

II. D. W. SMITH PAPERS

Repository: Toronto Public Library

The Toronto Public Library (TPL) has a collection of David William Smith papers. The following letter dated 26 July 1790, may contain the first intimation of the Quick family capture taking place in March, 4 months earlier. It refers to 2 scalps, 4 men, 3 women and 6 children. This cannot however be proven and no names are mentioned.

D. W. Smith Papers, S126, B3-1, pp. 12-14, TPL

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Major John Smith, newly-installed as commandant in Detroit in early July, 1790, to Dorchester.

Detroit 26 July 1790

To His Excellency Lord Dorchester etc. etc. etc.

My Lord -

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that in the morning of Friday the 23rd July, about 7 o'clock three birch Canoes, with Indians & white people, passed up the River & landed a little above the Garrison, exposing as they passed, 2 scalps in the head of one of their Canoes, & giving the usual shouts for prisoners etc -

I was informed they were Saguinays of Lake Huron, who had been down on a war expedition to the Ohio, & had captured & brought prisoners from thence, 4 men, 3 women & 6 children -

Fearful that offering a ransom so eagerly might be the means of encouraging this practice, rather than of checking it - I desired it might be insinuated to the Chief, that I was displeased with their conduct, inferring(?) that it was your wish to check excursions of this nature, & that your Lordship would be not satisfied with it -

At Eleven o'clock, I had a meeting with the Chief, who then & there delivered over to me his prisoners, leaving the ransoms to me, & apologizing for his conduct, I refused ordering him anything however, on that score, but said I should mention him to Sir J. Johnson, when he returned from MMackinac & made no doubt, but he could be considered, free(?) as well as others, & with this he seemed satisfied. - Mr. McKee attending on Sir John, Capt. Elliott has presided over the Indian affairs, He has afforded every assistance on this occasions -

I have enclosed a return of the Captives Names to your Lordships secretary, for your information, with the account they give of themselves - The 2 scalps were purchased from another nation -

(Note: A search should be made for the original of this letter and for the note re the captives sent to Dorchester's secretary.)

III. DRAPER MANUSCRIPTS

Repository: Numerous libraries in the US and Canada (e.g., Purdy Library, Wayne State University, Detroit)

The names of many New Settlement people appear in the Draper Manuscripts. The manuscripts are named after the compiler, Lyman Copeland Draper (1815-1891) who conducted interviews of many people (or their children) who played some role in the events of middle America in the period 1750 to 1800. They are the property of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The collection is a large one and there are guides to its use.⁹ Microfilm copies can be examined at many archives in the US. Specific rolls of film can be ordered via inter-library loan for viewing at the larger libraries in Canada (e.g., Toronto Public Library). Copies were filmed in 1949 and 1980, the latter being of the better quality. The 1980 series numbers 123 rolls arranged in series (below). Indexes exist for some of the volumes.

IMPORTANT

- Not every manuscript in the following lists were examined by the author, only those that were known, or seemed likely to yield, evidence of the Quick family. The user intent on finding evidence of his or her own family will have to perform the appropriate searches.
- Technically, the interviews rank as secondary sources and hearsay. However, they are the best of hearsay in that they date from the middle of the 19th century much closer in time to the actual events than do, say, the 1905 stories in the CBRE and therefore have a greater veracity. But they must be used with care and judgment. Being remembrances of real people, the details are often in conflict.
- In spite of the previous point, the researcher who ignores the manuscripts could deprive himself of valuable clues. The manuscripts are cited in numerous scholarly works.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin recommends that a citation take the form “Draper xxYzzz” where “zzz” refers to the item or page number of volume number “xx” of Series “Y”. For example, “Draper 10E151”, refers to item/page 151 of volume number 10 of Series E, the Samuel Brady Papers (below). A selection of manuscripts mentioning the Quick family is listed in the table on the following page (not to be regarded as inclusive). To aid in identifying Quick family members in the transcripts reproduced in the following pages the text is highlighted by a **bold red** border.

Organization of the Draper Manuscripts

Series		#Vols	Examined?
A	George M Bedinger Papers	1	
B	Life of Boone Manuscript	5	
C	Daniel Boone Papers	33	
D	Border Forays Manuscript	5	
E	Samuel Brady and Lewis Wetzel Papers	16	Yes, See Below
F	Joseph Brant Papers	22	
G	Joseph Brant Miscellanies	3	
H	Daniel Brodhead Papers	3	

9 J. L. Harper, “Guide to the Draper Manuscripts” (Wisconsin Hist. Soc. Press, Madison Wisconsin, 1983, 2004). The index is not comprehensive. References to Cornelius Quick give a citation to a document, but no detailed description. There are other mentions of the Quick family in the papers that are not cited. Information can only be obtained by examining the microfilms.

J	George Rogers Clark Papers	65	
K	George Rogers Clark Miscellanies	6	
L	Jonathan Clark Papers	2	
M	William Clark Papers	6	
N	William Corgan Papers	3	
O	Daniel and Benjamin Drake Papers	2	
P	Draper's Biographical Sketches	3	
Q	Draper's Historical Miscellanies	8	
R	Draper's Memoranda Books	3	
S	Draper's Notes	33	Yes
T	Thomas Forsyth Papers	9	
U	Frontier Wars Papers	24	
V	Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina Papers	1	
W	Josiah Harmar Papers	2	
X	William Henry Harrison Papers	5	
Y	Thomas Spottswood Hinde Papers	41	
Z	Illinois Papers	1	
AA	William Irvine Papers	2	
BB	Simon Kenton Papers	13	Yes
CC	Kentucky Papers	37	Yes
DD	King's Mountain Papers	19	
EE	London Documents at Albany	1	
FF	The Mecklenburg Declaration	3	
GG	Mecklenburg Declaration Papers	3	
HH	Mecklenburg Declaration Miscellanies	2	
JJ	Newspaper Extracts	4	
KK	North Carolina Papers	1	
LL	Paris Documents at Albany	1	
MM	Robert Patterson Papers	3	
NN	Pittsburgh and Northwest Virginia Papers	10	
OO	Revolutionary War Pension Statements	1	
PP	Potter Family Papers	1	
QQ	William Preston Papers	6	
RR	Rudolph-Ney Papers	10	
SS	David Shepherd Papers	5	Yes
TT	South Carolina Papers	1	
UU	South Carolina in the Revolution Miscellanies	2	
VV	Thomas Sumter Papers	24	
WW	John Cleves Symmes Papers	4	
XX	Tennessee Papers	7	
YY	Tecumseh Papers	13	
ZZ	Virginia Papers	16	

Manuscripts Mentioning the Quick Family or what Draper Calls the "Kennedy's Bottom Affair".

Item#			Item #		
1	Cornelius Quick	10E151-2	9	Ann Ellison	19S143
2	Cornelius Quick	10E155-156	10	Joseph Wade	19S150-153
3	Benjamin Whiteman	5S193-196	11	Mary Wells	19S236-237
4	William Bickley	7S104-105	12	Spencer R. Quick	20S61
5	Isaac Thomas	7S132-141	13	Ezekiel Arrowsmith	24S107
6	Mason Arrowsmith	8S49-51	14	Kenton (Mss)	1BB81, 1BB88, 3BB92
7	William Fyffe	8S69-70	15	Dyal (Doyle)	13CC236-237
8	George Edwards	19S88-89	16	Capt. Griffith	2SS101

Series E

Samuel Brady and Lewis Wetzel Papers

Draper 10E132-144.

In 1846-47 Draper tracked down descendants of Simon Girty. He began a correspondence on 9 September, 1846, with Prideaux Girty in Gosfield soliciting information about his father, Simon. 10E140 is Prideaux Girty's reply promising help, dated Gosfield, 12 April 1847. Prideaux Girty soon lost interest, whereupon Joseph Munger continued the correspondence with Draper. Beginning on page 132 are lists of questions sent in an 1849 letter by Draper to Munger, intended for Munger himself, Cornelius Quick and Capt. William Caldwell.

Draper 10E144-150

Joseph Munger's interview of Catherine (Malott) Girty answering Draper's questions.

10E144

- 1st Simon, James and George Girty were born in the State of Pennsylvania. - their Father was from Ireland and mother from England, whose name was Crosley, was of a respectable family, had two Brothers one was a Doct., went aboard of man awar the other remained in America. The Father's name was also Simon, came to America at about midle age, settl'd in the State of Pena at a place called Catanan, ancient name. He was an Indian trader, had a difficulty with one James Sanders, Girty challenged him they met and both mised, they then took their swords, Girty made a misstep and fell. Sanders treacherously run him through with his sword, which caused his death. His widow married one John Turner of the same place, who was burned at the stake, but not untill he had a son, whose name was also John Turner, the mother and son were liberated, he after lived to an old age who I will mention again.
- 2nd. The Girty family was taken prisoners by the Mingo Tribe of Indians, when young, - Simon Girty was selected as the making of a great man by the (Indian Chief) Singular way they have of trying their warers and prisoners, by burning corkwood on the inside of the wrist, which Simon endured the

10E145

operation so much better than the other Brother that they were sent Home, and Simon was detained, he was about 5 years old and remained till he was 18 or there about, when he engaged in the British Service as an interpreter, was a lieutenant, was the principal in making the Treaty with the Indians, wherein the Britch gave them Presents and clothing to seek their friendship- and services, which afterwards remained good, is attended to regularly every year. The other Brothers James and George were also engaged in the Britch Service as interpreters each one with his respective Tribe, George with the Delawares; and James with the Shones, where they remained in the Service many years- Simon was a general interpreter with all Tribes or on any important Service till his death.

3d At about the age of 18 he served in a Battle called Schoohill, and an expedition with Col. McKee against the Indians at a place called Blue Lick, where he had the difficulty with Brant. - The cause of which was, Brant was bragging of how many Americans he had killed on some islands in the River, the conversation took place in Girty's tent, were camped on the Oglaze, Girty contradicted him, said he lied, that he had not killed any Americans there, Brant

10E146

Brant in consequence determined to kill him went out and soon returned with his sword and struck Girty treacherously on the head, which severed his skull so that the Brain was seen to beat, he was cured by an Indian Doctor, - in a few days proceeded on the expedition, so soon, that it is said he picked bits of Bones out of the wound when on the march - Brant thot he had killed Girty and cleared, but was met by Col. McKee with part of the expedition, who asked him where he was going, said he was runing away, that he had killed Girty, Col. McKee said

(10E146 Continued)

he should go back and stand his trial, he returned, made offers of money and services to his family if he wold make up with him, Girty did not except his offers but made it up with him. (See Spencer's Narrative - Also quoted in Howe's Ohio, p. 248. L.C.D.). He had also a difficulty with Capt. Thompson at Detroit but was a failure: Thompson insulted him, Girty challenged him, Thompson did not meet him, and Girty posted him on the Streets.

6th. He commanded some 700 or a 1000 Indians at the Sandusky plains where Col. Crawford was defeated and captured by the Indians, when he used all the means in his power to affect the release of Col. Crawford, offerd to purchase him, offered his Horse, money, and his Riffle with Licquors, if they would release him. And on the following day when Col. Crawford was at the Stake - he tried again to buy him

(The following is written along the LH margin of 10E146 - S.Q.)

We cannot fix the date of any of these campaigns, circumstances, or occurances named - the principal of which are from Grand Mother Girty

10E147

to buy him, offered Old Pipe the Indian chief 300L in Gold 3 negrows, wampom, and other property. - the Chief asked him if he would take his friend's place, he prized his life so high, if he would, they would release him on no other condition. Girty could no more. After the chief had cut Col. Crawford's ears aughing(?) on each side he said he did not wish to live and asked Girty to tell his attendant to shoot him. Girty said in answer that he dare not, - They jierd him Called him names and threatened him and was obliged to leave them and Col. Crawford to his fate. Simon Girty had purchased several prisoners from the Indians before, but couldn't prevail on Old Pipe in this Case, the reason was, that Col. Crawford had, at some time previous taken some of the chief's Connections prisoner And he determined to take revenge while in his power. (1780)He also commanded with Capt. Bird an expedition against and captured two Forts in Kentucky. When they had arrived near the Fort a conversation

10E148

a conversation took place between Capt. Bird and himself upon the subject of the next day's work. Girty said he was sorry to see the women and children Butchered as the Indians would do on Such occasions, for it seems it was not in his power to command them when in the height of rage though he has been known to lash them with his ramrod when in the heat of Battle to keep them in their places. - But to return again. Capt. Bird said he did not care a dam for the women and children. - Girty always wished to save lives when he could, and left Capt. B. on a lookout, and soon met with a young man belonging to the Fort, told him they would be all taken or killed and asked him if he would take him by the hand and walk in to the Fort and Say to his people don't shoot don't kill this man it is Simon

(10E148 Continued)

Girty, if you shoot him, we will all be killed, he is our friend has come to make piece, They didn't shoot, but laid down their arms and surrendered the other Fort was notified and surrendered also And none were killed. Girty said he never saw so many Bright Riffles pointed at him as were when he entered the Fort. Riddle was the commander of one or both of these Forts. (1791)He commanded at St. Clear's defeat, and was under Pension at that time

10E149

- 4th. The reason Simon Girty left the Americans, was miss usage, was called a Tory, was imprisoned at Fort Pitt, he escaped, they took up his half Brother John Turner, soon as Girty learned they had taken his Brother, he returned and gave himself up that they might release his Brother, and stood his trial and was acquitted, Sometime after thot proper to leave the Americans, - made over a property to his halfBrother John Turner which lay up the Monango River 5 miles from Pittsburgh, on which he lived peacibly all his days, and was Buried on it, to which I was an eye witness - and attended him in his last illness. -
- 7th Simon Girty was engaged in the British Service on the peace establishment and received a Pension for many years of his life untill his death, - under pay and Pension in all near 60 years or thereabouts.
- 8th He was married near Amherstburg Fort Malden to Miss Catherine Malott, who was born 5 miles from Hagarstown Md was taken prisoner on the Ohio River one day and night sail below Fort wheeling by the Delawares thence taken to the Muskingum River rested 3 days and then to their village on Mad River, remained with the Indians 4 years and 3 months. He was partially blind 2 years, and one year quite blind before he died in 1818, his age about 85 was generally healthy even in old age, died sudenly, perhaps Brain fever.

10E150

- He had 5 children, some old papers, but of little Service though there is some that Show he sustained a loss of about \$30,000, in land property, in leaving the Americans when he did.
- 9th He belonged to the Church of England - was very hard against the Roman Catholics.
- 10th George Girty died at a Trading Post some place in the United States, - James died in Gosfield Essex County Canada West -
- 11th Capt. W. Lamotte died at Mackeneau, Thomas McKee at Sandwich is grandSon of Col. McKee. Col. Mathew Elliott died at Hamilton; has two sons Bartley at Amherstburg, and Gore Elliott minister of the Church of England in Colchester; who will no doubt give any information, you may want respecting his family, - Col. Conally went to Novascotia, nothing known of him more -

(10E150 Continued)

My Dear Sir,

Colchester, Canada West
January 17th 1849

I have tried in some kind of a way to comply with your wish, but not so satisfactory as I could wish on account of the absence of Col. Girty, who left home soon after I received your letter of October, I have been to see him three times on the Subject, but have been obliged to dispense with his services, I feel much disappointed on the account, - though his eldest son Thomas Girty, a clever young Doctor, renderd me all the assistance in his power, he desired me to say to you that he wished a copy of your Book.

Yours (signed) Joseph Munger Jr.

Item 1

Draper 10E151

an envelope

Written vertically

We should be very sorry
if this comes to hand too
late for your purpose.

(on rear of envelope)

The affidavit from Mr. Quick, I hope (?) although got up in rather an awkward manner which may be amended there being no other magistrate convenient. Mr. Quick is the only person living who was present and known to the circumstances of taking and burning of Col. Crawford

(on front of envelope)

To Lyman C. Draper, Esq.
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania
Via Detroit U. States

1 Draper 10E152

Statement in above envelope of Cornelius Quick taken by Ralph Foster

Cornelius Quick of the Township of Mersea in the Western District of Upper Canada, Personally came before me, Ralph Foster Esq - one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the Western District in Canada, and maketh path and sayeth that he was personally present when Col. Crawford was taken prisoner and that Simon Girty offered to purchase from these Indians the body and life of Col Crawford the said Simon Girty offered them money and his Horse and his Rifle with liquors if they would save his life. the Indian chiefs asked sd Girty if he would take his place, and the Indians became very angry and threatened to kill him if he did not desist and he was obliged to leave them - and also the said Cornelius Quick saith that that Simon Girty tried his uttermost endeavours to save the lives of many other prisoners in which he succeeded.*

Sworn before me at
Mersea this 15th day
of January 1849
Ralph Foster
JWWD

(signed) Cornelius Quick

* (Draper's note) Lee Howe's Ohio, N. 249
Am. Pioneer, ii - 284, 285 : Marietta ii- 137

Draper 10E153-154

*Joseph Munger's interview of Capt. Wm. Caldwell, son of Col. Wm. Caldwell at the request of L. C. Draper.
Date 10 Feb. 1849.*

10E153

Capt. Caldwell

Son of Col. Caldwell of the Revolution Says that he was born 1784. He and his Father and other of the Rangers called old Rangers Say that Simon Girty used all the means in his power to save Crawford's life - Offered all he was worth - And also heard his Father and the other Rangers say the reason the Indians burned Crawford, was that, Col. Davis (Col. David Williamson) An American Officer did on some previous occasion, under pretence of friendship Seduce or decoy some friendly Indians of the Moravians from their sugar Camps etc and unsuspectingly fell upon and killed a number - many - and threwed them in an old house and set fire to it. - two of them a girl and Indian made their escape through an under drain or back way. - have seen the Indian, was killed in Malden in an affray at night many years ago.* Simon Girty was engaged in the British Service as an Interpreter, thinks he was not a commissioned officer, was generally with his (Caldwell's) Father through all the troubles, and some time went on small campaigns alone; - His Father and Girty were at the Blue Lick fight, but don't seem to know anything of the circumstance of Girty going into the Fort nor any other circumstance than his Father getting wounded, Thinks his Father and Girty were at Schuylkill - know no particulars of the battle

* See Jolly Papers, p. 26 - Heckewelder's Nar. p. 322 etc.

10E154

Simon Girty went with the British Army under General Proctor, - Capt. Caldwell was along. - Girty performed no Service only as Interpreter. Was old and Mead(?) while, sight began to fail him - didn't stop at Thames - did not return with the army in 1815 think he came back in the summer of 1816, - was nearly Blind when he came back. - Received one dollar a day and rations till he died - in the Spring of 1818 - Prideaux Girty was at Lundy Lane and received a commission then - was also at the River Raisin or Brownstown - Thomas Girty carried(?) a wounded Brother officer off of the field of Battle which caused his death 2 weeks after. - Am not certain it was Fort Meigs or some one of the other fights in that neighborhood.

Capt Wm Caldwell
Township of Malden Canada West
Feby 10th 1849 -

This document is arguably the most important single piece of evidence of the Canadian branch of the Quick family. It was dictated by Cornelius (ca 1779-1861), John Quick's oldest son, to Ralph Foster, J.P.. It is, however, somewhat problematic in that the birthdate implied for Cornelius is 1774 (1849-75 = 1774). If Cornelius were taken at 10 years of age, as he implies, then the year would be 1784 (1774+10 = 1784). And if he remained a captive for 7 years the year of his release would be 1791 (1784+7=1791). These dates are inconsistent with the family leaving West Virginia in 1789 and being captured in 1790.

Mersea, Canada West

Feb'y 8th 1849

Cornelius Quick

- 1st My age 75 - 12th of February Inst, 1849 - born in the Jersies on King's Creek - Taken prisoner by the Shones Tribe of Indians on my way to Kentucky - Lived with Snake, the chief of that tribe, remained with them about 7 years - about 10 years old when taken - thinks he was about 13 at the time of the Battle of Sandusky - which would make him older - has no record of his age ([Foster's comment] I think he might be 77. is quite a smart old man - generally a hardy people)
- 2nd Thinks there were 4 tribes engaged, maybe more, Shones, cherakees, Mingoes and Potawotamies - Snake and Pipe seem to be the only names known and Pipe seems to be a Delaware. I understand from some there was a union of several Tribes that were under one name, and is very difficult to ascertain at this late date the real number of Tribes or Indians in each Tribe.
- 3d. Was not at the Battle - was 15 miles up the River at Chickaboo. Was on the battle ground next day - was too young cant recollect much about it - the Indians (had?) then was 30 of the Shones killed - don't know anything of the others.
- 4th. Dont know of any British officer or soldier being there. think Col. McKee and Elliott one or both was there.
- 6th. heard the Indians say that Simon Girty went to Col Crawford's encampment and advised him to retreat. told him that he would be surrounded and cut off next morning - The Indians were displeased with Girty for doing so.
- 7 don't know anything of Maj. Harrison, Col McClellan or others - thinks there was none burned but Crawford.
- 8th. don't know anything of the speech of Capt. Pipe nor of the council or condemning of Col. Crawford. The Shones were opposed to the burning of him.
- 9 Cant tell by what Indians nor where he was taken - Grandmother thinks he was taken on the retreat
- 10th Simon Girty made the offers at the place where he Crawford was burned. the preparations were all made but was too late in the day and deferred till next day. The Shones left the grond and he with them - Heard the Indians say Girty made offers on the second day. That they were displeased with and threatened him.
- 11th Capt. Pipe did complain of Col., Crawford or some other of the Amsrican Army misusing some of his connections (?) or friends - on some previous occasions -
- 12 don't know anything of the Delawares -
- 13 nor many names of the prisoners Girty saved but heard of several
- 14 Cant tell anything certain of Logan
- 15 Capt. Bird lived at Detroit or Amherstburg, perhaps both places, was married, went to England with Col. De Peyster - was much disfigured by the smallpox, which perhaps gave (?) to the hair lipp.
- 16 Don't know anything of Gov Hamilton - nor the other British officer
- 17 Don't know anything of the Blue Lick or Wheeling campaign

10E157

Gosfield, Canada West
Feby 9th 1849

Catherine Girty

1st Says the Girties were born at Catanan* was a trading post, at which place their father was killed - 2nd Cant be certain of Simon Girty's when taken prisoner; but think he was younger than 15 - Heard a conversation between Simon and Col. Caldwell. - The Col. asked Simon how old he was when at the Battle of Schuykill, he said he was 18. - He must have been with the Indians a good many years for he could speak and understand so many Indians languages - couldnt have learned these in so short a time There seems to be no doubt from what I can gather from different persons, that he died about the middle of February, 1818. Col. Girty's wife says the 18th was buried two miles down the River from Fort Malden The Frenchman spoken of was Peter Govereau, his wife Anna Girty, her age 24 at that time. - Mr Workman must have been rong in the year - Simon Girty went below with the British Army under Gen Proctor in 1813 and did not return till the Summer of 16 or thereabouts - His sight was failing him when he went down and when he came back was nearly blind. - This is as near as we can come at I believe - 3rd no particulars of the Schuykill than as named 4th Think Capt Thompson went with the British Army Home to England.

* Mistake - they were taken prisoners in 1756, & carried to Kitanning, where their step-father Turner, was burnt - L.C.D.

10E158

5th The Statement of the second offer made to save Crawford was from Grandmother, which can hardly be doubted. - I have enquired of several old persons, who agree nearly about it.

6th Was from Grandmother we learned that Col Crawford had on some previous occasion taken Pipe relative or friend(?) But am inclined to think from what I can learn from others that it was the circumstance of Col Dans(?) a ___ as related by Capt. Caldwell, was the cause of the Indians retaliation on Col Crawford

7th The Statement of Capt. Bird and the Kentucky Fo ___ was also from Grandmother, there is no doubt that she heard it, and may be true. - He certainly was a very venturesome and daring character among the Indians and Americans in those times -

8th My age is about 85 - 88. thinks she was 12 or 15, the year of

10E158 (Continued)

Independence - was a prisoner at that time, Says Simon her husband was old enough to be her Father. - Her mother and 7 children taken the same time. - Capt. Renalds the commandant of the (?) was shot on the Boat, a child also shot in her lap while in the Boat. - 20 on all that were taken alive - There was an other Boat in which the rest of her family were, that was not taken one Brother William Malott and a Sister that afterwards settled in St Louis. - She B ___ account from the Brother Wm Malott says he is someplace(?)

10E159

up the Missouri River about Council Bluffs or further west. - the name of the chief was Neshash or 7.- was about 50.- Simon was not of the party. 9th Cant tell anything certain, but think James died about 1815 in Gosfield.- nothing of George 10th Simon Girty did join the British Army under General Proctor.- My Brother was mistaken Thomas Girty was not wounded, but carried a wounded Brother officer, from which over fatigue he died two weeks after on the 21st of Sept. 1812.- Aged 24 Col Prideaux Girty was also out in the service about the same time at the age of 16.- was at Lundy's Lane got a commission while down there - is now 53 - October 20th 1848 - was taken prisoner by the Indians in 1813 or 14 conveyed to Detroit, from which place he made his escape with two others by scaling the wall 11th Cant tell the date of La Mothes death, his wife went to England.

12 Don't know anything of Capt Lernault

13 Cant tell the date of Capt Bird's leaving Detroit; had no hair lip, but badly marked by small pox, and was a very homely man -

14th Col. Connolly lived at Detroit, Cant tell time he left

15 There is two of Simon Girty's children living, my mother and Prideaux.- Mothers age 58 Apr 18th 1848.

16 It was 80,000\$ worth of property Simon Girty lost, on leaving the Americans - Owned a large tract of land on which Hanner Town was built

(My note: The following is written in the left hand margin of the page above.)

He had a deed of this Hanner Town property - Gave it to a lawyer to look after it, he never returned it nor property, many years ago was 1200 acres in the tract owned Some other besides

Joseph Munger's response to a letter of Lyman Copeland Draper requesting information about various residents of Colchester.

10E160

Colchester, Canada West
Feb'y 12th 1849

My Dear Sir,

I received yours of the 27th January on the 7th Inst.- And you will see that I have lost no time in hunting up the required information - And believe that I have done about all I can in this matter:- Had this enquiry been made only 10 years earlier; it could have been answered much easier, and with more precision. I have been much retarded in this affair on account of the absence of Col. P. Girty who has not returned yet - We think he is among the adventures to Calafornia - not since My mother wishes me to say to you, that she is truly thankfull to find a friend in the person of a stranger, who seems to interest himself some in doing her Father justice in this matter And wishes you to accept her very greatfull acknowledgements - I would say further, Grand mother tells me two of the prisoners Simon saved from the Indians was, Kenton and Green, she has seen Green and heard it from him - Kenton lived on Mad River; the last account was some letters from him but cant find them, - I have seen all the old persons in this section of county on these enquiries

Your very obliged friend & obt Servant
(signed) Joseph Munger

Lyman C. Draper Esq.

Draper's Notes, Series S

The following narrative along with 7S104 are typical examples of the information that was used to tell the story of the Quick family's capture in the book "BEHIND THE RESERVE". Draper commonly refers to the event as the "Kennedy's Bottom affair".

Item 3

5S19?

From Conversations with Genl. Benjn. Whiteman, near Clifton, Green County, Ohio, Dec. 22d & 23d 1851.

5S193

Foxs. Station - Arthur Fox's Station was located just below the mouth of Lee's Creek - commenced late in the fall of 1789: Genl. Whitemen aided to erect the station, being invited with others, as at a house-raising, but few others came. Six cabins were built. In Jan. (23d) 1790, two brothers

5S194

named Gray (one Azbel) - & Asa ('Nace - Ignatius), Ross, & one other, went over the Ohio hunting on the bottom immediately opposite - there encountered a small party of Indians - had a skirmish, & the whites rather retreated, with Ross wounded.

(See Ky. Gaz. Extracts for two affairs at Fox's Station, one Jan. 16th & the other the 23d, 1790 -
See Judge Chs. Woods account of this affair, sheets 20 & 21:
Comparing Wood's Whiteman's & Ky. Gazette account, it is certain this affair took place Jan. 23d. 1790.

Kennedy's Bottom - 1790: - This settlement was commenced in 1789, by Maj. Bailey, the proprietor & leader. (Bailey was from Virginia, settled a station, bearing his name, about 1787, a mile from Washington, Ky: Late in 1789, he took about 8 hired men & went & commenced his settlement. While working a man named Quick came down the river, with his wife & family of six or eight children - & landed to see the new settlement, & was prevailed on to stop & join the fortunes of the settlers. But one cabin only was up, others under way, logs cut etc., when, a few days after Quick's accession, Capt. Snake and a large Indian party, came in the day time - Bailey

5S195

& party betook themselves to their cabin - Snake approached, & called upon them in broken English to give up - if they did, they should be kindly treated - if not, tomahawked. Seeing no chance of long holding out against such odds, Bailey surrendered. Among Bailey's party was a negro servant of his; & Bailey insisted on Capt. Snake permitting the negro to go & take care of Bailey's family at his station near Washington. At first, Snake seemed to laugh good-naturedly at the idea; but Bailey insisted the more, & at length Snake, getting angry, tomahawked Bailey. The Indians took all the clothing - Emptying the feather beds, took the ticks. John Thompson, one of the Prisoners, used to say that Bailey acted with the greatest folly and indiscretion with reference to his negro. The prisoners in time returned - Even all of Quick's family were collected at Wayne's treaty, & settled in Kentucky.

Col. Henry Lee, Genl. Whiteman & a few others - 12 in all, (Kenton not along) getting intelligence by a descending boat, went up, & buried Maj. Bailey: his head had in several places received the tomohawk - was scalped & stripped.

5S195 (Continued)

(See Ky. Gazette Extracts, p. 70: Burnet's Notes, p. 83: Marshall's
Ky. 1 - 357 newspaper extracts, letter sheet
McClung - 197 - 202 - p. 45
(see over)

5S196

Kennedy's Bottom - The precise date of this affair I nowhere see: The Ky. Gaz. of Sat. March 6th 1790, says a person arrived there (Lexington Ky.) on the preceding Tuesday - (wh. was 2d March, see vol. 7 - Am. Museum, appx. iii, p. 43) - & thus I infer it must have happened before the 1st of March, at least a day or two, if not more.

Johnsons Indian Nar. p. 12 & 19, alludes to Kennedy's Bottom affair See Ms. Notes of Isaac Thomas, 1858.

7S62

Early Exploration & Settlement of Mason Co. Ky.

Records in case of Gen. Henry Lee & Alexr. D. Orr vs Col. Wm. Ward & Gen Simon Kenton, in Mason Circuit Court:

David Davis deposes - I do not know that Col. (Joshua) Baker was here as Early as 1775 - Very first acquaintance with him was in Maryland in 1782.

Maj. George Stockton deposes - that in company with Samuel Strode, Wm. McClary & John Fleming he descended the Ohio, & landed at the mouth of Salt Lick Creek Early in April, 1776 - Explored to Upper Blue Licks region - found Simon Butler now Kenton, in now Mason County, who spoke of Samuel Wells & company making improvements on Wells' Creek in 1775 - Bailey's Station was on Wells' Creek.

Capt. Thos. Young - deposition in 1805 - that he descended the Ohio in 1773 with several others - camped several days

7S63

at the mouth of Limestone, where Maysville now is, & Capt. John Hedges of the party then gave the name of Limestone to the creek, which it has ever since borne, & Lawrence Creek took its name from another of the party, Lawrence Darnell, Darnell & Young being at the mouth of said creek. Young says he revisited the country in 1784 - & '85 & since till 1790, & settled in Mason in 1791, & resided there ever since: Served as a Captain in Col. Crockett's regiment.

Was with Samuel Wells, Richard Masterson, Wm Triplett, John Tibbs, Johnathan Higgs, Matthew Rust & others, in making locations, surveys & settlements in Mason County in 1775, when Wells his improvement on Wells' Creek - his (Young's) was the ninth improvement made. Baileys Station (as others also state) was on the right fork of Wells C.

7S64

Capt. John Rust, in 1805, deposes - that he was with Haydon Wells, Thos. Young, Matthew Rust, Thos. Gibbs, Wm. Triplett & others (in 1775).

Wm. Triplett deposes - was with Saml. Wells, Haydon Wells, John Rust, Thos. Young, Thos. Tibbs, Richd. Mason & others - landed in June, 1775 at Limestone - John Rust & Thos. Tibbs were the surveyors - made a survey of about 20,000 - made improvements & cabins on North Fork of Licking, Mill Creek etc.

Item 4

7S99

From Wm. Bickley, near Washington, Ky.

7S103

This was not long after 1790.

Capt. Bickley was on the expedition under Col. Lee went up to Scioto. They met Thomas in the woods near Aberdeen coming in with May's bloody coat on - some were for killing him, but the older & wiser ones interfered & he was spared - he had a family, & no one else to look to for a support. He sd. they wd. fight the Indians, drunk, at the mouth of Paint Creek of Scioto - at the junction - Indians about the same number as Lee's men, 80: Lee's spies reconnoitered - found them drunk as Thomas represented; a council was held - Lee advised - if they sd. attack the Indians, & by some untoward circumstance should be defeated, it wd. be a severe loss to Kentucky - could not spare to many men, the women & children wd. suffer. His counsels prevailed - as chief

7S104

commander. Got some plunder at mouth of Scioto, & returned. Devine joined the troops somewhere on the expedition.

Capt. Joshua Baker commanded a spy company on Wayne's campaign - in some skirmish, his horse was shot from under him, & supposing him dead, & was about to ride behind Jack Dowden, one of his men - when his own horse which had been only creased jumped up & came to him. Thinks Baker was in the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

1790 - Kennedy's Bottom Affair -

John Thompson (See Vol. 3d, Trip 1863, p. 143-4: 151-2) who was present, told my informant, Wm. Bickley, - that a new house had been erected one day by a party of men from Washington neighborhood - one Bailey, of Bailey's Station, abt. a mile & a half S.E. of Washington, was there: Indians commenced firing on them in the succeeding night - returned the fire - stopped &

7S105

talked about surrendering, & joking, Inds. could talk English - & hence Thompson sd. he felt rather reluctant to be firing at those who could speak his own language. - Indians agreed, if they wd. surrender, they shd. be treated well as prisoners of war, & not killed. They surrendered. Next morning, Bailey being drunk, & preparing to start, swore that he wd. not go with the yellow sons of bitches - & so provoked them that they tomahawked him. Then the Indians proposed that those who would agree to call a certain number of boats ashore, shd. then be set at liberty - the others shd. be carried prisoners to their towns: Thomas & Devine made this choice - the others declined - Bailey's family remained in the country - Dr. Sutherland, of Aberdeen, Ohio, is a grandson of Bailey's. Perhaps Kennedy's Bottom may now be called Wilson's Bottom.

Item 5

Draper 7S132-141.

7S132

From Isaac Thomas, near Maysville Ky, Aug: 23d 1858 - (son of David Thomas) - born in 1789 at Geo Mefford's Station, a mile and a half from Washington on a branch of Lawrence's Creek.

David Thomas was a native of Loudon Co. Va., of Welsh parentage, whose parents died when he was a child, the youngest of the family - when all were separated by being given away: David was taken by the family in which he lived to Pennsylvania, & subsequently to Maryland. As he grew to manhood, he married, & moved to Mason County, Ky, & settled in Mefford's Station in 1787.

(7S132 Continued)

In March 1790, while there was yet snow on the ground, Mr. Thomas, and his brother-in-law (they had married sisters) John Worthington, went to the forks of Cabin Creek, above Maysville - the forks being about 4 miles from the Ohio, to cut a bear tree. Leaving their horses in camp,

7S133

they proceeded to commence operations - Worthington climbed up a tree leaning upon the bear tree, when both heard some owl hoots. Thomas observed, that it might be Indians, & Worthington replied "My God, Dave, it may be so." They concluded they had better look into matters, & started for their camp, a little distance off; before reaching which, however, Worthington discovered an Indian partially exposed peering over a fallen tree, when he shot. It afterwards proved that this Indian was the Shawanese chief Captain Snake, and had the ball of his thumb shot off by Worthington. Thomas and Worthington now ran, Worthington soon dropping or losing his empty gun, and as they reached the point of a hill, they separated, one running on either side - two Indians after Thomas, and three after Worthington. The latter was

7S134

a large and active man, but his dogs, alarmed, kept just before him in his way, and so retarded him that he was soon taken. Thomas would every now & then tree himself for a moment, present his loaded gun, & force the Indians to take shelter when he would again proceed; but one of the Indians, seeing how matters were going managed to leave the other to follow & amuse Thomas, while he took a circuit, & soon appeared ahead of Thomas, & thus the two soon captured him. As the respective Indian parties returned each with its prisoner, they met precisely at the point of the hill where they had shortly before separated. The Indians got their horses at camp.

Capt. Snake & his party with their prisoners went on some 15 miles to Quicks'

7S135

house or station a new one, at mouth of Quick's Creek or Run, on the south side of the Ohio, in Lewis County, Ky, and about 25 miles above Maysville (Ohio Navigator will give distance - L.C.D.) (this creek is laid down on the large map of Ky. & Collot's also - L.C.D).

7S135 (Continued)

Other Indians had waylaid Quick's house, & just at break of day, just as Quick opened his door, they pushed in & took Quick & family, without firing a gun. When this happened, Snake's party was so near, that Mr. Thomas heard the screams of Quick's family, though no one were injured. While the Indians were in Quick's house, Bailey & Underwood rode up to the door, without a suspicion of the Indians, & were suddenly rushed upon & taken. Bailey stubbornly refused to go with the Indians, probably fearing the stake, & suffered himself to be tomahawked.

The prisoners were packed with plunder -

7S136

Thomas, a weak man, very heavily. From Quicks they crossed the Ohio, then up the river to the mouth of the Scioto - thence the prisoners were sent forward towards Detroit, while most of the Indians remained to watch boats: After a day's journey, a number of Capt. Snake's arrived for one of the white prisoners, Thomas was selected, probably because of his weakness - he could not carry so large a pack as the others - he knew not what he was sent for. At Scioto he first met Devine (my informant does not know how Devine got with the Indians). Capt. Snake could speak some English - & told Thomas he had sent for him to aid Devine in calling boats ashore. Not relishing this idea, so revolting to the finer feelings of humanity, he proposed to Devine that they should run away; Devine,

7S137

who seemed to be totally unprincipled, reported this to the Indians and as a consequence, they each night witthed Thomas' hands & feet to heavy stakes driven in the ground.

When May's boat appeared, the Indians placed them in ambush, & Devine and Thomas (the latter compelled to do so, or the tomahawk wd. have been his instant fate) were placed conspicuously upon the bank - Devine playing well his part, begging the boat to come & take them aboard, were rushing down, & May was shoving off, with a tree top projecting into the river just below them, which would render it difficult for the boat in such a dilemma to get away - hence, Mr Thomas, in kindness to May

7S138

& party, exclaimed, "For God's sake give up - the Indians want prisoners, & do not wish to take your lives." - which was true, as they wanted to dispose of them to French traders at Detroit etc. for a ransom. Thomas also warned them of the tree below, & if they persisted in shoving off, they would sacrifice themselves to the fire of the Indians. This was all designed for the best interests of the poor whites who had been Entrapped by Devine's heartless treachery, & his own unwitting & painful silent presence. But May gave no heed - the treetop intercepted the boat - May and one of the Miss Flemings were killed, & the others taken (See Johnson's Narrative.) Mr. Thomas thought the Miss Fleming killed the most beautiful young lady he ever saw. Her surviving sister seemed untouched

7S139

by her sister's fate - probably the course - of the wretched abandoned life she had led: She was the mistress of Flynn.

Not long after May's boat was taken, the Indians forced Johnson to join Devine in hailing four boats - but they kept on; When the Indians moved their canoes to overhaul & attack the boats; Thomas was placed in one of the canoes, & compelled to steer, an Indian sitting before him pointing out the direction with his tomahawk. The whites fearing they would be overtaken, first abandoned their stock boat - afterwards their horse boat, then their boat of merchandise, finally concentrating all their strength on the oars in the family boat - & at length got ahead of the Indians. The Indians, when they were compelled to abandon

7S140

the pursuit, were greatly chagrined & disappointed, & some of them even shed tears. Thomas expected to be killed.

Among the stores on the merchandize boat was some liquor. That night the Indians got drunk, & Thomas thought that that would be his best chance to effect his escape as he was not now fastened: He made several attempts during the night, but would be met by a sober Indian and squaw who were posted outside the camp to guard; & just at day-break they fortunately fell asleep, when Thomas quietly slipped off, & went to a canoe he had observed the Indians tie up the evening preceding, & in it escaped down the Ohio. He met Col. Henry Lee's party, Wm. Bickley being one, & gave them

7S141

all the intelligence he could. My informant thinks his father did not go with Lee (see Gen. Lee's notes taken in 1840 by L.C.D.).

Do not know of any service of David Thomas against the Indians. He died near Maysville, Aug. 2d, 1839, in his 76th year - a christian etc. (See McClung, for character.) (See p. 77 this vol., saying D. Thomas died in 1818. wh. must relate to some other person of that name.)

Cannot tell anything of Devine, except that his father (Dd. Thomas) regarded him as a worthless & very bad man; - don't know what became of him, except what the present Capt. Wm. Bickley relates.

Mr. Thomas was a captive over 6 weeks (if so, he was taken in Feb - I doubt it - L.C.D.) - & Worthington was taken to Detroit & ransomed, & was about 6 months, when he returned to his family at Meffords' Station.

8S8

From Mrs. Elizabeth Arrowsmith

8S15

From John Kenton's locality on Quick's (My note: Quirk's?) Run, I presume he came to Kentucky through Cumberland Gap, & perhaps as late as 1779 among the large body

8S20

At falls of Ohio went with teams to Quick's Run, near Salt River west side of that stream - where Simon Kenton had a small station, then unoccupied, 4 cabins in a four square - a crop of corn had been raised, & some flax, & these belonged to Simon Kenton: Cabins not picketed in - some six or eight rods apart, on a fine rise of ground on the west side of Quick's Run. John Kenton resided about half a mile distant. Simon Kenton

Item 6

8S39

From Mason Arrowsmith, born Jan. 1806 in Champaign Co. Ohio - son of Ezekiel Arrowsmith.

8S49

....
1790.- Bailey killed.- Has heard his father, Ezekiel Arrowsmith, relate that he & some half a dozen others went on a scout above Maysville in Cabin Creek region - came to the house or station & found Indians had been there - two men killed, one was Bailey - one body out doors, & the other with his feet partly burnt next the fire place in the cabin,

8S50

this body stabbed in the side, stripped & scalped, as was the other. Feather from the beds scattered around outside the house: that the Indians had been discovered in the night - & a young man within was for defence, while the man with family was opposed & wished to surrender & save his family from death. - & the young man climbed up inside & shot at an Indian blanket which he saw protruding behind a stump or tree. Indians got possession, & asked when the others would come in? Said there were no others. "You lie" sd. the Indians - "We know", & then whites then acknowledged there were others out: So when part went off with prisoners & plunder, a party remained behind in the cabin, & when Bailey & a negro rode up, they

8S51

rushed out, so near & so suddenly that Bailey could not escape - but the negro who was lagging behind, seeing the Indians, turned & ran off - When some of the Indians pursued, & Bailey fired off his shot gun at them, & bawled out to let the negro go, & behaved rather wildly - sort of like a mad man, as the Indians thought, & they not liking mad folks, killed him. The negro was soon overtaken & brought back. - The party with Arrowsmith did not wait to bury the bodies - as they had heard noises like crowing of cocks & bleating of sheep they neared there, & as they rode up, heard an Indian yell over the Ohio - so they returned in haste, but met no Indians. So Ezekiel Arrowsmith used to relate this affair.

....

Item 7

8S53

From Wm. H. Fyffe, Urbana, Ohio, - born in Frederick Co, Maryland, Aug. 20th 1785 - was taken with his father Johnathan Fyffe's family to Mason Co. Ky, where he settled in 1793:

8S69

Bailey killed, 1790 - Bailey & family lived in Kenton's Station. Bailey & his negro were out in the early spring engaged in the double labor of making sugar, & as they could hauling rails to make an improvement - don't know where this was (perhaps at Quick's Run - L.C.D.)- Indians took Bailey & the negro, & two horses: they asked Bailey if he had

8S70

a family? He said "yes" - when they told him he might go; but he doggedly contended for his horses, & they killed him & let the negro go, who returned. Bailey had two sons, & two daughters - one of the latter was married to James Wilson.

9S1

From John Cuppy Sr. of Wayne Township, Montgomery Co. Ohio - Aug 21st - 22nd & 23d 1860 - Osborn P. O. Green Co. O. -

9S42

Thos. Edgington - was captured by the Indians - run the gauntlet, & whipped him pretty severely. He was a captive several years - made him work for them; he finally ran away from them. He lived a little above Holliday's Cove, some 8 miles above Charlestown or Wellsburgh. A mountain put down to the river, & the cove went around the mountain. It is not far from opposite of Mingo Bottom. He was a common-sized man - could handle a gun well, a good marksman- would take a hunt every fall & kill deer.

9S32

James Griffith, a funny rough Irishman.
(My note: See 2SS101-102)

9S?

From Benjn. Van Cleve's Ms. Memoir. now in possession of Thos.
Dover, Esqr., Dayton, O.

9S51

.....The neighborhood in which we lived on Ten mile was composed mostly of Germans. They were mostly an industrious people, cautious of strangers; my uncle's, however, were old settlers, & Robert had great influence

9S52

with them; they consulted him in all their difficulties, & this perhaps served to introduce us, & give them confidence sooner in us. We found them indeed very friendly. They knew nor cared nothing about politics. They were honest and attended regularly on the Sabbath at public worship. The meetings were usually held at Wise's, where they generally brought a bag of grain, & after sermon took one of meal home; they likewise brought leather & other articles, & saved numerous errands, which otherwise would occupy much of their time within the week. The minister made horncombs, and it was said he generally had his pockets full to sell on these occasions. It is probable they were previously bespoke.

The population around us near Washington (My note: Pennsylvania) was of Irish emigrants of the poorer class, mostly tenants, rather indolent, capricious & changeable, but generally very friendly & hospitable, fond of liquor and litigation. They were very rigid in the observance of

9S53

the Sabbath, which within the forms of family worship kept up by some of them was all that appeared to them necessary to form the Christian character. They were also great politicians. Their fences and buildings were bad in the extreme, and as a natural consequence their beasts were breachy & unruly. Their crops were mostly destroyed, their beasts dogged & maimed, litigation ensued & their poverty was a continual attendant. Sometimes he that was most injured was rendered most unguarded by passion, & if he vented an unusual load of curses & imprecations, the other by threatening to tell Mr Henderson, who was the Leader minister, at some distance, might effect a compromise & reconciliation, & thereby prevent a suit at law. Our farm, however, happened to be under good fences, & we kept our beasts within the enclosures; we had, therefore, no difficulty, but lived in great harmony with all our neighbors. We found them always cheerful & merry, notwithstanding

9S54

their poverty & very friendly towards us".

Among the three stores in Washington at this time was Mr. Blakeney's.
(In Dec. 1789, the Van Cleve family moved to Losantiville, & arrived there Jan. 3d 1790.) -

16S268

From Jesse Edgington, born in Sappington's Fort, near Holliday's Cove, Oct 1781 - was five month's old when his father was captured: Resides at Holliday's Cove, a little above Steubenville, on the eastern side of the Ohio.

(Story of capture of Edgington)

16S270

Attack on Colvin & wife. - Wm. Colvin lived on Kings Creek, in now Hancock Co. W. Va., went to Kentucky, & returning was walking alone along the Eastern shore bank of the Ohio, two miles below Harman's Creek, where Wells' Ferry now is, when he was way-laid by Indians, close by him - one Indian shot, and at the same moment another Indian jumped in between Colvin and the Indian who shot & recd. the ball & was killed - the surviving Indians then jumped into the Ohio & swam over, as they seemed to be apprehensive of Atkinson's family in sight on top of the river hill - & Colvin escaped up to Thos. Edgington's. When fired on - he had but a few minutes before been put ashore from a boat coming up the river, & was congratulating himself that he had been to Kentucky & escaped dangers, & was now so near home in safety, when the gun fired that killed, not him but one of the Indian party.

The next year Colvin & his wife were going along on King's Creek she riding on horseback, & he walking, & both were shot (ho only badly wounded & recovered.) This was in summer, hoing time.

Joseph Coxe's account of the capture of the Riley family in February 1790 or 1791. Francis Riley's daughter Ruth made it to Detroit where she married Joseph Tofflemire.

16S282

Riley's Family attacked, Feb. '91 - Francis Riley, the head of the family was away when the attack was made. Mrs. Riley was at the sugar camp - Indians captured her, & tied her with grape vines to a tree, & left her to go to the cabin: Wm. Riley, a young man nearly grown, while carrying off one of the young children was overtaken & killed; & Moses Riley, about seventeen, escaped; & a sucking child was taken to the sugar camp, Evidently intending to give it to its mother; but they found Mrs. Riley had disengaged herself from the grapevine fastenings during their absence and made good her escape. The innocent babe's head was dashed against the very tree to which its mother had been fastened, & left it dead. They captured two Riley girls, about 12 & 14 years, who never returned - they both married Frenchmen, & did very well - Mr. Cox thinks the Riley's who lived much on Cox's place, went over the Ohio merely to make sugar. Francis Riley died a few years after of smallpox.

from Joseph Cox narrative 16S280, near Wellsburg O(?).

from Joseph Quigley narrative 16S277
mentions the sugar camp "on Rurdan's(?) Run on Raccoon Creek"
where Foulks and Turners were captured in 1780.
Turners lived in a settlement about 12 miles west of Pittsburgh.

from Jesse Edginton narrative 16S268, above Steubenville in W.Va.
Wm. Calvin & wife lived on King's Creek in W.Va.
Thos. Edginton, his father, was captured in April, 1782, but
returned in March '83.

from "A List of Prisoners Taken by the Indians - inhabitants of
Kentucky. 3d Sept. 1794." 16S208
Rileys taken, Feb. 1790 above Wheeling on the Indian shore.
Sally Mitchell 17, taken in Oct. 1790 on the wilderness road
by the Tawas.

17S43

From Mrs. Jane Colvin - daughter of David Mears, born in 1803 -
near Bloomfield, Ills. - widow of John Colvin, a son of Stephen
Colvin's.

Her father, Dd. Mears, died in Brown Co. Ohio, in fall of
1828, in his 62d year: His wife 2 years younger, died in Ills.
Early in 1839, in her 71st. year.

In 1790, Mears & wife & two children - Mary 4 years, & Sam'l
2 years - Waddie & James Carswell, with their wives, who were
sisters, with no children, & two young men, John Evans one -
another forgotten; but upon suggesting Jos. Wells, thinks he was
the one: Started from somewhere in Pennsylvania - in tow pirogues
leashed together, & an awning covered over: When at the Three
Islands, where Manchester, Ohio, is, they were attacked by 17
Indians - Mobbin was chief (probably Wyandotts) in three bark
canoes - river rough, & the canoes ducked up & down over the waves
which made it difficult to fire with any accuracy - had quite a
shooting, but Indians kept pushing over up - Mears fired at the
chief, & hit & tore away a part of his powder

17S44

horn, which saved the chief's life. Mobbin seized Mears by the hair - saying "Will be my prisoner?" Yes - if you will save my wife & two children. Mobbin exhibited the mutilated powder horn, as if it was a loss that should be avenged, but finally said, they should be saved - & had Mears point out his wife & children. Mrs. Mears was so effected by the new change of circumstances, that she was that very night (June 26th 1790) delivered of a child - two months before her time - there were besides the Indians squaws of the party, encamped, & they attended kindly to Mrs. Mears, taking her away by herself: And next she was compelled to travel with the party as though nothing had happened - wading streams - through tall wet prairie grass: In going to Indian towns, suffered both for food & water - three times they were three days, & twice four days without food - & when Indians wd. kill a deer, would bring it in on shoulders, & politeness required that the prisoners shd. meet them, as they

17S45

saw them approach, & relieve them of their Load: once Mears was so weak & blind, of abstinence, that as he went to meet the Indians, he fell prostrate - they seeing his condition, struck(?) the deers carcase, & in a few minutes had some of the entrails on the fire - warmed through & given to the prisoners.

None of whites or Indians injured in the attack

Were abt. 2 months with Indians - a dry time - lived much on roots, bark, muscles, crawfish.

Little Mary was social - would caress the old chief Mobbin, who wd. pet her. But Little Samuel would not be friendly; & one day following his mother who was going for water, and Indian met him - George crying, & he seized & pitched him by the arm across

(17S45 Continued)

the little branch, which hurt him that he died in a few days after

The Carswell women were timid - afraid of the Indians. In about 2 months all were

17S46

sold to the British at Detroit - & were sent by water from Detroit to mouths of Cuyahoga & thence by land to Pittsburg - with an Indian guard of five - one was Tom Rankins, who when a youth was taken & raised by the Indians: One of the Indians discovered that Mrs Mears was handy with the oar - threw her a paddle & hid her "paddle" - which she resented, & threw back at him; when the Indian again repeated the demand to her to paddle", throwing her the oar; She hurled it back with increased force, saying "You son of a b ____ h, I'll kill you with it if you throw it here again." The other Indians laughed immoderately at their discomfitted brother, who desisted any further Efforts in that direction.

In Spring of '91, Mr. Mears moved to Kentucky, & settled in Mason County - was out on some scouting services.

Indians took what property they desired of the captives, & sunk the rest in the river - & years af-

17S47

terwards, pots & kettles were found there in low water, after the country was settled. Mr. Mears had all his clothing, except his pantaloons & shirt - & she all except her Chemise & petticoat - taken from them. The gnats & musketoos were very annoying. Indians tried to be kind to the prisoners.

Notes on Border History & Biography Illustrative of the
Life of Gen. Simon Kenton and also of Gen. G. R. Clark, Col D. Boone

Simon Girty - Indian chiefs etc.

Taken durig a Trip to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan,
Western Canada & Kentucky & Westn. Pennsylvania

From July 6th to Oct. 30th, 1863

Vol. 1

Lyman C. Draper

From Lyman Copeland Draper's visit with Catherine Girty, the daughter-in-law of Simon Girty.

17S191

From Mrs. Catherine Girty, widow of Mr. Prideaux Girty (was son of Simon Girty) born in St. Louis, Jan. 3d. 1799 - was residing in Gosfield, Canada - with her son Dr. Ned(?) Girty when I visited her:

Simon Girty died Feb. 18th 1818, nearly 80 years old as Mrs. G. would think - hearty & stout. He attended councils & interpreter till within a few days of his death, though blind. He became partially blind in 1811, this sight gradually failed till it all faded away, & was totally blind for some two years before his death - recd Government pay as interpreter till he died: Is certain as to the time of his death from the fact that her son Dr. (?) Girty was born in Feb 1817, & was a year old when his grandfather died.

Mrs. McCormick was present when Col. Crawford was burnt - Crawford wanted Girty to save him, & Girty offered the Indians all the property he had there, about \$3000 worth, but they spurned it, unless he would take Crawford's place. When Crawford wanted Girty to shoot him, Girty said he dare not, & then seeing the Indians, with a dull knife sawing his ears partly off, Girty unable to witness such torturing of his old friend rode off.

The day before Crawford was burned Girty told him if he could, in any way, manage to get loose that night that he, Girty, would have his negro man at a given place with a horse on which for Crawford to escape. But Crawford seemed unwilling to make an attempt. These facts were repeatedly told by Girty himself, corroborated by Mrs. McCormick, the latter the widow of Alexr McCormick, an early Indian trader, who settled in Canada.

Girty would speak of Col. William's massacre of the Moravians, & of its ill-consequences in preventing the saving of Col. Crawford. Mrs. Simon Girty in her old age declaimed against Dr. Knight's narrative - that nearly all he said against Girty was either utterly untrue or greatly exaggerated.

Often heard him speak of "his friend Kenton" - that Kenton called to see the family in fall of 1813, when he K. was in Harrison's army in Malden - said he came to save & help Girty, if he could, from the calamities of war; but Girty had not long before gone to Burlington Heights, now Hamilton.

Mrs. Malott was in Detroit & Simon Girty got her daughter Catherine from the Shawanoes by pretending to only wish to take her to see her mother, & promising them to take her back, but instead he married her - she about eighteen.

Mr. Joseph Malott (father of Mrs. Girty) had started from Maryland with his family to migrate to Kentucky. On the Manongahela united with a Mr. Reynolds & got two boats - Mr. Malott (of French descent) had the cattle & horses placed in one, & the families in the other, Reynolds having charge of this boat - & Mr. Malott of the stock boat. They descended the river & somewhere on the Ohio in March (abt 1778*) while near shore in a bend or elbow of the river, concealed Indians fired, killed Reynolds, a small child & captured the family boat & about

*Shane's Collections, iii p 9 & 10, say 1780 - in N. W. Ch^m Adv says Mh 1779.

17S194

twenty prisoners altogether. There were Ralph Nailor (?) & one Dowler, young men, & a Mr. Hardin & wife whose child was killed. Nailor said before giving up, he would have one shot, & shot & killed an Indian. Mr. Malott had his cue shot off, & an eye of one of his horses shot out; but finally escaped with his boat & stock. He & his wife had besides Catherine (Mrs. Simon Girty) Theodore, Keziah, & Peter - Keziah married Robert Forsyth, who died at St. Louis in Indian trade & agency. Peter & Theodore settled in Canada, & left many descendants.

Mr. Reynolds had a black woman, & the Indians, by some freak, constrained the negro woman to put on the best of Mr. Reynolds' clothing, & made Mrs. Reynolds act as her waiter.

Catherine Malott when taken was fourteen years old, & was four years & four months in captivity: she died in January 1852, aged 88: was born in 1764 - captured in 1778 - married in 1782 - oldest child died in infancy, about 1783; John died in infancy about 1784,

17S195

Ann, born about 1786, married Mr. Gobro; Thomas Girty about 1788, died in 1812 from over-heat & exhaustion in carrying a wounded British officer from Maguago - T. Girty a fine man & class-leader in the Methodist Church; Sarah born in 1791, married Joseph Munger; Prideaux Girty born Oct. 20th 1797, & died at Dayton, O, in Jan. 1853. Widow of Jos. Munger now resides with her son Chs Munger. waggon maker, Beloit, Wisn.

When a young man, Simon Girty shot a deer dead beside a large fallen tree, & while busily engaged skinning it, a panther crept along on the tree, & sprang unseen by Girty, upon his back & shoulders; at the same moment Girty's dog siezed the panther by his posteriors & the two rolled to the ground, when Girty siezed his loaded rifle & shot the panther dead. So Simon Girty told my informant.

Girty was once employed to go hunting, & a contract was made for the proceeds - had 15 men & each was assigned his duty - some to hunt - some to skin - some to clean(?) etc, & Girty

17S196

to superintend the whole. They saved much bear's oil - one pirogue full, & bundles of furs & skins. Indians chased Girty & others - one after Girty who treed, & finally got a good shot & killed him; as the other Indians came up they exclaimed, "Enough!" as they discovered their fallen brother, & followed Girty no further. After proceeding a little distance Girty encountered a very large rock, & watched several hours, seeing no enemy; finally went back to camp, & found all his party save one who had escaped killed: killed from jealousy of intruding on Indian hunting lands. The pirogue was found skuttled & wasted,

17S196 (Continued)

& the furs thrown into the river.

His brother James Girty died in Gosfield, Canada, about 1816 or '17 - younger than Simon - left a son & daughter by a Shawanoe wife. He was rather taller than Simon, & I spose(?) - was saving of his means, did not indulge in drunkenness, & left considerable property. He was reputed cruel & savage when with

17S197

with the Indians, & many of his evil deeds were charged upon Simon. Once Simon gave his brother James a severe whaling & then got away a white woman prisoner from him - having first tried to persuade him to give her up, & then as he said "had a fight for her." Thus at different times he rescued some three of James Girty's prisoners.

Once a woman prisoner - a Mrs. Tracey, was taken from Kentucky, & was soon after confined at Detroit. Girty paid a physician to attend her, & a midwife, & engaged a merchant to furnish her what supplies she might need - all at his private expence.

His brother George Girty died early in Maumee River region. Once a half-breed Indian visited the Girtys a few years since, said he was a son of George Girty's - staid a couple of days, Departed & never heard any thing more of him.

Simon Girty once owned Hannahstown which was confiscated - gave his large squirrel hill farm, near Pittsburgh, to his half brother John Turner, who died about 1841.

17S198

Simon Girty once saw a coon ran across his path before him & jumped into Detroit river - he swam in on horseback, caught the coon & bit his ear "to mark him", but the coon not relishing this biting, bit Girty on the nose, when the latter was glad to quit even & liberate the coon.

When in liquor, to which he was greatly addicted, Girty was rough & ugly - but otherwise kind & humane.

He had a dollar a day as interpreter, & \$3 per day when actively employed at treaties - also entitled to rations; & land 200 acres for himself & each of his children.

He was a fine looking man, even to old age. He had early received a bad sabre wound from Joseph Brant, which injured his optic nerve & caused his blindness. Some months before his death, he made a voluntary pledge not to drink any more, & lived up to it, & mean while attended several councils. His last sickness was not long - was ill

17S199

only three days before his death - evinced much penitence for his sins, & was anxious to learn from his religious wife the nature of pardon & how to obtain it - asked the forgiveness of all, & of his God. Thus he died on his fine farm on the shore of the lake, at mouth of Detroit river, two miles below Malden (farm now owned & occupied by Wm. Mickle) & was buried with military honors by a detachment of troops sent down from Malden. His grave may be seen

17S199 (Continued)

in an orchard some distance west of the house - & perhaps fifty rods from the river road - now, Aug. 1863 - in a cornfield - with 3 apple trees to S.E. a few rods - the grave over-grown with weeds & vegetation, the old narrow paling all fallen in on top of the grave. No memorial stone.

Aug. 5th 1863.

Joseph Munger (of Harrow P. O. - Essex Co. - Colchester -) grandson of S. Girty, says, he was born in Sept. 1812, & when he was some 4 years old, & his grandfather stone blind, was there crying, annoyed the old man, who threw his whiskey bottle at the youngster, missing its aim smashed against the fire-place-jamb, & lost his liquor. S. Girty was several years blind.

17S200

From Mrs (Widow) Lidwell, & her elder sister Miss Ferris - daughters of Jos. Ferris, & from Jos. Munger Jr:

Mrs. Honn & daughter - latter 18 - were taken prisoners at the capture of Ruddell's & Martin's Stations, Kentucky, 1780 - Indians chased Miss Catherine Honn half a mile in running gauntlet - she was fleet, the Indian finally knocking her down with a club. She married first Chs. Munger (father of Jos. Munger Sr., now deceased) who was killed in Wayne's battle; & then she married Jos. Ferris, & died ten years ago some 85 years old.

The mother, Mrs. Honn was placed in Blue Jacket's family - & kept the cows & made butter: She esteemed it a blessing that she was thus placed there instead of in some other Indian family.

On the return of Bird's army from capturing Martin & Ruddell's Stations, some of the weak children were taken aside & tomohawked, & scalps produced - Some of the captives remained & settled in the country around Detroit & Western Canada, & left descendants.

Aug. 5 - 1863.

John McCormick was the son of Alexander McCormick. In his narrative (17S207) he recalls the name of John Quick's wife as Elizabeth.

17S201

From John McCormick, near Harrow P. O. Canada
born at Maumee Rapids, Novr 1790 (See Shanes Collections iii, 141)
His father, Alexr McCormick, born in County Derry, Ireland - Early went as a trader from the Fort Pitt Region, to Delawares, Shawanoes, & Wyandottes - was several times robbed of goods, & once imprisoned him, & the Indians who had him, gave him to the Wyandottes, who finally gave him his liberty, after being five years a prisoner, on condition that he should not return to Pittsburgh region, but bring his goods to Detroit.

His wife was Elizabeth Turner, daughter of Wm Turner, with Elizabeth Foulks, & perhaps a young McKeever was taken. George Turner, a young man grown, was killed in camp, this younger brother William also, - perhaps five killed altogether.

There were nine Indians of the party, who took them - had been watching all the previous Saturday afternoon. When the whites first went there to make sugar, took out kettles etc. with teams, & some of the young colts

17S202

strayed away from their dams, & remained at camp, when the teams returned - colts were caught & tied up; & the young men returned on Saturday for the colts, intending to return home the next day - were playing, jumping, & shooting at a mark, during Saturday afternoon, which rather intimidated the Indians. The Indians took the colts & horses. Three of the Old (Half) King's sons were along. Subsequently the eldest of these sons got wounded in a fight on the upper Ohio - got his bowels shot out, & he held them in with one hand, while he swam the river with the other, but soon died: His death was greatly lamented among the Wyandottes. There were nine of this latter party also.
(This latter probably the Poe fight - LCD).

Alexr McCormick died in Colchester, Canada Oct. 20th 1803 (aged 75 years) & Mrs. McCormick at same place, June 6th 1838, in her 80th year. She lived while a prisoner in the Half King's family, & was well treated. They were married about 1785 - had four

17S203

sons & four daughters - three of them older than my informant. Mrs. McCormick visited Pennsylvania soon after her marriage - found her father dead, but mother living; who died during the few months she was there. Alexr. McCormick lived several years at Maumee Rapids - was there in 1790, when my informant was born - in 1794 when Wayne came, & removed to Canada in 1796, thinking he could do better there, as from frequent robberies he had given up Indian trade, & wished to get away from his Indian neighbours.

Once when some Indians undertook to rob McCormick - burst open his store, & one Indian aimed a tomohawk blow at McCormick which was intended for his head in might, but he being some three inches over six feet, struck into his cheek; when Blue Jacket, a small athletic fellow called the Shawano Devil, rushed into the store & drove out the robbers in an instant saving McCormicks life and property.

17S204

Col. Wm. Crawford & S. Girty - Mrs. McCormick repeatedly said, that all the prisoners - she among them - were made to witness the burning of Col. Crawford - they said he deserved it, as he was a wholesale murder of the Moravian Indians. She said that Girty really did every thing that a mortal man could do to save Crawford. Girty told Crawford that only one Indian would have charge of him during the night, & next day he was (?) to the stake; that the Indian would be almost certain to go to sleep, when Crawford cd. get away, repair to Girty's camp, where he would find his (Girty's) horse ready saddled, & Girty's negro there in waiting to go with & pilot him on the road towards Detroit, as far as the negro could go & barely get back to the Indian camp by morning - that Crawford reaching Detroit could give himself up, & be safe with the British officers there. To this plan urged by Girty upon his old friend, as the last resort, Crawford made

17S205

no reply - seemed disheartened, with no pluck to make the effort "This, my friend", said Girty, "is all I can do for you - & you can easily get away if you will - if not tomorrow must seal your fate." Girty in Indian council had offered the Indians his negro, his horse, saddle, rifle & some valuable wampum - indeed, all the property he had; but they said no - could not release him unless he would consent to take Crawford's place at the stake. Girty shed tears while witnessing Crawford's agonies at the stake; & ever after always spoke of Crawford in the tenderest terms as a particular friend. Crawford bore his sufferings with scarcely a groan.

Mrs. McCormick said Girty was good to prisoners, & did not merit the approbrium heaped upon him by the Americans - that she used to explain about Girty around Pittsburgh, but little heed was given to her statements - probably made to ignorant persons. This Mrs. McCormick knew of her own knowledge - heard her say it fifty times.

17S206

Girty said he was charged with Betraying American intelligence when carrying the express to Kentucky & Illinois - was apprehended, & finally released - & threatened to be taken again, when a friend advised him to go away, that he would have clear himself. Girty declared he had been true to the Americans, but indignant at the treatment to him, & being driven away, he would henceforth be as great an enemy as he had formerly been a friend.

Once Girty & a party of six persons were out hunting on the Upper Ohio - he would not sleep in camp - the others scouted at him; in the night the others were tomohawked, & he alone escaped.

Once two Indians were in pursuit of him, while he was carrying the American express - he ran around a hill, & they chased him - the Indians finding they did not succeed together separated, & each ran in opposite directions around the hill so as to hew in Girty - seeing which, Girty treed, & shot the nearest one dead - Girty had a double-

17S207

barreled gun, & he & the other Indian eyed each other some time - finally the Indian skulked away. Girty spoke 9 or 10 different Indian languages.

Mr. Alexr. McCormick bought Ruth Riley & Sally Mitchell from the Indians, & took them to his home at Miami - a brother of Miss Mitchell came & got his sister. Miss Riley got married to Jacob Tofflemeyers, settled within a few miles of Malden, raised a large family - lived to be aged - died in Gosfield, leaving many descendants.

John Quick was a native of Jersey - was living in Wheeling region in 1782, & saw Dr. Knight when he came in from captivity - Quick settled in Kentucky (above Maysville, on the Ohio early in 1790.) where he & his wife Elizabeth, & ten children were all taken; & Quick, Girty & McCormick managed to buy them from Indians & when Girty could not get them to consent to sell, he would steal them off - all the children were obtained. Except one girl, who was never recovered. The whole family at once settled in Canada: John Quick died

17S208

in Colchester, in 1821 - his wife having preceeded him several years. He was a good kind of a man.

My informant saw Tecumseh at Fort Meigs during the seige, & at Malden - he was familiarly called the Shawano General. He heard Tecumseh give Proctor a severe reprimand for retreating from Malden without a fight. Tecumseh invited all the whites to the council to hear him talk to Proctor: Sam. Saunders was interpreter. "You are going to run away", said Tecumseh: "Let us stay & fight here, & if we are whipped, then we can retreat. You make me think of a very large animal who has a tall bushy tail - strutting around with it erected proudly over his back when no danger is near; but as soon as danger threatened, then he would drop his tail between his legs & run away." This created great laughter: Mr. McCormick was present, with many of the regulars & militia at the council - house at Malden.

Abm. Kuhn was spoken of - never saw him - must have died early

17S209

At Thames, Proctor unwisely weakened his force by detaching several hundred regulars to boat up supplies & public property, up Thames River - the stream was very crooked, & were soon overtaken by Americans & all captured. Indians got disheartened, & nearly all of the three thousand disappeared.

My informant was with the militia at Fort Meigs: Dudley approached Proctor's camp, & asked if he was commander? Yes, was the reply. Then, said Dudley, I claim your protection from the Indians. Proctor made no reply, but turned his back upon him, & entered his markee, which the Indians doubtless construed into Proctor's refusal to show mercy - so they mercilessly tomohawked him.

When the Indians killed so many in the pen at old Fort Miami,

don't remember about Tecumseh interfering; but Col. Matthew Elliott came, denouncing the Indians, & with the side of his sword struck them beside & over

17S210

their heads, & they quickly scampered off. Tecumseh did propose to Proctor to have a file of regulars aid him in apprehending the Chippewas & Pottawotamies who were chiefly engaged in this massacre, & have them punished with death; but Proctor declined.

During the seige, Tecumseh was mostly with the Indians around Fort Meigs: An American messenger was intercepted with dispatches, showing that Gen. Green Clay would come down from Fort Defiance - so the British knew of Clay's movement three days before its occurrence; & Tecumseh proposed to take his Indians & the militia & attack Clay's force at Roche de Bout as they would descend the river - thought he could cut them off. But Proctor would not consent.

All - Indians, & British whites, were completely disgusted with Proctor - & execrate his memory, & would not stay longer with him. The Pottawottamies were the first to have - then the militia & other Indians said they would have - some did do so - when Proctor's adju-

17S211

tant begged them to stay, that the seige would be raised the next morning. All saw that Tecumseh was a far better general and gentleman than Proctor - that Proctor was neither. His regiment had been under some military ban, & deprived of band of music - had only a bugle: none of his regiment seemed to respect him.

Col. Matthew Elliott went with, or rather ahead of Proctor's army up the Thames - was in advance of Proctor when the battle was fought, & thus escaped - went perhaps to Burlington Bay, where British troops were, & there died in 1814.

After the Americans took possession of Detroit in 1796, Girty was there, & drunk cursed the Americans for poltroons & cowards, when a file of soldiers undertook to apprehend him & put him in the guard house, when he spurred his horse & leaped off the wharf, plunging into the river, & as he rose, he took off his hat & hurraed for King George! - & then swam over to the Canadian shore. (Others corroborated this affair).

17S212

Hazel used to boast of his taking scalps, & killing prisoners (in Butler's Rangers).

17S212

From Capt. Wm. Caldwell, son of Col. Wm. Caldwell, born in Detroit 11th May 1784.

Simon Girty offered all he had, horse, bridle & saddle & rifle, & even the clothes on his person, to ransom Crawford: The Indians replied, that Crawford had unmercifully destroyed the Moravians, killing & burning them & nothing could now save him. So said Col. McKee, Col. Caldwell, & Col. Elliott - all so related it & Girty too, who could always feelingly allude to Crawford's fate. Girty was honest - always paid his debts, but was a drunkard.

At the Moravian massacre a girl & boy escaped - boy's name was Jack Stroud - they with others tomahawked & scalped were thrown into a small house, which was set on fire, but these two crawled into the cellar-hole - house only partly burned, & they managed to crawl off & escaped, their wounds not proving mortal. Stroud was afterwards
17S213

killed, sometime before the war of 1812, in a drunken brawl with Indians in the streets of Malden. The girl married an Indian named Tripp, & lived a few miles below Malden.

George Summers was one of Wayne's men, in the fight of Aug. 20th '94, & subsequently deserted & settled at Malden. One day (must have been abt. close of 1796) met Col. Caldwell, & seemed pleased, When Col. Caldwell inquired what pleased Him? He replied - "You know Gen. Wayne died about a month ago, & now Col. McKee is dead - & I was thinking what a fight Wayne & McKee would have upon meeting in the infernal regions!"

Col. McKee lived about a mile below Sandwich - where he had tamed animals, & playing with a pet deer, it gored him through the upper part of his thigh, which caused his death.

Col. Wm. Caldwell was born in County Fermaugh, Ireland. Died (some where from 1818 to 1824) aged 75 years. Came when a young man to America - visited his uncle James Caldwell in Pennsylvania - then returned to Ireland, & the year following, 1775, came again to his uncle's: His uncle

17S214

urged him to join the Americans, but he declined - & ran away to Canada to avoid being apprehended; & got a commission of captain to raise a company for Butlers Queens Rangers; Butler seemed at times to get tired of the service, & left Caldwell much in command of the Rangers - 1800 of them: Don't remember of there being any Lieut. Col. or Majors Caldwell, was at Fort Stanwix, Wyoming, Cherry Valley, Schoharie, & opposed Sullivan, & Blue Licks - Can't give any particulars of any of these fights. Made head-quarters at Fort Niagara - would return there to recruit & winter (He was on Ky. expdn. in Sept. 1781 - See Orr's narrative - and against Crawford. C.W.B. L.C.D.).

Thinks Caldwell was not on Bird's Kentucky expedition (Was then in Schoharie etc. L.C.D.). But at a dinner party at Detroit, put up in 1782 or after, when the wine began to have its effect Bird began boasting of the 500 riflemen he had taken in Kentucky in 1780, when Col. Caldwell asked him how many (?) - bores there

were among them? Alluding to the fact, that most of the prisoners were women & children. Bird felt the cut, & kept quiet. About
1789

17S215

Capt. Bird left Detroit & went to Fort Erie or Niagara. He was married to a sister of old Hazel's wife. Hazel came from the states & joined the British.... died below Malden after the war of 1812 - left a large family. He was hot-headed, wicked & cruel.
- See Hildreth's Pioneer History, 127.

Bird was common sized - good looking, & no appearance of having hair-~~lip~~.

James Girty was cruel while with the Indians - & his cruelties were charged upon his brother Simon Girty.

Simon Girty during the war of 1812 - '15, was too old for active service - his head was as white as a sheet - in fall 1813, after Perry's victory, he went with many others down to Burlington for protection - returned after the war, & died in latter part of 1817, or perhaps early in 1818. He was large & portly: From a fall of his horse, he had a broken leg, which troubled him much afterwards. He had received a severe sword cut across his

17S216

forehead by Joseph Brant, & had it trepanned with silver plate: Liquor would easily craze him, perhaps the more easily from this wound. He was blind before his death - had a very old look - probably near 80 when he died. He was humane & kind to prisoners. Can't tell particularly about George Girty.
Capt. La Motte lived in Detroit - not certain that he saw him but remembers seeing his wife there, whom he abandoned abt. 1790 - Don't know where he went.

Knew J. B. Sanscrainte around Monroe, don't know what became of him.

Col. Wm. Caldwell - No knowledge of his serving against Harmar or St. Clair; but he did against Gen. Wayne. Blames British for sending arms to Col. Caldwell to arm & equip men - embodied perhaps 50 men; & when defeated, the British commandant of the Fort shut the fort gates against both British whites & Indians - when Caldwell told his men that they would all go home - & did so. He was Quarter Master in British service in war 1812 - was

17S217

with Gen. Brock in the capture of Detroit; & went with Capt. Muir's expedition against Fort Wayne, just after the British capture of Detroit, but only went as far as Fort Defiance, & all declined going farther.

Col. Matthew Elliott died at head of Lake Erie - perhaps in spring of 1815 - at Brant's place. Had two sons, Matthew & Alexander, by squaw; afterwards married a Miss Donovan, of Detroit, a native of Boston, who yet lives a mile below Malden very aged, abt. 82, & by her had two sons, Barclay (dead) & Rev. Gore Elliott, of Church of England, now of Sandwich.

17S217 (Continued)

Alexr. Elliott, half shawano, was killed in 1812 by Logan. Elliott, the Pottawattomie chief Winnemeg, a Moravian Indian named Isaac Williams, & two Indian Pottawattomie boys - one named Harris, who was said to have lived at one period with Gen. Harrison, & the other named Wau-ba-moon or Looking Glass, went out on a scout. Col. Elliott tried to persuade his son not to go, but he was inflexible, & went. Met Logan & companions, who pretended to be friendly to the British, and were going to see their Father, Col.

17S218

Elliott & while going along, the two young Pottawattomies stopped to eat black haws at Turkey Foot - they soon heard firing ahead - Winnemeg & Williams were shot dead, - Elliott fired & shot one perhaps - & was himself shot through the breast & killed. The young Pottawattomies came up & fired - but the parties were now separated, the American Shawanoes retreating.

A British party went & got the three bodies of Elliott, Winnemeg & Williams - Capt. Wm. Caldwell was along & other whites - & Indians; & the bodies were fastened to poles, & they took turns, whites & Indians, in carrying them to Malden, where they were buried with the honors of war.

Thinks Tecumseh was not at Maguago - a medley of Indians in that fight. Nor was he at the taking of Detroit.

When Chicago was destroyed, then Tecumseh & Billy Caldwell came together to Detroit - perhaps met, with other Indians, on the way. Rather thinks Tecumseh took his first part in the war at Winchester's defeat;

17S219

Can't give any particulars - & may be, he was not there, but thinks he was.

Tecumseh was at Dudley's defeat, & commanded the Indians. Col. Dudley was taken prisoner & conveyed a mile below on the river - met a party of rascally cowardly Chippewas, who were not in the fight, who killed Dudley as he was passing - cut open his breast - saying his heart could not see brave men. Capt. Caldwell & his militia company heard the noise ahead, & rushed up, but they were a few moments too late - Col. Dudley was dead: Col. Caldwell lamented it, & speaks yet condemningly of the cowardly act of the Chippewas.

In the old fort Miami, were several hundred of Dudley's men prisoners, just dusk - & perhaps a dozen of the barbarous & cowardly Chippewas got in where the prisoners were, despite the white guard placed around for their protection & safety, & commenced their rapid how! how! how!, & killed three of the prisoners, when Col. Matthew Elliott (with Capt.

17S220

Wm. Caldwell & company following close) at dusk, hearing the noise & suspecting what was being enacted, dashed into the place on horseback where the prisoners were, & cut & slashed with his sword, when the cowardly Indians sneaked away. Tecumseh soon appeared & spoke to the Indians when they dispersed. don't remember abt. Tecumseh

Capt. William Caldwell, son of Col. Caldwell, gives a story of Tecumseh's death that to my knowledge has never been published.

17S220 (Continued)

reproaching Proctor. The American prisoners were then taken & put aboard vessels for safety.

Thames Campaign: though Capt. Wm. Caldwell commanded as a captain at home, he went as a volunteer on the Thames campaign, & served with Tecumseh, Billy Caldwell & the Indians. The Indians wanted to fight - & Proctor promised to make a stand at Chatham on the hills; but he knew very well that the Americans with their large force would get in his rear - he did not make the promised stand - so as to appease the Indians he appointed another place - & then another - though each time the Indian squaws & children were hurried in advance

17S221

out of the way. Yet no fight. Indians got disheartened, & dropped off - thinks only 75 Indians were in the fight at Moravian Towns, & about 2 companies of regulars (underrated - see Robt. Reynold's notes, p. 245, which I regard as nearer correct L.C.D.) Cannon were all lost in the boats, being taken, or were thrown away or abandoned, except a single six-pounder. Some of the Shawanoes said, throwing a cocked hat upon the ground & trampling it in the mud - one of Proctor's aids - said they would thus treat Proctor if he did not fight. Proctor's orders were to retreat - not fight - but the Indians fairly forced him to it.

At the Moravian Town - a place was selected - Proctor's few remaining regulars were placed in the bushes (rest had been used to man boats, & all taken) - & they appeared so awkward, that Tecumseh said to Billy Caldwell, & his brother Capt. Wm. Caldwell: "See, these people are just like sheep, with their wool tangled & fastened in the bushes. they are trying to push aside to effect an entrance: They can't fight - the Americans will

17S222

brush them all away, like chaff before the wind."

"What's the matter?" asked Capt. Wm. Caldwell of Tecumseh, at the same time tapping him on the shoulder. "No one", replied Tecumseh sorrowfully, "Will stand by me & fight to-day". Caldwell replied, "Yes, Tecumseh, one man will - I am that man; I will stand by you till the last - I will pledge myself not to run till you set me the example. Then Tecumseh, holding up three fingers said "Yes - you, I, & Billy Caldwell I know will fight - but what can we do alone?"

Col. Matthew Elliott, Capt. Thos. McKee, & a few other whites were present. Some twenty minutes before the firing commenced, While the men were getting their places, & awaiting the approach of the Americans, while Elliott, Tecumseh, McKee, Wm. Caldwell & several others were sitting on a log, & a young Shawanoe runner or aid of Tecumseh's - all of a sudden a noise came like the sharp whizzing of a bullet* - Elliott, Caldwell, & all heard it distinctly - no

*see p. 40 (Draper's note)

17S223

enemy in sight - no report of a gun - & Tecumseh jumped, & instantly

17S223 (Continued)

placed one hand on his back & the other on his breast, as though wounded & in pain, presenting a strange & ghastly appearance. Capt. Caldwell asked Tecumseh What is the matter? He said "he could not exactly tell, but it is an evil spirit which betokens no good." - Elliott said, "Capt. Caldwell, a precisely similar occurrence happened to your father once while reviewing his men - he fell, supposing a shot had passed through both legs just below the knees; but he found himself unharmed; & the next day in a fight (about the last battle he was engaged in during the Revolution, & perhaps the year before peace) he was shot precisely as the singular presentiment & pain indicated the previous day - & that Tecumseh would surely be killed." Caldwell suggested to Elliott to send Tecumseh away, & thus save his life for future usefulness. Elliott declined, saying he could take no such responsibility - should he do so, & a disaster shd. happen, he might be blamed for it."

17S224

"Why don't you go away?" Said Wm. Caldwell to Tecumseh. The latter who soon got over his mysterious attack, replied firmly "No, I can't think of such an act". The firing soon commenced at a distance on the right, but saw no enemy - except a nich(?) along the main road; & the British regulars, i ntimidated, broke & ran away - & Capt. McIntire, one of their captains, vexed at their conduct, said he hoped they would at least fire off their guns before they went - so many of them fired with their guns on their shoulders & backs to the foe, aimless & without a purpose. While Tecumseh & Capt. Caldwell were three or four yards apart, in the rear of these run-aways, watching the Americans & the retreating British regulars. Tecumseh exclaimed "Wough!" Clasping one hand behind & the other before, indicating a wound through his body, but clasping his rifle in his hand. Caldwell asked him if he was wounded, he said "Yes". -

17S225

& at the same time pointing to the flying British regulars as having shot him in the back & out at his breast. Caldwell asked if he could walk - he replied he could. "You had better go on, if you can, & I'll walk behind", said Caldwell. Tecumseh at once started, & only went about a rod, when in stepping over a large fallen oak, apparently weak & attempting to sit down as though he could go no farther, he fell his back upon the tree, & rolled one side upon the ground, partly on his left side, & partly against the tree - dead. He then had on a dirty linsey hunting shirt, belted around the middle - had a sort of cap, & buck-skin laggings - a very good small silver mounted rifle, tomohawk, knife, pouch & horn. This was something like 300 yards off from the road - & beyond the road from the river. Tecumseh had not fired a shot - nothing to shoot at - except the Americans did make a momentary dash in that direction (probably missing their horses) & then retreating. Caldwell

17S226

picked up Tecumseh's rifle which laid in his open right hand; & then thinking he might be charged with killing the chief for his rifle, stood it up against a tree & left it, & retreated. Soon met

(17S226 Continued)

Col. Elliott - helped him to disentangle his missing horse - told him of Tecumseh's fate, which he said was nothing more than he had expected. Elliott escaped. Capt. Caldwell soon met young Tecumseh, a youth of perhaps seventeen, & told him of his father's death which by his expression seemed to effect him - his hands trembled badly as he tarried briefly to hear the sad news, & reload his empty rifle - then all hastened away.

Tecumseh was (as my informant believes) skinned, on back & thighs. My informant's father-in law, Johnson, said Tecumseh after he was killed - he had been prisoner with the Shawanoes in years past, & knew Tecumseh well; both Harrison & Johnson viewed the body, & pronounced it Tecumseh; & Johnson said Tecumseh was found

17S227

lying just where Caldwell described him as falling. Don't know whether the body was buried or not.

Tecumseh had dark fierce looking eyes, somewhat of a Roman nose - high cheeks - less than six feet, & well proportioned. He was generally dressed in buckskin leather shirt & leggings - but rather thinks at the Thames he was dressed as above described.

Tecumseh did make a speech at Malden before retreating, Oct 1813 - said - "What would be thought of you, Gen. Proctor, running away from the Americans like a dog with his tail between his legs." Spoke quite lengthily.

Once Gen. Harrison asked Tecumseh what was the cause of his & the Indians' grief. Tecumseh said he could not write a word, but he could answer that question with the utterance of a word even. Harrison said he would like to know about it. Tecumseh then pointed Harrison to a seat beside him on a bench - giving Harrison the larger part of the seat - then he hitched upon Harrison till

17S228

he got his hip fairly upon the Generals, who moved away a little - & Tecumseh so repeated the process till Harrison exclaimed, "See Tecumseh, "You are crowding me off". Ah, Said Tecumseh, that exactly explains our grief - you whites are crowding us Indians a little by little, and we don't know where we shall in the end be crowded to".

Blue Jacket lived in Brownstown region - & died about 1808. He was a large stout man. My informant was often at his house - lived as well as white people - had cows - was a great hunter, & had plenty of meat - & was a trader too. His wife was a daughter of Col. Baby & a Shawanoe woman. Col. Baby was British Indian agent; in 1789 was at a horse race at Detroit, when a piece of ice was thrown violently from the horses' foot, & struck him in the eye, which mortified, & he died in consequence, in Detroit.

My informant's mother was a daughter of Col. Baby's by Miss Reaume to whom he was married. Had several sons - one Deparon - his first