

# THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO

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BULLETIN No. 2

APRIL, 1929

## FOREWORD

Since the publication of our first Bulletin the Society has enjoyed a healthy growth, but we appeal continuously to the citizens of this locality for their intelligent support. This assistance can be most effectively rendered, first by joining the Society and paying the prescribed annual dues. Incidentally we should welcome more Life Members; and as yet no person has seen fit to become a Patron of the Organization, as provided in the By-Laws.

Also, the Society wishes to emphasize its desire, once more, to receive as gifts worthy historical materials, such as books, maps, diaries, and documents of various sorts. We are pleased to acknowledge the following recent gifts:

From the Blade Printing & Paper Company—A copy of the Toledo City Directory for 1896, and Wing's History of Monroe County, Mich.

From Thomas Ewing of New York City—A life of "George Ewing, Gentleman, a Soldier of Valley Forge."

From R. L. Longshore, Sylvania, Ohio—A copy of Mitchell's Map of Ohio, published in 1850.

From Mrs. Mae Fuller Brumback—"An Atlas and Geography for the Use of Schools and Academies" for the year 1816.

## GENERAL WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN OF 1794 AND THE BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS

In this issue the Society presents portions of the original diary of an officer who accompanied General Wayne on his celebrated expedition which culminated in the Battle of Fallen Timbers. This narrative is known to history as "A Journal of Wayne's Campaign. Being an Authentic Daily Record of the Most Important Occurrences during the Campaign of General Anthony Wayne against the Northwestern Indians: Commencing on the 28th day of July and ending on the second day of November, 1794, including an Account of the Great battle of August 20th" by Lieutenant John Boyer. Also, in connection with this diary, selections from General Wayne's Orderly Book are given, in coarse print.

It should be remembered that Wayne's campaign, including his extensive preparations and subsequent negotiations with the Indians

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really lasted more than three years. Hence the materials herewith presented deal only with the most exciting events—the final advance from Fort Greenville, the Battle of Fallen Timbers and the defiant manoeuvres around Fort Miami which was then occupied by the British in violation of the treaty of 1783.

In view of the plans now being consummated fittingly to commemorate General Wayne's victory by means of an imposing monument on the battle field near Toledo, it seems proper for the Society to present this contemporary account of the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

Special acknowledgment is due the Michigan Pioneer Collections, Vo. 34.

Fort Greenville—Where we were employed in erecting huts, and remained until the 28th July, 1794.

Camp at Stillwater, 28th July, 1794.—Agreeable to the general order of yesterday, the legion took up their line of march at 8 o'clock, and encamped at half past 3 on the bank of Stillwater, twelve miles from Greenville. The weather extremely warm—water very bad. Nothing occurred worth noticing.

Head Quarters, Indian Encampment,  
near Fort Recovery,—29th July 1794—

Captain Gibsons Rifle Company, and Captain Bissels Infantry Company will join the Legion at Reveille Tomorrow Morning. Each Wing will furnish One Serj't., one Corporal, and Ten Privates for the Garrison of Fort Recovery—

The Commander in Chief requests the Most Punctual Attention of the Officers to the line of March, as well as to the Orders respecting the Uniforms—

Camp one mile in advance of Fort Recovery, 29th July, 1794.—At 5 o'clock left the camp; arrived on the ground at 1 o'clock, being fifteen miles. Nothing took place worth reciting.

I am now informed that tracks were perceived on our right flank, supposed to be runners from the Oglaze.

Adjutant Gen's Office, Beaver Creek 30th  
July 1794—

A Fatigue Party to consist of One Capt. One Subaltern, two Sergeants, two Corps & forty eight Privates from each Sub Legion, will be Paraded on the Bank of the Creek, in the Center of the front line of the Encampment tomorrow Morning at Day Break—

The Quarter Master General will give Directions respecting the work to be performed—The Non Commission'd officers and Privates' of The Pioneers with the Officers Detail'd to command them, will assemble at Day break tomorrow morning—They are not to wait for the beating of the General Reveille.

Camp Beaver Swamp, eleven miles in advance of Fort Recovery, 30th July, 1794.

—This morning the legion took up the line of March, and arrived here at 3 o'clock. The road was to cut, as will be the case on every new route we take in this country. The weather still warm—no water except in ponds which nothing but excessive thirst would induce us to drink. The mos-

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quitoes are very troublesome and larger than I ever saw. The most of this country is covered with beach, the land of a wet soil intermixed with rich tracts, but no running water to be found. A bridge to be built over this swamp tomorrow which prevents the march of the legion till the day after. We are informed there is no water for twelve miles.

July 31st, 1794.—Commenced building the bridge—being seventy yards in length—which will require infinite labor; it will be five feet deep, with loose mud and water.

One hundred pioneers set out this morning, strongly escorted, to cut a road to the St. Mary's river, twelve miles. I expect the bridge will be completed, so as to march early in the morning.

### Camp at St. Mary's River, August 1st, 1794.

Proceeded on our way before sunrise, and arrived at this place at 3 o'clock, being twelve miles as aforesaid. Our encampment is on the largest and most beautiful prairie I ever beheld, the land rich and well timbered; the water plenty but very bad; the river is from forty-five to fifty yards wide, in which I bathed. I am told there is plenty of fish in it.

August 2nd, 1794.—The legion detained here for the purpose of erecting a garrison, which will take up three days. This day one of the deputy quarter-masters was taken up by the Indians. Our spies discovered where four of the enemy had retreated precipitately with a horse, and supposed to be the party the above person had been taken by. It is hoped he will not give accurate information of our strength.

August 3rd, 1794.—An accident took place today by a tree falling on the commander-in-chief and nearly putting an end to his existence; we expected to be detained sometime here in consequence of it, but fortunately he is not so much hurt as to prevent him from riding at a slow pace. No appearance of the enemy today, and think they are preparing for a warm attack. The weather very hot and dry, without any appearance of rain.

### Head Quarters Fort Randolph 4th Aug't 94—

The Pioneers are to be incorporated until further Orders and to receive One Ration and an half per Diem, & therefore not to be included in the Company Provision Returns for the present—

The Troops are to draw and Cook Provisions for the Day after tomorrow, i. e. the 6th Instant, inclusive and to be completed to 24 Rounds of Ammunition per Man, and Two spare flints. Their Arms & in Perfect Order for immediate Action.—

The Officers will be held responsible for any Neglect or Deficiency, they will therefore make the closest inspection into their State—

Camp thirty-one miles in advance of Fort Recovery, 4th August, 1794.—The aforesaid garrison being completed, Lieutenant Underhill, with one hundred men, left to protect it; departed at 6 o'clock and arrived here at 3 o'clock, being ten miles. The land we marched through is rich and well timbered, but the water scarce and bad; obliged to dig holes in boggy places and let it settle.

Camp forty-four miles in advance of Fort Recovery, 5th August, 1794.—We arrived at this place at 4 o'clock, nothing particular occurring. The land and water as above described—had some rain today.

Camp fifty-six miles from Fort Recovery, 6th August, 1794.—Encamped on this ground at 2 o'clock. In the course of our march perceived the track of twenty Indians. I am informed we are within six miles of one of their towns on the Oglaze river, supposed to be the upper Delaware town. If so, I expect to eat green corn tomorrow. Our march this day has been through an exceeding fine country, but the water still bad; the day cooler than heretofore.

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Camp sixty-eight miles from Fort Recovery, 7th August 1794.—This day passed the upper town of the Oglaze, which the Indians evacuated some time ago. I expect to see one of their new towns, where I am told there are all sorts of vegetables which will be very acceptable to the troops. We had no appearance of Indians to-day.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, 8th August 1794.

The Commander in Chief Congratulates the Federal Army upon taking Possession of the Grand Emporium of the hostile Indians of the West. The Extensive and highly cultivated fields & gardens on the Margin of these beautiful Rivers, shew us that they were the Work of many hands, and afford a Pleasing Prospect of bountiful supplies of Grain & the Troops Progress towards the Lakes—

The Quarter Master General will direct his Deputy to Issue One Gill of Whiskey to every Non Commission'd Officer & Soldier belonging to the Legion this Evening—

The Arms that are loaded and from which the charges cannot be Drawn, are to be discharged at five O'clock this Afternoon—The Signal will be a Gun from the Park—Should any Person or Persons whomsoever presevere in the disorderly Practice of firing on any pretext whatever, except at an Enemy, without Permission from Head Quarters, or within hearing of the Camp, or line of March, shall be immediately confin'd and punished agreeably to the Rules and Articles of War, for giving a false Alarm—This order to be read at the head of each Corps, at retreat beat this Evening, to the end that no Person belonging to the Legion, to the mounted Volunteers, or followers of the Army, may plead Ignorance thereof—

No Person shall be Permitted to pass the Chain of Centinels except a Commission'd Officer or Party is along, as the Enemy will most certainly hover round the Camp, in hopes of surprizing or taking Prisoners—

Camp Grand Oglaze, 8th August, 1794.—Proceeded on our march to this place at 5 o'clock this morning, and arrived here at the confluence of the Miami and Oglaze rivers at half past 10, being seventy-seven miles from Fort Recovery. This place far excels in beauty any in the western country, and believed equalled by none in the Atlantic States. Here are vegetables of every kind in abundance, and we have marched four or five miles in cornfields down the Oglaze, and there is not less than one thousand acres of corn around the town. The land in general of the fir nature. This country appears well adapted for the enjoyment of industrious people, who cannot avoid living in as great luxury as in any other place throughout the States, Nature having lent a most bountiful hand in the arrangement of the position, that a man can send the produce to market in his own boat. The land level and river navigable, not more than sixty miles from the lake. The British have built a large garrison about fifty miles from this place, and our spies inform us that the enemy are encamped about two miles above it, on the river.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize 9th August 1794.

An extra fatigue of One Hundred & sixty Non Commission'd Officers and Privates will Parade at 9 O'clock furnished with Axes for the Purpose of Cutting Logs for the Block Houses and Picquets—

The Commander in Chief requests the Commanding Officers of Wings to examine the Lines and where they discover any Deficiency

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to Order it to be immediately repaired—Major Burbeck and the Artillery Officers will superintend the working Parties employed in raising the block Houses &—The Pioneers will proceed to open the Road, and to level the Banks, on each side of the Miami, at the Ford, in order to facilitate the Passage of the Waggon—

Grand Oglaze, 9th August, 1794.—We remain here. The commander-in-chief has ordered a garrison to be erected at the confluence of the Miami and Oglaze rivers, which was begun this morning, and will take up some time; by this means the troops will be much refreshed, as well as the horses and cattle, the latter being much wearied and in need of a recess of labor. No appearance of an enemy.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize 10th August 1794

Independent of the present fatigue each Wing will immediately furnish a sufficient fatigue for cutting and Planting the Picquets of the Curtain for enclosing the Works, each picquet to be 15 feet long, and at least 12 Inches over at the smallest end—The Wings will complete their proportion of Picqueting in the same Order as they form the Encampment—The Commanding Officers of Wings will please to attend this essential business—

Grand Oglaze, 10th August, 1794.—The troops in good spirits. No interruption from, or on account of the enemy. We have plenty of vegetables. One of our militia officers was wounded by his own sentinel by mistake.

Grand Oglaze, 11th August, 1794.—Nothing occurs to prevent the completion of our work. ....

Took up the line of march, and at 1 arrived on this ground without any occurrence. Our camp is situated in sight of Snaketown, on the Miami of the Lake. Vegetables in abundance.

Head Quarters Grand Glaize 13th August 1794—

The State of the Arms and Ammunition are to be strictly Inspected and where it appears absolutely Necessary for exchanging any of the fixed Ammunition it must be done at five OClock this Afternoon—so as to complete each Man to Twenty four Rounds—

All the heavy Baggage with the Waggon must be Deposited within or under cover of the Works, so that the Army may move as light as possible—The Pioneers are to assemble at the Ford at Ten OClock this Morning with all their Necessary tools and under the direction of the Sub Legionary Quarter Masters in opening a Road—

Captain Kibby will advance in front with his spies, and March the best Way—

Camp nineteen miles from Oglaze, 16th August, 1794.—Our march this day was through a bushy ground, and the road generally bad. Miller (the flag) returned this day from the enemy with information from the tribes, that if the commander-in-chief would remain at Grand Oglaze ten days they would let him know whether they would be for peace or war.

Camp thirty-one miles from Grand Oglaze, 17th August, 1794.—This day a small party of the enemy's spies fell in with ours; both parties being for discoveries, they retreated, at which time the enemy fired and wounded one of our horses. Our camp, head of the Rapids.

Camp forty-one miles from Grand Oglaze, 18th August, 1794.—The legion arrived on this ground, nothing particular taking place. Five of our spies were sent out at 3 o'clock—they fell in with an advance body of the enemy,

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and obliged to retreat; but May, one of our spies, fell under the enemy's hold. What his fate may be must be left to future success.

Head Quarters, Deposit Camp, 19th August 1794.

The Army will March tomorrow Morning at five O'clock agreeable to the constant order of March, with this difference; That the Columns shall March two deep and in as close Order as Circumstances will admit of, being totally divested of Baggage, the Center will be left free for the Artillery and spare Ammunition—

The Officers and Men shall dress in their proper Uniforms—The Troops will on the March be ordered occasionally to form in two lines to receive the Enemy in front—The Manouevers will be the same as constantly Practiced; should Circumstances render it Necessary to Order the Troops to strip—it will be done but by the Commander in Chief, but it shall not be done but by his positive Order—

Captain Pike will take Command of the Camp and every Department are to be subject to his Order—

Camp Deposit, 19th August, 1794.—The legion still continued in encampment, and are throwing up works to secure and deposit the heavy baggage of the troops, so that the men may be light for action, provided the enemy have presumption to favor us with an interview, which if they should think proper to do, the troops are in such high spirits that we will make an easy victory of them.

By this morning's order the legion is to march at 5 o'clock.

Camp in sight of a British garrison, on the Mianis of the Lake, August 20th, 1794.—one hundred and fifty miles from Greenville. This day the legion, after depositing every kind of baggage, took up the line of march at 7 o'clock, and continued their route down the margin of the river, without making any discovery, until 11 o'clock, when the front guard, which was composed of mounted volunteers, were fired on by the enemy. The guard retreated in the utmost confusion through the front guard of the regulars, commanded by Captain Cook and Lieutenant Steele, who, in spite of their utmost exertion, made a retreat. These fell in with the left of Captain Howell Lewis' company of light infantry and threw that part of the men into confusion, which Captain Lewis observing, he ordered the left of his company to retreat about forty yards, where he formed them and joined the right which had stood their ground. They continued in this position until they were joined by part of Captain Springer's battalion of riflemen, which was nearly fifteen minutes after the firing commenced, who drove the enemy that had attempted to flank us on the right. About the time the right column came up, a heavy firing took place on the left which lasted but a short time, the enemy giving way in all quarters, which left us in possession of their dead to the number of forty. Our loss was thirty killed and one hundred wounded. Among the former we have to lament the loss of Captain Miss Campbell of the dragoons, and Lieutenant Henry B. Fowles of the 4th sub-legion; and of the latter, Captains Prior of the first, Slough of the fourth, and Van Rensselaer of the dragoons, also Lieutenant Campbell Smith of the fourth sub-legion. The whole loss of the enemy cannot at present be ascertained, but it is more than probable it must have been considerable for we pursued them with rapidity for nearly two miles. As to the number of the enemy engaged in this action, opinions are so various that I am at a loss to know what to say; the most general opinion is one thousand five hundred, one third of which are supposed to be Canadians; I am led to believe this number is not over the mark. After the troops had taken some refreshments, the legion continued their route down the river, and encamped in sight of the British garrison. One Canadian fell into our hands, who we loaded with irons.

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Head Quarters, in front of the Field of  
Battle—21st August, 1794—

A Court of enquiry to consist of five Members will sit immediately, to enquire and determine, whether Anthony Lassell comes under the Character of a Spie, having been discovered secreted & Painted within the Lines, two hours after the Defeat of the Savages in the Action of Yesterday—Colo'l Hamtramck—President-Lieut Wade Judge Advocate—

Camp Foot of the Rapids, 21st August, 1794.—We are now lying within half a mile of a British garrison. A flag came to the commander-in-chief, the purport of which was that the commanding officer of the British fort, was surprised to see an American army so far advanced in this country; and why they had the assurance to encamp under the mouths of His Majesty's cannons. The commander-in-chief answered, that the affair of yesterday might well inform him why this army was encamped in its present position, and had the flying savages taken shelter under the walls of the Fort, his Majesty's cannons should not have protected them.

Camp Foot of the Rapids, 22nd August, 1794.—We have destroyed all the property within one hundred yards of the garrison. The volunteers were sent down eight miles below the fort, and have destroyed and burnt all the possessions belonging to the Canadians and savages. The Commander-in-Chief led his light infantry within pistol shot of the garrison to find out the strength and situation of the place, and in hopes of bringing a shot from our inveterate but silent enemies. They were too cowardly to come up to our expectations, and all we got by insulting the colors of Britain was a flag, the amount of which was, that the commanding officer of the fort felt himself as a soldier much injured by seeing His Majesty's colors insulted, and if such conduct was continued he would be under the necessity of making a proper resentment; upon which the commander-in-chief demanded the post, it being the right of the United States, which was refused. A small party of dragoons were sent over the river to burn and destroy all the houses, corn, etc. that were under cover of the fort, which was effected.

Head Quarters Bank of Miami 23d Aug't 1794—

The Commander in Chief, takes this Opportunity to congratulate the Federal Army upon the Brilliant Success in the Action of the 20th Instant, against the whole combined force of the hostile savages, aided by a Body of the Militia of Detroit, and countenanced by the British Garrison and Post close in their Rear; beyond which the fugitives fled with disorder, Precipitation and Dismay, leaving their Packs, Provisions and Plunder in their Encampment in the rear of that Post—

The Indians to all appearances have totally Abandoned their settlements quite to the Mouth of the River, and their Villages and corn Fields being consumed and destroyed in every direction, even under the influence of the Guns of Fort Miami. Facts which must produce a conviction to the Minds of the Savages that the British have neither the Power nor inclination to afford them that Protection they had been Taught to expect; That on the Contrary a Numerous Garrison well supplied with Artillery have been compelled to remain tacit spectators of the General Conflagration round them, and their Flag displayed, to the Disgrace of the British, and to the Honour of the American Arms—

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The Commander in chief therefore requests the Army in General, and every Commissioned Officer in Particular from the General down to the Ensign to accept of most grateful Thanks for their good conduct, example and bravery, upon the late Glorious Occasion; and which shall be faithfully and Particularly mentioned in his Official Communications to the honour and satisfaction of every Officer whose Rank & Station placed his Conduct in a Conspicuous point of View, and which was Observed with Pleasure and Gratitude by the General—

Nothing now remains but to Pay those Military honours due to the Manes of those Dead Heroes, who purchased Victory with their precious blood, among whom we have to lament the Early Death of that Great and Gallant officer Captain Miss Campbell, and the Intrepid Lieut Towels—

Three Rounds of Shells from the Artillery, will be Discharged at twelve O'clock as the FUNERAL Ceremony after a solemn Dirge, performed by the Music—The Troops remaining under Arms in their present Position. It will also serve as a signal for the Army to take up the Line of March, which will be in the same Order, but inverted as that by which we Advanced—

Camp Deposit, 23d August, 1794.—Having burned and destroyed every thing contiguous to the fort without any opposition, the legion took up the line of march, and in the evening encamped on this ground, being the same they marched from the 20th. It may be proper to remark that we have heard nothing from the savages, or their allies the Canadians, since the action. The honors of war have been paid to the remains of those brave fellows who fell on the 20th, by a discharge of three rounds from sixteen pieces of ordnance, charged with shells. The ceremony was performed with the greatest solemnity.

Camp Thirty-two Mile Tree, 24th August, 1794.—The wounded being well provided for with carriages, etc., the legion took up the line of march and halted in their old camp about 2 o'clock in the evening, without any accident. In this day's march we destroyed all the corn and burnt all the houses we met with, which were very considerable.

Camp Fifteen Mile Tree, 25th August, 1794.—The legion continued their march, and encamped on this ground at 3 o'clock P. M. This morning a few of the volunteers remained in the rear of the army, and soon after the legion took up their line of march they saw eight Indians coming into our camp; they fell in with them, killed one and wounded two.

Camp Nine Mile Tree, 26th August, 1794.—The legion continued their march, and after burning and destroying all the houses and corn on their route, arrived on this ground at 2 o'clock, being one of our encamping places on our advance. All the wounded that were carried on litters and horseback were sent forward to Fort Defiance. Dr. Carnichael, through neglect had the wounded men of the artillery and cavalry thrown into wagons, among spades, axes, picks, etc. in consequence of which the wounded are now lying in extreme pain, besides the frequent shocks of a wagon on the worst of roads. The wounded on the third sub-legion are under obligations to Dr. Haywood for his attention and humanity to them in their distress.

Camp Fort Defiance, 27th August, 1794.—The legion continued their route, and at 3 o'clock were encamped on the Miami, one mile above the garrison. On this day's march we destroyed all the corn and burnt all the houses on our route; the wounded are happily fixed in the garrison, and the doctors say there is no great danger of any of them dying.