, forgotten by living generations in the localities where the

John Newell Crombie of Pittsburgh, retired United States Steel metallurgical engineer, brings together in this essay the results of his application of tested scientific principles to military history in more than forty-seven different states during thirty years of travel.—Editor

1 An excellent review has been published recently — Harry L. Coles, *The War of 1812*, University of Chicago Press, 1965.

2 *Ibid.*, 15.

men enlisted; but it became a fighting regiment and a proud one at that.³ Who knows now that, with its brother regiments, it was the first to fight to victory over regular British troops in open battle line? Who knows now that its gray uniform was adopted by the United States Military Academy as the official color for the cadet uniform in honor of the Battle of Chippewa? Who knows now that boys as young as 13 were in the battle line during fierce fighting and among heavy casualties?

Better to appreciate this regiment, one's memory needs refreshed about the shocking and humiliating defeats the United States suffered on land during the war and the fumbling, bumbling incompetency of the initial army commanders as well as the futile efforts of the militia troops because of lack of training. Two well-known historical generals came to the fore — Andrew Jackson and Winfield Scott. The latter was commander of the division in which the 22nd belonged. It was under Scott that the 22nd was efficiently trained and it was under him that it fought.

Local Pennsylvania historians give little, almost no account of the 22nd or the men who enlisted in it. The regiment was authorized by Congress under the Act of June 26, 1812.⁴ Most of the recruits were first assembled and trained at Fort Fayette and Carlisle Barracks, while a few were at Province Island not far from Philadelphia near Fort Mifflin. Colonel Hugh Brady of Milton, Pennsylvania, commanded throughout the war, devoting a good portion of his time to recruiting and training. He was not present in all the actions in which detachments or the whole regiment took part. Thus, he was in Wilkinson's campaign against Montreal and at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, where he was severely wounded, but was not at the Battle of Chippewa or the Siege of Fort Erie. With his brother William, Colonel Brady settled on the Mahoning River about fifty miles from Pittsburgh, building a grist mill and a sawmill there in 1802. He married in 1805 and removed to Northumberland in 1810.⁵

On May 1, 1813, the United States was divided into four military

3 The grave of a drummer boy is marked, "John Herron, War of 1812, 2nd Pennsylvania Militia." His gravestone, in far off Missouri, would not have been so carved unless he was proud of the record, and this fact would be well known to his children. The 22nd Regiment was consolidated with the 6th, 16th, 23rd and 32nd on May 15, 1815, to form the 2nd Pennsylvania militia.

4 "The 22nd Regiment in the War of 1812," William Brady, *WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*, 1949, XXXII, 56-60.

5 *History of the Families of McKinney, Brady and Quigley*, B. McK. Swope, Chambersburg, Pa., 1905, 175.

districts, Pennsylvania being in District 4 with Delaware and a part of New Jersey. Each of these areas was a recruiting ground with one principal rendezvous and such minor ones as designated. Boys between fourteen and eighteen were enlisted as musicians with their parents' consent. In District 4, recruiting parties were arranged for the 3rd, 5th, 16th and 22nd Infantry Regiments as well as two companies of light artillery, two companies of dragoons and one battalion of the 2nd Artillery. As soon as one hundred privates, eleven non-commissioned and five commissioned officers were available, a company was organized. The men were mustered, inspected and entitled to pay. Uniforms of infantry and artillery were stipulated as blue with no collars, cuffs or lace.⁶

In the National Archives in Washington there are a number of original muster and pay rolls in dilapidated condition, portions not decipherable and sadly in need of restoration. A few of Colonel Brady's letters to the Adjutant General at Washington are available on microfilm. These serve to place him at stated times, giving nothing pertaining to active campaigns. Also, there is an alphabetical "Register of Enlistments in the U. S. Army, 1798-1914" from which some information was gleaned in regard to certain individuals as regards age, date of enlistment, place of enlistment, service record. A glance at these records shows them to be extensive, covering thousands of men, but nevertheless they are far from complete for the War of 1812. Where information was obtained from these sources it is marked "NA."

One of those long remembered inspiring teachers, Dr. C. F. Wenrich, teacher of physics at the University of Pittsburgh in the early part of the century, often would say to his class: "Integral calculus, gentlemen, is just the summation of all the little particles." Just so, the broad sweep of history is but the summation of all the local histories. Here follows a summation of a minor local history, although a worthy one — a summation of all available facts of the 22nd Regiment in the War of 1812.

But first, an understanding of the scenes and characters is warranted.

FORT FAYETTE

Few Pittsburghers are aware that this Fort, originally named for Lafayette, ever existed. It was constructed at Penn Avenue and Hand (now 10th) Street, Garrison Avenue and 9th Street, after

⁶ *American State Papers*, Class V, I, Military Affairs, 433.

Fort Pitt was demolished. It served as the headquarters of General Anthony Wayne in 1792.⁷

Fort Fayette was a busy place during the War of 1812. It rendered assistance to Commodore Perry as headquarters for supplies and horses, while also being a recruiting and training center for soldiers. Colonel Brady, commander of the 22nd, carried on the work of recruiting and training both here and throughout the state, though Major Ralph Marlin had been in charge of recruiting in Pittsburgh at first and Lieutenant Colonel George McFeeley had been in charge at Carlisle in the beginning.

From the muster and pay roll records we know that Captain Jacob Carmack was in command of the 22nd at the Fort when it was abandoned in 1815.⁸ A muster roll of Captain John Foster's Company (which became that of Captain Thomas Lawrence in 1813 after Foster resigned) is marked "Camp Allegheny" while one of Captain Samson S. King's company is marked "encampment on the Allegheny River." Brady's letters are marked either Fort Fayette or Pittsburgh. (NA) We feel certain that these camps were close to Fort Fayette in what now is Pittsburgh. Many men from Pittsburgh enlisted in the regular army, but few names are known as records are scanty. The *Pittsburgh Gazette*, September 18, 1812, records 250 men for the regular army leaving Fort Fayette for Carlisle.⁹

GENERAL JACOB BROWN

During much of the war the 22nd Regiment served under Brigadier General Jacob Brown, whom Fletcher Pratt has termed "The Sword of the Border" and "The Best Battle Captain in the Nation."⁹ Military assistant to Alexander Hamilton after the Revolution, he established the little town of Brownsville, New York, near Watertown and Lake Ontario, became Colonel of the militia in the region and, on May 29, 1813, drove off a British landing force at Sackett's Harbor.^{10, 11}

7 "Fort Fayette," E. M. Davis, *WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*, 1927, X, 65.

8 "Fort Fayette," C. M. Stotz, *WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*, 1958, XLI, 185.

9 Fletcher Pratt, *Eleven Generals*, 1949, 59.

10 Benson J. Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812*, 608.

11 Glenn Tucker, *Poltroons and Patriots*, I, 257.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON
AND THE ST. LAWRENCE CAMPAIGN

James Wilkinson took command of the American forces at Sackett's Harbor, New York, August 20, 1813. He concentrated most of the troops in New York State, including Colonel Winfield Scott's command (the 22nd among these troops), and started down the St. Lawrence to capture Montreal with 8,000 men in 600 boats, October 17, 1813. But the expedition soon was scattered by a gale.¹²

General Jacob Brown, with Scott and the 22nd, was sent down the north bank of the St. Lawrence as an advance guard, clearing the British out in front of Wilkinson five miles above Cornwall. The British, in the meantime, were bringing up reinforcements behind Wilkinson to attack in the rear. At Chrysler's farm, a few miles below Williamsburg, an indecisive battle was fought, although the British had the better of it. The overall net result was a British victory, when Wilkinson abandoned his campaign and went into winter quarters up the Salmon River at French Creek. Brown and his division were not at Chrysler's farm but soon joined the other troops in winter camp.

As a result of the fiasco, General Wilkinson was relieved of command and Major General Jacob Brown was appointed commander of the American forces along the Canadian border early in 1814. He quickly left French Creek, February 13, with 2,000 men for Sackett's Harbor, then went to Niagara, where he established a training camp under Brigadier General Winfield Scott in March 1814.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT

Scott is most widely known for his part in the Mexican War and as commanding officer of the United States Army at the beginning of the Civil War, when he was very old. But as commanding officer, his genius, bravery and fighting instinct first were displayed during the campaigns around the Niagara front, especially while under General Brown. The 22nd was one regiment of his brigade in 1814.

Scott, a Lieutenant Colonel at the time, had been captured during an attempt to take Queenstown in October 1812. In that operation a force of 600 militia and regulars successfully stormed Queenstown Heights, but the British reinforced Queenstown while New York militia and boatmen refused to cross the river to render assistance. This left the Americans, including Scott, on the Canadian side of the stream. Most of the Americans were killed or at least wounded. Scott

¹² Lossing, 646.

was captured and eventually was exchanged in January 1813.

In the following May, Major General Dearborn, with Colonel Scott as his chief-of-staff, agreed to attack Fort George. The landing party included the 9th, Scott's own regiment, and was ably assisted by Commodore Perry. They quickly forced General John Vincent, the British commander, to evacuate Fort George.

Colonel Brady was ordered on recruiting service during November and December 1813. He was in Pittsburgh for a recruiting rendezvous, February 14, 1814 (NA).

In northern New York the command shifted and incompetence again reared its ugly head, with the result that the British captured the two American generals, Winder and Chandler, at Stoney Creek.

Scott's camp of instruction was established at Buffalo, March 24, 1814, where he put the troops, including the 22nd, through very intensive training from seven to ten hours a day.¹³

The 22nd Regiment never was a large one. Private and non-commissioned officers are reported in returns as only 287, while 472 were recorded as died or killed in battle. Even for those days this was a small regiment — which may account for its having little mention by historians.

THE ROSTER

A complete roster is difficult to excavate from the available documents. The most nearly comprehensive roster of officers is given in the *American State Papers* for 1814.¹⁴ No roster of non-commissioned officers and men is known. *The Known Military Dead in the War of 1812* lists 80 names of the 22nd, but only one name is given as dead July 5, 1814, Battle of Chippewa, and only five names as dead July 25, 1814, Battle of Lundy's Lane.¹⁵

THE BATTLE RECORD

Heitman¹⁶ lists the following actions in which the 22nd Regiment was engaged with the British:

A detachment was at the bombardment of Fort Niagara, November 21, 1812.

Entire regiment was at the capture of Fort George, May 27, 1813.

¹³ *Memoirs of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott*, I, 119.

¹⁴ *American State Papers*, Class V, I, 406.

¹⁵ C. S. Peterson, *The Known Military Dead in the War of 1812*, Baltimore, Maryland.

¹⁶ Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register of the United States Army*, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1903, II, 391-393.

Entire regiment was in action at French Creek, New York, November 1 and 2, 1813.

Entire regiment was at the capture of Fort Erie, July 3, 1814.

Entire regiment was at the Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814.

Entire regiment was at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, also called the Battle of Niagara, and the Battle of Bridgewater, July 25, 1814.

Detachments of the decimated regiments were at the Siege of Fort Erie, August 1-31, 1814.

Entire regiment, reinforced by recruits, was at the Siege of Fort Erie, September 1814.

CAPTURE OF FORT GEORGE

The part played by the 22nd Regiment in the capture of Fort George, May 27, 1813, is obscure. Colonel Scott, as adjutant to General Dearborn, asked to be permitted to lead his regiment into action and he elected to go with the vanguard of 500 men, but details of the 22nd Regiment are lacking from existing data.^{17, 18}

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT NIAGARA

Very little seems known concerning the share of the 22nd Regiment in the defense of Fort Niagara against the British, November 21, 1812. The American garrison was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel McFeeley of the 22nd on November 14.¹⁹ In the action a week later four Americans were killed and Lieutenant Eli Thomas and six other men were wounded.^{20, 21}

THE NIAGARA CAMPAIGN OF 1814

General Brown finally had an army of 3500 men, mostly regulars, by or soon after June 30, 1814. Some authoritative returns show :

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, II, 392.

¹⁸ L. L. Babcock, "The War on the Niagara Front," Buffalo Historical Society, XXIX, 83.

¹⁹ Warner, Beers and Company, *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania*, 1886, 106.

²⁰ O. M. Smith, R. L. Hamilton and W. H. Wassell, *History of the 22nd Infantry*.

²¹ E. Cruikshank, *Documentary History of the Campaign on the Niagara Frontier, 1812*.

First Brigade — Major General Winfield Scott²²
June 30, 1814

Regiment State	Commander May 2	Commander June 30	Privates and Non-Coms	Officers	Present and Absent
9th Mass.	Col. Campbell	Lt. Col. Aspinwall and Maj. Leavenworth	332	16	642
11th Ver.	Maj. Leavenworth	Maj. McNeil	416	17	557
22nd Pa.	Maj. Jessup	Col. Brady	217	12	287
25th Conn.	Maj. McNeil	Maj. Jessup	354	16	619
Staff				4	4
			1319	65	2109

As of July 25, 1814, Scott's brigade: Privates and non-coms present for duty, 1072; present and absent, 1422.²³

Second Brigade — Brigadier General Eleazer W. Ripley
of Massachusetts.²²

Regiment State	Commander	Privates and Non-Coms	Officers	Present and Absent
21st Mass.	Col. James Miller	651	25	917
23rd N.Y.	Maj. McFarland	341	8	496
22nd Pa.	Col. Brady and some detachments of 17th and 19th.			

²² Henry Adams, *History of the United States During the Second Administration of James Madison*, 1891, II, 35-37.

²³ *Ibid.*, II, 47; Henry Adams, editor, *The War of 1812*, chapters 16 and 17.

Artillery — Major Jacob Hindman

Company	Present for Duty	Aggregate
Towson's	89	101
Biddle's	80	104
Richie's	96	133
Williams'	62	73
	327	411

CAPTURE OF FORT ERIE, JULY 3, 1814

This campaign was begun July 3 against Fort Erie, which was only weakly occupied by about 2000 men. General Scott crossed the Niagara River from Black Rock, now Buffalo, before daylight with his brigade, but the Second Brigade, under command of the more conservative General Ripley, was slow to move over. Losses on both sides were insignificant as the British commander quickly surrendered.

BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA, JULY 5, 1814

British and Canadians under Major General Riall numbered about 4000 on the Canadian side of the stream but were somewhat scattered along the shore. After the capture of Fort Erie, Riall concentrated his troops south of Niagara Falls at Chippewa Creek.^{24, 25, 26, 27}

The battle was fought on level ground between Street's and Chippewa Creeks. Scott sent Porter's militia and Indians on his left flank through woods about 4:30 P.M., July 5. They cleared the woods but the Indians emerging from the woods faced the entire British army moving forward to attack. The Indians broke and Porter's militia followed.

Scott crossed Street's Creek, the 25th Regiment on the left, the 11th in the center and the combined 9th and 22nd on the right near the road. Towson's artillery was placed across the road on the right, close to the Niagara River.

British commander Riall surprised Brown by advancing, because the Americans outnumbered the British possibly by 3000 or 4000 to 2000. Accounts of the number of men engaged vary, but it appears that Ripley's brigade was not seriously involved and the actual number of

²⁴ Pratt, 69.

²⁵ Tucker, II, chapter 32.

²⁶ Lossing, 806-814.

²⁷ Scott, chapter X.

fighters were about evenly matched. Total British losses were 415, while the American losses were 328, of which 251 were from Scott's brigade alone.

Adams²⁸ says: "The Battle of Chippewa was the only occasion during the war when equal bodies of regular troops met face to face in extended lines in open plane in daylight without advantage of position and never again after that was an army of American regulars beaten by British troops."

Chippewa may be regarded as a small affair by modern standards, but it was the first victory for Americans after a long series of humiliating defeats, and it instilled pride in the army which it never had possessed before.

Major Leavenworth commanded the 9th and the 22nd, being on the American right along the river road. The 22nd suffered eight killed, forty-six wounded.²⁹ No record is made of Colonel Brady in any record of this battle thus far found. It seems certain that he was not personally present.

UNIFORMS OF SCOTT'S BRIGADE

At the beginning of the war there was not sufficient blue cloth of the right sort for the prescribed blue uniforms. Scott^{30, 31} relates how he was informed that gray cloth was available in Philadelphia and he arranged to have his men equipped with gray uniforms while they were at the Camp of Instruction.

Following the retreat of Porter's brigade at Chippewa, British General Riall thought the American troops which his army was meeting were militia because of the gray uniforms, but when Scott's men met the British with precision and effectiveness, Riall exclaimed: "These are regulars, by God!" There is a painting representing the incident at West Point.³²

The country was greatly elated by this victory and in commemoration of it an order was issued in 1815 selecting gray as the color of the West Point uniform.

Fritz Kredel³³ gives color sketches showing the uniforms for artillerists in 1812 and states that drummers were clad in red, faced

28 Adams, II, 45.

29 Cruikshank, 1814, 43 — letter of General Brown to Secretary of War, July 7, 1814.

30 Lossing, 806n.

31 Scott, I, 129.

32 C. H. Elliot, *Winfield Scott, The Soldier and the Man*, 1937, 163.

33 Fritz Kredel, *Soldiers of the American Army, 1755-1954*, Artillerist, 1812 — Plate VII, 1915.

with blue, the reverse of privates, so that they could be readily located in battle to beat the calls. Captured British coats were put to use for the musicians in the clothing shortage. Sketches of infantry uniforms³⁴ in 1814 also are shown. A sergeant dressed in gray, which is said to be used "roundabout," actually is for drill and fatigue, but more often for all purposes.

BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE, JULY 24-25, 1814

After the Chippewa battle, British General Riall broke camp, retiring to Queenstown and then to Fort George. He was reinforced by 800 of Wellington's veterans, with more on the way.^{35, 36}

Brown began to advance, and Riall marched back to Niagara and camped along Lundy's Lane about two miles from Chippewa Creek. Here at about 4 P.M., July 24, 1814, Brown ordered Scott to advance. Shortly he started but without expecting strong opposition since he was unaware of British reinforcements. Thus Scott suddenly found himself facing the whole British army, deployed for action. He sent word to Brown to hurry forward, then attacked with the 11th and 22nd Regiments to the front and the 25th on the right in a flanking movement under Major Jessup. The latter was especially successful, routing the British left and capturing General Riall. Colonel Brady meanwhile attacked in the open.³⁷

The frontal assaults were conducted with great gallantry but were received strongly and subjected to heavy artillery fire. Scott's losses were so great that it was necessary to combine the 9th, 11th and 22nd in a provisional battalion. Colonel Brady was severely wounded, and the 11th and 22nd expended their ammunition. Scott states that Brady's battalion suffered and inflicted losses under direct fire until dusk.

Brown came up with Ripley's and Porter's divisions about 9 P.M., and the battle continued by moonlight. British guns were captured and lost again. Finally, both sides were exhausted and the battle discontinued. Next morning both sides approached each other. But Generals Brown, Scott and Porter all were wounded, the forces much disorganized. The Americans decided not to renew the attack and withdrew. So, the British claimed a big victory — which was indeed a Pyrrhic triumph, costing the British one-third of their men.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Infantry, 1814 — Plate VII.

³⁵ C. J. Ingersol, *Historical Sketch of Second War Between the United States of America and Great Britain*, II, 92-108.

³⁶ Tucker, II, 611.

³⁷ Scott, I, chapter 11.

Casualties

	British	Americans
killed	81	171
wounded	582	573
missing	233	117

This battle is exceedingly difficult to report with any confidence in detail. Accounts differ in regard to number of men engaged as well as casualties.³⁸

Casualties of 22nd Regiment³⁹

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
colonel		1	
captains		2	
subalterns		4	3
sergeants	2	9	2
corporals	1	11	
musician		1	
privates	33	62	12
	—	—	—
	36	90	17 Total 143

On June 30 returns of the 22nd on duty showed a total of 229 men, 299 present and absent. There were losses of 54 at Chippewa, while 100 reinforcements leaving Erie on the sloop *Porcupine* for Buffalo probably arrived in time for the battle. The maximum of men of the 22nd engaged could not have been more than 383, counting that all absent on leave had returned and all sick and wounded had recovered. Actually, one can surmise with some assurance that those present were a maximum of 325 men. This would mean a loss of 45 per cent.

No wonder John Herron was proud to have on his tombstone: "War of 1812, 2nd Penna." Could he have been the wounded musician?

SIEGE OF FORT ERIE

Following Lundy's Lane, Brigadier General Ripley, now commanding, withdrew to Fort Erie, July 27. Then, on August 5, General Gaines was appointed commander with Ripley as his second. The

³⁸ Elliot, 169-180.

³⁹ Cruikshank, 1814, part II, 420-422.

reinforced British under Colonel Drummond followed two weeks later, to besiege Fort Erie beginning August 1. The real battle for the fort did not begin until August 15, with attacks being made at three places, all repulsed by the Americans.^{40, 41}

The return of the 22nd at Fort Erie on July 31, 1814, was: eight officers and 218 non-coms and privates present for duty; the aggregate of 408 present and absent.⁴²

Scott's brigade, now under Colonel Aspinwall, included parts of the 9th, 11th and 22nd posted at the right. A detachment from the unit under Captain Foster of the 11th charged gallantly through a narrow passage at the bastion several times but failed.^{43, 44} The 22nd had one sergeant and two privates killed, two corporals and ten privates wounded.

The siege continued, and on September 17 the Americans made a successful sortie, causing the British heavy losses, but the 22nd did not take part in this action. Eventually, the British abandoned the siege on September 21 and the Americans withdrew to the Buffalo side on November 14, 1814, leaving Fort Erie to the British.

CONCLUSION

The 22nd Regiment did not participate in any fighting following the abandonment of Fort Erie to the British. In fact there was little action all during the winter of 1814-1815. Colonel Brady was in command at Buffalo with the remains of the 22nd, September 29, 1814.⁴⁵

Some time later the 22nd, with other regiments, was moved to Sackett's Harbor. There, on May 15, 1815, the 22nd was consolidated with the 6th, 16th, 23rd and 32nd to form the 2nd Regiment.

It was thus that Sergeant Francis Herron of Fayette County and his son John, then a 15-year-old private, were discharged, May 24, 1815, from the 2nd Regiment.⁴⁶

"Little John" Herron pursued his wandering way across the world to the little graveyard of the Baptist Church in New Liberty Township, Holt County, Missouri, where he rested when over 88 years old. Could he have known on October 28, 1886, that the 22nd

40 Babcock, 83.

41 *Ibid.*, 83.

42 Cruikshank, 1814, part II, 426.

43 Lossing, 834.

44 Cruikshank, 1814, part I, 150-151.

45 *Ibid.*, 213.

46 Discharge papers, NA.

Regiment band played "Hail to the Chief" at the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty?⁴⁷

In 1861 the 22nd was again organized as the 2nd Battalion of the 13th Infantry Regiment. The most famous officer of this unit was its first Colonel, William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891).

On September 21, 1866, the designation again was changed to the 22nd Infantry. Detachments took part in various actions against the Indians from 1866 to 1877, and the entire regiment served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. In 1899 it was in the Philippines, taking part in many actions in the Philippine Insurrection.⁴⁸

The bravery and fortitude of the men who fought with the 22nd are not to be questioned, but this does not mean that all the men were heroes. Hardships, sicknesses and battles took their toll. The National Archives records show epidemics were prevalent, desertions frequent and mutinies occasional. But the verdict of historians was rendered by Henry Adams when he wrote :

So famous did Brown's little army become that the details of its force and organization retained an interest equalled only by that which attached to the frigates and sloops of war. Although the existence of the regiments ceased with the peace and their achievements were limited to a single campaign of three or four months, their fame would have insured them in any other service extraordinary honors and sedulous preservation of their identity.⁴⁹

47 *American Heritage*, XVII, 1966, No. 2, 99.

48 Smith, Hamilton and Wassell, Manila, 1904.

49 Adams, II, 34.

APPENDIX

ROSTER OF OFFICERS
22nd PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY

Colonel Hugh Brady, wounded at Lundy's Lane	Captain Jacob Carmack, wounded at Lundy's Lane
Lieutenant Colonel George McFeeley	Captain John Pentland, wounded at Lundy's Lane
Lieutenant Colonel Ninian Pinkney	Captain John Foster
Major John McCluney	Captain David Epsy
Major Robert Lucas	Captain Joseph Henderson
Major Ralph Marlin	Captain Silas Amberson
Major J. T. Arrowsmith	Captain Thomas Lawrence
Major H. R. Martin	Captain Willis Foulk, wounded at Lundy's Lane, afterward Major General
Captain Samson S. King, wounded at Chippewa	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

John Larkin	D. Cormyn
T. Y. Sprogell	James McKee
James Huston	John D. Kerr, killed July 25, 1814
William Morrow	John Culberson, wounded at Lundy's Lane
John Greene	Thomas Wright
S. A. Rippey	John R. King
G. W. Ferguson, wounded at Lundy's Lane	Samuel Brady
William Sturgis, killed July 25, 1814	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Jacob Fetter	John Armstrong, wounded at Lundy's Lane
John D. Kehr, probably First Lieutenant John D. Kerr above	George S. Wilkins
Robert Dunn	Samuel Brady, nephew of Colonel Hugh Brady, served under Wilkinson; only platoon officer in his regiment not killed or wounded at Lundy's Lane.
Gideon Low	
Thomas Wright	
Robert R. Hall	
John Fee	
John R. Guy	

THIRD LIEUTENANTS

John McKenny	John Arrison
William Gillaspie	J. H. Vandershia
Peleg Slocum Keps, may have been killed at Lundy's Lane
O. Martine	
R. M. Davidson, may have been killed at Lundy's Lane	

SURGEON

Julius R. Shumate, killed September 1, 1813

SURGEON MATES

P. H. Craig	Jesse Magaw
-------------	-------------

Compiled from *American State Papers*; Heitman; W. Y. Brady; Cruikshank; "Letters of John Patterson," *WPHM*, May 1940, XXIII, 99-114; Peterson.

KNOWN MILITARY DEAD
WAR OF 1812

Abijah Baker, Sgt.	John McAnally, Pvt.
David Ball, Pvt.	Enos McClelland, Pvt.
James M. Barber, Pvt.	William McElhany, Pvt.
George Bauchman, Pvt.	Edward McNay, Pvt.
Peter Belinore, Pvt.	Robert Miller, Pvt.
James Bell, Pvt.	William Montgomery, Pvt.
Peter Bidman	Charles Moore, Pvt.
Thomas Boley, Pvt.	Josiah Moore, Pvt.
Martin Cannon, Pvt.	Michael Mutry, Pvt.
John Christy, Pvt.	Peter Myers, Pvt.
Thomas Clark, Pvt.	Peter Noggle, Pvt.
William Coyle, Pvt.	Charles Odenbaugh, Pvt.
John Crouse, Pvt.	John Ord, Pvt.
James Cummins, Pvt.	Charles Ostrander, Pvt.
Peter Deckar, Pvt.	William Pare, Pvt.
John Delany, Pvt.	John Patterson, Pvt.
William Dorman, Pvt.	John Pattison, Pvt.
Charles Dutcher, Corp.	John Plumley
James Fulton, Sgt.	John Prien, Pvt.
John Funk, Pvt.	Huthum Ramlez, Pvt.
James Gaddis, Pvt.	Nathan Ranlay, Pvt.
Harten Gannon, Pvt.	Samuel Richey, Pvt.
William Gilliland, Pvt.	John Ricker, Pvt.
William Gladden, Pvt.	John Rosebaugh, Pvt.
James Gurtrie, Pvt.	Samuel Savage, Pvt.
James Guthum, Pvt.	William Shewell, Pvt.
Adam Hackenburg, Pvt.	Julius R. Shumate, Surg.
Isaac Hagerman, Pvt.	Mitchael Smith, Pvt.
James Hall, Pvt.	William Smith, Pvt.
John Hall, Pvt.	James Stephens, Pvt.
William Hammon, Pvt.	David Stout, Pvt.
John Hill, Pvt.	William Sturgis, 1st Lt.
John Johnson	John Vallany, Pvt.
John D. Kehr, 1st Lt.	Freeman Wheaton, Pvt.
Henry Keyley, Pvt.	George White, Pvt.
Joseph Logue, Pvt.	James Williams, Pvt.
..... Lossole, Pvt.	Robert Wolfenton, Pvt.
John Loure, Pvt.	John Wolfinger, Pvt.
Samuel Martial, Pvt.	James Wood, Pvt.
Jacob Mattocks, Pvt.	Jacob Yordy, Pvt.

The above list totals 80 known dead, but only five are given as killed on the dates of the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane and the siege of Fort Erie.

In these battles there were 47 officially reported killed. Thus 33 names are unknown to us.

Compiled from Peterson.