

Anderson reached Mansfield with his quartermaster and ordinance trains. Upon his arrival here, Colonel Anderson reported that, "On the 12th (December) we reached the village of Mansfield, where we found two block houses, a tavern and one store."

Colonel Anderson's outfit consisted of twenty-five cannon, mostly four and six-pounders. These were drawn by six horses each. The cannon carriages, twentyfive in number, were drawn by four-horse teams. The ammunition was in large covered wagons. There were fifty covered road wagons in the train, drawn by six horses each, and loaded with army stores. One of them carried money for paying the troops; the money was in coin and put up in small iron-hooped kegs. The teamsters were each furnished with a gun, for use in case of an attack by the Indians. This army train was an imposing spectacle as it came up the Rockyfork valley to Mansfield. After remaining here a few days for the horses to rest the march to Upper Sandusky was resumed. The train was hardly out of sight of Mansfield, when it encountered a snowstorm, and the storm continued until the snow was two feet in depth. The ground was unfrozen and the heavy wagons cut into the soft earth, making the journey a difficult one. At night the soldiers had to work several hours shoveling snow to get a suitable place to pitch their tents and build fires to cook their food and to keep them from freezing. After being two weeks on the road the brigade reached Upper Sandusky on New Year day, 1813.

Jacob Newman acted as guide for General Crooks from Mansfield to Upper Sandusky. Mr. Newman contracted a severe cold on the trip, from the effects of which he died the following June.

During General Crooks' encampment at Mansfield, there was a severe windstorm which felled a tree in the public square—now Central Park—killing two soldiers.

General Crooks' campaign materially aided General Harrison in his warfare against the Red Skins, thus fulfilling the mission for which it was sent.

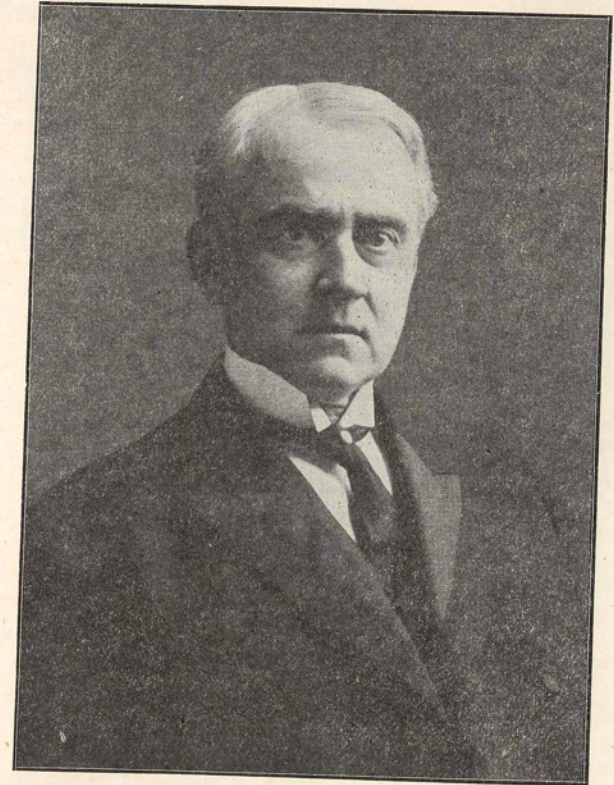
Richland county has had many bloody tragedies of war enacted within its borders, making its history one of much import and importance not only to this generation, but to those of the future.

## MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

The city is provided with all of the departments that pertain to a city of the first class, its healthfulness being a point of worthy remark and special comment. The table of mortality here as compared with other cities gives Mansfield the right to claim its being the healthiest spot in the country. Several causes contribute to this; its high altitude, the natural drainage which its location affords and the sewerage system which is of the best, insuring the very best sanitary conditions. The water supply is one superior by far to many cities; the water is the very purest, coming from twenty artesian wells and is distributed throughout the city in 45 miles of mains. The plant was erected at a total cost of \$300,000 and has a capacity of nine mil-

lion gallons per day. The present consumption is two million gallons daily. The Holly System is the one in use and in water supply Mansfield is far ahead of any inland city in the country. The water works plant is owned by the city and it is thought that it would bring a price equal in amount to four times the city's indebtedness.

The fire department has been developed to a degree of efficiency worthy of commendation, besides being one of the best paid departments in Ohio. It has all the devices that will in any degree aid and contribute to prompt service.



PROF. C. L. VAN CLEVE, Prin. Mansfield Public Schools.

## CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

There are excellent schools and churches, societies made up of all the leading religious denominations, literary circles and clubs for mental, moral and physical culture; organizations for social intercourse for those of congenial tastes and habits, and amusements and recreations the year round. In fact Mansfield offers all advantages from a metropolitan standpoint and