

been destroyed. Harrison's army left for Fort Boyd on the Vermillion River. They were able to then send the wounded back to Vincennes by boat. Harrison marched the remainder of the army back arriving on November 18th.

Harrison was strongly criticized for not following up against the Indians on the morning of November 7th. Nonetheless, Harrison's army had suffered a loss of approximately 20% of his men: 37 officers and men killed and 126 men wounded, including several veteran officers. They were short of food: they had to eat the horses and cows that had been killed during the battle; and they were 165 miles from their home base of Vincennes. They did not know the location or strength of the remaining Indians or Tecumseh.

As it turned out, Harrison had dealt a fatal blow to Tecumseh's Indian confederation. Had the confederation succeeded, the War of 1812 in the west might have had a different outcome, adversely affecting the war in the east. Clearly, the future expansion of the United States would have been delayed.

An interesting story came out of the fight. After the battle, the 4th US Infantry marched up to Fort Detroit. The fort was taken by the British a year later, and as the soldiers stacked their weapons, a young drummer and fife were required to relinquish their instruments. Instead, they took off running with their instruments with British soldiers firing after them. In the museum at Battle Ground, Indiana (Figure 8), located on the actual site of Harrison's camp, is a fife and drum that, although probably not the original instruments, give life to the story.

As a postscript to the presentation, it should be noted that Sara Silvey (Don's wife) has an ancestor who marched with Harrison, fought at the battle, and lived to tell the tale. Amos Goodwin was in Capt. Charles Morris's Company of

the Second Regiment of the Indiana Territory Militia. Amos lived approximately 12 miles from Jeffersonville, Indiana, on tract 27 of the land distributed to soldiers after the Revolution, along the Ohio River. The display in the battle site museum shows his company's location during the battle (Figure 9). Amos Goodwin had not planned to be part of the expedition but was called in when someone fell ill. Family legend has it that he had no coat to wear, so the family women caught a black sheep, sheered the wool, carded and spun it into yarn, wove it into cloth, and sewed a coat. He went on to become a Colonel in the militia.

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