

May 23rd, 1813

THE MCAFEE PAPERS

Book and Journal of Robt. B. McAfee's Mounted Company, in Col. Richard M. Johnson's Regiment, from May 19th, 1813, Including Orders, &c.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Diary of Captain Robert B. McAfee, the first installment of which is herewith presented, is among the valuable papers contributed by Miss Gen. McAfee, of Lima, Ohio, and will be found of great interest to the student of the War of 1812. The little leather-covered book in which the daily entries were made contains a record covering a period of almost exactly one year, of the movements of the Mercer County Company which was to play an important part in the Thames Campaign. This company had marched in an incredibly short time from Kentucky to Lake Erie, back to Kentucky with orders to go to Kaskaskias after "recruiting their horses," on a change of orders to Mt. Meigs and so on. The "complete victory" at the River Thames, published by Captain McAfee in 1816, is the basis of the 158 complete roster, containing the names of the officers and men in the Company included in the record.

May 19th 1813 — Wednesday —
Marched my company from the country of Mercer rendezvoused at John McCouns Senr. and on the 20th we arrived at the Great Crossings in Scott county near Georgetown agreeable to the following order from Col. Rh. H. Johnson:

"A CALL FOR THE MOUNTED REGIMENT—
"The Regiment of mounted Volunteers was Organized under the Authority of the War department to await the Call or to meet any Crisis which might involve the honor, the right, and the safety of the Country. That Crisis has arrived! Fort Meigs is attacked—the North Western army is Surrounded by the enemy, and under the Command of Genl Harrison nobly defending the Sacred Cause of the Country against a Combined enemy, the British & Indians. They will maintain the ground until re-

lieved, the intermediate garrisons are also in imminent danger & may fall a bleeding Sacrifice to Savage Cruelty, unless timely reinforced, the frontiers may be deluged in blood, the Mounted Regiment will present a Shield to the defenceless and United with the forces Marching, and the Ohio volunteers raising for the same purpose, the enemy will be driven from our Soil therefore on Thursday the 20th of this month the regiment will rendezvous at the Great Crossing, Scott County; except the Companies and Fractions of Companies, raised in Henry, Gallatin, Boone, Campbell, Pendleton, Bracken and Mason will rendezvous on the 22nd at Newport; at which place the whole Corps will Draw arms, Rifles and Muskets, ammunition and such Camp Equipage as may be necessary. The Staff of the Regt. will be put in immediate requisition, and from Newport to the Rapids, forage with rations will be provided, also forage from the Great Crossings to Newport. Each Man will take 10 or 15 Days provisions and go as lightly burthened as possible.

"The fractions of Companies shall be organized at the Great Crossings and at Newport, at which place Commissions from the Governor will be given to each officer. Every Arrangement Shall be made, there shall be no delay—The Sol-

dier's wealth is honor—connected with his country's cause is its Liberty; independence and glory, without exertions Rein's bloody scene may be acted over again and to permit (this) would stain the national character.

"The companies or fractions of companies will therefore be punctual in their attendance. The officers of every description belonging to this Corps, upon receipt of this order will proceed forthwith to aid in its execution.

(Signed) RH. M. JOHNSON
Col Rgt. Mr. Vol.

"N. B.—An Extra powder-horn, Bulletbag, forage-bag, five flints & will be important. The Regiment will consist of about fifteen hundred men.

R. M. JOHNSON."

After having our horses valued 78 in number we campd at the great crossing till next morning.

May 21st—Left the Great-crossings and about 12 miles from Georgetown we met an Express from Genl Harrison, John T. Johnson, who turned us back a few miles, as he was not authorized to receive us, great dissatisfaction and confusion prevailed for some time until we met Col. Johnson who ordered us on again, which again restored us to order. We campd at Big eagle Creek with three other companies Capts. Stucker, Davidson and Elliston in a bottom at the crossing.

May 22—Pursued our march and lay all night at Mr. Theobald's on the ridge and on the
23rd—Marched on the road to Newport as far as Gaines' tavern where I received the following order viz:

Dear Capt.
I am directed by the Col. to take the Regiment to North-bend at Col. Cave Johnsons, there to remain for further orders you will therefore march your company to that place.

Your obt. servt.
JAMES JOHNSON, Lt. Col.

In obedience to the above order we immediately left the Cincinnati road at Gaines and went on to a Mr. Crawns, within one and a half miles of Boone Court House, and

May 24th—early, we started and arrived at Col. Cave Johnson's about ten o'clock and campd near the Ohio River at North Bend.

May 25th—Lay at North Bend, raining wet and disagreeable and received the following order from the Col. on
May 26th—which was complied with so far as to have ten men in each mess & Lieutenant John R. Cardwell went back under an order from the Col. to recruit more men and meet us at Fort Winches-ter the 15th of June next.

"Head-quarters North Bend
May the 24th, 1813

"The Commandant of Companies of the mounted Regt. will immediately proceed to lay of their Companies in Messes of twelve men each (first written ten and crossed out) & then number each mess which must be done by lot, they will then make out a list of their Companies which will be a list for calling out the guard in such order that an equal portion of men shall be taken from the different Messes as near as can be. The manner of making out the lists will be as

be formed upon the Centre and upon the heads of Sections and to teach the principles of flanking by adding detachments or by Opening or extending the line. The Lieut. Colonel and Adjutant are directed to aid and assist the Captains in Teaching the men these various Evolutions.

Doctor Ewing is Surgeon to the Mounted Regiment in whom the greatest Confidence is placed as to his attention Industry and Capacity, and also kind attention to the officers and men, and he should be respected as Controlling the Medical Department.

Doctor Coburn Surgeons-Mate to be Considered as attached to the 1st Battalion Commanded by Major Payne.

Doctor Richardson Surgeons-Mate to the Battalion Commanded by Major Thompson. These young Men are Considered of great Merit and Should be respected as such the Physicians will in all cases in which they Considered it Necessary prescribe Such Rules in the Police of the Camp as may be conducive to health.

(Signed) RICHARD M. JOHNSON

Commandant of the Mounted Regiment
June 3rd—Lay in our encampment on the banks of the St Mary's river and mustered our men by practicing a formation of the line of battle & other evolutions in the evening we received the following order:

Camp at St Mary's

June 3rd, 1813

It is hereby expressly forbidden to fire a gun within two hundred yards of the camp at this place, and no place without the consent of a Captain and when such

consent is given the Captain must attend to see that the men are trying their guns.
(Signed) JAMES JOHNSON

Lt. Co.

June 4th—We lay at our encampment and drew three days provisions and attended to the repairing of our guns and shoeing horses and at night the following order was issued for marching, viz:

Head Quarters Camp at St. Mary's

June 4th, 1813

The Mounted Regiment shall march in five lines in the following order:

Cpts. McAfee and Matson will form the right column, Cpts. Strucker and Davidson the left column, Cpts. Jacob Ellison, Warfield & Elijah Craig the right Flank, Cpts. Sam'l Combs & William M. Rice the left Flank, Cpts. Coleman and Payne the center, the Majors lead their respective columns. Each Flank shall furnish videts to their respective lines. The different lines will keep the distance of two hundred yards from each other when the wood will admit. A Spy department shall be organized, which shall furnish a front and rear guard to the regiment spies for the purpose of giving information as to the enemy. This department shall keep spies a mile or further in advance of the advance guard, at night shall place spies at a distance from the regiment if different directions more effectually to prevent alarms and avoid surprises and in the mornings as soon as it is light before the march of the army, to send out a detachment to reconnoitre the ground around the encampment, those who compose the Spy department will encamp

within the lines, the encampment shall be a hollow square, the two companies of Cpts. McAfee and Strucker shall file in the right & left and Form the front line. Cpts. Matson, Ellison and Warfield the right. Davidson, Combs & Rice the left & Cpts. Coleman, Payne & Craig the rear. The Pack-horses shall march in front of the center line and in the rear of the front guard —In case of an attack at night each line shall maintain the line at every Hazard and in case of any necessity a re-inforcement shall be furnished from the spy corps. In case of attack in the line of march the Front guard will maintain their ground until the line of Battle line and wait for orders—The line of battle shall be formed upon the heads of the right and left columns, the companies of Cpts. McAfee and Strucker shall file in as in case of forming the hollow square in case of vacancy it shall be supplied by the center line. In case of a surplus or supernumeraries they shall join the center line, the ballance of the two columns shall join and thereby extend the line of battle, viz—Capt. Matson shall unite with the line formed by Capt. McAfee, the left flank upon the same principle shall extend the line of battle by flanking to the right with positive orders to outflank the enemy, Capt. Craig's company remaining on horse-back until he turns the enemy's flank and thereby gets in his rear, and so of the left column and left flank, Capt. Sam'l Combs extending the line of Battle on the left on the Flanking principle & Capt. Rice shall unite with the line

formed by Capt. Combs but being on the extreme left shall never dismount until he has turned the wing the flank of the wing then by (thereby) getting in his rear the Centre Column will form a line of Battle upon the Centre & wait for orders; But the line shall be divided into four equal divisions that assistance may be given to the right or left wing or to the centre. In case of an attack upon the right flank the flank line will stand still and form, the right column will unite with the right flank upon the head of the line & extend it upon the flanking principles, the centre column will unite to the rear of the line of the right flank, & extend it upon the rear, upon the same principles, the front guard to form the flank upon the head of the line of Battle & the left Column to form the flank to the rear of the line of Battle. Neither of which flanks will dismount until the extreme flank is turned, & the left flank march towards the line of Battle in line within 200 paces, & wait for orders, the same order will be formed in case of an attack on the left flank. In case of an attack in the rear the same order will be observed as in forming a line in front by the lines flanking to the right about, & forming the line of Battle upon the heads of Columns on the rear.

It will be the duty of every Commissioned officer to Understand this order as soon as possible.

(Signed) R. M. JOHNSON, Col.

June 5th—We left St Mary's, I took my position in front of the Right column, and got as far as the crossing of St Mary's 18 miles at 3 o'clock, the

Companies shall send to the Fort immediately for the Baggage left there.

(Signed) R. M. JOHNSON, Col. R. M. V.

June 16th—On the night of the 16th of June our horses broke thro the lines and some of them ran over tents and ran nearly ten miles some up the St. Josephs and some down the Miami.

June 17th—On the 17th we staid in camp waiting for the collecting of horses until 12 o'clock, then moved down the Miami about one mile and campd for the night fine blue grass for our horses. A man who was drowned on yesterday from Capt. Davidson's company was found in the river near our camp and taken out. On this night also our horses ran off.

June 18th—Early on the 18th the Regiment started down the river and marched about 22 miles and campd on the bank of the River on a high bank in open woods just above a spring in a gully near the River. We brought down 17 boats one loaded with Bacon the others with flour.

June 19th—We continued our march down the river over very Bad swampy roads, and small creeks that nearly swam the horses and came 21 miles farther to the old Delaware or Seneca town on the Banks of the river, all grown over with blugrass and Brush, where we campd all night and it rained very much on us and early in the morning of

June 20th—We went down the river about one mile and swam our horses with great difficulty over to the south side of the river and crossed over in the flat Boats ourselves. We marched on down on the south side of the river to Fort Winchester at the mouth of the Anglaise

and campd about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a fine blue-grass plain on the Anglaise above the mouth. It rained again upon us, which during this month has not (ceased) for three days at a time which has operated much against our horses which are reduced and many gave out and it was agreed to stay four or five days.

June 21st—On the 21st a fine pleasant day our men turned out to fish in the Anglaise but about one o'clock an Express arrived giving information that Camp Meigs at the Foot of the Rapids was again about to be invested and besieged by the British and Indians. Marching order was immediately given and tho our horses were weak and exhausted we swam them over the Miami of the Lakes to the North side and my company, Capt. Elliston, Warfield and Rice and the two Spy companies of Church and Berry went down the River six miles to Camp No 3 on the Bank of the River made by Genl. Winchester and campd all night.

June 22—At sunrise the Ballance of the Regiment came up and we marched on only halting a moment in the Prararie de Ronche where a Frenchman has lived and stopt and eat and grazed our horses if began to rain again upon us and we marched again without halting passing the head of the Rapids at 5 o'clock and Roche-de-bou at dark leaving our boats loaded with flour at the head of the Rapids and about ten o'clock at night arrived on the Bank opposite Fort Meigs and campd for the night. We met an Express advising us to be cautious in our approach to the Fort, and on the next morning.

June 23rd—When the morning gun fired from the Fort at Daybreak our horses became alarmed and 3 or 4 hundred of them ran off towards the River Raisin. We pursued them and got nearly all and then crossed over to the Fort and campd in the flat and on the Bank of the River above the fort, the head of one line at which I was campd at a spring near the head of a small Bio.

June 24th—We lay in camp and was in fort Part of the day. Spys were sent out in Different directions but made no discoveries of importance and the following order was issued by the Col. viz—
In Camp near Fort Meigs,
June 24th, 1813

Each Capt. of the Mounted Regiment will every morning on or before 7 o'clock report to the Quarter Master the Quantity of provisions, clothing, camp Equipage or any thing else he may want on that—

(Signed) R. M. JOHNSON
Col. M. Rgt.

Also the following order from the Captain of the Artificers:
Capt. McAfee will proceed to put his guns in the neatest and best order for complete inspection by tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

June 24th, 1813,
(Signed) SAML. TURNER, Capt.
Artificers

In obedience to which last order we proceeded to put our Arms in good order and on Friday—

June 25th—We paraded and had our Arms inspected. We also sent out Spy detachments in different directions and in the evening some guns were stated to

have been heard down the River from the Fort. By the direction of the Col. I ordered out fifty men (as officer of the day) to cross the River and Reconnoitre, which was immediately done with promptitude and zeal. After crossing the river and proceeding as far as the site of the old British garrison two young men who had gone after horses were met which put an end to further sensations. This is a moment when great exertions ought to be made for our country.

Saturday, June 26th—A Picket guard was sent out to prevent horses from running away, also a detachment under the command of Capt. Davidson was sent down on the north side of the River to Reconnoitre the country and look for horses, this place appears to assume new life & action.

OBSERVATIONS—

The appearance of the country on our scout thro the Indian lands—
From St Marys on the road to Fort Wayne, 10 miles good land level and in termined with some few swamps, there (or then) we crossed a large creek and in about two miles open prararie land for 8 miles to the crossing of the St Marys, then in general level swamp land with some good land intermixed for about 30 miles, then 7 miles part very good land swampy, & some poor and bad
Fort Wayne is upon a high command ing level opposite the mouth of the Josephs River on the south side of the Maume River up the St Josephs River on the west side fine rich land, North west fine land for ten miles then poor oak Barren swampy also prararie lan-

was elected Corporal in the room of Simeon Moore who had joined the Spys. a fine pleasant day. In the evening an order was issued by Col. R. M. Johnson for the Regt. to march to Huron River by companies and in such order as the Captains may think proper with permission to leave such men and horses as may not be able to go. we are to start in the morning.

July 6th—Early we made preparations to march from Lower Sandusky, and started about 8 o'clock and crossed the Sandusky River and for ten or twelve miles the road was bad and swampy with thick woods then a fine sandy road prairies & open woods the ballance of the road to fort Liberty on Pipe creek 25 miles from Sandusky about 5 miles before arrived at the fort we found a few houses which had been deserted by their inhabitants on account of the Indians, my company encamped near the fort between it and the creek, we were treated with Friendship—about fifteen families are in the fort—Got corn for our horses.

July 7th—Started about 8 o'clock it rained and from Pipe creek we marched thro open Prararie land some parts wet until we arrived about twelve o'clock on the Banks of Lake Eri one 1/2 miles above the mouth of Huron River and went on down the margin of the lake to the mouth of the River and encamped on a small rise about 200 yards up the River. My company was the first on the ground after the Col. and in the evening we drew corn for our horses—

July 8th—the lake was calm & tranquil and Col. James Johnson, Lieut. John R. Cardwell and about 50 men took

command of three Barges that had brought about 500 Bushels of corn & oats yesterday and which was prest. by Col. R. M. Johnson for the use of his Regiment, and started back with the boats to Cleveland for more corn & oats, raining at night.

July 9th—lay in camp, the waves of the lake five or six feet high and windy Col. R. M. Johnson received an Express from Genl Harrison and dispatched an answer by a Barge about twelve o'clock Capt. Payne carried it the wind quite fair. In the evening Col. Johnson shewed me the letter from Genl Harrison which by order of the Secretary of War we were directed to repair to Kaskaskias and report ourselves to Gov. Edwards which is wild In the Extreme because it would be a month before we could get there and then our time would be nearly out—the prospect from my tent on the Lake is delightful beyond description. Sometimes smooth and tranquil at other time the rolling waves dashing against the shore fills the mind with an idea of the Majestic grandeur of the scene the various evints cannot be accounted for times and seasons change for the best gd.

July 10 & 11th—Lay in camp attending to our horses and conversing upon the subject of our future operations.

July 12th—An order issued from the Col. to change our camp upon the Margin of the lake on Rising ground about 250 yards above the mouth of Huron river and below the first cove swamp. The men were prohibited from leaving camp without leave of the officer of the day and we made a breast-work around our camp which was 150 yards square.

We have a fine view of the lake and our boats which were sent to Cleveland returned about Midnight with corn for our horses. Our orders were positive as to marching to Kaskaskias & we must obey after all our fine prospects of going on to Malden & conquering Canada. The world is completely turned round with us—We called our Breastwork Camp Johnson.

July 13th—Clear and pleasant—we drew forage & Rations of Beef and flour only and made every preparation to march on tomorrow morning on our destined route—to Lower Sandusky, Upper Sandusky, Urbanna, Piqua, Greenville, Fort Harrison, Vincennes & Kaskaskia. Capts. Matson & Combs started and I continued in my camp on the margin of the lake which when we are about to leave impresses the mind with melancholy sensations.

July 14th—early as soon as we got something to eat we started and got to Fort Liberty on Pipe creek about ten o'clock then on ten miles until we got in the edge of the woods from the prairie and camp near a swamp, it rained on us nearly the whole night—wet and disagreeable.

July 15th—very soon made a start and marched over a very bad & disagreeably muddy road and got to Lower Sandusky early in the day. Ensign Adams took a left hand road & part of the company seperated from us. We drew provisions for two days and marched off twelve miles up the Sandusky River to the Seneca Indian town a handsome place and fine grass we understood that part of our men who were parted from us were before—in the evening fine clear

& pleasant—this Indian village had several good Log houses—the land around the town was fine and rich.

July 16th—early marched up to Fort Ball 18 miles from Lower Sandusky, a new Fort just building on the Banks of the Sandusky river about the size of Salt River in Kentucky, only two Block-houses finished, we here crossed the river with my company to the South side and took a pathway and marched 20 miles passed a small Indian village at 14 miles distance & a creek called Tymockary (?) where there was fine bluegrass we crossed the river into an old Indian town & prairie for 6 miles to upper Sandusky Fort passing a settlement of Wyandot Indians, who are friendly, the country around U. Sandusky is prairie and grown with fine grass—we camp on the edge of a Prararie about a mile south of the fort and drew rations for 3 days but only got two.

July 17th—did not start until ten o'clock I got the company nearly all off before I started. John Springate sick for 7 miles in bad Prairie and groves then woodland. We crossed several small creeks and at ten miles crossed another Tymockary and camp on rising ground 2 miles north of Scioto river. Raining and wet and some fine land.

July 18th—Started early crossed the Scioto & met 3 Wyandot Indians on the Bank and marched a bad road, missed our way and fell into Hull's road at Solomons town an Indian village and camp a mile south west of it at an old bluegrass field near two fine springs—cloud & wet—fine prairies around it.

July 19th—Started early—got to block-house in five miles got fine corn for

and to accompany you in the discharge of our duty to any quarter of our wide and extensive Frontier will always give us pleasure. If our country expects services from us she must let us be placed in a proper situation and we pledge ourselves that we will not stand back in the hour of Trial—

We are with Respect &c.:

Upon which the Col. soon after issued the following order, which was received with great satisfaction—

Viz—

Camp at Urbanna—July 20th, 1813—

The Commandant of the Mounted Regiment has received the communication of the officers of the Mounted Regiment, requesting a change of the Route to Kaskaskias by the way of Kentucky for the purpose of remounting themselves, and it was not until the arrival of the Regiment that the entire impracticability of carrying to Kaskaskias one half of the horses of the Regt. without Recruiting many days, or of changing the Route to Kentucky, under the whole view of the subject no hesitation exists as to the propriety and evident necessity of granting the request of the officers of the Regt. It is therefore granted with the advice of the field officers present. The Mounted Regt. will march by companies to Kentucky & Rendezvous at Vincennes on the 20th of August next. The captains are authorized to accept volunteers for 60 or 90 days if required so as to augment their companies to 125 privates each. The companies convenient will Rendezvous at the Great Crossing the 12th of August,

the ballance at Louisville on the 15th.

(Signed) RH. M. JOHNSON

Col. R. M. V.

In the evening we drew Forage for one day & Rations for two and made every preparation for an early start on our return thro Kentucky past Home to Vincennes.

July 21st—My company left Urbanna about an hour by sun and marched thro a country of fine level land 14 miles to Springfield a small village on a Hand-some plain on a branch of Mad river it contains 20 or 30 houses chiefly of log & frame then 10 miles to Yellow Spring then 8 miles to the Little Miami near where old Chillicothe stood. we passed thro this place and in 3 miles passed Xenia a beautiful little village with 4 or 5 brick houses and a handsome brick court house with a steeple. we marched on about 13¼ miles to old Mr John Grundy's a neighbor formerly in Kentucky, where we staid all night & were well treated.

July 22nd—Started early recrossed the Little Miami in four miles and arrived at Lebanon 24 miles about 1 o'clock where we drew forage and provisions. This is a thriving town of upwards of 100 houses with a handsome brick court house and situated in the forks of Turtle creek a stream large enough for Mills, industry and frugality appears here to walk hand in hand, the day was warm and sultry and roads firm the lands fine for farms—we lay all night at a Mr Stoums 12 miles short of Reading.

July 23rd—Up early and passed Reading a small village of ten or fifteen houses chiefly of log and to the Right-hand road down Mill Creek to the Hamli-

ton Road and got to Cincinnati at 12 o'clock where we staid several hours and got some things from the stores and drew 3 days provisions in Money—viz—10 cents a day—my company was separated and marched by Messes and several of the boys were sick. I crossed the Ohio at Newport about 3 o'clock and came on ten miles to a Mr John Marshalls the 2nd house from the top of the dry Ridge, where the hatredness of domestic feuds were fully exemplified we made to tarry all night at the expense of hearing some scolding.

July 24th—Started soon and traveled the whole day on the dry Ridge, dry and hot enough. Some of my men still sick—we lay all night at a Mr Nelsons ¾ of a mile from the foot of the dry ridge and had plenty and were well treated.

July 25th—early we started Col. Thompson with us we returned past Craig's Mill on North Elkhorn and stopt at a Mr Thompsons who gave us dinner and plenty to drink without a cent, indeed the people are kind to us beyond asking. We then came on to a Mr. Dickey's 3 miles short of Versailles where we staid all night and were treated like lords at not a cent expense hospital-ity and kindness breathes amongst our Citizens.

July 26th—early start came thro Versailles and on within 4 miles of the river where we treated at no expense then on to the Kentucky River which we crossed about ten o'clock stopt at Capt. McCouns, hospitality and plenty, then on home where I arrived at 2 o'clock. My razor had been very unwell and my domestic affairs as well as I could expect. Our gratitude to the supreme Ruler of

the universe ought to be called forth upon a safe return thro hardships and difficulties of upward of 1000 miles march the greater part of which thro an enemies country. . . .

OBSERVATIONS:

The movements of the N. W. Army are vain unless we can command the lakes for it is beyond the power of man to feed the army by land, our Government have not men enough to carry on the war as it ought, lives and money might be saved by calling men enough to finish the business at once the country thro which we have march(ed) will one day be a theatre of great transactions—I can see in imagination towns & Citizens and an immense trade, which one day is to make the country bordering on the lakes the richest and most important section of the union, it is necessary that Canada should be ours because to permit England to still own will one day be a thorn in our side—the country bordering on the lakes is formed for trade, farmers & shepherds for no country on earth exceed it for cattle and stock of all kinds.

July 27th—1813—At home all day—several friends to see me—tired and very much exhausted.

*July 28th—Went to Harrodsburgh saw many of my old friends & out about 3 miles to Mr. Bonta's. I find that upon the subject of the Election my prospects are flattering. I returned home in the evening.

July 29th—At several of my neighbors houses—all peace & quietness.

July 30th—I started early went past Mrs. Cardwell's to Clarke McAfee's &

*For re-election as Representative (State) See Collins, Hist., Vol. II, p. 604.

met Gen 1 Ray and crossed Salt River and went Past Jos. Lyon's, Mr W. & Abr. Sharpe & P. Jordan and I went to Lieut. Cardwells and got some Handbills to raise more men and then back to Jas. McAfee's and staid all night—the election occupied our attention and I have no ground to be discouraged yet.

July 31st—Got home early—Major Gibson & his family with us all night and staid till evening—he was from Tennessee—I went to town in the evening and got the following order and returned home again:

ATTENTION

The march of the Mounted Regt. is changed and again attached to the North Western Army under the command of Gen 1 Harrison, the Commandant of the Regt. having received an order from the Gen 1. to that effect, the General having received a letter from the War department, that the mounted Regiment would remain with, and be under his immediate command, thereupon the companies under the command of Jacob Stucker, Robt. B. McAfee, Richard Watson, James Davidson, Jacob Elliston, Sam 1 R. Combs and Capt. Warfield, except that part of his company which was enrolled from Boone County, will rendezvous at the great crossing, Scott county on the 15th of August next, and the companies under the command of Capts. James Coleman, William Rice, Lieut. Hamilton formerly under Capt. Craig and that part of Capt. Warfield's company which was from Boone, to Rendezvous at Newport on the 17th day of August. The officers are particularly requested to make every exertion to march complete companies, the new recruits of Volun-

teers to be for Sixty days from the 20th of August & ninety days if required, which will correspond with the remainder of the service of the Mounted Regt. July 26th—1813—

(Signed) R. M. JOHNSON

Col. M. R.

N. B. Upon application to Lieut. Col. James Johnson the different companies will be supplied with their due proportion of 8 or 10 thousand dollars, which will be drawn from their accommodation. (Signed) R. M. J.

The above order at once proves that Gen 1 Harrison or the Secretary at War, erred egregiously in ordering us from Huron, because the plainest dictates of common sense, would at once discover the absurdity of ordering a Mounted Regiment with horses worn down 600 miles to Kaskaskias. News also came that Fort Meigs was again besieged by the British and Indians, which still more proves the impropriety of the Secretary's order, but so it is no blame can be attached to the Regt. for obeying the superior orders of Gen 1 Harrison and the Secretary at War.

August 1st—Sunday—After breakfast I went to preaching at N. Providence Mr T. Clelland preached two very able sermons upon the duties of parents and children. I returned home in the evening the chief conversation turned upon Governor Shelby's proclamation for raising mounted men—he invites all officers & men of influence to step forward in defense of their country—

August 2nd—Mr Hamilton Crockett at *Mus donus* and we went to Harrodsburgh to the Election which was a very cool one. The contest was not warm—

Gen 1 Ray, Geo. C. Cowen & myself and Horne for the lower house & Capt. Chaplain, Col. Joshua Barbee, Gen 1 Adair & Hall Speed for the Senate. Capt. Chaplain took the lead & myself for the lower house—considerable talk about raising men, several men of influence has embarked in the cause—at home at night.

August 3rd—At Harrodsburgh again things went on deliberately and the election closed about 3 o'clock Chapline was elected to the Senate and Robt. B. McAfee & Geo. C. Cowen to the house of Representatives. A Report is circulated that Gen 1 Harrison had retired 7 or 8 miles on this side of Lower Sandusky. I fear the fate of Fort Meigs or Cleveland where we have some boats, perhaps Erie may be their object. I turned home soon in the evening.

August 4th—At Harrodsburgh again—the election over—County Court met I done some business in it and a number of people come to town, disappointed—din'd at Capt. Davies, Lieut. Cardwell Home with me and I sent to Col. Johnson for some money for my company—time glides smoothly along—*ego bene gd*—

August 5th—At home in the morning, and then went to Mr Moore's to see Simeon one of my men who lies very sick and then to Mr Harrises to get my gun fixed which I got done and then home.

August 6th—At home &

August 7th—My company mustered at Harrodsburgh—I paid the whole of them 10 dollars each and we made a great parade—I had thirty-two men added to my company—I find that I can recruit much easier than when I first went out it was a fine day—I addressed

my company on the necessity of discipline and attention to duty.

August 8th—At Preaching on Salt River at Bishop's Meeting House Mr Rankin preached a sermon in which he remonstrated against the war with England—he displaced many persons—The present call for Volunteers by the Governor produces the most matter for conversation—I returned home in the evening.

August 9th—In Harrodsburgh the Regiment was called together for the purpose of raising volunteers it rained, and attempts to raise men proved ineffectual owing to the terms not being understood I got nearly twenty more men added to my company. I returned home in the evening & Capt. McCoun with me.

August 10—At home in *mane* and then rode down Salt River past Buchanans Mill & up again to a Mr Parrishes & exchanged horses with him giving him my bald horse then home—gave 6\$ extra. August 11—I went to Harrodsburgh & settled some business in the Clerk's office and got some necessaries for my campaign trip and returned home in the evening, *gd*

August 12—At home greater part of the day arranging my domestic concerns—several persons at my house every day—time glides swift along.

August 13th—Completed my arrangements to again march with my company to join the N. Western Army.

August 14th—1813—bought a horse from Robt. McGee at 30½ dollars for J. Young who took him to ride and his mother gave me assignment of (To be continued.)

our horses and Bacon and Flour & marched on 18 miles to a rising ground north of Kings creek fine grass in camp all night it rained, & a fine Prarie country.

July 20th—Started very early crossed Kings creek at Mr Pettys and travelled thro a Barren prarie country and fine grass and got to Urbanna a Handsome village situated on a level plain on Mad River surrounded with Praries and handsome groves about 40 or 50 houses log and frame, several other companies arrived and after taking into view the situation of our horses I drew up the following Address to the Co. for the purpose of getting leave to Return thro Kentucky which was signed by all the officers present.

The Address as Follows:

Camp at Urbanna, State of Ohio

July 20th, 1813

Dear Sir:

It having become necessary to address you upon the present situation of the regiment of mounted volunteers under your command, we consider it a part of our duty to you ourselves and our country to give a faithful and impartial statement of facts, and in so doing we act consistently with the great object of our entering into the service of our beloved country. At the mouth of the River Huron on Lake Eri on the evening of the 13th inst we received the order of Gen l Harrison to march to Kaskaskias. This order tho it cut off the high expectation which we had anticipated of seeing and aiding in the fall of Malden and the capture of Detroit, together with the

opportunity of avenging ourselves upon our cruel & relentless foes for their massacres at the River Rezin and Camp Meigs—yet we received it with cheerfulness and submitted to it without a murmur and as a convincing proof of our willingness to obey the commands of Government, and seeing that our services were no longer wanted in the N. W. Army, some of us on the same evening and the remainder early next morning took up our line of march for the destined scene of our operations, with much difficulty and loss of Horses we have arrived at this with a determined resolution of going with you to any point to which we may be ordered by Government. For we assure you, that it is with pleasure, we serve under your command, as we have been eyewitnesses to the zeal and fortitude with which you have laboured to be useful to your country & attentive to your regiment.

The principal object of this address is to urge the propriety of changing the rout proposed. In the first place it is a fact well known that no Regiment of men in the present or former war have ever performed the same marching traversed an equal extent of country in the same period of time. From Kentucky we reached Fort Wayne the 7th of June a distance of three hundred miles on the same evening of our arrival in a few hours we performed a march of war twenty miles in pursuit of the enemy and again on the 9th we pursued our march agreeable to the order of Gen l Harrison to the Elkhart & St Joseph's River of Lake Michigan visiting in a circuit of 200 miles several Indian villages which we found deserted and abandoned

by their former owner and again to Fort Meigs 100 miles, the greater part of which marching was performed by forced marches of from 30 to fifty miles per day so anxious were we to meet in honorable combat the enemies of our country—and again to the River Rezin and back a distance of seventy-two miles, in about one day & night—by which we have broke down & exhausted the best of our horses—then from the Rapids to the mouth of Huron River 70 miles & back to this place 150 miles the greatest part of which marching you have yourself witnessed to have been over as bad roads as ever human beings traveled—Not to name the black swamp alone between Fort Meigs and Portage River, where many of our horses sunk under us, By which many were forced to abandon their all & walk at the hazard of their lives, or their comrades who were left to take care of them, these things tho they have not damped our spirits or lessened our zeal to serve our country, yet we assure you it has much weakened our horses by losses and fatigue that it will be impossible for them even at ten miles per day to reach Kaskaskias, a distance of nearly 450 miles along the proposed rout by Fort Harrison & Vincennes without a sacrifice of at least two thirds of our horses that are left. This would lead to an immense loss of private Property without any possible advantage to our country because we would have to march thro a wilderness of two hundred miles filled with swamps, and when we arrived at Vincennes our horses would be rendered entirely useless and the object of our going to that Quarter would be frustrated—

In addition to these things we have left fractions of several of our companies at Fort Meigs and Winchester to act as scouting parties to collect whom would much retard our progress—these considerations after maturely weighing them in our own minds have induced us to petition you for a change of the rout so far as to permit the different companies to have an opportunity of re-mounting their men who have lost their horses and recruiting those now broken down—this would not only be of immense service to our country but would be enabled to reach Kaskaskias as soon if not sooner that we possibly could by proposed way and carry with us an entire and effective Regiment fit for any service Government may choose to order. Many men would be added to us by marching thro Kentucky and the difference in the distance when we take into view these advantages can be no object as on the one hand we would carry with us an effective force and on the other a mere fraction of a Regiment composed of lame & exhausted horses. We have not stated these things with a view of either avoiding our enemies or the service of our country—You who witnessed perseverance of your men, their zeal and fortitude under the most fatiguing circumstances cannot harbor an idea of the kind—our countrymen and government cannot for a moment if they know our situation require impossibilities of us, or that we should be merely employed in marching thro a wilderness to no purpose. To serve our country is our greatest ambition—to serve it faithfully and effectively is our most ardent wish

for twelve miles to Elliston creek where there is fine Bluegrass—then 5 miles good land, then 12 miles open prairie land delightful to the eye but not very rich—some fine lakes on the right & left and two or 3 small Creeks, then 9 miles thro rich land fine sugar trees and some few swamps to Elkhardt River, then 3 miles to five Medal town thru fine open grassy land no small growth. Where the town is a delightful prairie 4 miles long by 3 wide, a long open corner to the N. E. down Elkhardt River for 4 miles, then 8 miles to the strawberry village over Brushy, poor oak lands and swampy then open prairie lands up the St Josephs River of Lake Michigan for 20 miles to the White Pidgeon village near a very large handsome prairie, then S. E. 10 miles fine open land, then Brush swamps and fine rich land to where we recross the Elkhardt about 25 miles above Medal village, and on to the St Josephs River of Lake Erie, for 3 miles below Fort Wayne on the N. side fine level Bluegrass planes, then some rich land, bad swamps and 4 or five creeks with steep Banks. The Banks of the Miami on the N. side are generally high and command the south, the old Delaware village 6 miles above Fort Winchester is rich then crossing the River you pass thro Brushy woods for 4 miles then open white oak barren plains down to the Fort, the land on the river below Winchester is rich beyond description large walnuts, sugar trees, Buckeye &c. for 14 miles then open white oak land 10 miles to the Prarie-de-Roche then oak land the balance of the way 6 miles to the head of the Rapids, then some prairie land and open woods to a large rock in

the river called Roche-de-bou from thence 8 miles to Fort Meigs. Keeping near the river and in an open prairie Bottom for 2 miles, then across a wood-land point where Gen'l Harrison Built a Block-house and his provisions then in an open prairie Bottom $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile wide 2 miles to Fort Meigs.

June 27th—Sunday—I was ordered with 100 hundred men under my command to ascend the Rapids three miles above Roche-de-boo which is about 8 miles from the Fort for some flour the boats we brought with us had left. I accordingly with Capt. Sam'l Combs & 85 men started about 2 o'clock with boats canoes and skiffs ascended the River with great difficulty and campd on the bank of the N. E. side of the River about 250 yards below a large rock in the middle of the River called Rock-de-boo, early on

June 28th—We went on up the River passing between the Rock and the right hand shore which is a ledge of Rock about 30 feet high for half a mile, passed over several bad riffes and loaded our canoes & boats from the point of the 1st Island above the rock just below the full rapids where there are several old cabins and immediately descended the River again, having to get out in the water and drag our pergone over the Rocks. Doct. Hamilton 1st Lieutenant of Capt. Craig's Company and Hawkins Craig managed our Pergone with a Frenchman called Mr. Poll we got back about 11 o'clock with about 150 barrels of flour and received considerable credit for our expedition in bringing in the flour. A great waste takes place in the provisions of the Army $\frac{1}{3}$ of the flour

is spoilt before it gets to the Fort Meigs by being brought in open boats.

In the evening of this day about 3 o'clock Gen'l Harrison arrived at the fort with his suit which caused great joy and firing of cannon and about 5 o'clock Col. Anderson with between 2 & 3 hundred regulars from Tennessee arrived to the great joy of the fort and campd on the River above us. Warm sultry weather.

June 29th—Col. Rh. M. Johnson and Col. James Johnson went by order of Gen'l Harrison with 150 men to the River Rezin to explore the situation of the enemy. they got to Frenchtown where Gen'l Winchester had his battle about midnight and took ten French prisoners two of whom were real Canadians and at light

June 30th—100 more men started & at 1 o'clock the whole returned bringing in two Prisoners having discovered a trail of Indians coming to Fort Meigs. They say there are fine fields of wheat at Rezin River. The (y) received considerable credit for their expedition having march(ed) 72 miles in 25 hours. the account was that a considerable body of Indians were collecting at Browntown and that 19 Indians had started yesterday for Fort Meigs and 100 to Lower Sandusky, to steal horses and kill people.

July 1st—Thursday—1813—I was ordered with 100 men to escort Gen'l Harrison to Lower Sandusky. we started about 9 o'clock and had mud for 17 miles to Portage river up to horses knees, the worst road and swamp that were ever seen. we halted but a few minutes at Portage River and then Pushed on

and I got to the Fort called Stephenson at Lower Sandusky a Distance of 40 miles at dark with my horse much tired and wearied, where we found that the Indians had killed 7 persons in sight of the fort it had created a great Alarm and we were ordered in the Fort with our horses and only got $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of oats for them each (Hard times) it rained very hard and was very disagreeable I lay in a hut belonging to a wagoner and was treated with Friendship.

July—2nd—raining—Gen'l Harrison addressed the Ohio Militia of the fort who several days before were like to break off. We campd at the fort this day and in the evening M'j. Ball's squadron came up to the fort well mounted.

July 3rd—Warm—After Breakfast Gen'l Harrison started to Cleveland with Ball's squadron and in the evening my company came up and the greater part of the Regiment of Mounted men and campd in the flat near Sandusky River south of the fort.

July 4th—We lay at our encampment and made preparations to celebrate American Independence. I was one of the committee to prepare the toast, at 4 o'clock the Regiment assembled in the plain Col. Johnson delivered an Address to his men and a number of toasts which we had written were drank with great applause, decency, good order & hilarity prevailed amongst all and the day was passed off without any event to damp the spirits of the men—

July 5th—We had an election in my company for a sergeant in the place of Sam'l Ewing who had not come on. John Jordan was elected, also George Davi:

river was up and we could not cross, we camped all night wet and raining, and early on

June 6th—We fell trees across the river and carried our plunder over and swam our horses and camped at a creek seven miles short of Camp Fighton, and on

June 7th—We made an early start, and traveled a very muddy road and arrived at Fort Wayne about one hour by the sun—one hour before we got to the fort the Indians about ten or fifteen in number, shot and scalped two boatmen who had with other viz—18 in number with about 1800 barrels of flour, another man jumped out in the St Mary's and was drowned. The men were killed at the first bend of the river in sight of the fort. We immediately deposited our plunder in the fort yard and pursued the Indians on the road to Five Medal town on Elkhart river about ten or twelve miles dark overtook us and we were forced to give over the pursuit, it raining very hard.

June 8th—We lay at Fort Wayne drew ten days provisions crossed over into the forks of St Mary's and St Josephs and camped all night.

June 9th—We started early the left pursued the Indian trail & the right wings went up the River St Josephs about five miles and then struck across and joined the left wing and pursued our march to Elkhart and camped on a ridge near the first lake on the right hand not far from 18 Mile creek raining and wet, we had to sleep by turns without tents as we intended to go on but were prevented by the rain.

June 10th—Early start and past over the swamp and brush wood six miles this

side of Elkhart with as much difficulty as ever an army marched, wind and mire beyond description, as soon as we crossed the river we formed and marched in order of battle and surrounded Five Medal town and found it evacuated; we had understood that it had been rebuilt since we destroyed it last fall, we camped in a hollow in the Prairie, where there was water and near the ruins of the town. This place is situated on the west side of a prairie about five miles long and three wide the handsomest place the world or Nature ever formed.

June 11th—We marched early N. E. thro a neck of the Pararrie then bore round easterly and struck the Elkhart river & went down it cross a large creek with a steep bank about two miles from the Pararrie which we called Payne's creek for our Major, we then pursued our march down the river and within ten miles we struck another Indian town which was evacuated, we passed on and in about 7 miles we struck the Pararries which border on the River St Joseph, the most beautiful the sun ever illuminated, we crossed a purling stream which we called pleasant run, we then passed on and in about four miles we crossed a large creek where there were six Indians seen by the Slys and a fresh Indian camp. This creek we called Thompsons creek it nearly swam our horses and in five miles further we crossed another large creek still going up St Josephs River which we called Johnsons creek about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile up it forked, the left hand we called McAfee creek and the right hand Stucker creek, we went up the left hand fork about 1 mile farther and came to White Pigeon

town on the south side of a large Pararrie which we found evacuated, we here found the road from Chicago to Detroit which we had been ordered to cross, we staid until 1 hour by sun when we recrossed the creek southwardly and camped on the Bank all night, next morning

June 12—We left our camp and pursued a south-east course passing part of the way handsome Pararries and open woods the ballance of swamps and brush equal to the worst road in the world. About 2 miles from the creek we camped we passed a large handsome lake on the right hand a mile long and half a mile wide. We travelled 30 miles this day and camped on a handsome rise on the south side of 2 or 3 lakes the headwaters of Elkhart, we also recrossed Elkhart at the distance of about 25 miles as large as Salt River.

June 13—We left our encampment early and traveled a small trace over swamps and mire as bad as ever was seen, we struck the St Josephs of Lake Erie in about 15 miles and camped on a ridge. Staid all night and next morning passed thro Pararrie land and in about 18 miles reached Fort Wayne & camped in the forks of the two rivers. This was

June 14th—It rained nearly every day, it was wet and disagreeable, we have now traveled in the Indian Country nearly 180 miles I believe there are no settlements of the savage tribes this side of St Josephs.

June 15th—We lay in our camp to rest our horses.

June 16th—I sat upon a Court Martial to try some soldiers in fort Wayne and the regiment cross the St Josephs river in the bottom ready to proceed

down the Miami of the Lakes on the north side. We brought down some four boats opposite our camp about 200 yds below the mouth of the St. Josephs. We lay all night during our stay in camp on the 14th after we returned the following order was issued by the Col. viz—

Camp at Fort Wayne
June the 14th 1813

Gaming or gambling is prohibited, and the officers of the day & the Captains of Companies are charged with the execution of this order. The Capt. will cause the arms of their respective Companies to be put in good order tomorrow. On Wednesday the arms of the whole Regt. will be Inspected. The Captains of different Companies will put into requisition his Blacksmith, his Saddler & his Farrier, and cause them to make report of the situation of their respective Companies. The Lieut. Colonel will cause a regimental return to be made of the Regt. & particularly to ascertain the strength of the Regt. when marching against the Indians, & to ascertain the number of private & public horses lost on the Campaign. The Guard shall be detailed every morning. Shooting without leave shall be prohibited & the officer of the day & Captains of Companies are charged with the execution of this order. Sam^l Theobalds Esq. Judge Advocate to the Regt. is furnished with all the laws respecting the military Establishment and the Articles of War.

(Signed) RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Col.
M. R. Volunteers

No persons shall cross the river without leave of the Capt. The Captains of

follows (viz) First take the first named Man in each Mess Next the second man in each Mess and so on Until each Soldier is enrolled—

(Signed) JAMES JOHNSON
Lieut. Col."

May 26th—We crossed the Ohio river and came on up the Big Miami on the road to Hamilton and staid all night at Mr. Bruces one and a half miles below on the river and on

May 27th—Early came thru Hamilton formerly Fort Hamilton, a beautiful village of about 50 or 60 houses, and passed thru Middleton and Franklin and came within two miles of Dayton & staid all night with a Col. Patterson, wet and raining.

May 28th—About ten o'clock we marched into Dayton and drew tents and forage and 30 Rifles and 27 Muskets which partially supplied my company.

May 29th—Lay at Dayton, drew provisions in part and forage and other necessary camp equipage, we also arranged the rank of the Captains and formed Battalions. I drew lots with Capt. Matson and obtained the first Captaincy in the first Battalion under Major Duval Payne, and on this day after the Battalions were formed as follows, viz.:

Robt. B. McAfee 1st
Richard Matson 2nd
Jacob Elliston 3rd
Benjamin Warfield 4th
John Payne 5th
Elijah Craig 6th

The following order was issued viz:

"Head Quarters, Dayton
May 29th, 1813

"It is important that the Mounted

Service. This will depend on the Officers in whose punctuality, fidelity, intelligence & industry the greatest confidence is placed. The Bridge over Mad River will be ready in a few hours for crossing and the Majors are recommended to take advantage of it to cross today even if the Battalion should encamp on the other side, it is important that every gun which requires a shop to repair it should be repaired at this place, if a small part of the company has such guns that part could remain & join the Battalion at Piqua.

(Signed) R.H. M. JOHNSON, Col.

May 30th—Agreeable to this order on Sunday morning before sun up I marched my company from Dayton and crossed Mad River over a very narrow sidelong bridge with considerable difficulty, the roads very bad and swampy, and when we came to Honey creek a branch of the Miami not more than ten yards over it was so full that we had to ferry it, which being done we only had time to go to a Mr Dyes about one mile off the road for the purpose of getting forage and camp all night, and next morning.

May 31st—at light we marched and had to ferry the Miami at Piqua about 29 miles from Dayton a small & hard some village of about 30 houses, it was about nine o'clock we camped on a small rise west of town and about 200 yards from the river here we drew provisions and prepared to march on and on Tuesday,

June 1st—we left Piqua and arrived at Lorimer River & Blockhouse about 12 o'clock, which we had to ferry where we

found fine bluegrass for our horses, & we agreed to camp, Capt. Elliston, Capt. Craig, Capt Dawson & Matson camped with me, two large barges also arrived loaded with 70 barrels of flower each, also several Delaware Indians came to the east side of the creek and pretended great Friendship. 18 miles from Piqua to Lorimer.

June 2, 1813—as we marched we marched on over the worst road I ever traveled and arrived at Ft St Mary' about nine o'clock and camped about quarter of a mile below the fort on the Bank of the river on high ground near fine spring which issues out of the ban of the River. The Col. had arrived before us on yesterday and had issued the following order viz, which we on the day received—

Head Quarters, St. Mary's,
June the 1st, 1813

At the dawn of day the trumpet sounded, at the tent of the Commandar which shall be repeated at the Ter of Majors & followed by the Sound the Company Trumpets at which the whole Regiment shall parade & Continue under Arms until dismissed.

Thursday Morning at 9 o'clock The Adjutant accompanied by the Lieut-Colo and Capt. Turner Shall proceed to inspect the Regt. by Companies each Major Shall be present when his Battalion under Inspection, during the stay of Regt. at this place. The Majors directed to cause the Captains of the respective Battalions to Muster the Men and Cause to be performed marching and retreating in line, & by heading Sections and cause the line of Battl.

Mr. J. E. Robinson

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THE McAFEE PAPERS—BOOK AND JOURNAL OF ROBT. B. McAFEE'S MOUNTED COMPANY, IN COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON'S REGIMENT.

(Continued from January Register)

Aug. 14th, 1813—Bought a horse from Robt. McGee at 30½ dollars for J. Young who took him to ride and his mother gave an assignment of his (illegible) and then started with 8 or 10 of my men and crossed the Kentucky River with the greater part of the company in the evening and arrived at Versailles at 4 o'clock and camped near the cross roads from Frankfort to Lexington—where we were well accommodated—I have 150 men.

Aug. 15th—Marched early (Sunday) got to Col. Rob't Johnsons—the Great Crossings at 9 o'clock and had such of my horses valued as had not been before, and had them well fed and staid till 2 o'clock. I conversed with the Public printer, a Draft for foot men is ordered on the south side of the Kentucky river.

We left Col. Johnson's at 2 and came on the road to Newport 14 miles to a Mr. Threlkeld's and staid all night in peace and harmony.

(It rained in the evening and a Rain-bow overshadowed my company for a

mile) At the Great Crossings I got the following orders, viz—

Great Crossings, Aug. 15th, 1813—

The Mounted Regiment is again under marching orders, the deepest regret is felt that the occasion ever existed for the Regiment to leave the North Western Army. I have received the order of Genl. Harrison to join the N. W. Army without the delay of a moment. The vital interest of the country demands despatch. Already distinguished for its promptitude, the regiment will imitate its former example. It will march to Urbana by companies. I shall be there on the 20th and on the road either by Dayton or Lebanon exertions will be made to supply the companies with rations and forage. The regiment should be at Urbanna also on the 20th or as soon after as practicable without materially injuring the horses. The greatest care must be taken of the pack horses in possession of the Regiment and not one must be left behind that can be

difficulties and dangers, and the patience and fortitude with which they meet with losses. I have reason to congratulate myself in the selection and command of such a corps and from the experience of the officers I make great calculation of aid and support.

The mounted Regiment has aided in the protection of a vast and extensive frontier altho they have never avoided danger, the Regiment was never permitted to meet a foe in the field—that opportunity will no doubt be afforded in the splendid campaign now opening against the enemy about Malden and Detroit, the campaign will be interesting—the mounted Regiment will have its part to act—what ever it may be let every movement be distinguished for its merit, and in case of an engagement let us unanimously resolve to finish the work assigned us.

(Signed) R.H. M. JOHNSON

Col. R. M. V.

August 16th—Started very early and went on to Nelsons to Breakfast, one mile from the foot of Dry Ridge, warm and dry also fine roads. We got to Theobalds to dinner, and to Brumbucks to stay all night, the greater part of the company got there, there a severe storm of wind and rain, and we were piled over one another in houses and barns.

August 17th—Cloudy and wet we got an early start & got to Gaines to Breakfast and on Bank Lick to Dinner. I sent Capt. Lillard on in front to New Port to draw arms we followed on as soon as we could and got to N. Port two hours by sun, drew our arms and ammunition forage & some Money for our ra-

tions to Dayton and the greater part of my company crossed the Ohio river after dark and in the suburbs of the town camped. I staid at the Union Inn in Cincinnati, which is dispatch equal to any ever practiced by any company.

Aug. 18th, 1813—Arranged our business in the morning and got off from town at 9 o'clock and came on to Mr. Smiths 17 miles from town where we got forage for our horses and camped all night. Peace and harmony prevailed in the company—O Deus direct us—

Our march was changed to St. Mary's instead of Urbanna.

August 19th—Made an early start and came within 7 miles of Franklin to Breakfast and passed thru Franklin at 12 o'clock and two miles up the Miami to dinner, then on part of my company within four miles of Dayton Lt. Lillard and part of them came on within 3 miles at Mrs. Davis and camped all night fine clear pleasant weather and good roads—

August 20th—Arrived at Dayton early, passed on thru town and camped on the bank of Mad river on the road to Piqua and I drew one tent and some ammunition and some little camp equipage tho the public stores at this place are very scarce. We staid here this day and I paid all my men five dollars each as a part of their pay and 50 cents for their rations to that place. General satisfaction prevails in the Regt. at this place.

August 21st—About 12 o'clock left our encampment near Dayton and crossed Mad river where had previously crossed it the last of May, and to the

left hand road and in about one mile drew forage and within one half a mile crossed the Miami to the west side and in three miles recrossed and again four miles crossed again to the west side and came 14 miles and camped at an old South Carolinian and was well treated and had fine pasture for our horse clear and pleasant.

August 22nd—Came on early to Troy a small village of about ten or twelve log and frame houses on the west bank of the Miami, a handsome level plain and some fine rich land around it and within three miles of this place on the east Bank of the Miami three days since (viz the 19th Inst.) the Indians killed two men and one woman. The horrid cruelty of the savages will certainly call down the vengeance of heaven.

We got to Piqua at eleven o'clock and camped on a ridge of ground on the south of the remains of an old fort with the dirt thrown up in a circular form—we camped and drew rations of forage of corn. We staid all night from present appearance not much can be done until Gov. Shelby comes up who is collecting a large force in Kentucky for the purpose of assisting in the Invasion of Canada.

August 23rd—After arranging some business with Col. Johnson I left Piqua and went up the Miami on the road to St. Marys three miles to upper Piqua below the Mouth of Lorimers river and camped in the upper end of a large Field a handsome level plain near a small branch, fine land all round, this is a part of the world I prefer to any other I

ever saw, fine water and rich land equal to any in the world.

August 24th—I returned to Piqua (or Washington) village and settled my payroll with Capt. James Johnson and squared our accounts up to the present day, a part of my company was requested to join a Spy company but none would volunteer. Capt. Stucker was Detached to Greenville, (Capt. Church, Berry and Redding were ordered to Waperchinata a Shawanoe village 28 miles North of Piqua to start tomorrow. Capt. Combs was to go on to St. Marys fine pleasant weather, we have been highly favored by Providence he has smiled upon us in all our movements this time, great events lie before us.

August 25th—In camp drew rations and forage and continued in our encampment without any material event happening except the inhabitants appear much alarmed for fear of Indian Depredations—Until Sunday, August 29th—

I was nearly every day in Piqua and on the 28th dined with John Johnson the Indian Agent from whom I obtained considerable information with respect to the origin and nature of Indians, their enmity and hatred of the greater part of the Indians to the Americans is inveterate and deep rooted, they consider our encroaching upon them as an injury of the deepest dye.

Sunday August 29th—Clear and pleasant—about 8 o'clock we struck our tents and commenced our march on the road to St Marys fort, halted for dinner at the crossing of Lorimers river, thence on to Lorimers Blockhouse where we ar-

left hand road and in about one mile drew forage and within one half a mile crossed the Miami to the west side and in three miles recrossed and again four miles crossed again to the west side and came 14 miles and camped at an old South Carolinian and was well treated and had fine pasture for our horse clear and pleasant.

August 22nd—Came on early to Troy a small village of about ten or twelve log and frame houses on the west bank of the Miami, a handsome level plain and some fine rich land around it and within three miles of this place on the east Bank of the Miami three days since (viz the 19th Inst.) the Indians killed two men and one woman. The horrid cruelty of the savages will certainly call down the vengeance of heaven.

We got to Piqua at eleven o'clock and camped on a ridge of ground on the south of the remains of an old fort with the dirt thrown up in a circular form—we camped and drew rations of forage of corn. We staid all night from present appearance not much can be done until Gov. Shelby comes up who is collecting a large force in Kentucky for the purpose of assisting in the Invasion of Canada.

August 23rd—After arranging some business with Col. Johnson I left Piqua and went up the Miami on the road to St. Marys three miles to upper Piqua below the Mouth of Lorimers river and camped in the upper end of a large Field a handsome level plain near a small branch, fine land all round, this is a part of the world I prefer to any other I

ever saw, fine water and rich land equal to any in the world.

August 24th—I returned to Piqua (or Washington) village and settled my pay roll with Capt. James Johnson and squared our accounts up to the present day, a part of my company was requested to join a Spy company but none would volunteer. Capt. Stucker was Detached to Greenville, (Capt. Church, Berry and Redding were ordered to Waperchinata a Shawanoc village 28 miles North of Piqua to start tomorrow. Capt. Combs was to go on to St. Marys fine pleasant weather, we have been highly favored by Providence he has smiled upon us in all our movements this time, great events lie before us.

August 25th—In camp drew rations and forage and continued in our encampment without any material event happening except the inhabitants appear much alarmed for fear of Indian Depredations—Until Sunday, August 29th—

I was nearly every day in Piqua and on the 28th dined with John Johnson the Indian Agent from whom I obtained considerable information with respect to the origin and nature of Indians, their enmity and hatred of the greater part of the Indians to the Americans is inveterate and deep rooted, they consider our encroaching upon them as an injury of the deepest dye.

Sunday August 29th—Clear and pleasant—about 8 o'clock we struck our tents and commenced our march on the road to St Marys fort, halted for dinner at the crossing of Lorimers river, thence on to Lorimers Blockhouse where we ar-

rived about two hours by sun in the evening and camped all night—our arms will surely be successful, our movements indicate determination—gd.

August 30th—Started early got to St Marys to Breakfast camp on the bank of the river opposite the fort, & drew some forage provision, & camp equipage and then by the direction of the Col. moved on to Fort Amanda on the Auglaise twelve miles, where we arrived late in the evening & crossed the river at the fort and camped in an open field on a hill half a mile from the fort called the Ottawa village destroyed by Genl. Wayne in the year 1794, & in the night our horses were alarmed & we lost several that ran off this day it rained upon us our business at present will be to guard Military stores on to Ft. Meigs where we will join the main N. W. Army.

August 31, Tuesday—We moved our camp about half a mile down the Auglaise in an open Blue Grass bottom a fine pleasant day—we obtained information that our fleet on Lake Eri had sailed for Malden with 1000 sailors aboard and that a cannonading had been heard—every pulse beats in high anticipation of success

September 1st day, Wednesday—Continued in camp, I visited Fort Amanda which stands on a handsome eminence on the west bank of the Auglaise—two sides of the fort is composed of cabbins, but it is commanded by rising ground near the fort on the N. west, its situation is not an eligible one for an obstinate defense, it ought to have been

placed on the west bank opposite our camp—a deep ravine makes into the river below which is a high commanding piece of ground and a fine spring. There is a vast stock of provisions and military stores which we are to take with us I much fear our movements will be retarded—all things remain in statu quo.

Sept. 2nd—In camp in ease and idleness Col. Rh. & J. Johnsons came on from St. Marys, we spent a considerable part of this day in learning military evolutions and mustering—both officers and men appear anxious to discharge their duty and learn every thing necessary in discipline for the good of the present campaign.

Sept. 3rd—Very cool and frost. In camp by order of the Col. we drew five days rations including this day preparatory of marching orders, which we received for tomorrow on the road to Fort Meigs Crossing the Auglaise below Fort Jennings & leaving Fort Winchester on the left and in the evening the officers were collected at the Cols. Tent and the following order of march & line of battle given viz:

Head Quarters, Camp near Amanda—

Sept. 3rd, 1813—

The mounted Regiment shall march in five lines, Cpts. McAfee and Matson will form the Right column, Cpts. Elliston & Warfield the Right Flank—Cpts. Stucker and Davidson the left column, Cpts Combs and Rice the left flank, Cpts. Coleman & Hamilton the Centre column. The Majors will lead their respective Battallions, each col-

umn will keep distance from the other two hundred yards. The march shall be governed from the Centre Column. Each Flank will furnish videts to its line of March. The companies under Capt. Church Berry & Reading shall compose the front guard & the spys to the Regt. They shall encamp within the lines. The encampment of the Regt. shall be a hollow square. In case of an attack at night each line shall maintain its ground at (illegible) and in case of necessity, at any point, reinforcements will be furnished. In case of attack in the line of march, the front guard will maintain their ground until the line of Battle can be formed, retreat to the rear and form themselves as in line of march. Capt. Church will then flank to the Right, Capt. Reading to the left, and Capt. Berry will remain for orders in the centre. The line of Battle shall be formed upon the heads of the right & left column, Capt. McAfee & Stucker shall wheel to the right & left until the vacancy between them is closed the Remainder of each company shall file in to the right & left extending the line from the centre Capt. Matson will unite with & extend the line made by Capt. McAfee to the right Capt. Davidson shall unite with and extend the line formed by Capt. Stucker to the left, Capt. Elliston will hang at Right Angles in column with the line of Battle at the Junction of the line formed by McAfee and Matson, remaining twenty paces in the Rear. Capt. Combs will hang at Right Angles in column with the line of Battle at the Junction of the line formed by Stucker & Davidson,

Capt. Coleman will halt in column at Right Angles with the line of Battle in the Centre at the Junction of McAfee & Stuckers line each column remaining twenty paces in the Rear Capt. Warfield will march upon the the right of Capt. Elliston forming with him a column of double files. Capt. Rice will march upon the left of Capt. Combs forming with him a column of double files. Capt. Hamilton will march upon the right of Capt. Coleman forming with him a column of double files, these double files shall form three chargeing columns to form the line of Battle in the rear of the Enemy by wheeling to the right and left. Should a general retreat of the enemy make this impracticable each column shall display to the right and left and fall upon the enemy.

Majr. D. Payne shall lead the right column, Majr. D. Thompson the left & the Col. the Centre column. The charging column will act principally on horseback.

(Signed) Rh. M. Johnson
Col. Regt. M. V.

Sept. 4th—After Breakfast five companies of us besides Capt. Church and Reddings Spy companies took up our line of march viz: Capt. Rice, Elliston, Coleman, Hamilton, and myself, we had to detail 4 men from each company to open the road which was much obstructed by logs and brush for the waggons which have to be escorted we came on about ten miles and camped on the bank of the Auglaise in a flatt—fine pleasant weather.

Mr. Levi Gritten sick & like to die. Before we started had election Wm.

Sharp & D. Adams promoted & G. McAfee Ensign—

Sept. 5th—Started after breakfast and came on to Fort Jennings where we got 12 tents, this place is nearly evacuated only 14 men at it. The situation is not handsome we halted a short time. I had the superintendence of the road it was very muddy & difficult for waggons to travel we passed this fort about nine miles and camped on the bank of the Auglaise a high clay bank which had washed away considerably our movements are slow, but as fast as the nature of the case will admit. Our prospects are flattering.

Sept. 6th—We were detained in camp by losing horses until 8 o'clock when we again marched and got to Fort Brown at the mouth of the little Auglaise which empties in on the west side, to dinner, where we all crossed the River the bank on the east side had to be dug considerably—opposite and around this place is fine rich land with handsome sugar camps, we then march thro the Bottom on the east side of the Auglaise about 4 miles & camped on the Bank of the River at the mouth of the second branch on high ground, up which branch about two hundred yards is a fine sulphur spring the water which runs from it of a Bluish milky colour about thirty steps below which is another whose water is as black as Ink—This place is resorted much by Deer as a lick—here we lost three horses.

Sept. 7th—Detained in camp some time waiting for our lost horses which were not found. Then marched again

and in five miles struck open prairie ground & in three miles struck a large creek with very high clay Bank on the north side of which we camped in a prairie intermixed with groves and fine grass we got to this place about twelve o'clock which is only two miles from Fort Winchester intending to stay until the waggons arrive or at Winchester. At night raining and wet.

Sept. 8th—In camp raining wet and disagreeable. Our Field officers all with us. We spent the day in scouting parties and arranging our camp business. Several Indian trails were discovered, and I have no doubt are now lurking about us.

The following order was issued by Col. Rh. M. Johnson—

The Captain of each company will permit his men to discharge their guns by platoons at one time & then no person shall load his gun or permit it to be loaded unless by an order from the commanding officer of the Regt. or Detachment under the penalty of being dismissed the service in disgrace or suffer the penalties & punishments of a court Martial this order shall be proclaimed by each Captain to his men.

Camp on Rainy Creek

2 miles above Fort Winchester—

(Signed) Rh. M. Johnson

Col. Rgt. M. V.

The following Order was issued in Camp near Amanda, Sept. 3rd, 1913—

The spy companies will start early on Saturday morning Towards the Rapids by Defiance, leaving sd place on the left, and keep in Advance of the whole

Regt. a considerable distance. Majr. Thompson will also proceed on the same point at the same time with the following companies, viz—Capt. McAfees, Ellistons, Colemans, Rices & Hamiltons in Advance of the Packhorses & waggons to open the Road, If any part should require it and as a front guard, axes will be furnished for the purpose and when the whole detachment cannot be employed at the same time the oldest company shall be first put on fatigue and then according to seniority. Anthony Shane will proceed with Majr. Thompson as a guide to mark the way, the whole Detachment will proceed on and find an encampment at a creek two miles from the crossing of the Auglaise towards the Maumee & wait the coming of the Regt.

(Signed) RH. M. JOHNSON.

Col. R. M. V.

Sept. 9th—Pleasant weather—After early breakfast we moved our encampment to the crossing of the Auglaise two miles and camped on the west side thereof on the same ground where we camped June last half a mile above Fort Winchester, where there was fine grass for our horses. The Indians had fired at the men of this fort several times in a few weeks and (hit) the Capt. Mr. Gray in the left shoulder. We arranged our camp and drew rations for the company.

Sept. 10th—Fine pleasant times—The greater part of the Regt. mustered near the fort and went thro a sham fight agreeable to the plan laid down by the Col. in his order of Sept. 3rd—and

in the evening the following order was issued.

Camp near Fort Winchester
10th Sept., 1813

Information has been received that Flour, Whiskey Salt &c are not very plenty at Camp Meigs such Articles therefore that can be furnished at this post will be drawn in as great abundance as the different companies can take to the Rapids conveniently having in view our slow marches which cannot exceed ten or twelve miles per day Bacon will be furnished for at least five days at this post which the pack horses have brought up. The Quarter Master & Quarter Master Sergt. will attend to this matter as application is made. The companies are recommended to take at least 8 or 10 days Rations from garrison of the above articles above mentioned, as it may prevent the men from being put on half Rations when the Regt. arrives at the Rapids. The Advance guard under the command of Majr. James Suggett will furnish a company to Flank at least one mile and a half to the left during the march of the Regt. a party of ten to twenty to lie in ambush several hours at the camp when the Regt. commences its march. The commander of the advance guard will keep about half a mile & from that to one mile in front of the Regt. and always to keep a party of three or four in advance of them who shall always waylay the road untill night, then Return to camp also a like party shall be stationed in the Rear to lie in ambush on the back tract until night then to come up to the encamp-

ment. The waggons will encamp at Camp No 3 tomorrow night and three spy companies will also encamp at that place to guard them. Next morning, viz—Sunday the 12th Inst. early the Regt. will take up its line of March.

(Signed) R. H. M. JOHNSON,
Regt. M. V.

This Order set us all in preparation and the waggons which had been coming on under Capt. Davidson came up and encamped in the flatt on the east side of the mouth of the Auglaise opposite Fort Winchester ready to cross the River on tomorrow.

Sept. 11th—In the evening the Regt. moved camp again across the Auglaise and camped round the waggons opposite Fort Winchester in a fine Blue grass field which was in corn when Waynes Army moved on in 1794.

Sept. 12th—The Regt. marched in regular order & crossed the Maumee below the fort and halted a few minutes at Camp No 3 where the Indians had burnt ten or fifteen waggons—there appeared to have been 8 or ten of them and from appearances had discovered our movements we continued on down the river three miles to an old blue grass field where we camped for the night the waggons & pack horses also coming up.

Sept. 13th—Marched early and got to a fine dry encampment 4 miles above Wolf-town or Prararie De Roche where we staid all night & made complete Breast works, the waggons did not come

up until dark—nothing material happened all peace & quietness g. d.

Sept. 14th—Started early and got to Wolf Town to Breakfast this place is evacuated & all the houses burnt we then pursued our march until we arrived at an encampment one mile above the head of the rapids where there is the appearance of old picketing and camped all night and fortified ourselves, our march was only 11 miles this day the road being rough, but the weather was fine and pleasant, times are favorable

Sept. 15th—Marched early and marched on until we came to Roche De Boo and camped on a fine open Ridge about one mile below with an open prairie on each side near the place where Wayne made his fort—Deposite, it is all overgrown with underbrush, and in the evening we were visited by the officers of the Fort Meigs who informed us that on the 10th our fleet on Lake Eri had swept nearly all the British vessels which gave us great joy, we had the Regt. paraded and fired a salute, every heart was open with rejoicing, this victory has opened a door for the N. W. Army to enter into Canada, never has anything happened so fortunate. Heaven smiles upon us in this quarter, and a vast field of commercial & political greatness rises in prospect before us—

Sept. 16th—Early we marched 6 miles to Fort Meigs and camped in the Island above the Fort which was covered with blue grass. No particular information had arrived. I was joined by two of my men who were sick when I left home pvt J. Buston & B (?) Hall. We under-

stood that Govr. Shelby with his troops were at Lower Sandusky on his march to the Lake where our fleet had arrived after their late fight. In the evening marching orders arrived for the Fort and all hands went to loading boats and we were ordered to move camp in the flatt below the old British garrison for the protection of the stores of the Fort which were carried *their* in boats to be carried over to Canada in our larger vessels. We got to our camp after dark and had hard work to secure our horses, they were alarmed in the night and many of them ran off. My company lost but few—boats and men were busy all night loading & unloading boats which looks like a speedy move to Malden—an Express arrived from Genl. Harrison to move on everything.

Sept. 17th—We spent the day in guarding & securing the military stores and putting our arms in order. I was again officer of the day and we moved our camp on a high bank at the lower end of the flat or Prararie in which we lay about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile I campt on the bank near a small ravine. Cornstalk a Shawanee Indian came in from the River Rezin with two Frenchmen who gave an account that the Indians were cressing to the Malden side of the lake and that many of them were going off. *This if true* will facilitate our movements. The troops of the N. W. Army are fast concentrating at the mouth of the Maumee & portage River.

Sept. 18th—early a heavy cannonading was heard in our camp on the lake, and three gun boats one of which was in

the late lake fight came up opposite our camp and took in the military stores of the army an important crisis is fast approaching the capnonading heard was from our schooners one of which the Somers of four guns anchored near our encampment, each of the vessels had two masts. I was on board the Porcupine and near the Tigris both of which had a 32 pounder on board these were part of the ships that so gloriously conquered the Queen Charlotte, Brig Hunter, Lady Prevost and 3 others on Lake Eri the 10th Inst. They are strong and well built. Lt. Senat & several other officers who were engaged in the fight who were in the fight visited our encampment and Breast works, great Harmony and friendship prevailed. A new Era in our war appears to have commenced, the smiles of an approving Providence inspires us with confidence . . . The vessels were all loaded at sundown & streached their sails again down the river preceded by about 1200 regulars and Malitia some of whom went in boats & others on the land on the south margin of the river, a party of French was sent to the River Rezin headed by Lt. Griffith. fine pleasant weather.

Sept. 19th—Up at half after 4 o'clock early in the morning & barges returned from the schooners and took the ballance of the stores from our camp, and the ballance of the day was spent in strengthening our breast works. in the evening an express arrived from Genl. Harrison informing us that he would call on us in a few days to Detroit and to hold ourselves in readiness at a moments

warning this infused new life into every man of the Regt. who felt the Interest of his country at heart . . . in the night several Indian Spys were shot at by our centry in attempting to enter our lines, the Regt. was paraded in a moment and every thing put in readiness for a fight our Regt. is getting sickly.

Sept. 20th—Pleasant weather, about ten o'clock Lieut. Griffy of Capt. Reddings Spy company returned to camp, bringing with him an Indian prisoner of the Shawanoe tribe belonging to the Prophets party and one of his principal warriors, he was immediately examined by the Col. Rh. M. Johnson, he was told that *one lie* would cost him his life. he gave information that the Indians were apprised of our march and were preparing to meet us at River Huron two miles this side of Brownstown, and that all the nations except the Shawanoes, Wyandots & Miamis were bent on fighting to the utmost extremity, that the British had concealed the loss of the fleet from the Indians and that he rather expected that they would abandon Malden—that the Indians were about 1650 strong and had sent out runners for more, he detailed precisely the events of the various Battles we had fought, and that the Indians had sustained much Injury in Dudleys defeat, an attempt was made by a Mr Logan a private in Capt. Davisons company to kill the Indian whose name was Missiletana, it was the cause of much uneasiness and a Court Martial was ordered over him but upon reflection the Col. dropped the measure, the Indian was tyed in our camp and a

guard put over him, an express with the Information above was immediately sent off to Genl. Harrison who lies with the principal army at the mouth of Portage River—fine pleasant weather—

Sept. 21st—We moved our camp about nine o'clock up to the Island in the River above Fort Meigs on the account of grass for our horses where we finished a temporary breast work of Brush, we are all anxiety to know our fate and destination—we drew two days rations of Bacon, and commenced baking biscuit for our march—

Sept. 22nd—Pleasant weather — we drew some flour for the Fort not very good & Col. Anderson of the State of Ohio arrived from Portage River, that Genl. Harrison with his whole fleet had passed over to an Island in the lake preparatory of a descent upon Canada & that our Spy vessels had discovered a great smoke at or near Malden—Spys were sent out in different directions and Cornstalk a Shawanoe, who has proffed great friendship for us & whose uncle we now have prisoner left us and went home, we have 24 Delawares and eight Shawanoes now with our Regt. and for my part there are few of them I can trust as their friends and relations are opposed to us. I was in Fort Meigs in the evening which is contracted to half an acre from seven acres—time glides off swiftly—egobus d—

Sept 23rd—Cold and chilly in the morning about 12 o'clock Capt. Coleman Returned from Genl. Harrisons camp and left him with the greater part

of his army in the midst of the lake going from the first Island from the mouth of Portage River across to Canada, to the third Island called the three Sisters, that all were in high spirits and that we would be called on in a few days to co-operate with him. Our Regt. appears to be treated with some degree of neglect—the expectations of the Regt. are high and in the evening Lt. Cardwell & twenty-five men were sent to Lower Sandusky for thirty beeves, he intended to go as far as Portage River—pleasant evening—ego bgd. I wrote my 16 No. on the Conquest of Canada & sent it to Kentucky—

Sept. 24th—We strengthened our breastwork & had four cannon brought from Fort Meigs and had a Battery cleared out at each corner of our encampment with (which) we dignified with the name of Camp Thompson. In the night a cannonading was heard down the River—our anticipations are high for the success of our foot-army with Genl. Harrison. We could not ask of Heaven a greater display of fine winds and weather.

Sept 25th—Up early & after breakfast the following order was issued by Col. Johnson—

Camp at Fort Meigs, Sept. 25th, 1813
 Capt. Hamilton will march after Capt. McAfee & Capt. Matson after Capt. Elliston, in consequence of the derangement Occasioned by the absence of Capt. Warfield. The Cannon shall march in front of the Centre Column, also the ammunition Waggons—All the other Baggage shall march in the rear of the

Centre Column. Capt. Elijah Craig & Capt. Saml Turner Commanding each of them a piece of artillery shall be attached to the 1st Battalion—Capt. Laurence Sanford & Capt. Mordecai Gist each Commanding a piece of Artillery shall be attached to the 2nd Battallion. In the line of march Capt. Craig shall march his Cannon in front, Capt. Sandford next, Capt. Turner next and Capt. Gist next. Each Company marching on the flank of the Artillery waggon belong to each Capt; when the road or woods admit, the artillery Waggons shall march in two colmuns. In case of alarm in the march, the artillery will form the line of battle in the Centre. Capt. Craig & Turner on the Right, & Capts. Sandford & Gist on the left. In the encampment Capt. Craig shall plant his Cannon on the right front angle, Capt. Turner at the Right Rear angle, Capt. Sandford at the left angle, Capt. Gist the left rear angle. The spies shall encamp in order, Capt. Church on the right Capt. Redding on the left & Capt. Berry parallel with the front line of the Regt. encampment, at a convenient distance making an imperfect hollow square, each individual of the Regt. will immediately furnish himself with ten days rations & hold himself in readiness at a moments warning to march to the River Rezin & Detroit, all of the dismounted men shall be mounted on Horseback, by being furnished with pack horses & commandants of companies will make a report of the numbers of lost horses & draw pack horses. The men are recommended to take part of their Breadstuff in Biscuit & part in flour—The Soldiers

are prohibited from going two hundred yards from the encampment without their guns neither are they in any case to be permitted to leave camp without leave of the commanding officer of the company to which he belongs, or the officer of the day. In no case will any officer allow a muskett to be fired without the most evident necessity & to prevent unnecessary shooting each Capt. will cause the Cartridge Box of each Individual to be daily examined & report such as may have thus improperly wasted their ammunition. Hereafter the field officers shall camp in order viz—the Col. having taken his position the Lieut. Col. shall encamp on the left the First Major to the right of the Col. & the 2nd Major to the left of the Lt. Col. & the staff & in the rear of his line of encampment—The Surgeon and Surgeons mate in some convenient place in the vicinity of the field officers. Tattoo shall be regularly blown at nine o'clock by order of the officer of the day at which time the greatest order shall prevail. Horses tied up, the bells stopped or taken off. There shall be a watchword given to the army every night & remain as such until is given these several orders shall be executed by the officer of the day, the Capts. will make this order known to his men as soon as possible.

(Signed) RH. M. JOHNSON

Camp Thompson

Col. R. M. V.

Sept. 25th, 1813

Soon after this order was promulgated the companies were paraded and had their arms inspected by the Capt. of the Artificers, and about two hours by sun in the evening an express arrived from

Genl. Harrison with orders to march our regiment on to the River Rezin, which infused life & animation into every part of our preparatory measures & we immediately commenced drawing ten days Rations, but owing to the pickled beef being so bad we only got five days of beef & many of the messes scarcely took any part of it. We got two days Rations of Biscuit which kept us till dark.

Sept. 26th, Sunday—At daylight we drew eight days Rations of flour and marched from our encampment about eight o'clock (Lieut. Cardwell Returned last evening without any beeves) and took four six pound cannon with us and marched past our former encampment which was called Camp Payne and made tolerable good speed and got to a large creek—called 18 mile creek having passed a creek at six miles called the little swan creek and big swan creek at 12 miles distance. We camped on the south side of the creek in an open prairie with some little scattering timber, after dark about half an hour Capt. Church with some of his Spies fired upon a man supposed to be an Indian and then retreated to camp. It caused considerable alarm in camp and every preparation to meet an attack was made. This camp is well situated to repel any attempt by the Indians—

Sept. 27th—Marched at sun rise passing thro an open prairie country with some timbered land and in about five miles we got to 7 or 8 houses scattered thro the prairie where there was several wheat stacks of tolerable good wheat, and then in 7 miles farther we came to a thick settlement some fine

houses and farms and Barns full of wheat scattered thro the skirts of woods & prararies and in three miles further we came to the bones of 13 or 14 of our countrymen killed at the River Rezin the 22nd of January last and which had been interred by Col. Johnson the 29th of June last, the Indians having Dug them up. (they cry aloud for revenge). The bones of men lay at intervals for three miles until we came to the River Rezin and camp on the east side of it opposite Winchesters battle-ground. The chimneys of the houses in which the Indians burnt our wounded prisoners and their bones burnt to cinders yet lie open to the calls of vindictive Justice of a much injured country. As soon as we took up camp an Express from Genl. Harrison met Col. Johnson with the Information that Malden was burnt to ashes which gave us some satisfaction and that the British had retreated he knew not where—We had strong Picketts round our camp—two Indians had been in the town in the morning but fled at our approach. This town contains about thirty houses chiefly frame & is a handsome place but at this time entirely deserted except a few French who are obliged to side with the Indians.

Sept. 28th—In the morning as soon as the Regt. could get ready after a very wet night & storms of thunder & lightning as if the Prince of the Power of the air (to use an old proverb) was invited at our approach to scenes of Bloodshed—upon inquiry of Shane, our interpreter if he knew where Capt. John Simpson was killed he pointed to the place and I went with Col. Rh. & Jas. Johnson & found his bones & buried

them at the Right hand end of the lane in which so many of our poor fellows was killed. Three Hickory saplins stood round his grave which I cut three notches on each facing it & Doct. Ewing cut Letters J. S. on the saplins. I was then detached to take 100 men and go on to the River Huron where the Indians were expected to fight us 12 miles from the River Rezin. We got to the river two hours in advance of the Regt. and found that the Bridge which had been built by Hull was broken down. we immediately commenced repairing it and constructing a raft to carry over our cannon and waggons we got some rafts ready and the greater part of the Regt. crossed over and camped on a ridge running towards the lake (which is in sight) when an Express returned with the news that Malden was not burnt and we spent several uneasy hours we saw two or three ships going on down the lake the weather is fine and pleasant—

Sept. 29th—Left Huron after making a bridge more permanent and had great difficulty in crossing a marsh near the river we then in two $\frac{1}{2}$ miles passed an Indian cornfield skirted Malden which was in sight which gave us some satisfaction as we ascertained certainly that it was burnt we then in half a mile farther got to Brownstown so much famed in the late war which contains ten or fifteen houses scattering and several large Indian camps round it which is chiefly white oak land. We there met an Express from Genl. Harrison that he was only five miles from Detroit. We then pushed on rapidly thro some fine land and handsome farms to the River where the Indians had thrown down

the bridge and had waylaid us the night before along some picketing we here met Capt. Warfields company who had repaired our bridge and we passed on 3 miles to the River Rouché where we arrived about one hour after night and camped in a field adjoining the River. Our Spys were fired on across the river. Maj. Trigg was sent with five companies to our aid as the Indians threatened to attack us and a negro named Taylor and his wife a white woman came in after dark having left 2 or 3 hundred Indians only half hour previously. A council of War was held by the Col. and Captains including Maj. Trigg of the Regulars in which it was concluded to attack the Indians in the morning early this was abandoned on second consideration because it was probable Genl. Harrison had other views for us. We kept strict guard all night. The Indians wish to make peace as they know they are unable to fight us.

Sept. 30, Thursday—Started early and carried our plunder across in boats and swam our horses when we were nearly all over information was brought that a number of Indians were seen crossing the river above us in order to give battle. The Regt. immediately marched on and formed for battle each company in lines ready to flank to the right and left near some Indian wigwams which are scattered at intervals from Brownstown to Detroit at which place we arrived about twelve o'clock being detained in getting our waggons across. When we entered Detroit every heart beat High in the cause of his country the inhabitants received us with looks of pleasure & feeling inex-

pressible every eye beamed with gratitude to an all wise Providence who is fast turning the tide of war we camped in the Plain north of the fort which was yet smoking in Ruins the British Genl. Proctor & Col. Elliot having only left it on the night of the 28th having set fire to nearly two hundred houses some handsome brick and frame houses as any in Kentucky but at present it bears the marks of ruin and destruction the greater part of the houses are without owners and doors and windows broken down. We have 9 of our vessels amongst which the Niagara stands chief with American colors waving in the River which is truly a flattering sight to Kentuckian.* The sun set in its Meridian (?) splendor after a rainy day with a clear and cool night. In the evening I visited the Fort Detroit and it contains about two acres & of such strength that Hull must have been a traitor or an infamous coward to have surrendered it in the manner he did. The country round the place is a plain as far as I could see with scrubby oak timber & sandy soil from this place you have a handsome view of Sandwich on the Canadian shore now occupied by Genl. Harrison & Govn. Shelbys troops we had orders to immediately cross the River into Sandwich but after marching the Regt. to the water edge we had to Return to our camp and stay all night. Our marching orders arrived before we had unsaddled. The people of Detroit were kind (to) us in the General.

Thus far a kind Providence has conducted us with a high hand and an out-

*Probably an allusion to the fact that Kentucky Riflemen had served as volunteer "Marines" under Com. Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie.

stretched arm, & may he continue his favors, the winds and elements have wafted our ships to victory and immortal honor, and as the communication is now cut off between the Indians & British I hope our Government will never Relinquish the country but foster all extension of Enterprize by settling this country which one day is to become a great place for commerce and trade which can be brought to the doors of the houses.

Oct. 1st—At Sunrise I crossed the Detroit River into Canada with Lieut. Cardwell & Sharp & several of my men the sun rose with splendor and I immediately rode down to Sandwich and despached boats back for my company this place is equal to Detroit & is as handsome a place as ever the sun shined upon. I met Maj. Arnold & Col. Crockett was with me in my tent last evening with many more of my Kentucky friends. I encamped my company in a lott above the Church a large frame house with a cupula covered with tin where we got oats & Hay for our horses a council was held by Genl. Harrison & the Governor (Shelby) in which it was decided to pursue Proctor up Lake St. Clair & the River Thames & Marching orders were issue in the night for to start at five o'clock in the morning—the foot & horse encampment included the greater part of the town of Sandwich and Centries were placed round so as to permit any person to pass into Camp but none to go out—So as they could carry information to the enemy which was certainly a very salutary regulation.

Oct. 2nd—The foot troops with Governor Shelby at their Head marched at

Sun rise. We were ordered to take the front, the Governor observing that if we wished to overtake our enemy we must march at the dawn of day and always do more than he did. About one hour by sun we marched & fell in the rear of the foot about 8 miles thro a thick settled country of fine farms and Houses on the bank of the Detroit River & Lake St. Clair the foot then Halted & we took the front and after marching about twenty miles up the border of Lake St. Clair over a fine level sandy road, we were met by six deserters who informed us that Genl. Proctor and his army with Genl. Tecumseh & twelve hundred Indians were about 15 miles above the mouth of the River French or Thames that they had left him about one o'clock on yesterday, it was near sunset when we got this information but it infused new life into our Regt. and we marched on four miles farther & encamp in a skirt of woods between the Lake & Prararie below the mouth of a large creek with five or six good houses and farms in sight 24 miles above Sandwich the foot troops encampt immediately in our rear in two long lines on the borders of the Lake—Great exertions were made by the whole army to overtake the British and Indians. Three schooners loaded with provisions & about fifty boats accompanied us with a fine breeze their rear. Two of our large ships had passed up the day before & had anchored at the mouth of the River Thames, so that Providence seems to aid us in all our movements. I had a remarkable Dream last night which communicated to my mess in the morning assuring them that I had a

firm confidence in either taking Tecumseh or Proctor but I believe that we would only get one of them it was as follows—that I was annoyed by a Rattlesnake that had been considered as an old offender in a certain place, that after a considerable struggle we caught and killed him and cut off his head. This little circumstance impressed itself so strong upon my mind that I felt a complete confidence in having a battle & that we would have a victory which would eventuate in the destruction of one of our old enemies, & I frequently assured my men not to despair that I fully believed that we would overtake & conquer them—

Oct. 3rd—We march at day Light having first sent back 100 men to guard and bring up our artillery consisting of two six pounders drawn on carriages we marched very Rapidly 12 miles to the mouth of the River Thames around which is an open prairie for several miles. Just above which there is two bad creeks or Bios over which is placed two bridges here our Spies with Genl. Harrison & Col. Johnson with them caught a British Lieutenant & seventeen soldiers who had been sent back to spy out our movements & if we were pursuing them to destroy and tare up the Bridges so as to retard our movements the whole was done in the presence of the Regt. the whole squad was taken which was very fortunate as their was not one man left to carry back the news which is another mark of Divine favor and blessing. they had just begun to tare one bridge which we repaired in the course of one hour and the foot passed over in front and went on about five

miles in front tho our spies were still before them information was brought to Col Johnson that a party of British dragoons on the opposite bank of the River and some Indians on the south side & our spies had exchanged fire at one another and that the enemy had retreated we were immediately ordered on in front to bring on the attack and in passing Genl. Harrison he observed that we must be careful not to pursue to far or we would be led into an ambushade. We pressed on and formed a line of Battle and in about two miles farther which was about nine miles above the mouth of the river we campt in a large farm and had plenty for ourselves and horses we were now confident in overtaking the British so that every preparation was made for a fight.

Oct. 4th—We marched very early and in about six miles our spies and the British and Indians fired upon one another. the enemy were hid behind barns and fences and some on the opposite side of the River we formed the line of Battle and while a woman who appeared to have been sent as our guardian Angel came to us in the wood and informed us that about six miles above the River forked, that there was a large bridge across the mouth of the Right hand fork and a mill and bridge about a mile and a half up the fork where the Indians were encampt and she expected that they would make a stand and fight us at that place, this information put us on our guard, and this day we marched and on the extreme right of the foot troops over the worst logs, swamps & Brush I ever saw, and very rapidly sometimes in a gallop about

twelve o'clock the firing commenced on our left and our cannon opened at the Bridge at the mouth of the creek we pushed on to the right and owing to the fork coming in at a very acute angle we were some time before we got in sight of the Creek, which when we approached the firing became general along our lines which we immediately formed in order of battle and my company came up directly at the Bridge and Indian Camp which a few fires soon routed, they having first set fire to the Bridge and Mill, the latter of which was consumed with several thousand Bushels of wheat several of my company narrowly escaped being killed or wounded, but half an hour put us in possession of the Bridge and whole Indian Camp, which they had abandoned with precipitation, having strewed their plunder in every direction. In this fight Capt. Rice and Combs of our Regt. each had a man killed and Sergeant-Major Dickison was shot thro the thigh and had his horse killed under him. Capt. Craig was wounded in the shoulder, the enemy had also torn up the lower Bridge and retired, as soon as the firing had ceased Genl. Harrison sent his aid to know our situation Col. Johnson went to the Genl., and upon his Return Capt. Combs and Rice were sent with their companies to cross at the Lower Bridge and reconoitre around our bridge on the opposite side in the meantime several of my company crossed over on foot upon the sills of the Bridge which had not been cut and J. Cardwell was shot by an Indian & the bullet cut his overalls between his legs. We found several fine bear skins and

many fine Brass Kettles & Indian plunder of all kinds and four or five barrels of flour. The Indians had poured out all the flour they had. a party was set immediately to repairing the bridge and in one hour we crossed and in about a mile we halted and found that the British or Indians had set fire to a fine schooner with two masts loaded with Muskets, cannon-balls & Military stores of an immense amount, which had all burnt down to the water edge, every eight or ten minutes a bomb would burst which the enemy supposed with injury (to) us but they were mistaken for our caution was equal to their craft and evil designs. after grazing our horses a few minutes we marched on after the foot army and in about a mile we passed the carriage of a 24 pounder which at once convinced us that the enemy were retreating as fast as possible, in this attack Tecumseh with five hundred warriors fought us and his loss amounted to twelve and ours to two only which is an odds worth fighting for—an order from Genl. Harrison & Col. Johnson who was with the front guard now met us that the foot troops were within three miles of the main body of the enemy—We immediately hurried on it being very late in the evening and in five miles came up with the foot troops and camped for the night in a large farm as the river is thickly settled with elegant farms, we got plenty for ourselves and horses and after dark Col. Johnson collected us together viz—the Captains & Genl. Harrison soon came up and directed to furnish ourselves with beef for a forced march on tomorrow as he was determined if possible to bring them to

a stand, according(ly) beef was drawn in my company & every preparation made for an early start, with high anticipation of success our watch-word being "never fear."—a Deserter came in and gave us full information as to the situation and movements of the enemy—every part of the army seemed to vie with each other as to discipline and anxiety to out do one another in case we got into a contest—

October 5th—We marched at the dawn of day (last evening a house and another vessel was burnt by the British at the place of our encampment we saved a house from fire with upwards of one thousand stand of arms) in three miles still marching up the river we came to a deep ravine with a bridge across it which was thrown down beyond which was a large frame house, in sight below this in a boat at the bend of the river we got twenty British regulars & took a one masted vessel which they had just set fire to which was extinguished by Capt. Matson, my company soon filled the ravine with fence rails and passed over with Genl. Harrison and going two miles farther we got another large boat loaded with women and children and ten or fifteen other boats and cannon with soldiers and plunder in them and in three miles we came to a mill owned by Theophilus Arnold where we took a British Capt. and eight men who was bringing his wife out of the way of a battle they meant to give us in a few miles as he said the Indians were formed in a thick woods over the river, we immediately formed in a line of battle with my company and waited for the coming up of

the foot as we intended to cross the river to the North side up which side the British were marching.—Each horseman was ordered by Genl. Harrison to take one of the foot behind him and cross the river in that order, Col. Trotters Regt. advanced and we each carried one man over and I formed my company in a line of battle on the opposite side along a fence, we got ten or fifteen cannon with a keel boat from the Indians which they had abandoned in such Hurry as to leave a good quantity of plunder which soon enabled the whole foot army to cross—here Col. Whitley of Capt. Davisons company went up on one side of the river and killed and scalped an Indian and took several prisoners—our whole army being over in less than three quarters of an hour, we again took up our line of march proceeding with caution expecting battle every moment, every now & then taking up Indian plunder, canon & guns, clothing and eatables which they had thrown away in a hurry and in three miles from the crossing of the river we came to another mill and bridge over the dam which had not been fired half an hour the mill was in flames and the dam and bridge we soon extinguished so that we crossed immediately. The enemy had torn up several bridges previous to this which we repaired as fast as they could tare up as they only had time to throw off the planks or logs and leave the cills which we soon could repair. we discovered smoke arising from the last mill before we approached it and pushed on to save it but could not—we expected a fight at this place—in two miles from this place

we came to a large farm where 8 or 10 bake ovens had been erected very lately to supply the British with bread and the owner of the place was the contractor and expected the British to make a stand & that his place was to be laid off in a town. he met us and said that the Indians had almost ruined him by camping in his farm last night, but his duplicity was soon discovered by one view of his bake ovens—from several carts being left in the road we strongly suspected him of concealing the Indians plunder and from the number of Canon left we generally believed that they did not mean to fight—as some of our spies had ran some of the British dragoons for two or three miles—We from this place marched on in a fast trot close in the rear of our spies in fine line making a solid column all in the great road and had gone near three miles all in close pursuit not expecting to see an enemy until we got to the Moravian town five miles in advance when our spies discovered a British horseman before them and soon caught by a fair race and the Regt. soon came up in the order before named, when the prisoner informed us that the British army with twelve hundred Indians were ready formed in order of battle not three hundred yards before us in thick woods with a swamp on their right, this information was not believed by many but upon my suggesting to the Col. that we were considerably in advance of the footmen I thought it prudent that we should form in line of Battle and send on our spies to see the truth of the story and dispatch a messenger to Genl. Harrison

for orders, we immediately formed the line of Battle my company on the right from the river out where it was discovered that there was a swamp at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards from the river & parallel with the river, which could scarcely be crossed, my company extended across it with Matson & Elliston on horseback in the rear on the right Capt. Stucker was formed adjoining my company on the left and the other companies formed as laid down in Col. Johnsons Genl. order. I directed my company to tie their horses and advance fifty steps in front and take trees, in a few minutes our spies sent us a messenger that the British were actually in sight that they had formed their line and wished a reinforcement, an Express which Wm Thomas carried was sent to Genl. Harrison and in the course of a quarter of an hour Genl. Harrison came riding up and sent Maj. Wood, the commander of the artillery with a spy-glass to view the situation of the enemy which when he had returned, Genl. Harrison directed us to form our line on the extreme left with two companies at right angles on the extreme left in the form of an L—but in a few minutes and after some conversation with Col. Johnson, the Genl. directed each Battalion to form a charging column on each side of the swamp, our Battalion on the right next to the river and the 2nd Battalion beyond the swamp on our left, which we immediately did by countermarching while the foot army formed in our rear, we then came up, my company in three lines with Lieut. Cardwell, Sharp & Adams at the head of each line & myself

between the heads of the Divisions with Col. James Johnson & Maj. Payne in front, Capt. Elliston & Matson in two lines each on my left and Capt. Hamilton on my left, making eight lines with Capt. Church & Berrys company in line of Battle in front. Maj. Thompsons Battalion composed of Capt. Stucker, Davison, Combs, Rice and Coleman formed in like order on the left beyond the swamp with orders to charge thro the enemies lines and form in the rear of the first fire, when thus formed the two Battalions were not in sight Col. Richard commanded on the Left and at a signal of the Trumpet from our wing twenty Dragoons were on the wing spiking their Cannon, orders then came to return & the firing still continuing on the left wing & only at the time having nine of my men with me I returned & soon met Capt. Redding & Berry and Maj. Suggett with small parties, when we were all directed to return I came then back about a mile and met Maj. Payne, Genl. Cass & Maj. Chambers with a considerable part of our Division of my company some of Capt. Matson, Elliston & the spys with orders to Pursue Genl. Proctor. I now discovered that my horse was lame and upon an examination I found that he was shot in the fore leg & side of the hip. I however put myself at the head of my men and continued the pursuit six or seven miles on the road beyond the town which was full of waggon, coats, caps, valises, knapsacks and clothes all thrown off and lying in confusion the enemy being routed had retreated in the utmost confusion like a storm and received a heavy fire by the whole British line when at the distance of twenty steps, but it only inspired us with fresh courage and before they could reload we broke their lines & one half of the Battalion wheeled to the left and the other to the right & completely surrounded the British who immediately surrendered as fast as they could throw down their arms. I wheeled to the right and pursued the road in full chase after a few horsemen who were making off with Genl. Proctor at their head we continued on two miles to the Moravian town (a large Indian village of Delaware with Moravian Missionaries with them) and in full of six pieces of their artillery where about twenty Dragoons were on the wing spiking their Cannon, orders then came to return & the firing still continuing on the left wing & only at the time having nine of my men with me I returned & soon met Capt. Redding & Berry and Maj. Suggett with small parties, when we were all directed to return I came then back about a mile and met Maj. Payne, Genl. Cass & Maj. Chambers with a considerable part of our Division of my company some of Capt. Matson, Elliston & the spys with orders to Pursue Genl. Proctor. I now discovered that my horse was lame and upon an examination I found that he was shot in the fore leg & side of the hip. I however put myself at the head of my men and continued the pursuit six or seven miles on the road beyond the town which was full of waggon, coats, caps, valises, knapsacks and clothes all thrown off and lying in confusion the enemy being routed had retreated in the utmost confusion like a storm and received a heavy fire by the whole British line when at

wanted and almost ruined some men
 the war and he appeared a staunch
 friend of his country. I felt much for
 him the I informed him of their cruel
 compensation made them.

October 9th—Marched early—raining
 and disagreeable we continued on our
 march down the river passing a part of

the mouth of the river where our shipping
 lay and had in our absence taken a Brit-

ish schooner that had been gone over a
 month up into Lake Huron and was

laden with fur. She came sailing up to
 our vessels and was taken without the

fire of a gun as she had no information
 of our victories. we then come on down

the lake within nine miles of Sandwich
 and camped for the night and it rained

and blew a storm very disagreeable we
 got corn and oats for our horses which

was taken by order of Superior power.
 October 10th—Cold, blowing and

snowing—Detroit River was boisterous
 we marched early and got to Sandwich

about ten o'clock and took up camp near
 the Roman Church which I visited and

saw the old priest go thro his cere-
 monies. he spoke in French and of

course unintelligible to me I remarked
 that every one of their profession when

they came in dip their hands in the
 holy water and crossed themselves—It

had as we went up and continued down
 the River to a large plantation about

one mile below a thick settled village on
 the north side of the river, and camped

without any material accident the foot
 army with Governor Shelby continued

down on the opposite side of the River
 the inhabitants in general are very cau-

tious and the we have taken what we
 directed that we should cross as soon as

Gentleman. our conversation turned on
 the war and he appeared a staunch
 friend of his country. I felt much for
 him the I informed him of their cruel
 conduct to our prisoners, which he very
 much condemned. this day I was di-

rected by Genl. Harrison and the Gov-
 ernor to take command of a Fatigue
 party to make rats & boats to carry the

plunder we had taken down the river.
 I had 17 made and we were the whole

day bringing it in and had to encamp
 again in the town & had plenty to eat

for ourselves & horses.
 October 7th—Spent the day in collect-

ing in plunder—the foot army encamped
 on the battle ground & our regt, in the

town about 3 o'clock in the evening Col.
 Owings Regt. of Regulars came up and

took charge of the plunder and the
 whole army marched off and we set fire

to the town, putting the first torch to
 the Moravian Church and consumed the

whole to ashes and we continued our
 march down the river to the large plan-

tation where the bake ovens were and
 encamped amidst plenty we had four or

five hundred prisoners who appear to be
 not much east down but all glad it is

no worse.
 October 8th—we marched early and

crossed the river at the same place we
 had as we went up and continued down

the River to a large plantation about
 one mile below a thick settled village on

the north side of the river, and camped
 without any material accident the foot

army with Governor Shelby continued
 down on the opposite side of the River

the inhabitants in general are very cau-

tious and the we have taken what we

possible—in the evening we got meat except the Indians who were suing for peace and begging for protection. In-cold and the River boisterous so that we could not cross, it is high time for horse-men to be away from this country as it is impossible for them to subsist in a country already exhausted by an Indian and British army and from the present prospects any longer stay would only result in distressing the inhabitants and of no service to our country—A Wyandot chief and eighty warriors deserted the Indians on the 4th Int. previous to our fight at the Bridge and is now suing for peace—one or two flags have come in from the Potawatimies who are now all as humbly suing for peace as they formerly exerted their cruelties upon our defenseless wounded and distressed prisoners at the River Rezin and other places on our frontier—whether they ought to be gratified or not is a matter of policy with our Government but one thing I would make certain if I had the power, which is that I never would make presents to them of any kind as it only upholds them in Lazyness when our Citizens have to work hard for their support—

October 12th—Heavy frost, very early with the Keel Boats we procured—on yesterday we began to cross my company back to the Detroit side—we all got over safe about two hundred & fifty yards above the Spring well and I got quarters with my Mess in the house of a Mr. Baptist Campo, a Frenchman who treated us very civilly. Gov. Shelys troops campd opposite Detroit and part of them crossed over this day to that place—nothing of moment transpired

October 14th—A pleasant day after Breakfast I rode up to Detroit as was in the counsel which was concluded and articles for a suspension of Hostilities & an armistice until the pleasure of the President of the United States should be known, they agreed to be at peace, to retire to their hunting grounds immediately, and deliver up all Prisoners in their possession at Fort Wayne as soon as possible these articles were signed by

Gov. Shelys troops marched for home, and took charge of the Prisoners, the greater part of them crossed at the mouth of the River Ronche five miles from Detroit Below. we were detained a few days until the Indians are disposed of in some way or other.

October 13th—We lay in our encampment and the whole Regt. got over and encampd at & above the Spring-well. Genl. Harrison held a counsel with the Miamis & Potawatimies which eventuated in an armistice and suspension of Hostilities for the present, the greater part of the Military Stores & Boats which we got from the British landed safe at the wharf and were unloaded to the great satisfaction of our commanding Genl. and late in the evening a flag came in from Genl. Proctors party to know the situation of the Prisoners and to demand some private papers which was all the object it had as far as I could learn.

the savage Monsters stalked unmolested with human scalps round them and broke open and robbed in every house and Miami chiefs leaving room for the insertion of several other tribes as they came in, the Indians also agreed to be friendly with one another—

- Potawatimies
- Miamis
- Pacou
- (shuash
- Wantcumah
- Sheguiah
- Baptist Rusherville
- or Knoxsy
- Knoxas
- Coanchee
- Missuah

The latter a Frenchman or half-Blood who with Knoxas Five Medals Brother are to be two of the Hostages and two others whose names I did not hear are to be taken into the State of Ohio or left in charge of the Friendly Indians until a final peace takes place upon a General counsel to be held at some convenient time hereafter—I saw the British officers we had taken Maj. Chambers Col. Evans of the 41st Regt. Maj. Muir and several Captains & subalterns who with countenances externally cheerful exhibit a gloom which overshadows all Detroit, when we entered it on the 30th of September was desolate & exhited every mark of distress and decay—Now everything is in motion life and activity pervades every countenance & the vacant houses fast filling up, even improvements are beginning to be made and a constant Bustle of Business every where & various articles of the country appear for the market at the River side, a glorious change in a few days! When

The Regt. is getting very uneasy to march as cold weather is approaching and many deep rivers to cross in our way home; at night raining—

Col. Allen's Commission & Capt. Simpson's great-coat was got from a Col. Fisher who lives in our encampment. . . October 15th 1813—The anniversary of my matrimonial knot, far remote from scenes of domestic Happiness a remembrance of past winter presses upon us—cloudy and raining. We received orders that we might march to the River Rouche and encamp and await for orders. The Ottawa nation came into Detroit, and met Genl. Harrison in counsel and agreed to the same conditions that the others had on yesterday. The Indians are fast removing away & I hope in God that our western citizens will be relieved in future from their Murderous Bucheries and that peace with her Golden wings will hover over us in all our borders. The evening is clear and pleasant, heaven and nature smiles, and may our Return home be as

October 16th—A clear frosty morning company until morning. at daylight we left our encampment and marched by companies to the River Ronche, five or six of my men taking a boat round to the mouth of the River and up to the crossing place, here we crossed our horses in a keel boat and an old flat, and halted on the south side and waited for Maj. Payne* to bring orders from Genl. Harrison as to our destination. We lay in camp till near night and then sent Thos. Curry an express back to Detroit to see what detained the Majr. and then we moved on to the River De Corn (?) three miles farther and camped all night in a fine pasture field. we had a good many sick and it rained at night and was disagreeable. Majr. Payne arrived at Dark with the Genls. thanks to us and an honorable discharge with time until the 20th of November to Return home and which diffused General satisfaction—

October 17th—Started early the whole Regt. Col. Rh. M. & James Johnson with the sick and wounded staid at Detroit and were to Return by water to Lower Sandusky. We marched on to Browns-town ten miles passing chagawgua village at 3 miles, and eat Breakfast at the former, and came on to Huron

October 18th—In the morning got plenty of peaches from the orchards at the River Kezin and marched early each company taking command of itself. Majr. Payne was with us—we passed our former encampment at Otter Creek at 11 o'clock and eat breakfast at the first creek this side, making a fire for that purpose out of an Indian Camp—then two miles to Swan Creek and marched and got back to Fort Meigs about one hour by sun in the evening and drew three days Rations of Bacon Flour & Whiskey—we encamped about half a mile above our former encampment in the Island on the South side of the Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 19th—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 20th—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 21st—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 22nd—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 23rd—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 24th—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 25th—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 26th—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 27th—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 28th—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 29th—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

October 30th—A clear frosty night after a rainy evening. The Miami river my whole company up—clear frosty night after a rainy evening.

* Maj. Duvall Payne, who at the Battle of the Thames, captured the carriage and personal effects of Gen. Proctor.

October 19th—Marched at sunrise, then nine miles to the waters of the Scioto, we crossed several small creeks and fine land, then 3 miles to the main Scioto at McArthur's Blockhouses and fort a miserable small muddy place, here we eat Breakfast and drew rations, we passed seventy or eighty wagons, this day that had taken provisions to Fort Meigs, from this fort five miles muddy road then three miles fine land and good road then four miles swampy to the first fork of the Big Miami, a small creek, then one mile to the next fork then $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile fine road to Solomans town, a small place we passed thro on our way home last summer, we kept on and got to Manary's Blockhouse at dark where we got oats and Hay for our horses, we camped all night a half mile this side at a small branch quite fatigued and weary here it is a settled country, it snowed in the night, but a good tent protected us—

October 22nd—In the morning snowing. I returned early to Manary's Blockhouse to make returns of my company to draw rations and forage. My Mess all but Thos. Curry started for home and I waited in camp with Maj. Payne until eleven o'clock & in the meantime a number of my company came up and I then came eleven miles to Mad River and one mile to Mr. Moses McIlvaine's where we put up for the night it was about 3 o'clock in the evening—Mrs. McIlvaine is a fine smart woman, time glides smoothly along—

October 23rd—Majr. Payne left us and I staid at Mr. McIlvaine's until ten o'clock then came on to Urbana 8 miles and waited for the coming up of my company until late in the evening

October 20th—Started very early— kept up a large creek on our right ten miles, five miles of which swampy road, then crossed the creek then five miles thro open woods and a Hurricane of fallen timber to Blanchards fork of the Creek Anglaize then one mile down it to Fort Finly on the south side of this river where we had a mean Ohio Commissary who refused to issue rations with- out the utmost formality—we left this Fort and kept up Branchards fork thro fine rich land thirteen miles to a large encampment of Hull then crossed it and came four miles to a small branch and camped all night, only four Messes of us together—we again fed our horses on Beech brush but had fine clear weather.

October 21st—Started at light march- ed two miles to Hulls fort Necessity

and met Andrew McFatritch with horse for me.

October 29th—Got to Mr. Coleman to Breakfast then on to Versailles and crossed the Ferry at McCouns and to S. McAtees to Dinner, then home sundown where I found family in health peace and quietness, which is a solacing scene to a man returning from the hurry of Business & tumult of a Camp.

COMPANY MEMORANDUM

A complete muster roll of my company Col. Rh. M. Johnson's Regt. of mounted volunteers.
 November 24th, 1813.
 ROBT. B. McAFEE, Capt.

First Enlistment 18th of May, 1813

October 24th—Started early after paying extravagantly for our lodging—we crossed the Yellow Spring creek half a mile above the Spring, then past Smyths Mill on Beaver creek and staid the night at a Mr. Stepps twelve miles beyond Lebanon it rained nearly all day and at night very disagreeable, we were here treated with the greatest hospitality in the old Virginia style, this man had felt and known the wants of soldiers.

October 25th—Started early and got to Lebanon at nine o'clock and left Re- turns for my company to draw Rations and forage then on three miles this side to Breakfast where we were treated with great Respect we then came on to the forks of the road from Cincinnati to Dayton and staid all night at a little place called New Philadelphia and met with excellent fare.

October 26th—Up soon and got to Cincinnati early in the day & procured some necessaries & made arrangements for drawing then crossed the River in company with a number of my men and came on to Gaines on the Dry Ridge twenty miles this side of the Ohio, it was two hours after night.

October 27th—Came on to Nelsons 3/4 of a mile from the foot of the dry ridge, and

the 28th—Raining all day came on twelve miles this side of Georgetown

- Andrew Macfaridge
- William Currens
- John Wigham
- Thomas Green
- John Halligan
- John McIntire
- Stephen Lyon
- Robt. Rennie

- Men
- Washington Barnes, Regt. Trp.
- Whitshire Cardwell, Trumpeter
- Isaac Rynerson, 4th Corp.
- John L. McGinnis, 3rd Corp.
- Stephen Blythe, 2nd Corp.
- Simoon Moore, 1st Corp.
- John Armstrong, 4th Sgt.
- Mathews Flournoy, 3rd Sgt.
- Sam'l Crawford, 2nd Sgt.
- John Springate, 1st Sgt.
- James Breckenridge, Ord Sgt.
- David Adams, Ensg.
- William Sharp, 3rd Lt.
- David Lillard, 2nd Lt.
- John R. Cardwell, 1st Lt.
- Robt. B. McAfee, Capt.

75	James Mason	25
76	John Boyles	26
77	John Roberts	27
78	Sam'l Rinehart	28
79	Frederick Steen	29
30	Joseph Woods	30
31	William McClure	31
32	Sam'l Buntin	32
33	Daniel Galloway	33
34	William Lewis	34
35	Morgan S. Young	35
36	John Atkison	36
37	Bazel Corn	37
38	Sam'l Green	38
39	William Poulter	39
40	David Bright	40
41	Andrew Thompson	41
42	Joseph Kelly	42
43	Thomas Crawford	43
44	David McGe	44
45	Reuben Hughes	45
46	Joseph Bohon	46
47	David Divine	47
48	Sinclair Violet	48
49	George Davis	49
50	John Norris	50
51	Jos. Little	51
52	Jacob Borders	52
53	James Alexander	53
54	Hays Dickey	54
55	Robt. Guthrie	55
56	John Young	56
57	Stephen Hughes	57
58	Jerry (?) Hawkins	58
59	Nicholas Booker	59
60	John Denny	60
61	Richard Lockhardt	61
62	William Adams	62
63	John Cardwell	63
64	James Guthrie	64
65	Thomas B. McGinnis	65
66	Claborne Franklin	66
67	Levi Lockhart	67
68	Nathaniel Crane	68
69	Richd. Hope	69
70	John S. Davis	70
71	Lewis Sandifer	71
72	John Lamb	72
73	Thomas Logan	73
74	John Sennette	74
121	John Sennette	121
120	Martin Williams	120
119	Henry Barnes	119
118	John Burks	118
117	James Smith	117
116	Jeremiah Rylie	116
115	Wm. Rylie	115
114	Daniel Haynes	114
113	James Brine	113
112	John Smith (M)	112
111	Nicholas Parish	111
110	Stephen Lyons, Junr.	110
109	Jesse Jones	109
108	James H. Divine	108
107	Andrew Divine	107
106	George Bohon	106
105	George Cochran	105
104	3rd Enlistment 13th August, 1813.	104
103	Robt. McKittick	103
102	Henry Wingate	102
101	John Lyle	101
100	Joshua Lawson	100
99	George Myers	99
98	David Scott	98
97	Mark Coulter	97
96	James McKittick	96
95	Nathaniel S. Morrison	95
94	Levi Grittan	94
93	Joseph Hale	93
92	Jacob Miller	92
91	Clayton Sales	91
90	Thomas Lewis	90
89	John McGinnis, Senr.	89
88	Jonathan Rylie	88
87	William Agran	87
86	George Phillips	86
85	Charles Vincent	85
84	John Buntin (W)	84
83	John Dobson	83
82	Richard Sennette	82
81	Allen Davis	81
80	John Jordan	80
	2nd Enlistment, 9th June, 1813	
79	Frederick Steen	79
78	Sam'l Rinehart	78
77	John Roberts	77
76	John Boyles	76
75	James Mason	75

William Armstrong, Sur.
 Thomas Curry
 Robt. Forsythe
 Clement McDonald
 Richd. Power
 Joseph Woods
 William McClure
 Sam'l Buntin
 Daniel Galloway
 William Lewis
 Morgan S. Young
 John Atkison
 Bazel Corn
 Sam'l Green
 William Poulter
 David Bright
 Andrew Thompson
 Joseph Kelly
 Thomas Crawford
 David McGe
 Reuben Hughes
 Joseph Bohon
 David Divine
 Sinclair Violet
 George Davis
 John Norris
 Jos. Little
 Jacob Borders
 James Alexander
 Hays Dickey
 Robt. Guthrie
 John Young
 Stephen Hughes
 Jerry (?) Hawkins
 Nicholas Booker
 John Denny
 Richard Lockhardt
 William Adams
 John Cardwell
 James Guthrie
 Thomas B. McGinnis
 Claborne Franklin
 Levi Lockhart
 Nathaniel Crane
 Richd. Hope
 John S. Davis
 Lewis Sandifer
 John Lamb
 Thomas Logan

151	George McAfee
152	James McAfee
153	Wm. Armstrong, Junr.
122	James Pierson
123	William Morris
124	John McGee
125	Joseph McGee
126	John S. Deen
127	James Sportsman
128	George Divine
129	George Deban
130	Churchill Brine
131	John Smyth (W)
132	Amos Davis
133	William Bowman
134	Eppy Howard
135	John Sortore
136	James Davis
137	Christopher Lillard
138	Lott Hackley
139	Edmund Burris
140	Michael Horn
141	Henry Commingore
142	Sam'l Sylva
143	Abner Ragan
144	Anderson Rice
145	William Duff
146	Robt. Smidy
147	Thomas Bunton
148	James Lawson
149	James Baker
150	John Vandiver
151	John Vandiver

Note by Editor—
 In addition to the names above which appear in the original manuscript Memo-
 randum Book of Capt. Robert B. McAfee
 the following names appear in the "Roster
 of Volunteer Officers and Soldiers from
 Kentucky in the War of 1812" compiled by
 Adjutant Gen. Sam. E. Hill, as enrolled in
 this Mercer County Company:

John Vortis
 Thomas Mann
 John Wells
 John Young
 Nimrod Young.
 (To be Continued.)

The Above is the Largest Company ever
 marched from the State of Kentucky against
 our Savage enemy and it pleased the
 Almighty to grant us a Complete Victory
 over our enemy on the 5th of October, 1813
 (Signed) ROBT. B. McAFEE, Capt

MCLEAN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY

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OF THE
Kentucky State Historical Society
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



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MCLEAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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THE McAFEE PAPERS.

Book and Journal of Rob't B. McAfee's Mounted Company, in Col. Richard M. Johnson's Regiment—

(Concluded)

(Editor's Note) While this installment of the McAfee papers begins with "Gen'l Harrison's Official Account" of the battle of the Thames it is nevertheless a part of General McAfee's diary, he having incorporated General Harrison's report in his discussion of the battle.

"GEN'L HARRISON'S OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF OCTOBER 5th, 1813.

Head Quarters,
Detroit, October 9, 1813.

"Sir:

In my letter from Sandusky of the 30th ultimo I did myself the honor to inform you that I was preparing to pursue the enemy on the following day from various causes however I was unable to put the troops in motion until the morning of the 2nd Inst. and to take with me only about one hundred and forty of the Regular troops Col. Johnson's Mounted Regiment and such of Governor Shelby's volunteers as were fit for a rapid March, the whole amounting to about three thousand four hundred men. To Gen'l McArthur (with about seven hundred effectives) the protecting of this place and the sick was committed. Gen'l Cass's Brigade & the Corps of Lieut-Col. Ball were left at Sandwich with the order to follow me as soon as the men received their

knapsacks and Blankets which had been left on an Island in Lake Erie—

"The unavoidable delay at Sandwich was attended with no disadvantage to us. Gen'l Proctor had posted himself at Dalsons on the Right bank of the Thames fifty-six miles from this place where I was informed he intended to Fortify and wait to receive me, he must have believed however that I had no disposition to follow him, or that he had secured my continuance here, by reports that were circulated that the Indians would attack and destroy this place upon the advance of the army, as he neglected to commence the breaking up of the bridge until the night of 2nd Inst.

"On that night our army reached the River which is twenty-five miles from Sandwich and is one of four streams crossing our route over all of which are bridges, and being deep and muddy are unfordable to a considerable distance into the country. The bridge here was found entire and in the morning I proceeded with Col. Johnson's Regt. to save if possible the others—at the 2nd Bridge over a branch of the River Thames we were fortunate enough to capture a Lieutenant of Dragoons and eleven privates who had been sent by Gen'l Proctor to destroy them, from the Prisoners I learned that the 3rd Bridge was broken

up and that the enemy had no certain information of our advance, the Bridge being imperfectly destroyed was soon repaired and the army encamped at Drakes farm four miles below Dalsons.

"The River Thames along the banks of which our rout lay is a fine deep stream, navigable for vessels of considerable burthen after the passage of the bar at its mouth, over which there is six and a half feet water.

"The Baggage of the army was brought from Detroit in boats protected by three gun-boats which Commodore Perry had furnished for the purpose as well as to cover the passage of the army over the Thames itself or the mouths of its tributary streams, the banks being low and the country Generally Prararies & open as high as Dalsons. These vessels were well calculated for that purpose. Above Dalsons the character of the River & adjacent country is considerably changed. The former tho still deep is very narrow and its banks high & woody. The Commodore and myself therefore agreed on the propriety of leaving the boats under a guard of one hundred and fifty infantry, and I determined to trust to fortune and the bravery of my troops to effect the passage of the River. Below a place called Chatham and four miles above Dalsons is the third unfordable branch of the Thames: The bridge over its mouth had been taken up by the Indians as well as that at McGregors Mill one mile above. Several Hundred of the Indians remained to dispute our passage, and upon the arrival of the advance guard commenced a heavy fire from the opposite

bank of the creek as well as that of the River.

"Believing that the whole force of the enemy was there I halted in order of Battle & brought up our two six pounders to cover the party that were ordered to repair the bridge. A few shot from those pieces soon drove off the Indians & enabled us in two hours to repair the bridge & cross the Troops.

"Col. Johnson's Regt. being upon the right of the army had siezed the remains of the bridge at the Mills under a heavy fire from the Indians; our loss upon this occasion was two killed & two wounded. That of the enemy was ascertained to be considerably greater. A house near the bridge containing a considerable number of muskets had been set on fire but was extinguished by our troops and the arms saved. At the first farm above the bridge about one mile we found one of the enemy's vessels on fire loaded with arms and ordinance stores, and learned that they were only a few miles ahead of us, still on the right bank of the River with the great body of the Indians. At Bowler farm four miles from the bridge we halted for the night, found two other vessels & a large distillery filled with ordinance and other valuable stores to an immense amount in flames. It was impossible to put out the fire, two twenty-four pounders with their carriages were taken & a large quantity of balls & shells of various sizes.

"The army was put in motion early in the morning of the 5th. I pushed on in advance with the mounted Regt. and requested Governor Shelby to follow as expeditiously as possible with the infan-

try. The Governor's zeal and that of his men enabled them to keep up with the Cavalry, and by nine o'clock we were at Arnold's mills, having taken in the course of the morning two gun-boats and several Batteaux loaded with provisions and amunition.

"A Rapid in the river near Arnold's mills affords the only (ford) to be met with for a considerable distance up but upon examination it was found too deep for the infantry, having however fortunately taken two or three boats and some Indian canoes near the spot and obliging the horsemen to take a footman behind each, the whole were safely crossed by 12 o'clock. Eight miles from the crossing we passed a farm where a part of the British troops had encamped the night before under Col. Warburton. A detachment with Gen'l Proctor had arrived the day before.

"At the Moravian Towns four miles higher up, being now certainly near the enemy I directed the advance of Col. Johnson's Regt. to accelerate their march for the purpose of procuring intelligence. The officer commanding it, in a short time sent to inform me that his progress was stopped by the enemy who were found across our line of march. One of the enemy's waggoners also being taken prisoner from the information received from him and my own observation, assisted by some of my officers I soon ascertained enough of their position and order of battle to determine that which was proper for me to do.

"I have the honor herewith to enclose my General order of the 27th ultimo prescribing the order of march and of battle when the whole army should act

together. But as the number & description of Troops had been considerably changed since the issuing of the order, it became necessary to make a correspondent alteration in their disposition from the place where our army was last halted to the Moravian Towns a distance of about three & one half miles, the road passes thro a Beech forest without any clearing and for the first two miles, near to the bank of the River. At from two or three hundred yards from the River a swamp runs parallel to it thro out the whole distance, the intermediate distance is dry ground, and tho the trees are tolerable thick it is in many places clear of brush. Across this strip of land, the left of the enemy appeared on the River supported by artillery planted in the wood. Their right in the swamp covered by the whole of the Indian force, in the order the British Troops were drawn up.

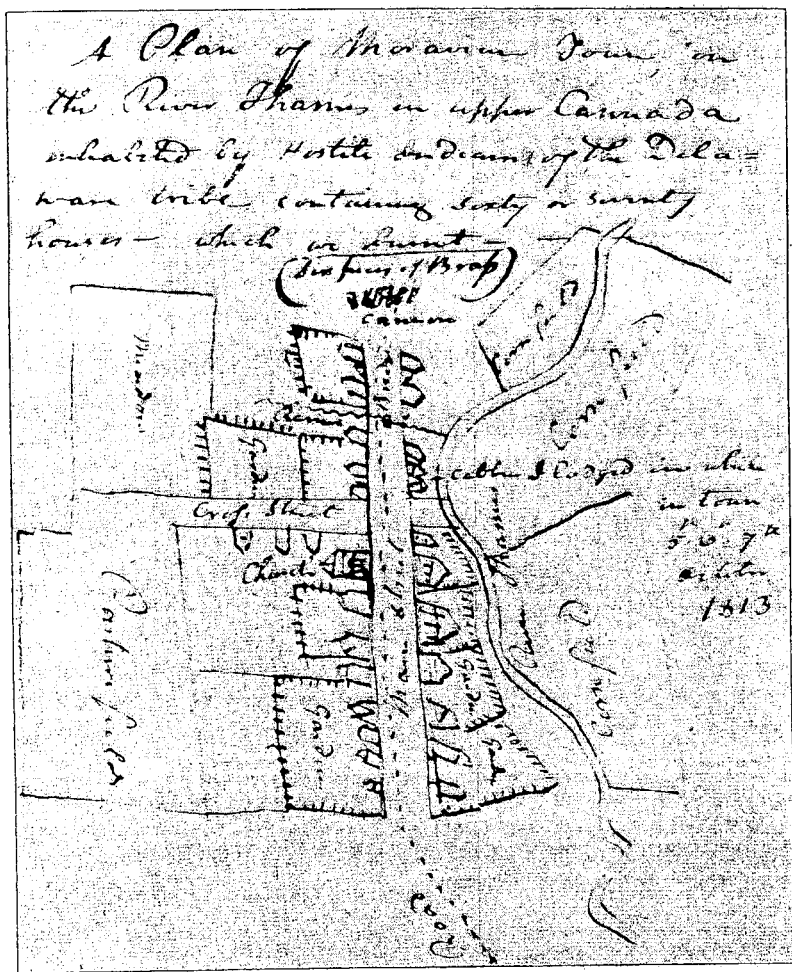
"The troops at my disposal consisted of about one hundred and twenty regulars of the 27th Regt., five Brigades of Kentucky volunteer Militia infantry under his excellency, Gov. Shelby, averaging less than five hundred men, and Col. Johnson's Regt. of Mounted Infantry, making in the whole an aggregate something above 3,000.

"No disposition of an army opposed to an Indian force can be safe unless it is secured on the flanks and in the Rear. I had therefore no difficulty in arranging the infantry conformable to my general order of Battle. Gen. Trotter's Brigade of 500 men formed the first line his right upon the road and his left upon the swamp. Gen'l King's Brigade as a second line 150 yards in the rear of

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Trotter and Chiles Brigade as a Corps of reserve in the rear of it. These three Brigades formed the command of Maj. Gen'l Henry, the whole of Gen'l Desha's Division consisting of two Brigades were formed *en potence* upon the left of Trotter.

Whilst I was engaged in forming the Infantry I had directed Col. Johnson's Regt. which was still in front to be formed in two lines opposite the enemy and upon the advance of the Infantry to take ground to the left and form upon that flank, to endeavor to turn the Right of the Indians. A moment's reflection however convinced me that from the thickness of the woods, and of the swampiness of the ground they would be unable to do anything on horseback and there was no time to dismount them and place their horses in security. I therefore determined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to break the British lines at once by a charge of the Mounted Infantry. The measure was not sanctioned by anything I had seen or heard of, but I was fully convinced that it would succeed. The American Backwoodsmen ride better in the woods than any other people. A musket or rifle is no impediment to them, being accustomed to carry them from their earliest youth. I was persuaded too that the enemy would be quite unprepared for the shock, that they could not resist it conformably to this idea I directed the Regt. to be drawn up in close column with its right at the distance of fifty yards from the road (that it might be in some measure protected by the trees from the artillery) its left upon the swamp, and to charge at full speed as

soon as the enemy had delivered their fire. The fine regular troops of the 27th Regt. under their (Col. Paul) occupied in column of sections of four, the small space between the road and the river, for the purpose of siezing the enemy's artillery, and some ten or 12 friendly Indians were directed to move under the bank. The *Crochett* formed by the front line and Gen'l Desha's Division was an important point. At that place the venerable Governor of Kentucky was posted, who at the age of sixty-six preserves the vigor of youth, the ardent zeal which distinguished him in the revolutionary war, and the undaunted bravery which he manifested at King's Mountain.

"With my aids, the acting adjutant-General Capt. Butler, my gallant friend Com. Perry, who did me the honor to serve as my volunteer aid & Brigadier Gen'l Cass who having no command tendered me his assistance, I placed myself at the head of the front line of the Infantry to direct the movements of the Cavalry and give them the necessary support.

"The Army had moved on in this order but a short distance, when the mounted men received the fire of the British line and were ordered to charge. The horses in the front column recoiled from the fire, another was given by the enemy, and our column at length getting in motion broke thro the enemy with irrisistable force, in one minute the contest in front was over—the British officers seeing no hope of inducing their disordered ranks to order and our mounted men wheeling upon them and

pouring in a destructive fire immediately surrendered.

"It is certain that three only of our troops were wounded in this charge, upon the left however the contest was more severe with the Indians, Col. Johnson who commanded on that flank of his Regt. received a most galling fire from them which was returned with great effect. The Indians still farther to the right advanced and fell in with our front line of Infantry near its junction with Desha's Division and for a moment made an impression upon it. His Excellency Gov. Shelby, however, brought up a reinforcement to its support and the enemy receiving a severe fire in front and a part of Col. Johnson's Regt. having gained their rear retreated with precipitation their loss was very considerable in the action and many were killed in the Retreat.

"I can give no satisfactory information of the number of the Indian's in the action, but they must have been considerably over one thousand. From the documents in my possession (Gen'l Proctor's official letters all of which were taken), and from the information of respectable inhabitants of this Territory, the Indians kept in pay by the British were much more numerous than has been generally supposed. In a letter to Gen'l De Rottenburgh of the 17th Inst. Gen'l. Proctor speaks of having prevailed upon most of the Indians to accompany him of these it is certain that fifty or sixty Wyandot warriors abandoned him.

"The number of our troops were certainly greater than the enemy but when it is recollected that they had chosen a

position that effectually secured their flanks, which it was impossible for us to turn, and that we could not present to them a line more extended than their own, it will not be considered arrogant to claim for my troops the palm of superior bravery.

"In communicating to the president thro you sir, my opinion of the conduct of my officers who served under my command, I am at a loss how to mention that of Governor Shelby being convinced that no Eulogium of mine can reach his merits. The Governor of an Independent State, greatly my superior in years in experience & military character, he placed himself under my command, and was not more remarkable for his zeal & activity than for the promptitude and cheerfulness with which he obeyed my orders.

"The Major Gen'ls. Henry & Desha, and the Brigadiers, Allen, Caldwell, King, Chiles & Trotter all of the Kentucky Volunteers manifested great zeal & activity. Of Governor Shelby's staff his adjutant Gen'l., Col. McDowell and his Quartermaster Gen'l., Col. Walker rendered great service as did his Aids, Gen'l. Adair, and Majors Barry and Crittenden. The military skill of the former was of great service to us, and the activity of the two latter Gentlemen could not be surpassed.

"Illness deprived me of the talents of my adjutant Gen'l. Col. Gaines who was left sick at Sandwich. His duties however were ably performed by the acting Assistant Adjutant Gen'l., Capt. Butler. My Aids Lieut. O'Fallon and Capt. Todd of the line, and my volunteer Aids, John Speed Smith and John

Chambers, Esq., have rendered me the most important services from the opening of the campaign. I have already stated that Gen'l. Cass and Com. Perry assisted me in forming the troops for action. The former is an officer of the highest merit, and the appearance of the brave Com. cheered and animated every breast.

"It would be useless Sir, after stating the circumstances of the action to pass encomiums on Col. Johnson and his Regt. Veterans could not have manifested more firmness. The Col's. numerous wounds prove that he was in the post of danger. Lieut-Col. James Johnson and the Majors, Payne & Thompson were equally active. Tho more fortunate, Major Wood of the Engineers already distinguished by his conduct at Fort Meigs attended the army with two six pounders having no use for them in the action he joined the pursuit of the enemy and with Major Payne of the Mounted Regiment two of my Aids Todd and Chambers and three privates continued it for several miles after the rest of the troopers had halted and made many prisoners.

"I left the Army before an official Return of the prisoners or that of the killed & wounded were made out. It was however ascertained that the former amounts to six hundred and one Regulars including twenty-five officers. Our loss is seven killed and twenty-two wounded, five of which have since died. Of the British troops twelve were killed and twenty-two wounded. The Indians suffered most, thirty-three of them were found upon the ground besides those killed on the retreat.

"On the day of the action six pieces of brass artillery were taken and two Iron Twenty-four pounders the day before several others were discovered in the River and can be easily procured. Of the Brass pieces three are the Trophies of our Revolutionary War, that were taken at Saratoga & York and surrendered by Gen'l Hull.*

"The number of small arms taken by us and destroyed by the enemy must amount to upwards of five thousand; most of them had been ours and taken by the enemy at the surrender of Detroit, at the River Rezin and Col. Dudley's Defeat.

"I believe that the enemy retain no other military trophy of their victories than the surrendered Standard of the 4th Regt. They were not magnanimous enough to bring that of the 41st into the field or it would have been taken.

"You have been informed Sir, of the conduct of the troops under my command in action, it gives me great pleasure to inform you that they merit also the approbation of their country for their conduct in submitting to the greatest privations with the utmost cheerfulness. The Infantry were entirely without tents and for several days the whole Army subsisted upon fresh beef without bread or salt.

I have the honor to be &c.

William H. Harrison.

Gen'l. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War—

"P. S.—

Gen'l. Proctor escaped by the fleetness of his horse under the cover of

night with thirty or forty dragoons and some mounted Indians.

W. H. H."

Note—

(One of the brass guns, a six pounder, was presented to Governor Isaac Shelby as a mark of appreciation of his services in the Battle of the Thames, by a Resolution of Congress. Governor Shelby declined it as a personal gift, saying that the Kentucky troops deserved recognition equally with himself. The trophy was placed by Governor Shelby's order, in the State Arsenal at Frankfort, where it remained until it was, in 1908 put into the custody of the Kentucky State Historical Society, and it is now one of the prized relics in the Old State House.)

When Gen'l. Harrison landed in Canada Proctor had 3000 Indians at his command, Sept. 26, 1813.

October 30th, 1813—

At home all day several friends to see me, and I spent part of the day arranging my papers, time glides smoothly along.

October 31st, Sunday—

At home in the forenoon, and went up to Mr. Forsithes with R. Nield then home & in the evening Capt. McMurdy & Mr. Jos. Blackwood & several others at my house peace and quietness great inquiry about our War movements in the general.

November 1st, 1813, Monday—

I went to Harrodsburgh to the county court transacted some business and was received with every mark of friendship at night I returned home and Capt. Mc-

Coun and S. McAfee with me. New events in life are continually transpiring.

Nov. 2nd—

At home at Mr. Blackwood's all day, nothing new or strange.

Nov. 3rd—

Went to Harrodsburg and got some things out of the store and returned home, got leather at Mr. McMurtry's, time glides swift along.

Nov. 4th—

Went down to Mr. Cardwell's and to Coz. Clarke McAfee's to dinner *cum ux*. Major Jouit, Jas. & George McAfee, J. & R. McCamy and several friends there, the day was spent in harmony & social conversation. W. Magoffin and *ux* there and in the evening myself and wife went down to Mr. Jos. Lyon's and staid all night and were treated with great friendship our conversation turned on War subjects, and the future prospects of our Government our late success inspires all with the greatest hopes.

Nov. 5th—

After Breakfast I went down to J. R. Cardwell's and with him went over to Capt. Jacob Elliston's, and then with McGarvey & Albert Plough & J. R. C. surveyed round Ben Elliston's plantation tract of land exclusive of the tract we sold him. J. R. Cardwell got a small mulatto boy from Elliston at 250\$ and gave me his note for half the price of the land & interest, I then returned to J. R. S.'s and staid all night *cum ux*.

Nov. 6th—

Fine pleasant weather. I went up to old Mr. Clds. and then back and myself

and wife came to Mr. Curries to dinner and then to S. McAfee's & staid all night, Geo. Cochran there we had considerable conversation on past events.

Nov. 7th—

Fine warm pleasant weather, up early & after breakfast we came to N. Providence to Meeting. Mr. Clelland preached a good sermon and we returned home in the evening past Mr. Cardwells, all well.

Nov. 8th—

I went to Harrodsburg on business and home in the evening.

Nov. 9th—

At home reading and writing and attending to my domestics.

Nov. 10th—

At home also attending to ordinary business.

Nov. 11th—

Early went over to W. & B. Bohons and was treated with great friendship, then home and in the evening I went up to Harrodsburgh, then home. War movements constituted gen'l conversation.

Nov. 12th—

Friday went to Harrodsburgh to a barbecue prepared by the Citizens for my Company & Capt. Bilbos. The Revd. Jesse Head delivered an appropriate speech and all was mirth & harmony I returned home at night. J. R. Cardwell & *pater cum nos*.

Nov. 13th—

At home in morn and went to town in evening and bought a negro girl by the name of Maria from a Mr. John H.

Carlisle for 135\$ and took his bill of Sale for her and brought her home with me—cold and disagreeable day—various are our views of Happiness in life—May my prospects always brighten—

Nov. 14th—

Cold and cloudy at Mr. Blackwoods in morn then home all day reading and writing—

Nov. 15th—

At home the fore part of the day then I went to Harrodsburgh and paid Mr. H. Eccles 80\$ which I borrowed from him on saturday to pay for Negro girl then home, nothing new—

Nov. 16th—

At home spent the day reading and writing—John Little with me all night I wrote a letter for him to Tho. Wilson next morning.

Nov. 17th—

At home attending to domestics and at night a deep snow fell. A Mr. Hanks from Montgomery with me all night.

Nov. 18th—

I went to a sale at Henry Eccles former residence west of Salt River it was a cold snowy day a number of people attended, social mirth. J. Cardwell with me I returned home at night.

Nov. 19th—

At home all day reading Military Tactics and attending to my domestics. cold & snowing Winter Begins hard upon us.

Nov. 20, 21st & 22nd—

At home attending to domestics generally—the 20th I was in Harrodsburgh on my way home my horse threw me and I had to walk home part of the way, and

rode in Mr. Lortons (?) slide—Sometimes high in expectation and then low are the vicisitudes of life.

Nov. 23rd—

I made out a Muster-roll of my Company on the last campaign and received a letter from Col. James Johnson not to meet with my company at the great Crossing on the 25th Inst. a Mr. Will was the bearer I immediately wrote to Mr. Magoffin in Harrodsburgh to spread the information and sent out towards Shawnee Run a wet rainy day—

Nov. 24th—

Started myself early to go on to the great Crossing to explain my Muster roll I stopt some time at Capt. McCouns and then went on across the river and thru Versailles 4 miles to Mr. Colemans and staid all night. Some of my men came in and I turned them back—

Nov. 25th—

Got to Col. Robt. Johnsons to breakfast a number of people attended I saw Col. Richard Johnson who is just able from his wounds to walk with a crutch I concluded to stay and in the evening went to Col. James Johnson & staid all night. Mr. Vardiman preached a very good sermon and I completed nearly under the direction of Col. James Johnson my muster roll, and we settled the Gen'l principles of the pay to the Regt. generally. Col. D. Payne and Lieut. Griffith from Detroit and a number of gentlemen present.

Nov. 26th—

I was solicited by Col. Rh & James Johnson solicited me to write the history of our campaign I partly agreed

and after breakfast I returned home in company with John Sea and came to Capt. McCouns and staid all night.

Nov. 27th—

After Breakfast returned home and several came to see me in the evening.

Nov. 28th—Sunday—

At home all day. Several *cum me*. I paid Isaac Vanarsdell 4\$.

Nov. 29th—

I went to Harrodsburgh to Court Martial the Captains generally met and the Shakers and I returned home at *nox*. Capt. McCoun *cum me*.

Nov. 30th—

At home reading Capt. D. Lillard with me I made out his subsistence account and he signed it. Mr. Curries all with me, fine pleasant weather.

December 5th—Wednesday—

At home attending to my domestic concerns until the 4th when I went to Harrodsburgh and had a conversation with the Citizens upon the subject of the removal of the seat of Government, as the State House was burnt down on last Sunday the 28th Nov. At home at *nox*.

December 5th—

I went to Frankfort to attend the present Session of the Legislature which convenes on Tomorrow—got to town late in the evening and put up in our usual room at Weisigers Tavern, the Members generally came in—

December 6th—

The Legislature assembled in a corner house near the River adjoining the abutment of the floating Bridge the first

cross street above the permanent Bridge street. Jos. H. Hawkins chosen Speaker Robt. S. Todd, Clerk. I continued in Frankfort attending the Assembly until the 24th, on which day I returned home and on the 25th, Christmas, I was at home all day—fine pleasant weather.

On the 7th day of this month about 20 of the officers of the British who we took on the Thames arrived in Town (Frankfort) under a strong guard to be lodged in the Penitentiary by order of the President of the U. S. as a Retaliation for a similar confinement of our officers and men. the Legislature also passed a law to assume the Direct Tax—

December 27th—

Returned to Frankfort, & attended the Legislature again on the 28th and continued the Ballance of the month—which closes on the Part of the United States as to the Invasion of Canada with but little success as to the Northern army—

January 1st, Saturday—1814—

The Legislature in close Session all day—time rolls along, the opening year is Big with great events, Many hard battles and many valuable lives will be lost in the war this year a Mighty struggle will & ought to be made against Canada this season and I feel fully convinced that with the Blessings of Divine Providence we will carry a victorious army to the walls of Quebec, future ages can alone see the vast field of commercial greatness dependent upon the Conquest of Canada, & may Heaven Prosper our cause.—I was at Frankfort the whole of this month only at home twice & on

[January] 22nd, Saturday—

I had a Son Born to the no small gratification of an expectant father. I was at home with *ux* on the 29th, having received the information at Frankfort and on Tuesday the 1st day of February the Legislature adjourned without day & on the 2nd I returned home, *uxor* very unwell with a pain in her side, and on the 7th I was in Harrodsburgh at Court—& until the 17th of this month I was generally confined at home with *uxor* who remains very ill.

Feb. 18th, Friday—

Fine clear and pleasant, my Birthday which completes my 30th year of age. I spent the day attending to my domestics. May I improve my time as I advance in years and be useful to my country in every way in which I have talents to be so—O Deus direct my footsteps through these eventful times—

Feb. 19th—

At Harrodsburgh saw many friends and on the 20th at Meeting at N. providence. Mr. Clelland preached the funeral of Mrs. Vanarsdell—fine pleasant weather for the season—nature again begins to smile.

Nothing of importance at home generally until the first of March—I surveyed the land Mr. Kinneas lives on for Mr. Burrows, to whom it is sold.

March 1st—Tuesday—

This day is as cold as any we have had this winter—the seasons are uncertain and cold & heat succeed each other in a few hours.

At home and at Harrodsburgh on the 5th—time glides heavily away, & on Monday the 7th circuit court commen-

ced in Harrodsburgh, which I attended every day except Sunday until the 19th—Williams suit vs McAfee heirs was again discussed—I received information that my company of Col. Johnsons Regt. would receive their pay in Harrodsburgh on the 24th. I immediately set up advertisements on the subject, at night at home. O Deus, guide & direct us.

March 20th—

Started to Frankfort and went to Col. A. Crocketts and staid all night & the 21st went into Frankfort saw Col. Wm. Johnson at night who was authorized to pay off our Regt. Very cold and raining I got my pay roll & and on the 22nd I returned home and on the 23rd at night Col. Wm. Johnson & Col. James Johnsons 2nd Son was at my house all night and Jas. McAfee. Great events yet lye before us. O Deus direct us in all things.

Thursday 24th March—

We went to Harrodsburgh & my Company met and were paid off the six months men \$106.50 cents and the 3 months men \$59.13 cents in addition to what they had previously received the men were generally pleased it was a fine pleasant day. There several mistakes on my pay roll. I wrote to Col. James Johnson on the subject, at night at home I received 293 dollars & paid Doct. Trapnalls bill, Magoffin and all my Debts the money was a very seasonable supply.

March 26th—

In Harrodsburgh & at home until the 31st except occasionally attending to my business in the neighborhood &

March 31st—Thursday

I was very unwell and went down *cum ux* to Mrs. Cardwells and saw Nancy Cardwell and Robert Smidy married by the Revd. Thos. Clelland. We had a considerable collection of young people I staid all night & got home in the morning then Returned & went to old Mr. Tho. Smidys to Dinner and at night returned home *cum ux* and attended to my domestics this month has thus ended without any important events. Williams suit against me being dismissed again relieves my mind time glides smoothly on.

April 1st—friday—

Was employed as above stated at Mr. Smidys it was a fine pleasant day—

The 2nd day of April—

I was again at Harrodsburgh and got some newspapers & mustered my Company & gave them their discharges also surveyed a small piece of land for R. Neeld on the east side of Salt River at the Bridge which he intends selling to Doctor Trapnall.

April 3rd—

At Meeting at New Providence I returned home past Mrs. Cardwells. It was a warm pleasant day in the morning, in the evening clouded up and became very cold. I returned home in the evening. S. Duncan with me.

April 4th—Monday—

To the astonishment of all the ground was covered with a snow 8 or 9 Inches Deep and all the trees loaded, the peach trees were in full bloom and sugar trees & cherry trees with leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ grown—vegetation in considerable advance—

the contrast was great and alarming. I went to Harrodsburgh county court and done some business in court.

April 5th—

Ice $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch thick but soon got warm and the snow all disappeared before night. I attended to my domestics.

The 6th & 7th—

Fine pleasant weather—

April 8, 9, 10—

Raining—

The 12th—

Started to Springfield got as far as Whitinghills Mill, Chapline so High I could not cross & returned Home.

April 13th—

Started early and went up into Garrard County to *James Thompsons* the original surveyor of Lincoln county in this State to see him about purchasing a tract of land west of Salt River. Returned as far as Mr. Tilfords and staid all night—

(April) 14th—

Returned home, nothing done.

April 16th—

Had a private muster at my house the company generally attended — fine pleasant weather—at home generally attending to my domestics.

April 21st—

Went down in Franklin County & staid all night at Jos. Adams *uxor* unwell, and the 22nd I went to old Mr. Washes at the mouth of Hammonds Creek, and then back with *vetus* Mr. Wash to a Mr. Elliotts & sold 200 acres of my Indian Creek land to John Wash

for 200\$—then returned up as far as S. McAfees and staid all night.

April 23rd—

At Geo. McAfees & S. McCouns Musters at Mr. Meaux Wm. Sharp elected Lieutenant in place S. McAfee, Resigned. I returned home at night & Sunday 24th at home all day time glides smoothly along.

April 25th—

Planted 12 acres corn my crop, & 26th at Mr. Vanarsdells & Mrs. Cardwells about land.

April 26th—

At home and on the 27th in the evening I attended to my domestics planting vegetables &c.

(April) 28 & 29th—

At home & the 30th I went to Capt. Jordans Muster at Adamases Mill they Held an election for a Justice of the peace in the company J. R. Cardwell was elected—I returned past G. McAfees to dinner. Gen'l Ray with me*. Then home.

May 1st—Sunday—

At preaching at N. Providence a pleasant day.

May 2nd—

I went to Harrodsburgh to court, also to Drill Muster, we had a good muster. This day Aunt Nancy McAfee, Uncle Jas. *ux* & Sally Woods both died within two hours of each other.

May 3rd—

I was in Harrodsburgh again to drill muster and court and in the evening I went down to Clark McAfees to the burying of yesterdays deaths.

*General James Ray of Mercer County.

May 4th—

At home in morning and in the evening I went down to Capt Mecouns and staid all night and

May 5th—

I met Capt. Massie at the forks of the roads of Bardstown & Harrodsburgh & surveyed 25 acres of land for Mr. A. C. Wood and also a tract for Jacob Booker and returned home at night, there was some dissatisfaction expressed by Mr. Wood as to the manner of laying off the land.

May 7th—

In Harrodsburgh & the 8th at home in the morning and then went with Granville Crockett who was sent with a letter from Overton C. to Col. Anthony Crockett in Franklin County & staid all night.

May 9th—

Got my muster roll certified by O. C.

who is a Lieut. in the Regular service and went thro Frankfort & met S. Crockett who is just returned from Philadelphia. I was in the Secretarys office and got some commissions and had a conversation with the Governor—Then I left town and went on to Col. James Johnsons to see about my muster roll, and thence to Col. R. M. Johnsons, who I found at home then back Col. R. M. (?) Johnsons and had my business arranged.

May 10th—

Returned home thro Versailles, it rained hard.

May 11th, 12th, 13—

At home & the 14th In Harrodsburgh and then home generally attending to my domestics until the 21st.

End of "Journal."