

TO THE RAPIDS

A JOURNAL OF A TOUR OF DUTY
IN THE NORTHWESTERN ARMY
UNDER THE COMMAND OF
MAJOR-GENERAL
WILLIAM H. HARRISON

BY
SARGEANT GREENBURY KEEN
FIRST REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE,
PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA

← In later
years he
settled in
Ravenna, Ohio

EDITED BY

SALLY YOUNG

ROBERT REID

RONALD REID

© 1990

COLUMBUS, OHIO

*This is a partial copy -
the full book is 142 pages,
and hardbound.*

FORWARD TO THE JOURNAL OF GREENBURY KEEN

On June 19th, 1812 James Madison, fourth president of the United States, issued a proclamation of War against Great Britain. Express riders set out to all parts of the young nation proclaiming the "Second War of Independence" known as the War of 1812.¹ As the war clouds began to gather on the horizon Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania summarized the feelings of his state on September 5, 1812 in his call for three thousand militia to be assembled at Pittsburgh on October 2nd, 1812. "If ever a nation had justifiable cause for war, that nation is the United States. If ever a people had motives to fight, we are that people."² Pennsylvania because of its frontier on the Lake Erie shoreline was considered a western state. Like Ohio and Kentucky, it was concerned about the Indian hostilities and the desirability of expelling the British from Upper Canada.³

The golden hues of autumn sheathed the hills of Pittsburgh as young men hurried to enroll for service on the Northwestern Frontier. On July 17th, 1812 Fort Mackinack in Michigan Territory fell to the British and their Indian allies. Urgency had been precipitated by the surrender of the Army of the Northwest under Governor William Hull of Michigan at Fort Detroit on August 16th, 1812 to Major-General Isaac Brock, the British Governor of Upper Canada.⁴ The day after the surrender, the Americans abandoned Fort Dearborn in Illinois Territory, were ambushed on the march and massacred by local Potawatomi Indians.⁵ Only the lone Northwestern outpost of Fort Wayne in the Indiana Territory remained in American control by August 16th. The young American nation bordering upon the Ohio River boiled with patriotic emotions. The atrocities of the savages encouraged by the British excited a vehement cry for retributive justice as men enlisted for vindication. When a call for volunteers was made, men of every class and condition of life flocked to the recruiting stations. The young nation resolved itself to recover all the land lost within the territory of the United States, and to take Fort Malden, the focus of the British-Indian axis of power in the Northwest.⁶

In an upstairs room at Major Stewarts on Wood Street in Pittsburgh, a sixty-five man contingent under the command of Captain John Barrickman rendezvoused for the very first time on the morning of October 2nd, 1812. This volunteer Pennsylvania militia company from Allegheny County had just enlisted in the Northwest campaign for six months and anxiously awaited orders from their captain. Each man would have provided his own firelock and uniform as a member of the militia at this time.⁷ Among the men present who answered this call was a 24 year old cabinetmaker, Greenbury Keen, enrolled as a sergeant who objectively and faithfully recorded the advance of the Pennsylvania militia through Ohio to the Maumee Rapids in his journal and a 22 year old Irish emigrant, William Gamble, who was enrolled as a private. The editors of this treatise are descendents of the two men in question which provided the inspiration in its preparation.

On the very same day, October 2nd, 1812 General William Henry Harrison arrived at Fort Defiance to meet with Brigadier General James Winchester.⁸ Harrison conveyed to Winchester that on September 17th, President Madison had given the command of the Northwest army to Harrison and Winchester would be subordinate to his command.⁹ Even of more importance on October 2nd, Harrison formulated his plans for an offensive that would liberate Detroit and invade Upper Canada.¹⁰ Harrison contemplated the seizure and occupation of the strategic position at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. This position chosen by Harrison would open a communication with Ohio and Kentucky, afford protection to the inhabitants bordering Lake Erie, and provide a base to operate against Fort Detroit and Fort Malden.¹¹ He intended to march his army to the rapids in three columns: the right column composed of Pennsylvania and Virginia troops, commanded by Generals Richard Crooks and Joel Leftwich respectively, would converge at Wooster and then escort the artillery from thence, by Upper Sandusky, to the rapids. General Harrison took personal command of the right column, with headquarters at Upper Sandusky.^{12,13,14} The center column composed of Ohio militia commanded by General Benjamin Tupper would follow Hull's road to the rapids accumulating supplies and rations for the army.^{15,16} The left column composed of Kentucky militia commanded by General William Winchester, provided the military man power to break any resistance encountered along the route to the rapids.^{17,18}

The U.S.A. was in real danger of losing Ohio to the British & Indians.

✓ Sargeant Greenbury Keen began his journal on October 2nd, 1812 and faithfully maintained the movements and events of the 9th company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment, a part of General Richard Crook's Pennsylvania Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General William Henry Harrison of the right column, until his company commanded by Captain John Barrickman was dismissed from service April 29th, 1813. The diary is significant because it covers the period of time when General Harrison was engaged in the difficult tasks of rebuilding a new Northwestern army, the hardships suffered during the winter in dragging artillery and stores from Upper Sandusky to the rapids, building Fort Meigs at the Maumee River rapids in the dead of winter, and preparing to face a British and Indian seige. Keen's descriptions of the terrain and weather conditions help to illustrate the extremely difficult conditions under which man and beast had to live and work.

The historical veracity of the diary overlaps and parallels the diary and orderly book of Captain Daniel Cushing, Captain of Artillery, Second Regiment, United States Army¹⁹ and the diary and day-book of Captain Garret Wall Quarter-Master of First Regiment, Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia.²⁰ On January 14th, 1813 Cushing's company arrived at Upper Sandusky and camped with Pennsylvania troops, including Greenbury Keen, who mentions Cushing on several occasions including their combined march to the rapids under Major Robert Orr on January 21st, 1813. Garret Wall's diary closely parallels Keen's account as both men were part of the Second Battalion, First Regiment under Colonel Joel Ferree. John Barrickman's company was discharged before the first siege of Fort Meigs. The expiration of the company's service was April 2nd, 1813. Because of expired enlistments, Fort Meigs had a standing force of only 700 men and expected attack any day by General Proctor and Tecumseh. General Harrison was gratified to find 225 patriotic Pennsylvanians remaining when he arrived at camp on April 12th, 1813.²¹ These patriotic men informed the General when he arrived that they were very anxious to go home to put in their spring seeds, but they would never leave him until he thought that their services could be spared without danger to the cause.²² On arrival of three Kentucky companies he dismissed the 225. The men had been persuaded to stay by their chaplain, Dr. Hersey.²³ Of historical note is the patriotism of Captain John Barrickman's company. Only the 9th Company, Second Battalion, 1st Regiment under Captain John Barrickman volunteered unanimously to stay of the entire 2nd Battalion under General Richard Crooks. Their steadfastness held the fort till General Harrison could return and mount the offensive to resecure the Northwest Territory. The Orderly Book of Captain Daniel Cushing's has the following entry from Head Quarters Camp Meigs on April 17th, 1813, General Orders: "The Detachment of Pennsylvania militia under the command of Major Nelson which volunteered volunteered their services from 15 days after the 2nd instant having performed their engagement are hereby honorably discharged. The General (Harrison) on behalf of the Government gives his thanks to Majors Nelson, Ringland, & Orr & every other officer and soldier of this detachment for their services and magnanimous conduct upon this occasion. The General is too well convinced of the sacrifices which many of them have made by a procrastination of their return home at this critical season of the year not to believe that their conduct on this occasion, was the result of the purist patriotism. The General wishes them all a speedy meeting with their families & a long continuance of that peace & happiness to which they have so just a claim after the fatigues & hardships they have undergone." ²⁴

✓ The pivotal role which Fort Meigs contributed to the defense of the Northwest frontier in the War of 1812 has been well documented. Known as the largest walled fortification in North America, Fort Meigs was the storehouse of ammunition and supplies for the Northwestern army. ²⁵ Fort Meigs has been called the "Gibraltar of the Northwest" which rolled back the tide of British and Indian invasion giving Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry the needed time to build his fleet along the shores of Lake Erie. It was the land campaign of 1813 in the Northwest centered at Fort Meigs that enabled Perry to gain his victory. ²⁶ It was to General William Henry Harrison at Fort Meigs that Commodore Perry's dispatch came when the British fleet was defeated off Put-in-Bay September 10th, 1813: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." ²⁷

Greenbury Keen was born May 13th, 1788 in Western Pennsylvania. At nineteen years of age he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker and became proficient in that trade. After his enlistment Greenbury Keen returned to Pittsburgh and pursued his trade. In the spring of 1817 he moved to Ohio, perhaps as a result of the abundance of "well timbered land" he had noted in his journal. Trees frequently mentioned included ash, beech, buckeye, chestnut, elm, hickory, locust, poplar, and walnut. He located in Edinburgh Township, Portage County, where he farmed and carried on his trade as a mechanic. The first marriage in Edinburgh Township was in February 11th 1819 when Greenbury Keen wed Betsy Hitchcock. The ceremony was performed by Reverend Caleb Pitkin, a Congregational minister, at the house of Alanson Eddy, with whom the young lady had come from Williamstown, Massachusetts. Mrs. Keen was one of the charter members of the Congregational Church organized by Rev. Pitkin and the Rev. Charles B. Storrs in 1823. Mr. Keen became a member of this church shortly after. He was active in the temperance cause and was one of the charter members of the Portage County Bible Society, in which he was a long time officer.

In 1846 the legislature passed an act for encouragement of agriculture and meetings were held to form societies under those rules to obtain financial assistance. Greenbury Keen was "called to the chair" of the meeting held at the Court House in Ravenna. Throughout his life Mr. Keen was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. The same sensitivity exhibited in his compassionate descriptions of the trials of his fellow soldiers was displayed in his continued involvement in humanistic movements. He was among the earliest to promote the abolitionist cause when pro-slavery sentiments were rampant both in church and state, and "to be an abolitionist was to meet with scorn, contempt and possibly persecution, even in the North. Mr. Keen stood forth the bold, intrepid advocate of the poor bondman." 28

When the Keens moved to the town of Ravenna, they lived in the house built by Rev. Storrs in 1822. A hidden staircase was built for the purpose of concealing runaway slaves in the 1850's. Their home was one of the stops in the underground railway network. Greenbury Keen died, August 26, 1864, aged seventy-six. "In short, to every good work for the benefit, the elevation, the salvation of man he lent a ready and vigorous hand, and exerted a beneficent influence whose effects will long survive him. As an active, intelligent member of the church, as a public-spirited citizen, as a strenuous co-operator in the humane reforms of his day, his judicious action was largely felt in the community, and thus he filled up the measure of his day with usefulness, leaving behind him the savor of a good name. His was a well-completed life."

29

CHAPTER 1

THE DIARY OF SERGEANT GREENBURY KEEN

The diary of Greenbury Keen has been painstakingly transcribed by Sally L. Young. It is evident that Greenbury Keen was educated and generally consistent in his spelling and grammar, including misspelled words. Keen spells proper names various ways even on the same page. He many times omits the final "e" on words ending in "ce" or "ge", such as ridg and appearenc. One letter in a double consonant has been regularly omitted -- "crosing", "diserters" and "vilage". Also the "e" in "ed" endings is frequently lacking -- "fird", 'glandc", and "punishd". Occasionally in the past tense of verbs, the "ed" is replaced by "t" -- "adresst", "encampst" and "marcht".

For ease of reading minimal punctuation and capitalization has been inserted where needed to aid the reader in the flow of the journal. The diary has been transcribed in its original spelling by Sally Young to retain the original flavor of the period. Greenbury Keen's diary is the most authoratative personal narrative of the Pennsylvania Militia in the Northwestern campaign during the War of 1812. The diary is significant because it covers the period of time when General William H. Harrison was engaged in the difficult task of rebuilding a new Nortwestern army, the hardships suffered during the winter in dragging artillery and stores from Upper Sandusky to the rapids, building Fort Meigs at the Maumee River rapids in the dead of winter, and preparing to face a British and Indian seige. Keen's descriptions of the terrain and inclement weather conditions help to illustrate the extremely difficult conditions under which man and beast had to live and work.

An anacrustic (an unaccented syllable prefixed to a verse beginning with an accented syllable) preceeds the diary of Greenbury Keen paying tribute to General Harrison, the avenger of British and Indian atrocities committed on American brothers in the Northwestern campaign of 1812-13. Sergeant Greenbury Keen served under Captain John Barrickman, whose entire company stood alone from the Pennsylvania line in unanimously volunteering to defend Fort Meigs until the arrival of General Harrison and the Kentucky line. This unit, above all others, demonstrated the purist patriotism in the defense of the young country and can be rightly called in Keen's words "Sons of Liberty".

TO THE RAPIDS

A JOURNAL OF A TOUR OF DUTY
IN THE NORTHWESTERN ARMY
UNDER THE COMMAND OF
MAJOR-GENERAL
WILLIAM H. HARRISON

BY
SARGEANT GREENBURY KEEN
FIRST REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE,
PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA

An - a Crostuk

H = ark! What Doleful groan, was that still on my fancied ear it falls
A = h! Heaven forebid or sure twas thus A dying Brothers spirit calls
R = ise Brothers Rise, Unsheath thy sword nor let there savage yells dismay
R = ush through their flanks your well securd where such as Henry leads the way
I = ts at his name, the Savage Sinks & Proudist British harts are lowerd
S = oon shall Columbias, Sons, Behold Their Rights, by Him again Restord
O = ! May no friend may fall: Deplore. Twas for my countries cause I Bled
N = or may too Forward leaders Spurn. This Name shall yet Revenge the dead.

Lieut. Hawkins

This is the start of the diary.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR OF DUTY

Oct 1812

Journal of a tour of Militia in comencing the 2 of October 1812. Rendezvous at Pittsburgh. Being a part of the Northwestern Army under the comand Major Genl Harrison. On the morning of the 2 Oct. our Co. was peraded at the Court House.

Marcht to the Comons and was drild by our Capt. Jno. Barickman on Sunday the 4th. We again peraded. Drew tents and crosed the Allegheny River and encampt on Dunlap Plains and their drew the remainder of our equipag.

We lay in camp untill the 19 during which time field officers were elected: Richard Crooks was elected Brigadier General; Joel Ferree, Col of the 1 Reigt; Patterson, Col of the 2nd Reigt. The comandng officers of Cos drew for rank in line. Our rank was 9 Co, 2 Batalion, First Reigment Pensylvania Militia. On the 19th about 11 oclock the whole moved of my self with 8 men returnd to Pittsburgh in search of 7 diserters. After making search found but one which we took with us. On crosing the river [Allegheny] met the Genl (Crooks) who discharged him. We followed on pretty lively and about dusk joined our Company who after marching 9 miles encampt on the bank of the Ohio. The wether being warm and the roads very dirty makes traviling disagreeable.

20th We struck our tents and began our march. About 8 a.m. marcht 15 miles and encampt in a field.

21 Marcht 6 miles to Big Bever which is 30 miles from Pittsburgh. Crost at 8 a.m. continued our march to Little Bever. Encampt in the bottom below the mills.

22 Marcht 11 miles. Encampt on a high Chesnut ridg on the West fork of the Little Bever.

23 Marcht 6 miles to New Lisburn and encampt.

24 Lay in camp.

25 Struck our tents at 8 oclock. Marcht 11 miles encampt in a dry field well timbered.

26 Struck tents at 7, Marcht 13 miles through swampy low beech land and encampt in the woods on a small slow runing stream runing a south course.

Marcht at 7 a.m. through good land entimbered with chesnut, oak, and beech. At 2 oclock past a small vilage called Grenburgh. At 3 arrived at Nimiskillin. 1/2 mile east of Canton encampt by a mill pond.

28 Lay in camp. This creek is about 14 yards wide an excellent stream for miles.

29 Peraded and were drild.

30 Past over East Nimiskilon through Canton to a pereri [prairie] of Nimiskilon. Their mustered on a barin plane (barren plain) covered with shruby oaks. The land is good and perfectly level 3 or 4 miles squaire. Has a beutifull aspect surounded with oaks. West of this plain on the bottom of West Nimilskilon is a most dismal Hemlock swamp.

31 Struck tents at 8 a.m. Crost the creek and their took up the line of march through Canton. Marcht in single files on the right and left about 60 yds apart and our bagage in the senter. Continued our march through long peraries mostly level with small petches of trees. Marcht 11 miles to the Tuskerora River. This river is a about one fourth longer than Nimiskilon. We crost and encampt.

Crossed into Ohio here

LISBON, OHIO

Nov 1812

Sunday Nov 1 Struck tents. Marcht 11 miles through low land level moderately timbered with white and black oake, chestnut and poplar. The roads are muddy and cut very deept. Encampt on dry ground.

2 Struck tents. Marcht 10 miles and encampt a half mile Est of Wooster. This is a small vilage containg 15 or 20 small houses and 2 block houses. We lay in campt untill the 6th. Struck tents @ 9 marcht 4 miles encampt.

7 Marcht 10 miles through land of midle rate untill we crost Little M'Hukin [Mohican] John. We then enterd a most dismal swamp for 2 miles in water ancle deep but found dry ground to encampt on it. Raind all day. We found severel stacks of hay cut on a natural medow which is very extensive.

8th Struck tents. Marcht 4 miles to Geroems town which consists of a new blockhouse, barns and cabin on the bank of the Big M'Hukin John which we were obledged to bridg. We finished our Bridg by 8 oclock the next morning which was 60 feet long.

9 Marcht 2 miles to Geromes town which is an oald Indien town. Not inhabited. Continued our march to Greentown. We are now on half rations. Greentown is an oald Indien town consisting of 30 to 40 huts tho all burnt. The town is beutifullly situated on an emenenc near the Black fork of the M'Hukin John. Their were beutifull fields of corn in the bottoms around Greentown cultivated by the Deleware Indiens.

10th We now have neither flour nor salt. The troops are very dissatisfied and maney threaten to return home.

On the morning of the 11th one of my mess mates and my selfe went a small distanc from the Camp in serch of some wood. The guard were discharging their guns at a hill about 20 yards from her [here]. One of the balls glancd and unfortuneatly struck him under the right eye and penetreted through his head toward his left eye. The wound was sercht by the surgeon and found not to bee mortal. Capt Selies troop of horse were dispetched to Wooster for flour. About 9 oclock we were alarmd by a gun being fird. The Brigad was peraded in front of their tents but finding the alarm to be false were then dismissed.

12 In the evening the troopers returnd with half ration of flour.

13 Struck tents and crost the Black fork with much difficulty. This is a long reppid stream 150 yards wide. The most consder branch of the White Womans Creek. Marcht to Mansfield 17 mi where we arrivd Nov 14. This vilage is situated on a rise consists of 2 blockhouses, one frame house, 10 or 12 cabins scattered. It is surounded with lofty timber and good land. We encampt on the east side of the town. The young man that was wounded was brought on horse back and quartered in Mr Newman Esq. where and whens [whence] he was taken good care of and recovered speedily.

Their was much rumour about Indiens.

On the 17 a scouting party was sent out 2 Co under the comand of Capts Johnson and Capt Colom.

19 In the evening the party returnd without making aney discovery. The weather continues pleasent for the season of the year.

On the night of the 22, 14 men desertid from the Second Reigt.

24 Grows cold with rain and snow.

Nov 1812

25 We were peraded at the blockhouse and the sentence imposed by a court martial was read to us. His crime was sleeping on his post. He was sentncd to be confined 10 days in irons and loos one half months pay.

On the evening of the 28th about dark we were alarmd by a gun firing. We imediately formd in line of battle. The alarm was found to be false and we were dismist. Imediately another gun was fird which caused a false alarm. A 3rd was fird which likewise was false. Those that fird the guns were put under guard untill tried by a Court martial.

On the 28th the artilery left Camp Collom and began their march for Upper Sandusky. Major Nelson with betalion went as guards.

Sunday 29th About the brack of day we were awakend by a most violent storm of wind and rain which lasted for the space of 25 minuits dureing which time considerable of damage was done by trees falling. Their was one man kild, 6 more badly wounded.¹ 1 of them died in a few day. Severel waggons broke.

Monday 30th Some wagons and a party of men were sent back to Wooster to assist the military store wagons. We built a hospital here.

Dec 1812

December 1 The weather is cold and raw. Their was much contention in camp concerning the law specifierring the time of militia service. Maney had an idea that the could not compel them to serve but 2 months.

Dec 4th At 10 oclock we were peraded and marcht to the block house and there witnessd a sene extremely disagreeeeable to every feeling mind. To see one of our Brother Soldiers suffer the penelty of his crimes. We were drawn up in colloms by Betalions, the Reigt were 10 paces upart and the prisnor Abe Greeor was brought by order of the Brigade Major Dunlap seated in the senter on a stump. The crimes for which he was to be punishd was then made known by the Major which were lying, steeling and diserting. They then proceeded to shave the right side of his head gave him a writin discharg and done him the honour of beeting. The rogues march after him round the Brigade. A heavy shower of rain fell this evening.

5 Snowy and blustry. Our camp has become so muddy that we were obledgd to move to the oposite side of the town to Camp Patterson. Col Ferree having been in Franklington returnd with orders from Genl Harrison to march with his Reigt as soon as posible to Upper Sandusky. General Crooks was very much oposd to the movement.

On the 9th the Col gave orders to be in rediness to march.

The next morning at 8 great confution took place in conseqec of promises made. Major Dunlap at Pittsburgh pledging his honour that each soldier should be provided with all nessessary clothing at the publick expence when we arrivd at Woorster. When we came to Woorster he then said we should have them when we come to Mansfield and now their is none here. Maney of the men came ill provided for and are now all most naked. The Col then told us that he would not ask us to leave Sandusky if we would march untill the clothing come on their way. Only Cpts Ferree, Anderson and Barickman that were willing to march. We then in line together surrounded and forced them to strike their tents. The all agreed to march peacably Capt Wallises Co excepted. They obstinately refusd to march. The Col then orderd 5 men out of each of the 3 Co before mentioned to strike their tents and tie them 2 and 2 together if they would not march otherwise but they marcht peaceably. About 2 in the afternoon we moved. Of the day was extremely cold and the snow about 13 inches deep. We marcht 2 miles and encamp. Capt Wm Johnson was left to bring on the clothing so soon as they wagons came on. Their were 5 men out of each Co that were in the graits [greatest] want of cloths left with him.

Dec 1812

11th Struck tents at 8 marcht through lo wet land timber principelly beech. We marcht 8 miles and encampt on a rise which was dry tho we were surrounded by a swampe.

12th Struck tents at 8 marcht 10 miles and encampt. This days march the land was very wet tho well timberd. It continues cold and blustry.

13th Struck tents at 8 marcht 3 miles through wet land for 3 more. Had good land well timbered. We then entered the Sandusky plains. These plains have a very pleasing appearenc vastly extensive and level with small groves of timber principelly hickory, ash and walnut.

After marching 11 miles we encampt in one of those delightfull groves. This is the handsomeist place that we have seen on our march. We ha [have] each night when we encampt sinse we left Mansfield to scrape away the snow which was about 13 inches deep. Pitch our tents and cut beech brush for a bed but here we got plenty of long dry grass which answerd every purpose of a bed.

14 Struck tents at 7 continud our march through the plains which continue perfectly level. The lowest parts of the plains are coverd with ice and water which was froze hard enough to beare the footman but the bagage wagons frequently broke through. After marching 16 miles we encampt on the bank of a branch of the Sandusky River which runs a Nor West course.

15 Struck tents at 9 marcht through some beutifull plains. Marcht 7 miles and encampt near the Sandusky block houses where Major Nelson's Batalion was encampt. These blockhouses are situated on an iminenc about 50 rods from the river on the West side. Their is an extensive plain northws of the block houses coverd with long dry grass with which we supplid ourselves with beding. Their were 6 or seven cabins here. One famely of whites and 3 Indien famelies at this place and about half a mile below this their are a no. of Indiens principelly Delewares. 5 miles further down their is a town cald Negro Town where their are a no. of Indiens and Negroes. A no. of Indiens are Windots. They all profess to be friendly.

On the 17th Genel Harrison came accompenied by a small guard on horseback.

18th We peraded in the plain and orders were given by the Genl for building 2 block houses. Imediately in the evening their arrivd 1 Reigt of the Virginia Militia under the comand of Col Conil.

19th We moved our camp about half a mile east of the blockhouse for the conveniency of geting wood.

Sunday 20th Capt Ferree an his Co were detaild to go and build a bridg over a branch of the Sandusky River about 9 miles from camp. On the way to Lower Sandusky Capt Johnson & the party left with him. Came to camp. The wether continues dry and cold. The snow is about 12 inches deep much windy weather.

On the morning of the 22 the Divition was peraded and marcht to the plain where we were adresd by Genel Harrison. He first solisitd officers and soldiers to pay particular atention to their duty: Spoke longly of the importanc of our undertakeing and of the justness of the cause in which we were ingaged in and spoke much of the necesety of strict camp disipline requireing of each comanding officer to pay strict atention to the disipline of his comand. He likewise enjoind on each soldier perfect obedienc of all orders from his comander. He likewise solomly pledg himself that no soldier should be wrongd while it was in his power to protect them.

23 The weather becomes more temperate. The Indiens frequent our camp. From them maney of our men supply themselves with caps mad of fur.

Dec 1812

24 In the evening an express arrivd with the niews of battle at the Massissiniwa of the victory gaind by Col Camble. The troops were formd in line and 3 cheers were given.

Christmas day. Arrived 5 Co of the Virginia Militia. Genl Crooks arrivd in camp. Capt Ferree returned, having compleated the bridg.

On the morning of the 26 Genl Harrison left camp for the purpos of arranging some buisness in the rere of the army. He left orders to hav 60 sleds made of unuseuel strenth for the purpose of transporting the cannon and stores. The wether is cold freeses hard.

28th The 2d Regt of Pens Militia came in. We likewise receivd information of the discharg of Genl Tanehill's army at Blackrock.

29 The Indiens are now prohibited from coming into our camp untill the are examind first by the oficer of the day.

30th The weather is pleasant for the season of the year.

→ Headqrs Upper Sandusky --
N Western Army 22nd Dec 1812 --
General Orders --

All calls or beats of the orderly drummer at Hqrs is to be ans.d by the ordery drummers of Regments and corps. The drummers & fifers of regments & corps will be under the immediate direction of their respective adjts. The following directions for morning & evening parades are to be observed and strictly adhered to untill further orders. The first call for morning parade will be given at headqrs 10 mts before nine oclock a.m. which will be immediately answered by the orderly drummers of regts and corps at the different companys. Will turn out with arms except otherwise ordered and be formed by the first or orderly serjeant of the company on the company parade ground. The drummers and fifers will assemble in front of their respective regts & companys at the second call from H.Q. The orderly serjeants will march their corps to the parade ground of the regt or corps, halt them in the position which their rank in the regt entitles them to hold - direct rear rank to take distance - march - order arms. He will then take his post on the right of the rear rank of his company. The serjeants and corporals will form a rank two pace in rear of the rear rank of their companies.

When the whole regt is formed in the morning the adjt of the regt takes post on the right of the first line. The officers as soon as the regt or corps are formed take their posts in the following order - the capt in the front of the right of his company eight steps. The lieutenant an equal distance in advance of the left and the ensign in advance of the center and so on throughout the reigt the officers fronting their comp. The comanding oficer take his post 24 steps in advanc of the senter - the adjt when the reigt is formd directs the musick beet. Off they comenc with a roll (at which every oficer draws his sword) and beet the troop in front of the perade from the senter to the left, from thence back to the senter, where the halt and where 2 rolls are given on the drum. At the 2nd roll all the officers come to the right about and post swords. The musick then proceeds to the right playing a quick march, halts, beets another roll, and takes their post on the right of the line --- The adjt steps out 2 steps in front of the line, faces to the left and orders atention - shoulder arms front rank, right dress. After dressing the front rank he proceeds to the rere rank, orders rear rank right dress, then marches down in front of the line to the senter, advancs 12 paces in front, comes to the right about, and orders present arms - comes to the right about, selutes the comanding oficer, and reports: Sir, the parades. The comanding oficer directs, Take your post. The adjt take post on his left. The comanding oficer then draws his sword and comands Shoulder arms, right dress, left dress, support arms, carry arms, advance arms, shoulder arms, present arms, shoulder arms, order arms. Adjt, have the roll cald. The adjt resumes his former position in front of the senter and orders, Orderly serjts, front march. The [they] march 4 steps in advance of the front line. Call your rolls.

They come to the right about and brings their gun to an order and calls the roll of their company. At the order from the adjt, call your rolls, the officers go to the right about and the commanding officers of Cos goes to the orderly sergts and sees that they call the roll correctly. That being finishd he resumes his former place. So soon as the adjt perceves [perceives] that the sergts are done calling the rolls, he orders, Inward face. The 1 sergts face inward. To the center march front. (the officers come to the front at the same time and post swords.) Report. The serg comes to a recover and reports the state of the Co (All present, if the cace) and so on, in succession untill they have all reportd. The adjt then comands, To your posts march. The [they] fall outwards and march to their posts on the right of the rere rank of their company. The adjt comes to the right about and reports to the commanding officer (All present, if the cace). The commanding officer then comands him to read the generel and riegementel orders. So soon as that is done the commanding officer comands the parade dismist. The compenies are then marcht by the orderly sergents to their respective perades and their dismist except the guard which remains fast untill marcht by the adjt to the grand perade. So soon as the commanding officer orders parade dismist, the officers aproach and selute him by pulling of [off] their hats. The evening perades will be conducted in the same manner except beeting retreat in the place of troop. In the ordenerie duties of the camp, the troops will in every cace march in quick time. The commanding officers of corps will have huts imediately erected for the accomodation of the sick in such places as may be appointed by Capt Richerdson, the Act. Qr master. L. Hukill, assisting Dept Adjt Genl.

Thursday 31 Cold and dry. At a half past 9 we wer alarmd by several guns firing. The drums imediately beet to arms. The troops were formd in line of battle about 30 paces in front of our tents. The fires were all imediately extinguishd. We remaind under arms half an hour but finding the alarms to be false, we were dismist and retird to our tents.

Jan 1813

January 1, 1813 Rain and sleet which turnd to snow. Continued to snow untill the 4th, then clearer and becomes excessive cold. The snow fell 20 inches deep.

Thursday 7th While on the morning perade there was a violent storm of wind and snow. Continues cold, windy and smoky which makes time very disagreeable. About 10 this morning there came in 16 of the artillery carriages. The remainder are on the way from Mansfield. Two men from each company were sent back to assist them repairing the roads. Their is much mumering in camp in consequenc of not being taken in to winter quarters. The scercitye of clothing and the severety of the climent subjects us to maney hardships and difficultys tho fiew of our brigade have yet died. Some fiew dischargd but maney diserted. When we marcht from Dunlap Plains we had 1760 affective men which no. is now shamefully reduced to 1160. About the same no. of troops from Virginia joined us here.

→ 8 Clere and extremely cold. Now is the time that tries the pacienc and fortitude of our troops. Maney of them coatless and shirtless are obledgd to turn out and stand on perade from before the breake of day untill day light. We are then dismist untill 9 oclock, at which time the morning perade is cald and the guard turnd out, which are kept 26 hours without tent or fire, and when dismist, the best accomodations or place of shelter that are situation affords is a cold tent and a smoky fire.

(= Nothing but hope, thind hope, the friend and supporter of the sinking mind with a prospect of better times, with that courage and ambition which never fails to inspire the breasts of the Sons of Freedom, enables us to support ourselves under and surmount the difficulties with which our lot is strewed.

11th Extremely cold. Genl Harrison returnd to camp. Continues cold untill the 14th, becomes more moderate. The Petersburg Volinteers under the comand of Capt Mcrea came in to camp, likewise a Co of regulars under the comand of Capt Cushing.

Jan 1813

Head Qrs Upper Sandusky ---
N.W. Army 12 Jan 1813 ---
General Orders ---

At a court martial held at Upper Sandusky of which Col Conil was president, was tried the following prisnors to wit: Hugh Munil, a private of Capt Anderson's Co of the Pennsylvania Militia in the service of the U. S., charged with disertion on the 16 of Dec 1812. To such charg the prisnor pled not guilty. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be kept in confinement - handkufd for 5 days, half his pay to be stopt for 15 days, to be aplied to the hospital, half his rations to be stopt 15 days. Jno Johnson, a private in Capt Wm Princes Co of the 1 Reigt Virginia, chargd with disertion on 4 Nov 1812, to which charg the prisoner pled guilty. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be kept at hard labour for ten days with a chain to his ancle fastned to a weight of 56 pounds. Joseph Walker, a private of Capt James Whelies Co of the 2nd Reigt Pennsylvania Militia in the service of the US, chargd with mutiny and leaving his post on the 30 of Dec 1812, to which charge the prisnor pled not guilty. The court after deliberation on the testimony produced found the prisnor Joseph Walker guilty of the charges exhibited against him and sentenced him to be kept at hard labour 10 days with a chain and weight as before mentiond, half his pay stopt 2 months, to be aplied to the use of the hospital. All of which sentenced past on - Hugh Munil, John Johnson and Joseph Walker are approvd by the Genl comanding, who directs to be carried into imediate effect. The genl court martial of which Col Conil was president is hereby disolvd. A copy Nathaniel Adams, Deputy Adjut Genl.

Friday 15 Capt Wm Johnson and his Co were sent to open a road from this place to the trail made by Genl Hull.

17 The artilery are all in camp. General Harrison left camp for Lower Sandusky Sunday. They troops were all peraded in the senter of the camp and formd a hollow squair where we were adresst by the Reverend Doctor Hersy from these words --- and the Lord said unto Moses, why cryest thou unto me? Speake unto the people that theye go forward. Exodus Ch 14 - 15, Psl [Psalm] 20. ²

Camp Upper Sandusky Jan 19th 1813 Divition orders -- The Petersburg Volinteers Light Infantry Co. under the comand of Capt Mc Rea, the US Artilery Co under the comand of Capt Cushing, Capt Hirkilds [Hukill] Co and Capt Barrickmans Co will be furnishd with 7 days ration and 18 rounds of ball cartridg each and will be in rediness to march to the Miami Rapids [site of Fort Meigs] tomorrow at 8 oclock a.m. This detachment will be under the comand of Major Robert Orr of the 1 Re Pensl Militia who will attend at the Genl Qrs for special orders.

----- Genl Leftwich-----

We accordingly made ready as fast as possible. The wether being very cold, we thought proper to draw blankits and socks.

Thursday 21 Agreeable to the orders above mentioned, we began our march about 10 oclock a.m. Our numbers were 317 men, 17 waggons and 18 pieces of artilery on sleds. Marcht 4 miles and past the place where Col Crawford was defeeted. It was in an extensive plain in a grove of small timber, principally hickory and white oake. Hundreds of those small trees beare testimony of the fatal day to this present period by scars and mark of ball. Our men cut out numbers of them. About 3 oclock p.m. a phenominine rere [rare] to bee seen presented its self to our view. The day perfectly clear, their appeard 2 bright spots nearly as brilient as the sun itself, one on the right and the other on the left, and directly over us their appeard a rainbow.³ We marcht 9 miles and encampt on the bank of a branch of the Tiamochtee.

significance

Jan 1813

Friday 22 Struck tents. Crost the creek, we now left the plains. Past an olde Indien improvement. Come into an elegend bottom, saw maney Indien horses. Crost the Tiamochtee which is 40 yds wide. It was froze over. The land is low and very heavy timbered with ash, elm, hickory and white oak. Crost another branch with much difficulty. We marcht 9 miles and encampt in the edg of a pereri, delightfull plain, perfectly level with out tree or shrub. A little after dark their were about 20 packhorses came in loaded with flour and salt.

23 Before we left camp our Comdr received an express to send Capt Cushing on with 2 of our 12 pound as quick as possible. We comencd our march at 8, marcht through low wet land very heavy timbered. About 12 oclock we received another express desiring him to leave all and come on with all speed possible, stateing that Genl Winchester was defeeted and that he was obledgd to retreat to Portage River 17 mil [from] the rapids. He likewise ordered that Capt Johnson should come on about 3 oclock p.m. We met Capt Johnson and turnd him back. Marcht 8 miles and encampt. Warm and cloudy. Began to rain. The Major cald the oficers together to adopt the most proper measures to expediate our march. It was unanimously agreed that each man should take 2 days provition on his back and march at 2 oclock the next morning and to have our tents forwarded on pack horses. Likewise, Capt Wadsworth and Co were to be left with the ordinance and military stores to come on as soon as possible.

Sunday 24 At 3 oclock a.m. we began our march. The morning was very dark and still raining, which melted the snow very fast. The road being narrow and filld with pack horses, the water and mud was about 17 inches deep which made it very difficult to march. We marcht about 6 miles before daylight wadeing through water to the nees. About seven oclock we fell in the road made by Genl Hull. Our Capt frequently halted our Co a few minuits at a time to take some refreshment. A half after eight we caught up with the 3 compenies that started before us. They had halted from receiving information that Harrison was retreating. They apprehended that they were in danger and thought best to wait for Major Orr and the remainder of the detachment. Still rains. We remaind there about 30 minuits but the men being cold and wet we thought best to move on. The water lay very deep tho generally solid underneath. About 12 oclock we met another man directly from Harris [Harrison's] encampment. He informed us that Harrison had received information of Genl Winchester's defeet at which he orderd the blockhouses to be burnt. There was about (16) sixteen hundred bags and a quantity of flour burnt. He stated that General Winchester and one thousand men were lost, a very few excepted. This so adgitated the most of the men that we all resolved to encamp with Harrison that night. After a short time to refresh ourselves, we continued our march and found the roads much worse thaan they were the last ten miles. The country was perfectly levil, the water lay in ponds very much. We frequently were obledgd to wade through ponds mid leg deep for one mile at a time. Not withstanding this the men were in good spirits. We arivd in camp about 4 oclock p.m. after a march of 30 miles. We encampt a quarter of a mile south of Genl Harrison's camp on the bank of the Portage River. This is a very small river comonly caled Carrying River. The rain turnd to snow and groes cold. Our bagage did not come on. We had no camp eqipege. We borrowed some axes and made fires. By this time their were about 200 of our men got to camp. We receivd orders from Genl Harrison to dry and have our guns in good order, that he expected to be atacted by a party of Indiens that were seen cross the Miami. We cut brush and lay round the fires for beding, and wet and weary, lay ourselves down to rest. Snowd all night.

25 Monday The fetiegues of the day made rest sweet to us. We slept well, had no alarm. When we awoke the snow was about 5 inches deep on us. Through the course of the day we formd shelters of brush in place of tents and gathered bushes for beding. The Volinteer Co got in about 11 oclock a.m. They lay 7 miles back last night. They men are all very much fetiegued. Genl Perkins Brig'de was here, some regulrs and a few Kentuckyens that were left. The whol force did not exceed 1000 men.

Jan 1813

Wednesday 27 The wether becomes moderate. Our arms and amunition were inspected by the dept adjt Genel by order of General Harrison. Found a grait quantity of cartridgs damaged which he exchanged good for. In the evening Genl H. summoned the oficers to his Qrs and gave them speciel orders how to conduct their comands in cace of an atack. He orderd that each soldier should lay with his gun in his arms and his cartridg box under his head. The Genl thought probable that we would be atacted. A watch word was given, which was "Fight On".

→ 29 One of Winchester's men came in and gave this statement concerning Winchester. He stated that Winchester's forces consisted of 1050 men, 27 only returned. No account could be obtained concerning the fate of the remainder. We understand that the British commander sent Genl Winchester word that he had a force of four thousand men and if he saw proper to retreat all was well, but if not he would be under the necesety of making an atack very shortly. On the morn of the 21 while the revilee was beeting, the enemy forcd the sentinals, broke the lines and provd successfull.

30th Genl Leftwick arrivd with his brigade, likewise Col Ferree with the remainder of his reigt. They crost the river and encampt one half mile north of Genl H's camp. The left their bagage behind. Likewise we received part of our equipage sent by Capt Cushing.

31 We took our respective places in the brigade. Snowd all day. About 5 oclock p.m. we receivd orders to march for the Rappids the next morning at 6, with 2 days provitions on his back.

Feb 1813

1 Februry We were detaind untill 10 a.m. waiting for packhorses to carry our bagage. We marcht 7 miles through swamp and ponds, tho froze. We encampt. Pitcht our tents for the first time since the 23 of Jan.

2 Feb Marcht at 8 oclock a.m. Marcht on ice over swamps and ponds for 6 miles - heavy timber, principally elm, buckeye, ash, honey locust. Past some handsome plains and at lenth came in sight of the Sword River.

On the 31 of Jan 3 men were sent to Malden with a flag of truce to obtain permission to go and bury the dead slain at the River Reason. The land is of the first quality here, well timberd and dry. We took the ice here and [on] the aposite side of the river was the camp Genl Harrison left. We decended the river on the ice about 3 miles. (this river is about the size of the Allegheny here tho gets much wider at the foot of the Rapid. It is back water from the foot of the rapids). We past some delightfull cornfields with the corn on the stocks. These fields lay low, the bottoms are but narrow, the banks high, and the country level back. They improvements have been pretty good tho all burnt.

A party of our men crost the river and were walking down the beech when to their surprise they found Dubois (one of the 3 sent with the flag) lying in the mouth of a cave shot, tomehaukt and skelpt. The carry all and flag were found near him. The other two are supposed to be kild or teken. They followed the trail some time but found none. We encampt on an enemence on this side of the river. Orders were given to put up breast works and fortify the camp which was done in the following manner - a breast work formd with log about five feet high and an abette [abatis] formd with brush about 3 paces in front of the breast work. The buts were stuck in the ground, next the breastwork, and the tops sharpend.

→ 4th A place was cleard for building a fort on the bank of the river. ←

5 A party were sent to bring to camp seventeen barrils of flour and a fiew bags of corn that was left 16 miles from this place by a party who were going on to reinforce Winchester but hereing of the defeat, they were obledgd to retreat and leave their flour, expecting to be persued. They found 15 barrils of the flour. The bags of corn were emptied by the Indians for to carry of the flour in. In the evening the party returned with the flour.

Feb 1813

6 In the evening our artillery arrived, the baggage wagons came in. Capt Wadsworth came in, Genl Tupper arrived with 7 hundred men.

7 400 Kentuckians arrived. Our spies came in with word that there were 50 Indians crossed the river 15 miles down. The whole of our troops were paraded and formed a hollow square where Genl H addressed the Kentucky and Ohio troops, soliciting their services a few weeks longer. He informed the Ohio troops that it was the wish of the government that they should remain in service until such times as their places could be supplied by other troops, and that there was an act passed that each soldier who should remain in service after the expiration of his tour for any term of time not exceeding 2 months, should receive 12 dollars per month. He stated an act passed by the legislature of Kentucky that each man who should remain in service as above mentioned should receive 7 dollars per month, but he assured them that their pay should be made equal to the others. If the government refused to pay it he would pay the soldiers out of his own pocket. All of those who were disposed to stay he desired their officers to make report to him the next morning.

Tuesday 9th Early this morning our spies came in and informed the Genl H that the night past they discovered about 16 miles down the river between 2 and 3 hundred Indians dancing a war dance on the opposite side of the river. 15 hundred men were required to be in readiness to march at sunset. Accordingly, they set off about dark commanded by Genl H, took with them one 6 pounder. Took the ice.

10 About daylight this morning while on parade, Genl Leftwich being our commander, informed us that he received an express from Genl H wrote on the ground where he expected to have found the savages, informing him that they had fled and that he desired to pursue them. He desired him to send on 2 days provisions on sleds with an escort of 25 men. Our Co offered their services which was accepted. We prepared to march with all possible speed. At 11 we march, took with us five sleds loaded with provision. We took a quantity of shovels, spades and matlocks for the purpose of burying the dead at the River Reason if we should have an opportunity. We took the ice, descended the river. Rapidly met many of the party returning who had given out, not able to continue the march. We continued our march for 8 miles until meeting the main body of the detachment. They informed us that they had pursued the Indians 7 or 8 miles beyond the fires where they had been encamped and the spies pursued them to the River Reason but could not discover any thing of them. They then returned. Many of them were so much fatigued that they were not able to come on, 3 of our sleds went on, the others took back the provisions. The 3 that went on were soon loaded with the weak and weary. Pack horses were sent for the rest. We all returned to camp. The Capt, myself and some others chose to return to camp by land. We came up the opposite side of the river past many farms where the improvements were burned. About 4 miles below camp on the opposite side of the river are the remains of an old British fort which has been a place of great strength.⁴ A small distance above this fort was the place where old Antony Wayne routed and put to flight the savages. He pursued them with such fury that they were obliged to fly to this fort for protection and plead for admittance.

11 Genl Crooks arrived with the remainder of his brigade. Likewise the boat builder came from Lower Sandusky. Both parties agree that their roads are so bad that it is almost impossible to pass.

12 We received a statement of Winchester's defeat. He went to the River Reason to secure some flour. His whole forces were 1000 and 50. On the 18 of January 1813 Col Lewis attacked the savages, killed 200. Our loss did not exceed 13. On the morning of the 20th he was attacked by 2000 - 100 British and Indians. The attack was made while the rebel was beating. The Indians were on the flanks on horseback during the action. Our wounded were carried to a house near which in a short time was set fire. The wound were burnt when the riflemen got in to such close quarters that they had not time to load.

Feb 1813

They threw down their guns and bravely defended themselves with their nives in the right hand as the enemy advanced with their bayonets charged which they turned with the left and pierced their breast with their nives. At the commencement of the action the Genl was taken prisoner. In a short time he came to them with a flag of truce requiring them to surrender. They refused and told not come again on such an errand or they would put a ball through his head. After killing about 400 of the enemy our small band was obliged to surrender to the savage crew but until they flag was sent the 3 time.

Amongst the prisoners are Genl Winchester, Cols Louis and Allin; Capt Hart was wounded in the action tho not mortal. After the battle was over Capt. Elliott of the British side, having been an old school fellow of Capt Harts, knew him, promised friendship to him if he would go with him to Malden. He consented and was preparing to go with him when a merciless savage came up and shot him through the head.

14 The weather is wet, muddy and windy.

15 300 of the Kentucians went off, their time being expired. They were marched to Urbannah and dismissed.

17 About 4 o'clock this morning they were 2 men apprehended. The sentinel hailed them, "who comes there?" They replied, "friends from the River Reason." They said they wanted to get to the fire to warm them. After they got to the fire, they began to ask a great many questions concerning our strength, number of cannon, discipline, & in the meantime the officer of the day came by and apprehended them as spies. They were taken to Genl Harrison; then he questioned them concerning their business. They said they lived at the River Reason, and that they had heard he was scarce of flour, and said that they had to let him know that he might get a quantity of wheat and flour at the River Reason by sending a small detachment = word having been brought in the evening before of them receiving a reinforcement at Malden of 600 regulars. He suspected them to be spies and ordered them to be put under guard and handcuffed.

18 Col Campbell and the Pittsburgh Blues arrived.

19 We commenced putting up our pickets.

20 3 Co of Ohio Militia were discharged.

23 Genl Tupper's detachment were discharged.

24 A part of Genl Perkins' brigade was discharged.

25 The weather becomes pleasant.

26 About day light the remainder of Perkins' army started home. When they got on the outside of the sentinels, they fired 7 guns which caused an alarm. The drums beat "to arms" and we expected an attack until the cause was known. A party were sent after them, brought them back, and the Genl ordered them to be put under guard until evening. He then discharged them. Capt Langin [A.L. Langham] with about 200 men set off with the desire of burning the Queen Charlotte, having received information that she was frozen in the lake about 9 miles from Malden. ^{5,6}

(25) Genl H. summoned the officers to headquarters and informed them that the night before 4 of our regulars had deserted. He desired each officer to be more strict with the sentinels while on post, that no two should be seen talking together. If the officer of the guard knew it and did not punish them, that he should be arrested.

28 Last night about 11 o'clock there was a gun fire. The troops were paraded with profound silence, stood to arms some time until finding the alarm to proceed [proceed] from an accident. We were dismissed.

Mar 1813

March 1 Last night it rained, thundered and lightened very much. The weather was very disagreeable.

3 Rained and snowed all night.

5th Major Alexander marched with his battalion to cover the retreat of the detachment under Capt Langin. Genl H went likewise but returned in the evening. The weather is cold.

6 Genl H took his leave of the army and returned to Cincinnati (Cincinnati) to see his family. Brigadier Genl Joel Leitch was left commander. The weather is cold and raw.

8 There were three Canadians who came in from Malden with information that the forces at Malden did not exceed five hundred and one hundred at Detroit. He likewise stated that the Indians were dispersed for the purpose of making sugar and planting corn. They were to return when the corn was ankle high. He stated likewise that the Indians of the northern hive [tribe] were to be at Malden about the same time.

9 A British spy was taken who gave nearly the same account respecting the enemy. About 3 o'clock this afternoon there [were] 3 men hunting ducks near the old British fort (Fort Miami) where they were fired on by two Indians and one white man. The Indians fired 6 shots at them - one of our men fortunately happened to have a bible in his pocket which the ball lodged in and he was not injured. The 3 men came to camp with the news. A party was ordered out in search of them, pursued them until evening but did not overtake them. Lieut Walker of the Pennsylvania Line was missing.⁷ His men supposed him to have been on the scout until we returned. They then found that he had gone to hunt ducks.

10th About daylight this morning a party went in search of him. They went down the river on the opposite side of the river and about 3 miles down near the old fort they found blood on the ice and found the ice broke near the shore and blood, and after examining the place they found the Lieut under the ice. They then took him out; found him to be skinned, shot and tomehawked in the back of the neck so deep that his neck was disjunct. He was brought to camp and buried. In the evening a funeral sermon was preached by the Reverend Doctor Hershey.

11th It began to rain this morning and continued to rain all day.

12 Rained all night and turned to snow, snowed all day. It was 10 inches deep. The river rose rapidly, which broke the ice on the rapid which gorged at the foot of the rapid, it being dead water from that to the Lake.

The water overflowed the banks of the river. 4 horses, a number of hogs and some beef cattle were swept off.

14 A scouting party went out down the river. Went 10 miles down the river, discovered nothing of the enemy.

16 Rained all day.

17 Still [still] rained, is very muddy.

Mar 1813

Friday 19th A scouting party under the comand of Major Ringland crost the river. They were divided into small parties and persued different routs. One party, after going a considerable distanc from the river, changd their cours. They struck the river about 4 miles below the oald fort and came up the river. A small distance above the oald fort they discoverd an Indien trail. After going a little further they came to the place where they had encampt the night before. The fire had made by a larg log and bushes bent over which they coverd to conceel themselvs. A spear, some bunches of whitemen's hare and severel other thing were found. Their were supposd to be about 30 in number. It being late in the evening they returnd to camp. When they crost the river they found that one of their party was missing, a man belonging to Capt Williamson's Co of the 2 Reigt Pensl Militia.

Saturday 20th Early this morning Capt Williams[on] and his Co crost the river in search of the man that was lost the night before. After making due search they return without finding him. While they were out they routed 3 Indiens, persued them some time, but could not overtake them.

Sunday 21 The weather becomes warm and plesent tho very changable. This country abound with a veriety of game. Since the ice broke up their are grait quantities of gees and ducks on the river, likewise their are 6 different kinds of squirrels here. There are also innumerable quantities of wild beasts of prey. About 3 oclock this afternoon their were 15 men crost the river under the comand of Capt Smith of Virginia for the purpose of spying. About 9 oclock at we were alarmed by the fireing of a platoon over the river. In a fiew minuits another platoon was fird. The orders was turn out, form the line, which was done with all posible speed. A reinforcement was sent to the river to cross but found the party had retreated and was about to recross the river. We were dismist. When they got into Camp they stated that they went down the river 4 miles, saw nothing, but on their way back about half a mile below camp, Capt Smith thought he seen an Indien and gave orders to fire. Which they did but to no efect. They then retreated to camp.

Monday 22 About 10 oclock Lieut Larwil returned to, haveing started yesterday for Pittsburg by way of Lower Sandusky. Him self and one more, havin encampt on the bank of the Portage River, found that they were surrounded by a party of savages. Imediately left their fire and retreated with so much precaution and assisted by the darkness of the night, they affected their escape.

About 3 oclock their landed 6 perogues from Fort Defience 50 miles up the river. They were loaded with forage (the first that has been in camp for 30 days). Maney horses and oxen have died for want. As they decended they rapids, which is 18 miles in lenth 9 miles above camp, one of the hands fell out and caught on a rock. The rappidity of the stream made it imposible to take him in and he not knowing how to swim he was left without any means of extricating himself. The perogues land at camp. In 30 minutes after they left the man on the rock a party of 16 were imediately sent to get off the rock. The went up the river on the aposite side. We had not marcht more then 4 miles when they discoverd about 50 Indiens lurking near the bank. The party imediately retreated to camp.

The wether is warm and plesent Tuseday 23. Only this morning 200 men were orderd over the river in serch of the Indien that were seen. The party was comanded by Major Todd.

Mar 1813

Wednesday 24 2 packhorse drivers came in from Lower Sandusky. They brought in a sword, 2 canteens and some other articles which they found on Sunday night last, at a fire on the bank of Portage River. At the time they first discovered the fire they were a distance apart and supposed that it was Indian's fire. But after examining closely they discovered that no person was there. They went up to the fire and found the articles before mentioned (which proved to belong to Lieut Larwil).

When the scout returned without making any discovery the man was taken off the rock. The weather becomes cold, the weather is very changeable - days warm and clear but the nights are cold with rain and snow.

Saturday 27 Cold and windy.

Sunday 28 Warm and cloudy with rain. Great quantities of fish are caught of different sorts - pickerel from 3 to 10 pounds, muskellunge from 3 to 40 pound weight, sturgeon from 1 to 100 weight, cat 100. These fish are taken with spears or gigs by a man walking on the shore with a spear, the handle to be 12 feet in length. He dashes this into the water by random without seeing the fish and often spearing two at one stroke --- A part of the Virginia Militia were discharged and returned home.

Tuesday 30th Warm and pleasant this morning. About the break of day my self and one more went to the river to spear some fish. We crossed the river in a canoe and in the space of 30 minutes we had 67 fish which weighed from 1 to 7 pounds. We caught them all by walking up the shore and plunging our spears spearward in by random. Caught sometimes 3 and frequently 2 at a stroke. Many sturgeons have been caught of 90 pound weight and some more.

Wednesday 31 One of the regulars, a cook for a Major Todd, went out in search of a horse but did not return. The next morning a party were ordered out in search of him, found a place about 4 miles down the river where it appeared that he had been taken prisoner. Mocks in groove tracks were found in the place where they appeared to have been engaged. At 3 o'clock the Pennsylv Brigade was paraded in the center of the camp and a letter from Genl Harrison was read by Genl Crooks soliciting that the Pennsylv Militia or a part of them to remain a few days after the expiration of their time until a reinforcement could be sent on, which the inclemency of the weather and the swamps had prevented marching. Likewise a letter from a member of the House of Representatives stating what was done for the militia now in service -- it was thought best to dismiss until the next morning at 7 a.m. that each man might deliberately enter into their business. At 7 we paraded, when a letter was read which had been received the night before from the governor of Pennsylv stating that any officer, non-commissioned officer or private who should remain in service after the 1 of April, any term of time not exceeding 2 months, should be entitled to 12 dollars per month in addition to their pay in the line --- They Genl gave orders. All those who design to volunteer their services at the word Shoulder arms forward march, will shoulder and advance 4 paces in front of the line --- At the word Shoulder arms our Co shouldered and marched unanimously. The whole amount of volunteers were 225.

Apr 1813

April 1 - 1813 Warm and pleasant

Friday 2 In the evening the Penns Militia were paraded and received their discharges from the Commandant of Corps which were as follows:

Fort Mies Miami Rapids April 1, 1813

This is to certify that _____ of the Township of _____ in the County of _____ he being drafted in the service of the US for the term of six months commencing Oct 2, 1812 and ending the date above mentioned, he has faithfully and honourably performed the duties required according to law under the command of Capt _____ of the _____ Pennsylv Brigade and is thus discharged the Service ---

Attest J. B. _____

W. J. Lieut - Col

Apr 1813

Saturday 3 Early this morning the discharged militia took their leave of camp, leaving only about 700 men in it.

Sunday 4th Their arrivd 4 men in camp, Americans who had deserted from Detroit. They informd us that the 2 men which were missing had been taken prisners by the Indians and were in Malden. They likewise stated that when the were taken to Maldon, they were questiond by the comanding officer concerning our strength and preparation. The refusd to give him aney satisfaction. Thumb screws were then applied which had the desird effect. They said that from the arangments that were making, we might expect an atackt in 7 or 8 days.

5th Rains hard all night tho warm at a half past 9 a.m. 3 men went of about 120 yards from the fort for wood. Two or three Indians were seen by the sentinels neer where the 3 men were. 2 of the Indians imediately fird and run. A party went out imediately and found one of the 3 shot throug the body with two balls skelptd and barbarously mangled with the tomahawk. Capt Langham and his co of US I [Infantry] to which the man belongd persued them imediately. Come in sight of them as they were crossing the river about 6 miles below camp they discoverd five Indian and the prisner that they had taken. So soon as they gaind the oposite shore they raisd the savage yell and fird a platoon. About dark the Capt arivd. Still rains.

Monday 5th Still rains. They block houses were all preparad for action with the cannon. The first amunition was taken from the blockhouses and the moveable waggon magizenes were filld. A letter was receivd by Major Stodard our Comander from Genl Harrison stating that Col Miller would bee here in a few days with 400 men.

Tuesday 6th Warm and plesent for the season. About Twelve oclock today departed this life a young man formerly of Capt Ferres Co tho atacht to our compeny of the name of Jno Neel. At 6 p.m. he was buried with the honours of war.

Wednesday 7th No troops have yet arivd. All hands are busied in repairing the pickiting and fiting it for an atact which we expect every night. A scouting party crost the river returnd without making aney discovery. Arivd this evening Lieut Hukle ade to Genl Harrison with an ascort of twelve US L.D. belonging to Major Balls squadron. He stated that Genl Harrison would be in in two days and that they next day we might expect 200 millitia in.

Thirday 8th One hundred militia from the State of Ohio come in. 7 of our men were sent out about one mile up the river to cut colewood. About twelve oclock they were fird on by a party of Indians. One man was killed dead and 2 taken prisnors. The other five made their escape to camp. Several parties were imediately in persute of them. The man that was shot was brought in to camp. The savages had exercised all the barbearity that they time would admit of. They took 2 scelips off him and broke his scull quite to pieces with a squaw axe which they left neer him.

Jno B Peters formerly belonging to our Co now having comand of a compeny of French took ten of his men and went on board of a small boat and moved down the Bever [Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Maumee] with all possible sped. About 2 miles below camp he espied 2 canoes out the shore aposite a small island which they desired to mak and wait the coming of the Indians. But imediately saw ten savages run down the bank and spring into they canoes and make towards them. Capt Peters bore down to meet them and orderd his men not to fire untill he fird. They steered towards each other with determined fury. When Peters was within 20 paces of them he observd an Indian stooping to get his gun and fird at him and shot the savage dead. A furious ingagement then took place which lasted a considerable time but two of the 10 Indians were able to stand and they made for shore.

Apr 1813

The balls still continued to fly so fast that Capt Peters found it would be best to make of (at which time he saw five Indians which had been firing all the time of the action unnoticed) run down the bank and jump into the canoes. Peters pursued them and killed one at a distance but could not overtake them --- 2 of his men being mortally wounded and five more slightly. Nine of the Indians were killed or disabled so that they could not stand. During the action Lieut Gwinn with 8 men of the US troops was at a small distance tho never attempted to engage or the Indians might all have been taken. As Capt Peters returned he met Capt Langham of the U.S.L.I. with 50 men. He was going to Ceder Point. He had 1 small boat and 5 canoes. He pursued the Indians with all speed possible tho we scarcely expected that he would overtake them. They possessed many advantages. Their canoes were light and they were about 3 miles ahead.

Friday 9th This morning the two French men that were wounded in the actions yesterday both died (the troops generally were suspicious of the French, but yesterdays event gave satisfactory proof of their fidelity). They were buried with the usual ceremony by Major Alexrs Betailon.

In the evening Capt Langham returned having pursued them unto Priska Point [Presque Isle] where they were encamped. Their dogs discovered our men and alarmed the Indians who made their escape --- Leaving their canoes, some blankets and several other things - found four of their horses which they shot. Brought home with them the two canoes which they had in the action yesterday. Their were a no of ball scars in each canoe. Likewise considerable of savage blood lay in the bottoms.

Yesterday arrived 100 Ohio Militia at 11 o'clock a.m. Major Ball arrived with his squadron two hundred in no.

Saturday 10th About one hour before day we were alarmed by a firing which commenced between the upper end of the fort and the river where the troopers were encamped. It appeared that some Indians attempted to steal some of their horses but were discovered and fired on which put them to flight. It commenced raining. The remainder of the Virginia Militia were discharged and set off for home.

Monday 12 To the inexpressable satisfaction of the troops General Harrison arrived by water. Brought one hundred regulars, fifty militia and 20 Indians. He was saluted by 17 fires of an eighteen pounder. It clouds over and about 8 o'clock fell a heavy shower of rain.

Tuesday 13th Cleared off with exceeding high winds. The General being suspicious of an attack. Every man in camp was ordered to work casting up bank against the picketing. The fort contains about seven acres lies in triangle form on the front line. On the bank of the river are three blockhouses and two batteries. The largest battery commands three eighteen pounders, the other two twelve. They blockhouses are built double and in each one are two pieces of artillery --- On the rear line there are four blockhouses fortified as before described. They pickets are about 16 feet long. The port holes are seven feet from ground. A bank is thrown up against them in the inside sufficient to shoot out.

Wednesday 14th Capt Buttel went out as a scout with 40 men. The day becomes cold windy and blustry.

Thursday 15th At 2 o'clock this morning we were alarmed by a gun being fired - it was a sentinel on his post perceived something in the brush move. He hailed three times and then fired and killed a poor old white horse. In the evening Capt Buttel returned without making any discovery.

17th Warm and pleasant. Our time is now out tho we cannot march until tomorrow having not yet received our pay. 20 Indians were sent to the River Reason for the purpose of taking a prisoner. 15 hundred troops from Kentucky are expected daily.

Sunday 18 Haveing received our pay and discharges, we took leave of the fort and comenced our march homeward by way of Lower Sandusky. The wether was plesent and warm. Marcht 8 miles and encamp. We are now recrossing the Black Swamp.

Apr 1813

Monday 19 Continued our march at sunrise. 8 miles to the Portage River. The mud and water is about nee deep. The high parts of the swamp that are not coverd with water are quite green with ramps [wild leeks] and wild onions. In some places their is a gentle current flowing throu the wood crost Wolf Creek and several other branches of the Portage. Marcht 18 miles and encamp. Found shelters with his bark. It rained violently.

Tuesday 20th Still rained. Continued our march erly. The swamp contin for 8 miles to the Sandusky where the road was good 5 miles down the river to Lower Sandusky Fort which is situated on an emenence 200 yds from the river. It is small tho well pickteted. Two blockhouses 70 men are stationed there. 10 families genrelly French live there (the Sandusky River is about 200 yds wide and is very rapid. The bottom is coverd with limestone rocks. It is 12 miles by land to the Sandusky Bay) and 36 by water. We got spring water here the first that we have tasted for three months. Past this place is somewhat unhelthy subject to the spotted pleague fevour which is mortal. A few instances excepted they have been known to have been curd by drinking ly [lye] gun powder and strong vinegar and sweating with hemlock. We here deliverd up our arms and acoutrements. Drew five days rations. Took qrs in the blockhouses for the night. Rained all night.

Wednesday 21 Still continues to rain so fast that we were obledgd to ly by all day.

Thirsday 22 Crost the Sandusky River at 9. 3 miles to Green River which was very high crost with much difficulty. The road becomes pretty good and less swampy. Marcht 18 miles and encamp on the bank of a grait pond. Marcht erly crost Pipe Creek at 9 a.m. past a small settlement 19 miles to Hurin crost and lodged in a Publick house. Hurin is a larg deep rapid streem. Their is a small brig building at the ferry. The land near the river is of the first quality.

24 Erly this morning we arivd at the Lake Erie and walked on the beech 6 miles to Virmilion River where we engaged with a Capt of a Skenectedy boat to carry us down the Lake to Cleveland. We embarkt saild 6 miles when a head wind sprang up and we were obledgd to put to and persue our rout by land. The land here is but of midle rate wet and swampy. 22 miles to Black where we lodged at an inn.

Sunday 25 Crost Black River and walkt on the beech 20 miles to Rocky River. The land is low clayey & wet. 7 miles to Kiehaga crost a small vilage situated on the bank of the Lake and the bank of the Kiehaga. *Cuyahoga*

Monday 26 Left Cleveland erly walkt 6 miles and cooked breakfast. Past through a beech woods for 18 miles without any settlement wet and swampy. Walkt 3 miles further and lodgd with a Yankee in a township cald Arora. Started erly 7 miles to Giahoga - 6 mi to Mehonen - 16 to Warrin. The streems are all all bridgd - 14 miles to Youngstown - 6 mi to Poland - 6 to Dougless Tavern. When we left Warrin we left the swamp, the beech roots and the Yankees.

Wednesday 28 To Greensburgh 14 miles rained where we arivd at 10 oclock a.m. Took lodging with Major Hart innkeeper.

Thursday 29 Went to Sharon for breakfast 11 miles where our Co met. Left that at one oclock p.m. crost Big Bever and fell in our oald trail. Walkt 16 miles and lodgd at Whites. Took breakfast at Harises marcht to Warners where we took beat and crost. Marcht down Market Street to 2 Street from that to Wood Street. Up Wood Street to Major Stewarts. Upstairs to the rooms where we first met and after receiving a handsome [tribute?] from the Capt we were dismist.

Passing through Portage County area

Notes on Chapter I

1

Jeremiah Rolston, a corporal in Capt. Mathew Dawson's Co., under Major David Nelson, Fifth Battalion, under overall command of General Richard Crooks. Linn, John B. & Egle, William H., Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812, (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XII, 1896), p. 112.

2

Alfred M. Lorrain, a private in the Petersburg Volunteers recounts the sermon in his book: The Helm, The Sword, And The Cross: A Life Narrative:

The preacher (Rev. Doctor Hersey) took for his text, "And the Lord said unto Moses, Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." He first gave a historical account of the Israelites, and held them up as a lucid example of all that is martial, patriotic, and glorious. He secondly made a most bombastic application of the text to our militia, warmly exhorting them to cross, not Jordan, but the line, and to take possession, not of Canaan, but Canada: "The bones of the gallent Crawford, which lie bleaching in yonder plain, cry out, move forward. The blood of the brave Montgomery from the walls of Quebec cries out, march forward." And thus he went on till his effusions were found to be hateful; for whatever merit his speech would have possessed, coming from a proper source, and on a proper occasion, as a Gospel sermon, it was monstrous. And this he might have perceived by the simultaneous artificial coughing that pervaded the whole square. Lorrain, Alfred M., The Helm, The Sword, And The Cross: A Life Narrative, (Cincinnati, Ohio, Poe & Hitchcock, 1862) pp. 109-110.

3

The rare phenomenon sighted by the company of John Barrickman on January 21, 1813 is termed sun dogs or parhelia. Two bright regions, or mock suns as they are often called, can be seen adjacent to 22-degree halo or 46-degree halo and usually slightly below the elevation of the sun. Greenbury Keen notes:

About 3 oclock p.m. a pheominine rere [rare] to bee seen presented its self to our view. The day perfectly clear, their appeard 2 bright spots nearly as brilient as the sun itself, one on the right and the other on the left, and directly over us their appeard a rainbow.

On January 21, 1813 the sun would have set at 5:37 p.m. that day. There were no designated time zones at this period of history and at 3 o'clock p.m. the sun would be approximately 30-degrees above the western horizon. The "rainbow" would have been the more spectacular 46-degree radius halo since Keen described a rainbow directly overhead. The 22-degree radius halo would have appeared as a circular halo totally observed above the horizon; whereas the 46-degree radius halo recorded by Keen would appear as a true noncircular "rainbow," the lower 16-degrees of radius below the horizon. The two mock suns would have been seen adjacent to the 46-degree halo and are usually slightly below the elevation of the sun.

The upper arc of the "rainbow" halo would have extended to 76-degrees above the horizon, consistent with Keen's observation of appearing directly overhead. Sun dogs form under the same conditions as, and in conjunction with, the halo, except their existence depends on numerous ice crystals orientated vertically. When the sun is near the horizon, so that the impact angle is perpendicular to the vertical crystal faces, the mock suns will appear on the 46-degree halo, with the sun positioned between them. The distance separating the sun dogs is 92-degrees, intersecting the halo radius left and right [the diameter of the halo].

Keen states that the day was perfectly clear. Thin, transparent cirrus clouds, composed entirely of ice crystals, refract light in this phenomenon. Reddish bands are seen in the inner portion of the ring located on the inner edge of the halo, which is nearest the sun. The other colors, which are refracted more than red, will tend to wash each other out, leaving the red surrounded by a whitish ring. Sun dogs are commonly seen in polar regions, where a low sun and cirrus clouds are common. Rarely would a spectacular 46-degree radius halo with associated sun dogs be observed from Upper Sandusky latitude. Keen's rare meteorological observation is probably the earliest recorded in Ohio history. Lutgens, Frederick & Tarbuck, Edward **The Atmosphere - An Introduction To Meteorology**, (Englewood, New Jersey, Prentis-Hall, 1989), pp. 346-349.

4

Ft. Miami established in 1680, as a military and trading post by Frontenac, Governor of Canada. It was occupied by Gen. Anthony Wayne when he defeated the Indians at the battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794. It was again re-occupied by British troops under General Proctor during the siege of Ft. Meigs in 1813. Located opposite Ft. Meigs on north bank of Maumee near Maumee City. Averill, James P., **Fort Meigs**, (Toledo, Ohio, Blade Printing Co., 1886), p. 5.

5

When the United States declared war on England in June, 1812, Fort Malden in Amherstburg, Ontario became headquarters of the Right Division of the British Army. Colonel Henry Proctor's alliance with Tecumseh at the stronghold made it the most important British outpost in Northwest Territory. Stanley, George F.G., **The War Of 1812, Land Operations**, (Ottawa, Canada, Macmillan of Canada, 1983), pp. 98-99.

6

The Queen Charlotte, a 400 ton vessel with 17 guns was frozen in the ice less than 100 yards from Fort Malden. The expedition under Capt. Angus Langham was to set the warship on fire with explosives. This vessel participated in the "Battle of Lake Erie." Nelson, Larry L. **Men Of Patriotism, Courage, & Enterprise**, (Canton, Ohio, Daring Books, 1985), p. 46.

7

Lieutenant Robert Walker, commanded a company of infantry in the Fifth Battalion, under Major David Nelson, under overall command of Gen. Richard Crooks. After his death, Ensign William Hartford commanded the company. Linn & Egle, **Pennsylvania Volunteers, War Of 1812**, Pa. Archives, Second Series, Volume X11, pp. 212-213.

DIRECTORY OF PERSONS IN THE DIARY OF GREENBURY KEEN

The following is an alphabetical directory of persons cited in Greenbury Keen's Diary. Keen's spelling of names as found in the original diary is indicated by brackets.

Captain Nathaniel Adams - Deputy Adjutant General

Major Stod Alexander - commanded a division of United States Army Volunteers.

Colonel John Allen - of the Kentucky Volunteers under General William Winchester. Killed at the massacre on the River Raisin on January 22, 1813 at age 41.

Captain Benjamin Anderson - commander of 4th Company, 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia under Lieutenant Colonel Joel Ferree.

Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Ball - commanded a Battalion of Volunteer Dragoons, Pennsylvania militia.

Captain John Barrickman [Barickman] - commander of 3rd Company, 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade of Pennsylvania militia. Sargeant Greenbury Keen and Private William Gamble were under his command.

British Commander - Colonel Henry Proctor, commander of British forces in the Northwest at Ft. Malden. Defeated General William Winchester at River Raisin massacre on January 22, 1813.

Captain Buttel - of the United States Army.

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Campbell [Camble] - 19th Regiment of U. S. Volunteer Infantry. Victor of the Battle of Mississiniwa, Indiana December 4, 1812 where a number of Miami and Delaware Indians were defeated.

Captain John Column [Colom] - 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia under Lieutenant Colonel Robert Patterson.

Colonel Connell [Conil] - commanded 1st Regiment of the Virginia militia.

Colonel William Crawford - taken prisoner and tortured to death by Delawares in his ill-fated expedition against Sandusky in June, 1782.

Brigadier General Richard Crooks - commander of the Pennsylvania militia, including the 1st and 2nd Regiments, 2nd Brigade and 5th Provisional Battalion. Generals Crooks and Leftwich commanded the right column of Harrison's Northwestern Army.

Captain Daniel L. Cushing - Captain of Artillery, 2nd Regiment, United States Army. His diary is the most authoratative account of the Ft. Meigs expedition under General Harrison.

Mr. Dubois - a French Canadian civilian who with a Dr. Samuel McKeehan and Mr. Lemont traveled under a flag of truce to offer assistance to any wounded American soldier at the River Raisin (Frenchtown) massacre. Mr. Dubois was found shot, tomahawked and scalped with the flag of truce next to him.

Major James Dunlap - 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania militia.

Captain Elliot - British officer at River Raisin massacre under Proctor. He was an old school fellow of Captain Nataniel Hart in Kentucky. Promised to convey Captain Hart to Ft. Malden but Hart was killed by a Wyandot preparing for the journey.

Captain Jeremiah Ferree - commander of 2nd Company, 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia.

Lieutenant Colonel Joel Ferree - commander of 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade under Brigadier General Richard Crooks. Comprised of 546 men.

Governor [Snyder] of Pennsylvania - Governor Simon Snyder stated that any Pennsylvania militiaman volunteering after April 1, 1813 would be entitled to 12 dollars per month in a letter received at Ft. Meigs on March 30, 1813.

Abe Greer - Pennsylvania militiaman charged with lying, stealing and deserting December 4, 1812.

Captain David Gwynne [Gwinn] - of the 19th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Brigadier General William Henry Harrison - commander of the Northwestern Army appointed by President James Madison. Ninth president of the United States.

Captain Nathaniel G. T. Hart - commander of the Lexington Light Infantry under General William Winchester. Killed by a Wyandot at River Raisin massacre.

Major Hart - innkeeper at Greensburgh, Pennsylvania. John Barrackman's Company took lodging here on April 28, 1813.

Rev. Doctor Hersey [Hersy] - chaplain of 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania militia. Persuaded 225 patriotic Pennsylvania Volunteers to garrison Ft. Meigs till reinforcements arrived with General Harrison.

Captain Levi Hukill [Hirkild, Hukle] - 1st Light Dragoons, Assistant Inspector General for 8th Military District.

General William Hull (Governor of Michigan) - commander of Northwestern Army. Surrendered the Northwestern Army at Ft. Detroit to Brock on December 16, 1812.

Private Jonathan Johnson - of Captain William Prince's Company, 1st Regiment of Virginia militia. Found guilty of desertion on November 4, 1812.

Captain William Johnston [Johnson] - commander of 7th Company, 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade Pennsylvania militia under Lieutenant Colonel Joel Ferree.

Captain Augustus L. Langham [Langin, Langam] - of the 19th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army. Set off March 2, 1813 to Ft. Malden to set fire to the 17 gun British ship Queen Charlotte with a force under his command of 242 men. At Middle Bass Island the ice was discovered weak and the expedition was aborted.

Lieutenant Joseph H. Larwill [Larwil] - 1st Lieutenant of 2nd Regiment of Artillery, United States Army under Captain Daniel Cushing.

Brigadier General Joel Leftwich - commander of the Virginia militia. Generals Crooks and Leftwich commanded the right column of Harrison's Northwest army.

Lieutenant Colonel William Lewis [Louis] - of the Kentucky Volunteers under General William Winchester. Became prisoner at River Raisin massacre by Round-head.

Captain Richard McCrea - commanded the Petersburg Volunteers Light Infantry Company of Virginia militia.

Colonel John Miller - 19th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

CHAPTER 2

MOVEMENTS OF NINTH CO. FIRST REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA UNDER COMMAND OF CAPT. JOHN BARRICKMAN IN THE NORTHWESTERN ARMY IN TOUR OF DUTY TO THE RAPIDS OF THE MAUMEE

*BASED UPON HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF:

DIARY OF SARGEANT GREENBURY KEEN
9TH CO. 1ST REGIMENT 2ND BRIGADE UNDER CAPT. JOHN BARRICKMAN

DIARY AND DAY-BOOK OF CAPT. GARRET WALL
QUARTER-MASTER OF 1ST REGIMENT 2ND BRIGADE OF PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA

THE DIARY AND ORDERLY BOOK OF CAPT. DANIEL CUSHING
CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY, 2ND REGIMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY

The account of the movements of the 9th Co., 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia under the command of Captain John Barrickman to the Rapids of the Maumee is explored in relation to the movements of the 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade under Lieut. Colonel Joel Ferree and the movements of the 2nd Brigade under the overall command of Brigadier-General Richard Crooks. The most authoratative account of the exploits of the 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia in the Northwestern Army in the War of 1812 is the diary of Sargeant Greenbury Keen of the 9th Co., 1st Regiment under Captain John Barrickman. Keen's account is supplemented by the diary and day-book of Capt. Garret Wall, diary and orderly book of Capt. Daniel Cushing and journal of Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel Eleazer D. Wood. From these sources the movements of the 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia in the Northwest campaign is mapped.

Oct 2nd-4th 1812 [Pittsburgh Oct 4th-18th 1812 Dunlap Plains]

A sixty-five man volunteer contingent from Allegheny County assembles upstairs at Major Stewarts under command of Captain John Barrickman.¹ Late that morning the company paraded at the Court House [located on the Diamond, on the west side of Market Street] in the center of the Public Square.² On October 4th the company marched to the commons where they were drilled by Captain Barrickman and afterwards paraded. That same day the company drew their tents and crossed the Allegheny River and encamped at Dunlap Plains where they rendezvoused with the 2nd Brigade of the Pennsylvania Militia and awaited the remainder of their equipage.

Oct 19th 1812 [Dunlap Plains-Election of Officers 2nd Brigade]

On October 19th field officers were elected. Richard Crooks was elected Brigadier-General; Joel Ferree, Colonel of the 1st Regiment [which included Captain Barrickman's company]; Robert Patterson, Colonel of 2nd Regiment. The commanding officers of companies drew for rank in the line. Captain Barrickman was 3rd Company, 1st Regiment. Overall Barrickman's rank was 9th Company, 2nd Brigade. Up to November 25th 1812, two troops of cavalry were temporarily attached to the regiment-one of forty-three men under Captain Thomas S. Seely, the other of thirty-one men, under Lieut. Thomas Warren.³ The 2nd Brigade marched 9 miles and encamped on the bank of the Ohio called Akins.⁴

Oct 20th-31st 1812 [Akins, Pa. to Camp Tuscarawas, Oh.-1st & 2nd Regiments, 2nd Brigade]

[Oct 20th] 2nd Brigade camped in a field at Sholer's after marching 15 miles.⁵ [Oct 21st] Camped in a bottom below the mills at Beaver's Mills after marching 18 miles, which included crossing Big Beaver and Little Beaver.⁶ [Oct 22nd] Marched 11 miles and camped on a high chestnut ridge on west fork of Little Beaver -Bough's.⁷ [Oct 23rd] Marched 6 miles to New Lisbon and camped. [Oct 24th] Lay in camp. [Oct 25th] Marched 11 miles and camped in a dry well timbered field near Crook's Hill.⁸ [Oct 26th] Marched 13 miles through swampy low beach land and camped in the woods on a slow running stream running a south course - Sandy Creek.⁹ [Oct 27th] Marched through land timbered with chestnut, oak, and beech. Past a small village called Greenburgh and arrived at Nimiskillen or Canton. 1/2 mile east of Canton camped by a mill pond.¹⁰ [Oct 28th, 29th, 30th] Lay in camp. [Oct 31st] Crossed creek and took up line of march through Canton. Marched in single files on the right and left about 60 yards apart and baggage in center. Marched through prairies level with small patches of trees. Marched 11 miles to the Tuscarawas River crossed the river and camped at Camp Tuscarawas.¹¹

Nov 1st-10th 1812 [Camp Tuscarawas, Oh. - Black Fork or Greentown, Oh. 1st & 2nd Regiments, 2nd Brigade]

[Nov 1st] Marched 11 miles to Camp Orr.¹² Low land timbered with oak, chestnut and poplar. Roads muddy and cut deep. [Nov 2nd] Marched 10 miles and camped 1/2 mile east of Wooster or Scott. Small village containing 15-20 small houses and 2 blockhouses. [Nov 3rd] Marched 5 miles west at Wooster. [Nov 6th] Marched 4 miles to Camp Killbuck.¹³ After leaving Camp Killbuck it appears that Ferree's 1st Regiment and Barrickman's contingent move separately but converge again at Greentown on Nov 9th. [Nov 7th] Marched 10 miles through land of middle rate until crossing Little Mohican John. Entered a dismal swamp for 2 miles in ankle deep water but found dry land to camp on [Barrickman's Co.]. [Nov 8th] Marched 9 miles to Mohican, Muddy Fork [Ferree's Reg 7th].¹⁴ Marched 4 miles to Geromes Town which consists of a blockhouse, barns and cabin on bank of Big Mohican John which we were obliged to bridge. Finished bridge next morning which was 60 feet long [Barrickman's Co.]. [Nov 8th] Marched 4 miles to Lake Fork [Ferree's Reg.].¹⁵ [Nov 9th] Marched 2 miles to Geromes town which is an old Indian town. Continued our march to Greentown which is an old Indian town though not inhabited. Consists of 30-40 huts all burnt. Town beautifully situated on an eminence near Black fork of Mohican John [Barrickman's Co.]. [Nov 9th] Marched 10 miles to Black Fork or Greentown [Ferree's Reg.].¹⁶

Nov 10- Dec 10 1812 [Greentown, Oh - Mansfield, Oh. 1st Reg., 2nd Brigade]

Colonel Joel Ferree's 1st Regiment leaves Black Fork on Nov 11th and proceeds to Mansfield on Nov 12th. Barrickman's Company remains at Black Fork till Nov 12th and arrives at Mansfield on the 14th. [Nov 11th] Marched 6 miles to Camp Ferree [Ferree's Reg.].¹⁷ [Nov 12th] Marched 7 miles to Mansfield. From Pittsburgh to Mansfield 167 miles [Ferree's Reg.].¹⁸ [Nov 13th] Struck tents and crossed Black Fork [Barrickman's Co.]. [Nov 14th] Marched to Mansfield 17 miles where we arrived Nov 14. This village situated on a rise consists of 2 blockhouses, one frame house, 10-12 cabins scattered. Camped on east side of town [Barrickman's Co.]. The entire 2nd Brigade is at Mansfield till Dec 10. [Dec 5th] Colonel Ferree returned to Mansfield from Franklington with orders from General Harrison to march his regiment as soon as possible. General Crooks [at Mansfield] was much opposed to the movement. [Dec 9th] Colonel Ferree gives orders to be in readiness to march. [Dec 10th] Dissension then swept through regiment concerning promises made. Major Dunlap pledged his honor that each soldier should be provided with necessary clothing at public expense when the regiments arrived at Wooster. Many of the men came ill prepared and were now almost naked. Colonel Ferree told his regiment that he would not ask them to leave Sandusky if they would march until the clothing arrived.

Dec 11th 1812 - Jan 21st 1813 [Mansfield, Oh.- Upper Sandusky, Oh. 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade]

[Dec 11th] Colonel Joel Ferree marches for Upper Sandusky with the 1st Regiment. Only Capt. Johnson, two subalterns, the quarter-master [Garrett Wall] and 40 men remained at Mansfield as a guard to fetch on military stores and promised clothing.¹⁹ Marched through low wet land with beech trees. Marched 8 miles and camped on a rise which was dry though surrounded by swamp. [Dec 12th] Marched 10 miles and camped. The land very wet and well timbered. Continues cold and blustery. [Dec 13th] Marched 3 miles through wet land well timbered and then entered the Sandusky plains. Plains level with small groves of hickory, ash and walnut. Marched 11 miles and camped in a grove. Snow 13 inches deep. Pitched tents and cut beech brush for a bed. [Dec 14th] Marched through the plains covered with ice and water which froze hard enough to bear footmen but baggage wagons frequently broke through. After 16 miles camped on bank of a branch of the Sandusky River running a northwest course. [Dec 15th] Marched 7 miles and camped near Sandusky [Upper Sandusky] blockhouses where Major Nelson's battalion was camped. 6 or 7 cabins here. 5 miles further down is a town called Negro Town where there are a number of Indians [Wyandot] and negroes. [Dec 16th] Capt. Johnson leaves Mansfield with clothing for troops.²⁰ [Dec 17th] General William Henry Harrison arrives at Sandusky accompanied by a small guard on horseback. This is the first encounter of Harrison by the Pennsylvania Militia during their march to the Rapids. The quartermaster [Wall] leaves Mansfield.²¹ [Dec 18th] Pennsylvania troops paraded in plain and orders given by General Harrison for building 2 blockhouses. In evening 1st Regiment of the Virginia Militia under Col. Conil arrives. [Dec 19th] Ferree's contingent moved camp 1/2 mile to east of blockhouse for conveniency of gathering wood. Quartermaster reaches Upper Sandusky. From Mansfield to Upper Sandusky 40 miles. [Dec 25th] General Richard Crooks arrived in camp. [Dec 26th] General Harrison leaves camp arranging business in rear of army. General Harrison orders 60 sleds made for purpose of transporting the cannon and stores. [Dec 28th] The 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade [Col. Robert Patterson's division] Pennsylvania Militia arrive in camp. [Jan 7th] 16 artillery carriages arrived from Mansfield. Scarcity of clothing and severity of weather causes many dissertions and discharges. When the Pennsylvania line left Dunlap Plains the 2nd Brigade numbered 1760 men which is now reduced to 1160. [Jan 11th] General Harrison returns to camp. A company of regulars under the command of Capt. Cushing arrives in camp. Petersburg Volunteers under the command of Capt. McCrea arrives in camp. [Jan 14th] Captain Daniel Cushing arrives at Upper Sandusky. The men took shelter with with the Pennsylvania troops for the night. [Jan 17th] The artillery all in camp. General Harrison left camp for the Rapids. [Jan 18th] Captain Cushing receives notice that his company must march on the 20th for the Rapids.²² [Jan 19th] At Camp Upper Sandusky Division orders given -- The Petersburg Volunteers Light Infantry Company under Capt. McCrea, the US Artillery Company under the command of Capt. Cushing, Capt. Hukill's Company and Capt. Barrickman's Company will be furnished with 7 days ration and 18 rounds of ball cartridge each and will be in readiness to march to the Miami Rapids [future site of Fort Meigs]. Detachment will be under the command of Major Robert Orr of the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

Jan 21st 1813 - Feb 2nd 1813 [Upper Sandusky, Oh. - Miami Rapids, Oh.]

This detachment consisting of 7 companies broke from the main army at Upper Sandusky. The 1st and 2nd Regiments Pennsylvania line with Colonels Ferree and Patterson remained at Upper Sandusky with General Crooks. The mission of the detachment was to bring artillery and stores to the Rapids of the Maumee in advance of the main army.

[Jan 21st] Began march. Division consisted of 317 men, 17 wagons and 18 pieces of artillery on sleds. The word march was sounded from right to left and all stepped off. Marched 4 miles and crossed the ground where Col. Crawford had the battle with the Indians and was defeated, lost a large part of his men, fled before the Indians, was pursued, overtaken, himself taken prisoner, brought back and massacred. It was in an extensive plain in a grove of small timber, principally hickory and white oak. Hundreds of small trees bear testimony of the fatal day to the present period by scars and mark of ball. The men cut out numbers of them. The place of the execution we passed by on a small rise of ground, just before we entered a very large prairie, leaving an old Indian town on our right. The place of Crawford's execution had four posts set up about 10 feet high, 2 sticks of timber crossing at angles from one post to the other on top. In the center of those sticks crossed there was another post that extended from ground up through them with places to confine the hands and feet.²³ Marched 9 miles and camped on the bank of a branch of the Tymochtee. Robert Orr commanded the detachment from the Pennsylvania line.²⁴ [Jan 22nd] Crossed the creek and left the plains. Crossed the Tymochtee which is 40 yards wide which was frozen over. Land low and heavily timbered with ash, elm, hickory and white oak. Marched 9 miles this day with great difficulty -- sleds broke, hames broke and chains broke. Camped in the edge of a prairie, perfectly level without tree or shrub.²⁵

CHAPTER 3

CHRONOLOGICAL MAPS OF THE TROOP MOVEMENTS OF THE COMPANY OF CAPTAIN JOHN BARRICKMAN 1ST REGIMENT, 2ND BRIGADE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA IN THE NORTHWESTERN ARMY TO THE RAPIDS OF THE MAUMEE AT FORT MEIGS OCTOBER 19, 1812 - APRIL 29, 1813

The account of the movements of the 9th Co., 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia under the command of Captain John Barrickman to the Rapids of the Maumee is charted in the following three plates. The Ninth Company was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Joel Ferree, 1st Regiment. The 1st and 2nd Regiments, Pennsylvania militia were under the overall command of General Richard Crooks. The entire 2nd Brigade left camp at Dunlap Plains, near Pittsburgh on October 19, 1812 and rendezvoused with General Harrison at Upper Sandusky on December 17, 1812, and proceeded to build Ft. Ferre (named after Lieut. Colonel Joel Ferree). General Harrison commanded the right column of the Northwestern army at Upper Sandusky, composed of Pennsylvania and Virginia troops, commanded by Generals Richard Crooks and Joel Leftwich respectively. Barrickman's Company with along with six other companies (including the Petersburg Volunteers and Cushing's Artillery) formed a detachment which separated from the 2nd Brigade on January 21, 1813 at Upper Sandusky. The mission of the detachment, ordered by General Harrison, was to bring artillery and stores to the Rapids of the Maumee via the Black Swamp in advance of the main army supporting Winchester's recent advance to Frenchtown. After Winchester's disastrous defeat at Frenchtown, on January 22, 1813 Lieutenant Colonel Ferree's regiment rejoined Barrickman and Harrison at the foot of the Rapids on February 2, 1813. At the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee, Harrison built a strong advanced post named Ft. Meigs, which provided protection to the inhabitants on the frontier borders of Lake Erie. From his base at Ft. Meigs, Harrison planned to prosecute the winter campaign against Ft. Detroit and Ft. Malden.

On March 2, 1813 a force under the command of Captain Langham set off to Ft. Malden across the ice of Lake Erie to destroy a frozen British vessel, the Queen Charlotte. The operation was aborted however, when the ice of Lake Erie was incompetent to bear troops and munitions across the lake. Harrison now abandoned a winter campaign and fortified Ft. Meigs in preparation of a spring offensive. On March 31, 1813 a letter was read by General Crooks, from General Harrison soliciting that the Pennsylvania Militia or a part of them remain a few days after the expiration of their time on April 2 until a reinforcement could be sent on (only 700 men would be left to garrison the fort). Only Barrickman's Company of the Pennsylvania militia volunteered unanimously to remain fifteen days, or even longer in case that reinforcements should not arrive in time, to garrison Ft. Meigs against eminent attack by British and Indian allies. On April 17, 1813 Harrison personally gave thanks to these men who magnanimously volunteered their services from 15 days after the 2nd of April 1813 and that their conduct on this occasion was the result of the purist patriotism. On April 18, 1813 the 225 Pennsylvania militia volunteers, including the 60 man company of Captain Barrickman, left Ft. Meigs and arrived at Pittsburgh on April 29, 1813.

*George,
These are the
maps I was working
on when I mentioned
this research to you
back in the summer.*

FORT MEIGS

WAR OF 1812

PLATE ONE

ONTARIO
CANADA

LAKE ERIE



BUILT FEBRUARY 1813 BY MILITIA REGIMENTS FROM OHIO, KENTUCKY, PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA.

UNDER COMMAND OF GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. THE FORT WITHHELD SIEGE BY BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 9, AND FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 28, 1813.

FORT ENCLOSED 10 ACRES, HAD 8 BLOCK HOUSES, 4 ELEVATED BATTERIES, 2 UNDERGROUND POWDER MAGAZINES, AND SEVERAL BUILDINGS.

BATTLE OF RIVER RAISIN
JAN. 22, 1813. (FRENCHTOWN)

PERRY'S NAVAL VICTORY
OVER BRITISH FLEET
SEPT. 10, 1813

MICHIGAN

OHIO

LUCAS CO.
FULTON CO.

HENRY COUNTY

PUTNAM CO.

ALLEN CO.

AUGLAIZE CO.

LOGAN CO.

TOLEDO

SITE OF FALLEN
TIMBERS BATTLE
AUGUST 1794

"MAUMEE RAPIDS"
SITE

FEB. 2

FEB. 1

JAN. 24 TO
FEB. 1

JAN. 24, 1813

JAN. 23

JAN. 22

JAN. 21

JAN. 20

JAN. 19

JAN. 18

JAN. 17

JAN. 16

JAN. 15

JAN. 14

JAN. 13

JAN. 12

JAN. 11

JAN. 10

JAN. 9

JAN. 8

JAN. 7

JAN. 6

JAN. 5

JAN. 4

FERRYSBURG

"BLACK SWAMP"

"COMENCED
OUR MARCH
HOMEWARD."

"A PLACE WAS
CLEARED FOR BUILDING
A FORT."

"...MUD AND
WATER
IS ABOUT
NEE DEEP."

"...WE FELL IN THE
ROAD MADE BY
GENL HULL."

"...GOOD LAND WELL
TIMBERED."

"...SNOW ABOUT 13
INCHES DEEP."

"NOTHING BUT HOPE,
THIND HOPE."

"RARE PHENOMENON
IN SKY AT 3 PM
ON JAN. 21, 1813"

"SITE OF CRAWFORD
DEFEAT IN 1782."

"UPPER
SANDUSKY"

"...GOOD LAND WELL
TIMBERED."

"...SNOW ABOUT 13
INCHES DEEP."

"NOTHING BUT HOPE,
THIND HOPE."

"RARE PHENOMENON
IN SKY AT 3 PM
ON JAN. 21, 1813"

"SITE OF CRAWFORD
DEFEAT IN 1782."

"UPPER
SANDUSKY"

"...GOOD LAND WELL
TIMBERED."

"...SNOW ABOUT 13
INCHES DEEP."

"NOTHING BUT HOPE,
THIND HOPE."

"RARE PHENOMENON
IN SKY AT 3 PM
ON JAN. 21, 1813"

"SITE OF CRAWFORD
DEFEAT IN 1782."

"UPPER
SANDUSKY"

"...GOOD LAND WELL
TIMBERED."

"...SNOW ABOUT 13
INCHES DEEP."

"NOTHING BUT HOPE,
THIND HOPE."

MAUMEE BAY

W. SISTER ISLAND

N. BASS ISLAND

MIDDLE BASS ISLAND

SOUTH BASS ISLAND

KELLEYS ISLAND

PELEE ISLAND

FORT MALDEN

PORT CLINTON

"GREAT PENINSULA"

SANDUSKY BAY

FREMONT

TIFFIN

HONEY CRK.

WOLF CRK.

FRANK RIVER

WEST

NEW HAVEN

WYANDOT CO.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

MARION COUNTY

MORROW CO.

MOUNT GILEAD

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

MARION

SCOTO R.

OTAWA RIVER

CEDAR CRK.

"BIG TURTLE CRK."

PORTAGE RIVER

MUDDY CRK.

APRIL 19

APRIL 20

APRIL 21

APRIL 22, 1813

GREEN CRK.

SANDUSKY RIVER

WOLF CRK.

FRANK RIVER

WEST

NEW HAVEN

WYANDOT CO.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

MARION COUNTY

MORROW CO.

MARION

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

MARION

SCOTO R.

MARION

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

OTAWA RIVER

CEDAR CRK.

"BIG TURTLE CRK."

PORTAGE RIVER

MUDDY CRK.

APRIL 19

APRIL 20

APRIL 21

APRIL 22, 1813

GREEN CRK.

SANDUSKY RIVER

WOLF CRK.

FRANK RIVER

WEST

NEW HAVEN

WYANDOT CO.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

MARION COUNTY

MORROW CO.

MARION

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

MARION

SCOTO R.

MARION

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

OTAWA RIVER

CEDAR CRK.

"BIG TURTLE CRK."

PORTAGE RIVER

MUDDY CRK.

APRIL 19

APRIL 20

APRIL 21

APRIL 22, 1813

GREEN CRK.

SANDUSKY RIVER

WOLF CRK.

FRANK RIVER

WEST

NEW HAVEN

WYANDOT CO.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

MARION COUNTY

MORROW CO.

MARION

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

MARION

SCOTO R.

MARION

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

OTAWA RIVER

CEDAR CRK.

"BIG TURTLE CRK."

PORTAGE RIVER

MUDDY CRK.

APRIL 19

APRIL 20

APRIL 21

APRIL 22, 1813

GREEN CRK.

SANDUSKY RIVER

WOLF CRK.

FRANK RIVER

WEST

NEW HAVEN

WYANDOT CO.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

MARION COUNTY

MORROW CO.

MARION

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

MARION

SCOTO R.

MARION

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

OTAWA RIVER

CEDAR CRK.

"BIG TURTLE CRK."

PORTAGE RIVER

MUDDY CRK.

APRIL 19

APRIL 20

APRIL 21

APRIL 22, 1813

GREEN CRK.

SANDUSKY RIVER

WOLF CRK.

FRANK RIVER

WEST

NEW HAVEN

WYANDOT CO.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

MARION COUNTY

MORROW CO.

MARION

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

MARION

SCOTO R.

MARION

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

PELEE ISLAND

N. BASS ISLAND

MIDDLE BASS ISLAND

SOUTH BASS ISLAND

KELLEYS ISLAND

PORT CLINTON

"GREAT PENINSULA"

SANDUSKY BAY

FREMONT

TIFFIN

HONEY CRK.

WOLF CRK.

FRANK RIVER

WEST

NEW HAVEN

WYANDOT CO.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

MARION COUNTY

MORROW CO.

MARION

SCOTO R.

OLENTANSY RIVER

MARION

SCOTO R.

MARION

SCOTO R.

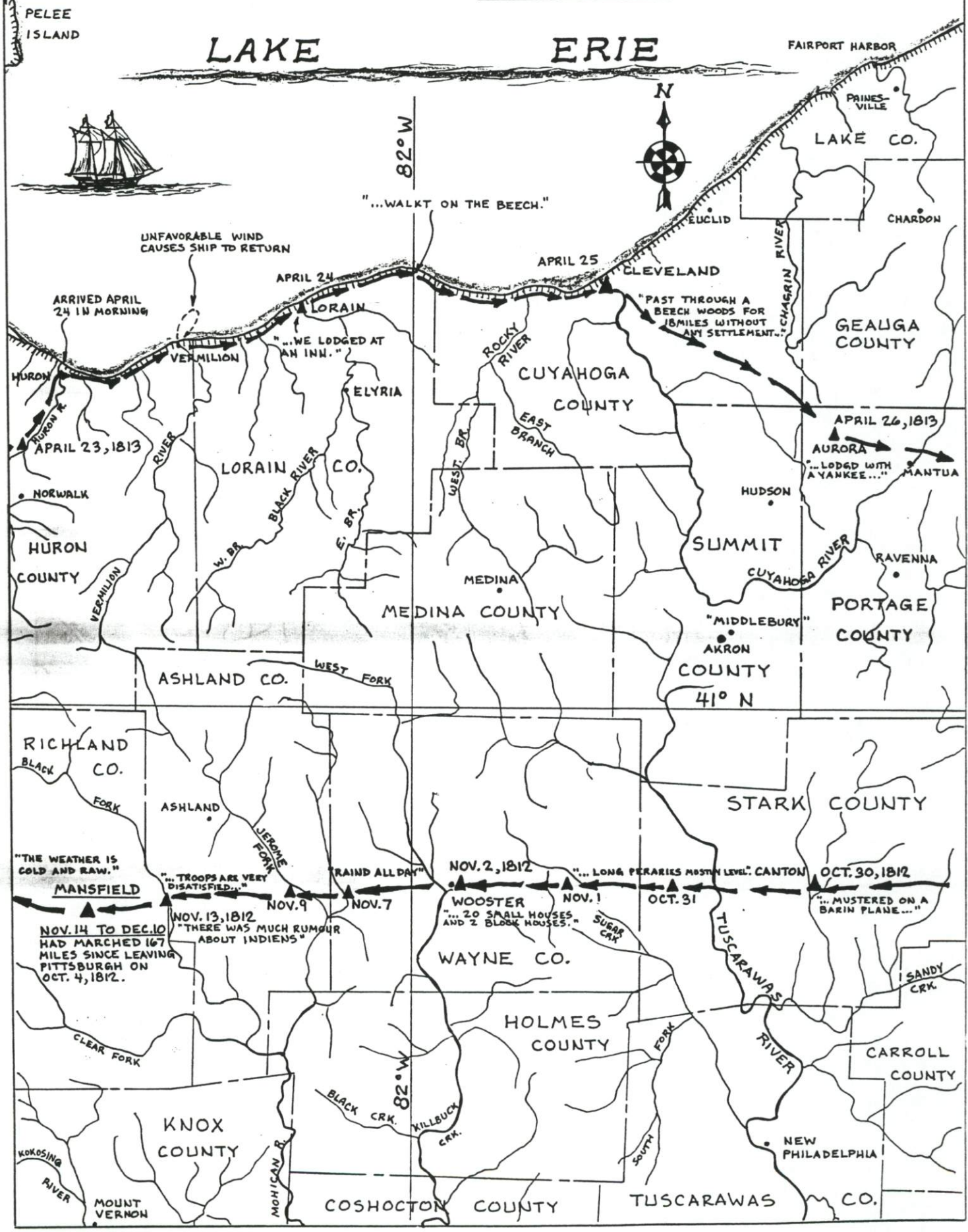
OLENTANSY RIVER

OLENTANSY RIVER

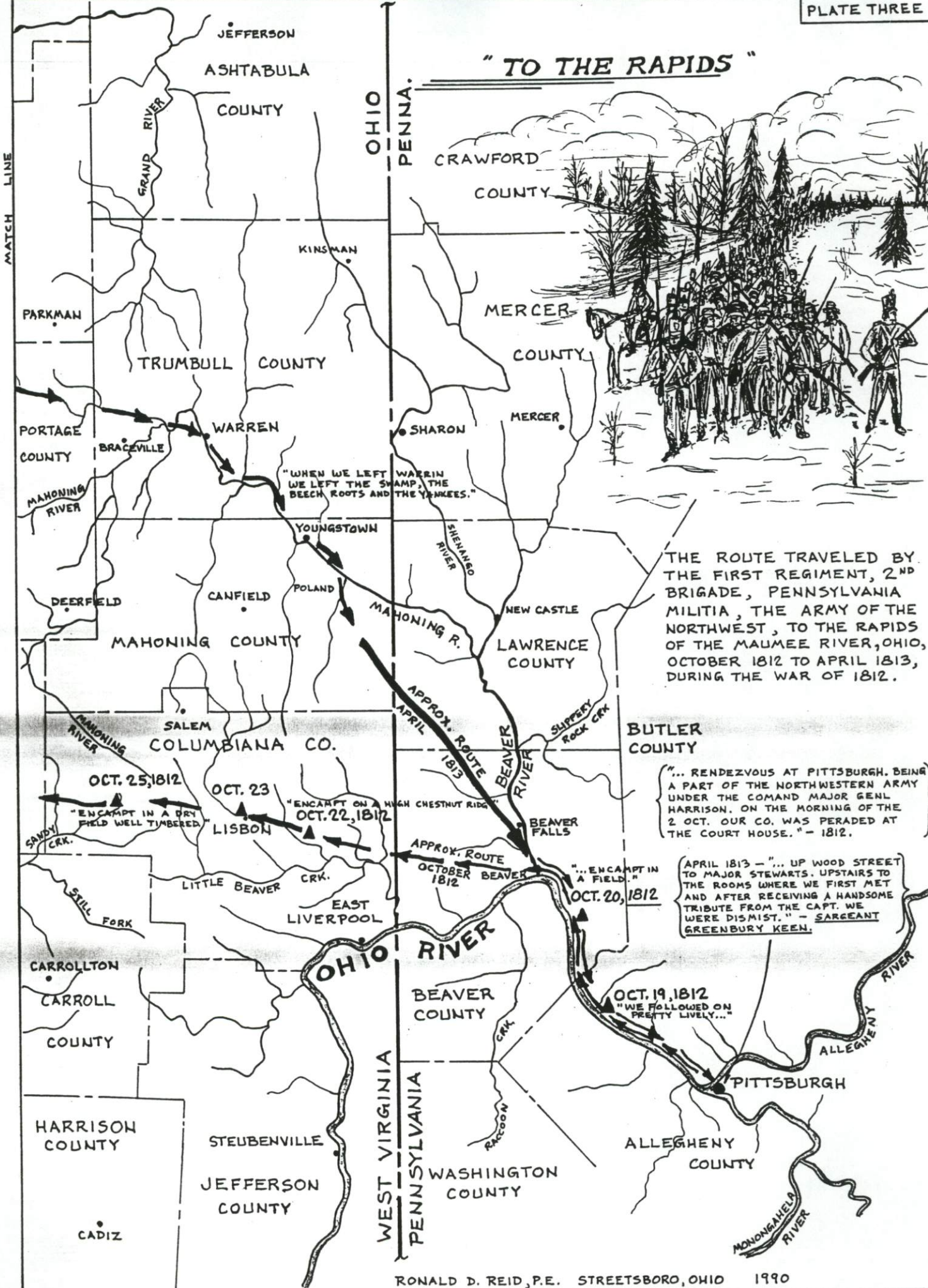
CANADA



LAKE ERIE



" TO THE RAPIDS "



THE ROUTE TRAVELED BY THE FIRST REGIMENT, 2ND BRIGADE, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, THE ARMY OF THE NORTHWEST, TO THE RAPIDS OF THE MAUMEE RIVER, OHIO, OCTOBER 1812 TO APRIL 1813, DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

BUTLER COUNTY

"... RENDEZVOUS AT PITTSBURGH. BEING A PART OF THE NORTHWESTERN ARMY UNDER THE COMMAND MAJOR GENL HARRISON. ON THE MORNING OF THE 2 OCT. OUR CO. WAS PARADED AT THE COURT HOUSE." - 1812.

APRIL 1813 - "... UP WOOD STREET TO MAJOR STEWARTS. UPSTAIRS TO THE ROOMS WHERE WE FIRST MET AND AFTER RECEIVING A HANDSOME TRIBUTE FROM THE CAPT. WE WERE DISMISSED." - SARGEANT GREENBURY KEEN.

OCT. 25, 1812
"ENCAMP IN A DRY FIELD WELL TIMBERED."

OCT. 23
"ENCAMP ON A HIGH CHESTNUT RIDGE"

OCT. 22, 1812
"WHEN WE LEFT WARRIN WE LEFT THE SWAMP, THE BEECH ROOTS AND THE YANKEES."

APPROX. ROUTE OCTOBER BEAVER 1812

OCT. 20, 1812
"... ENCAMP IN A FIELD."

OCT. 19, 1812
"WE FOLLOWED ON PRETTY LIVELY..."

I made these maps based on daily travel pen the diary.

CHAPTER 5

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE AND FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DETACHMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA COMMANDED BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL RICHARD CROOKS

The following muster rolls of the First and Second Regiments, Second Brigade and Fifth Battalion, Second Detachment of the Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Brigadier-General Richard Crooks have been taken from source material of The Pennsylvania Line in the War of 1812 found in the Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XII. These regiments and light dragoon units accompanied Brigadier-General Richard Crooks when he left Dunlap Plains, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on October 19th, 1812 to rendezvous with General William Henry Harrison at Upper Sandusky in the Northwest Campaign. The muster rolls of Pennsylvania Commands at Fort Meigs including the Independent Battalion under Major John B. Alexander, the Pittsburgh Blues under Capt. James Butler, the Greensburgh Rifles under Lieut. Peter Drum, the battalion of Volunteer Dragoons under Lieut. Col. James M. Ball, the Westmoreland Light Dragoons under Capt. Joseph Markle, and the McClelland Light Dragoons under Capt. James McClelland are not included here since these units were not part of the Second Brigade and Second Detachment that Brigadier-General Richard Crooks commanded noted in the Journal of Greenbury Keen and Pennsylvania Archive Regiment Commander rosters.

Of historical importance, only the Third Company, First Regiment, of the Second Brigade under Capt. John Barrickman volunteered unanimously to remain and garrison Fort Meigs after April 2nd, 1813 against eminent attack by British and Indian allies until General William Henry Harrison arrived with Kentucky reinforcements. Included in this company were Greenbury Keen and William Gamble. The Second Brigade and Second Detachment account for 213 of the 225 total volunteers recorded in the Journal of Greenbury Keen. In his General Orders at Fort Meigs on April 17th, 1813 General William Henry Harrison personally gave thanks to these men who magnanimously volunteered their services from 15 days after the 2nd of April 1813 and that their conduct on this occasion was the result of the purist patriotism.¹

The Detachment of Pennsylvania Volunteer militia was under the overall command of Major David Nelson, Fifth Battalion, Second Detachment. First Major Thomas Ringland, First Regiment, Second Brigade and Second Major Robert Orr, First Regiment, Second Brigade were officers under Nelson's command. Having received their pay and discharges on April 18th, 1813 the volunteer detachment took leave of Fort Meigs and started the march homeward to Pittsburgh by way of Lower Sandusky.

**Roll Of Captain John Barrickman's Company
3rd Co. 1st Reg. 2nd Brigade
(men from Allegheny County)**

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, under the command of Capt. John Barrickman, of the First regiment, Second brigade, of Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks, in the service of the United States, on the 29th day of March, 1813, in the northwestern army under Gen. William H. Harrison.

Captain

John Barrickman volunteered for fifteen days.

Lieutenant

Joshua Logan, volunteered for fifteen days.

Ensign

McClelland, John, volunteered for fifteen days.

Sargeants

→ **Keen, Greenberry,** volunteered for fifteen days.
Chapman, Samuel, volunteered for fifteen days.
Middleton, William H. B., volunteered for fifteen days.
Shannon, Samuel, volunteered for fifteen days.

Corporals

Calhoon, Alexander, volunteered for fifteen days.
Reed, Thomas, volunteered for fifteen days.
Armstrong, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
Hunter, Samuel, volunteered for fifteen days.

Privates

→ **Carrel, James B.,** volunteered for fifteen days.
Burns, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
Baily, James, volunteered for fifteen days.
Carnahan, George, volunteered for fifteen days.
Crozier, William, volunteered for fifteen days.
Downing, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
Furgeson, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
Gamble, William, volunteered for fifteen days.
Helny, Charles, volunteered for fifteen days.
Gilbreath, Hugh, volunteered for fifteen days.
James, Joseph, volunteered for fifteen days.
Jones, Elisha, volunteered for fifteen days.
McCrum, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
McFarland, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
Peters, John B., volunteered for fifteen days.
McClelland, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
McSpenen, James, volunteered for fifteen days.
Miller, Horace, volunteered for fifteen days.
McDonald, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
McCoy, Alexander, volunteered for fifteen days.
McCorland, James, volunteered for fifteen days.

*my triple-
great grand-
father*

CHAPTER 6

THE DIARY OF GREENBURY KEEN

Joseph Thatcher, Associate Curator of History, of the Ohio Historical Society examined the actual diary of Greenbury Keen in September, 1976. Mr. Thatcher notes:

The diary is handwritten in an 80-page blank book with lightly ruled pages, measuring 5 x 7 1/2 inches. The first page bears the signature "G. Keen" six times, and an acrostic is on the third page. The diary begins on page 4. Pages are sewn with a coarse linen thread and are bound in a cover of black wool felt which appears to have been cut from a hat. Three thin leather tongs were knotted into the front and back covers so that the journal could be tied shut. The browning ink is generally clear, though some pages show signs of having been written in haste or upon a makeshift writing surface.

The diary is presently on microfilm at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio. It contains the most authoritative account of the Pennsylvania line in the Northwestern campaign of 1812-1813 at Fort Meigs under the command of General William Henry Harrison.

An example of what original journal looks like.

is in the time that tries the
Patience and fortitude of our troops
many of them boatmen and what
are obliged to turn out and
stand on Parade from before the
break of day untill day light
we are then dismissed untill 9 o'clock
at which time the morning
Parade is held and the guard taken
but which we kept 26 hours
without rest before and when
dismissed the best accommodations
or place of shelter that our
situation affords is a cold tent
and a blanket - fire
= Nothing but hope and hope the
friendship and support of the
mind with a prospect of better
with that courage and
which is ever fails to

Hearts of the Sons of freedom
enables us to support our selves
under and surmount the difficulties
with which our lot is strewn
at 11th extremely cold York Harbor
returned to camp

continues cold untill the 14th
becomes more moderate - the
volunteers under the command of
Capt M^o Stee come in to camp
The rest a Co of Regulars under
the command of Capt Cushing

Head Q^{rs} Upper Sandusky
= N. Army - 12 Jan. 1813
General Order

At a Court martial held at
Upper Sandusky of which Col
= Comd was President the
the following Prinnors -

War of 1812

Finding diary reopens family's history

By DAVE ADLER
Staff Writer

NILES "April 8 — The savages had exercised all the barbarity that they would admit of. They took two scalps off him and broke his skull to pieces with a squaw axe which they left near him."

So wrote Sgt. Greenberry Keen in his War of 1812 diary — whose owner now is a 10-year old Niles girl —

describing the attack on a scouting party which suffered one soldier "killed dead."

The diary which belongs to Hope Young, the daughter of Sally Young, of 1315 Ferry St., is a detailed account of one soldier and his company's hardships, suffering, winning and losing from the autumn of 1812 to his discharge in the spring of 1813.

"I dug the diary out of some of my grandmother's old things about seven years ago," Mrs. Young said. "I read it with interest and showed it to a few close friends, but didn't think about it very much."

Then Hope took the diary to "show and tell" at her fourth-grade class at Eastside School.

What ensued was a fervent interest in the diary by the Four Flags Area Bicentennial Commission, a trip to Western Michigan University for an authentication of the diary by Dr. Wayne C. Mann, director of the University Archives and Regional Historical Collection, and finally the commencement of a geneological search to learn the relationship of the Youngs to the sergeant.

Mrs. Young, a history minor at the University of Missouri at Kansas City, Mo., took an eastern trip to the battlefields and cities described in the diary.

"It gives me a new sense of history," she said. "Going onto the battlefields made me feel as if I were there. I could sense the suffering they might have gone through."

The commanding general of Keen's company was William Henry Harrison, later to become the ninth United States President. Keen never described what kind of soldier or leader Harrison was but quoted a lengthy Harrison address to the troops when morale was low. "Harrison spoke of discipline, justness of cause

and perfect obedience," Keen wrote.

The hardships of the Northwest Army were numerous. Apparently there was a continual lacking of adequate clothing, food supplies, wagons and shelter. Promises were made, but not kept.

Dec. 8 — The weather is raw cold. We were promised clothing at publick expense. When we arrived at Wooster the major said we should have them when we came to Mansfield. Now none is here." In another entry, Keen wrote, "We now have neither flour nor salt", adding later, "the rations are down to one-half."

Discontent among the troops was normal and there were many uncertainties over the length of required duty. There were also a great

number of desertions, according to the diary.

"The troops are very dissatisfied and many threaten to return home," he wrote on Nov. 1, adding a month later, "There was much contention in camp concerning law specifying the time of militia service. Many had the idea that they could not compel them to serve but two months."

It was common for a deserter to be put in irons for 10 days hard labor and lose one-half of his months' pay. Keen wrote on Dec. 4, "A deserter was punished for lying, stealing and deserting. They shaved the right side of his head and gave him a written discharge."

Through desertion and battle losses, the number of troops had been drastically reduced to 1,170 men from an

original October troop size of 1,760.

Moments of happiness were rare. "Dec. 13 — Happiness. We scraped away 13 inches of snow and there was some long grass. It answered every purpose of a bed."

Apparently there was time for reflection and deep thought, as evidenced by Keen's entry on Jan. 8. "Now is the time that tries the patience and fortitude of our troops. Many are coatless and shirtless. The best accommodation our situation affords is a cold tent and a smokey fire."

She lives in California now.

Mrs. Sally Young owns the
Greenberry Keen journal
of 1812-1813.



War of 1812 diary

Mrs. Sally Young and her 10-year-old daughter, Hope, leaf through the pages of the War of 1812 diary of Sgt. Greenberry Keen. The diary, which belongs to Hope, is a daily account of the Northwest Army, commanded by General William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States. The diary now is on display at the Niles Public Library. (Photo by Dick Cooper)

Michigan

January 28, 1991

9952 Dolores Drive
Streetsboro, Ohio 44241
ph. 216 ~~ph~~ 626-5949

Mr. Loris C. Troyer, Editor Emeritus
PORTAGE PATHWAYS
Record-Courier
126 N. Chestnut St.
Ravenna, Ohio 44266

Dear Mr. Troyer:

I read with interest your PORTAGE PATHWAYS article in Sunday's Record-Courier. Coincidentally, I have recently been involved with publishing a book which relates to Ohio during the War of 1812, and I thought you might be interested in it since it involves Portage County pioneer Greenbury Keen. Enclosed is a partial copy of TO THE RAPIDS, the book which was published in limited numbers for serious researchers, by Sally Young, my brother Robert Reid of Columbus, and myself in December 1990. Mrs. Young is a descendant of Greenbury Keen, who wrote the diary during the campaign, and my brother and I are related to William Gamble (1790 - 1842) who was a private under Sargeant Keen. I have annotated in red some passages of particular interest. Keen lived in Ravenna in the 1850's at what is now 432 S. Chestnut St (the Storrs House), and it was a 'station' on the underground railroad. My brother will be sending a bound copy of the book to the Portage Co. Historical Society soon. Any inquiries should be to the Fort Meigs office of the Ohio Historical Society, which is operated in Perrysburg, Ohio (ph (419) 874-4121).

I am also the civil engineer and member of the Canal Society of Ohio who has been researching the old P&O Canal during the past 12 years, and am still writing a book on the subject.

I have enjoyed reading your articles on local heritage during the past three years I've been living in Portage County. Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ron Reid

Ronald D. Reid, P.E.

(over)

Mr. Bliggard;

I'll mail the pages
from Portage County, 1885
History (Nov 18/2) under
separate cover.

Try as I might I have
not been able to reach
Mr. Reid.

Louis Trayer