

Appendix II (11-01-11)

Gabriel Jones Floyd 1795-1842

Davis Floyd married Susannah Johnston Lewis in Louisville, Kentucky in 1794. At the time she was fourteen years of age, a widow, and pregnant with Gabriel Jones Floyd who was born the next year. Floyd raised Gabriel as his own son and, when he and his family moved across the Ohio River to the Indiana Territory in 1800, Gabriel accompanied the family as Floyd's child. Gabriel was five years of age at that time. His family first lived in Clarksville not too far from George Rogers Clark's cabin overlooking the Falls of the Ohio. Today there is a replacement cabin at the location of the original cabin so one can get a feeling what the neighborhood was like in the early 1800's.

Clarksville was not the best location for a home so Floyd and his family moved up river to the little village of Jeffersonville in 1801. The location of the Floyd family's home (or homes) in Jeffersonville is unknown although it is not unlikely that it was located in the vicinity of Ft. Steuben which was located on or near Fort Street just off of modern day Riverside Drive between the Big Four Bridge and the Kennedy Bridge. Gabriel would spend eleven or twelve years in Jeffersonville before his family moved to Corydon, Indiana Territory in 1812 or 1813. He would have been seventeen or eighteen years old by the time of that move. In the meantime his mother, Susannah, died in 1808.

It appears that Gabriel went into the U. S. Army, what we call the regular army today, at about the same time his family moved to Corydon. His step-father had fought bravely in the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811 near modern day Lafayette, Indiana at the approximate age of thirty-six. Floyd's fighting days were probably coming to an end. Floyd and his step-son, Gabriel, joined Capt. John Pittman's Company of Mounted Volunteer Riflemen during the summer of

1812, which was "enlisted" or activated on August 16th, 1812 and discharged on September 24th, 1812. Henry Giles was a First Lieutenant in the company, John Owen, a Second Lieutenant, and Davis Floyd, an Ensign. There were four sergeants, four corporals, and sixty-two privates. Gabriel was one of the four corporals in the company. Incidentally, Joseph Bartholomew was a private in this company. The names of a lot of the soldiers in the company were men with names which are recognizable names in Clark County today, such as Ferguson, Williams, Montgomery, Alison, Parker, Reed, Applegate, Plasket, Robertson, Guthrie, Clark, Carr, and Jacobs. The fact that Gabriel was in a militia company where his step-father was an ensign establishes a reasonable inference that this Gabriel J. Floyd was Davis Floyd's step-son. It should also be noted that if Gabriel was a member of this activated Indiana Territorial militia unit until the end of September 1812 he probably was not training as a regular under Col. Samuel Well's United States 17th Regiment of Infantry during the summer of 1812.

Acquisition of War of 1812 Saber and Scabbard by Author

In April 2011 the author acquired a War of 1812 silver mounted officer's saber and scabbard which belonged to Gabriel Jones Floyd at a Cowan's historic firearms and early militaria auction in Cincinnati, Ohio. That was a coincidental place to purchase this sword since Gabriel had married Sarah McGill Conn in Cincinnati, Ohio on November 30, 1817. He was still on active duty at that time and it is likely he wore his dress uniform and may have had the saber and scabbard at his side.

The Cowan's auction house described the saber and scabbard in its auction catalogue as follows:

30" curved clip point blade have etched federal period military motif, ivory handle with grooves on the right handle, the other side plain.

Silver knuckle bow and pommel. Leather scabbard mounted with silver bands. At the top of the throat of the scabbard the name of GJ Floyd is engraved in large script letters. The sword is consistent with the revised Army Regulations of 1813 that specified a weapon of “the saber form, and mounting of silver or plated” for infantry (see Peterson, p. 65-66).

P. 26. of the unpublished catalogue.

The auction house publication goes on to say that Gabriel's father was Maj. George Rogers Clark Floyd, who commanded the 4th U. S. Infantry at the Battle of Tippecanoe. This is wrong since it is indisputable that Gabriel was Susannah Johnston Lewis' son and Davis Floyd's step-son. It also mistakenly reports that Gabriel's grandfather was Col. John F. Floyd, "killed in 1873 during the Kentucky India Wars." This John Floyd was Davis Floyd's uncle and the undisputed father of George Rogers Clark Floyd. Gabriel was named for the given and middle names of his mother's brother, Gabriel Jones Johnston. Anna M. Cartlidge's *Marriages of People Named Floyd* published by The Maryland Geneological Society in Baltimore, Maryland in 1982 reports in the information on page 47 about Gabriel and Sarah Floyd's marriage that he was the son of Davis Floyd. Alex Lukens reports that Davis Floyd's wife, "Susannah is the daughter of Benjamin Johnston, MD and Dorothy Jones" so the "Jones" name was her mother's maiden name and the middle name of her brother.

Alex Lukens reports that her friend, Judy Dupas, found in Louisiana the following record: "Funerals in Trinity Church Parish (Apalachicola, Franklin Co.), W. T. Saunders, Rector, officiating April 24, 1859 Sarah Floyd, wife of Col. Floyd....(illegible): body taken to Cincinnati" And then in May 2009 Mrs. Lukens reported that "she is buried in Wesleyan Cemetery, section C lot 100" and "the burial record lists Sarah M. Floyd 'Floridy' date of death is 5/11/1859."

Of particular interest are the names of Gabriel and Sarah's children. They are reported to have been Col. Robert J. Floyd, who was born in Kentucky in 1820

and died before October 23, 1860, and Lt. Gabriel Jones Floyd, born on April 6th, 1822. He is on the Clark County, Indiana census record with his mother Sarah in 1850.

Informative Affidavit Executed by Sarah M. Floyd

An affidavit executed by Gabriel's widow, Sarah M. Floyd, says as follows:

On this 30th day of August 1851 personally appeared before me the undersigned justice of the peace for the State and County before mentioned [State of Kentucky County of Jefferson] Sarah M. Floyd aged 50 years a resident of Clark County and State of Indiana who being duly sworn according to law, declared that she is the widow of Gabriel J. Floyd deceased, who was a Lieutenant in the company commanded by James Hunter in the 17th Regiment of Infantry commanded by Col. Samuel Wells in the War with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June 1812.

That her said husband was appointed at Washington City on or about the first day of January 1812 for during good behavior, and continued in actual service in said War during its continuance and that he resigned his commission in the army at Fort Harrison Indiana on the ___ day of January 1817 or 1818 as will appear by the register of the Army of that date—She further states that she was married to Gabriel J. Floyd in Cincinnati and State of Ohio on or about the 30th day of November 1817 by one ___ Stone then a justice of peace as she was informed and believes, and that her name before his marriage was Sarah M. Conn. That her said husband died at St. Louis County in the State of Missouri on the 28th day of August 1842—his death caused by injuries received at the hands of robbers who entered our house in the night time—and that she is still a widow. That she can find no public record of her marriage that in a family bible purchased and presented to her by her said deceased husband their marriage is register in the handwriting of the late Robert A. New Dec'd who was then secretary of the State of the State of Indiana—She makes this Declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land she may be entitled under the act passed September 28th 1850. Signed Sarah M. Floyd

On this 3rd day of September 1851 personally appeared before me the undersigned justice of the peace for the State and County before mentioned [State of Kentucky County of Jefferson] Col. Charles L.

Harrison and William P Thomasson who being duly sworn according to the law declare that they are well acquainted with the forgoing affidavit Mrs. Sarah M. Floyd...That said Gabriel J. Floyd was known to these affidants as a lieutenant in the Army of the United States during the years 1813, 1814 and 1815 and that he was retained on the Peace establishment....said Thomasson further states for years after the year 1821 said Gabriel J. Floyd and Sarah M. Floyd as man and wife, kept a public Hotel in New Albany Indiana where affidavit was in the habit stopping. Affiants state that from the time of their marriage to the present time they have never heard their being married doubted nor do then now doubt it. And that said Sarah M. Floyd is yet the widow of said Gabriel J. Floyd and affiants say they are wholly disinterested. Signed Chs. L. Harrison, Will P. Thomasson

On Wednesday, May 11, 1814 *The Louisville Correspondent* published a report from Lieutenant Gabriel J. Floyd of the 17th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, that three members of the 17th had deserted and a reward was being offered for their return. One of the men allegedly deserted from Corydon traveling in the direction of Shawneetown. Does this suggest that Gabriel was in Southern Indiana at that time? Then on October 14th, 1814 "3d Lieut. Gabriel J. Floyd" was promoted to "2d Lieut." According to Alex Luken Gabriel was listed later as a captain in the 11th Infantry.

First Scenario of Gabriel Jones Floyd's Participation in the War of 1812

In the affidavit executed by Sarah M. Floyd she said that her husband was a member of a company commanded by Capt. James Hunter in the 17th Regiment of Infantry commanded by Col. Samuel Wells. Maj. Wells and Capt. Hunter both fought in the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811. Wells commanded a Battalion of Kentucky Dragoons, sometimes identified as a Corps of Mounted Militia, and Hunter was his adjutant. They probably knew Davis and Gabriel Jones Floyd well. In August 1812 recruits for the 17th Infantry were being sworn in and given basic training under its commander, Col. Wells, who was also a Revolutionary War soldier and had participated in many Indian battles. Wells' detachment with other units then went to Ft. Wayne in the Indiana Territory

where his unit probably garrisoned the fort. Wells objected to his superiors of making any advance on River Raisin and therefore his unit did not proceed there until the day after the first U. S. troops were sent to River Raisin. However, when he and the Kentucky regulars got there they were positioned on the right of the pickets behind a rail fence, with no other protection. The next morning Wells protested about the position of his men but to no avail. A British unit tried to surprise the Americans but some of their soldiers were discovered and the alarm was sounded. However, the results were devastating for the Americans and as will be seen many were killed or captured and some of the latter were massacred. Wells escaped with some of his men and they ended up at Fort Meigs. Capt. Hunter probably did not escape. See Gilpin, Alec R., *The War of 1812 in the Old Northwest*, The Michigan State University Press, 1958, pp. 130-131, 139, 164, 165, 169, and 203.

Second Scenario of Gabriel's Participation in the War of 1812

An excerpt from a book entitled *Fort Harrison on the Banks of the Wabash 1812-1912* published by the Fort Harrison Centennial Association said:

There was no trouble with hostile Indians during the time of Major [James] Chunn's command of the Fort. But in 1816 there was a scare. Reports came to the Fort of depredations by the Indians in Michigan and Northern Indiana, and the Fort was thronged with refugees. An autograph[ed] letter from Major Chunn to Mr. Gilbert, dated September 8, 1816, indicating possible danger, but no attack was made. During the succeeding years, 1817 and 1818, 1819 and 1820, even after the Fort had been abandoned by the garrison, there were scares about the Indians.

Major Robert Sturgis. Appointed Ensign of the Second Infantry, September 28, 1812. Promoted to First Lieutenant March 9, 1814, and resigned February 10, 1818. He had served as a volunteer private in Captain Benj. Parks troop of light dragoons, in the Tippecanoe campaign, and so was a builder of Fort Harrison. From many legends, he was so interesting a character, 'tis a pity more in not known of his history. He never married. He died in Terre Haute about 1828, July 4, 1817, was the first one ever celebrated in Terre

Haute. The celebration ball was in Henry Redford's new hewn log house, known as The Eagle and Lion Tavern. The record says, "Major Chunn with his officers, Lieutenants Sturgis and Floyd [probably Gabriel Jones Floyd], Drs. Clark and McCullough, with several other gentlemen and their ladies residing at the Fort, were of the happy crowd of celebrants." According to these dates, Major Chunn was transferred and Major Sturgis was appointed Commandant after July 4, 1817. As Major Sturgis resigned from the army February 10, 1818, he was Commandant but a few months. He was Treasurer of Vigo County 1823-1824 and Sheriff 1825-1826. Probably Fort Harrison ceased to be a military post about the time Major Sturgis resigned.

Scovell, Dr. J. R., et al, *Fort Harrison on the Banks of the Wabash 1812-1912*, Fort Harrison Centennial Association, 1912, p. 28.

Based on the information contained in Sarah Floyd's affidavit, Gabriel Jones Floyd joined the 17th Infantry Regiment in Washington City on January 1, 1812 although it appears he only served on active duty during the War of 1812 from 1813 until 1815, and thereafter until his resignation in 1818 as a peace time soldier. He was apparently assigned at some time to a company commanded by Capt. James Hunter. It can be assumed that this company was a company in the 17th Regiment. And then in 1818 he was a lieutenant in Major Chunn's company at Fort Harrison in Indiana. Several books describe the further activities of the 17th Infantry Regiment. In a book entitled *Niagara 1814—America Invades Canada* written by Richard V. Barbuto, the author said:

A final regiment was soon to join the Northern Army. Secretary of War James Monroe, taking what steps he could to relieve the beleaguered Left Division, ordered Brigadier General Duncan McArthur in Detroit to send 1,000 men eastward. McArthur sent about 500 men of the hard-fighting Seventeenth Infantry. The Seventeenth was recruited in Kentucky and Ohio and was the mainstay of Harrison's Army of the Northwest. Detachments of the Seventeenth were at the River Raisin, the defense of Forts Meigs and Stephenson, and the Battle of the Thames, as well as numerous forest skirmishes. The Seventeenth had been called east in 1813 and garrisoned Sacketts Harbor during the Chrysler's Farm campaign. Lieutenant Chunn's company fought at Lundy's Lane and the defense of Fort Erie as part of the Twenty-first Infantry. For its last campaign, the Seventeenth was led by Colonel John Miller. As

[General George] Izard's division arrived at Lewiston, the Seventeenth Infantry was disembarking at Fort Erie.

Barbuto, Richard V., *Niagara 1814—America Invades Canada*, University Press of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, 2000, pp. 288-289,

In Annex E of Joseph Whitehorne's book entitled *While Washington Burned—The Battle for Fort Erie 1814*, there is a U. S. Officer Roster of the Niagara Campaign for the period of July to August, 1814. Whitehorne, Joseph, *While Washington Burned—The Battle for Fort Erie 1814*, The Nautical & Aviation Publishing Company of America, Baltimore, Maryland, 1992, p. 109. The roster shows one company of the 17th Infantry identifying the captain of that company as John T. Chunn, the first lieutenant as Thomas Mountjoy, and the ensign as Mason Seward. It cannot be assumed from this entry that Gabriel Jones Floyd was either at Lundy Lane or Fort Erie. However, it is likely that Gabriel and his sword were part of the Niagara Campaign.

Let's look at the battlefield sites that the 17th Infantry apparently fought in as reported by author Barbuto. Those are:

Battle of River Raisin (May 18-23, 1813)

The River Raisin battlefield was located along the north bank of the river by that name which flows past Monroe, Michigan and empties into Lake Erie. The website of the River Raisin Battlefield National Park describes the site as follows:

The brownish waters of the River Raisin flow sometimes peacefully, sometimes violently, over the flood control dams in downtown Monroe, Michigan, former known as Frenchtown, and continue on until they mix with the green waves of Lake Erie. Looking at the homes, businesses, and industries crowded along the river's banks, there is little to suggest that this place was once the central point of a terrible struggle between rival nations...

Website, River Raisin Battlefield National Park

In another place on this website, it says:

However, from January 18th to January 23rd, 1813, the north bank of the River Raisin became a battleground where the forces of the United States and Great Britain fought each other for the control of all of Michigan and the Lower Great Lakes. At stake was the destiny not only of the 2 countries (United States and Great Britain), but also the future of Frenchtown (known today as Monroe, Michigan), and of Canada, and of Tecumseh's alliance of Native-American tribes.

The British and Indian victory at the River Raisin destroyed an entire American army and upset their campaign to recapture Detroit, which had fallen to the enemy early in the war. It raised Native-American hopes that their alliance with the British would result in the preservation of their lands, while it brought grief to hundreds of families in Kentucky who had lost their sons during the bloody battle and its aftermath.

While not a decisive turning point of the war, the Battle of the River Raisin had a significant effect on the campaign for the Great Lakes. It would take a full 9 months for U. S. forces to regain the momentum. In the meantime, Frenchtown was laid to waste, and the Ohio frontier was exposed to invasion and raids by the British and Indians.

Website, River Raisin Battlefield National Park

Still another part of this website says:

The River Raisin Battlefield was the site of one of the largest engagements during the War of 1812. The battle on January 22, and the massacre on January 23, 1813, was fought here in Monroe, Michigan (formerly Frenchtown) on the northern shore of the River Raisin. Of 934 American who fought here only 33 escaped death or capture. The massacre of wounded soldiers the following day shocked and enraged American throughout the old Northwest Territory and "Remember the Raisin" became the battle cry for the War of 1812.

Website, River Raisin Battlefield National Park.

If Gabriel fought in this battle, which is possible, he would have been one of the 33 soldiers who escaped or a prisoner who was captured and eventually was repatriated. If the latter was the case it is unlikely that his sword would have

survived his capture and repatriation. Therefore, he might have been one of the 33 soldiers who escaped along with Col. Samuel Wells. His company commander, Capt. James Hunter, as reported by Sarah, may have been killed or massacred in this battle. Since the 17th Infantry Regiment from Kentucky was involved in this battle, the death toll of Kentucky soldiers was high and affected many families at home. One can imagine how Davis Floyd fretted over newspaper accounts of the 17th Regiment wondering about the status of his step-son.

Battle of Fort Meigs (May 1-9, 1813)

The website of Fort Meigs, Ohio, an American Association of Museums' accredited museum, describes first the origins of the War of 1812:

The War of 1812 was fought over free trade, sailors' rights, and to decide once and for all who would control the "western country." Great Britain was stopping American merchant ships on the Atlantic Ocean, seizing their cargo and impressing sailors into the Royal Navy. In response, the United States declared war on June 1812. Fort Meigs stood at the center of American military operations in the Northwest Territory. Between June 1812 and February 1813, the United States lost Fort Mackinac and Fort Detroit in the Michigan Territory, as well as a major defeat at the Battle of River Raisin in Michigan. Only Fort Wayne, in the Indiana Territory, withstood British attack.

Website, Fort Meigs, Ohio, an American Association of Museums' Accredited Member

The website goes on to say:

General William Henry Harrison established a fort on the south side of the Maumee River on February 2, 1813. The fort was to serve as a temporary supply depot and staging area for an invasion of Canada. Named for the Governor of Ohio, Return Jonathan Meigs, the garrison was a home for more than 2,000 men comprised of U. S. regulars and militia from Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

When the enemy laid siege to Fort Meigs on May 1, 1813, they found General Harrison ready. With a strong fort, 1,200 troops, and twenty to thirty pieces of artillery, the garrison dug in with the knowledge that reinforcements were on the way. The bombardment ended after four days, when a troop of Kentucky militia arrived to reinforce Fort Meigs. On May 9, the enemy lifted the siege and returned to Canada. The Indians who had accompanied the British during the siege were bitterly disappointed by their failure to take the fort.

In July 1813, the British attempted to appease their allies by again besieging Fort Meigs. The Indians staged a mock battle to lure the garrison out. The Americans, however, saw through the ploy. After the failed siege attempt, the British moved on to Fort Stephenson, where Fremont, Ohio stands today. That attack also failed, causing heavy British losses and forcing their retreat to Canada.

On September 10, 1813, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry defeated a British naval force on Lake Erie, giving the United States the upper hand in the Northwest. Harrison transferred all but 100 men from Fort Meigs to Canada and ordered the fort dismantled. In its place, a small, square stockade was constructed to serve as a supply base and to protect the Maumee rapids.

Website, Fort Meigs, Ohio, an American Association of Museums' Accredited Museum.

Battle of Fort Stephenson (August 2, 1813)

While the Battle of Fort Stephenson is mentioned above, the website of the Sandusky County, Ohio Scrapbook adds the following excerpt about the War of 1812 and that battle:

The war began because Britain interfered with American trade and shipping on the high seas, and because the U. S. also blamed Britain for inciting and supporting hostile Indians on the frontier. At that time Ohio was part of the frontier.

Before the battle, Britain held Detroit and Lake Erie region. Because the British attack on Fort Stephenson failed, the British were turned back. They were then defeated in the Battle of Lake Erie and later battles. The battle of Fort Stephenson was the last western battle fought in U. S. Territory. Major [George] Croghan, the commander

of Fort Stephenson, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel after his victory over the British forces.

Website, Sandusky County, Ohio Scrapbook, The Battle of Fort Stephenson, Ohio.

Major George Croghan was born in 1791 at the home of his parents, William and Lucy Clark Croghan, at Locust Grove outside of Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Croghan was the sister of General George Rogers Clark, the conqueror of the Northwest Territory in 1779, and Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. George Croghan was doubtlessly named for his famous uncle. There is no doubt that George Croghan grew up knowing brothers Davis Floyd and Sgt. Charles Floyd, and their blood first cousin, Sgt. Nathaniel Pryor. He would have also known Gabriel Jones Floyd. The Battle of Fort Stephenson's website called the Sandusky County, Ohio Scrapbook features sections on the American viewpoint, the British viewpoint, and the hero of the battle, George Croghan.

Battle of the Thames (October 5, 1813)

The *Britannica Online Encyclopedia* reports the Battle of the Thames, part of the War of 1812, as follows:

Battle of the Thames, also called the Battle of Moraviantown, (Oct. 5, 1813), in the War of 1812, decisive U. S. victory over British and Indian forces in Ontario, Canada, enabling the United States to consolidate its control over the Northwest.

After the U. S. naval triumph in the Battle of Lake Erie [mentioned above in several places] in September 1813, the British commander at Detroit, Brigadier General Henry A. Proctor, found his position untenable and began a hasty retreat across the Ontario peninsula. He was pursued by about 3,000 U. S. troops under Major General William Henry Harrison, who was supported by the U. S. fleet in command of Lake Erie. The forces met near Moraviantown on the Thames River, a few miles east of what is now Thamesville. The British, with about 600 regulars and 1,000 Indian allies under

Tecumseh, the Shawnee intertribal leader, were greatly outnumbered and quickly defeated. Many British soldiers were captured and Tecumseh was killed destroying his Indian alliance and breaking the Indian power in Ohio and the Indiana Territory. After his death, most of the tribes abandoned their association with the British.

After destroying Moraviantown, a village of Christian Indians [who probably had nothing to do with Tecumseh and his Indians], the U. S. troops returned to Detroit. The U. S. victory helped catapult Harrison into the national limelight and eventually the [U. S.] presidency.

Britannica Online Encyclopedia, 2011.

While the War of 1812 catapulted Gen. Harrison into the U. S. presidency, it had no part in returning him to prominence in the Indiana Territory or the State of Indiana. He had promoted enough slavery in the Indiana Territory and killed enough Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe and the War of 1812 to satisfy the propensity of any man to injure the downtrodden. It is unlikely he ever read Art. 6 or Art. 3 of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. If he did he never gave them much thought.

Battle of Crysler's Farm (November 11, 1813)

The Battle of Crysler's Farm is touted on one website as "The Battle that Saved Canada." The foregoing excerpt in the *Britannica Online Encyclopedia* was published by a British company but is impartial in its presentation of the facts of the Battle of the Thames. In a website entitled "The Battle that Saved Canada – The Friends of Crysler's Farm Battlefield," the focus of the battle is shifted from the American's defeat to the salvation of Canada. One of the American generals at this battlefield was Aaron Burr's arch-enemy, Major General James Wilkerson. Author Graves in his book, *The Battle of Bundy's Lane*, says:

Accordingly, the bulk of the regular troops were shifted...to Sackets Harbor and by 17 October [1813], all was ready. Wilkinson's army, four thousand strong, embarked in an armada of three hundred boats and rowed the St. Lawrence. However, Wilkerson's resolve, never

strong, disappeared after a detachment of his army (which included Jarvis Hanks) was beaten by a smaller British force at John Crysler's Farm on 11 November [1813]. When he learned that Gen. [Wade] Hampton had retreated after suffering a similar defeat in a brisk little action at Chateaugay on 26 October, Wilkerson cancelled the offensive against Montreal and went into winter quarters at French Mills, across the St. Lawrence from Cornwall. His men were condemned to spend a miserable time shivering through a northern winter in a hastily prepared and inadequate camp.

Graves, *The Battle of Lundy's Lane On the Niagara in 1814*, p. 11.

Wilkerson and Hampton had planned a two-pronged offensive against Montreal in Lower Canada. Wilkerson would float down the St. Lawrence River with his army and Hampton would walk over land from Lake Champlain with his. They both suffered minor defeats, Wilkinson at Crysler's Farm and Hampton at Chateaugay, and called it quits. Fortunately, and owing to different generals, these defeats were "balanced by successes in the west," under the leadership of General Harrison. It is likely that Burr and Davis Floyd laughed their heads off when they eventually learned the truth about Wilkerson's leadership blunders. But at the time Floyd was not worried about Wilkerson's fate; he was worried about his step-son's fate. But, unfortunately, his step-son's fate depended on Wilkerson's fate.

The Crysler's Farm website ends with these thoughts:

While not of a European scale, the battle fought on the fields of John Crysler's Farm was an epic event in Canadian history, ending as it did the American campaign of 1813 with the British firmly in control of both sides of the St. Lawrence [River] and dashing the hopes of those in Washington who had boasted that the conquest of Canada would be a 'mere matter of marching.'

The Battle of Crysler's Farm was perhaps as important to posterity for those who fought as it was for its result.

British regulars stood with Canadians of both English and French heritage and with them were the Mohawk warriors of Tyendinaga as our three founding peoples stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of this new country.

Website, The Battle that Saved Canada – The Friends of Chrysler’s Farm Battlefield Memorial, 2011.

Remember, Gen. Wilkerson was Spain’s Secret Agent # 13. He could care less about any American victory. He and Wade Hampton hated each other. They probably each ignored their own faults but recognized them in the other. Men such as Wilkinson and Harrison (at least, for his early conduct favoring slavery and fighting Indians) contributed to the restraint of liberty of the African American and the Indian peoples. If African Americans and Indians were treated today like founding fathers, maybe things would be different in the United States. That sounds like another book.

Battle of Lundy’s Lane (July 25, 1814)

It is unlikely that Gabriel Jones Floyd was a member of Chunn’s infantry company at the Battle of Lundy’s Lane. Chunn’s company, part of the 17th Infantry Regiment from Kentucky, was attached to the 21st Infantry Regiment, which fought at Lundy’s Lane. Floyd is not identified as an officer in Chunn’s company at the time of the Battle of Lundy’s Lane, which was fought on July 25-26, 1814. The U. S. Officer Roster for the period from July to October, 1814 lists Chunn and two other officers, not Floyd. But four years later he is with Chunn at Fort Harrison as officer of his company.

Third Scenario of Gabriel’s Participation in the War of 1812

A publication of the Genealogical Publishing Company entitled *Kentucky Soldiers of the War of 1812* identifies Colonel John Miller as commander of a U. S. Infantry Regiment called Miller’s Regiment. One of the companies in Miller’s Regiment was Captain Harris H. Hickman’s Company. The register of members

of Capt. Hickman's company shows a Gabriel I. Floyd as a Lieutenant whose appointment occurred on April 6th, 1813. It would be easy to misread a scripted "J." as an "I." This lieutenant is probably Gabriel J. Floyd, the step-son of Davis Floyd.

A book entitled *The War of 1812 in the Old Northwest* written by Alec R. Gilpin identifies a Col. John Miller and members of his 19th Regiment who were ordered to march to Fort Meigs in March 1813. Gabriel's appointment to Capt. Hickman's company occurred on April 6th, 1813. Since the Battle of Fort Meigs was fought from May 1st until May 9th, 1813, it is likely Gabriel was present for that battle. Author Gilpin goes on to report that on April 12th, 1813 Colonel Miller with 140 regulars and 100 militiamen arrived at Fort Meigs. Since Gen. Harrison was with them the commander of the fort gave him a fifteen-gun salute. At a point in the battle Colonel Miller led a sortie against a British battery below the fort. The force consisted of 320 men, regulars, 12 month volunteers, and a small company of Kentucky militia. Gabriel was probably a member of this force. At some later time, Colonel Miller was transferred to the 17th Infantry Regiment. Gilpin, Alec R., *The War of 1812 in the Old Northwest*, The Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, Michigan, 1958, pp. 179, 180, 187, and 255.

Conclusion on Floyd's Whereabouts.

Based upon this information it is probable that Gabriel Jones Floyd and his sword were at the Battle of River Raisin fought from January 18th to January 23rd, 1813 and that he was one of the escapees at this battle since his sword survived; that he was an original appointee of James Hunter's Company at River Raisin and that most of his fellow soldiers were either killed, massacred, or taken as prisoners at this battle; that he was then transferred to Captain Hickman's Company on April 6th, 1813; that he fought at the Battle at Fort Meigs from May 1st to May 9th, 1813, at the Battle at Fort Stephenson on August 2nd, 1813; at the

Battle of the Thames on October 5th, 1813; and at the Battle of Crysler's Farm on November 11th, 1813. If Floyd fought through all of these battles he was lucky to be alive and apparently uninjured. He was ready for and deserved duty in the rear lines. Maybe that is why his company was not at the Battle of Lundy's Lane fought on July 25th, 1814 near Niagara Falls. Speculation that he was at this battle is dubious. Further, except for the officers in Captain Hickman's Company, the rest of the men were not appointed to Hickman's Company until various dates in 1814.

It is known that Gabriel was still on active duty as a regular at Fort Harrison near Terre Haute in 1818, that he married Sarah Conn the preceding year in 1817, and that sometime after 1821 he and his wife operated a hotel in New Albany, Indiana. It is also known that Gabriel was murdered at the age of forty-seven years at the hands of robbers in his home in St. Louis County, Missouri. It is also known that at the time her affidavit, which was made in 1851, she was 50 years old and a resident of Clark County, Indiana.

Did the 17th Infantry Regiment fight at Fort Erie? Apparently, the British began their first siege of the fort on August 13th, 1814 and the battle finally ended on September 17th, 1814. Author Barbuto reported that the 17th was disembarking at Fort Erie shortly before the Battle begun there. It was probably disembarking without Gabriel.

The author admits this analysis omits a lot of original material that may be available somewhere.