

JOURNAL OF JOSEPH H. LARWILL
RELATING TO OCCURRENCES TRANSPIRED IN THE SERVICE
OF THE U STATES
COMMENCING APRIL 5, 1812

Journal of Joseph H. Larwill relating to occurrences
transpired in the service of the U States
commencing April 5, 1812

April 5, 1812 - Received a notification of my being appointed
First Lieutenant of Artillery in the U States Army. Rec'd the
above in Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, from whence went to Wooster
thirty miles to the west on the 8th of same month. Accepted my
appointment, wrote from Wooster to Secty. of War appraising him
of the same. On the 25th day of June, 1812, rec'd the following
letter:

Lexington, Ky. June 6th, 1812

Jos. H. Larwill

1st Lieut. Army of U States

Sir, Immediately on the receipt of this you will repair to
Zanesville, Ohio for the purpose of receiving money and
instructions to enable you to enter the recruiting service.

Yours Respectfully,

George Todd, Major

Army of U States

Also received the following letters:

Recruiting Rendezvous

Zanesville, June 1812

Sir, While at Lexington Ky., I issued orders directing you to
repair without delay to this place for instructions and etc. for

the recruiting service. Should these orders not have reached you, you will consider this as a repetition of them.

Yours Respectfully,
George Todd, Major
U S Army

J. H. Larwill 1st Lieut.
Artillery

Immediately upon the receipt of the above orders I repaired to Zanesville by way of Canton, arrived there Monday Evening. June 29th received my orders and instructions from Major Todd to enter in the recruiting service.

30th June, had [2] to purchase a horse from Capt. B. Pierce of Zanesville as my horse was extremely unwell. Paid 60.00 for him. About 1 O'clock pm started from Zanesville with Major Todd to go to Canton, distance about 100 miles. On my way to New Philadelphia enlist Jesse Mead, authorize him to act as Sergeant.

July 2nd, arrive in Canton. Maj. Todd continues to the North East. There commence the recruiting service.

names of recruits	where recruited	terms of enlistment	age	size
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[some pages appear to have been lost]

Rec'd a letter from Major G. Todd dated Zanesville date July 24th, 1812 informing me that Genl. James Winchester has appointed Lieut. James Presting Jr. his Aide de Camp, and has directed that

he should be respected and obeyed as such. Rec'd a letter from
Major George Todd Zanesville Aug. 2nd, 1812

Rendezvous, Zanesville Aug. 2, 1812

Sir, On the receipt of this, without suffering any unnecessary
time to elapse (in pursuance to superior orders) you will send to
this rendezvous all the recruits belonging to same party.

Lt. Joseph H. Larwill

I am very respectfully & etc.

George Todd

Maj. U S Army

August 10th 1812 Arrive in Steubenville, put up at Jess Kenson's
tavern, sign of the Lion. This is a very good house of
entertainment, has several fine daughters, girls agreeable in
their conversation.

11th, Commence recruiting, make a contract with Samuel Soloman to
furnish rations [3] to the recruits, employ musicians and hire
barracks and etc. Spend my time here very agreeably, seeing a
number of persons agreeably conversant and entertaining. This
town has a brick Court House, Store, Jail, Methodist Brick
Meeting House and a Presbyterian one, both exactly of the same
size. The town contains about 150 houses, considerable number of
brick, is situated on a high flat of land on the river Ohio, is
the seat of Justice for the County Jefferson. The inhabitants of

the town are chiefly industrious mechanics and merchants. There is a Bank established here by the Legislature of Ohio. Bagwerl Wills Eay Prist, & W.R. Dickerson. Cash discounts considerable of business.

September ____ Go to Zanesville to get money to carry on the recruiting service, being entirely out, having been furnished but with \$120.00 dollars by Maj. G. Todd when last at Zanesville, which is entirely expended, and have made considerable advances myself. Arrived at Zanesville Sept. ____ 1812. Put up at Capt. Pierce's. Call on Maj. Todd. Find his friends in the same condition as my own. Remain here some time. During my stay parade under the command of Major Todd. Several of the officers of the U S Army was there as well as the officers of Ohio Volunteers comm'd by Maj. Munson. Capt. Elliott of the 19th Regt. of U S Army marched from this place to Chillicothe with some recruits. About 26 privates in Sept. At the request of Maj. G. Todd I endorse a note of his for \$500.00 on farm of Capt. James Heron of U. S. Army (pay in the Zanesville Bank) for the purpose of carrying on the recruiting service. This note was put in bank and discounted. Received two hundred dollars of the amount for which sum I gave to Maj. G. Todd a conditional receipt.

Sept. ____ 1812 Repair to Steubenville. Join the recruiting service. Progress but slowly as the Militia of the State was ordered out, and the high price given to substitutes prevented

many from entering the service of the United States as the advantages held out to them was more lucrative, [4] getting from \$60.00 to \$120.00 for six months exclusive of their pay as a Militia Man.

October ____ 1812 Rec'd orders from Maj. G. Todd dated at Zanesville Oct. 8 to immediately repair to Piqua via Zanesville and Chillicothe with all my recruits. On the receipt of this I had to procure funds to pay the necessary expenses that has accrued for recruits for rations, blankets, shoes, Meals, Barracks and etc., as the funds that had been furnished me by the U States through Maj. Todd was exhausted. I went to Georgetown Pa. to see my acquaintances before my departure. On the 21st Oct., 1812, I marched off my recruits with a baggage wagon under the command of Sergt. Jesse Mead to Zanesville. I went with my brother Jim (who had come to Steubenville to see me) on the 21st Oct. to Georgetown. My brother was very unwell, having the fever and ague. He took it by means of excessive fatigue in the County of Wayne during the disturbances occasioned by the Indians. As he had to swim a number of creeks and nearly caught cold and the ague.

21st Oct. 1812 This was a bad day. After Jim my brother, and self started at dusk, arrived at Jacob Kessling's house 14 miles up the river from Steubenville. My brother felt very unwell, having a chill he went to bed. As I was in great haste to

overtake my recruits, I thought I would not go to bed but would wake him after a few hours rest and then proceed on our journey. I felt much fatigued and having rested for two nights previous accompanied by tooth ache, having it this day extracted by Doct. Wilson of Steubenville, I was at ease. I therefore thought of resting myself by laying on the floor a short time. In that situation left me and when I awakened, found it was 12 O'clock. Then arose and went upstairs to rouse my brother to start. We started and arrived at family's home. Early in the morning took breakfast by my Father's, then proceeded to Georgetown. Mr. Burn, who my brother was desirous of seeing, was out with the Penna. Militia, [5] then near New Lisbon on their march to the westward Canton, Wooster, Mansfield, and etc. We started in the evening, 22nd Oct. to go to Canton by way of New Lisbon. About 7 miles from it I met Mr. Burn. It was then about 1 hr. after dark. We then returned with them to Georgetown, distance about 10 miles. Arrived after family was in bed. Crossed the river, went to bed after the family. Got supper, it was nearly 3 AM.

Oct. 30th Occupied all this day in arranging my business with Mr. Burn. 1/2 past 10 PM after taking leave of my brother & friends, and Messers Burns & Christmas, and families, I started for Zanesville. The night was cold. Arrive in Steubenville Oct. 4th. Take breakfast at Mr. Jim Kenson, proceed to Cadiz, 23 miles from Steubenville. Here stay all night.

Oct. 5th Arrive in Cambridge, distance 40 miles. This day stay at _____. This is a small town on Wills Creek.

6th Oct. 1812 Arrive in Zanesville, find the recruits arrived there safe.

8th Oct. Started my recruits to Chillicothe under the command of Lieuts. Mead and Doty of the Arty. I waited until the 10th, then started, arrived in Chillicothe the 11th about noon Sunday. Col. John Miller of the 19th Regt. U S Infantry who commanded the recruiting parties in this state was absent, understanding that he was in Franklinton. He orders me to repair to Chillicothe to forward my recruits and that I go to Zanesville to see Maj. Todd to have my accounts adjusted. At this place Franklinton is a number of troopers, principally Kentuckians. Col. Summerall's Regt., Capt. Mericle's Company from Westmoreland, Penna., Capt. Pierce's from Zanesville. The probable number is 550, all being under the command of Major Ball of U S Cavalry. Captain Cushing's Company of Artillery to whom with my recruits I am attached. The 2nd Lieutenant of the Co. is Alex. Meeks from the Territory of Indiana. Capt. Elliott's Company of the 19th Regt. Inftry, 1st Lieutenant David Querin, Paymaster, 19th Regt. Infantry, 2nd Lieut. Henry Frederick, Ensign Balten Harrison, a detachment of the Capt. Moore's Company [6] of 19th Regt. Infantry commanded by Lieut. Campbell, Ensign Morgan, making at this place 150 regulars, besides the troopers. Repair to

Chillicothe. On Sunday Nov. 3rd, start my recruits to Franklinton under the care of Sergt. Mead. This day it rains very hard. Tuesday following I started for Zanesville in company with Warden Pope, Esq., member of the Senate of the U States from Kentucky, and several person in company. During the course of the day, had considerable of conversation with Mr. Pope relative to foreign affairs. He is desirous that all restrictions may be taken off our commerce, make our Navy respectable, arm our merchant vessels, and prosecute the War against England. Would not care if it should continue for 8 years to come. At Fulton, 18 miles from Chillicothe, meet Gov. R.J. Meigs of Ohio on his way to the seat of government to open the returns of elections for Pres. and Vice Pres. Arrive this evening at New Lancaster. Here my horse dies. In the morning, Mr. Pope offers me his horse (a spare one he had with him) to ride to Zanesville. I accept his offer. On Wednesday evening, arrived at Zanesville. With difficulty we crossed the river, being high and the ferry men neglectful of their duty. Put up at Capt. Burnham's tavern, good accommodations.

Thursday Borrow a horse of Capt. Burnham to overtake Majors Todd and Munsen at a small village, Granville, 6 1/2 miles from Newark. Here take breakfast. Then accompany Majors Todd & Munsen to Delaware. Arrive after night. The roads very bad and day cold. Put up at Noah Spaulding's Tavern. This is a small village of about 40 or 50 houses, some of them brick, situated on

the West side of the Whetstone in the 18th range of U S Military lands, in a plain or opening occasion by the wild beasts of the forest, as there is a large Sulpher Spring which has been resorted to by them. At this is the Virginia Militia, said to be [7] 1300 commanded by Genl. Leftwich, Col. Connel of Charlestown, Brock Co., Col. Evans 2nd Regt. of Morganstown. The troops are poorly clad, many of them has no blankets and their clothing appears insufficient for them to march northwardly. This town was laid out by Majors Henry Baldwin of Pittsburgh and Bixler of the town. The inhabitants of town and vicinity are chiefly New Englanders.

Sunday morning Major Munsen and myself started to Franklinton. Stop at Worthington, 15 miles, at Major Kilbourne's tavern. This town is on a handsome elevated spot of land. In the public square is a brick house for an Academy. This town contains about 30 houses, chiefly brick of two stories high. In the evening we arrive at Franklinton, distance is 25 miles. The country is level that we passed over, rich soil considerable of Beech timber. Franklinton is situated below the junction of Scioto and Whetstone, on a level tract, part surrounded by prairies. In the town is a handsome brick Court House. The streets are at right angles. Contains 70 or 80 houses number of them brick, they are (____). Genl. Harrison has his headquarters here for the present. Here is a Regt. of Horse from Kentucky Commanded by Capt. Limeral. One company of troopers from Westmoreland

County, Penn., commanded by Major Ball, of the United States Cavalry, making about 500 troopers. Capt. Butler's (of Pittsburgh) Volunteer Co. of Infantry and Capt. Alexander's (Greensborough) Westmoreland Co. Volunteer Rifle Co. These companies are exclusive of what I before noticed. On Monday, Nov. 16th, had a grand parade, inspected by Genl. Harrison. Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell of the 19th Reg. U S Infantry Commander at Franklinton. Genl. Harrison's Aides are Capt. Adams of 4th U S Infantry. Remain in Franklinton [8] until Saturday. Nothing material transpired Preparations was making for all the troopers and part of the Infantry Companies to proceed as expected to the Wabash against the Indians. Col. Campbell was to command.

This day Saturday 21st Nov. 1812 I obtain permission from Genl. Harrison to go to Canton and absent myself 8 or 10 days. Start this day in the evening arrive at Worthington. Stay at Major Kilbourne's tavern.

Sunday, Nov. 22, 1812 Arrive at Fredericktown, a small village in the County of Knox, Ohio, distance is 38 miles. The road this day was very bad. Did not arrive until three hours in the night.

Monday 22nd Rain very hard. After breakfast, start to go to Mansfield (seat of Justice for the County of Richmond), contains 5 or 6 small houses. Here the Penna. troops lay, commanded by

Genl. Richard Crooks, Cols. Fernce and Patterson. The number is stated to be 1700. At this place is 5 18 pounders, 8 12 do - 6 sixes and two Howts 5 1/2 inch. They had orders from Genl. Harrison to march there to Upper Sandusky. The Genl. and others was desirous that I should conduct them through to Upper Sandusky and issued the following:

General Orders

Camp Callum (Mansfield)

Nov. 24th, 1812

Lieut. Joseph H. Larwill of the 2nd Regt. of Artillery U S Service is ordered to proceed and march the recruits from hence to Upper Sandusky.

Richd. Crooks 2nd DPM.

The Genl. authorized me to go to Wooster, distance 32 miles and get my compass and chain. Start out on Tuesday 24th in company with Revd. Thad. G. Jones and Mr. Hill who conducted the artillery wagons as Wagon Master to Mansfield from Pittsburgh. The day was very cold. Eight miles from Mansfield in [9] crossing the main branch of Mohican Creek, my horse threw me in the water. Was wet all over. Felt very disagreeable, had to walk to Jerome, dist. 12 miles in my wet clothes which froze on my back. The water was high in crossing the Creek at Jerome, had to wade waist deep in the water. Mr. Jones led my horse as it was too cold for me to ride. It was with great difficulty that we got anything for our horses to eat or ourselves, however, we

got a little corn and some meat and potatoes for ourselves.
Start in the morning for Wooster. Arrive there in the afternoon.
Meet number of militia men going out to Huron River to Genl.
Parkenson's Brigade.

26th Got to see my Mother who was on a visit at New Hampton down
the Killbuck, dis. 5 miles. Return 27th, stay in Wooster this
day.

28th, Sunday Start with my camp up to Mansfield 1 1/2 hours
after night. The road very bad, snowed this day. Found the
artillery had moved on the route towards Sandusky, had progressed
about 3 miles. They was under the command of Major Nelson,
commander of a battalion of Penna. Militia. Send word to them to
continue the route.

Nov. 30th Go out to them, find them about 4 miles. Commence
laying out the route, give up my horse to the Wagon Master Asst.,
Capt. Beckwith from Laurelsville, Bedford County. This day
progress about 3 miles.

Wednesday Dec. 1st, 1812 Progress much as before, the weather
cloudy, snow is on the ground about 3 inches deep, it snows at
intervals.

2nd Dec., Thursday We lay on the headwater of Sandusky. The

land rather level, interspersed with some cut marshy lands. Timber chiefly beech. This day I marked a route and the pioneers marked or cut to the North about 1 1/2 miles, thereby falling in the small branches. Have more wet lands and points to pass over. If they had went on the route I marked, they would amend theirs. This night it rained.

Dec. 3rd, Friday Capt. Thos. Rawlin of New Lisbon left us [10] to return to Camp Callum (Mansfield). This day made considerable progress having come about 4 1/2 or 5 miles passing through wet lands. Timber Beech, Hickory, Ash and some small ascents and descents upon which we took the road. This day we was principally upon the waters of the Whetstone. In the afternoon about 3 O'clock we encamped nearly south. About 300 yards below, it empties into Whetstone. I went more west and endeavored to select proper ground for road. Found a large swamp, course NE and SW, dist. from camp 1 mile.

Saturday, 4 Dec. Pass by the swamp leaving it No. side of us, crossing the outlet at an old beaver dam. The lands in this neighborhood is very rich. This day we pass over considerable of wet beech lands, quite level. In the evening we arrive at a considerable of a branch of Whetstone. We encamp on the west side of it. Had to make a bridge over it. It was late when the wagons arrived in camp.

Dec. 5 This was a fine day. The ground better for road. Lands good quality. About 3 O'clock pm we arrived in the Sandusky plains. Encamped in a small grove of timber about 1 mile in the plain.

Monday Dec. 6th Make early start in the morning. Here the road is very crooked, having to keep the highest ground. After traveling about 1 1/2 mile we crossed a broad prairie about 2 feet deep, course appears to be northerly. After passing about 1 mile prairie seems more of a general quality more dry. The day is cloudy. Take my compass and steer N 60 West for about 2 miles, then more than W 40 West until I strike Sandusky River. Keeping on the south side. Dry white oak lands. Major Nelson informed me that an Indian had been seen by one of the men and enquired of me what thought was best to do with him. I told him [11] my opinion was to follow his trade and take him as a prisoner. He gave me his horse and a file of men and I pursued him. Overtook him after pursuing him about 1 1/2 or two miles going to the North. Ordered him to stop and come to us. After some reluctance he came. Stated that he was a friendly Indian, that he had seen us three day previous when in the County of Richland, he also stated that he had left Sandusky three days. I ordered him to come with us. He was very unwilling. I delivered him to Maj. Nelson. He ordered him to be taken with us. The Indian stated we was too far to the North for the best ground. We then took a southerly course. Found the lands low and wet.

Had to wade in several places waist deep. Found the Indian directed us wrong. Had we have taken the route we was on, keeping the south side of the stream, the ground would have been better and much easier. The soil in the plains are of good quality, interspersed with small scattering groves of timber, oak chiefly. Sandusky is a fine, lively stream about 5 rods wide. From the appearance, there might be a number of valuable mill seats on the stream. We encamped in a small eminence or grove of timber. Lands in these groves are of tolerable good soil.

Dec. 7th We made an early start. After passing 2 1/2 miles through ground similar to yesterday, rather drier, we arrived at the south side of the Sandusky. I selected the most proper ground for the road to cross the creek. Go on the No. side, find it rather low lands with Beech & etc. Mr. Myers, the Wagon Master came to me about 1 1/2 miles on the W side of creek and informed me it would take most of the day to cross the creek and the ground being very bad, it could be attended with great difficulty to proceed as the forage was exhausted. I then directed him to return and keep the south side of the creek on the high lands and that I would then take his [12] horse and go to the west and see if the ground would do for a road. I proceeded about 5 1/2 miles from Sandusky crossing several small streams running westwardly. Arrive at a large creek, course W about four rods wide. Deep water. Go down the creek about 1/2 mile, then return. Found the troops and wagons have proceeded as

before directed and that three men that left us when in Richland County had returned with 2 Indians to direct the route, taking the route they pursued, I overtook a wagon containing a piece of artillery that had broken down yesterday. I arrived at the camp. This was a cold blustering day.

Dec. 8, Thurs. Our course was about S 60 W for 5 or more miles, keeping on the So. side of the stream. We then arrived at the road leading from Delaware to Upper Sandusky at the Sandusky bridge about 7 miles from the Sandusky blockhouse. We arrived this evening at the blockhouse having no forage for our horses. They was very much worn out. Here I seen Mr. Kimpton.

9th This morning I left my compass, chain, and jacob staff with Mr. Kimpton. I then started with Mr. Meyers, the wagon master of the artillery baggage wagons to go to Delaware. Arrived this day at Norton, about 30 miles. This day was very cold.

10th After breakfast we arrived at Delaware. Call on Genl. Harrison. He stated to me that he was much pleased with my conduct in taking on the artillery, and wished me to go and conduct on the carriages together with some other pieces (The number of pieces taken to Sandusky is 5 18 pounders, 8 12 pounders, 6 6's and 2 5 1/2 inch howitzers) and was to call in the morning then to get some money to take to command of artillery.

11th December I attended on the Genl., he had all the arrangements made. Ordered me to go to Major Mullery of the 2nd M G and get 500 dollars. He was desirous of giving Chillicothe notes. I informed him that they [13] would not pass to the eastward. I stated the same to the General. Also stated to him that my recruiting acct. was unliquidated and I was desirous to have it settled before I started. He then stated I might return to the Company now at Franklinton. He ordered me a letter to be wrote to Lieut. Germane, paymaster 19th Regt. Infty. to settle and adjust my account. Major Taylor (Aide to the General) wrote the letter. I then proceeded towards camp. Arrived evening at Worthington, 15 miles. Put up at Major Kilbourne's.

Sunday Dec. 12 In the afternoon I arrived in camp at Franklinton. Found all well. Capt. Cushing, Lieut. Meek and Maddes was there. Sent my horse to tavern, stay myself in camp. Mess with officers above mentioned and Doct. Charles Marvin.

Sunday 13th Send by Mr. John Waddle of Chillicothe for some articles necessary for campaign to be brought from Chillicothe. This evening Capt. Piatt of U S army arrived in town.

Monday Col. Huntington arrived. Nothing material transpired this week.

Sunday 20th Dec. Lieuts. Maddes and Meek and myself go to meeting in town at Mr. Culbertson's, a Presbyterian Preacher,

delivered a good discourse.

Wednesday 23rd Dr. Pendergrast and Doctor Powers dined with us in camp. Had a tolerable good dinner of a turkey that Dr. Marvin killed and some ham together with such vegetables as the country afforded. My brother Wm. was with us. He came to see me and arrived in camp on Tuesday evening. By him I received a letter from Mr. John Blum dated 10th Dec. My brother informs me that all my friends and acquaintances are (well). On his way here he passed through Upper Sandusky at which place lay part of the Penna. and Virginia line, in all about 1200 men. Genl. Harrison was there building a blockhouse to store the public property in and are for his accommodation for self and suite.

Friday, Dec. 25, 1812 This being the post day, I sent several letters to my friends, viz. Wm. C. Larwill Esq., John Burns, Esq., John Christmas, Thos. Moore. We enjoyed ourselves as much as possible, took dinner in camp with Capt. Cushing, Lt. Meek, Maddes, Doctor Marvin, and my brother Wm., had a fine turkey for dinner. [14] On Monday last, Capt. Cushing received orders from the Ass. Adjt. Genl. to march immediately to Upper Sandusky, leaving the cannon behind, taking the caisson well stored with ammunition, and should Capt. McFarland's Company of Volunteer Artillery be paid off to come with us. This evening, Dec. 25th, Mr. Myers of Canton, whom I left my compass with and later directed him to receive it of Mr. Kimpton and take charge of it,

arrived in town and informed me he had my compass with him and had left the Jacob Staff at Norton at Mr. Wyatt's tavern. He informed me that he would send them to me but he neglected doing so and I forgot to send for them.

Sunday, Dec. 27, 1812 This day Lieut. Meek, my brother and myself was engaged in making out our accounts which will hereafter be exhibited, and also making out the pay rolls for the men to receive their pay together with the receipt and muster rolls, in order to receive our pay and the soldiers'. The Pay Master not yet arrived from Cincinnati. While on his way to this place Lieut. Georgeman met with the detachment under Col. J.B. Campbell on their march, he joined them and left his papers with his brother. He arrived in town last evening with the money to pay us. This day Genl. Harrison arrived in town accompanied by Ass. Adj. Genl. Major Hukill. Immediately on their arrival a salute of guns was fired. The following is my account exhibition for payment being no. one.

The United States

To Joseph H. Larwill Lieut. of Artillery of the 2nd Regt. U States Army for subsistence:

Commencement	*Expiration	*no. of	*no. of	*price	*amount	*remarks
	*	*days	*rations	*of	*of	*
	*	*	*per day	*rations	*rations	*
	*	*	*	*	*	*

8th April	* Nov. 30,	*237	*474	*.20	*94.80*
1812	* 1812	*	*	*	* *
	*	*	*	*	* *
8th April	* Nov. 30,	*237	*237	*.20	*47.40 * for
1812	* 1812	*	*	*	* * waiter

I certify on honor that the forgoing account is accurate and just, and that I have not drawn rations in kind from the United States or received money in lieu thereof for or during any part of the time above charged. Signed Jos. H. Larwill of the 2nd Regt. U States Artillery.

[15] The United States to Joseph H. Larwill 1st Lieut. of the 2nd Regt. of Artillery, U S Army, For his pay as 1st Lieut. from the 8th day of April to the 30th of Nov. 1812 both days inclusive at \$30.00 per mos. being 7 mos. 27 days - \$237.00. For his subsistence from 8th day of April to the 30th day of Nov. 1812 both day inclusive as per account herewith - \$94.80. For pay for a waiter from 8th day April to 30th Nov. 1812 both days inclusive at \$5.00 per month - 36.16. For his subsistence account herewith \$47.40. (Total) \$412.36.

I certify on honor that the forgoing account is accurate and just, that I have not received from the United States compensation for any part of the above time as charged, and that I kept in service a servant not a soldier of the line for the time charged.

J.H. Larwill, 1st Lieut., 2nd Regt. U States Artillery.

Received of Lieutenant David Georgemere, Paymaster of the 19th

Regt. of U States Infantry this 29th day of December 1812, Four hundred and twelve dollars, thirty five and 2/3 cents, in full for my account as above charged, having signed duplicate hereof. Joseph Larwill 1st Lt. 2nd Regt. of Artillery.

United States To Joseph H. Larwill 1st Lieut. 2nd Regt. Art. USA for his pay as 1st Lieut. from the 1st day of December to the 31st of the same month 1812 both days inclusive at 30.00 per month - \$30.00. I certify on honor that the forgoing account is accurate and just and that I have not received from the US compensation for any part of the time charged as above. J.H. Larwill 1st Lt. 2nd Regt. Art USA.

Received of Lieut. David Georgemere of the 19th Regt. of US Infantry this day of December 1812. Thirty five dollars in full for my account as above charged, having signed duplicate hereof. Joseph H. Larwill 1st Lieut. 2nd Regt. Art., USA.

[16] This evening Dec. 27th, 1812, Genl. Harrison arrived in town with Asst. Adj. Genl. Hukill. Fired a salute upon hearing of his arrival.

28th General Harrison stays in town all day. Nothing material transpired.

29th This evening Lieut. David Georgemere arrived in town from

the battle of Missinnawa River. He gives the same information nearly as Capt. Hiatt, Viz that Col. Campbell attacked the Indians in the town on the 17th inst. and on the 18th the Indians attacked them one hour before day, that the attack commenced on the right flank and rear of the detachment. The number killed on our side was not known but supposed to be ten, wounded 48, lost 60 horses. Among the killed was Capt. Benoni Pierce of Zanesville. The cause that led to his death was that the guard was stationed some dist. from the encampment and the Indians passed through without being discovered. Capt. Pierce was on guard. He had to make to the main body through the Indians. When he arrived his men was formed and going to fire. He told them that they would fire on his men. They resisted not, he went from the line toward where the breast works was raised, and was shot. Capt. Butler lost one man, Capt. Hopkins of horse, 7 or 8. Lieut. Hedges was shot in the nose. Col. Campbell with his detachment was coming in and Lieut. Georgemere left him at Greenville. They reported 300 men froze but occasioned by having to stand sentry behind trees without stirring. Missinnawa town is situated about 70 miles from Fort Wayne, course about 70 degrees.

30th This day we prepared a march. In the evening get an invitation by the citizens to go to a ball at Mr. Broderick's. Capt. Cushing, Lieuts Meek, Maddes, and self go. Find two married ladies, 5 or 6 young women and two small girls. Number

of gentlemen, say 30. The room was small where the ball was held. Sometime in the evening Doct. Marvin and brother Wm. came up but did not join the party. I danced 4 times. About 11 O'clock Capt. C., Lts. Meek, Maddes, Dr. Marvin, and self returned to camp.

31st Prepare for march. In the evening, receive from Col. Morrison, D 2 M Genl. \$39.84 cents on acct. of transportation of baggage. Receipt for same, agreeable to copy I have. Pay my bill at Brodericks. [17] Find the charge for the ball which was \$1.50 The whole bill was \$6.00. They had charged for a bill I before paid. Return to camp, fire a fue de joue for the old year. This two or three days is quite warm for the season, appears likely to rain, wind S West.

January 1st, 1813 Receive an invitation to breakfast at the Broderick's with the officers of the company. We attend thereto. The paymaster Lieut. David Georgemere required us to pay back one month's pay, \$30.00 and also refund the amount paid on contingencies. I did so but received \$60.00 from him on account of bounties and premiums. About 12 O'clock we march, all being in the high spirits. Fire the cannon 7 rounds. We cross the river below the town, had considerable of difficulty to get Need, a private, along - he being very drunk. We had with us our baggage wagons and caisson. The caisson was very heavy loaded. We passed through the seat of government, Columbus. This evening

we got about 6 miles by the route we came, having had great difficulty to get on, having started several times. This day was very hazy. Began to rain very hard in the evening. Capt. Cushing and self prepared to encamp in a cornfield. Placed two or three tents over each other, the rain came through. Lts. Meek and Maddes stayed at a house about 1/4 mile.

2nd Jan. Snow. Lt. Meek goes to Franklinton to get a wagon to assist. In the meantime we get the wagon unloaded and carry the loads up to a barn, continues storming. Lt. Meek returns, informs that Genl. Harrison had returned to Franklinton (A company of Virginia Volunteers arrived from Petersburg, Capt. McRae). He informs Lt. Meek that we must proceed to Worthington until the weather gets better, the road being now as bad as possible. We left at Franklinton Frederick Sevaney, in hospital, Corporal Tinsley, sick, David Hart, Nicholas Teal, and Field Lewis.

Jan 3rd. Snow continues, it being now 16 inches deep. This day we started, the road being as bad as possible, being every step knee deep in mud and snow. Had to cut the road in places and bridge. In the evening arrive in Worthington being very much fatigued, the whole company. We had to send back to meet the wagons 10 oxen to assist. The roads being so deep that it was impossible to go on without assistance. They arrive in town after dark. The storm continues. Wm. is now at Worthington. He

came up to a ball, we had an invitation but could not get up. We procure the Academy [18] to get the men in quarters. The officers stay at Maj. Kilbourne's in town, he keeps a tavern.

Jan. 4th This day I give to my brother Wm. Larwill One hundred and forty dollars to take to John C. Wright Esq. of Steubenville, agreeable to a letter I gave him. Also five dollars with it to J.C. Wright to pay to Larrime for C. Dralgian. Wm. Larwill is to pay the same as soon as he can exchange some silver for gold this day. Have now in gold \$170.44.6 which I intend to take with me to pay contingent expenses.

Jan. 5th, 1813 Cold stormy day. Sergt. Morgan arrives in the evening from the place we left him. He brings the remainder of the load. In the evening Corp. Leddle came to our quarters, informs me that several of the soldiers was at Griswald's tavern drunk and was detailed on guard. That they locked themselves up in a room and he could not get in. Also that several of the soldiers misbehaved in the barracks viz. Lawrence McCarkee, Murry & Joseph Lewis had been fighting. I severely reprimanded them, went then to Griswald's, ordered the soldiers to open the door. One of them, John Norton, came to the door and returned without opening it. I then ordered Sergt. Kelly to force the door. I then pulled Norton, Wartenal, and Palmer out of bed and flogged them with my sword, broke it on one of them. Had them taken to barracks, set a sentry at the door to prevent soldiers from going

out of quarters. Return to quarters at Maj. Kilbourne's.

6th, Tuesday Cold clear day. Nothing transpired of importance.

7th, Wednesday This day is rather more moderate. By brother Wm. starts for Wooster. I accompany him to Big Belly Creek 7 miles on the road to Newark. The road was extremely bad. With difficulty we got the ice broke, on the W side Wm.'s horse fell down on his side, but Wm. and me got the E side of creek. Found the ice too strong for our horses to break, and the water was too high for our horses to get up, being breast high. We returned to Mr. Phelps, 2 1/2 miles being on the W side of Alum Creek. He has two handsome daughters. This night it stormed and snowed.

7th Thursday Wm. went a trail to take him 1 mile below where we was on Big Belly Creek, considerable of a snow storm. I returned to Worthington. Mr. Phelps accompanied me. After being sometime in town, Wm. returned. He could not cross the creek. Capt. McRae's camp of Inf. from Petersburg Va. arrived in town last evening. They was on their march to Sandusky.

8th, Friday Wm. started for Wooster by way of [19] Brookshire. He had company. Capt. McRae left this town this morning with his Co. which consisted of 102 well equipped. Had 3 wagons, 1 dr., 1 w. master. They appear to be stout healthy men. Quite in the style of Militia men, they do not carry their knapsacks. Capt.

Cushing goes to Franklinton.

9th, Saturday Cold stormy day. Genl. Harrison and suite arrived in town this evening. Capt. Cushing returns with them. In the evening go over to Maj. Kilbourne's where the Genl. puts up. We was agreeably entertained by some ladies, Maj. K's daughters singing.

10th, Sunday Cold clear day. Genl. Harrison sets out this morning for Sandusky. In the evening the former named ladies and others sing most charmingly.

11th, Monday This day we start in the morning after breakfast. All seem anxious to proceed. The day is cold. About 10 miles we stop at the house of a Gentleman, make inquiry who lives there. The Gentleman being absent, the lady informs her husband's name is Stone, a Major in the Militia. Here is the finest set of young girls from the age of 3 to 13, being 7 or 8 in number. All of them have handsome black eyes and are regularly featured. About 1/2 hour before sunset, arrive at Delaware, 15 miles. Here I stay all night to get my sword mended. The company moves on to an encampment of the Virg. Petersburg Volunteers 1/2 mile. There stay the night.

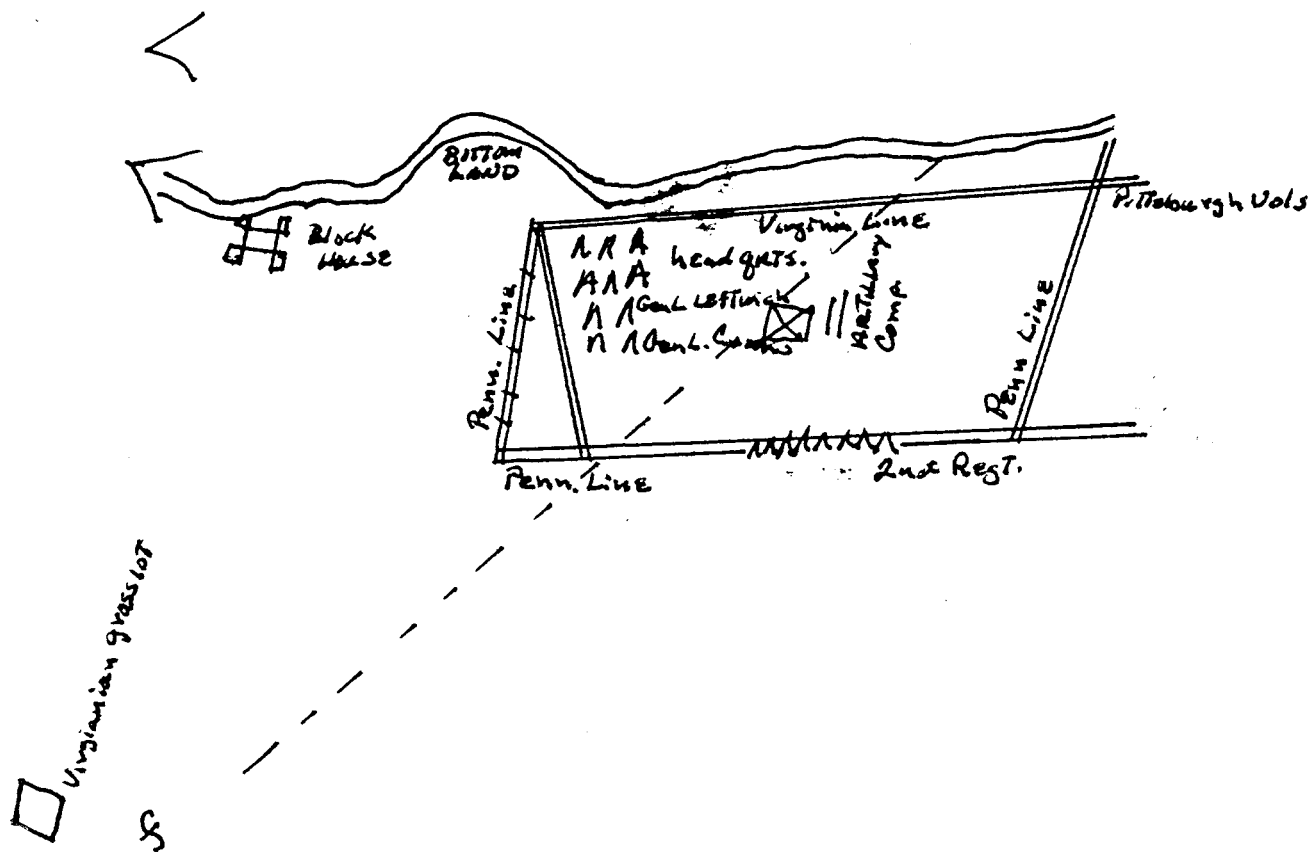
12th, Tuesday Having got my sword repaired, I proceed to overtake the company which I do in traveling about 6 miles. this

night we arrive in a village called Norton on the W bank of the Whetstone 10 miles N of Delaware. We encamp about 1/4 mile North of the town. This was a cold day. The snow about 10 inches deep.

13th Wednesday Send to Norton some of the loading, viz. 3 casks of Ball cartridges and some clothing, our wagons being too heavy. Lt. Meek was taken sick in the night. He was unable to travel. This day he rides in the wagon. We march in order, the Capt. in front, Lt. Maddes in the center, and I take command of the rear. Lt. Meek finding the roads too rough to ride in comfort in the wagon, he gets on one of the wagon horses. This evening we lay all night at a small branch of Scioto, came about 10 miles. Cold day and clear. The roads generally firm. No difficulty of consequence in getting our wagon, stalls 2 or 3 times in course of day.

14th Thursday Fine clear morning. Lt Meek some better, make early start. This day pass through considerable plains, sq. 15 miles. The soil is rich, the timber land North of the Indian boundary line is rich Timber, Ash, Walnut, [20] Beech and some oak. The nearer we approach to the plains the more oak timber. Arrive at headquarters about 1/2 hour after sun set. We had to encamp on the left angle of the encampment and clear away the snow. Give the men liberty to lay in other quarters. Pitch the Marquee, officers of the company stay there.

15th Friday Fine day, remove our encampment to the center near the magazine, the snow being scraped away. We then pitched our tents and marquees. The ground being very cold, gave liberty to the men to sleep in other quarters. Genl. Harrison is here together with a Regt. of Virginia Militia commanded by Col. Connell and the Brigade Officer Genl. Leftwich, and Penn. Militia commanded by Genl. Crooks, 2nd Regt., Col. Ferre and Patterson's Petersburg Company of Volunteers commanded by Capt. McRae, with our company making in the total about 2,500 adding Major Nelson's Batt. This is the form of the encampment:



The angle on the left, right to the more obtuse, the line in the rear, where tents are described is where a company of Penna.

Militia encamped that came in one the 19th Jan., 1813 about 11 AM. X is the magazine. The blockhouse is where the public stores are deposited. Three blockhouses are erected and buildings erected parallel with each other, corresponding with the fort are blockhouses for defense.

[21] 16th Saturday Fine day, rather moist than otherwise. The atmosphere is heavy. We now fire an evening and morning gun. Nothing material transpires this day. I exercised the men with the cannon.

17th, Sunday The Rev. Dr. Hensey, Chaplin of the Penna. Brigade delivers a fine discourse. Having the troops paraded in the center of a hollow square, he mounts a stump. Invites those that can sing to come to the center. Several stepped forward. After service of singing, the Dr. gave a very appropriate discourse directed to the Militia, encouraging them to cross the Canadian line, telling them that the great Washington from the banks of the Potomac cries aloud to go forward, Montgomery from the walls of Quebec, Crawford and his heroes that fell in yonder grave (pointing to a grove of timber where it is stated he was defeated, distance about 3 miles North from this) and several other circumstances to stimulate the militia to cross the line, stating that they came out to fight their own battles and if they did not cross, the dissenters, when they returned, would say they gave as much for the country as they did. This day Genl.

Harrison started for Lower Sandusky. We was apprized that our company would have to march shortly for the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake. Purchased an epaulet of Dr. Pendergrast, gave \$35.00.

18th, Monday This is a fine day. Nothing material transpired. Had the pleasure this evening of the company of Capt. Gratiot, U S Engineer. This gentleman is an amiable man quite a scientific character. Got this day from R.D. Richardson a book of artillery exercise, made a return for same.

19th Tuesday Cold and cloudy. Every preparation is making towards making a move. The Artillery guns and carriages are mounting, preparing ammunition Ball cartridges, and are making ready to move to Miami Rapids. This day Capt. Gratiot forwarded my compass, chain and surveying and platting instruments to take to Miami Rapids. He was polite enough to lend me a treatise on artillery by Mr. Dr. Schell with tables and plates. Col. Evans' Regt. arrived this day. Large numbers of hogs are passing on their way to Miami Rapids, said to be 4,300. This evening an express arrived from Genl. Harrison ordering two more companies of militia to march with us which will make four [23] companies of militia, one of Petersburg Volunteers, and the U S States artillery company. They will hereafter be designated. A report is prevailing in Camp that Genl. Winchester had dispatched 400 men from Miami Rapids to the River Raisin, that the British had

sent an enforcement of 800 British and Indians to cooperate with some troops at the River Raisin, where is some flour. That Genl. Winchester expected to be attacked in his camp. This is a fine day & cold.

20th Wednesday Every preparation is making to move (the day clear and cold). The caisson & sleds are loading. This morning I go to the block house to see the plan which is here represented. On the other leaf I placed the situation of the encampment more correctly than heretofore, having taken this day an observation.

The following is the number of pieces of Artillery at this place.

No.	Caliber	
5	18 pound gun	Sufficient number of carriages of the guns together with considerable of ammunition, Ball, & cartridges, shot, & etc.
8	12 do	
6	6 do	
2	Howitz 5 1/2 inch	
2	12 brass	

(Will insert the map & plat on a separate leaf)

21st Thursday This morning is rather moderating, I march round the lines of the encampment, inform the men that should any be desirous of enlisting they may have an opportunity. About 8 AM the detachment that goes to Miami Rapids parade and form line by the magazine. The Major orders us to form in sections of 4. About 10 we march, passing the block house. The following is companies that compose the detachment, viz.

Major	Captains	Lieuts. 1st	2nd do	No. Privates
	D. Cushing McRae	J.H. Larwill	A.A. Meeks	(Artillery)

{One page blank for completed report J.H.L.}

The following is the number of ordinance we have with us, Viz.

No. of pieces	Caliber	Caissons	
4	18	2	Conts. cartridges, powder & fuse.
4	12		
3	6		
1	Mounted		
12		1 gun complete	

[24] 21st About 3 1/2 miles from our encampment we pass by the ground (leaving _____ on our right) where Crawford was defeated. It is a small grove of W & B timber, land open, wood surrounded by plains. On the So. side about 1/2 mile is a prairie, rather lower. The land is tolerable good soil. 1 mile from there we leave the Sandusky road, take more westwardly. The land generally plains interspersed with groves of timber, some small unevenness in the land. About 1/2 hr before sun set, we encamp on the East side of Tiamichty Creek, small stream running NE, said to be the creek on which Crawford was burned. We encamped immediately upon a level height (T & Wak Bd) and open woods, a point projects down to the creek and is where the old Ind. trail passes along. Our line of march this day was the Artillery Comp. in front (excepting the pioneers, say 15) next Capt. _____ Company, then the mounted piece, then the caissons and baggage wagon, the train of slides and with artillery in the rear was the Virginian Volunteers. We encamp on the right, no orders was

given as to our encampment. The companies was marched on the lines, ordered to take dist. on the rear rank 2 paces. The front rank to the right about face, there to stack arms. We waited for orders to encamp, but none was given. We then ordered our company to clear away the snow for encampment, some to cut wood and cut brush to lay on. This is the mode of our encampment. Lieut. Meek procured a horse to ride to the rapids.

22nd This is a moderate morning. We make an early start about 1/2 hour after sunrise, cross creek, we rise into an open flat of land, timber W and C, passing by a large plain on our right. Appears rather low about 1 1/4 mile from our camp. We come to a fine rich bottom, then cross a creek, course about North East about 200 degrees. Cross this. The creek is said to be Tiamochty (the one mentioned before is a mistake) we passed by the place where it is said Crawford was burned. On the W side of the creek is a fine prairie and Indian field. It has been cultivated (say about 400 acres). On the So. we can see a rise of ground. It appears to be a W. flat. We pass [25] through a corner of the prairie then come into rich bottom. Timber Walnut, Sugar, Ash, Elm, and then rising to a W & Hickory flat land, good soil. We then come into land timbered with Beech, Hickory and Oak crossed by two small branches. The land was tolerable good soil rather flat. Continue two miles. We then came to dry even land 1/2 mile. Passing through it we came to high open land surrounded with W timber, on the height is a fine prospect. This

is about 5 or 6 miles from our camp. Major ordered us to wait until the Wagons came up, some being detained. The slides was detained, two or three been broken down. Wait here 2 or 3 hours. Capt. Cushing then orders us to move on. The land is rather rolling, fine ground for road. Open wooded land. Travel about 4 miles. We come in sight of a prairie. Here look for water. We cross a small neck of it where is a small run. We camp on the west side having a small run on our west. We encamped 3/4 hr. before sunset. The troop's baggage & outfit arrived, layout the encampment. After night the Virginia troops, Petersburg, arrived with all the baggage and Maj. Orr supped with us this evening. I must recount that the land I mentioned on the west side of the creek Tiamochty is of the finest quality, so much so that Capt. Cushing, Lt. Meeks & myself was all desirous of having it and agreed to locate it for ourselves. I have not been as much pleased in land in some time, having a fine creek passing through on the east side, fine current. Water is clear and gravelly bottom. By the appearance of the terrain, this might be a good mill site. If this land was in an area I attributed it, would be worth 16 per acre. As I before observed that Capt. Cushing, Lt. Meek and myself was desirous of having the land. Lt. Maddes said he would not give one cent for it. He would not fight for land but for liberty, as no Christian was living near the place. We seen only the face of two hogs which was left behind by the drovers.

23rd Saturday Start at usual hour, the day was rather soft. By about 11 O'clock an express from General Harrison met us, and delivered his communications to Major Orr. He (the Genl.) stated that Capt. Cushing's Company was to march on immediately and take some of the _____. The express stated [26] that Genl. H. had not more than 100 men with him at the rapids. By 1 O'Clock Col. Renrick of Pickaway County [and an] express for General H. arrived with dispatches for Maj. Orr and then to be forwarded to Gen. Leftwich at U Sandusky. The purpose was that Maj. Orr should immediately proceed on to Gen. H., leaving when the express might meet him, one company to take some of the artillery and stores, the residue to proceed immediately without delay. The express was dispatched to Genl. Leftwich. We marched on until towards evening we encamped. The Maj. held a council notifying all the officers to attend, where it was agreed we was to start in the morning by 2 O'Clock, and in the meantime, make all the preparations in our power (it now thunders and lightnings very much 8 PM). It was agreed that one 6 pounder should accompany us and everyone take what provisions and baggage that would take him to Rapids of Miami. Expecting the distance to be about 45 miles, intending to reach it in one day.

24th, Sunday 2 AM, Rain quite hard. Our company was ready, as was the 6 pounder. The pack-horse Master was to follow with our tents. I put 2 blankets and a seine-hammock on my back with a few biscuits and small piece of cheese. Unfortunately for us the

pack horses with flour started before us. They broke up the road. By 4 AM we started, it was dark and rainy. By great exertions, we passed the pack horses in going 6 miles, having frequently broke through the ice and wading knee-deep in mud, ice, and water. About _____ on our way we met Capt. Bance of Franklinton, on his return with hogs he intended to take to the (river) Miami Rapids. He stated that Genl Winchester was defeated at River Raisin, and that Genl. H. was on the retreat. By sunrise we arrived at Hull's Road, having come 8 1/2 miles. 12, we arrived at the main branch of Carrying or Portage River. We here waited some time for the rear to come up. Tarried here for one or two hours. We here heard that Winchester was defeated & his whole army was either [27] killed or taken prisoners. We proceed on, passing through the Black Swamp, the worst road I ever traveled over. Considerable of the country was inundated and breaking up. We heard that Genl. H. had retreated to a thin branch of this river, dist. 8 or 10 miles. One hour before sunset we arrived at the encampment. We here find Genl. Harrison with about 1,000 men encamped on the south side of the river in a low wet piece of ground. Considerable part of the encampment was more than shoe mouth deep in water. This evening there was not more than 1/3 of the men arrived that started with us, being a very disagreeable day to travel, rained principle part of the day. The roads was bad. This evening I stayed with Capt. Faulks of O Militia, laid with my wet clothes. I found myself in a very disagreeable situation, having no provisions, ten or bed cloths

excepting what I carried on my back. This day's travel was 33 miles. I felt considerable fatigued, having carried a gun for one of the soldiers for several miles.

Monday 25th January, 1813 This day the troops was hourly arriving that we left behind. Capt. Cushing returned to bring on the Artillery, cold and stormy day.

Tuesday 26th Jan., 1813 Ordered the men of the Artillery to build huts to live in. Lieut. Meeks and self stayed at Maj. Hardin's headquarters. He was polite enough to invite us. Fine day, our situation uncomfortable.

Wednesday 27th Cold day, nothing material transpired.

Thursday 28th Genl. Leftwich arrived from U Sandusky with the 1st Regt. of Penna. and the 1st and 2nd Va. troops. The weather still continues cold.

Friday Weather much as last.

Sat. 29th This day is cold. Three men, viz. Doct. McKeehan, Lemont of the Connecticut Reserve, and a Frenchman (whose family was now in camp and who had fled from River Raisin after the battle fought by Genl. Winchester), they started in a carriage, a light sleigh, to go with a white flag and persuade to obtain

leave to bury the dead that was left on the field, we heard was yet unburied. They was directed to any British Commanding Officer at River Raisin or on the way to Malden. Our spies had been out several times and returned with information that no Indians or British was about the Rapids excepting few Indians scouting. This evening orders was issued to march in the morning.

[28]Sunday 30th By 4 AM the reveille beat. All was busy making ready to march. With some difficulty I obtained two pack horses to carry our baggage which was very trifling as none of it had yet arrived excepting a few kettles, axes, shovels, and etc. Just as we was ready a sleigh arrived with our tents. I obtained leave from Genl. Perkins Comd Ohio Militia for the sleigh to proceed with us. By 8 the Genl. and all was ready. We had to take charge of a 6 pounder which started with us on the morning of the 24th, escorted by 2 privates and a sergt. (Mead). Our line of march was directed, which placed us in the rear of Maj. Wheatgrou's Battl. They was the advance. The main body was in our rear. We marched about 8 or 9 miles, encamped by a pond on the left of the road. There was also a spring 150 or 200 yds. North of the pond. The artillery encamped at the right of the encampment. The Genl. had Yankee Doodle beat which was for the officers to assemble. He then gave orders relative to the mode of defence should we be attacked.

Monday 31st Snow about 4 1/2 in. deep. This morning is same as yesterday. We passed through thin oak land 1 mile, then to some rather low until we arrived at a small prairie. Passing it we passed through good land, rather low timbered Ash & etc. We then came to a large prairie 3 miles across. We then came to higher land 1 1/2 miles to the river. We here descend down hill say 40 ft. to river, then keep on the ice. Immediately opposite is the place where Genl. Winchester encamped where he lay flour, and where he marched to River Raisin, and stated to be the place where Genl. A. Wayne defeated the Indians in the year 1793, being what is called a "peninsula" on the W side appears to be a marsh. We continued over the river passing by the ruins of buildings that have lately been destroyed by the Indians. Large corn fields have been laid waste. This appears to have been a _____ cultivated country on both sides of the river for three miles. On the western & northern bank was a small house, and a cabin below it about 100 yards, where some of our spies discovered a dead body together with a carriage and white flag found on the house top. On their making report of it to Genl. H. he sent for the body to be brought over where it was recognized by Capt. Read and his [29] company to be Mr. Lemont who was sent with the before mentioned flag from Carrying River to some of the British Officers. He was shot through the body about 1 inch to the left and same dist. above the left nipple, tomahawked in the back of the head, & scalped. It appeared by the signs made by the murderers that they had discovered the carriage from some

distance below where they was, and it being in the evening they took their opportunity of waiting there over time. It is stated by some Frenchmen in the following manner - that Capt. Elliott of Malden with a party of Indians of about 15 in number was out on the scout and plundering the houses of those who was unfortunate enough to be driven away from their homes by the Savages and British whose cruelty in this country appears to have excelled those who profess to be the most cruel of any of the inhabitants of the forest. As this party was on the River about 3 or 4 miles below, they discovered the carriole, who had their flag flying. Elliott, who was intent upon murdering those who fell in his way, although contrary to principles of all nations civilized and savage, he discovered where the carriole stopped, sent up a Wyandot Indian to take away the flag. Then sent some more to commit the horrid deed, knowing that the savages would not commit the act should they discover the flag which was flying at their carriole, and they felt themselves secure under its protection in the house. The Indians that murdered Lemont crept on top of the hut and fired, killed Lemont and wounded the others. They took the two remaining survivors prisoners with the horses after stripping Lemont of such articles of clothing as they desired. After they murdered and took the prisoners away to Elliott, he sent the flag back to where the Indian found it. When on his way to Malden at the River Raisin he then boasted of his ingenuity in having the flag removed so as the Indians would commit the murder. We now march on top of the rise of ground and encamp the

Artillery Camp. Encamp by a grave yard.

Tuesday 31st Jany 1813 This day we are occupied in making necessary arrangements to accommodate march. Lemont was buried this day.

Wednesday Feby 1st The different lines was erecting breast works on the lines of encampment with Abitees.

[30] Thursday Feby 2nd 1813 The weather is moderated, becomes quite soft. This day I assist Capt. Gratiot of U.S. Engineers to survey the lines of encampment and the ravines adjacent.

Hereafter will give a plan of the lines as well as the buildings that is intended to be erected for defense.

5th The troops continue to complete their breast-work. Nothing material this day excepting Genl. Tippens arrived with his troops from Fort McArthur.

Saturday 6th Capt. Cushing returns and brings several pieces of cannon with him into camp, together with our baggage. He had a very disagreeable tour. I forgot to mention that the first of this month there came to our camp at Carrying River an aged man named Maj. Maxwell who has undergone considerable fatigues and dangers in the early part of his life. He was one of those who was taken at Fort Edward, fought at Detroit and Bloody Knife when

attacked by the noted Indian Pontiac, was through the most difficult scenes of the Revolutionary War and distinguished himself at Brownstown and in Hull's Campaign. He is too feeble to stand the fatigues of a march but his breast burns with love of country and is desirous of rendering all the service that lies in his power, cares not the situation he may be placed in. Is at present considered one of the guides. This day sent a letter to Mr. Burns, to Mr. Christmas, to my Father and Mr Larwill. Informed them of a post route established to this [place] and that they can have a mode of carry[ing] over my work by the mail.

Sunday 7th Spies was sent from camp to make discoveries. They returned on Tuesday the 9th.

On the 10th, Wednesday after dark, 600 or thereabouts was ready to march down the Bay as the spies brought the information that about 18 or 20 miles down the Bay a body of Indians was encamped, computed to be 600. Not knowing whether they was as a decoy with a reinforcement of British and Indians in the rear we took the force before stated 600 and 1 piece of artillery, a six pounder which I commanded, with 14 men we proceeded over on the ice. Marched in order, the main body in front, the Artillery about 100 yds in the rear, then Maj. G. Todd [31] in the rear of the artillery with Capt. Langham's and McCray's Companies. Genl. Harrison was in front with his aides and staff. Genl. Perkins with the detachment. About 18 or 20 miles down we discovered

some fires on the North side of the river. We passed on until opposite, then turned to left (that is every person faced to the left, on the ground which we stood on) and went to the shore. There we found the Indians had fled the day previous. We waited here 1/2 hour. The main body, the rear, and myself was not there more than 10 minutes. We was then ordered to parade (the men had not warmed themselves). We was then informed that we was to proceed to River Raisin and all those that was unwell or fatigued too much might stay and follow after in the morning. While we was marching to the fires we had a reinforcement of 500 men come up to us which made our force 1,100 strong (They started about 1 hour after the first 600). We delayed but a few moments at the fires, orders was given to parade, and we marched in the same order as before. Had not proceeded more than 1 1/2 miles when the horses and cannon broke through the ice, distant from the shore about 1/2 mile. The moon was now nearly down, being about 1/4 past 2 in the morning. In endeavoring to extricate the horses, I had released the off-hind horse from the traces. I came on the near side and was in the act of releasing the rear horse when I fell in with two of my men with me, Robt. Pearson and Jos. Lewis. With some difficulty we got out (the water was about 5 feet deep). The army halted. Gel. Harrison ordered the army to proceed leaving me with my men and ordering a Comp. of Militia to assist me to get out the cannon and when I got it out, was to proceed after him with all possible dispatch. I find it attended with great difficulty in getting the horses out, which I

accomplished, then sent 4 or 5 hands to the shore to cut handspikes, and then took the canon off the carriage and unlimbered the carriage, then got all out. After it was out I had the cannon mounted. We was much fatigued. Several of my men returned to the fires with Sergt. Kelly. The militia that was left with excepting 3 or 4 afforded no assistance. By the time the cannon was mounted it was daybreak. I then proceeded after the Army, overtook [32] them by the sun one hour high. On an island at the mouth of the Bay some of my men was much fatigued, particularly Pearson, who was very useful in assisting me. As we was going ashore on the Island where was the Genl. and army, the spies was then arriving. They had been to the River Raisin and brought one prisoner with them, a Frenchman who gave the intelligence that the Indians had gone to Malden and took the cattle with them, only a few was at the River Raisin. Genl. Harrison then thought it best to return, as no opportunity offered us of carrying up with the Indians, and our strength was insufficient to make a stand at the River Raisin [and] proceed to Malden. We had when we marched only one day's provisions with us, which was now exhausted. I was on this Island about 1/2 hour. We was ordered to return and reverse the line of march. On our return on the left side of the Bay, about 5 miles from the Island, there was some houses. We tarried there a short time. Found the inhabitants had fled and left some of their property. We took some of the corn and then proceeded on our march. By the time we arrived opposite the old English fort 2 1/2 mile from our

Encampment, I took very sick, vomiting and headache, I find myself unable to proceed any further. I took my blanket and laid on the ground, sent the cannon to camp. I then got a horse to take me to camp. On my way met Lieut. Meeks, who came to my assistance, he procured a sleigh for me to ride. I arrived in camp just as the evening gun was firing. Numbers of the men was yet behind. Sleds and horses was sent to bring them into camp. When I arrived in my quarters, I had some coffee made which refreshed me much.

Friday 12th Feby, 1813 This day I felt better, still very weak and pains in my head and bones, unable for duty. The buildup is going on rapidly for our defense and the cannon is mounting.

Monday 15th This day I write my resignation with the intention of delivering it to Genl. Harrison. Went up to his quarters with the expressed intentions, he having previously heard from some of his family my intentions. When I went into his quarters to deliver it he told me "that he had heard very unfavorable news of me." I was much surprised at his expression. Informed him I was extremely sorry that he should hear anything of me that was unpleasant. [33] He then informed me that he heard that I was about resigning, which he thought he would dissuade me from it in 3 or 4 minutes, informing me that he could not dispense with my services as he considered I would be of considerable service. He further stated that he did not wish to flatter me to my face, but

considered my services very necessary. He complimented me on my prospect of continuing and inquired of me my response. I informed him that when I joined the army I had no intention of remaining more than one year in service and was only desirous of being in one campaign. My business called my attention at home and as there was no prospect of our progressing further this winter and the dislike I had to lay by induced me to tender my resignation, having some business of importance to transact at home which if neglected would be a great sacrifice to me, having previously obtained a furlough from him to go home, when on my way was detained to lay out the route from Mansfield to Upper Sandusky to take on the cannon which was then much wanted. I of course neglected my business to afford all the assistance in my power to facilitate the movements of the army. The genl. informed me he would give me a furlough to transact my business as soon as the safety of the service would permit. He now expected the Enemy would attack our camp. I then informed him I would not wish to go when my services was wanted, particularly when there was a possibility of an attack.

Wednesday 17th Nothing important transpired until this day (excepting the militia was continually going home, whose time had expired). In the evening Lieut. Col. J.B. Campbell arrived with some U S Infantry of the 19th Regt. and Capt. Butler's and Alexander's Companies of Volunteers (a good exchange for Militia). At this place is the following troops of the U States:

Companies	Corps
Danl. Cushing	Artillery 2nd Regt.
A.L. Langham's	Infantry 19th Regt.
W. Elliott's	do 19th Regt.
Brandford's	do 17th
Cochran	do 17th

John B. Campbell, Lieut. Col.; George Todd Major, 19th Regt. Major Amos Stoddard of the 1st US Artillery commands the Artillery here, which consists of 181 privates. Have 4 companies of Militia attached [34] to it, to wit -- Johnstons Capt., James Robertson Lieut., Tuesdale Lieut., Jeffries, Capt. Having understood that arrangements are about altering the Artillery Corps, I therefore defer making a complete list.

18th & 19th Nothing of importance transpired in Camp. The weather keeps cold and has been ever since the 10th inst. The ice on the rapids is nearly 2 ft. thick.

Saturday 20th Cold day, clear sky. After breakfast Capt. James Butler, Ensign of the Petersburg Volunteers and Ensign Dreen, myself and one man with arms take a walk down to the British Fort about 2 1/2 miles below here. It is very disagreeable walking. We arrived there, find the situation a very commanding one, situated on the No side of the River on a point of land that projects out in the river. The situation has many natural advantages, being considerable improved by out rendered it a strong hold. It has had about 16 or 18 pieces of artillery, two covered ways and two Bastions. I took a sketch of the

fortification which I intend to represent hereafter. We return after satisfying our curiosity. Was much fatigued at our walk. My eyes pain me much occasioned by the reflection of the sun from the snow. Feel quite fatigued. The Militia of Kentucky and Ohio are going away daily as their times of service expire. The works of our fortification are going on rapidly. Capt. Gratiot, the principal Engineer, is very sick, occasions some relaxation. Capt. Wood, Engineer, is very attentive but having more business than he can possibly attend to and watch the hands engaged in erecting the works.

21, 22nd, 23rd Weather as usual, scouting parties daily going out & returning. Some few Frenchmen individually comes in camp. They bring intelligence to the Genl.

24th, Wednesday Morning Feel unwell, pain in my head debility. Go into the Capt.'s Marquee, the place where we generally eat. While at breakfast Genl. Harrison came to the Marquee and told Mr. Maddes and myself that he wanted to speak to us after breakfast. Accordingly we attended the Genl. When he told us he had an expedition afoot wherein we might be engaged. The Genl. thought us proper persons to go, but no one should go but went agreeable to their approbations. We agreed to go. The Genl. stated the object was [35] to burn or destroy the Queen Charlotte, the British vessel that was within 100 yds of Malden. He intended to send 100 men Capt. Langham will command and 100 as

a reserve. He stated he would give us more information hereafter. This day is more moderate than heretofore, the wind southerly. I feel rather better than heretofore. This day I sign a provision return, being the first rations I have drew. The following is the amount and form of the return, having received the provisions from time to time within the month February:

Provision Return for component parts of rations drawn by Jos. H. Larwill of the 2nd Regt. U States Artillery from the 1st to the 26th day of February 1813, inclusive being twenty six days

Headquarters Camp Meigs 26th Feby. 1813	Rations meat 32	Rations flour 22	Salt 25
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The Company will issue agreeable to the above return thirty-two rations meat, twenty-two rations flour, and twenty-five rations of salt.

Signed Joseph H. Larwill
2nd Regt. U States Artillery

This day the mess, viz. Capt. D. Cushing, Lieut. A.A. Meeks, Lieut. Charles Maddes, and self settled our accounts as per memorandum book and squared off the mess acct. I paid my proportion of all the cooking utensils, liquor case, 2 mess chests, table spices, knives, forks, tinware and etc., excepting a bake oven and grid-irons.

25th Thursday Fine morning, looks like Spring. This day the principle part of the Ohio troops leaves camp belong to Genl. Perkins' Brigade.

26th Friday This is a fine day. After parade in the morning, Capt. Angus L. Langham marched to the parade with about 68 regulars from the different companies in camp. Capt. Moore of Penna. Militia also lives near Brownsville, with Lieut. Wells of Brig. was on the parade. Capt. Burns has about 80 men, Lieut. Wells 32 or thereabouts. When they was formed in column, the right in front, Genl. Harrison stated to the officers and soldiers that they would have to be under the command of Capt. Langham and it was expected to be a voluntary act of those who went. They would have to be under the most rigid discipline, [36] not even utter a single word when silence was found necessary. They would be made acquainted with the object in view before they had to act, time enough to return, and if at that time anyone should be timid or even think the undertaking too hazardous they then might decline going, but if after that time they consented, they must expect to proceed. The undertaking would be a very hazardous one, required perfect silence and privations. He made a short speech promising to those who behaved themselves to be rewarded and their name forwarded to the Genl. government & etc. & etc. They was then ordered to be marched off. Capt. Moore took command. Capt. Langham and self remained until after. We then marched off. This day I sent letters to Wm. C. Larwill, Wm. Larwill (2 1's W. Faulks), John Larwill, John Burns, John Christmas. Mr. Maddes remained behind to prepare material for the expedition. This day we encamped about 6 miles from here on the road to Lower Sandusky. The land

is low and level, considerable of Beech, some Oak, Hickory, Ash
lumber and a few water courses.

27th Make an early start. This day was moist and disagreeable
traveling. We leave our slides to overtake us in the evening.
This day we marched 25 miles, was overtaken by Capt. Hukill, aide
to the Genl. and acting as Qr. Master. Also Mr. Johnston,
Volunteer aide. He intended going with us on the expedition.
They went on to a Block House Dist. from us 1 mile. We encamped
upon a hard over rise of ground on the So. side of the road. On
the So. West of us was a swamp. After placing out the Guards we
supped and laid down on the bed of nature to repose ourselves
having but a small portion of covering with us. The men had
either a watch coat or extra blanket. The land this day much as
yesterday. We crossed a stream about 40 yards wide, Portage
River, which is distant from Fort Meigs 20 miles.

28 This day much as yesterday. The land is more inclining to
oak and when we arrived at the Sandusky River which was about 1
1/2 mile from where we encamped, the land is dry: oak pr. and
inclining to plains. We kept over the River to the fort, a Block
House, dist. from where we are camped 6 miles. The river is
about 100 yds. wide, a lip in places, rapid current, some places
falls of 1, 2, and 3 feet, fine mills may be erected here, as the
banks and [37] bottom of the stream is (lime stone) rock and
sufficient height (the banks) for erecting dams. About the Fort

and Block House is some fine low lands, prairies which have been cultivated. Apparently for a number years this post is occupied by the Militia of Ohio, 2 companies, Latter of Jefferson County, Rupel of Connecticut Reserve. This day Lieut. Maddes came up with us. His party consisted of 32 strong, principle part was Canadians. Our watch force here was 68 regulars from different companies Comm'd by Capt. Langham, Penn. and Virg. Militia 120, Maddes 32, Indians under 2 Chiefs viz. Capt. John (Shawnee), Capt. Smith, Seneca 22; making a total of 242 men besides drivers of sleds which was 24 with several pilots or guides, the principal one was Mr. Green of Connecticut Reserve, George Pease and Mr. Rupel. We encamped on the North side of the Block House, across a ravine on a high piece of land. We now had to prepare to get necessaries to prosecute our journey. This evening I prepared wood to burn coal. The smiths being out, had it burned and the Smiths set work shoeing our horses. Had bread baking for us and meat cooking for 6 days' provisions. This night it rained, we procured tents to cover us.

March 1st Wet morning. We are busy preparing to start. Send men in different directions to get horses and sleighs together with gear. Our Indians are rather troublesome, having had too much liquor. It is impossible to keep them in due bounds when liquor is to be obtained. Some of the men was rather in a state of intoxication. I forgot to mention that yesterday by black boy Lewis was tomahawked by a Private in Lieut. Maddes Company while

he was engaged transacting his business at one of the sleds. Some misunderstanding took place between them which occasioned words between them. The private, named Patrick, struck him on the side of the head with the tomahawk which cut him considerable. Lieut. Maddes corrected Patrick for the offense. The boy was much hurt. The Black Smiths and Bakers was engaged the principal part of the night performing their duties. This evening cleared up and got quite cold.

2nd March 1813 All things being ready we prepared to move, having got our provisions packed up. A march was ordered. About 10 AM the sleds moved down the hill. I marched in front, the [38] other companies following. When we got over the river about 1/2 mile a halt was called. Capt. Langham then addressed the men. Made the object of the expedition known and those that had any objections to participate in the expedition, about 12 or 14, stayed behind at the encampment and 6 turned out here not desirous of going, thinking the enterprize too dangerous, also 5 or 6 Indians. Capt. Langham made it known that the most strict and rigid discipline must be observed. We then marched, passing the place where the widow Whittican lived. The Indians have destroyed the buildings which was considerable. Here is a fine small orchard. The land rather thinish and off the river is wet. After traveling 3 1/2 miles we took the river on the ice which was tolerable firm. We proceeded with rapidity, arriving in the Bay. It presents a very handsome appearance. On each side is

considerable of marshy lands as well as on the river. The Bay is about from 2 to 4 miles wide. Several islands in the Bay. It bears North Easterly. We passed down the Bay say 3 or 4 miles. We then took the land on the W side of the bay. We then passed through what is called the Peninsula which was where we crossed about 3 miles, principal part of the dist. is low marshy land. Some few points of timber. The water and ice was about 1 foot deep considerable proportion of the distance. We crossed at the Bay of Carrying River where one of our sleighs broke in. It was taken out as well as the horses. No loss excepting a musket which was on the slide. This is in sight of the Lake and about 1/4 miles dist. When we arrived near the Lake an Indian was discovered which caused several of the men to give him chase. The Indian slipped, we found him to be one of our party. Some of our men was being near shooting him in mistake. Here we had a very handsome view of the Lake and adjacent Islands. Walked out some distance on the lake. Though we saw a body of [men] moving towards us, we afterwards found it was the reflecting rays of the sun on the ice that was thrown up in ridges. We encamped behind the Bank thrown up by the wash of the Lake and on the South was pond, or [39] rather slush land. After the guards was stationed we supped. All hands retired to rest. When a gun was fired by one of our men by accident, we thought it was an alarm. Every man immediately was at his post, ready for action as soon as possible. The Detachment was mortified that it was an accidental shot. Capt. Langham was considerably in doubt whether he would

not have the man that fired the gun shot for false alarm, as at this time it became particularly necessary to use all precautions. The man pledged his honor that it was accidental and being the first offence he was permitted to pass unpunished. I went to the Indians and stated to them that they must send out two parties to patrol, one up, the other down the lake and continue out for 3 or 4 hours. We now retired without any tents to cover us. The night was very a disagreeable one to pass over. It rained the fore-part of the night, then snowed.

In the morning, March 3rd, 1813, had the slide arranged to each part of the detachment in a proportional part. We proceeded to move on the area of the Bass Islands, sometimes called Edward's or Put-In-Bay on account of the harbor that is situated on the NW part of the Island being the best harbor for shipping on the Lake. The course to the Island was N 22 E, dist. to the No. side 17 or 18 miles passing by an Island on the left called Shake Island. It is a small one, dist. from Edwards 2 1/2 miles. During our progress to the Island the day was stormy, blowing and snowing under foot. Quite slippery in places. We arrived at the NW side of the Island by 1 PM. It now cleared off a little. In the afternoon it got more moderate. Sent out a small party to the No. to another Island. They went about 4 miles endeavoring to discover, if possible, any persons. (On our way to this place from the shore we discovered 2 slide tracks going in the direction of Malden. This, we presumed to be Frenchmen that

started the day we did from Sandusky. There they stated they was going to the River Huron which was the contrary direction. We felt fully satisfied they was on to our designs and had gone to give the British of our intentions. I went to the East side of the Island. We encamped on (Edwards) after Capt. Langham, Moore and others had been there and informed me the lake had broke up. Went and found the lake open about 1/4 miles from shore. Then walked to the No. round the Island. Several accompanied me. Found that the ice on the No. side was not of sufficient strength to bare a man and had the marks of being broke up as far as could see to the North. Walked around the point. While at a ledge of rock, I heard distinctly the evening gun that was fired [40] at Fort Meigs. The gun fired for evening was an 18 pounder. The distance in a direct line is about 55 miles. The wind was favorable to hear, being then a gentle one from the SW. After I returned Capt. Langham inquired of the guides as to the practibility of our proceeding. They stated that it was impossible to go to Malden, that the river at Detroit was no doubt broke up and the Lake from the Middle Sister to Detroit River. That there was a possibility of us getting as far North as the Middle, Sister, but as the residue to the Detroit River--a distance of 18 miles--had to be performed after night, they could not attempt going, being fully satisfied that they could not arrive at the point of destination; and as the weather was and had been soft, that should there be a southerly wind blow up the Lake would immediately break up and might catch us on it or one

of the Islands. They stated they had gone as far as they thought either safe or prudent and would not take the responsibility on them any further. Capt. Langham then called all the officers and guides together. After the guides gave their opinion as to the possibility of us going on and the Captain stating to us his instructions to be governed as to the guides so far as not to proceed without the guides should think it safe, we was called upon to give our opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of our proceeding. It was unanimously decided that it was improper for us to proceed and that we should retrograde our march.

March 4, 1813. The morning still continuing unfavorable, however, the weather has changed in the night and become more cold but was quite sloppy. The Capt. held a council of the officers and guides. They was still of the same opinion as the evening before. The Capt. then called the men and stated to them the opinion of the officers and guides, and the importance of our expedition to the Government should we succeed. At the same time, should our lives be lost in the Lake in thus rendering this service to our country that in that case it would be a loss considering his force was the prime of the army and etc. He wished to get their opinion, whether they was of the opinion of going on or returning. From all the statements made, they answered that they was willing and ready to go any place where the officers took them and expressed a desire of going forward should it be practical. They considered the officers the most

capable of judging for them (excepting a few that thought [41] that they would say go on although they felt fully satisfied that it was impossible). However, it was but a few and they, I believe, did not properly understand the question. It was now decided that we should return. The sleighs was ordered to proceed. I had the van. Crossed the point of the island and took on the back track until we arrived at a large seam in the ice, thrown up and occasioned by the breaking of the ice to the northward. This is within three miles of the shore. Here the principal part of the guides and some of the sleighs kept on the route to Sandusky Block House. We bore a westerly course to Locust Point, so called from the timber on the point of land that projects into the lake. The distance from where we took off is about 14 miles. Large quantities of wild geese present themselves to our view. Lighting on the ice, they are very our men fired upon them a number of times. One of them killed while on the flight. From Locust Point we can see Cedar Point, distance 14 miles. This point projects out considerable in the Lake. It is a narrow strip of land. In the rear is a large marsh. The timber on the point is principally willow. On our way there an express arrived direct from Genl. Harrison informing us that should our guides not think there was complete safety on the ice to return immediately by the way of Presque Isle (this is in the upper end of Miami Bay) and as the weather has been very unfavorable since our departure to prosecute our expedition, he thought the ice was unsafe. That if any of our guides had any

doubts as to the safety of the ice in going to the place of destination as well as making a safe retreat that we must return. We was much pleased to hear this intelligence in as much as it corresponded with our conduct. We encamped this night 8 or 10 miles this side of the point before mentioned. Had a very uncomfortable place to encamp. I forgot to mention that the morning that we left the Lake's southern shore to proceed to the Island that an Ensign and 13 or 14 men from the Pennsylvania Line deserted us, as well as Capt. South of the Indians with several of his men.

March 5 1813 Make an early march. Reached the point, start out across the point of land, the slides keeping round on the ice. When they arrived at the point found the Lake open. The Western Sister (an island so named) lies immediately opposite this point, dis. appears to be about 10 miles course about N10E from this point. We can see the coast on the So. west side of the Lake [42] passing River Raisin. If the day was clearer we could see the Island at Malden, the distance in a direct line would be about 36 or 40 miles. We now incline more southerly up the Bay. March about 8 miles. We arrive at Presque Isle which has some French settlements. As I have before described this place in my former tour down this, I should defer noticing it any further. There, the land round the Bay on the East side is marshy. Where timbered, it is chiefly of that quality that grows in scaled lands, swamp oak and etc. We rested here a short time. When

Genl. Harrison and suite arrived in about 1/2 hour afterwards, Major Alexander's Volunteer Battl. arrived, composed of the Pittsburgh Blues, Petersburg Va. Vols. and etc., Greensburgh Rifle Vols. Some short delay was made. Genl. Harrison, enquiring of the French that was with us as to the state of the dead at the River Raisin and whether they was in a state that would admit of their being buried, also whether the tools necessary to bury them could be obtained at the River. The Genl. finding it impossible to procure tools and etc., and if procured they was not in a state that would admit of us to deposit them in the Earth as the hogs had chiefly destroyed them. We progressed up the river. The Genl. and suite returned to camp. Dr. Pendergrast and a guide with him proceeded on towards Huron. The Dr. was on his way to City of Washington. We marched up the River about 9 miles and was then going on the western shore to encamp when one of sleighs broke in. I assisted getting it out by the time the troops had encamped. After the necessary arrangements: placing guards, making fires, and etc., we supped and took a hearty drink of grog, the volunteers having brought some with them, ours having run aground. I can fully state that it was quite refreshing to me. This night was cold & clear.

March 6 Being somewhat fatigued with my tour-being indisposed when I started which added to the fatigues undergone-I was induced to ride in a sleigh this morning to camp. It being cold I pulled off my shoes to set at ease. I pulled off my sword and

set them by my side placing my feet in a blanket. Having arrived within 3 miles of Ft. Meigs, the slide I was in broke through with the horses. I immediately shoved myself out on the ice and paid attention to have the horses extricated from the difficulties they was in. [43] They was got out by great exertions but not without hurting them considerably. They must have been in the water struggling to get out nearly one hour. The sword was one I borrowed of Adjutant Bettie Harrison to go on this expedition and laid by my side in the slide. When the slide broke through my mind was engaged in relieving the horses and taking care of the slide. After the horses was relieved I seen that the property in the slide, viz. guns of the men that rode and their blankets, together with my shoes, blanket (forgetting the sword) was in a dangerous situation. The guns belonged to the Petersburg Volunteers. They was afraid to approach the slide and indeed they afforded no assistance to extricate the horses or slide or property from the deep, but as soon as they had their property secured to them they took French leave of us leaving Mr. Jones the Wagon Master -the person that drove the slide- the 1st Sergt. of Capt. Jarvis Butler's Company, and myself to attend to the fatigues. Having got out the guns, blankets, and my shoes from the slide, I then endeavored to get the slide out. All this time I was in my stocking feet without my shoes. After the slide was out I searched for my sword but could not find it. Repaired to camp, arrived there by dinner time. Found that Lieut. Alex. Meek had gone home to Cincinnati, started this morning. He had

been very unwell and was so when he left camp. Genl. Harrison and suite left the encampment this morning. He intended going to Cincinnati where is his family.

Sunday 7th March, 1813 The weather moderates a little. The Eastern mail arrived in camp. I recv'd from him three letters, viz. from my father, Mr. Beaver, and Brother John. Nothing of importance transpired until this day.

9th March The day being fine induced the men to go without the lines of the encampment. Several went as far as the Old British Garrison down below. Three men from Capt. Elliott's Company was at the British Fort. Went down to cut grass. They spied some Indians. The soldiers cried out the alarm. They swam the ice and was fired at by the Indians. One of the soldiers was shot while running in the left skirt of his coat. The bullet lodged in a hymn book he carried in his pocket which prevented it from doing him any damage. Otherwise it would have struck him in the hip. They immediately came to camp and reported the circumstances. Short time after, a report of [44] several guns was heard, appeared to be near the place where the Indians fired at our men. Fears was created for the safety of those men that had went out of the lines, as the principal part of them went unarmed. A party consisting of 20 or 30 was sent out to bring in those they might find out and at the same time to take some of the Enemy if possible and cover the retreat of any that was on

their retreat to camp. They returned in the evening having made no discovery excepting the traces or signs of a small party of Indians about 3 miles below this. After dusk a second party was sent. Returned having made no discoveries. 2 men of the lines, waiter to some of the offices, stated that when at the British fort they saw 2 men in the garb of officers with surtout citizen coat over their dress. One of them had Boots, the other moccasins. They was in the woods and before perceived by our men they was within 10 yds of them. Our men, not then judging that they was enemies, observed of them that were they enemies they might have killed them without being discovered by them. The British officer (so we suppose them to be) smiled at the idea. Observing one of our men in the US uniform, observed to him "whether he belonged to Capt. Elliott's Company." He answered not, that he belonged to the Militia of Penna. The officer enquired of him how he got uniform clothing, he stated he got them. One of the British officers then asked "how many men do you suppose we have in the camp. I suppose 1,000 strong." Our men suspecting by this time that they might be enemies come to find out our strength and situation of our encampment answered him yes, we are upwards of 3,000 strong. He then asked whether we did not expect a reinforcement, and how many. Our man answered that 4,000 was on the way and near at hand. One of the officers parted from the other. Our men suspecting that they was thus diverting their attention to a decoy and that a party of Indians might be laid in ambush, our men then made the earliest

...nity to escape, they being unarmed. A short time after
...on the ice they heard several guns fired some short
...below where they was.

...day March 10, 1813 This morning a party was sent down the
...under the command of Capt. Houck of Penna. Militia in order
...discoveries if possible of the enemy and of a Lieut. In
...they returned by parade beating with the Lieut. (Walker). He
...in [45] Beaver in Penna. on Raccoon Creek at the mills
...ly owned by Bryon. They found him pushed under the ice
...pting a small part that presented itself to view. He was
...through the left breast, scalped, and Tomahawked on the
...side of his head. He was out hunting wildfowl. Left his
...ade that went with him and intended to go a short distance
...him, make a circular route and return. When he
...ortunately met the savage foe which terminated his existence,
...gun was taken from him. In his pocket was his watch and a
...note which they did not take. Presuming they was too much
...died. Our troops are very unhealthy. Every day one or more
...buried. They principal complaint is colds, cough, fevers, and
...rrhea. The encampment is extremely muddy. Our company is
...mented, being transferred from the different Regts. US
...antry on the 5th inst. They came to join us viz. 18 of the
...and 10 of the 17th Regt. On the 6th inst. the 1st Corporal
...his company (Worman) died, was buried on the 7th.

11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. The weather is soft. Makes the encampment very unpleasant being over shoe mouth deep in every part o the encampment. This day I obtain a furlough from Genl. Leftwich until the 20th day of April. This evening make preparations to start in the morning. Get a packhorse from Quarter Master Wheaton (which is extremely poor) thinking he might carry my baggage to Lower Sandusky. There probably I might procure another. The mail not having arrived I am fearful that the roads are impassable on account of the rains which must have raised the waters. This river Miami is now breaking up and is quite high.

Thursday 15 March 1813. Having made arrangements to start this morning after breakfast, I have my horse saddled and having paid my waiter (Lewis, a Black Boy) for his services until this day, my company being ready (a private in Capt. Butler's Company named Palrand, I formerly knowed him when in Pittsburgh, then went under the name of John Harlan. I got three miles from the lines of the camp and a Sergeant (Kelly) to accompany us to where I might think I had passed danger. About 12 got under way [46] on March. Mounted one of the boys on the Horse, had not proceeded more than 1/2 mile from camp when the horse got in mud hole, broke through the ice and was unable to get up. I took everything off from him and hauled him out. Gave him what corn I had, which was very little, and then bid him a good afternoon, hoping to find him in better plight on my return when kind

rations might afford him some assistance to his now cold and chilly frame. I now divided the load of the horse to 2 men, the Sergt. and myself, taking care to have my proportion, having a U.S. Harpers Ferry rifle which I drew yesterday and a pack on my back, weight about 15 pounds, together with my sword and canteen by my side. Thus accoutered, I was determined to bear on my course with all possible speed which could not be very fast as we was all loaded like (mules of burden) beasts of burden more than men. The roads being extremely difficult to pass being in one continual sheet of water, and running to the NE. In places it was knee-deep for miles. No place less than 1/2 leg deep and sometimes mid-thigh. In this way we plunged through ice, water, and mud. Sometimes the ice would bear for several steps together. Then we would plunge through and glad we was when we arrived at the bottom in order to reverse our steps. I have observed the greatest tract of country inundated I ever before seen and the most difficult to pass through possible to describe. The ice not being sufficiently strong to bear and at the same time it hurt our legs. Sometimes I thought I would have broken them when breaking through. In this way we passed our 12 miles and being no little fatigued, it being nearly dark, we concluded it most prudent to encamp if possible and to find a place that we could lay on. At length we found a small piece that was not inundated. It was about 8 feet long and 3 to 5 wide, a rise of ground occasioned by 2 large trees springing up by side of each other on this small [47] spot. We had to encamp and leave room

to build our fire. I now began to think we would have some difficulty in making our fire as the wood was wet. But having no axe to procure any standing timber, having collected some of the best by wading knee deep to procure it, I then commenced to kindle the fire, having carried for some distance a small piece of dry ____ wood, it was not very difficult. Having kindled the fire we then refreshed ourselves by taking some of our stores: bread, cheese, and that together with a little of the good old thing (whiskey) which lulls sorrow, drives away pain, makes the poor rich and rich poor. Having regaled ourselves we endeavored to make the fire burn so as to afford some comfort in this unpleasant, uncomfortable, and uninhabitable, dreary, and fatiguing encampment. Our efforts was in vain. Our fire would not burn to afford us any pleasing sensations leaving us to wrap ourselves in our covering which was but light and lay down on the cold ground. For my part I believe I was in the most disagreeable situation of any being. At the end of the pile of wood we laid together to make our fire and my feet and shoulders being uncovered with the blankets, my clothes being wet, which together with it snowing in the night about 4 in. deep made me have on of the most uncomfortable nights pass over I ever before experienced. Being so cramped in the place I lay that I could not extend my limbs, I had to keep them in the most confined situation. In this way I passed away the night, not sleeping more than one hour and that only in a doze. It being extremely cold and chilly, we frequently endeavored to make our fire burn

but it was in vain, our wood would only doze away by the slowest possible.

In the morning (16th, Tuesday) as soon as we could eat some of the remains of last evening and get under march. We had not progressed more than 1/4 mile before it appeared to be an ocean of water. The current was strong, setting to the NE. Passed through until finding it became too deep and extensive. Finding it entirely impossible to pass through, we returned. Arrived at Camp in the afternoon, about 1/2 past 3 O'clock. Having kept a constant pace and used as much exertions to arrive early in camp as possible, [48] we was between 8 & 9 hours, traveling 12 miles. I shall not repeat the badness of the roads, but believe they was rather worse this day than yesterday owing to the snow, as we could not select our route or steps so well. When we arrived at the place where we left the horse stuck, found him there dead in the same position we left him. He appeared to have died without a struggle. He must have died with considerable composure and satisfaction in mind that he saved the trouble of marching through such a road as he would have had to do was he able. On my arrival at Camp I immediately stripped off my wet clothes and putting on dry ones then took some warm refreshment which added considerably to my comfort. This night I stayed with Major G. Todd in his quarters and was the first night I have laid out of my quarters when in encampment since I have joined the Army. Having a good night's rest, in the morning felt considerable

renewed in spirits. My bones still aching and a stiffness prevailing through my whole frame, considered myself unfit to transact my duties. Having repaired to my quarters, I breakfasted very heartily.

17th March This being St. Patrick's Day some few liberties had been taken by some of the troops. They made a Paddy, had him tolerably well dressed, and placed him upon the chimney of Capt. Wheaton, Dept. Q. Master, and placing a label on him in the following words --- Confine myself this day to my quarters until the evening when I stepped out to Capt Wheaton's tent where was Major A. Stoddard, Capt. South and Capt. Wheaton. Spent the evening with them and took tea, then returned to my quarters. This night I slept in Capt. Cushing's tent (which is joining mine) as I had no fire in my own and no possibility of getting any. What little fuel is got is with great difficulty as the forage is entirely out and the horses is extremely poor and have considerable of hauling to do to complete the fortification of the encampment, for picketing, making battens, and etc. so that but few can procure wood without great difficulty. Indeed, some has not had any teams to haul any since their encampment here. The soldiers have had to carry and haul what has served them the principal part of the time they have been here. The distance to carry it is considerable and [49] the roads extremely muddy. It is observed by all the officers that I have had any conversation with who have been a long time in the service, some of them in

the Revolutionary War, that this is the most disagreeable encampment they ever saw. It is impossible to pass from one tent to another without being over shoe-mouth in mud, much less to keep in streets of encampment where it is 1/2 leg deep. I am much surprised that the troops keep as healthy as they do, having to suffer on account of fuel being difficult to obtain and nothing to lay on but the ground which is not only damp, but wet. Some indeed have puncheons to lay on which affords some little relief from the damp. You cannot go into any tent in camp without feeling for the sufferings of the occupants. You then begin to lose sight of your own situation, seeing many worse than your own. Scarcely any of the troops have more than one blanket to lay on, which is too little at the inclement season of the year and situation of our encampment. Nothing transpires worthy of note this day. In camp we are completely shut out from any communication whatever. This night it rained considerable, makes our encampment still worse.

Thursday, 18th This morning I indulge myself by laying in bed until the Boy apprised me breakfast was ready. I shall now pass over from the 18th to the First of April by observing that I felt considerable indisposed Friday, that I had not a probability to recover my strength in Camp, and having some business to transact at my place of residence I procured an extension of the time of my furlough to go home from Genl. Leftwich with leave of observance until the 1st of May. I now proceeded for the 2nd

time through this extensive and almost impassible swamp. I took with me my rifle and some provisions. With difficulty I got this day to the West bank of Carrying River in company with the mail carrier, a Frenchman or Canadian named Francis Navarre and Saml. Soloman of Stuebenville together with a sick man of the Penna. troops. The river being high we had to raft the stream. The post man and the sick militia man (his brother) went up the river in search of a [50] raft. I took down stream, not finding any, returned. By this time it was nearly dark. The postman having been more fortunate than I was, he having found an old raft, he attempted to cross the river with some of his baggage. He took his brother with him and left him on the E Bank, returned with the raft, finding it was then too dark to return he waited for some time at the place where he landed the raft, expecting us to come up where he was. Finding we did not, he came down to us sometime in the night and informed us of what he had done. We felt very uneasy for his brother who was on the opposite shore by himself. We had made a small fire and after warming ourselves we went from the fire to the woods to sleep, fearing the Indians might discover us. We lay very cold as might be expected, together with considerable anxiety, to watch the least noise that might be heard. As soon as day made its appearance we felt much rejoiced and then began to prepare for crossing the river which was about 80 yards wide where we intended to cross. We made up our fire, prepared some coffee and partook some refreshment then attempted to cross. I forgot to mention that when I returned to

the 1st crossing of Carrying River I then found my horse and things I hid when there last is mentioned in the proceeding. I now will mention the adventure of crossing the river. The following is the narrative. The Post Man and myself took our baggage up to where the raft lay. After making some little repairs to our vessel which was composed of 3 pieces of timber laid length ways in the water, then several others laid across them and tied together with bark, we placed our baggage there-on, having a pole to direct the course and give force for to cross the stream. We had not gone far before our raft began to shatter and sometimes one side was under water and sometimes the other, passing in this way through strong current and the Post man endeavoring to give the proper direction to our boat, he lost his pole. We was now in the middle of the current and our raft broke apart. In this way we glided along to the head of an Island where we wrecked in toto against a log that project in the stream. We saved our baggage but was left on our [51] Island, the principal part thereof was inundated. We placed a log in the water, the Post man getting on it, and floated with it to shore. I remained about 2 hours in this ship-wrecked situation on the Island until the post man dried himself and procured the axe and cut a tree from the shore to the Island by which means I got to main land. We here got with the sick man who reported that he had seen an Indian in the night. He passed close by him, appeared as if he was apprised of his being by himself on the side of the river. Our horses was swam over and the rest of the

company friday. A better raft crossed without much difficulty. When we got all our baggage and horses on the E bank we refreshed ourselves and our horses by giving them all the food we had for them, some bread and little corn. It being now past the middle of the day and having 20 miles to the town Sandusky, we thought we had not time to lose. By one we got off and reached Lower Sandusky by the time it was dark. Here we found about 100 troops of the Ohio Militia considerably they together with some Canadian refugees who fled from the River Raisin for safety at the time of Winchester's defeat. The troops was comm'd by Major _____ from Columbiana Co. At this place I delayed several days with Capt. Burnham (being unwell). Finding that I got no better I got a public horse from the Depty. Qr. Master Capt. Burnham to go to Wooster with and hired a Canadian, Robert Navarre, to accompany me and return with the horse. I believe it was on the 25th in the afternoon we started from Sandusky. Had proceeded about 9 miles when night overtook us. Then we concluded we would encamp for the night. We then took off the road a few yards and took the baggage from my horse. The Frenchman began to prepare to make a fire, having procured some small timber, and struck fire, and by the time it was kindled we heard a noise which the Frenchman was sure that it was Indians. We listened with all attention and found that it was making towards us, forming a semi-circle. Appeared by the different sounds to be five in number. Navarre then thought it proper to retire from our light and extinguish it. [52] We then took our guns and went about 20

yards from where the fire was, taking our most valuable things with us, then waited for one or two hours and listened to their noise and foot steps, which was plain to be discovered to be Indians. We then consulted what should be done. I proposed to take the horse and our things and proceed on our way. The Frenchman objected, saying it would be attended with too much danger and thought it advisable to stay in the neighborhood by retiring to convenient place and lay down until day. To this I had objections. First, that it was very cold and would be too disagreeable, and the 2nd was that I was extremely unwell and dreaded the consequences of laying out so cold a night without fire. We then agreed to take as much of our baggage as we could and return to Sandusky, leaving the horse to prevent being discovered. We had one of the most disagreeable walks possible to be imagined. The road was truly bad, the night dark, and adding to our situation was the baggage we carried on our backs. I may say the Frenchman as I was unable to carry what I had but a short distance. The Frenchman took mine and his own, leaving me my rifle to carry. Every two or three hundred yards we listened to hear if any person was following us, passing through the most miry places of the road. It may be better imagined our situation than described. I shall, therefore, leave every reader of this to form his own opinion of our situation, in particular taking into view my indisposition. It was near daybreak when we arrived at the Sandusky River. Having wakened the people who lived at the river, we got to the western side where the fort stands. I

then lay myself down to take some rest at Capt. Burnham's quarters, intending to make an early start next morning, but finding myself so much fatigued, I declined the idea. About 12 noon, I sent Navarre out to where I left my horse to bring him in, if there, and the articles that I left, which was a saddle - value \$10.00, Bridle \$7.00, 1 fine linen shirt, \$3.50, 1 pr. overalls, blue edged, \$4.00, 1 or 2 blankets, each \$3.50, canteen full of high wines, 1/2 of an old tent, some provisions, and pair saddle bags value \$3.50, some articles of clothing I've not recollected, likewise some coarse shirts. [53] A party of men having started this morning from the garrison previous to Navarre, I was suspicious they might take them. The names are as follows, Rodger Lertler, Sandusky, a Sergeant of Capt. Elliott's Company, 19th Regt. US Infantry, then on furlough to Trumbull County, and a person by the name of Kirkpatrick who lives in Poland Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio. The Frenchman, Navarre, returned and informed me that all was taken away except what he brought in which was the old tent and canteen that was emptied. Some people that was coming into Sandusky informed me that they met the people before mentioned and that they had had the mare and articles with them. They expected, they said, that I would overtake them. I now was left in a very unpleasant situation, being extremely weak and too a low state of health to travel through the woods to Wooster. However, I was determined in the morning following to make an early start. Accordingly, I made preparations and packed up my baggage. The Frenchman Navarre was

very willing to take the greatest part of the burden. After breakfast we then started on our journey. Having traveled 6 or 7 miles, I met Charles Widren of the Petersburg Blues on return from Pittsburgh to Camp. He informed me that he saw the men that the people before mentioned to him, that they had my mare and articles. They intended to leave them at Cleveland. I passed through good tracts of land for several miles on the Huron road about ten miles, took right hand path, old Indian road from Pittsburgh to Detroit. We here took some refreshment. I felt very much fatigued. About 2 1/2 miles further came into open woods interspersed with prairies. Plain and good soil. In places is large ponds of water covered with fowl. These plains continue about 7 miles. We here pass a stream called Lost Creek on account of its sinking in the east and losing itself from the eye of the traveler. We now came to good soil covered with timber: Oak, Beech, Sugar, and etc. The land is generally level. This evening we encamped upon the head waters of the Huron River. In the morning made an early start. Navarre took the principal part of my load, [54] I being too much fatigued to carry it any farther. About 12 o'clock noon arrive at the Palmer's, head of Huron river, having passed through land generally level and of a good quality timbered with Oak, Beech, Sugar, some Walnut, Hickory and crossed several branches of the Huron. The water is of a dark color. Feeling myself very unwell and extremely fatigued, I resolved to delay here until morning. In the morning, procured a horse of Mr. Coles (who had a number of US

horses to keep until the 10th of April) to take me to Wooster and accordingly made an early start. About 11 miles from Palmer's, crossed the Huron on Bealle's road close by Camp Council. Instead of inclining to the left to follow Bealle's Road I took the old Indian trace which leads to Greentown. The land now becomes broken with points of hills, swamps, and etc. In the evening I became worse, scarcely able to ride and being very desirous of getting to the end of my journey. I scarcely knew what I was doing. While in this way I let my sword fall from my horse about 3/4 mile before I got to the Mansfield State Road where the path crossed, feeling careless of what became of anything I had and my desire of reaching Jerome this night. Being now dark and having 11 miles to travel, I dispensed with searching after it but thought to get some person the next day to go after it. About 10 pm I arrived at Jerome scarcely able to keep on my horse. Got quite wet crossing Mohican Creek. After drying myself and taking some refreshment, I lay down to take some rest, which was very acceptable. In the morning John Carr, Esq. came and offered me his horse to go to Wooster and one of his sons to accompany me. I accept his kind offer. I order Navarre to stay here this day and start next week with the horse and to deliver it to Mr. Coles. I also order him to return by the same route to endeavor to find my sword. About 1 pm I arrive at Wooster. I here meet my brother Wm. Finding I was out some by the fatigues of my journey I go to take my rest. I here stay one week not able to go out of the town or about it, having a

violent attack of the jaundice accompanied with [55] pain in my breast, loins, and limbs. I here live on low regime. After staying here on week, I felt somewhat better. Thought I could be able to proceed to the East to get some medical assistance. Accordingly, I started for New Lisbon. This day I arrived at Canton. Here I met Mr John Beaver on his way to Wooster. The day being uncomfortable for traveling, it raining, I delayed here one day. Proceed the next day for N. Lisbon. The court sitting, I delay 4 days during which time I apply to Dr. Polter for medical assistance. He prepared some medicine for me which I take with me to my father's at Fawcettstown. Here I stay 2 or 3 days then go to Georgetown to see my friends and acquaintances. I stay at Mr. Beaver's and at my father's alternately. I cannot give any of the particulars of the army at Ft. Meigs or their movement any further than understanding that they was besieged by the British and Indians on the 29th of April and continued until the 9th of May. I shall pass this time and hereafter notice the particulars of this siege when I can collect the true statement. Feeling myself better on the 17th May, I start for camp. When I arrived at Canton find the journey is too great for me in my state of health and would not be able to proceed. I delay here for upwards of 3 weeks, the physicians to whom I applied was Dr. Polter, Ayers of Beaver Town, and Hartford of Canton. They all stated that I ought to be very careful of myself. That my lungs was affected. Having an inflammation of the lungs, if I did not use precaution I might be thrown into consumption. As soon as I

thought I was able to proceed on my journey, I did. Arrived at Wooster in June. Here I stayed one week. On the 28th day of June, Monday, I started for the camp, my brother Wm. accompanying me. This day we stayed at Jerome, dist. 15 miles.

Tuesday 29th Arrive at Mansfield, here stay the remainder of the day.

30th This day arrive at Palmer's, head of Huron. Here found the inhabitants had fled. Only a party of armed men that worked together to secure their crops.

July 1st. Start for Sandusky where, arriving on the great road about 9 miles from Sandusky, we met the mail carrier with one man armed to escort him. He informed us that there was a party of Indians in the neighborhood of Sandusky [56] supposed to be 1 or 2 hundred, that yesterday the 30th, about sixty made their appearance at Fort Sandusky. They killed a family by the name of Geir living below the fort 1/4 mile on the river in open day about 9 am. They killed Mr. and Mrs. Geir and their children and two men that went down to look after their horses. In all, 7 in number. From this place where the mail carrier gave us this information we was on our guard. In the evening we arrived safe at the fort. Found that the intelligence we received was correct. This evening 1st July, General Harrison at this place from Ft. Meigs with his suite together with Lt. Col. Ball's

squadron of horse, 150 strong.

July 2nd Stay here this day. Genl. Harrison remains here, harangues the troops of the garrison being about 200 strong of Ohio Militia. Reprimanded them severely for their misbehavior. The garrison is commanded by Col. Wells of the 17th Regt. US Infantry. July 2nd. Genl. Harrison and suite, together with Col. Ball's squadron of Horse proceed for Cleveland. This day Col. Richard Johnston of the Kentucky mounted men arrived in a very irregular manner, the Col. arriving about noon, the men dropping in by small parties of from 4 to 6 & 8 until evening being in number about 600.

July 3rd Nothing of importance transpired.

July 4th This being a day set apart for celebrating our independence, it was accordingly done. Appropriate toasts was drank and a national salute fired from a 6 pounder of the garrison. We delay here until the mail goes, having an escort to go with it, which was Thursday July 8, 1813. Capt. James Butler and Lieut. John Henderson accompany us. We start at 7 am, make all possible speed, find the road bad. In several places we see Indian signs. By dusk we arrive Camp Meigs, having had a very fatiguing ride to ourselves, but much more so for our horses, not delayed any time to feed them excepting letting them pick grass for 1/2 hour in the course of the day. Find Capt. Cushing at

camp in good health. The camp is materially altered in its appearance since I left it, being cut to pieces by traverses, some more batteries [57] erected, which was done during the siege. The company is generally in good health, but find several of them have died since I was with them. Hereafter I mean to have a register of their names started. In camp is a considerable force, to wit: part of 17th and 19th Regt. Infantry commanded by Col. John Miller; 24th Regt. Infantry from Massac commanded by Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Col. Gain; Artillery Company, Capt. Cushing 2nd Regt.; Kentucky and Penn. Militia. The whole force is rather upwards of 2,000 men, exclusive of part of Col. Johnston's Mounted men that are encamped in the bottom. Genl. Green Clay of Kentucky commands the troops at this place. The weather is very changeable, sometimes extremely cold for the season, look for frost, at other times quite warm, sufficiently so to be pleasant. The fatigues of the camp which are daily detailed is considerable, making preparations to facilitate the movements of the army.

July 15 This day I receive a letter from Mr. John Fawcett. Write by this and last mail 1 letter to Mr. Jas. Lynn of B.town, 1 Rt. Moore, do John Beaver G.town, John Larwill, P.O. Mill, J. Taylor, Canton, W.C.L. Fawcett Town, 2. Wm. begins to be tired of camp. He has thoughts of returning as there is no prospects of going to Malden shortly. He came out with an inclination to go there with the Army to be at the reducing of that place. He

gives up the idea of returning, this week sells his horse. I lend my horse to Ensign Ship of 17th Regt. to go to Lower Sandusky to return in one week. Sell my saddle to Doctor Sternsberry, \$13.50. A small barge is completed at this place, it will carry 50 men, has one mast and square sail. It is intended to sail to the mouth of the Bay for the purpose of making discoveries. Capt. Martin of a company of spies or rangers go to the Bay. They return and inform that they hear cannon when at the Bay. The weather still continues cool. [58] Courts martials are frequent in camp. Frequently two set each day for the trial of officers and soldiers.

Tuesday 20th day of July, 1813 This evening some Indians was discovered to be over the bank of the river above the camp. Late in the evening one or two sail was also seen below near the British garrison. Fine evening.

21st Immediately after reveille beat the picket guard was turned out. They had but just entered the woods on the point of land called Indian Hill, so distinguished from their erecting works to lay behind to annoy our men with their rifles. They being under cover of the hill. To return to my subject, the men had not penetrated but a short distance in the woods before the savages fired on them. It was returned by our men. The bodies of 3 have since been found, some mangled in a most horrid manner; the hands cut off, the belly ripped open, and a powder horn placed therein

and scalped. Immediately upon the firing of the guns, the alarm to arms was sounded and in a few minutes every man was under arms. The Block Houses and batteries was as speedy as possible put in a state of defense, the cannon was arranged in their proper places. You could by sunrise see the enemy's vessels about 3 miles below and the Indians around us in every direction with some British driving away our cattle and horses. What they could not get they would shoot down. The works of the savage was as much here depicted as in anything else. When they shot down some fine steers they would cut our small parts, take the tongue out and otherwise mangle the beast. A smart firing commenced by about 9 am from the Indians in the woods. Their balls done very little execution, being prevented by our pickets and traverses. We fired frequently among them with the cannon. Every person was engaged in placing the garrison in as good a state of defense as possible, throwing [59] up cross traverses, securing our magazine, having the troops that was not on fatigue to guard the pickets and Block houses. This day was principally occupied in making preparations for defense. The batteries and block houses was occupied with cannon and infantry. Capt. Cushing commanded the Grand Battery, B. House no. 1, Small Battery. I had command of B. houses no. 7 & 6 on the rear line of camp. At the other batteries and block houses was placed in a similar situation. Capt. Cushing had the command of the whole. By evening our traverses bore a different aspect and every person in the garrison appeared anxious to see the enemy attempt to attack the

fort. This was a fine day. The Genl. issued orders that the troops should be stationed at the pickets, one third stand at their posts at a time, the others lay down by the pickets to be ready on any alarm.

Wednesday 22nd By 1/2 past 1 am all was under arms at their posts. By sunrise the Indians made their appearance, kept up a smart fire, wounded a few individuals in the camp. The British column was plain to be seen at the old British garrison. This morning the British amused us with their Music - French horn and morning gun. This day I had the pleasure of having [60] a fair shot at an Indian with my US rifle out of the block house I commanded. He was dist. 180 yards and in full form. The men who saw me shoot says that I certainly killed him. If I did not I ought, as I had and took deliberate aim at him. The enemy still hover around us. This night an express was dispatched to Genl. Harrison. Fair weather. All hands at their posts during the course of the day. At night as before.

24th This morning Indians seen in every direction around us. Kept up a smart fire in our garrison on us. We returned it with equal warmth. Whenever they appeared in view, fired several shots from the different batteries and block houses. Lieut. Lovejoy, who was stationed at Portage or Carrying River, arrived in camp about 10 am at a fortunate moment, as the Indians had retired from the route through which he passed. This day I had

another tolerable fair shot at an Indian from the same place I before had, and the Indian was at the same place also. This shot was not so fair as before. Had two shots at them with the cannon, brass 12-pounder. They Immediately upon firing the cannon, which was loaded with canister shot, gave the yell and dispersed. The shot went among them. Whether it done any execution or not have not ascertained. This evening an express went to Genl. Harrison. Men as usual at their posts and the same regulation kept in camp. All at their posts by 1/2 past 1 am.

25th This morning an express arrived from Genl. Harrison bringing us the pleasing intelligence that our vessels on the Lake was ready for sea. Troops was on their march to Lower Sandusky where was a considerable force there. Things have the same appearance as before. The firing kept up occasionally as before, bodies of mounted Indians to be seen on the opposite side of the river, passing and repassing [61] upriver. Fine Day.

26th Express starts this evening to Genl. Harrison.

27th This day the Indians assembled in the woods at the rear of our camp. In the afternoon commenced a heavy fire. Appeared like an engagement with a considerable of a force. This was intended to decoy us out of the garrison, believing that we might think that they had attacked our troops that might be coming on to reinforce us. They keep up a continual yell and fire with

rifles and musketry for 1 hour. Finding that all did not go out to meet them, they returned disappointed. During this time all was ready and anxious to have an opportunity to engage the enemy. This afternoon, had a very heavy rain, wind from NW.

28th This day the wind shifted to SW. The vessels set sail down river and upwards of 200 sail, large and small, was discovered, some having from ten to 40 men each. Most of the former number.

29th The Indian force about us was inconsiderable. Few guns was fired at us. Believe that there was only small parties left to watch our movements. I forgot to mention in the foregoing part of this that the night before the siege commenced, that Capt. Martin of the spies went out on a scout up the river, have not returned nor has anything been heard of them. Much anxiety has been created, fearing they may have been cut off by the Indians round us at the time of their going out the camp, which must certainly have been the case. The weather continues to be fine, clear sky. About the 31st inst., or the 2nd of August, Capt. Martin and the spies return. He reports that he heard our fire on the morning of the 21st. He was then 15 miles up the river. He took the firing to be signals for his return. He came on the opposite shore within 1 mile of this, but could not get through for the Indians. He retreated to [62] Fort Defiance, 45 miles up the river, was closely pursued by Indians. He lost no men. Capt. Cushing takes unwell, is confined to his bed. Lieut.

Henderson is under arrest. For particulars thereof, will be found in Orderly Book.

August 7th Mail arrives with an escort from Sandusky. I receive a letter from Gen. Beale from City of Washington and 1 from my brother John. The mail brings an account of an attack being made by the British and Indians at Fort Stephenson (Lower Sandusky) on the 3rd of August about 1 hour before sunset. They cannonaded the fort for several hours. But previous thereto, Colonel Chambers and Elliott advanced towards the fort with a flag. Major George Croghan, who commanded with about 140 effective men, sent out Ensign Ship of the 17th Regt. to meet him which he did 200 yards from the fort. Col. Elliott stated he knew the force of the garrison, he demanded a surrender thereof, that if the fort was not surrendered it was in his power to take it by storm. He was desirous of saving the effusion of blood. That in consequence the fort was not surrendered, he could not restrain the Indians from putting the whole to death. Ensign Ship answered that he should not look for the fort to be surrendered as long as one man therein was alive. During this time an Indian stepped up, caught hold of the arm of Ensign Ship and of his sword. At this conduct the Ensign was not pleased that the savage should be thus permitted to take such liberties and was about withdrawing when Col. Elliott stated that he need not be afraid, that he had the honor to command the Indians and he should not be hurt. He pledged himself to see him safe. Ensign

Ship answered that should they commit any violation on him it would stamp ever-lasting disgrace upon their country. A body of 40 Indians in the mean time, presented themselves to view, presumed for the purpose of intimidating the Ensign, who showed their [63] conduct and improprieties of their being present. The Col. stated his ignorance of knowing of their presence and said had he known of their being there, he would not have come until they was withdrawn. During this intercourse, several persons was discovered from the fort approaching within a short distance with green bushes on their heads and over their bodies viewing the situation of the fort. Two or three of whom were supposed to be engineers was killed on the return of the Ensign. As I before stated, they commenced to storm the fort one hour before sunset. They was let to come close by the fort. Some in the ditch before the fire on them was commenced. When opened, a fire on them killed a Lieut. Col. (Short) and a number of others. In a very short time they thought it most prudent to retreat, leaving all the wounded behind that could not get off. The number of killed and wounded and prisoners is 250 (12 or 14 was prisoners). The principal part of the remainder killed. They dragged away numbers in the dark of the night which was favorable for them. They hoisted sail and cleared out (leaving one boat behind) in the night. Their force stated by the prisoners taken to be 500 British and 1,000 Indians.. A few days before this happened a detachment of Col. Ball's Squadron, being up the river from Ft. Stephenson, was on their return. The advanced guard rising an

eminance was fired at by a party of Indians who supposed that it was the whole force. Col. B. immediately surrounded them and cut them all off, killing the whole party which consisted of 14 in number. The Col. happened to come in single combat with one which used his utmost to defend himself. The Col. overcame him.

Aug. 9th This evening Lt. Col. McMillin [64] of the 17th Regt. Infantry, Ensign Ship, and about 30 mounted men and as many on foot arrived with the mail from Head quarters (Senecatown 9 miles above Fort Stephenson). My brother now having my horse (which I had lent to Ensign Ship), prepares for a start in the morning for Wooster. Accordingly I write several letters as follows: John Beaver, John Christmas, Wm. C. Larwill, John C. Wright, David Moody, Genl. Beale, Col. Huntington, James Hedges, one to each.

August 10th My brother Wm. starts in company with a party commanded by Col. Gains and the mail was with them and about 50 men in 3 hours after part of Ohio Militia follows them (their term of service having expired), about 100. Fine weather. Lieut. Henderson's sword returned to him this day. Capt. Cushing continues to be very unwell. This evening 3 spies that was sent out returned. They report that about 6 miles below they discovered a schooner which appeared heavy loaded towing her down the river. This night was under arms at our posts owing to the above.

11th August Fine morning, wind down river. I feel very unwell this morning, pains in my head, in my loins and breast. Capt. Cushing no better.

12th August Fine morning. About noon a party of mounted men of Ohio Volunteers commanded by Col. Renwick of Pickaway arrived with 12 Indians. They came out as scouts. They came from Headquarters, bring no important intelligence any further than troops are coming in from all parts of the state. Commodore Preble has sailed from Presque Isle on Erie with his fleet, warm day.

13th Fine day - excessively hot. This morning about 7 am, two men arrived from Detroit bringing information that the British [65] suffered much at Siege of Sandusky and ____ the last time lost number of Indians and British to the number of 30 or 40 and that they was preparing a draft of the militia and expected reinforcements of regulars. In the course of 2 weeks would re-attack this post.

14th Warm day. The duties in camp are much as heretofore. Ordered to rise at the taps from the drum or on alarm gun fired and repair to our posts, then stay until sunrise, without four taps should be given from the drum, which is a signal to return to our posts by 3 am, it frequently happens particularly so since the siege.

15th Sunday. This morning it rains and continues during the day, sometimes quite hard. The wind in the morning is SE, shifts to NE about noon. This morning the mounted Ohio Militia and Indians return to Lower Sandusky or Headquarters (Seneca Town) ten miles above. Continues raining with little interruption through the night. (On the evening of the 14th, 3 guns was heard. Appeared to be fired down the bay. Supposed to be our fleet as they was to fire 3 guns upon their safe arrival at the mouth of the Bay.)

Monday, 16th Aug. This day is one year since the British got possession of Detroit and the Territory of Michigan. This day is cloudy, wind more northerly. Capt. Cushing continues very low in health. Every person in this camp is very anxious for the arrival of the mail, having understood by the last mail [66] that a great portion of the letters that came for this place are at Lower Sandusky. By what authority they are detained remains to be accounted for, whether by order of the Genl. or neglect of Post Master at Sandusky. Be it by what means it may, it certainly deprives us of one of the greatest enjoyments - that of hearing from our friends and acquaintances and the affairs of government, which in a government founded upon a Republican basis, as ours is, the privation is quite sensibly and unpleasantly felt.

Nothing transpires until this day, the 20th, worthy of notice. A

party composed of 10 or 12 persons, the mail was in company by one of the party. I sent out several letters to my friends. About 1 1/2 miles from camp a small party of indians fired on them and wounded two men. One, an Ensign that had just been promoted from Sergt., was on his way to have himself equipped. By him I sent my letter to have them put in the post office at Seneca, being too late to get them in the mail here. The Ensign was taken by the Indians but was rescued by a party of Indians of our command, by Capt. Joseph White Eyes that was in the rear. The unfriendly ones was pursued and considerable of their plunder taken. The weather continues very warm.

25th August Send off 5 men to Seneca, 3 of them being very sick, for the purpose of recovering their health, to wit: Corp. Spillman, Private Caleb Lermand and Joseph Arwin and John Liddle to wait on them, Robt. Hanarah to assist working the boat.

26th Genl. McArthur arrives to take command of this post.

30th An order issued that the Artillery is to do fatigue duty. I object thereto, being unprecedented and forward my resignation to Genl. Harrison on the account (refer to the letter dated Sept. 1st, 1813).

31st This day the troops are mustered in this camp by Major Robert Butler. Am engaged making out pay and muster rolls. The

company are paid up to the 31st May, together with myself for pay and subsistence, Capt. Cushing to 31st August, 1813.

[67] 5th September Having rec'd. no answer from Genl. Harrison, I write to him by Mr. Pliser informing him of my former letter and requesting an answer. This evening sixteen boats arrived, among the crew was Doctor Marvin and Lieut. Pickett who is attached to this company.

8th This day it rains hard the principal part of the day. No fatigue this day. The fort is nearly completed and considerable of the works of the camp reduced. All is anxious to get from here. Capt. Cushing continues to be confined to his bed.

11th Intelligence arrived at this place by two of our Indians who had been at River Raisin that they heard a firing on the lake, and expected it was our vessels engaging the British. It lasted several hours. The evening Genl. McArthur sent Lt. Martin (formerly [68] Captain of spies) with a party of 15 men in a boat down the Lake to make discoveries and reduce to a certainty the intelligence.

13th This day an express arrived from Genl. Harrison informing us that Commodore Perry had gained a complete victory over the British fleet. The engagement was on Friday last, the 10th inst. Was very warmly contested for a long time. It terminated in our

taking all the British vessels on the Lake. We now have the entire command. All preparation is making to have the boats and etc. ready to embark for the Lake.

16th or 17th Lieut. Martin returned, brings the pleasing intelligence that our navy had been successful, that they had taken 6 vessels of war, of which was the Detroit, 22 guns, the Queen Charlotte, Lady Prevost, and three smaller ones. The action was on the most brilliant that is recorded in the historic page, being too lengthy for me to insert the account herein, I must refer to the official account of the particulars. The troops at this post are all action, preparing to embark to join the main army. HQ is at Carrying River on the Lake shore. This afternoon, 17th Septr., 1813, had the military stores and large portions of the troops on board the boats to descend the Miami River. The Navy officer, Lt. Concketon, having come to the fort apprised us the vessels was below, ready to receive us. We set sail, encamped this night below the old British garrison in the Bateau, some on the opposite shore. Doctor Marvin and Capt. Cushing goes on board of a small vessel schooner rigged.

The record ends here.

[69] One scrap fastened in Journal is the following:

River Thames, December 14th, 1813 Sergt. Derby of US troops commanded by Lt. J.H. Larwill. Complaint having been made by

Chas. Rodgers of the 2nd Township of River Thames against Isreal Barrote of the 1st Township. You are hereby directed to notify the said Isreal Barrote to appear before the board of Officers at John McCrea's Esq. on the 13th inst. at 8 o'clock am and him to have such evidence before us as he may deem necessary to making the said complaint, viz. for detaining a flock of sheep the property of the said Rodgers.

Jos. H. Larwill, 2nd Art, Commander

I certify that thirty-two rations of meat, twenty-two rations of flour and twenty-five rations of salt are agreeable to my computation equal to twenty complete rations.

Abraham R. Colwell, Ast.

Camp Meigs August 23, 1813

Joseph H. Larwill, US Artillery

Fort Meigs, Miamis Rapids

Wm. Larwill

Wooster - August 20th, 1813

Dear Brother,

I wrote to you from Head Quarters on my way home informing

you of the difficulty I had to get the amount of your order of Col. Huntington and also my failing to get any money from Mr. Hedges. I left Camp Seneca on Saturday and arrived here on the Wednesday following by way of Upper Sandusky, Norton, Fredricktown, P. Clinton. I found the people in Richland County much alarmed in consequence of the murder of Levi Jones who was killed and scalped the day I left you within 220 yards of a large field. The Indians, three in number, were pursued and tracked within 10 miles of U. Sandusky. There is no doubt with me but it was some of our pets who are harbored at that place. Two men were also killed and two wounded on their way home between Upper Sandusky and Norton. Four Indians have since been brought in, taken near the place where the murder was committed. There has not been any injury done or any Indians seen in this County nor are the people the least alarmed. There has been a considerable quantity of land entered in this County lately, persons are out exploring every day. The Stone quarry above town is entered in shares of 8 acres each. You have one share and I have another. It is entered in the name of William Henry Esq. The N.E. of 5.15.13 was entered by G. & I. Poe. They have since sold for \$80 advance. They have also sold all their interest in land and town property. Their land they have sold at six dollars per acre. They have cleared (it is said) about \$1500. It makes them hold up their heads higher than every. They talk of entering all the vacant lands in the County.

I have forwarded fifty Dollars to John agreeable to your

directions. I find it will not be convenient for me to go in to G. Town as soon as I intended. I must commence the survey of a road west from this place tomorrow which has laid over in consequence of my absence. I shall not go in before the middle of September. I have no news to inform you of. Our mail arrived on Sunday evening and brought no papers east of New Lisbon. I feel anxious to hear the fate of our fleet on Erie, as the success of the present campaign will depend much on their good or ill fortune. I hope you will write every opportunity and I shall not neglect it on my part. I hope Capt. Cushing may have recovered his health. Give my best respects to him and Capt. Gratiot and others generally. We had an election for Brig. Genl. the day after my return home. I expect Maj. Musser is elected. He had 6 votes and Sloan 4 in this place. Betsey Saque and Rebecca Taylor were married in my absence, the former to Thos. Oram, a widower, and the latter a young man named Soucy. I have now given you the local news of this place. Though the most of it is not very interesting it helps to fill my letters. Adieu. I remain your affectionate brother,

Lieut. J. H. Larwill

P.S.

The people here had for a long time supposed us both dead or prisoners, as they could hear nothing from us after we left Palmer's though they had seen several from Sandusky who informed them of the Indians being about that place at the time we went out. It has had a good effect. I am able to discover more

clearly my friends from my enemies. Some were rejoiced in hopes I should never return and making interest for my Office. I have not yet heard of but two but suspect there were more. Hindman was one and the Judge's son, whom I left to do business for me, another. They are ashamed of it, though I have not spoken to them on the subject.

I have this moment heard that all the houses and property in Palmer's settlement are destroyed. I [_____]kers came on to administer on the estate of Steve Jones, he intended taking letters at this place. He informs me that we have lately lost 4 of our vessels in Ontario, two Shipwrecked and two taken by the British. The British have also taken Plattsburgh and the military stores at that place.