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BULLETIN No. 1—VOL. 6

JANUARY, 1934

THE TOLEDO CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

1833 - 1933

Under the auspices of The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio and with the generous cooperation of The Toledo Museum of Art, the Centennial of the founding of the City of Toledo was appropriately observed on October 24th in the Peristyle of the Museum.

A program of orchestral, vocal and organ music as arranged by Mrs. Mary Van Doren of the Museum Staff was rendered, followed by brief talks by representatives of the State, County, City and Historical Society viz:

JOHN McSWEENEY,
 Director Department of Public Welfare, State of Ohio

GEORGE W. LATHROP,
 Commissioner of Lucas County

OTTO H. HOHLY,
 Director of Public Service, Toledo

WALTER J. SHERMAN,
 President Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio

Then came the principal address of the evening by

DOCTOR CLAYTON C. KOHL,
 of the Bowling Green State College

The Chairman of the Speaking Program was

GROVE PATTERSON,
 Editor of The Toledo Blade

The story of the intense rivalry between the several villages in the lower Maumee Valley, resulting in the merger of Port Lawrence and Vistula the controlling influence of transportation by water, pack horses, stage coaches and later by the canal, the struggles and triumphs of the early pioneers and finally the achievements of the first century of Toledo's history were duly recounted by the speakers.

1833



1933

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
OF THE
FOUNDING OF THE CITY OF TOLEDO
AT THE
TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART
TUESDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-FOURTH AT EIGHT P. M.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO

PROGRAM

MUSICAL ART TRIO	{ ISABELLE REICHERT, <i>Piano</i> FLORENCE FISCHER MILLER, <i>Violin</i> RUTH EARHART, <i>Cello</i>	DOROTHY SHADLE, <i>Soprano</i> ARTHUR R. CROLEY, <i>Organist</i> MARANA BAKER, <i>Accompanist</i>

Valse Triste		<i>Sibelius</i>
Andante con moto tranquillo		<i>Mendelssohn</i>
Fruhlingsrauschen (Spring's Awakening)		<i>Sinding</i>
MUSICAL ART TRIO		
Settings of Old English Songs		
May-Day Carol		<i>Deems Taylor</i>
My Lovely Celia		<i>Monro</i>
The Lark Now Leaves His Wat'ry Nest		<i>Parker</i>
MISS SHADLE		
Psalm 19, "The Heavens Declare the Glory of God"		<i>Marcello</i>
Largo, from the "New World" Symphony		<i>Dvorak</i>
MR. CROLEY		

Brief Remarks by the President		WALTER J. SHERMAN
Introduction of Guests by the Chairman		GROVE PATTERSON
Address "Toledo's Century of Progress"		PROF. CLAYTON C. KOHL

CELEBRATION OF THE TOLEDO CENTENNIAL

at

The Toledo Museum of Art

October 24, 1933

Introductory remarks by Walter J. Sherman

We are gathered here tonight to celebrate the Centennial of the founding of our city, an event which may be regarded as merely a stepping stone in her forward march of progress.

Doubtless many of this audience are direct descendants of the original pioneers.

Were we privileged to share these exercises with the founders and builders of Toledo, it would be interesting to note the mingled expressions of amazement and delight as they listened to the beautiful music and gazed around this wonderful auditorium. Did time permit, we should and would recall the names of the pioneers who laid the foundations of modern Toledo.

While it seems almost invidious to single out for acclaim any one of the many who engaged in this task, yet on this particular occasion I believe you will pardon me for so doing.

The name of Jessup W. Scott has become indelibly stamped on the records of our city because of his outstanding achievements. He arrived early, acquired much land and prospered greatly. As a Journalist he advertised the city far and wide. His generous gifts while founding the Toledo University of Arts and Trades, the predecessor of the present University of Toledo, merit especial recognition. Following in his footsteps, his children and grandchildren have always been helpful in the development of our city. Looking up the Avenue bearing the family name—Scottwood—we see this Museum beautiful, erected on the site of the homes of two of his sons, William and Morris. While the Museum owes its existence to the generosity of Edward Drummond Libbey, yet the spirit of the founder is ever manifest in the lively interest and fostering care shown by his life companion, Florence Scott Libbey, the grand-daughter of the pioneer. Would that we were permitted to have her with us tonight to grace this occasion.

The lower Maumee, from the foot of the rapids to the mouth of the river must have seemed very inviting to the early settlers, judging from the almost continuous line of villages which were established on both sides of the river, frequently on sites which had been previously occupied by Indian wigwams, perhaps for centuries.

Other things being equal, the most important thing to consider, in the choice of a village location, was that of transportation. The preferred route of the pack horses and stage coaches and the terminal most in favor by the vessel interests, seemed to have been the determining factors.

The pack horses and stage coaches naturally followed the old Indian trails.

This gave our rival Tremainville a great advantage over the twin villages of Port Lawrence and Vistula, because the former was on the main trail—now Detroit Avenue—over which the regular mails passed between lower Sandusky—now Fremont—and the City of Detroit.

The foot of the Rapids was the head of navigation. This vessel terminus naturally appealed to the shipping interests as well as the merchants and traders of the back country. But shallow rocks in the river a little below

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old Fort Miami, known as Rock Bar, ultimately destroyed the chances of Perrysburg or Maumee ever becoming important centers.

At this time there were at least five villages, each ambitious to become the future great city of the lower Maumee Valley—Perrysburg, Maumee, Tremainsville, Port Lawrence and Vistula. The rivalry between the two villages at the foot of the rapids, the head of navigation, and the two villages about to be merged was intense, particularly in the struggle to secure and retain the traffic brought by the Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit steamboats.

Tremainsville naturally sympathized with Maumee and Perrysburg in this contest, because there was danger of losing to Toledo all through stages from Maumee to Detroit.

The lot owners of the two rivals villages of Port Lawrence and Vistula, wearying of the ceaseless struggle for supremacy and the expense of transferring mail from Tremainsville, called a joint town meeting in the summer of 1833 and decided to merge their interests. While the stories of this historic event which have come down to us are somewhat meager, yet we know that in the Fall of 1833 the merger was finally consummated and the name Toledo chosen.

The promoters of Perrysburg, however, had the honor of building the first steamboat on Lake Erie in the year 1818. She was intended to ply between Buffalo and Perrysburg, but drew too much water to pass over Rock Bar. Nevertheless Perrysburg held the lead until the coming of the canal in 1842 when Toledo forged rapidly ahead of all rivals.

Neither time nor your patience will permit me to tell the story of the transition of the little village of 1833 into the beautiful city of 1933, but I wish to mention a few early dates which should be borne in mind, viz:

- 1817 Port Lawrence laid out by Cincinnati people.
- 1822 Birth of Fred Prentice, the first white child.
- 1828 Appears the sign reading "Tavern by John Baldwin."
- 1832 Vistula laid out by Major Stickney.
- 1833 Port Lawrence and Vistula merged and the name "Toledo" chosen.
- 1834 "The Toledo Herald" is the first newspaper.
- 1836 Toledo Post Office established.
- 1837 City of Toledo chartered by the state.

Few of us realize the great wealth of historical material to be found in this section of the Middle West. The Maumee River has for centuries been the highway between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley and the favorite route of the Mound Builders, the Indians, the French missionaries, the English traders and our own pioneers.

The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio, under whose auspices this program has been arranged, was founded fifteen years ago to create and maintain an interest in historical matters. The principle vehicles at present are its growing library of Americana, housed in the Toledo Public Library, and its quarterly historical bulletin regularly issued during the past five years. We wish to develop a society strong numerically and financially, to build a fire proof library and museum and to gradually transform our quarterly bulletin into a monthly magazine of history. Naturally we need your co-operation and support.

At this time I wish to extend our grateful acknowledgements to the Trustees and Staff of The Toledo Museum of Art and to all who so generously contributed to this evening's program.

I will now ask our distinguished townsman, Mr. Grove Patterson, to take this gavel, made from timber from Mad Anthony Wayne's old Fort at the head of the river. He needs no introduction to a Toledo audience—Mr. Patterson.

TOLEDO'S CENTURY OF PROGRESS

by

Clayton C. Kohl,

Professor of Social Science, Bowling Green State College

THREE FORCES UPON WHICH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPENDS

The development of any great urban community depends fundamentally upon three interrelated forces: (1) The geography of the region as related to international and national movements; (2) The geography of the region itself; and (3) The make-up of the people who live in the community. It is not possible always to separate these forces at any given time and allocate to each its share in development. At times one is more powerful than the others; but they are all at work at all times. It is impossible to understand any community in any large way without a careful consideration of these great forces.

LAKE ERIE, THE KEY TO THE MIDDLE WEST GATEWAY

It was a great international movement that brought into prominence the region of which Toledo is now the focal point. In the later seventeenth century and in the first half of the eighteenth century, the heart of the North American continent was a part of the dream of a French world empire. Lake Erie was the key to the northern gate of this vast region, as was the head waters of the Ohio River to the eastern and New Orleans to the southern. Lake Erie was the more important gate because it faced the pathway the French had established to the Old World through the St. Lawrence. That the French cherished this gate and cultivated the friendship of the Indian tribes who dwelt about it, there can be no question.

CONTROL OF GREAT LAKES REGION PASSES FROM THE FRENCH TO THE ENGLISH (1763)

The Seven Years' War put an end to French control in America, and in 1763 the Great Lakes region passed into the hands of the English. England saw still more clearly the value of this region and took notable steps toward a firmer possession of it. The Indians now saw likewise more clearly the destiny of their beloved land; and it was Pontiac of the Ottawas who organized the great "conspiracy" with his headquarters not far from Toledo, with a view of saving the lands of his peoples from the whites. England's legal possession of this region was destined to last but twenty years; and in 1783, she was forced to deed it over to the new American nation, and from this moment on history is rapidly made. For thirty years, however, the international aspects of this history continue to be very important.

FROM THE TREATY OF PARIS (1783) TO THE TREATY OF GHENT (1814)

The new nation under the leadership of Washington recognized the significance of the Lake Erie region. England did not fully relinquish her hold upon the region, and the Indians were in dead earnest in their determination to save the land for their peoples. It seems very certain that England, at least the English, connived with the Indians to keep the American nation from unquestioned possession of the northwest country. The Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 and the devastating work of the American forces that succeeded it were the beginning of the end of the Indian power. Treaty after treaty for two or three decades finally transferred the titles of the

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Indians to these lands to the new government of the United States, and settlement by the whites began. The clause in Jay's treaty of 1795 with reference to the western posts did not mark the end of English interest in the northwest. It took the War of 1812 to do this, and two of the outstanding engagements of this war were fought but a few miles distant from Toledo: Ft. Meigs, up the Maumee; and Perry's Victory, a few miles out from the Maumee Bay. These historic spots, are in a way, a kind of Lexington and Concord of the Second War for Independence.

BEGINNING OF THE WESTERN MOVEMENT

The close of the War of 1812 marks the beginning of the robust nationalism of this country in the sense that we know it today. The more or less pentup energies of the new nation are turned from the east to the west with a singleness of purpose that makes the event one of the marvels of history. The Westward Movement that had been a series of pilgrimages for thirty years now changes into a vast series of crusades. The Holy Land that was the goal of these crusades was not a land made holy by the footsteps of a master of the spiritual life; it was a land worshiped for its untold blessings in material wealth. The Great Spirit of the infidels who lingered in the land was not so hateful to the crusaders; it was rather their tomahawks and bullets. The region whose history we are celebrating held a unique geographic position with reference to this mighty Westward Movement.

TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENTS CENTRE AROUND WEST END OF LAKE ERIE

One of the most significant national problems brought about by the Westward Movement was that of transportation. Nature made the lower Maumee River and Bay and the western end of Lake Erie a strategic point in the solution of this problem. God put the Great Lakes where they were and are, and Pennsylvania could not keep New York from digging a "big ditch" from the Hudson River over to them. With the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, together with steam navigation already established on Lake Erie, the western end of this lake was destined to be thrown into the very center of transportation developments for the northern zones. These developments soon became apparent. The Wabash and Erie Canal, opened in 1843, and the Miami and Erie, opened in 1845, constituted the first great arteries of traffic to the south and southwest; and by 1848, the canal tolls in Toledo amounted to more than \$100,000. The Kalamazoo Railroad, opened in 1836, began connections with the northwest. Before the 1850's were past, railroads radiated out of Toledo in every direction of the compass, and a few years more of railroad building made Toledo one of the great centers of this kind of transportation in the nation.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TOLEDO

The natural correlates of this transportation development were industrial developments within the city itself. Toledo became a significant market for many products and a re-loading place for many others. With the growth of the iron industry in southeastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania and the discovery of the iron ore in the Lake Superior region, Toledo fell into another important line of traffic. Lumber, oil, and automobiles followed to augment the importance of the city as a distribution center. Industries themselves located at this center, and Toledo got a very fair share of the tremendous industrial developments that characterized the growth of urban centers in the nation during the closing decades of last century and the opening ones of this century. The great St. Lawrence Waterway project may write another chapter in Toledo's industrial history in the next few years. In a period of disconsolation like the present it is well to remember that national geography does not have periods of depression, at least not in short cycles.

HIGH RIVER BANKS OF MAUMEE AND PERRYSBURG

vs.

TOLEDO'S FAVORABLE RIVER CHANNEL

When we turn from national and international geography and history to local geography and history, it is not easy at first to understand why the human spirit ever picked out the site of Toledo for a city and ignored the beautiful river banks at Maumee and Perrysburg. As late as 1836, the *New York Courier Journal* ran an editorial predicting that Perrysburg would be the metropolis of the West. Yankee politics, polished by two centuries of Puritan discipline, could not make the Wabash and Erie and the Miami and Erie Canals establish their terminus at Maumee—they fixed their joint ending in the mud hole at Toledo. The stubborn fact of a river bottom decided the location of the metropolis to be. So Toledo was built in a mud puddle, and the mud was of the very worst sort. It was so sticky that it pulled off overshoes. After big rains, some buildings would be on little islands. Malarial fever and ague were universal. One printer of the early days said that every member of his firm shook constantly except the devil. Had explosives and steam dredges been as well known a hundred years ago as they are today, Toledo would perhaps be now on either side of the river up where the banks are higher, and only a lighthouse where the city now is. One single geographic fact argued with Tremainsville, Vistula, Marengo, Maumee, and Perrysburg, and they all had to succumb to it, drop their jealousies, and watch a new city grow into the realization of their own dreams.

RELATIONS OF CHARACTER OF PEOPLE TO HUMAN ACTIVITIES

However powerful geography may be in the making of history, its functions end with the providing of conditions which human beings mould into communities. The make-up of the people of any community or region is another of the ultimate determining forces that account for the character of the institutions and life of a city or nation. It is an infinitely difficult matter to analyze the character of a population from the standpoint of its influences upon the sum total of human activities that constitute group living in a community. A century of history helps to bring certain facts into clearer relief, but even then many things will have to remain unexplained. Without question, nevertheless, Toledo is what it is in good part because of the kind of people who made it. After all, the final test of a city is the quality of life it fosters. The kind of services that business, government, churches, schools, recreation, and the professions furnish men and women and children is the ultimate criterion for measuring the worth of a city. These services depend upon the vision, energy, and good will of the people who build a city.

TOLEDO'S COSMOPOLITAN POPULATION

From the very start a hundred years ago, Toledo and vicinity have had a cosmopolitan population make-up. The first settlers came from every part of the eastern segment of the compass. Canal building, railroad building, and the industrial revolution after the Civil War brought all kinds and classes of people to this region. The great European emigration movement from 1880 to 1910 brought large numbers of aliens to Toledo. Toledo still has, according to the census of 1930, more than 33,000 foreign-born white inhabitants, representing with goodly numbers 30 different countries of the world. When there is added to this more than 78,000 whites with foreign-born or mixed parentage, one begins to realize the cosmopolitan character of Toledo's people. Only 65% of the people of Toledo today are of native white or native parentage.

TOLEDO'S EARLY LEADERS OF YANKEE STOCK

Today, anthropologists do not put so much weight upon parentage and race as they once did; it is quality in the individuals rather than counts.

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Nevertheless, a careful study of the biographies of Toledo's leaders in the first three-quarters of her century's history will demonstrate beyond a doubt that they came from New England and New York of Yankee stock. How much this fact proves can not be ascertained, but it is the fact. But leadership, supremely valuable as it is, is but part of the human element; a large and sound middle class is another supremely important element, and Toledo has had this. The home-owning, dependable, law-abiding citizen is the foundation of a city and Toledo has possessed this throughout and every race has been well represented in it. The "rag-tag" element is in the population of every urban center, and Toledo has always had it; but it has never yet threatened the balance of power of the other two classes as it has in some cities.

Good leadership and an enlightened and constructive support of it have, by and large and comparatively judged, characterized Toledo's century's of history. One who thinks over a century of history dare not permit his fragmentary knowledge or his personal prejudices and unhappy experiences to twist his judgments. Just as it is an extremely wholesome experience for an individual to judge his life as a whole, so is it an extremely wholesome civic experience for a community to weigh its life as a whole. This is the true place of a centennial celebration in a community's life. Let us, therefore, in this spirit glance back over the fundamental aspects of living together in the community of Toledo.

A CENTURY OF BUSINESS PROGRESS

Business, making a living, is perhaps one of the very most important of these functions or aspects. In our social and economic system, every other aspect depends in one way or another upon it. Homes, streets, churches, schools, lodges, clubs, libraries, public buildings, theatres, parks, cemeteries, and many others come back in the last analysis to the earning power of people. What has been the progress of business in Toledo during its first century? To answer this, let your imagination picture the changes that have come over the ground of this vicinity from the time it was a muddy waste and tangle one hundred years ago until now when forty square miles of a modern city stand upon it. Men dipped their hands into the earth, turned their minds to the laws of nature, organized their activities, conquered the wilderness and put into its place civilization with all the myriads of human comforts and services that we see about us as actualities and not dreams. If one goes more intimately into the details of the vast structure called business in Toledo, he will meet many things that challenge his admiration. Some of the businesses of Toledo today date back fifty and even seventy-five years; they plodded steadily on, day by day and year by year, through prosperity and depression, and they survive today. They sought markets over the known world, paid wages and taxes, deposited money in banks to be loaned to other businesses, and helped to keep up that circuit-flow of purchasing power that constitutes the life blood of the economic body. Some banks of Toledo, in spite of the incongruous credit system of the middle west, maintained sound methods continuously for more than fifty years and probably will in the next centennial celebration still have their names on the roll of going concerns. One of the banks today dates back to 1860 and seems of unquestioned soundness now. One newspaper has a record of continuous service since 1836 (97 years), *The Toledo Blade*. Its editorial staff has furnished two national figures, David Locke and Robinson Locke. *The Blade* has kept for many years a rank of high merit among the leading papers of the nation. *The News-Bee* dates back to 1876 and stands high today. The business that endowed this beautiful Museum of Art had its beginnings in Boston in 1850, was established in Toledo in 1888, and is today an outstanding enterprise of the country. A great many other businesses of the city have notable records whose history would be interesting and informative if time permitted. It is well not to forget that the foundations of Toledo's economic life were laid a long time ago and have withstood many storms and hardships.

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A CENTURY OF POLITICAL HISTORY

The political foundations of Toledo go back to 1837, the date of incorporation. (The merger of Port Lawrence and Vistula occurred in 1833—Ed.) In thinking of government, it must be remembered that this function of group life in our country reaches far beyond the mere protection of persons and property. Schools, universities, libraries, parks, playgrounds, health, and welfare are in whole or in part comprehended in government. So far as municipal government itself goes, Toledo's record compares well with other cities having the traditional mayor-council form. Looking backward over the whole ninety-six years of municipal administration and watching streets, bridges, docks, water-systems, fire departments, parks, trees, public buildings, and the like come into being and develop, no citizen with perspective can feel other than pride. The next centennial celebration, however, will probably recite the great achievements of building a whole new system of municipal government.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES

When one turns from the strictly municipal functions of government to those of education and libraries, Toledo challenges the deepest of pride and admiration. From the late 1840's and the early 1850's, Toledo has had a continuous and effective system of public elementary and high schools. For eighty-five years, boys and girls have been going to school at public expense in Toledo—going to ever better buildings and ever better teachers. Today there are sixty or seventy public school plants in Toledo, dozens of which are monuments of beauty, comfort, and efficiency. Add to these educational facilities the fact that Toledo has had a university since 1873, and one gets the picture of more than fifty years of a city's life with educational opportunities ranging from the primary school through higher training, essentially at public expense. The private and parochial schools and colleges have a story of service equally delightful and interesting. The Toledo Public Library is an educational institution, and it dates back to 1838 for its founding and to 1878 as a public enterprise. Today it has a main branch and thirteen subordinate branches, with nearly a half-million books. The spirit of Francis Jermain has been and is the spirit of this great institution. Few cities can offer as fine testimony to the idealism of their people as can Toledo in its educational institutions.

GROWTH OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Long before there were any established communities in this region, missionaries were rendering religious services to the Indians, to traders, and adventurers; and from their day to present, religion has not declined in its quest in or about Toledo. Churches were built in the mud along with the first cabins and business places in the city. All kinds of denominations sprang up and tenaciously they struggled to build churches and solidify their membership. A few of these churches are this year celebrating their centennials. By and large a remarkable unity has characterized this history. The Council of Churches is testimony of this fact. More than half of the people of Toledo are members of religious denominations. The whole meaning of the church in Toledo can never be known. It is clear that a good part of the educational history of the city proceeded from the church and its leaders; it is also clear that much of the philanthropy and social service were inspired by them.

LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

It would be of enticing interest to survey each and all of institutional aspects of Toledo history for the past century: the bench and bar with its powerful and dramatic figures from which came Morrison R. Waite, Chief-

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Justice of the United States, and a personality which suggests many traits like those of Lincoln; the medical profession and its great battles with malarial fever and the cholera epidemic of 1852; social work institutions and the outstanding achievements of a Community Chest; supplemental educational organizations, like Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Boy and Girl Scouts, John Gunckel and the Newsboys' Association, adult education facilities, lecture courses, such as those of Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Hurin, and Mrs. Alexander, Town Hall, Saturday Night Forum, Civic Music League, luncheon clubs, Rotary, Kiwanis, Exchange, Lions, etc.; lodges and the magnificent work that many are doing; and many, many others. Few people ever realize what a great city Toledo is.

CONCLUSION—THE CHALLENGES OF THE HOUR

Toledo is 300,000 human beings living close together; human because they live together; human because they are served by countless institutions; human because they are pursuing the goals and ideals that other human beings have wrought out through mind and hand for countless centuries. One of the strongest traits of human life is its capacity for forgetting. Especially is the collective memory fleeting. We give attention to the present and day-dream of the future. Little do we realize how we stand on the past. For a hundred years, Toledo has built the material structures and the institutional services that make the "good life" possible. Geography has not changed; brick, stone, and steel are rather imperishable; the mind and heart have not degenerated in creative capacity, they have instead increased. It is appreciation of exactly where we are and from whence we came, together with good will—collective good will—to build on what we have, more stately mansions for the soul, that are the challenges of this hour.

Midwest Historical Notes

The Dedication of the New Fort Defiance Bridge across the Maumee River, October 19, 1933, was the occasion of a "New Bridge Edition" of the "Defiance Crescent News" which is literally filled with historic matter of interest to students of local and regional history of the Maumee Valley, the great thoroughfare between the Great Lakes on the north and the Mississippi on the south for the Mound Builders, American Indians, French missionaries, English traders and our own pioneers.

At the Century of Progress Exposition, the State of Ohio not only made a creditable exhibit but provided an attractive and comfortable assembly room for all visiting Buckeyes and their friends. Especial mention should be made of the beautiful and instructive murals done in oil on flame proofed canvas by William Mark Young, the huge electrical state map and the black walnut settees, upholstered in virgin Ohio wool—no two alike—with historic episodes portrayed in the silhouette backs. The settees are thirty-four in number and bear the following inscriptions viz: "The Mound Builders," "Lasalle Takes Possession," "Celeron de Bienville," "Washington's Ohio Trip," "The Start for the Ohio," "Government Organized," "The Symmes Purchase," "The French Colony," "Origin of Buckeye State," "The Western Reserve," "Indian Warfare," "Simon Kenton," "Johnny Appleseed," "The British Occupation," "Battle of Fallen Timbers," "Zanes Trace," "Peter Loramies Store," "George Rogers Clark," "Moravian Missions," "Burning of Crawford," "Ohio Company Founded," "Ordinance of 1787," "Ohio Becomes a State," "Defence of Fort Stephenson," "Siege of Fort Meigs," "Perry's Victory," "Opening of Canal Systems," "Ohio's First Steamboat," "Ohio's First Railroad," "Hard Cider and Log Cabin," "Underground Railroad," "Morgan's Raid," "Beginning of the W. C. T. U." "Ohio Today."

The First Congregational Church of Toledo observed its 100th Anniversary and "Century of Achievement" at special services, Sunday, October 8, 1933, in the beautiful church home on Collingwood Avenue. Originally it was known as the First Presbyterian Church but in 1841, changed to the Congregational form of government. The first house of worship at Cherry and Superior was financed largely by Herman Walbridge and Edward Bissell. It was eventually sold to the Roman Catholics by whom it is now occupied. Upon the present site of the Temple Theatre, originally given to the church by Judge James Myers, the congregation erected at different times three church edifices, the first, a frame destroyed by fire in 1861, then a brick in 1862 and still later (1877), a "big stone church." The Rev. William H. Beecher, grandfather of Mrs. Kent Hamilton, was the first pastor after incorporation in 1844 and served three years.

One of his letters back home to folks in Connecticut indicated Toledo had about 2,000 inhabitants then, 12 warehouses, daily steamboats, and a special tax assessment of \$40,000 had been put on to grade Summit street and those running down to Front and Water streets. It was swamp between Summit and the canal from Cherry to Jefferson.

Later came the Rev. Anson Smythe as pastor of the church and he was followed by the Rev. Samuel Wright who had served about a year when he fell victim to cholera in 1852.

From 1853 up to 1897 Dr. W. W. Williams was pastor and led the church in its most prosperous era before its consolidation with the old Central Congregational church which resulted in the construction of the present church in 1913. The Rev. Albert H. Hyde and Dr. George R. Wallace were successive pastors while the church continued its downtown location.

Dr. Allen A. Stockdale was the first pastor of the consolidated church in

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its present location and he was succeeded a few years ago by Dr. George Laughton, present pastor.

Dr. Henry M. Bacon, originally pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church here, was the first pastor of Central Congregational church. Last pastor of this church before its consolidation was Dr. F. D. Kelsey.

—Toledo Times, Oct. 1, 1933.

Gen. John Hunt Morgan, the Confederate raider encountered federal troops at Buffington Island ford above Pomeroy, Ohio. They captured 800 of his men. Shortly after (July 26, 1863) at New Lisbon, Columbiana County, he was obliged to surrender to Gen. Shackelford with the remainder of his raiders who originally numbered 4,000 men with ten guns. On October 1, 1933 the Governors of Ohio and West Virginia delivered the principal addresses at the dedication of a bronze marker on Buffington Island erected by nearby patriotic societies.

—Associated Press Item.

A History of Sylvania for the first one hundred years by Maynard G. Cosgrove was published on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration in September, 1933. The booklet is well written, well illustrated and well worth reading. Two brief items are quoted viz: "Feb. 20, 1844 . . . Complaint was brought against Mrs. _____ for dancing. The Clerk stated that he had labored with her faithfully but without success. It was voted that the Clerk cite her to appear before the session . . . to answer to the charge of dancing."

Sylvanians claim to literary fame lies in the fact that Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin was held up and robbed in front of the stone carriage shop of J. J. Ritchie in 1850. This building still stands.

Bowling Green, Ohio celebrated her Centennial in August, 1933, with an elaborate program. On this occasion her distinguished historian Mr. C. S. Van Tassel brought out a volume of interesting and valuable historical and biographical material appertaining to the town and vicinity.

Andrew Jackson Helped Build Tecumseh Church—Daniel Webster and Henry Clay also were among donors in 1833. Tecumseh, Mich., September 30, (Special)—The 100th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of St. Peter's Episcopal church here is to be celebrated Sunday, October 8, and on Tuesday, October 10, which is the actual anniversary.

At the morning service on Sunday, the Rev. W. R. Blachford of Royal Oak, a former rector of St. Peter's, will read the sermon delivered by the Rev. W. N. Lyster at the laying of the cornerstone, October 8, 1833, and will wear the black silk robe worn by Dr. Lyster at that time. The text of the sermon is, "A City that Is Set on a Hill Cannot Be Hid."

In July of that year Dr. Lyster left on an expedition into the East to solicit aid toward the building of a church edifice. That he was successful in his mission is shown by the subscription list which included men prominent in the affairs of the day.

Among them were Andrew Jackson, then president of the United States, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, United States senator, and congressman of Virginia. In all Dr. Lyster raised \$2,000 on this eastern trip and also donations of prayer books and tracts.

As the church now stands, it is practically the same in outward appearance as when it was built, with the exception of the addition of the chancel on the west and the parish house. But the interior has undergone many changes. The chancel was at the east with galleries on the remaining three sides and each pew was closed by a door. In 1868 the present chancel was built and the galleries and doors removed.

Joshua R. Giddings, the great Ohio abolitionist fought against the

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Indians at Marblehead in September, 1812 in the first and only battle on the Western Reserve. Forty-five years later he erected a simple limestone monument six feet in height to the memory of three of his buddies on which appear the following inscriptions viz:

"In memory of Mason, Simonds and Mingus, who fell near this place in battle with the Indians Sept. 29, 1912.. Erected by Hon. J. R. Giddings, Jan. 1858."

A bronze tablet bears the following viz:

"This monument was erected in 1857 by Joshua R. Giddings. The land on which it stands was deeded in 1911 by the Kelley Island Lime and Transport Co. to the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, State of Ohio, who placed this tablet here in 1914."

Joshua R. Giddings Remembrances published in Firelands Pioneer, May 1859, regarding the skirmish with the Indians on Marblehead Peninsula Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, 1812. Giddings was a private soldier 1812 under Capt. Jedediah Burnham. The Regiment was commanded by the Hon. Richards Hayes of Hartford, Ohio and was stationed at Camp Avery on the east bank of the Huron River about three miles below Milan. "Young Randall fell at the first fire . . . one other man was also disabled . . . Blackman of Trumbull County was killed at the first fire, James S. Bills was wounded and died before Blackman and Randall were interred. These three were buried together between two logs.

October 1st the Indians stripped and scalped two of our dead whom we left on the field. They mutilated the body of Simons. There were three of our own men killed during this later skirmish. Mason lived near Camp Avery. Mingus was also killed. So the casualties were as follows: Sept. 30th, Ramsdell, Blackman, James S. Bell, October 1st, Mingus, Mason and Simons."

Giddings' Letter to His Parents.

Thursday, October 1st, 1812.

"Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Giddings,
Jefferson, Ohio.

Honoured Parents:

Having got a little refreshed I take pen in hand to inform you of the first battle that has taken place in our troops in which some of our countrymen have lost their lives in attempting to maintain the freedom of our country.

One week ago today about one hundred and fifty of our men volunteered to go to Sandusky to fetch away some property from there. They accordingly arrived there on Friday, and Saturday four boats set sail from there loaded with salt fish and apples. On Sunday night they landed on Hulls Island near the mouth of Sandusky Bay. On Monday morning they moved out one boat to go on to the peninsula, the others, they moved on to East Point at the mouth of the Bay. The spy boat returned in a few hours and had made a discovery of a party of Indians of about fifty, and before sunset an express reached headquarters. We beat up for volunteers and about sixty men marched before nine o'clock, men being few I stood on guard six hours the night before—but being in good spirits I turned out with them and we reached East Point, which is sixteen miles from here, at four o'clock the next morning. We were then joined by twenty men and sailed for the peninsula and landed at six o'clock. Captain Cotton, Commandant, ordered eight men of us to stay with the boats as guard. They then marched with sixty-two men into the woods in pursuit of the Indians. We with the boats moved off out about fifty rods from shore. We then sent a boat and five men on shore to get apples. In fifteen or twenty minutes returned in haste told us to flee for our lives for there were four canoes of Indians partly around Hulls Island. We then put what packs we had on board into two of our boats

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and setting the others at liberty we ran on the opposite of the Island from the enemy and then stood for East Point when we saw four canoes standing for the east shore as much as six miles above us. We landed on East Point. In about twenty minutes the Indians came and took the boats that we left and cut them in pieces and landed where we did in the morning and lay in ambush within one hundred rods from there. Our men marched seven miles without seeing any Indians and turned about and were marching for West Point but had not advanced more than one hundred rods before the advanced guard under Corporal Shaw was fired upon and two men killed and one wounded.

The advance guard was immediately reinforced by the left wing under the command of Sergeant Rice who behaved with great bravery. The whole action, a considerable of a skirmish took place in which three men were killed and two wounded, but the number of Indians killed is not known although our men took the ground. Our men then came on within one hundred rods of where they landed in the morning when they were again fired upon and another battle ensued in which four men were killed and two wounded. About forty men took shelter in a house amongst which was Chester Allen and James Hill. Thirty-three of our men bringing four wounded with them came on to West Point. In the meantime we the guard in the two boats had come off and lay off against West Point waiting for them. We immediately came on shore and brought them and landed at the mouth of Huron at one o'clock that night. The men in the house stayed until Wednesday when Chester Allen and Bailey came across the Bay in a canoe to Huron. We then manned our two boats and went and brought them all off safe. The wounded were left at the mouth of Huron and the rest have all arrived safe in camp.

Mr. Aaron Rice not having any paper sends his compliments to all of his neighbors and friends and wishes his wife if she is at home to write to him what the situation of her and his family is. If she is not at home he wishes Mr. Tuttle to write to him. Mr. Coleman having so much business that he could not write wishes me to inform you that he is well and expects to be home in two or three weeks.

Gideon Goodrich wishes you to inform Mr. Tuttle that he is well and hearty.

All the men which came from Williamsfield are alive and well except Hutchins King who has a little of the ague.

I cannot tell when I shall be at home but I expect I shall in the course of two or three weeks. I have been as hearty as ever I was in my life since I came from home. Remember my respects to all enquiring friends.

I shall now conclude by subscribing, your dutiful son.

Joshua R. Giddings."

Dated at Camp Avery, October 1st, 1812.

Fire On Mackinac.—The burning of the 120-year-old blockhouse which served the British as a lookout when they occupied Mackinac Island during the War of 1812 removes a landmark which has been a source of interest to thousands of visitors. This blockhouse apparently was the last, or one of the last fortifications erected by white men at the Straits to defend themselves against the Indians and from each other.

The original French settlement at Michilimackinac had been on the north side of the Strait in what is now the Upper Peninsula. Later a fort and trading post grew up on the mainland to the south, on the present site of Mackinaw City. This was transferred to British control in 1761, and here, two years later, occurred the bloody massacre of the garrison by Pontiac's allies.

Subsequent British commanders urged a removal to the Island proper for greater safety. It was accomplished in 1780 after negotiations of a treaty in which the Chippewas ceded the Island to the Crown in return for 5,000

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pounds. The fort built on the Island shore was surrendered to American control in 1796. The next event in Mackinac's history came on the morning of July 17, 1812, when Lieut Porter Hanks, commanding the post, awoke to find that an expedition of English, Canadians and Indians under a Major Roberts had sailed over from St. Joseph's Island with news that the war had been declared and a demand for American surrender. To avert such a massacre as later took place along the River Raisin, Hanks complied.

The British improved the fortifications and erected the inland post they named Fort George. Their possession was unmolested for two years until Lieut. Col. George Croghan led an expedition from Detroit to capture it. He sailed with 500 regular soldiers and 250 militia in five ships of Commodore Perry's old Lake Erie fleet. After visiting St. Joseph's Island and Sault Ste. Marie, he landed July 20, 1814, on the north end of Mackinac Island. In the woods-and-farm battle which ensued a Major Holmes fell while gallantly leading the American charge. Croghan decided it was impossible to carry the day and withdrew, leaving two schooners to blockade the village. These were surprised and captured later with all their officers and crew, and the British continued in possession until the following year, when they surrendered the Island under the terms of the Treaty of Ghent.

On coming into control, the Americans promptly renamed Fort George in honor of the soldier who died attempting to capture it, and as Fort Holmes the little hilltop blockhouse, with its green-covered earthen defenses, has been known through all the subsequent years of peace along the border.

—Detroit Free Press, August 28, 1933.

Historic Pilgrimage—Toledo to Fort Defiance—On Labor Day, 1933, the Anthony Wayne Chapter, S. A. R., the Ursula Wolcott Chapter, D. A. R. and the Fort Industry Chapter, D. A. R. were guests of the Fort Defiance Chapter, D. A. R. at the Ketterring Golf Club for luncheon after which the party journeyed leisurely down along the old Anthony Wayne trail visiting the numerous historic spots between Defiance and Toledo. There were 60 participants in this interesting pilgrimage.

Indiana's Oldest Railway Station, at Madison on the Pennsylvania, is soon to be abandoned and converted into a Community Centre. The railway, known as the Madison and Indianapolis was started in 1837 at Madison and completed to Indianapolis in 1847 says the Indianapolis Star of July 20, 1933.

The Home of Schuyler Colfax built in 1844 at South Bend has recently been razed. It was a familiar landmark.

—South Bend News-Times.

William Henry Harrison, Lieutenant under Wayne, Commander-in-Chief at Fort Meigs and later President of the United States announced his own political platform in a letter dated North Bend, December 20, 1838. The first plank would limit the Presidential service to one term—another would permit the legislative department of the government to initiate and pass all laws. Then he adds "A community of power in the preparation of the laws, between the legislative and executive departments, must necessarily lead to dangerous commutations and greatly to the advantage of a President desiring to extend his power."

—Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, Volume 1, No. 3.

Anthony Wayne's Cantonment where for four months he trained his soldiers for the campaign of 1794 against the Western Indians and their British allies, was located at Logtown on the right bank of the Ohio River several miles below Pittsburgh, his base for supplies and recruits. The Lincoln

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Highway passes the northern portion of the cantonment site. The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, in 1918, erected an appropriate tablet marking the location of Legionville, as the camp was called. Here for the first time, American recruits were given intensive military training and here in 1793 was the birth place of the "Legion of the United States" as the national army was first called.

—Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, Volume 1, No. 3.

Dr. Benjamin F. Prince, 92, succumbs at his home in Springfield, Ohio, September 11, 1933. Perhaps the oldest active teacher in the United States, he was vice president of the institution and known to hundreds of alumni as "the grand old man of Wittenberg." In addition to his campus activities, he was for 31 years director of the state archaeological and historical society and for 25 years president of the Clark county historical society.

—Associated Press.

British Commonwealth—British Empire—The term "Commonwealth" is to be distinguished from the term "Empire". The former consists of Great Britain and the self governing Dominions; the latter consists of Great Britain, the Crown Colonies and the Protectorates.

—Dan Corbett at Williamstown.

"British Commonwealth of Nations is a new term, which has been officially adopted—to denote the whole British Empire, in the modern aspect, as a group of autonomous states, including Britain with her remaining dependences as such."

—Mr. Richard Jebb, Author.

"Great Britain and the dominions are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

—Arthur Balfour, 1926.

"The British Commonwealth of Nations is not the British Empire—They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire—equal in status and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

—Sir Thomas McKeep, British Solicitor General.

From the Canadian Historical Review, June, 1933.

A California Bound Emigrant in 1852 describes crossing the Missouri at St. Joseph during early May. He had arrived at that point the evening before—"We soon unloaded our goods and camped upon the plain just below the town. The whole neighborhood for miles around was full of emigrants, tents here and tents there, the white covers of wagons and tents looked as though they had been prepared for a grand army. And indeed they had been, for here were armies of men, with goodly sprinkle of women and children.

"The city of St. Joe is much the gainer by the emigration. Thousands of dollars are spent here annually by those who cross the plains, it being one of the principal points where the emigration leaves the river. We here bought one yoke of oxen, a span of mules, and many other fixins, and made preparations for starting over the plains. There were hundreds of wagons waiting their turn to cross into Kansas, and there were several boats busy, and among them a steam ferry boat. But their capacity for carrying all the custom that presented itself was too small, and as a consequence there were many teams ahead of us in their turn. We supposed ourselves now ready for the trip and did not wish to remain any longer than possible.

"We were in a hurry to get off, after casting about and endeavoring to

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see what was best, by accident came across a small flat bottom boat which the owner was willing to hire as he said on reasonable terms. We got the boat and now commenced the tug of war. 'Twas not Greek meets Greek, but the strife lay between the Saxon and the Mule, for as fast as we got one devilish brute on board and our attention drawn towards another, the first would jump overboard and swim a shore to the great delight of the many who were looking on. After several turns of the kind and finding that we advanced but slowly in our endeavoring to freight the boat by the single addition, we concluded to drive them all in together pell mell. In this we succeeded admirably, for in they went, and we put up the bars to keep them there.

"A shout of victory followed the putting up of the railing. A victory was gained over the stubborn mule, and the order given to cast off, but before the order could be executed, the fiends in mule shape took it in their heads to all look over the same side of the boat at the same time, the result was the careening of the boat so much to one side that it scared the little devils themselves and they all as with a common consent, leaped overboard again. Three times three cheers were given by the crowd. So much fun could not pass unnoticed or without applause.

"Finally the mules were got on board and secured in proper places, the lines cast off and the raffle made. This was our first trip. The next the oxen were to be ferried. We had so much trouble with the mules that it was reasonable to expect a quiet time with our cattle. In this, however, we were disappointed, for the oxen seemed to have caught the disaffection from the mules and were if possible more stubborn than the sulkiest of them all. How, or what length of time, it took us to get the horned tribe on board, my memory does not serve me. Suffice it to say that we got them all on board and landed them safely in the Indian territory of Nebraska."

—The Kansas Historical Quarterly, May, 1933.

Daniel Boone, Stranger.—"It was in 1819 that Chester Harding who was then a resident of St. Louis and afterward a world famed portrait painter, made a trip into the St. Charles district, to visit Daniel Boone, the famous frontiersman. The only portrait of Daniel Boone painted from life was made during this visit. One of the strangest things about the journey, Harding thought, was the fact that it was so hard to find Col. Boone and that a man living two miles from Boone's home did not know who the frontiersman was."

Missouri Historical Review, April, 1932.

Bloody Island—No other locality in the territory of Missouri has won a greater notoriety as a dueling place than "Bloody Island" in the Mississippi river opposite St. Louis. Here, on secluded land not definitely located in either Missouri or Illinois, some of the most brilliant men of early Missouri met tragic death in the settlement of personal disputes."

—Missouri Historical Review, July, 1932.

Connecticut Leads the List of New England States in the number of adopted Missourians, with sixteen. It was this state that gave what is now Missouri her first American territorial Governor (Major Amos Stoddard), her only New England State Governor (John Smith Phelps), her greatest educator (William Torrey Harris) and many other prominent persons.

—Missouri Historical Review, October, 1932.

A Much Needed Biographical Sketch of Major Amos Stoddard, who, at St. Louis in 1804 acted as Commissioner of France and the United States when Upper Louisiana was transferred from Spain, and who was first civil com-

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mandant of what is now Missouri, is supplied by Wilfred Hibbert's article on "Major Amos Stoddard, first Governor of Upper Louisiana and Hero of Fort Meigs." The biographical sketch appears in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio Vol. 2, No. 2, April, 1930. The article briefly traces the genealogy of the Stoddard family and then tells Amos Stoddard's history from his birth in Connecticut through the Revolution, Shay's Rebellion, services in the Louisiana country and elsewhere and finally at Fort Meigs (Ohio) where he died on May 11th, 1813, following an attack on the Fort by the British.

The work of the author is largely accurate, but a few errors have been made. On page 6, the author writes that Meriwether Lewis was in the party that came to St. Louis for the transfer of Upper Louisiana, and the following year made his famous expedition with William Clark: The Lewis and Clark expedition set out from St. Louis the same year of the transfer, 1804. The name of Don Carlos DeHault DeLassus is misspelled on page 6. The author writes (page 11) that Col. John L. Miller, who also commanded troops at the Siege of Fort Meigs and later became Governor of Missouri served four years as Governor from 1828: Gov. Miller served seven years as Governor of Missouri from 1826 to 1832 a period longer than any other Missouri Governor.

A bibliography, containing many suggestions of sources of information on Amos Stoddard, though by no means complete, is an important part of the biographical sketch. The article covers eleven pages of small type.

—Missouri Historical Review, October 1932.

Publication of Territorial Papers Delayed—The first three volumes concern the old Northwest Territory and therefore will be of especial interest to our readers. The Department of State, under whose directions they were prepared has been compelled to delay publication because of reduced appropriations.

The Old Northwest Territory—"Do you realize that this was the first acquisition of territory made by the United States as a nation? That it was more important than the Louisiana Purchase, more important than Florida or Texas—more important than the Oregon country or the far Southwest. It was the heart of the country then, it is the heart of the continent now—the centre of our population, the place where true Americanism and the pioneer spirit reign supreme. Without this territory, the United States might have remained a small seaboard nation."

—Address of Governor Paul V. McNutt, May 26, 1933.

The Lyceum Movement was founded in 1826 by Josiah Holbrook, a graduate of Yale. . . He had a vision of an international system of education. . . . And an organization which would extend from a national centre to the states, and thence to the counties and on down to every town, district and village. . . . The prime object was the "Universal Diffusion of Knowledge". . . . The lyceum movement grew rapidly in the middle west and seemed at least for a time to make progress in accordance with the dream of its founder. . . After eight years the annual convention died and with it faded the hope for centralized control. But Holbrook's general plan had caught fire in thousands of towns scattered throughout the country and was to burn tenaciously until new fuel came through the Chautauqua and University Extension. . . What idealistic dreams and what great names! Emerson, Holmes, Alcott, Mann, Beecher, Lowell, Brooks, Dickinson, Holland, Taylor, Greeley, Thoreau—these and many others—reached out as lecturers from the older cultural centres of the East to the region north and west of the Ohio. . . Another cause of the decline of the lyceum was exploitation and commercialism. . . Emerson gradually advanced his fee to five hundred dollars. . . Henry Ward Beecher received \$1,000 at Boston. . . John B. Gough

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... only a little below Beecher's best. . . Henry H. Stanley made \$287,070 from 110 lectures. . . Thus ignobly perished a great educational dream."

Meeks in Indiana Magazine of History, June, 1933.

Eight Indian Chiefs were either born in Ohio or lived in its territory and were important factors in local history in the Pioneer days. They were Tecumseh, who was born near Piqua in 1768 and was killed, it was said, in the Battle of the Thames in the War of 1812. Pontiac, an Ottawa Chief, born on the banks of the Auglaize River in 1720: leader in the uprising of many tribes in 1763, with shocking massacres of settlers. He made peace in 1765, and four year later was assassinated by an Indian. Cornstalk, a Shawnee Chief, also born in 1720, who led the Indian forces in battle with General Lewis in Dunmore's War at Pt. Pleasant, in 1774, where he was defeated. He also was assassinated by his own men three years later at the place of his defeat.

Joseph Brant a Mohawk, born in 1725, educated in English language, but nevertheless vindictive and unrelenting in his war with the whites in territorial days. He died in 1807. Logan, a Mingo, whose home for many years was in the vicinity of Circleville. He became embittered towards the whites by the massacre of his people by white scoundrels and declared for vengeance. His speech in yielding to Lord Dunmore, near Circleville is known to most school boys. He was killed by a relative in 1780. Little Turtle, a Miami Chief, born in 1752, leader of his people in battles with the whites at Ft. Recovery and Fallen Timbers was famous both as soldier and statesman. He died in 1812. Blue Jacket, a noted Shawnee, who also fought at Fallen Timbers insisted on continuing the war when Little Turtle was for surrendering after the defeat. Tarhe, the Crane, Wyandotte Chieftain born in 1742 and died in 1818 a friend of General Harrison pledging the friendship of his Indian followers to the whites in the War of 1812 at a conference held in Franklinton (Columbus) at the opening of that war.

Early Schools at Norwalk, Ohio, "The Norwalk School History" and the original memoirs of Platt Benedict afford an interesting picture of the struggles of the New England colonists living on the "Firelands" in their efforts to provide educational facilities for the oncoming generations. The Norwalk Academy was organized in 1824. Lots 38-39-40-41 of the original platt were purchased and a three story brick building erected with funds raised by subscription. 107,000 bricks made by Edmon Johnson were purchased at a cost of \$3.00 per thousand.

The third story was built by the Mt. Vernon Lodge M. V. L. and Huron Royal Arch Chapter at a cost of about \$800.00. The Chapter donated their part to the Methodist Society and the Lodge sold theirs to the same Society for \$300.00, but the bill was never paid. The Academy was opened in December, 1826. The first school kept in the building was taught by the Rev. C. P. Bronson as Principal and Sherlock Bronson as Assistant, after which it went into the hands of the Methodist Society and was carried on by the Rev. M. Chapman as Principal, with Newman Pierce as Assistant. The latter had his clothes burned when the building was destroyed by fire in 1855. There were 90 students at the end of the first quarter and 100 at the end of the first year.

In May, 1928, Mr. Henry Tucker, a graduate of Union College, became Principal. In the Fall of 1828 Mr. John Kenman of Herkimer, N. Y. succeeded Mr. Tucker. Owing to scarcity of funds and small number of pupils the Academy and the District Schools consolidated in October, 1829, with John Kennan as Principal and Nathan G. Sherman as Assistant. In 1830 Mr. Kennan resigned and Rev. M. Johnson of Utica, N. Y. succeeded him. November 11, 1833, The Norwalk Seminary was opened in the Academy Building under the auspices of the M. E. Church with the Rev. Jonathon E.

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Chaplin as Principal. The Seminary prospered and at the end of the second year had 189 pupils.

In February, 1836, the Seminary burned, with a loss of \$3,000 and no insurance, but the Seminary continued in the Methodist and Baptist churches. The catalogue of 1836 showed 225 students. In December, 1838, a new brick building three stories high was completed. The Rev. Edward Thompson succeeded the Rev. Chaplin as Principal in 1838. "The Athenian Society" was organized about this time and comprised in its membership Mr. L. B. Otis, Mr. L. A. Hines, Mr. W. H. Hopkins and others. In 1842 there were 391 students. The Hon. R. B. Hayes was long a student here. In 1846 Mr. H. Dwight was Principal. At this time the whole property was sold for debt and purchased by the Baptist and re-opened as **The Norwalk Institute**, with Jeremiah Hall as Principal. In November 1847 there were 230 students and in 1849, 306 students. The Rev. Jeremiah Hall was succeeded by A. S. Hutchins as Principal who remained until 1855 when the Norwalk Institute ceased to exist on account of the establishment of the Union School System in 1850, which caused private schools to decline. In March 1855, the Norwalk Institute was purchased by the Union Schools District and Mr. A. S. Hutchins became the first superintendent of Norwalk Schools.

Thomas James de la Hunt, former President of the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society, died at his home in Cannelton on July 3, 1933 and was buried in the Cliff Cemetery. Mr. de la Hunt was the author of "History of Perry County" and for many years contributed a column on local history known as "The Pocket Periscope" to the Evansville Courier.

—Indiana History Bulletin, July, 1933.

Find Wedding Record of Jefferson Davis—Louisville, October 19 (AP).—Belief by some historians that the marriage of Jefferson Davis and Sarah Knox Taylor in 1835 was a runaway romance seemed to be disproved today with discovery in old county court house records of their marriage bond.

The law in those days required a legal bond for weddings, and that of the girl, whose father later was to become President of the United States, and her fiancé, who still later was to become President of the Confederacy, was attested June 17, 1835.

It bound young Davis and Hancock Taylor, uncle of the bride, "unto the commonwealth in the sum of fifty pounds (equal to one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents current money) that there is a marriage shortly intended to be had and solemnized" between the young couple.

—Associated Press.

Indiana Archaeological Discoveries in Dearborn and Ohio counties during 1933 include 110 prehistoric mounds, 62 camp and village sites and 17 aboriginal cemetery sites.

The huge bones and teeth of a prehistoric animal twice the size of an average elephant, found near Garrett, have recently been brought to the State Museum for mounting.

—Indiana History Bulletin.

Bullfighting in the United States—Under Spanish rule there were many bull, bull-and-bear fights and similar spectacles in the Southwest but the first and with perhaps one exception the only real bull fight ever held in the United States was staged at Dodge City, Kansas, on the 4th and 5th of July 1884. The estimated budget for this bloody celebration of the national holiday was \$10,000, all underwritten by the local business men. The chief Matador used a "Toledo" blade.

—The Kansas Historical Quarterly, August, 1933.