

## Events of the Indian Wars of 1812-1815 In the Area of Boone's Lick Settlement

### Source Document

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### Contributed by Kathy Bowlin

BOONE'S LICK SETTLEMENT 1814 From Judge Frederick Hyatt, near Florissant, Mo, born at Craig's Station, on Gilbert's Creek, Ky, March 17th 1791. (May 22nd, 1868)

Came to Missouri with his uncle Wm. Reed, and settled in Boone's Lick settlement, and got into their newly made house on Christmas, 1811. Can't tell who discovered Boone's Lick--Nathan Boone and the Morrisons were making salt there in 1811.

DODGE'S EXPEDITION, 1814--A few weeks before Dodge's approach occurred the following: The friendly Sauks under Quashquama had been removed from Rock Island (so as to be beyond the reach of British influence) to the mouth of Ware's Creek, where Jefferson City is now located--for their protection; and were there joined by pretended friendly Miamis at mouth of Grand River, Mo, and also by some Sauks who were less

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pacifically inclined, and they all moved forward of their own volition to the Boone's Lick settlement. At the Boone's Lick settlement, was Wm. McMahan's Fort, 4 miles below the Arrow Rock, on the south shore of the Missouri--the only fort on that side of the river in that settlement--14 families, were living in that neighborhood, among them Wm. Reed; they all abandoned their homes, hearing of the suspicious approach of the Indians, crossed the river in boats, and repaired to Cooper's Fort-- and had hardly got the last load of goods into their boats, when the Indians crept up and fired McMahan's Fort. The whites had designed the next day to return and gather up their horses, but that night the Indians stole all the canoes on the north side of the river, and got all

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the horses belonging to the McMahan settlement, sixty six in number.

The Indians made their encampment near McMahan's fort for some two weeks--destroying the cattle and sheep, and green corn, burnt John McMahan's house, 3 miles from the Fort which was filled with flax, and which they probably fired to witness the conflagration--and this and the Fort were the only buildings burned by the Indians.

The 14 families of this McMahan's settlement were scattered some four miles along the southern bank of the river. My informant was a resident of this settlement, but was absent to Kentucky when this abandonment occurred.

This ????? of the Quashquama mixed band and adherents, and their outbreak caused the sending of a messenger to the

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territorial Governor at St. Louis--and Col. Henry Dodge was sent up.

About a week before Dodge's arrival, the people of the settlement (who took daily scouts)--in the whole settlement were 134 who bore arms--and Cooper's fort was the principal station of the settlement. About one half of the men would usually go on these scouts, generally mounted--and the others would remain for the protection of the fort and families--went out, and when about nine miles below Cooper's Fort, with Sarshal Cooper at their head, and when near midway

between David McLane's and Kinkead's Forts, about 3 miles apart, and located 2 or 3 miles north of Missouri river--another party on foot, from McLane's fort, had stopped to refresh themselves

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at a fine spring in a hollow, and were conversing in the usual tone of conversation, not dreaming of danger--Cooper and his mounted party belonging at Cooper's Fort had just parted from the others, and got a short distance and were dashing off, when they heard firing behind, which arrested their attention.

A party of six or seven Indians had gotten a number of horses from around McLane's Fort, and were driving them into a pound which they formed by fastening twigs from tree to tree forming a circle--when they were alarmed by the party coming out from McLane's in search of their horses, and drive them home for the night--and these men were those at the spring. This was near night. Cooper's

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horsemen evidently attracted the attention of the Indians, and they dashed off down the hollow, without seeing the whites at the Spring, who as they approached fired on them without effect. The Indians then dashed up the bank and onto a bluff where was a tree top blown off, and which they took refuge. Capt Cooper and his men hearing the firing at the Spring, turned their horses, and quickly surrounded the mound or bluff, and pressed up--perhaps treed--and fired into the tree-top as they saw the Indians guns and ran-rods until they killed them all as they supposed--some six or seven--the Indians, meanwhile firing, and broke Frank Wood's thigh--and perhaps his horse was at the same shot--the only accident to Cooper's party.

Several days after a dead Indian

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was found at the edge of a willow bar on the river, some two miles from the battle-knob, with his flesh mostly eaten off by ravens, and a canoe near by which showed that he had tried to push it off with a paddle, and had evidently failed from weakness--evidently badly wounded in the battle, and died where his remains found. These Indians were believed to have been of Quashquamas's party.

DODGE'S EXPEDITION--In July or Aug 1814, Col. Henry Dodge came with a force up the Missouri, and opposite the mouth of Grand River--in now Saline county--the Indians had formed a sort of fort: Dodge's men crept up, and just before day scaled the side breast-works, and only found an old squaw and a few Indian dogs there. They took her prisoner. The Indians had got wind of Dodge's approach, and decamped. Scouts, and some pet Indians, were sent out in

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every direction, and found hid and captured several Indians hid in sink holes, and recovered thirty three horses.

It was feared that the Boone's Lick company, some ninety in number, under Sarshal Cooper, then in front, would attack and kill the Indian prisoners. As a matter of precaution, Dodge ordered Capt Cooper and his company to the rear. Cooper said nothing and appeared to hesitate--and Dodge repeated the order firmly the second time--and the same result; and then said "Capt. Cooper, do you deign to obey my orders, Sir?" "Yes" said Cooper--and he did so. Whether Cooper and his men really designed meditated mischief on the Indians who had so annoyed their exposed settlement--or whether he felt piqued to be unjustly suspected of what he did not design, is not certain. It was, however, feared

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by those who knew the firmness of both Dodge and Cooper, that trouble would ensue. But Cooper's good sense prevailed. Dodge took the prisoners to St. Genevieve.

A Frenchman, an Indian trader, named Courtsalle, started up the Missouri from Cote Saux Desein in a canoe to trade with the Indians. Col. Ben Cooper met him, and frankly told him it would not do to supply the Indians with powder and lead--and Courtsalle agreed to return. But the following night, some of the men of the settlement having occasion to cross the river at a late hour, saw a fire on a bar of the river, and reported the fact to Col. Cooper, who at once suspected that Courtsalle was still prosecuting his original design of Indian trade, in spite of his promises to desist. Col. Cooper took his

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brother Sarshal, and several others, and went 3 or 4 miles above Robt Hancock's, and stopped over night; and early next morning they espied the Frenchman coming up, went out in a canoe to head and meet him, and as soon as he recognized Col. Cooper, a most determined man, he turned his canoe and pushed for shore--and just as he landed, and was ascending the bank, Col. Cooper ordered him to stop, which not heeding, he raised his rifle, and just as he fired Sarshall Cooper knocked up the muzzle, and thus saved the trader's life, as the shot passed over him. He now gave himself up, they took his property, and kept him a prisoner at Cooper's fort for some two weeks under guard, when he was liberated, his property restored to him, except the ammunition, with an admonition of the fatal consequences

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that would attend any renewed attempt to furnish the Indians with supplies during the period of hostilities. He went down to Cote Saux Desein, and was shortly after killed in his field at work, when the Indians attacked the place.

Subsequently, Thornton Grimsley and others of St. Louis got up a fine gun, nicely mounted with silver, to present to Key; He got angry at some jocular allusion made to his wife using urine in extinguishing the flames of their cabin when fired by the Indians, and indignantly refused to accept the present.

In 1814, Isaac Best had a block house about 4 miles, above Loutre Island, on the north bank of the Missouri; Hearing of Indians, he hastily abandoned his block house, one evening and escaped with his

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family over the river. The next morning Indian Phillips and Sam Quick went to Best's on some errand, not knowing of his sudden departure, and got partly into the door, when they, to their astonishment, discovered the house full of Indians, emptying bed ticks and the feathers flying and when the two fled--the balls of the Indians guns flying thickly around them--but they escaped unharmed.

About 1814 Phillips brought one John Heth down the Missouri--Heth weighed some 200 lbs; It was a cold time and the river froze up, and they found themselves fast in the middle of the stream--and only kept themselves from freezing by Phillips chipping off splinters and chips from his canoe, and keeping up a small fire: next morning they got ashore on the ice.

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**INDIAN PHILLIPS--BOONE'S LICK COUNTY 1814 KENTON AND INDIAN PHILLIPS**

Indian Phillips was a tall spare man--was at one time with the Shawnees, and it was said he was with the marauders who invested the Ohio river (about 1790) and recovered boat, ashore; and it was said too, that he whipped Simon Kenton, where a prisoner in 1778 with the Shawanees, with

his ramrod, and in Missouri (probably when Kenton was in the country) the whites would scare him by saying Kenton was coming to kill him. Don't know what became of him. He was apparently 50 years old or more in 1814.

Wm Gregg Killed--Gregg was shot when working in his field in 1814, about two miles above Arrow Rock on the South side of the river.

The first persons killed in the war in the Boone's Lick country were John Smith and Jonathan Todd, in April, 1814. They lived in

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David McLane's Fort--were out hunting their horses: Had put out their horses in a fine bottom, several miles off, to winter, and would go about once a week to salt them, and keep watch of them. They had got their horses and were returning, discovered an Indian camp on the way, and as Indians had not been inimical, they rode up--when one of the whites was killed on the spot, the other rode off, was pursued and killed over a mile distant--he evidently had an arm broken when first fired on at the camp, and finally received a second shot in the neck, and the blaze of the load with the ball set his shirt on fire. The Indians cut off his head and took it as a trophy to their camp, and placed it with the carcass of the other. Capt Wm. Head, of Head's fort, of the Boone's Lick country, missing

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the two men, went with a party to ascertain the cause--my informant, Judge Hyatt was one of the party; They went and found the remains of the two men, and buried them together. Found at the Indian camp some wild meat, and some discarded moccasins--but the Indians had gone. They had plundered the dead and taken their horses.

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CAPT HEAD'S CHARITON EXPEDITION--Negro Joe was at Richardson's Lick, a mile and a half from McLane's Fort, above, and killed by the Indians. Discovering this, Capt. Wm. Head raised a party of about thirty three men (none of them from Cooper's Fort) and took the trail--went about four miles that night, and early next morning renewed the chase--all mounted; and near the head of Chariton's discovered, two Indians with horses and packs on them. The Indians soon abandoned their horses and plunder being hotly pursued, and escaped into the woods. This was in the forepart of the day. Next morning early--their route growing more and more plain--following a ridge, they found the Indians encamped at the abrupt end of the ridge--with two ravines running up beside the whites in either side--the Indians having made an admirable selection of battle ground. The whites had reconnoitered and finding the Indians hitched their horses in the rear and advanced and commenced the fight, finding the Indians posted partly behind trees, and partly behind or under cover of the bank at the end of the ridge. Even before the whites, had dismounted, one still was shot dead, at first fire--when the whites dismounted, ??? forward and treed, and shot Indians whenever,

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exposed.

Among those most advanced were Lindsay Carson (father of famous Explorer Kit Carson, who died in May, 1868, aged 58) Stephen Jackson and James Cockrill--Carson belonged at McLane's Fort; The Indians would shoot and make the bark fly above the heads of these advanced men--and Jackson howled out--"shoot lower", and the Indians shot some bullet holes through his hat. Carson had one of his middle fingers shot off, the same ball also cutting off his ramrod in his hand. Carson migrated from Madison county, Ky--and a few years after the war, a limb fell on his head and killed him while fighting fire on his farm.

Seeing the Indians dividing and taking up each ravine, to flank the whites and cut them off from their horses,

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Capt. Head gave orders to retreat--which left Carson, Jackson and Cockrill in the rear--as they reached their horses, they cut the bridles and dashed off--Jackson the last, and the Indians had so nearly closed up that Jackson said he could almost have touched them--but darted through the gap--was fired on as he passed, the ball entering his horse's hip, but he escaped. John Peck was shot through the arm in two places while holding his gun on his shoulder, early in the retreat.

This affair must have happened in March, 1815. No means of knowing the Indian loss.

Jackson, after the war, lost his wife--he then disappeared half crazy. Before this, he was a great joker and full of fun.

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The very next morning after the return of Head's party from the Chariton expedition, when Still was killed, John Busby and John Fennill went out early to feed stock--Busby was shot down, and Fennill narrowly escaped. The Indians who did this mischief ran off to their canoe at the river, and escaped, though closely followed and seen at a distance. This occurred three or four days before Capt Callaway was killed.

The same day Busby was killed, Capt Head, my informant, two families of Cooleys, some ten armed men altogether--started from Cooper's Fort, Kinkead's, McLane's and Head's (Head had fought on the Virginia frontiers) escorting 135 horses, most of them to be taken out of the country for safety--and a yoke of oxen. While trying to head a couple of horses straying off from the rest, informant in going through the bushes, the trigger of his gun was caught and his gun accidentally fired off--this alarmed the others, supposing it proceeded from Indians, and nearly all fled, scattering their pack loads, and leaving the horses and oxen to take care of themselves. Hyatt seeing the unfortunate result of the accident undertook to dash ahead so as to un-alarm the party--but they but stripped him. Hyatt, and two or three others, who were too far in the rear to escape with the others, got the horses together, and drove them back, some six miles, to Head's Fort --where the fugitives declared that they had seen the Indians, dashing through the bushes and trying to head them off--such were the chimeras of fear.

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Head, Hyatt and others now returned and found 18 horses, the oxen, and packs, and returned with them.

This delay undoubtedly saved informant from being attacked by the same Indians who defeated Capt Jas. Callaway, near Loutre Lick in March, 1815. Proceeding on with the horses, and movers, Hyatt met Capt Nathan Boone, and Capt. Ramsey, at Loutre Lick, with their men--who informed him of the disaster of Callaway's party just before.

CALLAWAY'S DEFEAT---Capt. Callaway had permitted the most of his men to go home to prepare an outfit for an intended expedition against the Indians in the Peoria region. Callaway occupied a small wide fort on Loutre Island, called Fort Clemson--and in open day, the Indians got on

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the island, and stole off several horses. Discovering which, he took his remaining men; about thirty in number, and pursued up the western bank of Loutre for a few miles and found a deserted Indian camp, with white plunder in it and a few horses--pursued on a while further, but making no other discoveries, they turned back in order to reach the fort by night. When near the mouth of the Dry Fork of Loutre--about 4 miles above the mourtth of Loutre (the Lick was about seven miles

above the mouth of the creek--and they discovered the deserted Indian camp above the Lick)-- here they found themselves hemmed in between a high steep bank of the swollen Loutre--an abrupt bluff before them which the horses could not ascend (except, I think, to back up a narrow bottom and perhaps a ford ) so the Indians got in ahead of them, and closed

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up in their rear--and attacked Callaway's party killing perhaps six of them, including their gallant leader.

Calloway was subsequently found in the stream when it fell--the butt of his gun was discovered sticking above the water's surface, several days after the fight--the muzzle sticking in the mud at the west arm of the stream, and in pulling it out, Callaway's hand was found firmly grasped around the barrel, just as he had evidently plunged with it into the stream and thus was his body recovered.

In the fall of 1814, Wm McLane and William Brown were out horse hunting, near McLane's Fort, were waylaid by Indians behind a log, and McLane killed.

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Rev. David McLane, the leader of McLane's fort, was a Baptist preacher, he used to preach some during the war. He once narrowly escaped being killed by Indians on Kaskaskia river, chasing him and shot him through the arm. Don't think he was much out scouting--preached occasionally at the period of the war, when known by Judge Hyatt. His youngest son, Dr. Elijah McLane, resides at Washington, Mo on the Pacific Railroad.

There were 13 persons killed altogether in the Boone's Lick country during the war--as none were killed there during 1812 & 1813--the killed were during 1814 and early 1815: This does not of course, include the killed at Cote Saux Desieu and Loutre region, below the Boone's Lick region.

In the Boone's Lick country, except for their troubles, the people were very happy, full of fun and frolic--dancing on puncheon floors

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cracking jokes--but little gospel--no law--no taxes--no doctors--no whiskey--and scarcely any natural deaths.

Cooper's Fort was located in the open prairie--not a tree in 200 yards of it--so Indians could not steal up very near: There was a point of bluff a quarter of a mile off, where the Indians could and probably did, overlook and see into the fort and ascertain the number of men there. Indian blinds were frequently found in fence corners, made of green grass; and most of those killed, were waylaid.

The only bold attack of the Indians on a Fort north of the Missouri was that on Cote Saux Desein.

About 1814 Jacob Grooms and one Callahan, were out on horseback, in the neighborhood of Loutre--were shot at by Indians, and Callahan wounded, and his horse killed and fell on and fastened him down; Grooms nobly relieved him from his perilous situation, quickly placed the wounded man on his own horse, and both escaped--Grooms on foot. Grooms was a noble hearted, disinterested man--and subsequently represented his country in the Legislature several years, and has been dead several years.

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DEATH OF SARSHALL COOPER--He was shot in his fort--through a crack of his house, in evening, in spring 1815, about the time of Callaway's defeat and death. Three other men were in the room--he must have been singled out. He was the soul of the settlement--Calm, brave, and influential, and the only man who could curb the fierce angry passions of his brother, Col. Ben

Cooper, when fully roused. Joseph Cooper, son of Sarshall, lived on the north side of the Missouri river, nearly opposite Arrow Rock.

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Braxton Cooper died in the summer of 1811.

Cole's fight--Indians stole horses from the neighborhood of Loutre Island, about 1810-- Temple Cole, Stephen Cole, Abram Patton, ??? Gooch, ????? Murdock, and perhaps others pursued. (Don't know whether Murdock was Col John Murdock of Ill.)--he went to, or belonged in Ills--thinks they recovered their horses--and were returning, camped carelessly up Loutre, and their camplight in the night guided the Indians in their attack. The whites made some return firing, but Temple Cole, Gooch and Patton were killed--and Stephen Cole and perhaps Murdock, wounded.

Saw Young Kenton--a fine looking man--with Osage Indians--had his squaw--could outrun Indians or whites. ??? Kenton came out in 1812 to see about his son, and thinks he took him away home with him. (mistake.)

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Col. Daniel Boone--Saw him in the spring and fall of 1812--and once in 1813, at Boone's Lick settlements--he went up with a party in a pirogue, with a few traps--stopped there a few days going and returning, visiting his friends, and witnessing the improvements--would go on hunting and trapping--be gone some six or eight weeks, return with some furs--stop a few days, and descend the river home. Can recall no incidents of Boone or his comrades on those excursions. Col. Boone was then a little stooped.

Nathan Boone was a remarkable woodsman--and could climb like a bear, and swim like a duck.

Daniel M. Boone was first a Captain--and when promoted major, Nathan was made Capt--then when Nathan was made a Major, Jos Callaway, his .

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**Contributed by Kathy Bowlin**

**THE COLE FIGHT--DODGE'S EXPEDITION**

DODGE'S EXPEDITION--It was the Miamis that Dodge captured--perhaps some Shawanees with them, and they did mischief and charged it on Quashquamas band of Sauks and Foxes. Don't know how many were taken at the Miamis fort on the south side of the river, entered it at day light--Jas Cole, informant's brother, was the first man who entered--climbed over the logs,

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covered with bark--and found himself and a gang of barking Indian dogs-but no Indians there--all had retired back on the high prairie bluffs, about a mile distant south west where they put up white flags--made no resistance. Their Miamis Fort was located back two miles from the river--just where the Miamis bottoms terminated--at what is now the upper part of Saline County.

These Miami Indians had killed one Campbell, a potter, near Kinkead's Fort--and chased Adam McCord, who was with him, some two miles, and escaped--they had both been getting flax

in a field, when the Indians fired on them and killed Campbell. In going from the Miamis Fort to the prairie, Billy Robertson of Cooper's company, found Campbell's gun, and reported the fact to his Captain Sarshal Cooper, who said to Dodge that he and his men should kill the Indians as they had been the murders of Campbell,

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and had stolen horses of which they here had found several. Dodge said he could not consent to their being killed, as they had surrendered and if he should attempt it, he would cross fire on him. Thinks Cooper's men, some so strong were drawn up, and Dodge's some 400--officers interfered, and Cooper yielded. but Cole says it was Ben Cooper--not Sarshal, who commanded, and had this altercation with Dodge. These Indians were sent down to St Louis, and thence elsewhere--they never returned to their old haunts in the Missouri.

Stephen Cole was out with Cooper on Dodge's expedition. Kinkead's Fort was located on the north side of the Missouri--about a mile back--in a bottom

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prairie, about half a mile south of Sulphur Creek--and about 8 or nine miles from Cooper's Fort. McLane's Fort was about 3 miles north of Kinkead's--McLane's on a high hill, skirting the upper part of Sulphur--sometimes called Fort Hempstead, but more generally McLane's Fort. There was a small Fort called Head's Fort--located near the Spanish Needle Prairie, in now Howard County--thinks it was finally evacuated. McMahan's Fort was on the South side of the Missouri, some 5 miles from Cooper's fort--which was in a bottom prairie, about a mile and a half from the river. Boone's Lick was northwest of Cooper's Fort about three miles.

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James Bridges made his home much of the time at the Cooper's--all were glad to have him live in their families; He died about 1820-21, at George Jacksons (formerly of Cooper's Fort) near Glasgow, Mo. He had formerly been married when young, and had seperated: Stone on the hunt, said Bridges, I wish to ask you a question, and wish you to promise me to reply frankly to it: Well what is it? said Bridges. That you tell me your reasons for separating from your wife. Well, said Bridges, do you think you can keep a secret? Yes, I think I can, said Stoner. And I think I can Too. quietly retorted Bridges, and that ended the conversation.

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Sarshal Cooper married Ruth, daughter of Stephen Hancock, the Boonesboro Pioneer with Daniel Boone.

Robert Hancock, son of Stephen Hancock, died about 10 years ago, aged about 82. James Callaway was wounded at Boonesboro--the same who was captured with Daniel Boone in Feb 1778--and not the Joseph Calloway, son of ????????? and grandson of Daniel Boone, who was killed in July 1815. This is a mistake.

David Cooper, son of Col. Ben Cooper, now about 78, resides near Glasgow, Mo. His cousin Stephen Cooper son of Sarshall Cooper, now residing in Colusa, California, was a very active youth and in service during the war of 1812-15--handy with a gun--now about 70.

From Capt Joseph Cooper, son of Capt Sarshal Cooper--born in Madison Co near Richmond, Ky, Oct 30, 1792.

Transcript of Capt Sarshall Cooper's Muster Roll, of April, 1812--names of officers and men who

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served during the Indian war:



- 1) SARSHAL COOPER, Capt, killed Apr 14, 1815.
- 2) Wm McMahan, 1st Lieut
- 3) David McQuitty, 2nd Lieut
- 4) John Monroe, 3rd Lieut
- 5) Ben Cooper Jr, Ensign
- 6) John McMurray, 1st Sergeant
- 7) Samuel McMahan, 2nd Sergeant, who was killed Dec 24, 1814.
- 8) Adam Woods, 3rd Sergeant
- 9) Davis Todd, 4th Sergeant
- 10) John Matthews, 5th Sergeant

### **CORPORALS**

- 1) Andrew Smith, Corporal
- 2) Thos Vaughan, Corporal
- 3) James McMahan, Corporal
- 4) John Busby, Corporal, killed Feb 1814.
- 5) James Barnes, Corporal, now Baptist preacher
- 6) Jesse Ashcraft, Corporal

### **PRIVATES**

- 1) Jesse Cox
- 2) Samuel Perry
- 3) John Thorp
- 4) Solomon Cox
- 5) Henry Ferrill
- 6) Herman Gregg
- 7) Wm Grigg, killed Dec 24, 1814
- 8) John Wasson
- 9) Josiah Higgins
- 10) David Gregg
- 11) Robert Cooper
- 12) Gray Bynum
- 13) David Cooper
- 14) Abbott Hancock
- 15) Wm. Thorp
- 16) Wm Cooper
- 17) John Cooper

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- 18) Joseph Cooper
- 19) Stephen Cooper
- 20) Wm Read
- 21) Stephen Turley
- 22) Thos McMahan
- 23) James Anderson
- 24) Wm Anderson
- 25) Stephen Jackson
- 26) John Hancock
- 27) Robert Irvin
- 28) Francis Cooper
- 29) Benoni Sappington

- 30) John Sappington
- 31) James Sappington
- 32) James Cooley
- 33) Nathan Teague
- 34) James Douglas
- 35) John Snethen
- 36) Wm Creason
- 37) Joseph Cooley
- 38) Wm McLane, killed, Oct 1814
- 39) James Turner
- 40) Erwin McLane
- 41) Wm Baxter
- 42) Peter Creason
- 43) David Burris
- 44) Price Arnold
- 45) John Smith, killed Nov 1814
- 46) John Stephenson
- 47) Alfred Head
- 48) Gilliard Rupe
- 49) Daniel Durbin
- 50) James Cockrill
- 51) Jesse Turner
- 52) Mitchell Poage
- 53) Townsend Brown
- 54) John Arnold
- 55) Robert Poage

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- 56) Francis Berry
- 57) Linsey Carson--wounded Oct 1814, his finger having been shot off by the Indians. The bullet striking his gun hand, just as he was going to shoot.
- 58) David Boggs
- 59) Jesse Richardson
- 60) Robert Brown
- 61) John Peak, wounded in the arm, Oct 1814, the same time that Carson was.
- 62) John Elliott
- 63) Joseph Boggs
- 64) Andrew Carson
- 65) John Cooley
- 66) Reubin Fugett
- 67) Sibert Hubbard
- 68) John Berry
- 69) Wm Brown
- 70) Francis Woods
- 71) Wm Allen
- 72) Robert Wells
- 73) Joseph Moody
- 74) James Alexander
- 75) Amos Barnes
- 76) Daniel Hubbard
- 77) Harris Fennison
- 78) Abraham Barnes
- 79) Wm Ridgway
- 80) Enoch Taylor
- 81) Matthew Kinkad

- 82) John Kinkead
- 83) John Barnes
- 84) Henry Weadon
- 85) Otho Ashcraft
- 86) John Pursley
- 87) Wm Monroe
- 88) Isaac Thornton
- 89) Stephen Feals
- 90) Daniel Monroe
- 91) Giles Williams

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- 92) Henry Burns
- 93) Wm. Savage
- 94) Thos Chandler
- 95) John Jolly
- 96) Stephen Cole
- 97) Wm Robertson
- 98) Wm Bolen
- 99) Muke Box
- 100) Sabert Scott
- 101) John Savage
- 102) James Cole
- 103) Stephen Cole Jr.
- 104) John Ferrill
- 105) Delaney Bolen
- 106) James Savage
- 107) John Yarnall
- 108) Braxton Cooper, killed Sept 1814 and no doubt he killed 2 Indians.
- 109) James McMahan
- 110) Robert Hancock.

MEN--The above company was organized for self-defence--furnished themselves--and got no pay during the whole war, except for the expedition under Gen Dodge and in service some time after, abt \$100 a piece--full 2 years service without the least pay. The organization was excellent--and or little complaint or grumbling as any company ever made. Of them all, only the following are believed to be living. Rev. James Barnes, Jos. Cooper,

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James Cole--David Cooper, Stephen Cooper, Robert Brown, near Fayette, Mo, Townsend Brown, Platte Co, Mo, and Abraham Barnes, in California.

MEN of names of persons killed by the Indians during the war of 1812-15 as near the time it was done as possible: made out by Joseph Cooper assisted by Robert Hancock and Robert Brown, many years ago:

The first men killed were Jonathan Todd and Thos Smith--both at the same time; their heads cut off, and hearts' taken out, and their heads stuck upon a pole on the rode side--this was done in March, 1812--before the declaration of war--not far from the present line between Boone and Howard counties.

Braxton Cooper, in Sept 1814; he no doubt killed one or two Indians; we found an Indians hunting shirt with two bullet holes in it about an inch apart, and a

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quantity of blood and husks of green corn, and trailed the blood to where they made some kind of a fixture to carry him off, and where they pulled the plugs out of the bullet holes.

Wm McLane killed, Oct 1814  
Campbell Bolen killed July, 1814  
Joseph Still, killed Oct 1814  
Samuel Brown's black man Joe, Oct 1814  
John Smith, Nov 1814  
Wm. Gregg- Dec 24, 1814  
Samuel McMahan, Dec 24, 1814  
John Busby, killed Feb 1815  
Capt Sarshal Cooper, killed April 14, 1815.

NAMES OF MEN WHO WERE WOUNDED; Francis Woods, Lindsey Carson and John Peak; They all got well.

INDIANS KILLED--Indians killed that we got dead on the ground: The first Indian killed was two days after Todd and Smith were killed, March, 1812, he was killed in Salt Creek bottom. The next were five Indians

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killed dead and then shot, and one that got off that war wounded and died on the bank of the river, one mile below Hardiman's Ferry, where their canoes were left. These were killed in August, 1814" END OF CAPT JOE COOPER'S MEMORANDA.

Capt Wm Head settled a little fort on the Moniteau, in Howard Co about 4 miles above Rochefort--towards the close of the war, and did not do much. Died early. His son Alfred Head was enrolled in Cooper's company.

In Brachenridge's Journal of his trip up the Missouri (abt 1811) reference is made to Capt. Stephen Cole, and his fight with the Pottawattamies. Jonathan Todd and Thos Smith killed, March 1812--People kept their horses and some cattle, at Bonne Femme bottom some 40 miles below and Joseph Cooper and Ben Cooper Jr, were employed to take care of them. One Johnson, an Indian trader, who had a trading establishment on the southern bank of the Missouri, about 10 miles above Jefferson City--and he advised the young

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Coopers having the horses in charge, that they had better take them, as the Indians began to show hostile intentions. So they hastened to Cooper's settlement, and a party went and drove up all the horses they could find. Todd and Smith's horses were not found, and they went for them. It appeared as though they had met the Indians--no doubt the Sauks and Foxes--in the road, and Todd killed, and Smith ran some mile and a half or two miles, (thinks they had horses) and on their way back, about 4 miles south of the Big Moniteau, in now Boone County--into a little creek bottom and there killed him: Smith was an active, tall, and slim man--Todd, though young and brave, was rather heavy and less active than the other. Todd's head was cut off and put on a pole beside the road--no scalps, and Smith's head perhaps not found--both disembowled. Indians got their horses; if they had any. A party went and buried the--informant among them and Capt Sarshal Cooper.

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CAMPBELL BOLEN, a potter by trade, in July, 1814, was pulling flax with Adam McCord on the river bottom, north side of the Missouri, about two and a half miles above Booneville, Indians slipped up on him and mortally wounded him--he crept into a tree top --Indians didn't find

him but whites found him dead the same evening. He was very useful making pottery ware. \$200.00 silver of his was afterwards found in a stump by a little girl.

The next Sunday after Todd and Smith were killed in March, 1812, Hiram Fugitt, Daniel Durbin, and two or three others were out with their guns about 4 miles below Booneville, in the bottom on the northern bank of the Missouri, discovered two Indians in the woods, perhaps in the act of getting horses, and chased them a good distance before they shot one, on Salt Creek bottom, and thought they mortally wounded the other, but he got off.

In August, 1814, a party of six Indians --Sauks and Foxes, or Miamies, had stolen some ten or twelve horses and had killed cattle, and made twigs for halters and to tie to trees to make the pound into which they drove the horses on the high ground,

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not over 3 or four hundred yards from the bottom, about 3 miles above Booneville, on the south side of the Missouri--and had the horses tied in a thicket (don't recollect about finding the pound--not then certain).

Capt Sarshal Cooper with 25 or 30 men informant among them--also Linsey Carson, David Boggs, Stephen Jackson--Wm Thorp, then and after a Baptist preacher, a good man--had got tidings of signs that there were Indians, and went about eight mile, to the point indicated, where the horses were found in the thicket--left them, and took the trail of the Indians, and trailed into the bottom below, and after going not much more than a quarter of a mile, when they turned around towards the east, and then north, and made up towards where the horses were--and whites divided into three parties--Capt Cooper going up to the left of the hollow and branch, and other party up the hollow,

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A few days ago, the Indians killed a young man of the name of Bowles, a private in Capt Musick's company of Rangers, stationed near Captain Gray--Missouri Gazette, July 16, 1814.

BOONE'S LICK SETTLEMENTS--An express has arrived from St. Charles, informing, that the Sacs and Foxes have driven off upwards of 150 horses and about 300 head of horned cattle from the upper settlements, 230

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volunteers and ranges have gone in pursuit of the marauders. Missouri Gazette, July 23 1814.

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BOONE'S LICK SETTLEMENT-- A few days ago, a barge belonging to Messr. M. Lisa and Co, which was ascending the Missouri, to their trading establishment, were induced to stop at Mackey's Saline\* (commonly called Boone's Lick), as the country was over-run by the Indians, and all the inhabitants in forts. The crew which arrived here on Saturday night last, in a three days passage, report, that on the South side of the Missouri, the Indians had taken all the horses, and were killing the cattle for food. That on their arrival at the Saline, the people at Cole's Fort were interring a man just shot by the Indians. On the north side, near Kinkead's Fort, a man was killed in a flax field. On Monday last, the 25th ult, seventy of the inhabitants, assembled, and set out on a patrol to observe the motion of the savages. After taking a considerable circuit, they were about to return to their several forts, when they observed a body of Indians who were instantly attacked, four were killed on the spot, and one of our people severely wounded.

\*Mackey's Saline is about 180 miles, Northwest of St. Louis, situated on the North Side of the Missouri. About two hundred families are settled at that place, within the skirt of a bottom extending twenty or twenty five miles. The soil is said to be the most fertile of any in American, and abounding in Salt Springs. Although the inhabitants are settled beyond the pale of the laws,

yet they are reported, by all who have visited their country, to have a better order and police than most other counties abounding with volumes of laws.

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