The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio

QUARTERLY BULLETINS

Volumes I, II, III, IV
1929—1930—1931—1932

Published for the Society
By
THE BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO

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1860—1932

IN THE passing of Morrison Waite Young, The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio has suffered a great and irreparable loss.

His father, Samuel M. Young, coming from Lebanon, New Hampshire, settled at Maumee in 1835, and there engaged in the practice of law. He removed to Toledo in 1860.

The son was born September, 1860, in Maumee, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes, as our river was then called. He spent his entire life in a region especially rich in the history of early days and on the banks of a stream which has been used as a broad highway of commerce and travel successively by the Mound Builders, Indians, Spaniards, French, English and Americans.

Of distinguished pioneer stock and living in this environment, it was but natural that he should take a deep interest in all that pertained to the history of the Maumee Valley.

It was largely due to his initiative and cooperation that this Society was organized for the purpose of collecting, preserving and publishing documents and papers relating to the early history of the Maumee Valley, the State of Ohio, and the old Northwest territory. As its Treasurer for eleven years and a Director until his death, he contributed very largely to its successful development.

Most fortunate indeed are those who were associated with him in furthering that end. They felt the charm of his personality and the inspiration of his presence at their meetings. In their proceedings he took an active part and stimulated their interest therein. His contacts were always kindly and sympathetic. He was a wise councellor and an unfailing friend.

Of his prominence in business and society, of his contributions to every worthy charity, and of his active participation in civic betterment, we do not speak, as they are well known, but we earnestly wish here to record our acknowledgment and now to express our appreciation of the inestimable privilege we enjoyed from our close association with him in the work of this Society. Though he has passed through the portal beyond which we cannot look, the memory of his kindly helpfulness and courtesy will remain with us always.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO

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BULLETIN No. 4—VOL. 4 **OCTOBER, 1932**

Marietta—The First Permanent Settlement in Ohio

By Harvey Wilson Compton

Superintendent of Toledo Public Schools 1886-1897—Died 1916

FIRST PRINTING

When the peace of 1783 came, the American people who had done most to win freedom were impoverished but still heroic and determined. The thirteen states were loosely bound together by the old Articles of Confederation. These Articles formed a government sufficiently strong for the nation in a time of war when the energies and patriotism of the people were roused to the highest pitch, but they were inadequate for a time of peace when the resources of the country were to be developed and the nation's debts were to be paid.

By the treaty of peace, England gave up to the United States all of the vast wilderness country south of the Great Lakes which she had wrested from France twenty years before. No one then perhaps fully realized the richness and extent of that great empire of woods and waters. It was peopled by some sixty thousand savages who had been singularly unfortunate in choosing their allies in the wars of the preceding thirty years. They had first sided with the French against the English and lost, and then cast their lot with the English against the Americans and had again come out on the losing side.

INDIANS DISPUTE ALL LAND CLAIMS OF WHITES

The Indians had never recognized either the French or the English as owners of the lands lying between the Mississippi and the Alleghanys, and so continued strenuously to maintain and defend their own claim to all the Trans-Alleghany region. The whites not only claimed the country by right of conquest but by various treaties. These were swept away like so many cobwebs and utterly disregarded by whites or Indians whenever the interests of advancing civilization required or the savage impulse of revenge prompted it. The Americans did not fully realize with what tenacity the Indians would cling to their ancestral forests and what dreadful tragedies must ensue before the savages would finally relinquish the country which had been ceded by the peace of 1783.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE NATION

The great problem with the Americans was how to relieve the country from the financial prostration resulting from the long war just ended. The army which was about to be disbanded was clamoring for pay but the country was bankrupt. It had made and issued so much paper money that no one would take it except at a ruinous discount. At such a low ebb was the credit of the nation and so worthless was its paper money that Washington himself said, "A wagon load of it would hardly buy a wagon load of provisions."

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS WITH WESTERN LANDS SUGGESTED

In this emergency some of the wisest officers of the Revolution suggested paying off the soldiers in western lands. The practical proposal was hailed with joy by both soldiers and officers and congress was urged to redeem its pledges by grants of lands. But Congress, uncertain of its powers and knowing that only a weak league of states existed with no authority to enforce the mandates of a central power, hesitated to act. And there were other obstacles in the way.

Several of the thirteen states claimed prior rights in the great public domain west of the mountains. A number of the states through their old charters granted by the king of England a hundred and fifty years before, claimed that their state lands extended throughout the continent "From Sea to Sea." Even before the end of the Revolutionary War this unseemly wrangle began among the delegates in Congress over western lands. New York laid claim to lands extending to the Mississippi because of cessions made to her by the Iroquois or Five Nations.

The ablest patriots of the old Congress felt that the lands lying between the Alleghanys and the Mississippi belonged of right to all the thirteen states in common, inasmuch as all had shared in the perils and expenses of the war by which the new territory had been won. From time to time as claims of the different states were discussed Congress appealed to the honor and patriotism of the states, reminding them of the war debts unpaid and urging them to cede their claims to western lands to the general government, to provide a fund from which the officers and soldiers of the Revolution could be paid.

STATES CEDE LAND CLAIMS TO NATION

New York led the way in 1781 in ceding to Congress for the benefit of all the states all her right, title and interest in lands west of her present boundary.

In March of 1784, Virginia made a deed of cession to the United States in Congress assembled, of all title and claim which the state had to the "territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being to the northwest of the Ohio river upon six conditions enumerated in the deed, the most important of which were: that Virginia should be reimbursed for the expenses she had been to in reducing British posts; that French and Canadian inhabitants who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia should be confirmed in their possession and titles and protected in their rights, that one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land should be given to the officers and soldiers of George Roger Clarke's regiment who were engaged in the reduction of Vincennes and the Kaskaskia region, and that an indefinite portion of lands should be laid off northwest of the Ohio river between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers as bounties for her own soldiers." This latter tract was afterwards known as the Virginia Military District. Congress accepted this cession of Virginia burdened with its conditions, because of the important part which Virginia had played in the war for freedom, and in recognition of her just claims arising from Clarke's invaluable conquests in the West.

In April of 1785, Massachusetts yielded all her claims to lands lying west of the boundary of New York, adding only a proviso to the deed of cession that slavery should be forever prohibited in the territory ceded by her.

Connecticut held out the longest, but on September 14, 1786, she ceded all her remaining claims to western lands, except that portion between latitude 41° and 42° 2′ and extending from the western line of Pennsylvania, a distance of 120 miles westward. This tract was called "New Connecticut" or "The Western Reserve." The western half million acres thereof (Huron and Erie Counties) was known as "The Firelands" because they were granted to those citizens whose property had been burned or otherwise destroyed by the British. That portion of Connecticut's claim which crossed New York and Pennsylvania had previously been extinguished by adjustment. The Western Reserve as a whole was peopled by the best citizens of Connecticut and has always ranked in the annals of Ohio as one of the most patriotic, intelligent and progressive sections of the state.

Thus after years of contention and debate over disputed boundaries and overlapping claims all difficulties were cleared away through wise statemanship

and sterling patriotism, and Congress had at its disposal the vast tract of land lying between the mountains and the Mississippi, the Great Lakes and the Ohio river.

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO EXTINGUISH INDIAN TITLE TO WESTERN LANDS

During the discussion of state claims to western lands, and while waiting for the cession of these claims to the general government, Congress made several attempts to extinguish the Indian title to the lands yielded by England to the United States. These attempts to reach a peaceable settlement with the Indians took the form of treaties with various tribes and nations who, it was dimly foreseen would stubbornly cling to the hunting grounds of their fore fathers and perhaps impede by war and massacre any advance by white settlers upon the lands northwest of the Ohio river. The most famous of these treaties by which the whites tried to annul the Indian claims to lands northwest of the Ohio river at that time are three in number, known as the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, the Treaty of Fort McIntosh and the Treaty of Fort Finney.

THE TREATY OF FORT STANWIX

In October of 1784, Congress invited the Iroquois Six Nations to a council at Fort Stanwix, the present site of Rome, New York. Four of the Six Nations, the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Mohawks, had fought with the British against the Americans but had been sadly punished by General Sullivan in 1779 when he invaded their country with an army of five thousand men. The other two nations, the Tuscaroras and Oneidas had been true to the Americans.

The commissioners of the United States met the chief men of the Iroquois at Fort Stanwix and announced to them in stern language that since they had perfidiously allied themselves with the British they were no longer an independent nation but conquered enemies, and that their lands belonged by right of conquest to the United States; but that the people of the United States wished to live in peace and friendship with them and would grant to them a portion of the lands which they had formerly occupied. The Tuscaroras and Oneidas were then confirmed in the possession of their old lands and the other four nations were assigned by the terms of the treaty to narrower limits within the State of New York upon their renouncing all claim to lands west of the western boundaries of Pennsylvania and New York. The Iroquois signed this treaty as conquered enemies of the United States, knowing that if they refused, a bloody extirpation or at least banishment awaited them.

THE TREATY OF FORT MC INTOSH

The chief object of Congress in securing this treaty was to cancel all claims of the Six Nations to any lands lying between the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Great Lakes. This left the Ohio tribes alone to deal with, and in January of 1785, the United States met a body of Indians who claimed to be representatives of the Delaware, Wyandot and Chippewa tribes at Fort McIntosh, (mouth of the Big Beaver), and a treaty was formed, one article of which established a boundary line between these four tribes and the United States. This line passed up to the Cuyahoga river and across the portage to the Tuscarawas river, thence down this stream to Fort Laurens, thence west to the portage between the heads of the Big Miami and Auglaize rivers, and down the Auglaize and Maumee rivers to Lake Erie. After this treaty all lands south and east of the line thus drawn were supposed to be free from all Indian claims except those of the Shawnee nation which had sent no representative to Fort McIntosh.

THE TREATY OF FORT FINNEY

In January of 1786, the United States Commissioners met about one hundred and fifty Shawnees, men, women and children, at the mouth of the Big Miami where a small fort had been erected called Fort Finney. After long parleying and haranguing on both sides, the Shawnee chiefs present signed a treaty by the

articles of which they agreed to yield up their white prisoners, acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States and confine themselves to an allotted space of land lying between the Big Miami and the Wabash rivers.

INDIAN CONFEDERACY DISSATISFIED WITH TREATIES

None of these three treaties were worth the paper on which they were written. All of the western tribes had at this time formed a confederacy for their common defence and protection which had its headquarters at the Rapids of the Maumee. Instead of seeking out the head men of this confederacy who were empowered to negotiate a treaty for all the tribes except the Iroquois, the United States Commissioners made the mistake of dealing with the tribes separately and accepted the signatures of chiefs to the treaties who were not recognized by the Indians as having authority to make covenants with the whites.

The Indians openly expressed great dissatisfaction, especially with the treaty of Fort Finney, and the Council of the Confederacy addressed a protest to Congress asking that all treaties should be carried on with the United States "with the general voice of the whole confederacy, and in the most open manner, without any restraint on either side." Upon receipt of this communication Congress recognized the fact that the treaties already signed were practically worthless, having been made with irresponsible tribes and signed by unauthorized chiefs.

The dissatisfaction among the Indians was so great that by the end of 1786 the Indian Confederacy was fully organized and included about five thousand warriors. The chief spirit in the organization of this formidable confederacy was Joseph Brant, the famous Mohawk chieftain who had played a prominent part on the side of the British in the Revolutionary War. Brant's Indian name was Thyandanega and he had received a fair English education at Moore's Charity School at Lebanon, Connecticut.

CONGRESS APPROPRIATES FUNDS TO EXTINGUISH REMAINING INDIAN CLAIMS

Congress had been proceeding with a high hand in making treaties with whatever Indians would meet their commissioners, but when they received the strongly worded protest of the Indian Confederacy and understood the formidable nature of that body they began to exercise a far greater degree of caution. Congress still adhered to the boundary line which had already been established by the treaties of Fort McIntosh and Fort Finney but acknowledged the Indian title to interests in lands north of the Ohio river and appropriated twenty-six thousand dollars "solely for the purpose of extinguishing Indian claims to land already ceded to the United States, by obtaining regular conveyances for the same, and for extending a purchase beyond the limits hitherto fixed by treaty."

The states now having ceded their claims, and the Indian titles being popularly regarded as quieted, the disposition and occupation of the western lands began to engage the attention of Congress and the people of the eastern states. Thus in the course of events, the old weak Congress of the Confederation had, by war, by cession and by treaty, acquired a public domain, and the power to acquire necessarily implied the right to dispose of the lands and provide for the organization of territorial governments. The intrusion of settlers upon the new western lands and the importunate claims of the soldiers and other anxious creditors forced a system of survey and sale upon the attention of Congress even before the acquisition of the Northwest Territory was complete.

ORDINANCE OF 1785 PROVIDES FOR SURVEY AND DISPOSITION OF WESTERN LANDS

On the twentieth of May, 1785, an ordinance (All the laws enacted by the old Congress of the confederation were called ordinances), for ascertaining the mode and disposing of lands in the Western Territory was adopted by Congress and became the foundation of the system which exists today. One surveyor was selected from each state and all were placed under direction of Thomas Hutchins, the Geographer of the United States. Hutchins was instructed to lay off what is known as the Seven Ranges of townships in the extreme southwestern corner of the territory. These townships were to be six miles square, formed by running

lines due north and south with others crossing these at right angles. The Ordinance decreed that the first line running north and south should begin on the Ohio river at a point due north from the western termination of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and the first line east and west should begin at the same point and extend through the territory. On these lines seven ranges of townships were surveyed, the townships numbered from south to north and the ranges from east to west. The townships were subdivided into thirty-six sections each containing a mile square or six hundred and forty acres. This was the beginning of our present system of townships, though the survey has since been carried to half sections, quarters, eighths, and even to sixteenths. Out of this original survey, sections eight, eleven, twenty-six and twenty-nine in each township were reserved to the United States for future sale, and section sixteen was set aside for the use of schools within the township.

The greatest pressure for the settlement of western lands came to Congress from the officers and soldiers of the Revolution. At the close of the long struggle the men who had taken part in it were in terrible need. For six or seven years they had endured all sorts of privations. They had faced the British foe on many a battlefield with unflinching heroism; they had gone cold, ragged and hungry, and when the contest was over they dragged themselves back to their homes with no reward save the consciousness of that freedom which exalted their manhood and dignified their country.

As early as 1776, and again in 1780, Congress made appropriations of land by which those who served through the war or were honorably discharged should receive tracts according to their rank; a major-general, eleven hundred acres; a brigadier, eight hundred and fifty; a colonel, five hundred; a lieutenant colonel, four hundred and fifty; a captain, three hundred; a lieutenant, two hundred; a private, one hundred. But at the close of the war the lands were not located and those who had received certificates of the unseen and intangible gift were sadly in need of money. Congress with feeble and uncertain powers was unable to furnish them money or anything else.

It is not strange that the ire of the patriots was aroused at the seeming ingratitude of the country whose liberty they had won. Their indignation was especially directed toward the sluggish Congress which could not be menaced or persuaded to vigorous action in behalf of the suffering and impecunious officers and soldiers. The certificates of settlement which Congress finally in desperation issued to the troops were practically valueless and sold for as little as one-sixth of their par value.

SOLDIERS PETITION CONGRESS FOR BOUNTY LANDS

The officers of the army, seeing they could get no money from Congress, concluded they might better accept western lands. A petition signed by two hundred and eighty-eight officers was forwarded to Congress asking that the lands which had been promised them might be located "in that tract of country bounded north on Lake Erie, east on Pennsylvania, southeast and south on river Ohio, west on a line beginning at that part of the Ohio which lies twenty-four miles west of the river Scioto, thence running north on a meridian line till it intersects the Miami (Maumee), thence down the middle of that river to the Lake." This tract, the petitioners urged, was of such situation, quality and extent as might induce Congress to mark it out for a distinct territory, in time to be admitted as one of the confederated states.

This petition was forwarded to General Washington by General Rufus Putnam who sent with it a letter suggesting a chain of forts from the Ohio to Lake Erie and promising that many of the petitioners would themselves remove to the new country, "and there is not the least doubt many valuable citizens will follow their example, and the probability is that the country between Lake Erie and the Ohio will be filled with inhabitants, and the faithful subjects of these United States so established on the waters of the Ohio and the lakes as to banish forever the idea of our western territory falling under the dominion of any European power. The frontiers of the old states will be effectually secured from savage alarms and the new will have little to fear from their insults." Washington took the keenest interest in this petition for he was in full sympathy with the officers

and soldiers of the army. He transmitted the petition to Congress, accompanying it with a letter urging upon that body the immediate location of the bounty lands of the army and setting forth the great benefits that would result to the new nation from such action. But the sluggish and indifferent Congress could not be persuaded or rebuked into any decisive action. The dissatisfaction and anger of the officers and soldiers almost reached the point of mutiny at this evidence of ingratitude and bad faith on the part of Congress.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OHIO COMPANY

It became evident that some definite plan must be proposed to Congress, a plan perhaps, which should appeal in some way to the self-interest of the members. General Rufus Putnam and General Benjamin Tupper conceived the plan of buying the desired lands from Congress and paying for them with the depreciated continental certificates with which the country had been flooded. Putnam and Tupper issued the following call in several of the newspapers of the day: "The subscribers take this method to inform all officers and soldiers who have served in the late war, and who are by an ordinance of the honorable Congress to receive certain tracts of land in the Ohio country, and also all other good citizens who wish to become adventurers in that delightful region, that from personal inspection, together with other incontestable evidences, they are fully satisfied that the lands in that quarter are of much better quality than any other known to New England people; that the climate, season, produce, etc., are, in fact, equal to the most flattering accounts that have ever been published of them, that being determined to become purchasers, and to prosecute a settlement in this country, and desirous of forming a general association with those who entertain the same ideas, they have to propose the following plan, namely: that an association by the name of the Ohio Company be formed of all such as wish to become purchasers, etc., in that country (who reside in the commonwealth of Massachusetts only, or to extend to the inhabitants of other States, as shall be agreed on)."

Pursuant to this call a company of eleven delegates composed of officers and soldiers from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut met at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern in Boston, on the first day of March, 1786. On the next day the Ohio Company was organized with General Putnam as president and Winthrop Sargent as secretary, and it was determined that as soon as the desired territory could be surveyed, continental certicates should be used in forming a fund of one million dollars for purchasing Ohio lands in shares of one thousand dollars each.

The promotion of the new enterprise went steadily forward and at another meeting in March, 1787, General Putnam, General Samuel H. Parsons and Rev. Manasseh Cutler were elected the directors. Two of these men, Putnam and Cutler, are noteworthy characters and deserve special notice, for they played most able and conspicuous parts in the organization and settlement of the Northwest. Their energy and wisdom guided the councils of the Ohio Company, secured the enactment of a great and beneficent ordinance, brought about the purchase of the Muskingum lands and thus made the rapid settlement and unparalleled development of the great commonwealth of Ohio.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUFUS PUTNAM

Rufus Putnam was a cousin of General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. He began life as a millwright's apprentice and fought valiantly through the French and Indian war as a private soldier. At the close of that war he again became a millwright, but employed his leisure moments in studying mathematics and surveying. He was among the first to take up arms when the Revolutionary war broke out, was at first a colonel and later a military engineer, distinguishing himself in constructing works of defense, and eventually rose to the rank of brigadier general. But as Superintendent of the Ohio Company he doubtless did his greatest and most useful work for humanity. He was honored and esteemed by Washington and was appointed by him in 1780 as a judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory, and in 1796 was made Surveyor General of the United States. He aided in framing the Ohio State Constitution

of 1802 and then retired to private life. Putnam was tall and commanding in person, was possessed of strong, good sense, and was modest, brave and benevolent. He was endowed with the strong and rugged frame, kindly nature and sound judgment which fitted him for the difficult and laborious task of leading a new colony into the western wilderness and laying there in the midst of toil and privations the enduring foundations of a mighty and prosperous state. Putnam died at Marietta in 1824 at the age of eighty-six.

REVEREND MANASSEH CUTLER

Manasseh Cutler was in many respects a strong contrast to Rufus Putnam. He was an accomplished scholar, a graduate of Yale and learned in all the knowledge of his day. He had taken degrees in law, medicine and divinity, and his fame as a scientist was second only to that of Franklin. He had mingled as a chaplain with the soldiers of the Revolution and had borne himself gallantly in battle. His rare conversational powers, his pleasant face, his genial, kindly manners and noble character won for him the friendship and respect of all with whom he came in contact. Cutler was pastor of a Congregational church in the little Massachusetts town of Ipswich, when the agitation for a settlement in the Ohio country began and he at once took an active part in promoting the enterprise.

THE OHIO COMPANY LOCATES AT MOUTH OF MUSKINGUM

To the directors of the new company fell the task of selecting the lands for purchase. They decided to locate their lands on the Ohio river, on both sides of the Muskingum immediately west of the Seven Ranges. Their selection of this location was influenced by the fact that they could utilize the Ohio river in reaching it and also because a strong fort had been built at the mouth of the Muskingum river on its western bank. Immediately after the Treaty of Fort McIntosh, late in the autumn of 1785, Major John Doughty with a detachment of United States troops, proceeded to the mouth of the Muskingum and began the erection of this fort which he named Fort Harmar, in honor of the colonel of his regiment. This fort was built to establish a footing in the country ceded by the Indians and was the first military post built by the Americans in Ohio with the exception of the small stockade, Fort Laurens, built in 1778, near the present village of Bolivar on the Tuscarawas river. When General Putnam formed his plans for establishing a settlement in the Ohio country he well knew the unsatisfactory nature of the Indian treaties and that in buying lands on the Muskingum, he bought with them an Indian war. He therefore prudently aimed to plant his colony near the cannon and soldiers of a strong military post.

CUTLER CONTRACTS FOR OHIO COMPANY LANDS

Dr. Manasseh Cutler went to New York in June, 1787, to make a private contract for lands for the Ohio Company. During the summer of 1787, the Continental Congress was holding its last session at New York, and at the same time the convention of delegates was framing our national constitution at Philadelphia. Both of these bodies, working at the same time, performed labors of lasting importance to the human race. The convention at Philadelphia, between May and September, wrought out the constitution of the United States, while the last act of the old Congress at New York was that famous piece of legislation known as the "Ordinance of '87," a set of laws, in other words a constitution, for the organization and government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river.

When Cutler arrived at New York and presented his proposition for the purchase of lands on the Muskingum, the congressional committee which had in charge the ordinance for organizing the territory, invited him to sit with them and gave him the privilege of making suggestions and proposing amendments.

NATHAN DANE PREPARES DRAFT OF ORDINANCE OF 1787

To Nathan Dane of Massachusetts, belongs the honor of conceiving the plan and framing the text of the great ordinance, but Cutler exercised an important influence in modifying and amending some of its provisions. He had foresight and wisdom, and he had in mind the founding of a great, free state and was

not looking merely for a good bargain in real estate. He knew that the ordinance, if passed, would govern the lives and destiny of the devoted people for whom he was laboring and of millions yet unborn, and to his hand and brain there is little doubt, was due the insertion of the clauses providing for the abolition of slavery in the Northwest and for the perpetual fostering of religion and education.

THE SELFISH POLITICIANS OF 1787

It is the verdict of history that the fate of Cutler's land contract and that of the ordinance were inseparably linked together, that neither one would have been passed without the other. And it is equally true that it proved a far easier matter to pass the ordinance than to secure an enactment for the disposal of the land. The lands of the Old Northwest were the first boon which the politicians had to bestow and they were disposed to look upon these lands as a plum of surpassing richness. Cutler soon became aware of this, and with the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove, he labored persistently and effectively to interest the politicians in his land scheme. And in order to accelerate their dilatory movements, as Cutler himself significantly says, "every machine in the city that it was possible to work was set in motion." Cutler had a broad knowledge of men and affairs and his noble character and pleasing personality made it possible for him to enlist not only the attention of the legislators, but also that of other influential personages.

It soon appeared that prominent men in and out of Congress were demanding an interest in a land speculation for themselves. They desired a contract for land west of that asked for by the Ohio Company, but stipulated that the arrangement should be kept quiet. Cutler declares in his journal that "Many of the principal characters in America" were concerned in this scheme that was to be kept quiet. He further states that "without connecting this speculation, similar terms and advantages could not have been obtained for the Ohio Company." When this secret arrangement for the land speculation was agreed upon, "matters went much better," as Cutler candidly notes in his diary.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR APPOINTED GOVERNOR

The Ohio Company wanted General Samuel H. Parsons for Governor of the Northwest Territory, but the politicians of Congress demanded that this office go to General Arthur St. Clair, then President of Congress, so Cutler and his company made this concession. St. Clair's appointment afterwards proved to be an unfortunate one, but politicians had to be propitiated then as now. It is but simple justice to say that St. Clair was an estimable and upright character and nothing appears to indicate that he had any hand in the intrigues and bargains by which he became the Governor of the Northwest Territory. Other minor officers were then adjusted to suit the members of Congress, the hungry land speculators obtained what they wanted, a clause providing for the return of runaway slaves was inserted for the benefit of the South and the great ordinance was passed on the thirteenth of July, 1787.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787

This legislative act deserves all the praise which has been bestowed upon it by statesmen and historians. This noble statute which organized and governed the great Northwest was a flowering of the wisdom and experience of the race gathered from three thousand years of war, oppression and ceaseless struggle for the happiness and rights of man. Says Bancroft, the historian, "For a time wisdom and peace dwelt among men and the great ordinance which could alone give continuance to the Union came in serenity and stillness. Every man that had a share in it seemed moved by an invisible hand to do just what was wanted of him." And says Daniel Webster, "We are accustomed to praise the law givers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law of any law giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct and lasting character than the ordinance of 1787."

It is not necessary to set forth the provisions of the ordinance as the memorable document itself can be readily obtained and consulted by all. Its provisions have now been superceded by the constitutions of the great states carved out of that territory which the ordinance was framed to govern, but as these

states adopted in their constitutions the fundamental principles of personal liberty and free government laid down in the "Ordinance of '87," we may say that in an important sense that famous instrument still holds sway in the populous and wealthy region of the great Northwest.

1,500,000 ACRES SOLD TO OHIO COMPANY AND 3,500,000 ACRES TO SCIOTO COMPANY

A few days after the passage of the ordinance, Congress provided for the sale of five million acres of land lying between the Seven Ranges and the Scioto river. One million five hundred thousand acres were sold to the Ohio Company and the contract was signed in October by agents of the Treasury Board for the United States and by Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent as agents of the Ohio Company. This million and a half acres was located on both sides of the Muskingum and west of the Seven Ranges, and the remainder of the five million acres was located between Cutler's purchase and the Scioto, and went to the private speculators, "the principal characters of America," known as the Scioto Land Company. This company never paid for their land, but induced many to settle upon it in the belief that they were securing a good title. The innocent and helpless French immigrants who settled at Gallipolis, were the victims of this land scheme as will be explained hereafter.

The total price agreed upon for the whole tract of five million acres was three and a half million dollars, but as payment was made in depreciated public securities, worth twelve cents on the dollar the actual price paid was only eight or nine cents per acre. The same reservations provided for in the Seven Ranges were carried out in these sales, except that section twenty-nine in each township was reserved for the support of religion and two were set aside for founding and supporting a university.

ORGANIZATION OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY

On October 5, 1787, Congress appointed the five officials required by the ordinance for administering the government of the Northwest Territory. These officials were: Arthur St. Clair, governor; James Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons, John Cleves Symmes, judges; Winthrop Sargent, secretary. These were the men who first established the reign of law in Ohio and whose names became household words in the early history of the state.

OHIO COMPANY ELECTS OFFICERS

At Bracket's tavern in Boston, on November 23, 1787, the jubilant directors of the Ohio Company met and completed arrangements for occupying their lands on the Muskingum. General Rufus Putnam was elected superintendent, Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, Anselm Tupper, John Mathews and Return Jonathan Meigs were appointed surveyors. Boat builders, house carpenters, blacksmiths, and a number of day laborers were selected; horses, wagons, tools, arms, ammunition and all necessary supplies were provided.

ADVANCE GUARD STARTS FOR PROMISED LAND

It was determined that a company of forty-eight persons should first proceed to the mouth of the Muskingum and clear land and build houses to shelter and sustain the larger numbers that were soon to follow. A company of twenty-two men assembled at the home of Dr. Cutler in Ipswich, Massachusetts, on December third. Cutler himself had prepared the leading wagon, covered with black canvas upon whose sides he had painted in large letters with his own hands, "For the Ohio Country." At dawn the men paraded in front of the house, the good doctor addressed them briefly, they fired three volleys and then moved forward with ringing cheers on their mission of founding a great state in the wilderness beyond the mountains. This little party, after a toilsome journey of eight weeks reached Simrall's Ferry on the Youghiogheny, a branch of the Monongahela, about thirty miles above Pittsburgh, where they were to built boats in which to float down to the mouth of the Muskingum.

PUTNAM LEADS A SECOND PARTY TO THE OHIO COUNTRY

Another party of twenty-six left Hartford, Connecticut, January 1, 1788. This party was led by General Putnam himself and included the four surveyors

and their assistants. The little company toiled slowly onward through severe weather and falling snows of mid-winter, their wagons lumbering over the rough and frozen roads or plunging through ice choked, unbridged streams. Putnam left the company to go to New York, placing Colonel Ebenzer Sproat in command. Putnam was anxious in view of the "shaky" nature of the Indian treaties, and this anxiety took him to New York for inspection of public documents and for consultation with government authorities.

When he again joined his little band the mountain ranges of the Alleghanies rose before them, formidable with frowning rocks and deep, unbroken snows. The wagons had to be abandoned. Stout sledges were built and the goods were transferred to these. The horses were harnessed to the sledges in single file, men went in advance to make a path and thus the little cavalcade of pioneers wound slowly on over toilsome and rugged heights and through rocky defiles, following the old Braddock trail, until on February fourteenth they too reached the rendezvous at Simrall's Ferry.

BOAT BUILDING AT SIMRALL'S FERRY

The work of boat building, under the direction of Jonathan Devoll, the master shipbuilder, had gone on but slowly on account of the severity of the weather, but Putnam's arrival, with his rugged energy and mechanical knowledge, aroused anew the hopes and enthusiasms of the men and the work proceeded rapidly. By the second day of April, a little flotilla was ready to transport the company of forty-eight pioneers with their horses, tools and provisions down the rivers. The largest boat was called "Adventure Galley" but it was afterward named the "Mayflower" in honor or emulation of the famous vessel which bore the pilgrims to the shore of Massachusetts. The "Mayflower" was forty-five feet long and twenty feet wide. It had curved prow, was built of strong timbers heavily planked, with a covered, bullet-proof deck high enough for a man to walk upright under the beams. It was thus strongly constructed in apprehension of attacks from the Indians who afterwards waylaid and destroyed so many boats on the Ohio. As the "Mayflower" could not convey the whole party with their horses, wagons, tools and provisions, another large, flat boat and several canoes were built and on April second the forty-eight pioneers embarked.

FLOATING DOWN THE YOUGHIOGHENY, THE MONONGAHELA AND OHIO

They dropped down the Youghiogheny into the Monongahela, thence down the long windings and reaches of the Ohio. After five days of steering and drifting with the current at sunrise, they sighted Kerr's Island and Captain Devoll said to Putnam, "We must be near the mouth of the Muskingum." It was a rainy, misty morning and the mouth of the stream was further obscured by low drooping branches of giant sycamores.

ARRIVAL AT FORT HARMAR

The voyagers soon descried the buildings of Fort Harmar but not in time to steer their craft into the mouth of the river. They were compelled to land about a hundred yards below. Soldiers from the garrison gladly welcomed them and helped tow the boats back to the fort. The "Mayflower" was then warped across the river and the pioneers landed about noon, April 7, 1788, on the eastern bank immediately opposite Fort Harmar.

The pioneers leaped ashore and under the vigorous lead of Putnam, attacked the primeval forest and began the erection of rude dwellings, workshops and store houses. Five days before they had left a region of chill winds and unmelted snows. They were now fanned by balmy breezes of spring. The trees were putting forth their leaves and the buffalo clover which the hungry horses eagerly cropped was knee high. Grubbing, tree felling, log rolling and brush burning went on so rapidly that in a few weeks one hundred and thirty acres were cleared for corn and vegetables. A large canvas tent described as a "splendid marquee" was erected immediately upon landing for General Putnam in which he conducted the business of the company for many months.

ERECTION OF A BLOCKHOUSE

Inasmuch as the river lay between the settlers and Fort Harmar a large, strong blockhouse was at once erected for protection from Indians. On the very day they landed the old Delaware chief, Captain Pipe, was encamped near the fort with a body of seventy Indians. He had come to the garrison from the upper waters of the Muskingum to exchange peltries for supplies. There was nominal peace at this time and the Indians gave a friendly greeting to the whites and a diplomatic welcome to shores of the Muskingum. It is said that the famous old chief, Captain Pipe, who presided at the burning of Colonel Crawford and was conspicuous in all the bloody mischief on the frontier in revolutionary days, had now wearied of war and become a model, peace-loving old gentleman.

The settlers were delighted with their surroundings. The pleasant weather, the fertile soil, the abundant game and fish, the beautiful prospect of woods and waters inspired them with joyous energy and high hopes for the future.

RELICS OF THE ANCIENT MOUND BUILDERS

On the very spot where they landed and founded their town were visible the forest covered walls, mounds and squares of a prehistoric people concerning whom not even a tradition could be gleaned from the savage throng of Captain Pipe. These interesting relics of the ancient mound builders were carefully pre served by the intellectual and appreciative New Englanders.

The in-lots and out-lots of the town were promptly surveyed and streets and squares were laid off and named. The pioneers gave a hint of their classical knowledge and tastes by the various names bestowed upon the ancient works of the mound builders. The smaller of the squares was called Capitolium, the larger, Quadranaou, and a third was named Cecilia. The covered way, protected by embankment, leading from the larger square to the Muskingum was named, Sacra Via. A great square facing the Ohio, upon which they built their impregnable wooden fortress was given the warlike name of Campus.

THE NEW TOWN NAMED MARIETTA

The proposed city of the pioneers had, in Boston, been given the name of Adelphia, but it was now changed to Marietta in honor of Marie Antoinette, the unfortunate queen of France whose strong personal influence had been exerted in favor of the American colonies during their long struggle for independence.

A THIRD COMPANY ARRIVES FROM NEW ENGLAND

On the second of July, the hearts of the settlers were gladdened by the arrival of another Massachusetts company of forty persons, many of whom were heads of families. This party had come over the mountains in four-horse canvas covered wagons and embarking in a large flat boat at Wheeling, had floated down the Ohio to the new settlement.

THE FIRST FOURTH OF JULY

The first Fourth of July celebration is memorable in the annals of Marietta. The patriotic booming of Fort Harmar's cannon resounded over the rivers and through the forests. Beneath a spacious "bowery" stretched along the terrace of the Muskingum the pioneers and the officers of Fort Harmer sat down to a banquet at which abounded the choicest products of field, forest and river. Fresh vegetables, wild fowl, buffalo and venison steaks, bear's meat, "a hundred-pound pike" from the Ohio river, and above all a huge punch bowl, contributed to the marvelous excellence of this historic repast. Two heavy showers of rain interrupted the dinner but did not materially mar the edibles. Judge Varnum delivered the oration, the following extract from which illustrates the rhetorical fashion of that day. Governor St. Clair was then on his way to Marietta, and in anticipation of his early arrival the orator gave utterance to this apostrophe. "May he soon arrive! Thou gently flowing Ohio, whose surface, as conscious of the unequaled majesty, reflected no image but the impending heaven, bear him, Oh, bear him to this anxious spot! And thou, beautiful transparent Muskingum, swell at the moment of his approach and reflect no object but of pleasure and delight." Speech making, feasting and various patriotic

demonstrations were kept up all day and late into the night, the celebration closing with a grand illumination of Fort Harmar. One chronicler who was present, says, "Pleased with the entertainment. We kept it going until after midnight and then went home and slept till daylight."

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR

General St. Clair arrived five days later and with him came Major Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the territory. St. Clair was conducted to the "bowery" where he made a stately address, setting forth the trials and hardships to be overcome but predicting in glowing terms the greatness of the future state which it was their privilege and duty to found in the savage wilderness. Soon after St. Clair's arrival he, together with the secretary and judges, organized the formal government of the Northwest Territory, issued laws, established courts and arranged all the governmental details necessary for the protection and prosperity of the citizens.

CAMPUS MARTIUS—THE NEW FORT

The settlers anticipated serious trouble with the Indians, and so as already stated, they promptly set about building a strong fort in which they could take refuge in case of an attack. This fort was built under the superintendence of General Putnam, and it was given the classical name of Campus Martius. It was built in the form of a square one hundred and eighty feet on each side. Its walls were dwelling houses built of timbers four inches thick, sawed by hand and laid horizontally, one upon the other, the ends of the timbers being nicely dove-tailed together at the ends and corners, the exterior and interior walls of the structure presenting a smooth, regular surface without cracks or fissures. These dwellings were two stories high, having good shingle roofs and were provided with brick chimneys. At each corner of the square was built a strong blockhouse, the second story projecting six feet beyond the walls to enable defenders to rake the sides with cannon or musketry in case of attack. The blockhouses were loopholed for both cannon and muskets and were surmounted by a sentry box and tower. In addition a bastion was built on the outer corner of each blockhouse. The outer works consisted of a strong row of palisades, twenty feet from these an encompassing line of pickets planted firmly in the ground, and still beyond these an engirdling range of abattis composed of heavy tree branches packed closely together with the sharpened boughs pointing outward.

The fort was entered by two gateways, south and west, the dwellings faced on the inner square and accommodated from forty to fifty families and in the time of the Indian war three hundred people took refuge in them. The enclosed square was used as a parade ground and contained a good well, eighty feet deep, which furnished an unfailing supply of cold water. On the river front was a strong wharf where the "Mayflower" was moored, also a fine cedar barge for twelve rowers, built by Jonathan Devoll, and a fleet of canoes and pirogues.

Campus Martius is said to have presented a very grand and imposing appearance from the Ohio river, somewhat resembling a medieval castle. It was indeed a strong work for a wooden fortification and no foe except a regular army with cannon could have reduced it. All who looked upon this fort and the cultivated fields and substantial dwellings around it realized that the New Englanders had come to stay. And stay they did through all the famine and war and terrible privations that followed. New settlers began to arrive in the late summer and autumn, many of whom brought their families with them and the precincts of Campus Martius were gladdened by the voices of women and children.

THE FIRST COURT IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Dr. Cutler came on a visit to the colony which he had done so much to found. He was present when on September 2, 1788, the first court held in the Northwest Territory was opened and he took part in that important ceremony. A procession was formed in the village and the sheriff, Ebenzer Sproat, led the way with drawn sword to the great hall of Campus Martius. The procession was composed of the citizens, the officers of Fort Harmar, members of the bar, the judges of the Supreme Court, Governor St. Clair, Dr. Cutler and the judges of

the newly organized court of common pleas. A silent and amazed throng of Indians gazed in blank astonishment at the new proceedings, little comprehending its true meaning. The judges entered first and took their seats upon the bench. Dr. Cutler offered a prayer and the sheriff with the customary cry of "Hear ye, hear ye!" inaugurated the reign of common law in Ohio.

HEAVY IMMIGRATION INTO THE OHIO COUNTRY

The survey and sale of the Ohio Company's lands brought a tide of emigrants into the country from the east. They came over the mountains from New England, mostly from Massachusetts, and floated down the Ohio on flat boats which were of varying sizes and shapes and were sometimes called "arks" and "broadhorns." In the fall of 1788 and the spring of 1789, the soldiers counted hundreds of these strong, unwieldy boats daily passing Fort Harmar on their way to Kentucky settlements or to the little log hamlets that had just sprung up in the Symmes Purchase on the northern shore of the Ohio river. Many of these boats, laden with families, household goods, implements and domestic animals of all sorts landed at Marietta and soon eighty houses had sprung up around Campus Martius.

ADDITIONAL SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED

It became necessary to form other settlements. One group of pioneers pushed off from Marietta and went under the lead of Putnam, to a beautiful meadow (Belle Prairie), twelve miles below on the Ohio, opposite the island of the ill-fated Blennerhassett, and founded Belpre and built three strong blockhouses, the largest of which was called Farmer's Castle. Other settlements were formed from fifteen to thirty miles up the valley of the Muskingum. One of these called Big Bottom was surprised and utterly destroyed and its inhabitants murdered by Delaware and Wyandot Indians in 1791.

A LAW ABIDING PEOPLE

The indomitable will, noble character, and steadfast principles of Ohio's pioneer founders gave assurance from the beginning of what the final result would be. When they first landed at the mouth of the Muskingum they framed a code of laws for their temporary government, nailed them to a tree and appointed Return Johnathan Meigs to administer them. From that moment, through every stage of their rapid progress, appeared the same observance of law and order until their civic enterprise was crowned by the adoption of Ohio's first Constitution and the election of that same Return Johnathan Meigs as one of Ohio's governors.

Washington said of the Marietta settlers, "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which was first commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

One of the officers of Fort Harmar, Major Denny by name, thus sets down in his journal his impression of the Marietta people. "These men from New England, many of whom are of the first respectability, old revolutionary officers, erected and are now living in huts immediately opposite us. These people appear the most happy folks in the world, greatly satisfied with their new purchase. They certainly are the best informed, most courteous and civil strangers of any I have yet met with. The order and regularity observed by all, their sober deportment, and perfect submission to the constituted authorities, must tend much to promote their settlements."

Carlyle, from his standpoint across the sea, in one of his letters to Emerson, has given in a characteristic manner his impression of our first settlers. He says, "How beautiful to think of lean, tough Yankee settlers, tough as gutta-percha, with most occult, unsubduable fire in their bellies, steering over the western mountains, to annihilate the jungle, and bring bacon and corn out of it for the prosperity of Adam. The pigs in about a year ate up all the rattlesnakes for miles around; a most judicious function on the part of the pigs. Behind came Johnathan with his all conquering plough-share—glory to him too!"

The Marietta settlers were firm believers in law, industry, religion and education but they were not by any means puritanical or ascetic in their behavior or

habits. They loved good society and good fellowship and enjoyed and cultivated both. We hear of parties and dances at the great hall of the blockhouse, and the punch bowl not infrequently graced the table on festive occasions.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

But nevertheless, deep religious convictions and serious views of life and destiny formed the basis of their character. Almost from the moment of landing, religious exercises were regularly held among them and on July 20, 1788, the first sermon was preached in the northwest blockhouse of Campus Martius. In the spring of 1789, Rev. Daniel Story arrived and was installed as the first regular pastor of the pioneer colony. Daniel Mavo, graduate of Harvard, arrived in the fall of 1788, and during the following winter taught the larger boys and girls in the blockhouse of Farmer's Castle at Belpre. In the summer of 1790 and for several successive summers, Bathsheba Rouse, from New Bradford, Massachusetts, taught a school in Farmer's Castle at Belpre. Thus early did the female teacher begin to play her important part in the educational work of the state.

GRIST MILLS AND SAW MILLS

The Marietta settlers soon felt the need of mills for sawing their lumber and grinding their grain. Cutting planks with a whip-saw and grinding corn and wheat in hand mills and in mortars were slow and laborious processes. Large grants of land were offered to any one who would build mills. The first successful grist mill in Ohio was constructed by Major Haffield White, near the mouth of Wolf Creek in 1789. Captain Devoll in 1791, built a floating mill which consisted of two boats anchored at a swift point in the current of the Ohio. The millstones and running gear were placed upon the heavier boat and the natural force of the current running between the boats turned the waterwheel exposed there. The mill could be started or stopped by pulling up or down a slide composed of boards in front of the wheel. This mill could grind about fifty bushels of grain in twenty-four hours.

Thus did these founders of the Ohio commonwealth by their tireless industry, heroic energy and mechanical genius build up a civilization in the wilderness and establish for themselves comfortable and happy homes. They chopped away the forest, built villages and forts, planted fields, founded courts of law, churches, schools, and an academy, and eventually a college; they constructed factories and workshops, and built boats to carry their commerce; they devised with cunning brain and labored with unwearied hand; they gave to the poor and destitute who came among them and always defended with unfaltering courage the weak and helpless.

THE SOLDIER FOUNDERS OF THE OHIO COMMONWEALTH

The men and women who did this great work were well fitted for their task. They had in their veins the blood of the Pilgrim fathers and they had been disciplined in the great school of war with its struggles and privations.

The men who founded Ohio with scarcely an exception had been either officers or soldiers in the war of the Revolution. In the course of that long and bloody struggle, they had sacrificed all their worldly means and at its close they had little between them and absolute want but a few slips of continental paper which were almost worthless. They were too proud, too high spirited, to live in New England among neighbors less patriotic but more wealthy than themselves and endure the sting of poverty. They preferred to lose themselves in the obscurity of the western wilderness where all would be poor alike, and where there would be no invidious distinction of wealth and where they might hope to rebuild their fallen fortunes.

Happy it was for Ohio that the men and women who laid the foundations of her civic and industrial greatness were of such heroic mould. And it should be remembered that such men and women as these (proud, wise, patient, brave and reverent sons and daughters of New England, New Jersey, Virginia, New York and Pennsylvania) came not to Marietta only, but to the Symmes Purchase, to the Western Reserve, and to the Virginia Military District. Through the patriot heroes of the revolution the best blood of the East found its way into the arteries of the Ohioans.

Midwest Historical Notes

A bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, the Hoosier Youth, by Paul Manship, was dedicated September 16, 1932, in the forecourt of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company's Building at Fort Wayne. The principal address was delivered by the Honorable Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture.

The oldest water-power flour mill in the State of Indiana, which has been in continuous use since its establishment is probably the Markle Mill on Otter Creek near Terre Haute, built about 1817, according to a recent survey by the Indiana Historical Society.

The Vincennes Memorial Bridge across the Wabash River, near Old Fort Sackville, was opened for traffic in July, 1932. It is said to be one of the most beautiful and impressive structures of the kind in the United States.

The first air mail was dispatched from Lafayette, Indiana, August 17, 1859 in the balloon of John Wise, a famous aeronaut of that day, says the Lafayette "Journal-Courier" of July 20, 1932.

"Museum Echoes," July, 1932, contains the following:

"The July, 1932, issue of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio is a very interesting one. It contains the first printing of two acticles by Harvey Wilson Compton. The first is entitled, "The Americans Win the Northwest," and the second is entitled, "The Moravian Settlement in Ohio." This latter one is especially appropriate, since Ohio is this year commemorating at Gnadenhutten, the martyrdom of the Christian Indians at that place in 1782. The Quarterly also has three pages of interesting Midwest Historical Notes."

The Martyrdom of the Christian Indians at Gnadenhutten in 1782, was impressively presented in a two-day pageant at Gnadenhutton, Ohio, September 2 and 3, 1932.—"Museum Echoes," September, 1932.

The Ohio River Steamboat "George Washington," the largest and most pretentious river craft of its day was built at Wheeling in 1816, by George White, for and under the direction of her master, Captain Shreve. Her elegant rooms were said to have been named for the States. This may have been the origin of the term "State Room." A four-foot model of this early craft has recently been acquired by the Ohio State Museum.—"Museum Echoes," September, 1932.

A Monument Honoring Pere Jacques Marquette, the famous Jesuit Missionary, was dedicated June 27, 1932, at Gary, Indiana, under the auspices of the Park Board. The imposing bronze likeness 9½ feet high, stands on a stone base, against a background of hemlock trees.

The Audubon Bridge may be the name chosen for the new bridge across the Ohio River, between Evansville and Henderson in honor of John James Audubon (1780-1851), the great Ornithologist.

An Illustrated Map of Indiana has been drawn by Lee H. Woods and published by Franklin M. Watts of Indianapolis, showing the attractive features, historic locations and portraits of famous men of the State.

The Centennial Edition of the "Tiffin Daily Advertiser," under date of August 4, 1932, contains material from which a connected story could easily be written concerning this enterprising and beautiful city on the Sandusky River, from the days when Captain Butler was sent by DePuyster, the British Commander at Detroit to aid the Indians in repelling the advance of Colonel Crawford in 1782, down to the present day. The publishers of the "Advertiser" are certainly to be congratulated on their splendid centennial edition.

The Shipbuilding Yard at Fort Amanda near Wapakoneta, where supply boats for Commodore Perry's Fleet were built in the War of 1812, was marked by El Karan Grotto of Lima, September 14, 1932. The ceremony was held in connection with the annual outing of the Grotto. During the winter of 1812-1813, a company of one thousand soldiers cut trees, sawed lumber and manufactured

flat boats. These boats were floated down the Auglaize River to the Maumee and then on down to Lake Erie.

A Monument to General George A. Custer, 1839-1876, was dedicated June 22, 1932, at New Rumley, Ohio, his birthplace, with appropriate and impressive ceremony. Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, of New York, the aged widow of the General was unable to attend.—"Museum Echoes," July, 1932.

Oberlin College Centennial will shortly be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. This institution was founded in 1833 by the Rev. John J. Shepperd and Philo P. Stewart. This non-sectarian, co-educational college was named in honor of the Rev. J. F. Oberlin of Waldach, Alsace.

Mourning in Indiana—On April 16, 1932, passenger service on the Nickel Plate Railroad between Indianapolis and Michigan City was abandoned. The first train on the southern end of this road was run in 1851.

"Born in a Log Cabin" is the title of a recent poll conducted by the "Evansville Courier." More than one hundred residents of Southwestern Indiana desired to be placed on the honor roll. The material collected during this poll will be turned over to the care of the Indiana Historical Society for permanent preservation.—"Indiana Historical Bulletin," June, 1932.

Tomb of Nancy Hanks Lincoln was the scene of Memorial Services held May 29, 1932, in Spencer County, Indiana, under the auspices of the Spencer County Historical Society.—"Indiana Historical Bulletin," June, 1932.

Fort Wayne's New Historic Trail—Nine miles in length and embracing most of the principal historic sites of the city, was formally dedicated by the Allen County-Ft. Wayne Historical Society in April last. The Chamber of Commerce, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Historical Society were sponsors of the project.

Field Course in History was conducted by the Indiana University, August 11th to 30th, as a new feature of the summer sessions.
—"Indiana Historical Bulletin," June, 1932.

The Miami County Historical Society of Indiana has loaned eighty pioneer relics to the Chicago World Fair of 1933, for the Abraham Lincoln Exhibit.
—"Indiana Historical Bulletin," June, 1932.

Archaeological Remains in the Lower Wabash Valley—A survey in 1930, by the University of Illinois of thirteen counties on the Illinois side of the Wabash River, disclosed 710 mounds and 71 village sites. All of these were charted. It was found that the larger number of mounds adjoined the Wabash River and were usually on a ridge marking the boundary of the flood planes of the river.—"Indiana Historical Bulletin," June, 1932.

"The History of Louisville and the Portland Canal" is the subject of an interesting article by Herbert P. Walker, appearing in the March (1932) number of "The Indiana Magazine of History."

"Who Killed Tecumseh?"—This historical enigma is revived by the appearance from the Columbia University press of "The Life and Times of Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky," by Leland Winfield Meyer. An interesting review of the work appearing in "The Filson Club Historical Quarterly" (July, 1932), contains the following paragraph, viz.: "Although Colonel Johnson was a powerful force in American politics, he owes his immortal security chiefly to his brilliant and audacious maneuver against the Indians at the Battle of the Thames, where he is alleged to have killed Tecumseh. Notwithstanding Dr. Meyers thorough and well annotated biography, we still cannot answer with any certainty the question 'Who killed Tecumseh?'"

The Order of the Purple Heart, established by General George Washington in 1782, as a permanent decoration for singularly meritorious service, though long forgotten, was revived February 22, 1932, on the 200th anniversary of the birth of Washington when General Wilder S. Metcalf, President of the Kansas State Historical Society was awarded this order for distinguished services in the Phillipines.

Indians in Michigan—"The one place in Michigan where Indians still are more numerous than the whites, seems to be Cross Village at the tip of Emmet County, a short distance above the Straits of Mackinaw. Here the visitor buys gasoline from a brave and groceries from his squaw. Indians outnumber the whites four to one. Long converts of the faith preached by Franciscan priests, the Indians hear a priest read to them from a Chippewa language bible of Gitchi Manitou (God) and Kilchilanedagoise (Christ). A shrine in the town is the tomb of the Rev. Father John Weilamp, who with a band of followers came there in 1853 from Chicago. He died in 1899.—"Detroit Free Press."

Memorial to General Custer—At New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio, a beautiful bronze statue of General Custer was unveiled June 22, 1932, bearing the following inscription, viz.: "General George Armstrong Custer, born in New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio, December 5, 1839; killed in battle with the Indians on the Little Big Horn, Montana, June 25, 1876. Erected for the State of Ohio, by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society 1931." The artist was Professor Erwin F. Frey of the Ohio State University.

The Ohio River—"The Iroquois Indians who guided Lasalle to the Falls of the Ohio, borrowed the name which they gave the river from the Delaware language. In the very dialects of the Confederation it was indifferently called "Ohio" or "Allegheny" both signifying fine, fair, or shining river. In the Canadian records it is given * * * Ohio or Olighispon, which in the Iroquois and Ottawa language means 'the beautiful river.'"

—"The Picturesque Ohio," by C. M. Clark, page 237.

However, William E. Connelly, Secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society says, "There is no doubt that the French called the Ohio River "LaBelle Riviere" or "Beautiful River." But they got no such name from the Indians. It was their own name for this fine stream. It is an Iroquoisan word—all the Iroquois call the Ohio "The Great River." It ran from their western possessions to the sea. They considered it the main stream to the Gulf of Mexico."

—"My State Ohio" by Crow & Smith, page 57.

The First and the Last Battle of the Revolution, according to the Historians of the Colonial States, were Lexington (April 19, 1775) and Yorktown (October 19, 1781), but western writers sometimes dispute this and claim Point Pleasant (October 10, 1774) and Fallen Timbers (August 20, 1794) should have the honors. A writer in the "Filson Club Quarterly" (July, 1932), avers that Blue Licks (August 19, 1782) was "the last battle of the Revolution." At Lexington and Yorktown all of the soldiers were white, while at Point Pleasant there were 1,200 Virginians against 1,000 Indians and at Fallen Timbers 150 Canadian Malitia with perhaps a thousand Indians fought against Wayne's Legion of the United States, supported by the Kentucky Volunteers. Of his army of perhaps 3,000 men only about one-third were actively engaged in this battle. At the Battle of Big Blue Lick, 180 Kentuckians suffered severe losses at the hands of the renegade Simon Girty, commanding a large force of Indians and Tories. It would seem to this writer that Lexington and Fallen Timbers should have the distinction of being the scenes of the first and the last battles of the Revolution.

A Map of the Route of Wayne's Expedition from Fort Washington to Fort Miami with plans of his encampment at Fort Deposit, opposite Rouche de Boeuf, also sketch map of the action of November 4, 1791, on the banks of the Wabash (Fort Recovery) between General St. Clair and the Indians are in possession of the William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor. These original drawings are in the Sir Henry Clinton papers and photostatic copies are in the possession of the Library of the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio.

Portraits of Washington owned in Michigan include four by Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828), one by Rembrandt Peale (1778-1860), one by John Trumbull (1756-1843), one by Emmanuel Lentz, the artist who gave us the famous "Washington Crossing the Delaware."—"Michigan Historical Magazine," Vol. 16, No. 3.

The New York Historical Society is said to have invested funds amounting to over one million dollars and an annual income of approximately $85,000.

A DIRECTORY OF MICHIGAN MUSEUMS

has recently been published by the Michigan Historical Commission with the following contents, viz.:

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO

is now unable to fill orders for Numbers 2 and 3, Volume 1; also Number 1, Volume 2. Subscribers who do not care to preserve these numbers, will confer a great favor by returning them to the office at 305 Produce Exchange.