



1 Fort Detroit (captured Aug. 16, 1812) Detroit or Ka-ron-ta-en (W)

1 In July 1812 US Gen. William Hull invades Upper Canada but retreats to Fort Detroit within a few weeks. He tries twice to reach troops and supplies at the Rivière aux Raisins settlement, resulting in the battles at Brownstown and Maguaga, but fails. The Native-British alliance then captures Detroit on August 16 and occupies Rivière aux Raisins on August 17.

3 January 19-20 Bar Point

3 The initial US victory on January 18 prompts the Native Nations to regroup with their British allies in Brownstown. Additional warriors and troops arrive from Fort Malden.

5 The combined Native and British force leaves Brownstown. After a brief stop at Rivière au Cigne (Swan Creek), they attack the US forces at Rivière aux Raisins before dawn on January 22.

January 21-22

January 18-19

2 On January 17, 1813, 660 US troops march from the Rapids of the Miami across frozen Lake Erie. They attack British and Native American defenses at Rivière aux Raisins on January 18.

January 17-18

4 Upon hearing of the US victory on January 18, Winchester and an additional 300 troops march to Rivière aux Raisins, arriving on January 20.

January 19-20

Winchester's Camp (established Jan. 10, 1813) Fort Miamis Miami Rapids (destroyed Aug. 21, 1812)

- Historical land cover**
- Forests
 - Forested swamps
 - Grasslands
 - Marshes
 - European settlement
 - Native American village
 - Battle site
 - Fortification

Scale varies in this perspective view. Distances are given in relation to the Rivière aux Raisins settlement.

This map shows the landscape as it likely looked during the battles of the River Raisin in January 1813. Place names are the historical names used at that time. Tribal names and villages are indicated by O (Odawa), P (Potawatomi), S (Shawnee), or W (Wyandot).