

BATTLE OF OKEECHOBEE	
Alternative Names:	Okechobee
	Okee-chobee
	Oke-cho-bee
	O-kie-cho-bee
	O-kee-cho-bee
	Wee-thloko
	Big Water
Date:	December 25, 1837
Location:	Lake Okeechobee, Florida
Result:	Both sides could claim victory
Belligerents	
United States	Seminoles
Commanders and Leaders	
Colonel Zachary Taylor	Ar-pe-ik (Sam Jones)
Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Thompson	Halpatter-Tustenuggee (Alligator)
Colonel Richard Gentry	Coacoochee (Wild Cat)
	John Cavallo (Horse)
Strength	
803	380-480
Regiments: 1 st Infantry, 4 th Infantry, 6 th Infantry	
Volunteers: The Missouri Volunteers, which included 31 Osage, Shawnee, and Delaware Indians as scouts.	
Casualties and Losses	
26 dead	10-12 dead
112 wounded*	9-14 wounded
*three of these died of their wounds within 3 days of the battle	

Overview

The Battle of Okeechobee was an engagement between United States troops and the Florida Seminoles that took place during the Second Seminole War on December 25, 1837. Occurring two years after the war began, it was the second bloodiest battle of the war, surpassed only by Dade's Battle in terms of casualties. Although the commanding officer, Colonel Zachary Taylor,

claimed this battle as a great victory, the Seminoles inflicted much more damage to the U.S. troops than they themselves received, and they successfully slowed Taylor's march down the Kissimmee River long enough to evacuate their women and children farther into the Everglades. Nevertheless, the public accepted Taylor's claim of victory, which propelled him into the national spotlight and initiated his road to the presidency. Despite this general approval, Taylor seriously alienated one sector of the public when he claimed that the Missouri Volunteers broke under enemy fire and could not be reorganized and brought back into battle. The Missouri legislature created a committee to investigate this claim, after which they sent a series of resolutions to President Martin Van Buren, asking him to hold a court of inquiry to clear the Missouri Volunteers' names, and to expel Taylor from the army. The president, however, declined to take action.

Events Leading Up To the Battle

In late 1836, General Thomas Jesup took over command of Florida from Gen. Richard Call. After a failed negotiation with the Seminoles, Jesup decided to try to trap them and force them to fight. He organized his troops into seven columns distributed across the peninsula and instructed them to march south in parallel lines and fight any Seminoles that they encountered as they slowly converged together in the south. Jesup asked for more men to implement this plan; he called for volunteers and but also received some regulars, including Colonel Taylor's 1st Infantry.¹ In December of 1837, Jesup was ready to put his plan into action. On the 19th he authorized Taylor to begin his march south, and to "destroy or capture" any Seminoles that he might find within his zone of command, between the Kissimmee River and Pease Creek (now known as the Peace River).²

Taylor moved his troops out of Fort Gardner and down the west side of the Kissimmee River toward Lake Istopoga. He knew that there were hostile Seminoles in that direction, and he also intended to set up another small fort on the lower Kissimmee.³ After a few days of marching, Taylor's men began the construction of "a small stockade work for the protection of a future depot," and left all the heavy baggage there, as well as the sick and disabled soldiers, including "a portion of the friendly Indians who alleged that they were unable to march further."⁴ As his men marched down the Kissimmee, they discovered a few Seminoles, mostly old men, women, and children, who surrendered without a fight. They also captured two scouts, who, under the threat of execution, informed Taylor that there was a large party of Seminoles waiting near Lake Okeechobee to give battle.⁵

¹ John K. Mahon, *History of the Second Seminole War* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1967), 245.

² Mahon, *History*, 219; "Colonel Z. Taylor's Account of the Battle with the Seminole Indians near the Kissimmee River, in Florida, on December 25, 1837," 25th Cong., 2nd Sess., 1838, S. Rep. 789: 986. Hereafter referred to as Taylor's Report.

³ Taylor's Report, 986; Frank F. White and Robert C. Buchanan, "A Journal of Lt. Robert C. Buchanan during the Seminole War," *The Florida Historical Quarterly* 29, no. 2 (1950): 139.

⁴ Taylor's Report, 987; White and Buchanan, 143-144.

⁵ Taylor's Report, 986-987.

The Battle of Okeechobee

The Seminoles positioned themselves in a hammock – a densely wooded area – with about a half a mile of swamp in front of them, and Lake Okeechobee to their rear.⁶ Lt. Robert Buchanan, an Adjutant of the 4th Infantry who participated in the battle, described it as “the strongest position that I have ever seen in Florida...The mud in the swamp was knee deep, and we were completely tired out before we reached the hammock.”⁷ The Seminoles had 380 to 480 warriors, under three leaders. Ar-pe-ik, or Sam Jones, led more than half of the men on the right.⁸ He was not a war chief, but a highly respected prophet and medicine man for the Mickasukie tribe.⁹ Halpatter-Tustenuggee, or Alligator, led 120 men in the center.¹⁰ Coacoochee, or Wild Cat, commanded about 80 men on the left with John (Horse) Cavallo who led a small band of black warriors.¹¹

Colonel Taylor approached the hammock with 803 men. He had three infantry regiments, the 1st, the 4th, and the 6th, as well as a small party of mounted infantry amounting to 579 regulars. The rest were volunteers from Missouri, most of whom were under the command of Col. Richard Gentry. A small number of volunteers were under Col. Morgan and called “Morgan’s Spies.”¹² There were also thirty-one Osage, Shawnee, and Delaware Indians who signed up as scouts in Missouri, and fought in the Spies under the command of Captain Parks.¹³

Taylor decided to meet the Seminoles head-on. Col. Gentry of the Missouri Volunteers reportedly argued against this tactic, suggesting a flanking movement instead. Taylor responded by asking Gentry if he was afraid to be in the front lines, to which Gentry replied that he would follow orders.¹⁴ Taylor used the Missouri Volunteers and Morgan’s Spies to form the first line. They were to lead the attack, but he told them that, “in the event of being attacked and hard pressed, they were to fall back in the rear of the regular troops, out of the reach of the enemy’s fire.”¹⁵ The 4th and 6th Infantry formed the second line, and Taylor held the 1st Infantry in reserve.

The attack began at 12:30 p.m. on Christmas Day 1837.¹⁶ As the Missouri Volunteers began to charge across the swamp, the Seminoles released their first deadly volley wounding at least seven of the Missouri officers and leaving many of the volunteers leaderless. Gentry ordered his men to crouch down and continue their approach, hidden in the tall grass of the swamp. He led a

⁶ Mahon, *History*, 227.

⁷ White and Buchanan, 146.

⁸ Mahon, *History*, 227.

⁹ John T. Sprague, *The Origin, Progress, and Conclusion of the Florida War* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1964), 99.

¹⁰ Mahon, *History*, 227; Sprague, 97.

¹¹ Mahon, *History*, 227; Richard J. Procyk, *Guns Across the Loxahatchee* (Cocoa, FL: The Florida Historical Society, 1999), 42, 75.

¹² Taylor’s Report, 990.

¹³ Taylor’s Report, 990; Phillip Thomas Tucker, “A Forgotten Sacrifice: Richard Gentry, Missouri Volunteers, and the Battle of Okeechobee,” *The Florida Historical Quarterly* 70, no. 2 (1991): 152-153.

¹⁴ John K. Mahon, “Missouri Volunteers at the Battle of Okeechobee: Christmas Day 1837,” *The Florida Historical Quarterly* 70, no. 2 (1991): 169.

¹⁵ Taylor’s Report, 987.

¹⁶ Mahon, *History*, 228.

small band of the volunteers to the edge of the hammock, where he and his son were wounded, reportedly by the same bullet.¹⁷

Meanwhile, Col. Taylor ordered the second line to attack. The 6th regiment bore the brunt of the Seminoles' fire; by the end of the battle, every officer save one in that regiment was dead or wounded. The head of the regiment, Lieut. Col. Thompson, suffered three gunshots, and after the fatal blow, he reportedly called out to his regiment: "Keep steady men, charge the hammock – remember the regiment to which you belong!"¹⁸

The 4th infantry reached the hammock line with the fewest casualties. Together with the few remaining members of the 6th Infantry and the Missouri Volunteers, they engaged the enemy so closely that the Seminoles were unable to reload their guns. Taylor then ordered the 1st Infantry to flank the Seminole forces on the right, at which point they retreated in canoes across the lake. Some of Taylor's men tried to pursue them, but they were unsuccessful.¹⁹

The entire engagement lasted about three hours. Reports of the Seminoles' losses vary; Col. Taylor reported that they carried away their dead and wounded during the battle when possible.²⁰ Historians estimated ten to twelve of their warriors died, including one black warrior, and nine to fourteen of them were wounded.²¹ Col. Taylor lost 26 men in battle, and another 112 were wounded.²²

The Aftermath

Col. Taylor counted this battle as a great victory, because his men stood their ground and managed to drive back the Seminoles. In his official report, he stated,

The action was a severe one, and continued from half-past twelve until after 3 p.m., a part of the time very close and severe. We suffered much... The hostiles probably suffered, all things considered, equally with ourselves, they having left ten dead on the ground, besides, doubtless, carrying off many more, as it is customary with them, when practicable.²³

The Seminoles, however, did not suffer equally: including the dead and wounded, the Seminoles lost less than seven percent of their men, whereas Col. Taylor lost over seventeen percent of his forces. In fact, one may argue that the Seminoles won the engagement, because they managed to

¹⁷ Tucker, 160.

¹⁸ Taylor's Report, 987-989.

¹⁹ Mahon, *History*, 228; Sprague, 214.

²⁰ Taylor's Report, 988.

²¹ Sprague, 214; Mahon, *History*, 228; C.S. Monaco, *The Second Seminole War and the Limits of American Aggression* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2018), 105; John and Mary Lou Missal, eds., *This Miserable Pride of a Soldier*, (Tampa: University of Tampa Press, 2005), 129.

²² Taylor's Report, 990-992; "U.S. Army, Register of Enlistments, 1798-1914," database, *Ancestry.com*, <http://www.ancestry.com/>: accessed 6 August 2019; "U.S., Returns of Killed and Wounded in Battles, 1790-1844," database, *Ancestry.com*, <http://www.ancestry.com/>: accessed 6 August 2019.

²³ Taylor's Report, 988.

stop Taylor's troops long enough to move their women and children to safety, and they inflicted very heavy losses on the American troops before escaping to fight again in the future.²⁴

The public also perceived this battle in a mixed way. The *Army and Navy Chronicle* referred to it as a "disastrous battle," and a "savage onslaught,"²⁵ but an officer of the 6th Infantry demonstrated that he thought that this battle was a success, noting in a letter, that "we have distressed the enemy so much that it will hasten the war to an end." He continued, however, to question the point of the war: "Florida certainly is the poorest country that ever two people contended for; the United States and the Indians will get a shell each, while the vagabonds hanging on its skirts will eat the oyster."²⁶

Nevertheless, this battle caught the public's interest, because it was the first decisive battle after a long series of unimpressive skirmishes with the Seminoles. As historian John Mahon explained, "Americans then, as now, expected a war to be made up of battles. Only by battles, they reasoned, could the nation end a war and get back to the normal pursuits of peace... And while Okeechobee was by no means decisive, it was at least recognizable as a battle in a war which produced few such major confrontations."²⁷ Col. Taylor understood this and capitalized on this interest. In his official report, published in February 1838, Taylor managed to create a more favorable impression of this battle by describing it as a hard-fought triumph, emphasizing the fact that he "finally overtook and beat the enemy in his strongest position."²⁸

For his leadership in this battle, Zachary Taylor earned a promotion by brevet to brigadier general, and in May 1838, the War Department chose him to replace Gen. Jesup as commander of the Florida war. Taylor kept the position for two years before requesting reassignment. In 1845, he participated in the Mexican-American War, where his victories at Buena Vista, Palo Alto, Resaca, and Monterrey won him the admiration of the American people. He received the Whig nomination and then won the presidency in 1848, more from his popularity as a war hero than for his political beliefs. He died in office on July 9, 1850.²⁹

The Missouri Controversy

After the Battle of Okeechobee, the public across the United States viewed Colonel Taylor in a favorable light, except for the citizens of Missouri, who objected to his treatment of their Missouri Volunteers. These volunteers had begun their journey in September 1837, when General Jesup called for citizen soldiers to support his regular troops in the fight with the Seminoles. Many answered the call from Tennessee, Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, the Territory of Florida, and Missouri; in fact, Jesup received far more men than he had expected. This was because the United States was experiencing an economic panic in 1837, and the army offered its cash-strapped volunteers a steady wage. This was the main incentive that drove about 600 Missourians to volunteer, but this regiment, formed under Col. Richard Gentry,

²⁴ Missal and Missal, eds., *This Miserable Pride of a Soldier*, 129.

²⁵ "Florida War," *Army and Navy Chronicle* 6-7 (1838): 42-43.

²⁶ "Domestic Intelligence by the Southern Express Mail: Seminole War," *Army and Navy Chronicle* 6-7 (1838): 59.

²⁷ Mahon, *History*, 322.

²⁸ Taylor's Report, 989; Monaco, 105.

²⁹ Willard Steele, *The Battle of Okeechobee* (Miami, Fl.: Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, 1987), 24.

also experienced a surge of patriotism and enthusiasm to fight in Florida, because they were the first regiment from Missouri to fight for the U.S. government outside of state lines.³⁰

Six hundred volunteers set off on the long, arduous journey to Florida, but their enthusiasm quickly waned after a series of mishaps. Upon reaching New Orleans, the volunteers found that the city was suffering from an outbreak of yellow fever, which prompted 150 men to desert in fear of the disease. Then, as they sailed from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, the ship carrying their horses was caught in a hurricane, which killed almost all the horses in the rough travel conditions. This tragic loss dealt a severe blow to the Missourians' morale. Once they arrived at Tampa, Gen. Jesup assigned the Missourians to Col. Taylor's regiment, and as they began to march toward the Kissimmee River, many Missourians asked to be discharged, as they were unwilling to trudge through Florida's swamps and wetlands, especially because they never expected to walk in the first place. By December, there were only 150 volunteers left from the original six hundred.³¹

Col. Taylor greatly angered the Missouri Volunteers when he wrote in his official report that,

On reaching the borders of the hammock, the volunteers and spies received a heavy fire from the enemy, which was returned by them for a short time, when their gallant commander, Colonel Gentry, fell, mortally wounded. They mostly broke, and, instead of forming in the rear of the regulars, as had been directed, they retired across the swamp to their baggage and horses, nor could they be brought into action as a body, although efforts were made repeatedly by my staff to induce them to do so.³²

The Missouri Volunteers, when they read this report, made every effort to clear their name. The Missouri legislature created a committee made up of House and Senate members to hear the testimony of nineteen volunteers who participated in the battle. The volunteers denied that they "mostly broke," although conceding that one or two of the older soldiers "quitted the ground before the action was over."³³ They also conceded that some men had carried the dead and wounded to dry ground during the battle, which was not regular army practice. Nevertheless, they insisted that the majority of the volunteers stayed on the field, and that those who had fallen back or retired to dry ground with the wounded saw no attempt from any officer to bring them back into action.³⁴

During this hearing, the volunteers also levelled their own charges against Col. Taylor. Their first complaint was that he made poor tactical decisions especially when he insisted on a straightforward attack when a flanking movement would have been more effective. They reported that Col. Gentry suggested such a movement, but Col. Taylor refused to consider it, and responded to the suggestions by asking Gentry if he was afraid to lead the attack.³⁵ They also implied that Taylor rushed into this battle for the sake of publicity: two volunteers reported that,

³⁰ Tucker, 150-151.

³¹ Tucker, 154-156.

³² Taylor's Report, 987.

³³ Statement of the officers of the Missouri Volunteers, 25th Cong., 2nd Sess., 1838, S.Doc. 356.

³⁴ Mahon, "Missouri Volunteers," 173.

³⁵ Mahon, "Missouri Volunteers," 169; Mahon, *History*, 228-230.

in the aftermath of the battle as Taylor surveyed the dead and wounded, he said to them, “I would not have fought this battle so soon had it not been to gratify public opinion.”³⁶

The second charge was that Taylor’s “overbearing temper, and contemptuous feeling, and unjust spirit towards volunteers,” was at least part of the reason that he wrote a “report which calumniates the troops from Missouri.”³⁷ The Missourians claimed that Col. Taylor held volunteers in contempt and used them for all the unpleasant or dangerous work during the long marches. They stated that “it was our lot always to be the first to dismount, penetrate and pass a swamp or hammock, to form on the other side, in order to protect the march of the main body of the army, returning afterwards for our horses where we left them, and to occupy the most exposed and dangerous ground of an encampment.”³⁸ They argued that Taylor put the volunteers in the front lines at Okeechobee as cannon fodder, to draw the enemy’s fire. Furthermore, Taylor had promised the volunteers that the regulars would assist them if they needed back-up, but when the enemy’s fire halted the volunteers and struck down many of their officers, they did not receive timely support. Col. Gentry even sent a soldier to the regulars to ask for backup, but the regulars replied that they could not advance without direct permission from Col. Taylor. When the second line did begin its charge, they caught the volunteers in their crossfire with the Seminoles.³⁹

Some of the Missouri Volunteers reported that when Col. Gentry lay on his deathbed the evening of the battle, he asked to speak to Col. Taylor. When he arrived, and in the presence of witnesses, Gentry said: “Col. Taylor, I am perfectly aware that I have to die, and I wish to have a conversation with you relative to myself ... before I do die. You have to make a report of the battle fought, and as a last request I want you to do me and my men justice in that report.” To which Taylor reportedly replied: “Col. Gentry, you and your men have done your duty and more too, you have borne the brunt of the engagement, when I instructed it otherwise, according to the plan of the battle, you should have fallen back in the rear of the infantry.”⁴⁰

The witnesses suggested that Taylor went back on his word because of his prejudice toward the volunteers. Historians have also suggested that Taylor wrote negatively about the volunteers in his report in order to make his own achievements at Okeechobee more impressive.⁴¹ After the Missouri committee heard the testimony of the volunteers, their legislature passed a series of resolutions for the governor to present to President Van Buren, to demand a court of inquiry to

³⁶ Office of Adjutant General, "Series of Resolutions and related papers adopted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri relating to the conduct of the Missouri volunteers during the Florida Campaign, 1837-1839 against the Seminole Indians," P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History, Gainesville: University of Florida, microcopy 567, roll 202, B69, 1840. Hereafter referred to as "Testimony of Missouri Volunteers." See testimony of John Sconce and James B. Childs, 40, 60.

³⁷ Statement of the officers of the Missouri Volunteers.

³⁸ Statement of the officers of the Missouri Volunteers.

³⁹ Mahon, "Missouri Volunteers," 173.

⁴⁰ Charles Rogers, "Testimony of Missouri Volunteers," 48.

⁴¹ Mahon, "Missouri Volunteers," 166.

exonerate the Missouri Volunteers, and to expel Col. Taylor from the army. The War Department stood by Taylor, and the president declined to investigate the matter further.⁴²

Battlefield Preservation and Legacy

Two years after the battle, members of the U.S. military returned to Lake Okeechobee to remove the bodies of the fallen officers and reinter them at Jefferson Barracks in Missouri.⁴³ Then, in 1842, the military sent out another disinterment expedition to bring all the war dead to the St. Augustine barracks cemetery, although it is uncertain if they removed all of the soldiers interred near Lake Okeechobee.⁴⁴

In 1939, the Florida Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the descendants of Colonel Gentry were the first to memorialize the battle with a commemorative marker on the shore of Lake Okeechobee.⁴⁵ In the 1960s, the U.S. government designated the battlefield as a National Historic Landmark, and in 1976, they placed it on the National Register of Historic Places. The State of Florida and the National Park Services designated the battlefield with two widely different boundaries, so in 1985 the Florida Archeological and Historical Conservancy (AHC) began a project to locate and preserve the battlefield. In the 1950s, local water control projects around Lake Okeechobee had transformed the landscape, but the AHC team identified both Taylor's camp site and the site of the battle through extensive archival research and field work.⁴⁶

In their report, the AHC team noted that the area of the battle included about one mile of shoreline along Lake Okeechobee, a part of which already been changed by developers in the early 1980s. The team recommended that the State of Florida buy the remaining undeveloped land in order to preserve the site of the battlefield. The situation became critical in 2000 when developers planned to build 300 homes on the remaining 145-acre tract of the battlefield, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation named it as one of "America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places."⁴⁷ Concerned citizens organized a Friends of Okeechobee group to protect the site of the battle. In 2006, they achieved their goal; the State of Florida agreed to buy the remaining undeveloped tract of the battlefield and turn it into a state park.⁴⁸ Today, the Friends

⁴² Mahon, "Missouri Volunteers," 175-176.

⁴³ This included Col. Richard Gentry, Cap. Joseph Van Swearingen, Lt. Francis J. Brooke, and Lt. John P. Center. They are listed on a single grave marker in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery. See "Memorial ID 9270541," *Find A Grave*, findagrave.com, accessed August 19, 2019. At some point Lt. Col Alexander R. Thompson was re-interred at the U.S. Military Academy Post Cemetery at West Point, VA. See "Memorial ID 4170053," *Find A Grave*, findagrave.com, accessed August 19, 2019. These men are also commemorated at St. Augustine National Cemetery.

⁴⁴ Robert Carr, Marilyn Masson, and Willard Steele, "Archeological Investigations at the Okeechobee Battlefield," *The Florida Anthropologist* 42, no.3 (1989): 210.

⁴⁵ "Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park – History," *Florida State Parks*, <https://www.floridastateparks.org/parks-and-trails/okeechobee-battlefield-historic-state-park/history>, accessed August 19, 2019.

⁴⁶ Carr et al., 205-221.

⁴⁷ Michael Coren, "Okeechobee Battlefield in Danger of Fading," *Palm Beach Post*, June 27, 2000.

⁴⁸ Bill Kaczor, "Florida Officials Agree to Buy and Preserve Site of Battle With Tribes," *News from Indian County*, May 26, 2006.

of Okeechobee hold an annual re-enactment of the battle to benefit the park and to raise awareness of the significance of the Battle of Okeechobee.

Alphabetical List of Casualties of Battle of Okeechobee, December 25, 1837			
<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Company</i>
Allen, Henry	Private	6th Infantry	G
Banks, John	Private	6th Infantry	F
Bell, Robert ⁴⁹	Private	6th Infantry	A
Bing, Marcus L.	Private	6th Infantry	K
Brooke, Francis	1st Lieutenant	6th Infantry	H
Center, John P.	2nd Lieutenant and Adjutant	6th Infantry	A
Cushman, Philip	Private	6th Infantry	G
Daniels, Samuel	Private	6th Infantry	H
Foster, George	Private	6th Infantry	H
Gaffney, James	Private	6th Infantry	G
Harris, Daniel	Private	6th Infantry	I
Hottick, Charles ⁵⁰	Private	6th Infantry	H
Hodges, Josiah	Private	6th Infantry	K
Jacobs, Perry	Sergeant	Morgan's Spies	
Lutz, Othiel	Private	4th Infantry	A
McDonough, Bryan	Private	6th Infantry	F
Munnig, Henry ⁵¹	Private	6th Infantry	G
Murtough, Michael	Private	6th Infantry	K
Ramley, James	Private	Morgan's Spies	
Shumard, Bartholomew	Private	4th Infantry	H
Simmons, Issac	Private	Missouri Volunteers	
Stewart, John	Private	4th Infantry	A
Swift, Gordon	Private	6th Infantry	F
Todd, David	Sergeant	6th Infantry	I
Thompson, Alexander R.	Lieutenant Colonel	6th Infantry	
Van Swearingen, Joseph	Captain	6th Infantry	F

⁴⁹ Also listed as Pool in *U.S., Returns of Killed and Wounded in Battles, 1790-1844*.

⁵⁰ Also listed as Hatrich in *U.S., Returns of Killed and Wounded in Battles, 1790-1844*, and Haddock in *Taylor's Report*.

⁵¹ Also listed as Minnick in *U.S., Returns of Killed and Wounded in Battles, 1790-1844*, and as Winnecke in *Taylor's Report*.

Deaths Resulting From Wounds Received In Action				
<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Gentry, Richard	Colonel	Missouri Volunteers		Died Dec. 26 th from wounds received in action.
Kipp, Robert S.	Corporal	6 th Infantry	H	Died Jan. 1, 1838 from wounds received in action.
Rose, Elias	Private	6 th Infantry	K	Died Dec. 27 th of wounds received in action.
Sleephack, Henry	Sergeant Major	6 th Infantry	K	Died Dec. 27 th from wounds received in action.

List Of All U.S. Casualties of Battle of Okeechobee According to Rank⁵²		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Gentry, Richard	Colonel	Missouri Volunteers
Thompson, Alexander Eulogy	Lieutenant Colonel	6 th Infantry
Van Swearingen, Joseph	Captain	6 th Infantry
Brooke, Francis Eulogy	1 st Lieutenant	6 th Infantry, Co. H
Center, John P. Eulogy	2 nd Lieutenant and Adjutant	6 th Infantry, Co. A
Sleephack, Henry	Sergeant Major	6 th Infantry, Co. K
Jacobs, Perry	Sergeant	Morgan's Spies
Todd, David	Sergeant	6 th Infantry, Co. I
Kipp, Robert S.	Corporal	6 th Infantry, Co. H
Allen, Henry	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. G
Banks, John	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. F
Bing, Marcus L.	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. K
Cushman, Philip	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. G
Daniels, Samuel	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. H
Foster, George	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. H
Gaffney, James	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. G
Harris, Daniel	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. I
Hottick, Charles ⁵³	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. H
Hodges, Josiah	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. K
McDonough, Bryan	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. F
Munnig, Henry ⁵⁴	Private	6 th Infantry, Co. G

⁵² Includes those who died shortly afterward of wounds received in battle.

⁵³ Also listed as Hattrich in *U.S., Returns of Killed and Wounded in Battles, 1790-1844*, and Haddock in *Taylor's Report*.

⁵⁴ Also listed as Minnick in *U.S., Returns of Killed and Wounded in Battles, 1790-1844*, and as Winnecke in *Taylor's Report*.

Murtough, Michael	Private	6th Infantry, Co. K
Bell, Robert ⁵⁵	Private	6th Infantry, Co. A
Rose, Elias	Private	6th Infantry, Co. K
Swift, Gordon	Private	6th Infantry, Co. F
Lutz, Othiel	Private	4th Infantry, Co. A
Shumard, Bartholomew	Private	4th Infantry, Co. H
Stewart, John	Private	4th Infantry, Co. A
Simmons, Issac	Private	Missouri Volunteers

⁵⁵ Also listed as Pool in *U.S., Returns of Killed and Wounded in Battles, 1790-1844*.

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