

The British gave bands of Indians guns, powder, tomahawks and scalping knives. Raids on American settlements in the east were organized from Detroit. Thousands of American settlers died because of the raiders. Many innocent people were also cruelly tortured. English ruled here from 1760-1815. In just 55 years they earned the title "Bloody British." At that time there were 300 houses and 2,000 inhabitants at the fort in Detroit. A band of peaceful Moravian Indians went to Mt Clemens in the spring of 1782 to collect corn they had planted the previous fall. They were collecting this to feed their starving families in Sandusky Ohio when they were taken prisoners by a band of Americans, and taken to Fort Pitt. They were told to send for their families and children. When the wives and children arrived ninety six mostly women and children were murdered with a mallet while they knelt in prayer. (Clarence M. Burton and Wikipedia)

In 1783 peaceful Christian Delaware Indians, escaping from marauding American militia, sought refuge on the Clinton River on land granted by the Chippewa. They were ministered to by the Moravian missionaries. They wanted to provide their good neighbors and themselves with a road that could get their corn to the mill in Detroit. A road was needed because the ground was often too muddy for wagons. By 1786 this group of surviving, Moravian Christian Indians had built the first inland road in Michigan in order to carry their wheat to the mill on Tremble Creek. It ran 23 and one half miles from what is now Southwest Mt. Clemens along the south branch of the Clinton River, along Red Run, then heading south along Bear Creek down what is now Sherwood, then Southeast along Connor which was along Tremble's Creek now Connor's Creek to Tremble's mill. It was at the point where ten mile road crossed this old trail road that Kunrod's corners was established which eventually lead to the creation of Center Line. What a wonderful legacy they left to our American pioneers after their tribe had been brutally massacred by the Americans. Oh, their reward was to be forced off of their settlement again. See full text at companion website <http://dogoodforall.today>

In 1790 scalps of American soldiers were paraded daily thru the streets of Detroit accompanied by the demoniac scalp-yells of the warriors who had taken them. (Farmer p265) Not all Indians agreed with treaties that cheated them out of their lands and they continued to fight when ever and where ever they could often killing innocent settlers. Americans went on the attack. General George Rogers Clark and about five hundred frontiersmen led raids against the Indians and the French. Their call was that the only good Indian was a dead Indian, and the Indians would substitute the words white man for the word Indian. In 1791 a force of 3,000 men under command of Governor St Clair set out from Fort Washington. When his tired army reached the Maumee River and pitched their tents for the night they did not post adequate guards. The camp was quietly surrounded, then furiously attacked. Leaving 630 dead and 383 wounded behind. After this victory the Indians fell mercilessly on settlers who were massacred along with their wives and children. (Willis F Dunbar 169, 170) There is an important lesson to be learned here. Following this President George Washington called on young "Mad Anthony" Wayne who spent the next year training his troops.

On July 11, 1796, the American flag was raised over Detroit. But the British still wanted to control North America so they captured over 1000 American ships and kidnapped over 10,000 Americans. The British marched on Washington DC. They burned the Capitol. They attacked American Forts. American Frontiersman George Rogers Clark and about 172 frontiersmen led raids against the Indians and the British. 1778-1779 Vincennes a seat of British power was captured along with Henry Hamilton the hair buyer. (Wikipedia)

Massacre at the Raisin In January 1813 Red Coats and Indians under Tecumseh surprised and captured or killed almost a thousand American militiamen on the River Raisin. This was the bloodiest battle in Michigan history. They destroyed an entire US Army. "After the massacre at the Raisin, the few who were judged able to march were taken to Malden and Detroit, but when any of them gave out they were tomahawked without mercy. Those who could scarcely walk on account of wounded and bleeding feet were compelled to dance on the frozen ground for the amusement of the savages." (Farmer 280) Visit River Raisin National Battlefield Park in Monroe Michigan.