PART I of "Wayne's Western Campaign" included the Wayne-Knox correspondence from September 17, 1793, to May 7, 1794. During that time the army had been collected, equipped, and trained. It had moved from Hobson's Choice, near Cincinnati, to Greene Ville, at the "head of the line." Part II brings the campaign to its climax at Fallen Timbers, the defeat of the entire Indian Confederacy, and the conclusion of the hostilities of the Indian Wars. Wayne, by trust in the bayonet, had won the "Old Northwest" for the United States.

Anthony Wayne Parkway Board
of Ohio

WAYNE TO KNOX

No. 76

Head Quarters
Greeneville 7th May 1794

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st of March with the several enclosures, including a Commission & instructions for holding a treaty with the Indian tribes N.W of the Ohio; to every part of which due attention shall be paid to the utmost of my power & abilities:

Permit me now sir to offer you my most greatful thanks for the very polite manner in which you have been pleased to communicate

1 WP, XXXIV, 99.
the approbation of the President of the United States of my Conduct in General since I have had the Command.

To merit the approbation of that great & good man, & to serve my Country with effect, has been my constant study & highest ambition, & I fondly hope that the discipline & prowess of the troops, will produce a conviction to the world, that the trust & confidence reposed in me by the President, when honored by his Nomination to Command the America[n] Legion, was not misplaced.

Before this reaches you the muster & pay Rolls of the Mounted Volunteers of Kentucky must have been received at your Office, By the second or last muster at Fort Washington, it woud appear that the greater part of the Revolters rallyed for the purpose of being muster’d, but there were between Eighty and Ninety who did not attend, & who were considered by their Officers as Deserters: I am therefore decidedly of Opinion that the forfeiture of their pay is not only just, but also wise & politic, as it will have a powerful tendency to prevent those kind of Auxiliaries from desertion in future—on the Contrary shou'd they not only pass with impunity— but be rewarded by receiving full pay to the time of their desertion, It wou'd encourage a General deriliction upon some other occasion, perhaps at a critical & fatal moment.

In consequence of your order of the 31st of March I have directed the D Q M General to collect a sufficient Number of boats for the purpose of transporting the troops & Stores to Massac, & have appointed Major Doyle of the 1st Sub Legion, to that command, who will descend the Ohio immediately with a select detachment of about Eighty good men, that marched from hence this morning consisting of Infantry and Matrosses, & order’d to be furnished with Ammunition & provision for Six Months.

But if any dependence is to be placed in the enclosed copy of a letter from the Governor of the State of Kentucky dated the 10th. of February last, there is nothing to be apprehended from that Quarter, be that as it may, the force under Major Doyle, who is a good & vigilant Officer, will be adequate to every purpose.

The Garrisons of Forts Steuben & Knox are composed of invalids

2 Thomas Doyle.

3 Fort Steuben was located near the city of Steubenville, Ohio; Fort Knox was located at Vincennes, Ind. Heitman, II, 549 and 515, respectively.
selected from the Legion at large as totally unfit for the Field, & scarcely equal to common Garrison duty—& as such they are now Mustered, being struck from the Muster & pay Rolls of the respective Companies to which they formerly belonged, in pursuance of a General Order of the 6th of September 1793—therefore the idea of Garrisoning the post of Massac with part of those Garrisons is out of the question, the total Number of the first don’t exceed Forty—& that of the second not more than Fifty men.

In fact, I made a point of Garrisoning all the posts on the River, & in our rear with that discription of troops, in order to advance with as respectable a force as possible—the aggregate of which will not amount to Two thousand effectives as you will observe by the Field return, which I have now the honor to enclose together with the General Return of the Legion, also the Quarterly Returns of the Ordnance, Quarter Masters, & Hospital Departments: up to the 1st Ultimo.

The enclosed Copy of the correspondence between the Contractors & myself, will best demonstrate the difficulties, I have constantly laboured under—in consequence of their Non Compliance with the most positive pressing & often repeated orders, for providing a constant & plentiful supply of provision for the support of the troops, in every direction, particularly at the head of the line;

It wou’d appear by their letter of the 2nd Instant “that the 200,000 rations of Cattle (which they informed you on the 25th of January last) were stall feeding in Kentucky, agreeably to my orders, in addition to 270,000 Rations in advance,” are yet to be purchased, at least the greater part, nor have they a sufficient means of transport even from hand to mouth, on the Contrary, I have been under the disagreeable necessity of employing the Horses belonging to the Q M Generals department at different periods since our arrival on this ground, in the transport of Flour to the amount of 189,000 Rations, to the extreme injury of that Department, & which we shall but too sensibly feel—however the measure was indispensibly necessary to prevent famine or what was equally dreaded—a retrograde Manoeuvre.

I am at a loss to account for this long continued & criminal default upon the part of the Contractors—Nor do I like the complexion of their letter of the 2nd Instant, in answer to my letter of the 1st, it is
inexplicit—& evasive & affords but too strong ground to suspect that their means of transport & supplies are doubtful ideal & distant;

I therefore fear that I shall be reduced to the Necessity (at this late hour) of exercising the power vested in me by my instructions of the 25th of May 1792 VIZ “But if there shou'd be any defect in the transportation of supplies of provision, you will make instant arrangements at the public expense to remedy the evils, in order to prevent any injury to the service.”

Hence you will see the absolute necessity of some more effectual & certain mode of supplying the Army, than that of private Contract;

Avericious individuals, will always consult their own private interest—in preference to that of the public—they will not part with so great a sum of money at any one time as will be necessary to purchase a large quantity of provision in Advance & more particularly the means of transport to make that deposit, because that is the most expensive part of the business, but content themselves if they can only supply the troops from hand to mouth, whilst the principal part of the money advanced by the treasury, may possibly be otherwise employed, Nor do they run any risk of loss from an Enemy, they always make a point of requesting an escort for their triffling, & ineffectual convoys regardless of the fatigue & danger to which the troops are constantly exposed upon those Occasions—add to this, that shou'd an accident happen to any one of those convoys, the Legion wou'd be reduced to the last distress for want of provisions; Thus will the public service always suffer & thus will the troops be constantly exposed to famine so long as the supplies depend upon a contract with private individuals in time of War, The same cause which has compeled me to remain stationary will also for the present, prevent me from calling for any Auxiliary force from Kentucky—ie want of provision, but I hope & trust that the determined language I have held with the Contractors will produce the desired effect—if not I will take the supply upon myself in behalf of the Public, & doubt not but that I shall soon surmount every difficulty as to provisions—that once effected, I will immediately take ground in front.

I must acknowledge that I have a strong prejudice in favor of a post at the North end of the portage on Au Glaize river, & in favor of that route in preference to this: because at a proper season, ie in the spring & fall of the year, all the supplies for the use of the troops
& Garrisons, may be transported by Water, with only twenty one miles Land carriage—which is between the head of the Navigation of the Miami of the Ohio, say at Lormies stores (about fifteen miles above the old Chillakothe or Pique Town) & over from the Chillakothe to that point on Au Glaize wou'd be but about 35 or 36 miles over a fine level open Ground.

At all events the savages ought to be removed from, or kept in check at Grand Glaize; by establishing a post at the place before mentioned—& to which a road is already Opened, it is so situate as to be within striking distance, both of Grand Glaize & Roche de Bout at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake the distance to either of those places, from that point don’t exceed Forty miles—& forms an Equilateral triangle between those three points.

A post thus taken, wou’d create a jealousy in the minds of the savages for the safety of both those settlements, & compel them to fight, treat, or abandon them.

On the contrary—shou’d we advance directly from Fort Recovery to the Miami Villages we shall expose a long uncover’d flank to the Enemy, who wou’d not fail to strike at our Escorts, perhaps with too much Effect.

It was at that point, I ment to order the Mounted Volunteers to join me, in order to strike at one or both of those places, at one & the same time as circumstances might then present—Nor can it be construed into a breach of faith with the Indians—because the truce was but for 30. days—& because they have long since broke it upon their part by killing our people & stealing our horses almost every day for some time past between this place & Fort Washington inclusive, nor cou’d a stroke at Roche de Bout be deemed an Aggression, because it is inhabited by the most inveterate of our savage Enemy—& far within our acknowledged limits—altho some trading incendiary might possibly be at that place, dealing out arms Ammunition, scalping knives &c &c to enable the Indians to Murder our people & to Desolate our Country—however this business will be maturely considered & well degested previously to operations.

I am with every sentiment of Esteem & Respect

Your Most Obt & very Huml Sert

The Honble

Anty Wayne

Major Genl H Knox

Secretary of War
Knox to Wayne

No. 67

War Department
May 16, 1794

Sir,

The last letter which I had the honor to write to you of any considerable importance was dated the 31st of March, the first of which was sent by Mr. Carpenter, and the second by Lieut. Campbell Smith.

I have to acknowledge to have since received your several favors of the 25th of January, the 3d, 10th, and 20th of March, and I shall now reply to such parts thereof as may be necessary.

The suicide of Captain Stiff Knee [Big Tree] the Seneca is to be regretted as having happened in your camp, as it may be difficult to convince his tribe and friends that he had no cause for such a conduct. I hope therefore you may have fully explained this catastrophe through Mr. Rosecrantz according to your intentions.

The issue of the flags, and proposition of the hostile Indians occasion no disappointment. Their minds are not prepared for peace, nor is it according to the human character they should desire tranquillity until they shall be convinced that it is for their interest. Hitherto events have justified their ideas of superiority over us, and until they shall be convinced by severe example to the contrary it is to be apprehended they will continue their wanton barbarities upon our defenceless women and children without fearing punishment which in their minds may be both remote and uncertain. This opinion is strongly confirmed by your letters of the 10th and 20th March.

Upon the most mature consideration of this subject the President of the United States has conceived that the national interests and dignity are intimately blended with the measure of terminating the western Indian war during the course of the present year.

The necessity of such an event is greatly enhanced by the consideration of the critical position of our affairs with some of the European powers.

No appearances justify the hope that a sufficient number of recruits can be engaged even to replace the men whose enlistments have expired, and are about expiring much less of filling the legion. Under therefore existing circumstances the only solid expectation of

4 WP, XXXV, 15.
a competent auxiliary force, is to be derived from the mounted volunteers of Kentucky.

Were it practicable to obtain a considerable number of good militia foot to join you, a proportion of the volunteers hereinafter mentioned would have been of that description. But when the aversion of the inhabitants of Kentucky to that sort of service was estimated, especially combined with the low compensation which only could be allowed according to law, it was considered that an endeavour to obtain foot militia either as volunteers or by drafts, ought to be abandoned, as the attempt would only produce disappointment and disgrace.

Major General Scott being in Philadelphia and his cordial cooperation with you being relied upon, and he willing to undertake the measure, the provisional orders have been given to him of which the enclosed marked No. 1. is a copy. As this paper will fully unfold the plan, it is unnecessary to repeat all the ideas contained therein. It is intended that you being near the scene of action and legally vested with the authority shall be the judge.

First—Whether to call at all for the force thus placed within your power.

Secondly—The quantum, that is the two thousand or any lesser number.

Thirdly. The time at which they shall join you and the period for which they shall serve.

It is presumed however that the necessity of terminating the war as before expressed within the course of the campaign and the little probability of the Indians being induced to a peace under the present circumstances, will decide you to avail yourself of the mounted volunteers to an extent which in your judgment will enable you not only to establish your posts without risque, but to chase at least to the westward of the Omie of the lake, all the hostile Indians, and if possible by some severe strokes to make them sensible how necessary a solid and permanent peace would be to prevent their utter extirpa-

But whenever this disposition should be produced so as to render them willing to accede to and permanently abide by the principles held forth in the instructions transmitted to you, dated the fourth
day of April last, you are hereby directed to make a peace accord-
ingly. The United States will ever temper their justice with mercy, and if a good peace could be obtained it would be proper that it should be upon liberal terms.

Major General Scott would have been ordered to repair to your camp for the purpose of receiving your final instructions, but it was conceived that ten days which are precious, might be lost.

It will be proper that you send a sensible and intelligent officer to Georgetown to muster the volunteers, and to reject all whose horses or persons should be unable to bear the fatigues of the proposed active campaign.

If the paymaster cannot be spared it would be proper that you should appoint a deputy of some officer whose integrity may be relied upon to also repair to Georgetown to pay the advance money which is specified in Major General Scott's instructions.

As it is not improbable that you may have called for some volun-
teers for the same periods as mentioned in Major General Scott's instructions, it will be a subject of your attention and care that there be no clashing in the business. Indeed as every part of the arrange-
ments is placed under your controul, it is expected that there will be none.

I have given the Quartermaster General the orders of which the enclosed is a copy No. 2. He has had advanced to him in money, and bills paid, drawn by his deputy in pursuance of your orders, the sum of one hundred and seven thousand eight hundred dollars for the pur-
poses of the present year, and he will have such further sums as you shall judge indispensible. The expences of his department and the expence of every supply in the advanced posts, is in itself a strong reason of closing the war, but there are other circumstances which render the measure indispensible, or at least that the best arrange-
ments and the most powerful exertions be made for that purpose. On this head the President conceives you will want no further incite-
ment. The measure if practicable at all, must be decided the present year, provided means adequate to that end can be procured.

The supplies of provision it is apprehended will occasion the greatest difficulty. But it is hoped the energy of the contractors, the energy of the Quartermaster General, and your own general superin-
tendence, will produce a constant and just supply of provisions. As
to forage, excepting the green forage provided by nature, it seems to be almost out of the question for the mounted volunteers, and I am told by Major General Scott it will not be expected.

The powder, lead, and military stores as contained in the enclosed list, has been forwarded No. 3. also the medicines and hospital stores No. 4. and the Quartermaster General Stores as in No. 5. and the Clothing as in No. 6. which will afford you shoes requested in your letter of the tenth of March.

Lieut. Campbell Smith took on the pay of the army to fort Washington, to the first day of April last.

Major General Scott will take to fort Washington the pay for April and May of the present year and also the subsistence and forage. It is however to be expected that the money forwarded will leave a surplusage as to the objects directed. He also takes the sum of thirty three thousand eight hundred and fifty five Dollars for the advanced pay to the mounted volunteers.

In future no greater arrears of pay will be suffered than two months.

The Quartermaster General will deliver you one thousand Dollars in Gold for the purpose of obtaining intelligence.

The promotions and appointments agreeably to the list No. 7. have been made which you will please to publish in orders.

The President has not thought proper at present to nominate a Brigadier General in the room of Brigadier Posey resigned, the incomplete state of the legion does not seem to require that measure.

If there should be still anything to render perfect the receipt and delivery of the Whiskey by the Quartermaster’s department, I pray you to direct the same so that the system may have the fairest experiment possible.

Some Officers particularly Captains Lewis and Eaton coming home apparently upon their own business, have availed themselves of some implication in your orders to them to obtain a compensation as coming upon extra and special service. I pray your attention to this point in future. If the public services require an express, send one for a precise compensation. But in ordinary where Officers are indulged with a furlough, they may take without injury to themselves a letter and arriving within the line of posts put it into an office.

5 There were three captains named Lewis in the Legion: Howell, Thomas, and William.
The appointments are not yet made to the three new battalions of artillery, suitable characters are sought for as it is to be hoped this corps will contribute most materially to the future military reputation of the United States. The greatest possible care will therefore be taken that none but proper characters are appointed.

I also enclose you No. 8. a copy of a letter to the Governor of Kentucky, to which as it relates to the defensive protection of that state, you will please to conform. You will perceive he is appointed the President of the board, to appoint the other officers.

The following detachments of recruits are now on their route to join your army—

Ensign McLean with eighty eight men will leave Pittsburgh probably on the 26th instant.

Captain Heth\(^6\) with about thirty recruits will probably arrive at Pittsburgh on the . . . [this is blank].

Captain Bezaleel Howe\(^7\) will leave New Brunswick and march to Pittsburgh with about eighty recruits. The whole amounting to one hundred and ninety eight men.

I have the honor to be with great esteem

Your most Obedient humble Servant

H Knox

Secy of War

Major General Wayne

Knox to Wayne

No. 68\(^8\)

Sir,

The enclosed relatively to the Six Nations just received is communicated to you as a matter of information and not intended to impair in the least degree the energy of your orders of the 16-instant.

I am Sir with great esteem

Your obedient Servant

H Knox

Secy of War

Major Genl. Wayne

\(^6\) Capt. John Heth, 3rd Sub Legion.
\(^7\) Capt. Howe, 2nd Sub Legion.
\(^8\) WP, XXXV, 34.
Wayne to Knox

No. 77

Head Quarters
Greeneville 26th May 1794

Sir

I have the honor to enclose a copy of my letter of the 7th Instant & a further correspondence between the Contractors & myself upon the old subject of supplies & means of transport, also a copy of my letter to the D Q M General directing him to make the Contracts & purchases therein mentioned, which I am decidedly of Opinion will be found indispensibly necessary.

I likewise enclose copies of a correspondence with Governor Shelby, upon the subject of Mounted Militia or Volunteers from Kentucky which I have called for agreeably to your Instructions of the 31st of March, & whose service (from the tenor of the enclosed dispatches from post Vincinnes, by express last evening,) will probably be wanted to assist in repeling a premeditated attack upon the Legion, if any credit is to be given to intelligence received from different quarters, not only by the Savages but by the British troops as their Auxiliaries, however I am in hourly expectation of receiving more full & certain information upon this subject, as well as of the force & intention of the Enemy which at present is rather indefinate.

It wou'd appear, that there is a perfect understanding & a constant communication between the Spanish Commandant at post St. Louis on the Mississippi, & the British at Detroit.

In addition to the information contained in the extract of a letter to Mr. Vigo respecting the Spanish armed Gallies; the Chickasaw Chiefs (mentioned in the enclosed copy of a letter from General Robinson [probably Robertson]) who arrived at this place the day before yesterday gives the following intelligence of the Movements & Conduct of the Spaniards VIZ That they have taken post at the Chickasaw bluffs, & distributed goods & presents to the Chickasaw Indians; That their Nation are much divided thro' the promises, presents & intrigues of the Spaniards—and that those belonging to the

9 WP, XXXV, 50.
10 Isaac Shelby.
11 As there is no "post Vincennes" listed officially, Wayne probably was referring to Fort Knox which was located there.
12 Joseph M. F. Vigo (Francis Vigo), Italian-born American fur trader in the Northwest, a resident of Vincennes. Webster's Biographical Dictionary.
Big Town have declared in their favor; That there are five Spanish Gallies now at the Mouth of the Ohio, carrying a Number of large Cannon, & Sixty men each;

I hope there may be no mistake between the Spaniards & Major Doyle, shou’d they ascend the Ohio as far as Massac, his instructions are very clear & pointed with respect to that Nation, being a literal copy of those you mentioned in your letter of the 31st of March, to which I added those contained in the enclosed copy of instructions to that Officer for the General line of his Conduct:

I had began a Citadel, in the Centre of this Cantonment by way of amusement, until I cou’d accumulate a sufficient Magazine of provision to justify a forward move, which the late intelligence will hasten the Completion, and add to the Strength of: for altho I do not mean to sustain a siege in it; Yet I wish to leave in my rear, a strong post well supplied, whilst I give the enemy an interview advanced of this place shou’d they eventually seek it.

At the same time I shall carefully guard against being the aggressor, as far as is consistant with the safety of the Legion, & with the honor interest & dignity of the Nation:

I have the Honor to be with the most perfect Esteem & respect

Your Most Obt & very Huml Sert

The Honbl
Major General H. Knox
Secretary of War

WAYNE to KNOX

(Private & Confidential)14

Head Quarters
Greeneville 30th May 1794

Dear Sir

I am much obliged by your very polite letter of the 29th of January, which by some unaccountable delay, did not arrive until the 20th Instant, & sincerely thank you for your kind wishes, & assur-

13 The Spanish had repeatedly asked for an alliance with the British in Canada against the United States, but without success. E. A. Cruikshank, ed., The Correspondence of Lieut. Governor John Graves Simcoe . . . (Toronto, 1924) II passim; hereafter cited as Simcoe Papers.
14 WP, XXXV, 68.
ance of that support from my friends which my honest endeavours may merit:

The same Nafarious faction which continues to convulse the grand Council of the Nation, early appear'd in this Legion—& every possible difficulty raised & thrown in the way to prevent the progress of the Army—the Contractors continue defective, in which Conduct it wou'd appear that they have been but too much countenanced by certain ambitious factious restless Characters however I have now nearly surmounted every difficulty, the neck of that faction is in a great Measure broke & the Contractors compel'd to make more efficient Arrangements—by Ordering the Q M General to supply any defect that may take place either in the means of transport or supplies for the Army on the part of the Contractors & at their expense:

Thus by a steady perseverance I have stagger'd & baffled the faction & put some of them to rout, & obliged the Contractors to come forward with supplies. I hope to be in a situation to advance in the course of three or four weeks at farthest—with a small but a Gallant & well disciplined Legion, who by recent & well Authenticated intelligence may eventually have to Oppose a Heterogeneous Army composed of British troops the Militia of Detroit & all the Hostile Indians NW of the Ohio: now Assembled at Roche de Bout at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake under the Command of the Famous Governor Simcoe.

Wou'd to God that early & proper means had been adopted by Congress for the Completion of the Legion I wou'd not at this late hour have to call for Militia Auxiliaries from Kentucky who may not have a relish to meet this Hydra now preparing to attack us as mentioned in the enclosed extract, which is Corroborated from different quarters:

I however can not believe that Mr Simcoe will dare to advance against us unless he has received Orders for the purpose, but his

15 The Wayne correspondence includes letters which seem to implicate Wilkinson in the contractors' apparent lack of co-operation in expediting supply escorts. Wilkinson was clever enough to cover his designs against the adequate supply of the Legion, but his suggestions as found in the following papers would tend to lead to that result: WP, XXIX, 108; XXXIII, 59; XXXIV, 122; and XXXVIII, 79. The last of these documents leaves little room for conjecture in the reader's mind, being a sworn statement which implicates Wilkinson strongly in a bit of British intrigue designed to wreck Wayne's chances for victory over the Indians.

16 John Graves Simcoe, governor of Upper Canada.
taking post in the Centre of the Hostile Indians & so far advanced within our acknowledged limits is most certainly an Aggression as it will give confidence to the Savages & stimulate them to continue the War at all events.\textsuperscript{17}

Hence I am placed in a very delicate & disagreeable situation; the very Quarter which I wished to strike at ie the Centre of the hostile tribes:—the British are now in possession of—probably to court what they wou’d declare to be an Aggression upon our part were we to make any attempt against that quarter altho not in their Occupancy until the other day—the distance from this place to Roche de Bout is from 75 to 80 miles & situate immediately upon our right flank in advancing to the old Miami Villages which are totally abandoned by the Savages who have all Collected at Roche de Bout as an Asylum from which they may carry on a Desultory War & retreat to occasionally for protection:

It wou’d appear that the Savages have been panic struck at the mode & manner of our Advance, & that their attention is turned to our Escorts—upon some of which they have made several attempt[s] but hitherto without success nor shou’d we at this period have any thing to apprehend on that account had it not been for the continued default of the Contractors—who have never had a sufficient means of transport to supply the troops even from hand to Mouth without the aid of the Q M General’s which I have been compeled often to make use in order to prevent a retrograde Manoeuvre, & by which that Department has suffer’d—but as I have already mentioned I hope soon to surmount every difficulty upon that subject: so that we shall have nothing to do but fight, here the Enemy will have the advantage as to Numbers; but not in prowess or discipline even if they shou’d be reenforced by the Governor of West [Upper] Canada with all his red Myrmidons & shou’d he Eventually attack the Legion I trust that we shall produce a Conviction to the World that altho it might not be in our power to Command, yet we Merited Victory.

This I can promise that no conduct of mine upon that trying Occasion will every [ever] require the kind paliative of a friend, Under

\textsuperscript{17} The post taken was Fort Miamis, which Simcoe had constructed on the Maumee River on the present site of Maumee, Ohio, in an attempt to head off an expected advance of Wayne from Detroit. See R. C. Knopf, "Fort Miamis, The International Background," in the \textit{Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly}, LXI (1952), 146-166.
those impressions believe me to be with very sincere Esteem & Respect

Your Most Obt Huml Sert
Anty Wayne

[To Major General Knox, Secretary of War]

KNOX TO WAYNE

No. 69

War department
June 7, 1794

Sir,

My letter to you of the 16. May by Major General Scott will have fully unfolded the anxious desire of the President of the United States to terminate if possible the Indian War in your scene in the course of the present year. It is however to be apprehended that the establishment which it is understood has been made by British Troops at the rapids of the Miami may by giving new confidence and support to your Indian enemies require more force and greater exertions than otherwise would have been necessary. Hence although the number authorized of two thousand mounted militia in aid to your regular troops were conceived at this distance sufficient for all your purposes, yet it is possible your nearer view of the difficulties to be surmounted, may convince your judgment that the force specified is inadequate. You are therefore to understand in the present as has been expressed in former cases, that the public interests North West of the Ohio in a military sense being entrusted to your discretion that you are to proportion your force so as to effect the end intended with as little risque as circumstances will admit. The measure of force estimated at this distance may be more or less than the occasion may require. You are the Agent upon the spot to correct any errors and for the accuracy of your judgments your reputation is pledged to the public.

The accounts received since the departure of Major General Scott of the establishment at the rapids by the British is not precise such however as it is it is herein enclosed. But it is expected that you will have accurately ascertained the truth of the reports the situation and number of troops posted there and the nature of the works which have been erected.

18 WP, XXXV, 88.
The occurrence of the establishment of a new post within our territory is of a nature not to be embraced in the orders heretofore given you relatively to the respect to be observed to the previously established posts of Great Britain. If therefore in the course of your operations against the Indian enemy, it should become necessary to dislodge the party at the rapids of the Miami, you are hereby authorized in the name of the President of the United States to do it, taking care after they shall be in your power to treat them with humanity and politeness and to send them immediately to the nearest British Garrison. But no attempt ought to be made unless it shall promise complete success—an unsuccessful attempt would be attended with pernicious consequences. The correspondence between the British Minister and the Secretary of State upon this subject herein enclosed may be satisfactory to you.

At the same time this order is given it is to be understood that in every other respect you are to conduct yourself toward the British and Spanish Officers and Troops with the Civility heretofore directed. For independent of the encroachment alluded to, the appearances of our being involved in the European War are less than at any other period for several months past. It does not appear to be the present intention of the British Government to go to war with us, and it is supposed that Lord Dorchester's speech, and the conduct of Governor Simcoe were the consequences of the spirit which existed last Autumn, when the orders of the 6 of November were dictated and transmitted to the Officers in America. We therefore hope that Mr. Jay who is gone to Great Britain as Envoy extraordinary will be able to adjust all differences in an amicable and satisfactory manner. The People of the United States sincerely desire peace with all the

19 Following the Treaty of Paris of 1783 which ended the American Revolution, Britain had held on to her posts within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States pending the settlement of Loyalist claims against the new government. Actually, this was but an excuse, as the British hoped to regain the lost territory, and George III had issued an order on Apr. 8, 1784, the day before the treaty was ratified, to hold the posts. Samuel F. Bemis, *Jay's Treaty: A Study in Commerce and Diplomacy* (New York, 1923), 6.

20 The British minister was George Hammond and the American Secretary of State was Edmund Randolph. For this interchange, see *Simcoe Papers*, II, 230–221, 238–240, 240–241, and *American State Papers, Foreign Affairs*, I, 464–466.

21 In this speech, Dorchester tried to incite the Indians by telling them that war between the United States and Great Britain was inevitable. *Simcoe Papers*, II, 149–150.

22 John Jay.
world upon honorable terms and the utmost efforts will be made for its preservation.

The State of Pennsylvania have been about making an establishment of a Town at Presque Isle under the protection of military force, But upon some indications of dissatisfaction of the six Nations the President of the United States gave his opinion that the establishment ought to be suspended for the present and accordingly a suspension has taken place.

Some recent disturbances have broken out upon the frontiers of Georgia between the Creeks and Inhabitants. It is however hoped that it may be closed without a war which has been apprehended by some.

We have here at present a deputation of Cherokees upon a peaceable mission.

You have herein enclosed the appointments of the Company Officers to the three new Battalions of Artillery.

I am Sir with great esteem

Your obedient servant

H Knox
Secy of War

Major Genl. Wayne

WAYNE TO KNOX

No. 78²³

Head Quarters
Greeneville 10th June 1794

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 16th & 19th Ultimo with their several enclosures, by Major Genl Scott who arrived at Fort Washington on the 5th Instant, as announced in the enclosed copy of a letter from him of that date;

I had in a great measure anticipated your instructions in calling for the Mounted Volunteers of Kentucky as mentioned in my letter of the 26th Ultimo, a duplicate of which with it's enclosures are herewith transmitted, by these you will perceive that I had nearly embraced your idea of the Organization & mode of appointment of the Field & other Commissioned Officers; & as it's more than prob-

²³ WP, XXXV, 113.
able that considerable progress has by this time been made, in recruiting the Number of Volunteers therein mentioned, agreeably to that Organization, perhaps it may as well remain without alteration except as to the time of service & the Advance pay—which will not admit of a discrimination.

The only thing we have to apprehend is this fact that the people of Kentucky have refused to accept of Bank Notes in payment for any specious [species] of property, it is however possible that the Volunteers may not be quite so scrupulous, the experiment shall however be immediately tried, for which purpose I have order'd Capt. Edwd Butler to repair to Kentucky in order to Muster & pay the advance to the Volunteers agreeably to your Instructions with this difference, that he is directed to Officiate both as Inspector & pay Master, for want of Officers, as the Pay Master General & all the Sub Legionary pay Masters are busily employed in making out & examining the pay & muster rolls of the Legion;

In addition to the corroborating intelligence received by several routes, of the intrigues & Manoeuvres of the British with respect to the present Indian War, I have the honor of transmitting the examination of two Patawatime Warriors, taken on the 5th. Instant on the north side of the Miami of the Lake near Grand Glaize, by Capt. Alexr. Gibson, who I directed to strike at a Delaware town, fifteen miles above that place, in order to gain intelligence, but the savages abandoned it upon his approach:

I sent Major McMahan at the same time to strike at a small village or Settlement in the Vicinity of Roche de Bout, which was also recently abandoned,

In fact the Savages appear to have been panic struck at the mode & manner of our advance and are now Collected in force at Roche de Bout & Grand Glaize under the protection of the British preparatory to offensive Operation at the time mentioned in the Enclosed examination.

I however can not think that Mr. Simcoe will dare to advance to attack us, unless he has received positive orders for the purpose, but his having taken post, in the Centre of the Hostile Indians & so far within our acknowledged limits, wou'd justify the idea that some

24 Capt. Butler, 4th Sub Legion, was also adjutant and inspector to the Legion, July 18, 1793–May 13, 1794.
such orders have been given; At all events the Act of fortifying at
that place & endowing it with a strong Garrison & with Artillery is
most certainly an aggression of the highest Nature, as it must evi-
dently give confidence to the Savages & stimulate them to continue
the present distressing War; Hence I am placed in a very delicate &
disagreeable situation; the very point at which I had premeditated
a severe stroke, ie the Centre of the Hostile tribes, the British are now
in possession of—probably with a view to provoke what they wou’d
with avidity declare an Aggression upon our part were we now to
make an attempt against that Quarter, altho’ not in their Occupancy
until surreptitiously & Nefarously obtained the other day:

The distance from Roche de Bout to this place is about 75 or 80
miles & situate immediately upon our right flank in advancing to the
old Miami Villages, now totally abandoned by the Savages; In fact
all the Hostile Indians are already drove “to the North side of the
Omie of the Lake” under the protection of the British at Grand
Glaize, & Roche de Bout, as before mentioned, the latter place will
serve as an Asylum from whence the Savages may carry on a dis-
tressing & desultory War & retreat to for protection occasionally.

I have an idea, from the disposition zeal & temerity of Mr Simcoe,
that he may easily be tempted to relieve me from this State of em-
barrassment, When I trust that he will not have much cause to
 triumph from the interview, provided we are timely & properly
supported by the Mounted Volunteers of Kentucky, who under
present circumstances I have deemed expedient to call out, agree-
ably to the extent of the Number contemplated in your Official
instructions upon that subject.

It is much to be regretted that early & proper measures were not
adopted by the National Legislature for the completion of the
Legion, the Expence attending Two thousand Volunteers for Four
months wou’d have been more than adequate to the purpose &
precluded the necessity of this Uncertain auxiliary force, besides the
Advantage of three years service of Regulars, in place of four months
of Militia, wou’d to God that had been the case at this trying hour,
however I will hope and act for the best:

I have with the utmost perseverance at length compelled the Con-
tractors to agree to a Cooperation of their whole means of transport
with that of the Q M Generals, so as to accumulate a proper Mag-
azine of supplies, to justify a forward move on the first of July, as you will observe by the Enclosed Copies of letters, upon this interesting subject,

I have also the honor of enclosing you the General Monthly return (for May) of the Legion, the aggregate of our effective Operating force will not amount to two Thousand Combatants, after furnishing the Necessary Garrisons, which will generally be composed of Invalids, so that if we are eventually reenforced by two thousand Mounted Volunteers, the Enemy will not be out Number'd, if any reliance is to be placed in the intelligence received from different quarters. Yet I do not dispair of success;

With every sentiment of Esteem & respect I am

Your Most Obt Huml Sert

Anty Wayne

The Honble
Major Genl H. Knox
Secretary of War

WAYNE TO KNOX

(Private & Confidential)25

Head Quarters
Greeneville 11th June 1794

Dear Sir

I have but too much cause to apprehend a pervading spirit of Opposition to the measure of the General Government, in the State of Kentucky & which the enclosed extract of a letter from the D Q M General (who was an eye witness to the transaction therein mentioned) will serve to give you a faint idea of the present temper of that people;

This transaction took place at Lexington on Saturday the 24th Ultimo in the presence of the G———r,26 previously to which a number of the principal public speakers, mounted the Rostrum in succession—& address'd the people assembled upon the occasion in the most inflamary & invective language the Orators G———

25 WP, XXXV, 116.
26 This probably stands for “governor,” meaning Isaac Shelby. However, as O'Hara's letter is not in the collection, it is not possible to identify “G——— N———s.”
N—s Esqr (if common report says true) after an elaborate speech of two hours, concluded with this declaration "I shou’d not be displeased to see the British in possession of the N.W. banks of the Ohio as our Neighbours."

Mr. Robert Elliot one of the Contractors received an express at this place on the 8th Instant, from their confidential purchasing agent in Kentucky "that the Inhabitants peremptorily refused to receive Bank Notes in payment for any kind of supplies nor would they deliver any unless first paid for in Specie." In addition to this an Officer has recently gone into that State, perhaps a little tinctured with it’s present politic’s, & not very well disposed toward Genl Scott, but who will artfully conceal His true sentiments with respect to politics—but may probably give you his sentiments respecting that General & other subjects.

I therefore have my doubts whether the 33,705 Dollars in Bank Bills will answer the purpose for which they were intended, ie as an advance to the Mounted Volunteers—& that if received, many of them will only engage with a View of Obtaining the fifteen Dollars, but without any intention of serving with or joining the Legion; the disorganization will not remain select upon this Occasion.

However time will soon determine—I am in hourly expectation of receiving certain information upon this Head, of which you shall have the earliest advice.

Interim believe me to be with true & sincere esteem & friendship

Your Most Obt & very Huml Sert.

Anty Wayne

The Honble
Major Genl H Knox

Knox to Wayne

No. 70

War Department
June 21, 1794

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you enclosed a duplicate of mine to you of the 7. instant. Since which I have received yours of the 7th. Ultimo.

27 WP, XXXVI, 23.
Since my former letter two men have been killed near Fort Franklin and it is said by Indians belonging to the Six Nations. But we have no evidence of the hostile disposition of the said tribes from General Chapin our Agent at the Gennesee River. If any of the murders has been committed by the said Indians it must have been by some of the blood thirsty young Scoundrels and not sanctioned by the body of the Chiefs.

I hope and believe there will be no occasion for using the garrison—Fort Massac. The new French Minister M. Fauchet appears as well as his predecessor was ill disposed.

We shall be all anxiety until we hear that you have received the dispatches by General Scott and that every thing is well arranged and in train according to the instructions transmitted by him.

Your correspondence with the Contractors is under the consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Williams is now in Town and has been urged if any measures are still wanting to give entire effect to the operations upon the new plan in the line of provisions that he would instantly do it.

I expect that you will be in motion with all the levies under Major General Scott by the 15 or 20 of July at furthest.

I hope you will have taken effectual methods to secure you an abundant supply of provisions. That seems to be the pivot upon which all your operations turn.

It will I am persuaded be entirely unnecessary to repeat to you the necessity of caution and vigor both being compatible and both being essential to your success, much very much depends on your success this campaign whether relating to the good of our Country or your own personal glory.

A post is now established by boats to go Weekly between Pittsburg and Fort Washington. I shall therefore hope to hear from you fully and frequently and I shall also write you as often as matter occurs.

You are to depend upon your volunteers—recruiting seems almost at an end. The appearances on the upper parts of the Ohio has induced a temporary suspension of about One hundred recruits in that

28 Gen. Israel Chapin was superintendent of Indian affairs.
29 Jean Antoine Joseph Fauchet succeeded Genét.
30 Alexander Hamilton.
31 Eli Williams, of the contractors, Elliot and Williams.
Major Thomas Butler\textsuperscript{32} is ordered to take the Commandant at Pittsburg.

Appearances between the United States and Great Britain still continue pacific.

We are however still at a loss to know precisely the state of the case at Au Glaize that is whether British Troops are actually posted there. We daily hope for an explanation upon that head from you.

I have the honor to be with great esteem

Your obed. Servant

H Knox
Secy of War

Major Genl. Wayne

\textbf{Wayne to Knox}

No. 80\textsuperscript{33}

Sir

At 7. OClock in the morning of the 30th. Ultimo one of our escorts consisting of Ninety Riflemen & Fifty Dragoons Commanded by Major McMahan was attacked by a very numerous body of Indians under the walls of Fort Recovery, followed by a General Assault upon that post & Garrison in every direction. The enemy were soon repulsed with great slaughter, But immediately rallied & reiterated the attack keeping up a very heavy & constant fire at a more respectable distance all the remainder of that day, which was answer'd with Spirit & Effect by the Garrison & that part of Major McMahans Command who had regained the post.

The Savages were employed during the Night which was dark & foggy, in carrying off their dead by torch light, which Occasionally drew a fire from the Garrison—They nevertheless succeeded so well that there were but Eight dead bodies left upon the field & those close under the influence of the fire from the Fort.

The Enemy again renewed the attack on the morning of the 1st Instant but were ultimately compelled to retreat about One OClock

\textsuperscript{32} Maj. Butler, 4th Sub Legion.

\textsuperscript{33} WP, XXXVI, 76.
of that day with loss & disgrace from that very field where they had upon a former Occasion been proudly Victorious;

Enclosed is a particular & General return of the Killed Wounded & missing, Among the Killed we have to lament the loss of Four good and Gallant Officers VIZ Major McMahan, Capt Hartshorne, & Lieut Craig of the Rifle Corps & Cornet Torry of the Cavalry, who all fell in the first Charge, among the Wounded are the intrepid Capt Taylor of the Dragoons & Lieut Drake of the Infantry.34

It wou'd appear that the real Object of the Enemy was to have carried that post by a cope de Main for they cou'd not possibly have received intelligence of the Escort under Major McMahan which only marched from this place on the morning of the 29th Ultimo, & deposited the supplies the same evening at Fort Recovery, from whence the escort was to have return'd at Reveille the next Morning. Therefore their being found at that post was an accidental, perhaps a fortunate event, By every information as well as from the extent of their encampments which were perfectly square and regular, their line of March in seventeen Columns, forming a wide & Extended front, their Numbers cou'd not have been less than from 1500 to 2000 Warriors, it wou'd also appear that they were rather short of provision as they killed & eat a Number of Pack Horses in their encampment the Evening after the assault, as also at noon next encampment during their retreat, which was but seven miles from fort Recovery, where they remained two Nights, probably from being much encumbered with their dead & wounded a considerable Number of the pack Horses were actually loaded with the dead.

Permit me now Sir to express my highest Approbation of the bravery & Conduct of every Officer & Soldier of the Garrison & Escort upon this trying Occasion and as it wou'd be difficult to discriminate between officers equally Meritorious & Emulous for Glory I have directed the adjutant General to annex the names of every Officer of the Garrison & Escort who were fortunate enough to remain uninjured being equally exposed to danger with those who were less fortunate.

34 Capt. Asa Hartshorne, 1st Sub Legion; Lt. Robert Craig, 3rd Sub Legion; Cornet Daniel Torrey, cavalry; Capt. James Taylor, cavalry; Lt. Samuel Drake, 2nd Sub Legion. See also The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, XVI (1892), 423-429.
But I shou’d be wanting in Gratitude were I to omit, mentioning in particular Capt Alexr Gibson of the 4th Sub Legion the Commandant & Gallant defender of Fort Recovery:

Here it may be proper to relate Certain facts & circumstances which almost amount to positive proof that there were a considerable Number of the British & the Militia of detroit mixed with the Savages in the Assault upon Fort Recovery on the 30th. Ultimo & 1st Instant;35

I had detached three small parties of Chickasaw & Choctaw Indians, a few days previous to that affair, towards Grand Glaize in order to take or obtain prisoners for the purpose of gaining intelligence, One of those parties fell in with a large body of Indians at the place marked Girty’s town on Harmers route on the Evening of the 27th Ultimo apparently bending their course towards Chillakothe on the great Miami, this party returned to Green Ville on the 28th with this further information that there were a great number of white men with the Indians.

The Other two parties got much scatter’d in following the trails of the Hostile Indians at some distance in the rear & were close in with them upon the assault on Fort Recovery, these Indians all insist, that there were a considerable Number of armed white men in the rear, who they frequently heard talking in our language & encouraging the Savages to persevere in the assault, that their faces were Generally blacked except three British Officers who were dressed in scarlet & appeared to be men of great distinction, from being surrounded by a large party of White men & Indians who were very attentive to them, these kept a distance in the rear of those that were engaged.

An other strong corroborating fact that there were British or British Militia in the Assault is, that a Number of Ounce Balls & buck shot were lodged in the Block Houses & stockades of the Fort,

35 In Ernest Cruikshank’s edition of a “Diary of an Officer in the Indian Country in 1794,” in the American Historical Magazine, III (1908), 639-643, one will find the following facts relating to the battle at Fort Recovery: (1) The Indians knew of the convoy on June 29. (2) The Indians traveled in twelve columns. (3) The Indians lost seventeen men killed and about the same number wounded on June 30; only one was killed on July 1. The diarist, presumably John Chew, one of Simcoe’s officers, notes that Wayne planned to march against the Indians about the middle of July. (4) On June 28, the diarist noted that there were 1,159 men in his camp.
some were deliver'd at so great a distance as not to penetrate & were picked up at the foot of the stockades.

It wou'd also appear that the British and Savages expected to find the Artillery that were lost on the 4th of Novr. 1791 & hid by the Indians in the beds of Old fallen timber or logs—which they turned over & laid the Cannon in, & then turned the logs back into their former berth, it was in this manner that we generally found them deposited.

The Hostile Indians turned over a great Number of logs during the Assault, in search of those Cannon & other plunder which they had probably hid in this manner after the action of the 4th of Novr 1791. I therefore have reason to believe that the British & Indians depended much upon this Artillery to assist in the reduction of that post, Fortunately they served in its defence.

The Enclosed copies of letters & intelligence from Post Vincinnes, & the Examinations of the Patawatime & Shawaoe prisoners, will demonstrate this fact that the British have used every possible exertion to Collect the Savages from the most distant Nations, with the most solemn promises of Advancing & Cooperating with them against the Legion, nor have the Spaniards been idle upon this Occasion. It is therefore more than probable that the day is not far distant, when we shall meet this Hydra in the vicinity of Grand Glaize & Roche de Bout without being able to discriminate between the White & red savages, in the interim I am in hourly expectation of receiving more full & certain intelligence of the Number & intention of the Enemy.

I have no further or other information respecting the Mounted Volunteers of Kentucky than what you will Observe in the enclosed Copy of the Correspondence between Major General Scott & myself. I hope they may be completed to their full numbers because it wou'd appear that we shall have business enough for the whole of them. You will herewith receive the General & field Return of the Legion, the Quarterly return of Ordnance & Ordnance stores at this place, The QM Generals Return, & the Return of the Hospital Department.

36 The Baron de Carondelet, governor of Louisiana, on several occasions asked that an alliance be made between the Spanish and British against the United States. Even on the eve of Wayne's campaign (July 22, 1794), he promised help. Simcoe Papers, II, 129-130, 222-223, 334-335.
The Horses that were killed wounded & Missing in the Assault against fort Recovery will not in the least retard the Advance of the Legion after the arrival of the Mounted Volunteers. Because I had made provision for those kind of losses & contingencies which from the nature of the service must be expected & will unavoidably happen.

I have the honor to be with every sentiment of Respect & Esteem

Your Most Obet & very Huml Sert

Anty Wayne

The Honble
Major Genl H Knox
Secretary of War

WAYNE TO KNOX

No. 82

Head Quarters
Greeneville 27th July 1794

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you a copies of my letters of the [illegible] Instant, also of Genl Scotts letter & the return of the Mounted Volunteers actually muster'd between the 10th & 16th of this month.

Five hundred of Whom are already arrived with Generals Scott & Todd. About One thousand more are one days march in the rear under the Command of Brigdr Genl Barbee who has under his escort the necessary apparatus for any eventual operation.

The enclosed examination & deposition will strongly corroborate the information heretofore transmitted respecting the inimical disposition of the British towards the United States of America;

The Legion will advance at Six OClock tomorrow morning for the point Mentioned in my letter of the 16th where the Issue may probably be tried in the course of a few days.

Our advance will be rapid & as secret as the Nature of the case will admit—& before the Enemy can be informed of the arrival of this Auxiliary force, & prepared to meet it. unless their good friends &

37 WP, XXXVI, 107.
[e]missaries shou’d send them notice of the success of the recruiting & the merit of the Volunteers of Kentucky—we have had & shall have a many headed Monster to contend with yet I have the most flattering hopes of triumphing over all our Enemies both in front & rear notwithstanding the exertions made to prevent or to procrastinate the advance of the troops, however.

The fortuitious events of War are very uncertain But this I can promise that no conduct of mine will ever require the kind paliative of a friend—or cause that great & good man Our Virtuous President to regret the trust & confidence that he was pleased to repose in me.

Under those impressions & with those sentiments believe me to be with the most sincere & perfect Esteem

Your Obt & very Huml Sert

Anty Wayne

NB I have accepted of the Resignation of the D Q M G as you will observe to the Enclosed [illegible]. I also enclose copies of letters Respecting the conduct of Capt Guion40 one of the members of a certain trio.

The Hon Major Genl H Knox
Secretary of War

WAYNE TO KNOX

No. 8341 Head Quarters
Grand Glaize 28th Augt 1794
Sir

It’s with infinite pleasure that I now announce to you the brilliant success of the Federal army under my Command in a General action with the combined force of the Hostile Indians & a considerable number of the Volunteers & Militia of Detroit on the 20th Instant, on the banks of the Miamis, in the vicinity of the British post & Garrison at the foot of the rapids.

The army advanced from this place on the 15th & arrived at Roche de Bout, on the 18th. the 19th we were employed in making a

40 Capt. Isaac Guion, 3rd Sub Legion, one of Wilkinson’s henchmen.
41 WP, XXXVII, 15.
temporary post for the reception of our stores & baggage, & in reconnoitring the position of the enemy who were encamped behind a thick brushy wood and the British Fort.

At 8 OClock on the morning of the 20th the army again advanced in Columns agreeably to the standing order of March—the Legion on the right, its right flank cover’d by the Miamis, One Brigade of Mounted Volunteers on the left, under Brigr General Todd, & the other in the rear under Brigr Genl Barbee, a select Battalion of Mounted Volunteers moved in front of the Legion commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of Action.

It being yet undetermined whether the Indians wou’d decide on peace or war:

After advancing about Five miles, Major Price’s corps received so severe a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods & high grass, as to compel them to retreat.

The Legion was immediately formed in two lines principally in a close thick wood which extended for miles on our left & for very considerable distance in front, the ground being cover’d with old fallen timber probably occasioned by a tornado, which render’d it impracticable for the Cavalry to act with effect, & afforded the enemy the most favorable covert for their mode of warfare these savages were formed in three lines within supporting distance of each other & extending near two miles at right angles with the River I soon discover’d from the weight of the fire, & extent of their lines that the enemy were in full force in front in possession of their favorite ground & endeavoring to turn our left flank, I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance to support the first, & directed Major Genl Scott to gain & turn the right flank of the savages with the whole of the Mounted Volunteers by a circuitous route, at the same time I ordered the front line to advance & charge with traild arms & rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, & when up to deliverance close & well directed fire on their backs followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give time to load again I also order’d Capt Mis Campbell who commanded the Legionary

42 Fort Deposit.
43 Maj. William Price of the Kentucky Volunteers. WP, XXX, 56.
44 Capt. Robert Mis Campbell of the cavalry.
Cavalry to turn the left flank of the Enemy next the river & which afforded a favorable field for that Corps to act in,

All those orders were obeyed with spirit & promptitude, but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of Infantry—that the Indian & Canadian Militia & Volunteers were drove from all their Coverts in so short a time, that altho every possible exertion was used by the Officers of the second line of the Legion & by Generals Scott, Todd & Barbee of the Mounted Volunteers, to gain their proper positions but part of each cou'd get up in season to participate in the Action, the enemy being drove in the course of One hour more than two miles thro' the thick woods already mentioned, by less than one half their Numbers, from Every account the Enemy amounted to two thousand combatants, the troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred; [illegible] Savages with their allies abandoned themselves to flight & dispersed with terror & dismay, leaving our victorious army in full & quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the Guns of the British Garrison, as you will observe by the enclosed correspondence between Major Campbell the Commandant & myself upon the Occasion.

The bravery & Conduct of every Officer belonging to the Army from the Generals down to the Ensigns merits my highest approbation; There were however some whose rank & situation placed their Conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure & the most lively gratitude, among whom I must beg leave to mention Brigr Genl Wilkinson & Colo Hamtramck the Commandants of the right & left wings of the Legion whose brave example inspired the troops, to them I must add the names of my faithful & Gallant Aids de Camp Captains De Butts & T Lewis & Lieut Harrison who with the Adjut General Major Mills, rendered the most essential services by communicating my orders in every

45 On Aug. 23, 1794, Simcoe noted in a letter to Henry Dundas that there had been about thirteen hundred warriors assembled at Fort Miamis. Simcoe Papers, II, 411.
46 Maj. William Campbell was commandant of Fort Miamis. The correspondence between Campbell and Wayne is in WP, XXXVII, 16–20. Two "N.B.'s" of Wayne to Knox appended to Campbell's letters describe the fort and its armaments and the position of Wayne's troops around it.
direction & by their Conduct & bravery exciting the troops to press for Victory; Lieut. Covington upon whom the Command of the Cavalry now devolved cut down two savages with his own hand & Lieut Webb one in turn & [illegible] the Enemies left flank.

The wounds received by Captains Slough & Prior & Lieut Campbell Smith (an extra aid de Camp to Genl Wilkinson) of the Legionary Infantry & Capt van Renselaer of the Dragoons, Captain Rawlins Lieut McKenny & Ensign Duncan of the Mounted Volunteers, bear honorable testimony of their bravery & Conduct.

Captains H Lewis & Brock with their Companies of light Infantry had to sustain an unequal combat for some time which they supported with fortitude, in fact every Officer & soldier who had an Opportunity to come into action displayed that true bravery which will always insure success: & here permit me to declare that I never discover'd more true spirit & anxiety for Action than appeared to pervade the whole of the Mounted Volunteers, & I am well persuaded that had the Enemy maintained their favorite ground but for one half hour longer they wou'd have most severely felt the prowess of that Corps.

But whilst I pay this just tribute to the living I must not forget the Gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of those worthy & brave Officers Capt Mis Campbell of the Dragoons & Lieut Towles of the Light Infantry of the Legion who fell in the first Charge.

Enclosed is a particular return of the killed & Wounded—the loss of the Enemy was more than double to that of the Federal Army—the woods were strewed for a considerable distance with the dead bodies of Indians & their white Auxiliaries, the latter armed with British Muskets & bayonets:

After remaining three days & nights on the banks of the Miamis in front of the Field of battle during which time all the Houses & Corn fields were consumed & distroyed for a considerable distance both above & below Fort Miamis as well as within pistol shot of the

48 Lt. Leonard Covington of the cavalry.
49 Lt. John Webb of the cavalry.
50 Capt. Jacob Slough, 4th Sub Legion, and Capt. Abner Prior, 1st Sub Legion.
51 Capt. Solomon Van Rensselaer of the cavalry.
52 Capt. Howell Lewis, 3rd Sub Legion, and Capt. Joseph Brock, 4th Sub Legion.
53 Lt. Henry B. Towles, 4th Sub Legion.
Garrison who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general devastation & Conflagration, among which were the houses stores & property of Colo McKee the British Indian Agent & principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States & the savages.

The army returned to this place on the 27th by easy marches laying waste the Villages & Corn fields for about Fifty [?] miles on each side of the Miamis—there remains yet a number of Villages & a great Quantity of Corn to be consumed or destroyed upon Au Glaize & the Miamis above this place which will be effected in the course of a few days, In the interim we shall improve Fort Defiance & as soon as the Escort return[s] with the necessary supplies from Greeneville & Fort Recovery—the Army will proceed to the Miami Villages in order to accomplish the Object of the Campaign.

It is however not improble that the Enemy may make one more disperate effort against the Army—as it said that a Reinforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miamis from Niagara, as well as Numerous tribes of Indians living on the Margins & Islands of the Lakes; This is a business rathar to be wished for than dreaded whilst the army remain in force—their Numbers will only tend to confuse the Savages—& the victory will be the more complete & decisive—& which may eventually ensure a permanent and happy peace.

Under those Impressions I have the honor to be

Your Most Obt & very Huml Sert

Anty Wayne

The Honble
Major Genl H Knox
Secretary of War