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Detroit Campaign of Gen. William Hull

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Courtesy of the Michigan Historical Commission

At the outbreak of the War of 1812 the western frontier was unprepared. Michigan Territory contained but two forts of any importance: Detroit and Mackinac. Nearly opposite Detroit was Fort Malden, a British post of some importance, and there was another British fort on the Island of St. Joseph within striking distance of Mackinac. In addition the British controlled Lake Erie by means of at least two armed ships.¹ The population of Upper Canada was said to be about fifty thousand, and there were about four thousand other British subjects engaged in the Indian trade, by which the sympathy of a large body of savages was controlled.²

HULL URGES CONTROL OF MICHIGAN AND INVASION OF UPPER CANADA

The whole military and naval situation with reference to the control of Michigan and an invasion of Upper Canada had been discussed for months before the war. William Hull, the governor of Michigan Territory, had several times urged upon the authorities at Washington the importance of naval control of the Lakes. Without such control the Indians might be able to cut the communications between Michigan and Ohio, much to the annoyance of any American force which might be located in the Territory. As long as the British controlled Lake Erie he did not regard an invasion of Canada as practicable. He thought as many armed vessels should be constructed as was necessary to command the northern waters.³

HULL APPOINTED BRIGADIER-GENERAL IN COMMAND OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

Rather against his inclination Governor Hull accepted the appointment of brigadier-general in command of operations on the western frontier.⁴ The army which he took into Michigan consisted of three regiments of Ohio volunteers commanded by Colonels Duncan McArthur, James Findlay, and Lewis Cass, and a regiment of United States Regulars under Lieutenant-Colonel James Miller. On paper his total force was twelve hundred men, but of these

¹Defense of Gen. William Hull, Forbes, *Report of the Trial*, appendix, 30; Wm. Hull, *Memoirs*, 27.

²Defense of Gen. William Hull, Forbes, 30.

³*Ibid.*, 28-29, 31; Testimony of Gen. Peter B. Porter, Deposition of Capt. Charles Stewart, Forbes, 126, appendix, 36; Hull, *Memoirs*, 19-21, 24, 31-2. As Forbes, *Report of the Trial* is often quoted in this paper, it will not be quoted by title again. All testimony is taken from this volume.

⁴Hull, *Memoirs*, 30.

only Miller's regiment of three hundred were trained troops.⁵ The balance were raw recruits, frontiersmen who were entirely destitute of military discipline and believed as firmly in democracy in the army as in every day life. A portion of these mutinied at Urbana and it was with difficulty that they were persuaded to continue with the army.⁶

WAR DECLARED AND HULL ORDERED TO DETROIT

On June 26, while encamped at the site of the town of Findlay, an express arrived from Chillicothe bearing a letter to Hull from the Secretary of War. It was dated June 18, 1812 and ordered him to proceed to Detroit as quickly as possible and await further orders. Although written the same day war was declared it gave no notice of a declaration of hostilities.⁷ Five days later when the army arrived at the Rapids of the Maumee no further word had come from Washington. The beasts of burden were weary with their long march through the wilderness, and Hull conceived the idea of making time by sending the baggage to Detroit by water.

Securing a small schooner, the *Cuyahoga*, Captain Chapin, Hull ordered his own and officers' baggage, heavy camp equipage, and hospital stores to be stowed on board. The loading of the ship was performed under the supervision of the aid-de-camp, and among the other things placed on the vessel was a chest containing all Hull's military papers including army muster rolls, official correspondence, and other important documents.⁸ Lieutenants Aaron Forbush and George Gooding also took passage on the *Cuyahoga*, being in charge of the sick.⁹ Hull recommended Chapin to take the American or western channel around Bois Blanc Island. But as this was the more difficult and Chapin felt no apprehension he took the usual course to Detroit which led him directly past the guns of Fort Malden.¹⁰

BRITISH AT FORT MALDEN LEARN OF DECLARATION OF WAR TWO DAYS EARLIER THAN AMERICANS

On July 2 a letter from the War Department reached Hull at Frenchtown informing him that war had been declared.¹¹ This letter, which was dated June 18, had been sent by a circuitous route by mail as far as Cleveland, traveling at the rate of thirty miles a day. From Cleveland it was carried on horseback. Thus the American general was allowed to remain in ignorance of important information for a period of two weeks, an unpardonable delay on the part of the War Department, especially as another despatch from the same source, dated at the same time, had reached Hull six days earlier.

In the meantime, Colonel St. George, commander of the British troops at Malden, had received notice from Mr. Foster, the British minister at Washington, the news arriving two days earlier; and Captain Rogers on the Island of St. Joseph had also been informed. Both of these notices were contained in envelopes sent under the frank of Albert Gallatin and delivered with all possible speed, while notice to our own commanders was allowed to proceed in a more leisurely manner.¹²

BRITISH CAPTURE ALL OF HULL'S MILITARY PAPERS

Under these circumstances it was not surprising that the *Cuyahoga* was boarded by troops from the British cruiser *Hunter* and taken to Malden.¹³

Hull arrived at Detroit on July 5. The next day Colonel Cass and Captain

⁵*Ibid.*, 32, 34.

⁶*Ibid.*, 35; Testimony of Col. Miller and Lieut. Bacon, 116, 125.

⁷Testimony of Gen. McArthur, 47; Defense of Gen. Hull, 21, 22, 40; Hull, *Memoirs*, 36.

⁸Testimony of Lieut. Forbush, 145.

⁹Testimony of Lieut. Gooding and Forbush, 100, 145.

¹⁰Testimony of Lieut. Forbush, 145.

¹¹Hull's defense, Forbes, Appendix, 36; Hull, *Memoirs*, 35; John Armstrong, *Notices of the War of 1812*, I., 47, 48.

¹²Utley & Cutcheon, *Michigan as a Province, Territory, and State*, v. II., 179; Headley, *Second War with England*, v. I., 72.

¹³Testimony of Lieut. Gooding, 100.

Hickman were sent to Malden under a flag of truce to demand the baggage and prisoners taken on the *Cuyahoga*.¹⁴ Colonel St. George was not inclined to acquiesce in the demand,¹⁵ but he seized the opportunity to send a spy into the American camp ostensibly to discuss matters with the American general directly.¹⁶ The officer selected was Captain Barwiss whom Hull unwisely neglected to blindfold and he seems to have been permitted to inspect the defenses as much as he pleased.¹⁷

CONDITIONS AT DETROIT WHEN HULL'S ARMY ARRIVED

When the Ohio army arrived there was already a garrison of ninety-four regulars in the fort at Detroit and acting governor Atwater had enrolled some Michigan militia thus bringing Hull's total force to the number of about eighteen hundred men.¹⁸ Testifying as to the condition of the fortress, Colonel Cass afterward stated that some of the embrasures were defective and in need of repair, and that the platforms were also in some measure defective. According to Cass none of these repairs were ever made.¹⁹ We must remember that Colonel Cass never lost an opportunity to censure his commander during the campaign, and that he was a prejudiced witness against him at the court martial when Hull was on trial for his life. A part of his testimony is contradicted by that of Captain Samuel Dyson of the Artillery. Dyson said that Hull did give the orders to repair and mount the heavy artillery and made use of all the means in his power that circumstances permitted. He was not sure but thought some work might have been done toward strengthening the defenses. In the time allowed he did not think it was possible to have done more.²⁰ It may be inferred that much of the work of mounting the artillery was carried out under Dyson's supervision.

HULL RECEIVES AUTHORITY TO INVADE CANADA AND CAPTURE MALDEN

The American army was impatient to invade the enemy country. Calling a council of war to consider their situation, Hull found that his officers were as eager as the men to join in the prospective invasion. But both letters which Hull had received from the War Department had told him to hasten to Detroit "and await further orders." When his officers insisted that he ought to cross the river, even without orders, the general replied "I will not cross over until I hear from Washington".²¹ A report of the council discussion reached the ears of the troops and created a condition in camp not far removed from mutiny. However, that very day a letter arrived from Washington authorizing Hull "to commence offensive operations" and to "take possession of Malden" if his forces should be "equal to the enterprise".²² The American general prepared to execute the order as quickly as possible, although he seems to have had but little hope of capturing Malden.²³ Collecting some boats he made a feint at Springwells and then, under cover of the night, on July 11, crossed the river into Canada not far from the present town of Windsor.²⁴

THE BRITISH FORT MALDEN AND ITS DEFENDERS

On the whole, Fort Malden does not seem to have been a formidable work. The pickets that ran along three sides were old and in a state of decay. General Cass, who examined it in 1813 after its capture by Harrison, gave it as his opinion that the north and west sides could never have been defended,

¹⁴Letter from Hull to Col. St. George, July 6, 1812, Forbes, appendix 18.

¹⁵Letter from St. George to Gen. Hull, July 6, 1812, *Ibid.*, appendix 19.

¹⁶Testimony of Gen. Cass, 74, 75.

¹⁷Testimony of Gen. McArthur, 51.

¹⁸Hull's defense, appendix, 42; Utley & Cutcheon, II., 181.

¹⁹Testimony of Gen. Cass, 17.

²⁰Testimony of Capt. Dyson, 132, 133.

²¹Hull's Defense, appendix 40; Hull, *Memoirs*, 40.

²²Letter of Sec. of War Eustis to Gen. Hull, June 24, 1812, Forbes, appendix, 40; Hull, *Memoirs*,

⁴¹Letter of Gen. Hull to the Secretary of War, July 9, 1812, Forbes, appendix 37; Hull, *Memoirs*,

⁴¹, 44.

²⁴Utley & Cutcheon, *op. cit.*, II., 186, 187; Headley, *op. cit.*, I., 74.

and declared that the east and west sides had been put in a state of defense only a few months before his visit, the earth being still fresh. The western end, he declared, was not difficult of approach, and the whole work could have been commanded from ground a quarter of a mile up the river.²⁵ William James in his *Military Occurrences between Great Britain and the United States* tells us that Fort Malden "would have fallen an easy prey to so powerful a force" as that which Hull possessed,²⁶ but James insists on giving to the American general over two and a half times as many troops as Hull probably had at his disposal.

The garrison within the fort seems to have varied greatly. The smallest number of regulars mentioned by any one in position to know is eighty;²⁷ others place the number as high as two hundred and seventy.²⁸ To these we may have to add one hundred and twenty boatmen,²⁹ from sixty to seventy regulars on the two ships of war,³⁰ and three hundred additional regulars after the battle of Brownstown.³¹ The number of militia seems to have been constantly increasing from July 2 to 15.³² From July 20 to 30 there were many desertions.³³ At one time there may have been as many as six hundred militia in the fort;³⁴ again it may have fallen as low as three hundred.³⁵ In addition to the regular troops and Canadian militia, the British also possessed the aid of a large number of Indians. The greatest number spoken of while the Americans were in Canada is six hundred on August 15.³⁶ Adding the number of regulars, Canadians, and Indians, none of which we know accurately, we might compute the total force at Fort Malden from six hundred to fourteen hundred and fifty or perhaps higher.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY

The American army which crossed into Canada embraced the entire American force at Detroit except those who were ill and a body of about one hundred Ohio militia who insisted that they were not bound to serve outside their country.³⁷ Hull advanced as far as Sandwich where he issued a rather bombastic proclamation, the object of which was to detach the citizens of Upper Canada from the British cause.³⁸ A council of war held on July 14 agreed that it was best to make no attempt against Malden until the heavy artillery should be brought from Detroit.³⁹ On the same day Captain Dallby received orders to prepare the artillery for transportation, but the gun carriages were in poor condition and the work of rehabilitation was slow. Several times Hull crossed the river to hasten the speed but it was not until August 7 that the field artillery was ready.⁴⁰

²⁵Testimony of Gen. Cass and Capt. Dallby, 19, 83, 84.

²⁶James, *Military Occurrences*, v. I., 59.

²⁷About July 1. Testimony of Lieut. Forbush, 146. At this time Forbush was a military prisoner at Malden.

²⁸Testimony of Maj. Kemble, 78. General Taylor (p. 139) gave the number as from 90 to 120. Lieut. Gooding, also a prisoner at Malden, testified that there were from 200 to 250 regulars there (p. 101). McArthur testified that information received from deserters gave the number from 200 to 220 (p. 55). Capt. (afterward Maj.) Kemble heard through the same source that there were 270 (p. 78).

²⁹Testimony of Lieut. Gooding, 101.

³⁰Testimony of Lieut. Forbush, 146.

³¹*Ibid.*

³²Testimony of Lieut. Gooding, 101.

³³Testimony of Lieut. Forbush, 146.

³⁴Testimony of Gen. McArthur, 55.

³⁵Testimony of Lieut. Forbush, 146. General Taylor (p. 139) estimated the militia at 500 on July 25, General McArthur (p. 55) estimates from 500 to 600, and Lieutenant Forbush of the British army at 550 (Hull's defense, 57, 58). Henry Adams (VI. 312-13) gives the number as 600, quoting as authorities letters from Col. Raby to Capt. Glegg, July 27, 1812, and Proctor to Brock, July 26, 1812. *Canadian Archives*.

³⁶Testimony of Lieut. Forbush, 147. Maj. Kemble (p. 78) gives the number as 150 to 300. Lieut. Forbush from 300 to 350 on July 1 (p. 146); Gen. Taylor 500 to 600 on July 25 (p. 139) and Gen. McArthur 50 to 100 during the first fortnight of the invasion (p. 55). Adams estimates the Indian force at 230.

³⁷Testimony of Gen. Cass and Maj. Whistler, 17, 153; Hull's defense, appendix 41; *Memoirs*, 43, 65.

³⁸Hull, *Memoirs*, 45; *Life and Correspondence of Sir Isaac Brock*, London, 1845, p. 186; Richardson, *War of 1812*, 14-16. Richardson was a Canadian in the British army on the Detroit frontier.

³⁹Hull's defense, 59, appendix 44; *Memoirs*, 53.

⁴⁰Hull's defense, 60, appendix, 44, 45.

On July 16 a scouting party under Colonel Miller discovered a body of Canadians and Indians stationed at a bridge over the Aux Canards. These were easily dislodged and the bridge passed into the hands of the Americans.⁴¹ An express was sent to Hull telling him of the value of the bridge as a step toward Malden and asking for reinforcements.⁴² But when Hull heard that his men had captured the bridge over the Aux Canards he was displeased. His artillery was not yet ready and he did not feel that he could proceed against Malden without it. He wished to avoid a general engagement until the guns could be brought to the Canadian side; yet the retention of the bridge would probably bring about such an engagement.⁴³

He therefore sent an order to Miller to return to camp saying that it would be several days before he could move against Malden and that it would be inexpedient to divide the army by sending reinforcements.⁴⁴ Miller hesitated,⁴⁵ but at length decided to obey the order and returned to Sandwich.⁴⁶

NEUTRAL INDIANS HASTEN TO JOIN BRITISH AFTER FALL OF FORT MACKINAC

About August 1 the news of the fall of Fort Mackinac reached the American army at Sandwich. This event greatly increased Hull's danger and made him less sanguine than ever concerning the success of his invasion.⁴⁷ It was the signal for the defection of the surrounding nations. Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Seneca, and Wyandot, who had thus far been neutral, hastened to join the British. Nor was this all. The fall of the northern fortress released four thousand northern Indians to operate against Detroit.⁴⁸ To meet these and the British forces at Malden the American commander had at his disposal a force of which only three hundred men were trained soldiers on whom he could rely. Even General Harrison felt that the event might prove disastrous.⁴⁹

About this time Major Chambers arrived in Upper Canada and began to enroll Indians and Canadian militia to the number of six or seven hundred.⁵⁰ Tecumseh crossed the Detroit River and cut Hull's line of communications by intercepting a convoy of provisions under Captain Brush. On August 5 Colonel Proctor arrived at Malden and succeeded St. George as the commander of that post.⁵¹

INDECISION, INACTION AND RETREAT

A council of war was held on August 1. At that time Colonel Miller proposed an immediate attack on Malden without waiting for the artillery, but his plan was discarded.⁵² On August 5 another council was held. Hull announced that the artillery would be ready in two days. He would be willing, he said, to attack Malden without the artillery if the officers would answer for the conduct of their troops. Colonel Miller said he would answer for his. Cass, McArthur, and Findlay could guarantee nothing but hoped their men would behave well.⁵³ By a majority vote the council decided it would be best

⁴¹Testimony of Gen. Cass, Maj. Snelling, Col. Miller, 20, 34, 105, 106; Richardson, 21; Hull's defense, appendix, 75, 77.

⁴²Testimony of Col. Miller, 106.

⁴³Testimony of Gen. Cass, Col. Miller and Gen. Taylor, 20, 106, 141.

⁴⁴Testimony of Gen. Cass and Col. Miller, 20, 106.

⁴⁵Testimony of Gen. Cass, Maj. Snelling, and Col. Miller, 20, 34, 106.

⁴⁶Testimony of Gen. Cass, Gen. McArthur, and Col. Miller, 20, 54, 106.

⁴⁷Hull's defense, appendix, 39.

⁴⁸Letter of Mr. McKenzie at Ft. William to Mr. McIntosh at Sandwich, intercepted by Hull. *Memoirs*, 59. Hull to Eustis, Aug. 4, 1812, Hull's defense, appendix, 43.

⁴⁹I greatly fear that the capture of Mackinac will give such eclat to the British and Indians that the northern tribes will pour down in swarms upon Detroit, obliging General Hull to act on the defensive, and meet and perhaps overpower the convoys and re-enforcements which may be sent to him. It appears to me, indeed highly probable that the large detachment which is now destined for his relief . . . will have to fight its way. I greatly rely on the valor of those troops, but it is possible that the event may be adverse to us, and if it is, Detroit must fall, and with it every hope of re-establishing our affairs in that quarter until next year". Harrison to the Secretary of War, Aug. 10, 1812, quoted in Lossing, *Hull's Surrender of Detroit*, 15.

⁵⁰Hull's defense, appendix, 47; *Memoirs*, 58.

⁵¹Testimony of Gen. Cass and Lieut. Gooding, 30, 101.

⁵²Testimony of Col. Miller, 111.

⁵³Hull, *Memoirs*, 54.

to wait for the artillery.⁵⁴ On August 7 the artillery was not yet on the Canadian side and it was decided to attack Malden at once.⁵⁵ That afternoon Hull received letters from General Hall at Niagara and General Porter at Black Rock informing him that a large number of boats filled with British troops were passing over Lake Ontario toward Malden, and that nothing was to be done on the Niagara frontier to check these movements.⁵⁶

On the evening of the seventh all was anticipation in the American camp for it was rumored that the army was to march toward Malden that night or the next morning. At eleven o'clock the tents were struck and loaded and the wagon train moved—but it moved toward Detroit! Hull is reported to have told his officers that, notwithstanding his respect for their opinions, he considered himself responsible for the ultimate fate of the army and would therefore retreat to American soil.⁵⁷

PROVISION TRAIN INTERCEPTED WHILE EN ROUTE TO HULL'S ARMY AT DETROIT

As neither Michigan Territory nor Upper Canada produced a sufficient quantity of food a steady stream of provisions from Ohio was essential to the existence of the American forces. On July 21 Captain Brush with ninety-five volunteers started from Chillicothe for Detroit escorting a provision train.⁵⁸ At the Maumee River they were joined by a volunteer company from Sandusky.⁵⁹ The British at Malden had knowledge of the advance of these reinforcements, and a strong force of British and Indians was posted at Brownstown on the only road from Ohio to Detroit.⁶⁰

Early in August, when he was in Upper Canada, Hull received an express from Captain Brush on the Raisin River requesting an escort.⁶¹ Hull ordered Major Van Horn with two hundred Ohio militiamen to cross the river, form a junction with Brush, and escort him to Detroit.⁶² Many of Hull's officers agreed that the force was too small and must be defeated.⁶³ Van Horn proceeded carelessly and was ambushed near Brownstown. His men retreated in disorder and he incurred somewhat heavy losses. The mail, which was captured, was taken to Malden.⁶⁴

Upon his return from Canada General Hull ordered Colonel Miller to reopen communications with Ohio. Miller probably had about six hundred men, of whom two hundred and eighty were regulars and the rest Michigan and Ohio volunteers.⁶⁵ This force engaged a party of Indians at Maguaga and defeated them although the American losses were heavy.⁶⁶ Early in the action the men had thrown off their knapsacks which contained all their provisions in order to lighten themselves; and they were now without food. To move forward without rations was dangerous and Miller did not wish to retreat to the place at which the battle had started in order to recover the provisions.⁶⁷ Accordingly he sent a messenger to Detroit asking for provisions and reinforcements to take the place of those who had fallen.⁶⁸

On receiving this word General Hull ordered Colonel McArthur to take one hundred men, deliver the necessary provisions, and bring back the wounded.⁶⁹ McArthur found Miller about half way between Detroit and the

⁵⁴Testimony of Gen. Cass, Col. Van Horn, and Maj. Kemble, 31, 66, 67, 78; Hull's defense appendix, 45; *Memoirs*, 54.

⁵⁵*Memoirs*, 60, 61.

⁵⁶*Ibid.*, 61.

⁵⁷Testimony of Gen. McArthur, 58; Hull's defense, appendix, 50.

⁵⁸*Ohio Valley Historical Series*, No. 2, p. 14, 15. The author of this paper is a Samuel Williams who was a member of Brush's company.

⁵⁹*Ibid.*, 23, 24, 25.

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, 25, 26.

⁶¹McAfee, *History of the Late War*, 73.

⁶²Hull, *Memoirs*, 72; Testimony of Gen. Cass, Gen. McArthur, Col. Van Horn, 20, 56, 72.

⁶³Testimony of Gen. Cass, Gen. McArthur, Col. Van Horn, 20, 56, 57, 72.

⁶⁴Testimony of Col. Van Horn, 68, 69, 70; *Memoirs*, 72.

⁶⁵Testimony of Col. Miller, 106, 108; Hull's defense, appendix, 53; *Memoirs*, 72, 164.

⁶⁶Testimony of Col. Miller, 107, 108; *Memoirs*, 72, 73; Richardson, 42. Miller's loss was 14 killed and about 60 wounded. The casualties of the enemy must have been equally great although it is impossible to give reliable figures.

⁶⁷Testimony of Col. Miller, 107.

⁶⁸*Ibid.*, 114.

⁶⁹Testimony of Gen. McArthur, 58; Hull's defense, 144; *Memoirs*, 73.

contended that they were within easy range of Detroit but the British were allowed to finish their work without opposition.⁸⁶

At ten o'clock (August 1) a white flag crossed from the Canadian to the American shore. Captains Snelling and Fuller received the flag which was borne by Lieutenant McDonald and Captain Glegg. The British officers were the bearers of a demand for the surrender of the fort of Detroit.⁸⁷ In his letter Brock stated that he wish to prevent the useless effusion of blood, but that his savage allies would not be under control after the beginning of the action.⁸⁸ Hull refused the demand. At this time he seems to have fully determined to fight. "The British have demanded the place", he said to one of his officers. "If they want it they must fight for it".⁸⁹ But he now hoped for the assistance of McArthur and Cass whom he summoned to return.⁹⁰

BRITISH BOMBARD AMERICAN BATTERIES

About three or four o'clock Dixon's battery opened fire on the American positions. The principal fire was directed toward the American battery commanded by Lieutenant Daliby which was upwards of two hundred yards of the fort.⁹¹ Daliby replied with seven twenty-four pounders.⁹² There was little damage on either side. One of the British guns was silenced, but otherwise the American fire was not effective, and about ten o'clock both sides ceased firing.⁹³ About day-light of the sixteenth a second cannonade was begun. As before the American guns replied. Some of the shots from the British side struck inside the fort inflicting considerable damage. The American fire had little effect and ceased about ten o'clock. Soon afterward the British fire was also discontinued.⁹⁴

HULL SURRENDERS FORT AND TOWN OF DETROIT

Under cover of this fire the British were preparing to cross the river. There was no resistance and they landed at Springwells.⁹⁵ They advanced along the margin of the river in close column formation until they were within a mile of the fort where they halted for breakfast.⁹⁶ In the meantime Hull sent a flag of truce across the river.⁹⁷ Seeing the flag cross Brock sent one of his officers to inquire whether Hull wished any communication with him.⁹⁸ Hull replied by sending a sealed message for Snelling to carry to Brock.⁹⁹ Captain Eastman testified at the trial that when Snelling saw the message he said he would be "damned if he would disgrace himself" by taking the flag from the fort.¹⁰⁰ However, it appears that he did take the flag for when asked at the trial what the note contained Snelling testified that as he remembered it the note read: "Sir, I agree to surrender the fort and town of Detroit, William Hull".¹⁰¹

HULL'S DEFENCE AGAINST CRITICISM OF HIS OFFICERS

The capitulation was unpopular among officers and men. Lieutenant Anderson is credited with breaking his sword over a gun rather than surrender it.¹⁰² It is said that many of the privates shed tears,¹⁰³ and the common

⁸⁶Testimony of Gen. Cass, 23; Testimony of Capt. Dyson, 134.

⁸⁷Testimony of Maj. Snelling and Col. Miller, 35, 108.

⁸⁸*Memoirs*, 95, 96; Hatch, 73, 74; Richardson, 50.

⁸⁹Testimony of Maj. Snelling and Col. Watson, 35, 150.

⁹⁰*Memoirs*, 110, 165.

⁹¹Testimony of Capt. Daliby, Lieut. Bacon and Maj. Snelling, 36, 83, 125, 36; Richardson, 57, 63; Hatch, 72, 73.

⁹²Testimony of Capt. Daliby, Lieut. Bacon and Capt. Dyson, 83, 125, 133; Hatch, 72.

⁹³Testimony of Capt. Daliby and Lieut. Bacon, 83, 125.

⁹⁴Testimony of Maj. Snelling, Capt. Daliby, Col. Van Horn, Col. Miller, Lieut. Bacon, Maj. Munson and Capt. Dyson, 43, 83, 71, 118, 125, 132, 133; Hatch, 74; Richardson, 51, 74.

⁹⁵Testimony of Maj. Snelling, 37; Defense of Hull, appendix, 60; *Memoirs*, 166.

⁹⁶Hatch, 74.

⁹⁷Testimony of Maj. Snelling, 37; Hull's defense, appendix, 87; Richardson, 54.

⁹⁸Testimony of Maj. Snelling, 37, 38; Hull's defense, appendix, 87.

⁹⁹Testimony of Maj. Snelling and Capt. Eastman, 38, 99; Hull's defense, appendix, 87.

¹⁰⁰Testimony of Capt. Eastman, 99.

¹⁰¹Testimony of Maj. Snelling, 39.

¹⁰²Headley, *Second War with England*, I., 85.

¹⁰³Testimony of Capt. McCormick, 46; Cass to Eustis, Sept. 10, 1812; Richardson, 80.

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expression was "Damn such a general".¹⁰⁴ McArthur's detachment was included in the surrender as were also the reenforcements of Brush on the Raisin. But the latter disregarded the capitulation and made their way back to Ohio.¹⁰⁵

General Hull felt the surrender very deeply. To Captain Munson he said, "I almost dread seeing the Colonel (Cass) as I expect he will censure me very much. My country will also censure me, but, under existing circumstances, I have done what my conscience directed—I have saved Detroit and the territory from the horrors of an Indian massacre."¹⁰⁶ To one of his aids he remarked: "You return to your family without a stain; as for myself, I have sacrificed a reputation dearer to me than life, but I have saved the inhabitants of Detroit and my heart approves the act".¹⁰⁷

Hull generously shielded his officers and assumed the sole responsibility for the surrender.¹⁰⁸ After he had succeeded in having them paroled, asking for no such stipulation for himself, McArthur, Findlay, Cass, Miller, Taylor, and Jessup all ranged themselves against him and showed the most extraordinary zeal in the attempt to secure his conviction. It was Cass who was the first to condemn his fallen chief. As soon as possible he hastened to Washington and, under the date of September 10, published a letter dealing with the campaign.¹⁰⁹ This letter was full of gross exaggeration and contained many unkind references to Hull's conduct. Seconding his conduct, other officers flocked to Washington to lay their complaints before the Secretary of War and show how the result would have been quite different if they instead of Hull had been in command. Many were the rewards by way of military promotion for this sort of condemnation; and the greater the rewards, the greater were the number who flocked to receive them by denouncing the erstwhile general. Jefferson called him a coward and an imbecile and compared him to Benedict Arnold.¹¹⁰ Popular sentiment grew stronger as military reverses continued. There was a popular demand that some one be punished. The government decided to effect an exchange of Hull and bring him before a court martial.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁴ McAfee, 89.

¹⁰⁵ *Ohio Valley Historical Series*, No. 2, p. 33.

¹⁰⁶ Testimony of Capt. Munson, 102, 103.

¹⁰⁷ Lossing, *Hull's Surrender of Detroit*, 20.

¹⁰⁸ His letter to the Secretary of War is given by Richardson, 75, 76.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, 77-82.

¹¹⁰ Jefferson's *Works* (Federal Edition), XI, 268.

¹¹¹ (After a session of eighty days the Court decided March 26, 1814, that General Hull was not guilty of treason but was guilty of cowardice and neglect of duty. He was sentenced to be shot and his name stricken from the rolls of the army. Though his name disappeared from the army rolls he survived the verdict for twelve years and published a vindication pamphlet of 300 pages entitled "Memoirs of the Campaign of the Northwestern Army of the United States." *Editor.*)

Midwest Historical Notes

PERMANENT HOMES OF AMERICA'S FINEST BOOK COLLECTIONS
INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Barton collection, English drama.....	Boston Public Library
Sabatier collection, St. Francis d'Assissi.....	Boston Public Library
Ticknor collection, Spanish literature.....	Boston Public Library
Harris collection, American drama.....	Brown University
McLellan collection, Abraham Lincoln.....	Brown University
White collection, Chess & folklore.....	Cleveland Public
Montgomery Library, Accountancy.....	Columbia University
Avery Library, Architecture.....	Columbia University
Fisk collections, Dante, Petrarca, Icelandic.....	Cornell University
Sparks collection, U. S. History.....	Cornell University
White Library, History.....	Cornell University
Zarncke college, Goethe.....	Cornell University
Burton Historical collection, Americana.....	Detroit Public
Wheeler collection, Electricity.....	Engineering Society, N. Y.
Ayer Ornithological Library, Birds.....	Field Museum, Chicago
Copinger collection, Incunabula.....	Free Library, Phila.
Widener Library, English literature.....	Harvard University
Fernando Palha Library, Portuguese literature.....	Harvard University
Daniel Fearing collection, Fishing.....	Harvard University
Kristjansson collection, Icelandic literature.....	Harvard University
Copinger collection, Thomas A. Kempis.....	Harvard University
Britwell Court collection, America.....	Huntington Library
Christie—Miller collection, America.....	Huntington Library
Elihu Church collection, America.....	Huntington Library
Wilberforce Eames collection, America.....	Huntington Library
Kemble collection, English drama.....	Huntington Library
Kemble—Devonshire collection, English drama.....	Huntington Library
Bridgewater House collection, English literature.....	Huntington Library
Judd Stewart collection, Lincoln.....	Huntington Library
Beverly Chew collection, English poetry.....	Huntington Library
Eckley Coxe library, Science—early works.....	Lehigh University
Vollbehr collection, Incunabula.....	Library of Congress
Thacher collection, Incunabula.....	Library of Congress
Manuscripts, Mexican history.....	Library of Congress
Weber library, Sanskrit.....	Library of Congress
Yudin collection, Russian.....	Library of Congress
Huitfeldt—Kaas collection, Scandinavian.....	Library of Congress
Deinard collection, Hebraica.....	Library of Congress
Harry Houdini collection, Magic.....	Library of Congress
Edward E. Ayer collection, American Indians.....	Newberry Lib., Chicago
Barnes Memorial library, Naval history.....	New York Hist. Soc.
J. P. Morgan library, Classical literature.....	New York City
Astor library, General.....	New York Public
Tilden library, General.....	New York Public
Lenox library, American history.....	New York Public
Streitberg collection, German philology.....	New York University
Elbert H. Gary library, Law.....	Northwestern University
John Carter Brown library, Americana.....	Providence, R. I.
Hoover War library, European war.....	Stanford University
Bancroft library, Spanish literature.....	Univ. of California
Sanguliana collection, Italian history.....	Univ. of Illinois
William P. Clement library, Early Americana.....	Univ. of Michigan
Lucius Hubbard collection, Travels.....	Univ. of Michigan

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Howard A. Kelly collection, Fungi.....	Univ. of Michigan
Brinton collection, Amer. anthropology.....	Univ. of Penn.
Curtis collection, Benjamin Franklin.....	Univ. of Penn.
McAlpine collection, Theology & British Hist.....	Union Theological Sem.
Wrenn collection, English literature.....	Univ. of Texas
Garcia collection, Spanish America.....	Univ. of Texas
Scherer collection, German literature.....	Western Reserve Univ.
Folger library, Shakespeare.....	Washington, D. C.
Frances Plimpton collection, Italian literature.....	Wellesley College
Chapin library.....	Williams College
Draper Field Notes, Midwest Americana.....	Wis. St. Historical Soc.
DeRenne library, Georgia history.....	Wormsloe, Ga.
Wheeler Roman law collection, Law.....	Yale University
Penniman Memorial library, Education.....	Yale University
Paul Riant library, Scandinavia.....	Yale University
Henry Wagner collection, Mexican literature.....	Yale University
Amer. Oriental Soc. Libr., Oriental literature.....	Yale University
	—Library of Congress

The So-called "S" Bridges of the famous National road thru Ohio are receiving the attention of the Engineers of the State Highway Department in an effort to preserve these ancient stone structures, while extensive modernization of the Highway is being carried on. In some instances short cuts have left these structures intact, but entirely off the newly located route of the highways. In other cases the arch has been extended to accommodate the widened roadway, while in still other cases, preservation of the bridges is deemed impractical.

A Hand Book of the American Museums has recently been published under grant from the Carnegie Corporation, containing 750 pages of text and a complete index. This valuable compilation was done under the auspices of American Association of Museums.

Hamilton, Once Canal Stopover, Celebrates the 104th anniversary of the coming of canal boats, which lifted it from the obscurity of a country hamlet.

On March 7, 1829, the first boat passed through on the way from Cincinnati to Dayton, and Hamilton almost overnight became an important spot on the trade routes of the day between the north and south.

Like many other towns in pioneer days, Hamilton prospered because it then was a spot for travelers to pause before continuing their slow progress.

Travelers from the north found it convenient to stop in Hamilton overnight before making the 26-mile canal trip to Cincinnati, then a nine-hour journey. Some of them stayed, brought their industries and the city grew.

—Associated Press.

Notawkah, Friend of the Miamis is an historical novel by Arthur Homer Hays, published by the Caxton printers, Caldwell, Idaho. The scene is laid on the Wabash River, during the year 1760-62, near the close of the French and Indian war, and the end of the French occupation. It portrays the romance of life amid the hardships and dangers of pioneer days. It is a charming story of the Miami and Shawnee Indians of Indiana and Ohio. —Museum Echoes.

Cincinnati's Original Land Grant Found—The original grant to land on which the city of Cincinnati now is situated has turned up in the possession of Col. Carroll Menefee of Sperryville, Va.

The document, probably one of the rarest of its type in existence, is one of the few land grants existing which contains the signatures of Thomas

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Jefferson, as president of the United States, and James Madison, secretary of state.

The land is described as "lying between Great Miami River and the Virginia Reservation."

The grant is on parchment, dated 1805, and is in excellent condition.

The Sixteen Heads of the Departments of Toronto have, on the average, each had 25.8 years of service with the city. Does this long service explain the superior efficiency of municipal government in Canada?

Airplane Photographs recently completed of parts of Otsego and Presque Isle counties of Michigan are revealing for the first time the real resemblance of some of the famous "sink-holes" to meteoric craters.

The pictures taken from the air show the landscape in the southwestern part of Presque Isle and northeastern Otsego counties dotted with miniature circular holes, most of them filled with water and looking as though "pot shots" had been taken at the earth from mars.

True "sink holes," however, are not craters formed by falling meteors but were formed when limestone roofs of underground caverns were eaten away by water action, permitting the rock and earth above to plunge down into the cavern below, according to the Geological Survey Division of the Department of Conservation.

Some of the most spectacular of the so-called "sink-holes" are located in Otsego county; one of them known as "The Devil's' Soup Bowl." These are not true limestone "sinks" but are deep, pot-like depressions in the surface deposits of sand, gravel and clay.

In the bottom of these well-like holes, trees fifty feet high are growing, and often the tops of the trees are 30 or 40 feet below the surrounding surface level.

One of the most famous limestone "sinks" is known as Sunken Lake where the north branch of the Thunder Bay River disappeared into a limestone cavern. This sink is included in the Fletcher State Park in Presque Isle county.

A large sink has been discovered beneath the waters of Lake Huron. The hole is in El Cajon Bay about seven miles east of the City of Alpena. The hole contains 76 feet of water while the depth of the water immediately surrounding is only a foot or two.

Daniel Drew Purchased Two Thousand Head of Beef Cattle and Sheep in the early days, from the farmers of the Scioto Valley and drove them over the Alleghenies to the New York market. This was the first large exportation of live stock from the Ohio country. Enroute to New York, Drew lost 500 head, but nevertheless realized a profit of about \$45,000.00 from the venture—admittedly full of hazards. At this time Drew was Proprietor of the Bull's Head Inn on the Boston Road in Manhattan, not far from the residence of Murray the Quaker on the hill now known as Murray Hill. The daily stage between Park Row and Harlem Village, passed by Bull's Head Inn, then the cattle and horse exchange for New York City. Drew's Inn was the rendezvous of the stock men from all parts of the country. He it was who discovered the identity of the original of Cooper's Spy—one Enoch Crosby, who was buried in the Gilead Cemetery at Carmel, Drew's' native village. He became very wealthy at a later date and gave large sums to Methodist's' schools and colleges. He also founded the Drew Ladies' Seminary at Carmel and the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, New Jersey. A brief biography would read about as follows, viz: "Daniel Drew (1788-1879) Drover, Inn Keeper, Steamboat Owner, Railroad Manipulator, Capitalist, Philanthropist, Stock Broker, Bankrupt.

—The Book of Daniel Drew.

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Oberlin College celebrated its one hundredth anniversary June 15th-20th, 1933. President William J. Hutchins of Berea College delivered the baccalaureate sermon and Dr. Robert A. Millikan of the Class of 1891, an internationally known physicist, was the commencement speaker.

—Press item.

Old Newspapers—Some years ago the catalogue of a New York bookseller contained the following, viz: "Old newspapers—Ulster County Gazette, Published at Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 4th, 1800, price \$964.37. This paper was found in Grandpaw's trunk, wrapped around his pocket Bible. Grandpaw was offered \$2,000.00 onct for this paper, but it made him so indignant he could not sneeze for six months, though he had the hay fever. Grandpaw thought more of this paper than he did of his pet calf Jean, which was named after Grandmaw. We would not part with it only that we are going to move in a flat and we need the room." This proved to be one of the 60th reprints of the original Gazette of Jan. 4th, 1800, announcing the death of Washington.

—Bulletin of New York Public Library.

The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania has recently doubled the floor space of the Museum Building and in co-operation with the University of Pittsburgh has established the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey. The Society has 516 members and the library contains 2,350 volumes, supplemented by 2,600 volumes from the Darlington Library of the University of Pittsburgh. The Museum contains a strand of Washington's hair with a record of its successive owners. The activities of the Society are supported largely by appropriations from the county and city, supplemented by the membership fees.

—The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.

The Camp Sites of Braddock's Army—On its expedition into Pennsylvania in 1755 have been marked by series of 20 iron tablets.

The Kansas State Historical Society is favored by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company with copies of the telephone directories from all of its exchanges in Kansas—a most important contemporary record of each community. Incidentally the Society's Historical Library contains 340,627 volumes. Among the archives are to be found much John Brown material, tho it is said the largest collection of such material is in the possession of Mr. Boyd B. Stutler of West Virginia.

The First Economic Depression Suffered by Western Pennsylvania was in 1790 when the Spaniards established tariff and deposit restrictions at New Orleans. This held back the natural westward migration and the attending commerce in boats, cattle, horses, dry goods, hardware and food stuffs. The Pittsburgh Press of that day tells a story which vividly reminds one of prevailing conditions in the year of our Lord in 1933.

Brigadier General Edward S. Godfrey (U.S.A. retired, 1843-1932) died at Cookstown, N. J., April 1st, 1932. The passing of this great Cavalryman is of special interest to our readers because he will go down in history as Putnam County's greatest military figure and his native state (Ohio) adds another name to the honor roll of its illustrious sons. After graduating from West Point as Second Lieutenant in 1867, Godfrey joined the Seventh Cavalry and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. Later he served under Sheridan and Custer in the Indian Wars, and was engaged in the Battle of Little Big Horn, where Custer was massacred. His manifold assignments included West Point, Washington and many stations in the south, in Cuba and west of the Mississippi. After 34 years service with the Seventh Cavalry, he became Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Cavalry. In 1901 Godfrey was promoted to Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry. He served in the Philippines, rose rapidly, and in 1907 was promoted Brigadier General. Shortly after, while in command

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of the Department of Missouri he reached the age of retirement. In 1890 on recommendation of General Nelson A. Miles, he was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor. His final resting place is in historic and beautiful Arlington National Cemetery.

The Historical Background of Columbus, Ohio, has recently been featured in a broadcast sponsored by the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. The story goes back to 1811 when there assembled in Franklinton (Columbus) on the high bank of the Scioto, a commission of five members of the General Assembly "to hear arguments, inspect localities and recommend a site" for the permanent capitol of the new state of Ohio. Under authority of an Act of Feb. 14, 1812, Columbus became the State Capital in October, 1816. The first capital was at Chillicothe (1803) the second at Zanesville (1810) the third at Chillicothe (1812) and the 4th and permanent capital at Columbus (1816).

Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon Custer, widow of Major Gen. George Armstrong Custer, (1839-1876) once socially prominent in Monroe, Mich., died in New York April 4th, 1933, at the age of 91. General Custer and his entire command of 207 men were killed by hostile Sioux on Little Big Horn River, June 25, 1876. Mrs. Custer possessed literary talents and published several books including "Life of General Custer," "Boots and Saddles," "Tenting on the Planes" and "Following the Guidon". She was buried beside her husband in the cemetery at West Point.

—Press Item.

The First and Only Battle on the Firelands was fought Sept. 29, 1912, on Marblehead Peninsula, between hostile Indians from the Maumee numbering about 130 and a detachment of 72 soldiers under Capt. Joshua T. Cotton from Col. Richard Hayes' Regiment of General Wadsworth Division of Ohio militia. The regiment was at Camp Avery on the east bank of the Huron River, three miles below Milan. In the engagement which was brief and indecisive, six whites were killed and six wounded. The Indian casualties are unknown, three of the dead (privates Ramsdell, Blackman and Bells) were buried near where they fell and fifty-two years afterwards one of their companions, the Honorable Joshua R. Giddings, erected a simple monument to their memory at Meadowbrook on the Bay Shore Road, East of Danbury.

—See Firelands Pioneer, May 1859.

The Army of the Tennessee Held Its Seventh Annual Banquet at the old Boody House, October 16, 1873. It brought to Toledo the largest group of distinguished Americans in the history of the city. The banquet program with General William Tecumseh Sherman presiding reads as follows, viz:

1. The Old Flag.....by General S. A. Hurlburt
2. The President of the United States.....by Genery R. B. Hayes
3. The Memory of McPherson, Standing and in Silence.
4. The Army.....by General W. W. Belknap
5. The Navy.....by Rear Admiral John L. Worden
6. Our Soldiers.....by General John Pope
7. Our Dead.....by General W. E. Strong
8. The Geneva Arbitration.....by Hon. M. R. Waite
9. The Memory of George H. Thomas, Standing and in Silence.
10. The Judiciary.....by Hon. Hugh L. Bond
11. The Army of the Potomac.....by Gen. John C. Lee
12. The Sanitary Commission.....by Gen. O. O. Howard
13. The Army of the Ohio.....by Gen. I. R. Sherwood
14. The Ladies.....by Gen. Phil Sheridan

One of the old menus with a faded silk guest badge has recently been presented to the Library of this Society, along with thirty volumes of Americana, from the private library of Mrs. S. C. Walbridge.

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The Tariff Speech of Frank Hurd delivered in the Lower House of Congress April 29, 1884, was a masterful presentation of the Democratic doctrine of "Tariff for Revenue Only." Conditions prevailing at that time, to which he referred are not unlike those existing today. Some random excerpts from this speech follow: "When it (the tariff tax) is levied for the purposes of the Government, it is called a Revenue Tax, when it is levied . . . for business enterprises, it is called a Protective Tariff. To the former when laid fairly . . . I have no objections, but to the latter I am unalterably opposed . . . If I can . . . make a better contract with a Mexican, or a Frenchman, or a Canadian, or an Englishman, than with an American I ought to have the privilege of doing it . . . I rest my whole case upon this proposition that, subject to the necessities of the Government, every man has a right to sell where he can get the best price for what he produces and to buy where he can buy the most cheaply . . . In a word it limits Government to the proper sphere and leaves individuals to choose their own career, develop their own resources and build up their own fortunes . . . Every hindrance to the importation of foreign goods is an embarrassment to Congress . . . Just as you keep foreign goods out, so you keep American goods in . . . We had a surplus of more than one hundred million bushels of wheat for last year . . . It is the Liverpool market which determines the price of wheat sold at Chicago, Toledo, Milwaukee or any of the great grain centers of the west . . . The high duties in Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Canada and Mexico are kept up avowedly, in many instances in retaliation for the high duties we have against them . . . England refuses to buy of the farmers of America who will not take her goods in exchange . . . With elevators, graineries and warehouses all filled to overflowing, with the old crop still unsold, with the vast fields of the great west greening to the coming harvest, . . . I predict that before January next the price of wheat will be so low that it will not pay the cost of production and the corn raised on the western prairies will again be burned for fuel, as was the case years ago. When that time arrives, the farmers will be beggars in the midst of their own plenty and paupers beside their own golden sheaves . . . I charge from the events of recent experiences in this country that the fruits of protection in America are want, penury, and starvation. These are the glories of its triumphs. These are the jewels of its crown . . . There is complaint of the wages that are being paid the laborer. I insist that these are the results of a protection system which has dragged the country away from the natural condition of free trade."

Buffaloes in Ohio—"The late Rev. John Kelley shot a buffalo in Lawrence County, Ohio in 1803, and one was killed in Scioto County in 1802. These were the last in southern Ohio. There were some in Northwestern Ohio many years afterwards.

—Cleveland Herald, Feb. 11, 1862.

Thomas Jefferson was a member of a committee which in 1784 recommended the division of the country north of the Ohio River into states to be called Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonese, Metropotamia, Illinois, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia, and Pelisipia. In consequence of the emigrant trade through the Pittsburgh and Buffalo gateways and down the Ohio River, the boundaries and in most cases the names of the states became quite different.

—On the Trail of the Pioneers—1863.

The Ohio Marriage Records of the Probate Courts are being copied and arranged alphabetically for genealogical use under the auspices of Miss Anne K. Whitaker of Toledo, Ohio, State Historian for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

—Toledo Times.

**The Approaching Toledo Centennial Celebration in
September 1933**

Suggested the research among old records of the Maumee Valley which uncovered the following interesting historical notes on Toledo and its environs, viz:

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD FOR TOLEDO AND VICINITY

1493-1534	Spanish Territory
1534-1763	French “
1763-1783	British “
1783-1933	American “
1787-1805	Northwest “
1800-1805	Ohio “
1805-1836	Michigan “
1836-1933	State of Ohio
1803-1805	Green County, Ohio
1805-1820	Logan County, Ohio
1820-1835	Wood County, Ohio
1835-1933	Lucas County, Ohio

1806

About this time a French Settlement was established on the East Side, near the mouth of the river, adjacent to a Village of the Ottawa Indians. The settlement was probably on the site recently occupied by the Air Nitrate Plant.

1810

The U. S. Collector of Customs was stationed at the foot of the Rapids where later stood Maumee City.

1816

Perrysburg laid out by the United States Government and Fort Meigs Post Office established.

1817

Maumee City laid out.

The great Treaty at the foot of the Rapids (Sept. 29) by which the Wyandottes, Pottawotamies, Ottawas and Chippewas extinguished the Indian title to all lands in Ohio except certain small reservations, was followed by the sale at Wooster of lands on Swan Creek and the laying out of a town by Cincinnati people called "Port Lawrence".

The sale of lots at Port Lawrence took place Sept. 20, 1817. 79 lots were sold, two of these to William Oliver (lots 223 and 224) where he erected a log warehouse on the north side of Swan Creek near the mouth (Bostwick-Braun store).

The William Wilson Block House was built in 1817.

The Town of Orleans near Ft. Meigs was laid out by J. J. Lovett and Dr. A. B. Stewart.

1818

In August not a single dwelling house was to be seen in Port Lawrence. There was a French cabin on the flats near the Creek where the Indians were supplied rum.

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1822

Port Lawrence Co. defaulted on the second payment to the Government. Frederick Prentice, the first white child at Port Lawrence was born December 22nd in a frame house on Perry St.

1823

The old log warehouse at Port Lawrence was first occupied by John T. Baldwin in 1823 as a residence and store. He sold dry goods there under the firm name of John T. Baldwin & Co. until 1829.

The Wilkinson family settled in Tremainsville.

1825

The Rev. John A. Baughman preached at Tremainsville.

The first church was built later, on what is now the DeVilbiss property.

Port Lawrence Township, Monroe Co., Michigan, organized May 27, 1827.

1828

"Tavern by John Baldwin" was a sign over the original log warehouse of 1817 built by William Oliver.

Port Lawrence sold out under foreclosure Sept. 1, 1828.

1832

Port Lawrence replatted. Plat filed in Monroe County, Mich. It covered a tract of land lying between Jefferson and Washington Sts. and between the river and what is now Huron St.

Major B. F. Stickney laid out Vistula down the river from Port Lawrence. The first store at Vistula was opened by E. Briggs with W. J. Daniels as clerk. This was followed by a large store with Flagg and Bissell, proprietors and the Lewis Godard store with Sanford Collins as manager.

Tremainsville Post Office established winter of 1832-3 with Calvin Tremain, Postmaster.

1833

Oregon laid out below Rossford by Isaac Street.

"The Miami of the Lake," a weekly publication, appeared Dec. 11th. It was published at Perrysburg by Jessup W. Scott, and was the first newspaper in the Maumee Valley.

"Evidently the experience of Port Lawrence and Vistula in fighting a common battle with the outside world, while inwardly consumed with the jealousies of bitter rivalry had much to do with forcing the corporate union of 1833. That step did not come too soon, since without it both must have suffered indefinitely, if not disastrously from obstacles presented by common rivals on the river."

"History of the City of Toledo," by Clark Waggoner, 1888—Page 378.

"S. S. Knabenshue, who for years was connected in an editorial capacity with the "Toledo Blade," in an article published in that paper December 12th, 1903, writes as follows concerning the consolidation of the villages of Port Lawrence and Vistula. "A public meeting of the citizens of both places was held in 1833 and it was agreed to unite. The question of a name for the united town was somewhat of a poser, but it was solved by Willard J. Daniels who had just purchased several lots in Port Lawrence. He had been reading Spanish history and suggested the name Toledo."

The merger of Port Lawrence and Vistula was considered in the summer of 1833. A public meeting was held in the Fall at which time it was decided to merge and the name "Toledo" suggested by W. J. Daniels, was adopted.

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But the late E. O. Falis, architect, claimed that Washington Irving, then in Spain, first suggested the name thru his brother who was identified with one of the land companies here.

The first sale of Vistula lots occurred Dec. 19, 1833.

1834

"The Toledo Herald" made its first appearance Aug. 15, 1834, with James I. Brown, Editor.

Edward Bissell built the first saw mill on Summit St. between Elm and Chestnut in Vistula.

1835

The town of Manhattan with 5,000 lots was laid out in October.

All sales in Port Lawrence prior to July 1, 1835, were made by the Proprietors thru an agent. In July 1835 there was a meeting of owners who set aside lots 319 and 198 for schools; and 366 and 175 for churches; 5 acres for cemetery; lot 335 was given to Mrs. M. H. Daniels, the first bride. Lots 163, 162, 119, 120, 121, 109, 110 and 111 for a hotel and river dock. July 4 the proprietors subscribed for \$16,000 of the stock of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad.

The Ohio-Michigan boundary war breaks out. Old Fort Miami occupied by 600 Ohio militia. The disputed territory given to Ohio when Michigan was admitted to the Union June 15, 1836.

1836

The first issue of the "Manhattan Advertiser" appeared July 13, 1836.

The new hotel at Manhattan was opened for business.

The Bank of Manhattan was organized March 25, 1836.

The Town of Marengo at the head of navigation on the west bank of the river just below Rock Bar was laid out and two years later was closed out (1838).

East Marengo was laid out on the south side of Delaware Creek. It was very short lived.

Austerlitz was laid out on river tract 12 and 13 (Walbridge Park) near the mouth of Delaware Creek by Steven B. Comstock.

Lucas City (Air Nitrate Plant) laid out with 1500 lots in the spring 1836, located on the east side because of the nearness of the river channel.

The hotel plans of Ed Bissell and I. Smith for lots 119, 120 and 121 (northeast corner of Adams and Summit) approved by Vistula proprietors.

The grade of Adams and Summit intersection was fixed at 23 ft. above the river and that of Jefferson and Summit at 22 ft. above the river.

Docks and warehouses at Manhattan completed in 1836.

Toledo Post Office established July 25, 1836 with Emery D. Potter, first Postmaster.

1837

Proprietors of Port Lawrence met Sept. 8th to Sept. 10th. Lots 484 and 484½ given to the Erie and Kalamazoo R. R. for machine shops and engine house. Part of Original building still standing at 35 S. St. Clair St. Lots shown on the Robert Gower map of 1837 were appraised. 440 lots at \$257,590, or an average of \$585.00 per foot.

March 6th, John Berdan was elected first Mayor of Toledo as a Whig, defeating Andrew Palmer, a Democrat.

Proprietors of Vistula gave the Erie and Kalamazoo R. R. a 50 ft. right of way on east side of Water St. from Lynn to Cherry St. for a passenger station which must be completed by Jan. 1, 1829.

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Articles of incorporation of the City of Toledo signed by Gov. Joseph Vance, Jan. 7, 1837.

1838

First Grist Mill built on Elm St.

Town of Marengo sold at Sheriff's sale.

Utah Post Office (afterwards Yondota) established on the east side of the river near the present Fassett St.

Miami City laid out near Lucas County Children's Home. 350 lots.

Ground broken for a Court House at Ottawa and Broadway, but construction abandoned.

Marengo sold at foreclosure in August.

1840

In June the County Commissioners let a contract for a Court House at Maumee. Thirteen years later the Court was moved to Toledo.

The Toledo Centennial Committee representing the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio comprises the follows citizens, viz: Irving E. Macomber, Chairman; Edmund T. Collins, Member; William Baker, Member.

This committee is to prepare a report to the Historical Society embodying definite recommendations for the proposed centennial celebration of the founding of the City of Toledo.

Erie Canal in Song.—John A. Lomax of Austin, Texas, Collector of American folk music, has discovered the following stanzas reminiscent of the old canal days in York state a century ago viz:

And when we got to Buffalo
The off-mule he was dead.
The nigh-mule got blind staggers,
And we cracked him on the head.
The cook is in the poorhouse,
The captain he's in jail,
And I'm the only sun-of-a-gun
That lived to tell the tale.

(Refrain).

So haul in your bow lines,
Stand by the saddle mule,
Low bridge, boys,
Dodge your head,
Don't stand up like a fool,
For the Erie is a'risin'
And the whiskey's gettin' low,
And I scarcely think we'll get a drink
Till we get to Buffalo.

Minnesota's Mysterious Norsmen left a flat trap-rock (7 inches by 16 inches by 30 inches) slab, called runestone which was unearthed near Kensington, Minn. in 1897 by a farmer named Olof Ohma. The translation of the Runic alphabet characters reads as follows: "Eight Goths (Swedes) and twenty-two Norwegians, upon journey of discovery from Vinland (Nova Scotia) westward. We had camped by two rocks (in the water) one day's journey north from this stone. We were fishing one day. When we returned home we found ten men red with blood and dead. A. V. M. (Ave Maria) Save us from evil. Have ten of our party by the sea to look after our ships. Fourteen days journey from this island. Year 1362."

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The leader of this expedition was probably Paul Knutson who in October 1354 was authorized by King Magnus of Norway and Sweden to fit out a missionary expedition to western Greenland and parts beyond. This expedition returned to Bergen, Norway in 1364.

It is the theory of Hjalmer R. Holland that Knutson after having visited Greenland and Vinland passed around the coast into Hudson Bay to the Nelson River. The Kensington stone was found about fourteen days journey from Hudson Bay (In sailors terms).

James Buchanan Eads, (1820-1887) the famous engineer, was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. A memorial tablet in his honor has recently been erected in Newton Park, Lawrenceburg by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Eads first became prominent during the civil war, while building iron clad gunboats for use on the western rivers. Then he constructed a splendid iron bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis which bears his name. The jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi was his last completed project (1879). At the time of his death he was promoting a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

—Indiana History Bulletin

The National Carillon at Valley Forge Church.—The Indiana Bell was dedicated on last Easter Sunday, under the auspices of the Indiana Society D. A. R. Inscribed on the bell are the words: "To the immortal Washington—Soldier and Statesman; peerless leader alike in military camp and constitutional convention, Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution affectionately dedicate this bell."

—Indiana History Bulletin

The Last Remnant of the Indiana Miamis lives in poverty, alone with his dog, near the old Indian cemetery, where his grandmother lies buried, seven miles north-east of Peru. Camillus Bundy, (grandson of Frances Slocum, the "White Rose of the Miami") a little old man of eighty-one years, is a familiar figure near the gate of the old cemetery.

—Indiana History Bulletin

Departure of First Barges Over New Orleans-Chicago Waterway is Celebrated by Officials.—New Orleans, June 1, 1933.—State and City officials participated yesterday in elaborate ceremonies marking the departure of the first formal tow fleet which will officially open the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway. The barge fleet bearing signs reading "First Tow—New Orleans to Chicago" pulled away from Eads Plaza shortly after noon after Miss Anita Pradillo, daughter of A. E. Pradillo, secretary of the waterways committee of the New Orleans Association of Commerce christened the vessels with two bottles of water sent from Lake Michigan.

Grains from the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri now can be shipped direct by water. Manufactured products of a dozen states may be transported along the water route, and cotton producers of the south will have easy access to water transportation.

Total cost of the waterway project was \$102,500,000, distributed as follows: Chicago drainage district, \$75,000,000; state of Illinois, \$20,000,000; United States government, \$7,500,000.

Arrangements for the welcome ceremonies at Chicago to be extended to the first barge fleet reaching there direct from New Orleans are still to be completed. It is understood that the formal dedication of the waterway connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi will be held on June 22d with an elaborate marine pageant.