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BULLETIN No. 3—VOL. 6

JULY, 1934

## Report of the French Commissioners to the French Government on American Relations in 1794 with Mention of Wayne's Campaign.

Translated by Mrs. Kent Hamilton

Despatch 18.

Philadelphia, 10 Vendemaire,  
Year 3 of the French Republic,  
one and indivisible.

The Commissioners of the French Republic to the United States,  
to The Commissioner of Foreign Relations:

We told you in our No. 17 that there constantly appeared in the behavior of the English officers entrusted with the government of Canada, an unmistakable authorization to undertake hostile acts toward the United States. If any one could have doubted this treachery, the following statements would completely prove it.

### BRITISH INCITE INDIANS AGAINST UNITED STATES

For a long time, as we have shown you, the British Agents have fostered defiance and suspicion among the Indian tribes which are neighbors of the United States along the lakes and who, through the posts that England still keeps on these (lakes) receive constant supplies of war munitions. These officers prevent some from accepting the peace offered several times by the United States, others they incite to break their treaties.

Since the famous Congress where Dorchester poured out his incendiary harangue, one can constantly see small gatherings of Indians taking place.

### PREPARE TO ATTACK GENERAL WAYNE

Threats, unwise speeches, reports of spies, all foretell that they are gathering a force to fall upon the little army of General Wayne as soon as it shall be in the middle of the Territory. These unhappy creatures, who seem destined to a gradual annihilation, have been made to believe that with the destruction of this army, they would regain the vast territory situated in the fork formed by the Ohio and Mississippi and establish the named rivers as a boundary between the whites and themselves.

Soldiers have been brought from Niagara to the fort at Detroit to give

## *The Historical Society*

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some stability to their undisciplined troops, and finally to support them by something visible, perhaps to really work with them and disguise invasions under the pretext of protecting them.

### **OLD FRENCH FORT MIAMI REBUILT BY BRITISH**

A fort has been built at the Falls of the River Miami that flows into Lake Erie. There, under the protection of the fort, they planned to wait for Wayne. He, on his part, having toward the last of July, overcome several bands of Indians at the very place where his predecessor, General St. Clair lost his entire army in 1791, was advancing rapidly to attack the Indian line as they already were uttering threats and indulging in outbreaks.

Governor Simcoe, as a preliminary in the part that he wished to take in this general affair, had some time before sent to attack a citizen named William Son, who had settled on Lake Ontario, in the State of New York and about 70 miles this side of the boundary line. Simcoe sent orders by a detail of militia, to evacuate the settlement.

### **UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE DEMONSTRATES**

You will see by Mr. Randolph's letter, the translation of which we are sending herewith, the details of this British impertinence and the remonstrances that the Secretary of State has made to Mr. Hammond on this subject. To complete the understanding that you should have of the duplicity of the Cabinet of St. James, we have attached to Mr. Randolph's despatch, the four lines that the English minister was willing to answer in so serious an affair. It is true that it was no longer the time to excuse oneself by Escobardaries, the facts spoke too loud.

The American Government acquitted itself with the same reserve as did the Diplomatic Agent of Great Britain, in strong contrast with the conduct of the Commandants of Canada. The Government of the State of New York received orders to hold a corp of Militia in readiness to march at once to support the settlement of William Son; and if the English Government continued underhanded intrigues, they would, at least in Philadelphia, doubt the security real or pretended that had been claimed up to this time as regards the movements of the Indians.

### **THE BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS**

Moreover, Wayne seems to have received orders to march upon the rendezvous of the Indians.

The 20th of the month of last August, (1794) was a memorable day for the Americans (The Battle of Fallen Timbers—Ed.) and of as little importance as the thing seems to you in Europe, in the midst of the great events that occupy you, nevertheless it is called a Brilliant Victory, the success achieved this day by 900 Americans over twelve to thirteen hundred Indians and English. The affair took place almost under the guns of the fort of the last named.

Some days before, Wayne had built a fort at the confluence of a river that still retains the French name of Auglaise, and of the Miami, almost opposite the fort of Simcoe. This fort was called Defiance, from its position. Before attacking, he sent an interpreter to the Indians to try to open their eyes as to the danger into which the English were pushing them. The usual diplomacy of these savage men led them to demand several days for consideration, which would undoubtedly have been employed in preparations. Moreover, they were commanded by an English Colonel, named McKee, a skillful man, who had for a long time lived in their villages as agent of Indian affairs for England. Wayne was not caught by these tricks, he attacked, and he conquered. More than 400 Indians lay on the battle field. He chased their scattered bands even up to within gunshot of the English

## *of Northwestern Ohio*

fort, and for three days he burned and ravaged their villages and their cultivated fields along the banks of the two rivers. Their store houses, their huts, all have been destroyed, their women have been scattered. This utter defeat prevents their annoying the United States in this neighborhood for a long time.

### INDIGNATION OF COMMANDANT OF FORT MIAMI

Major Campbell, Commandant of the English fort, resented the fact that the Allies of the British Majesty were chased up to his very guns. He wrote insolently to Wayne, that he was not to come so near in the future. The American General did not attempt futile negotiations. He answered that even if the enemy had rallied under the fort, he should have fought and defeated them there. Moreover, he did not know by what right His Majesty had a fort on the American Territory. Campbell answered. Wayne reconnoitered the fort and from the nearness of a pistol-shot, found that it was a regular construction, having about twelve cannon, protected on one side by the Miami river and on the other by earth works and ditches.

In spite of Wayne's actions, it appears that he did not attempt to attack the fort, a course doubtless recommended equally by a sense of honour and by his recent success. But the Statue quo ordered by the embassy of Mr. Jay demanded positively silence and patience. It was however necessary to have this last named virtue to an almost unbelievable degree to endure the open hostilities, the impudent playing of criss-cross declarations and contradictory statements between London, Quebec and Philadelphia. It has been needful to value peace very dearly and do violence to a sense of honour to continue to control oneself after the denials of Grenville before Parliament, the manifestoes of Dorchester, the Jesuitical responses made to Pinckney and the daily threats of the English Officers to the American vessels captured on the ocean.

### REJOICING IN THE UNITED STATES

This complete scattering of the Indian army has caused great joy in the United States, Nevertheless it seems to have cost some men to the Americans, for there is recruiting for Wayne's Army.

You will find with this despatch a little note on the make-up of the Indian Army, quoted from the public papers and taken from the account given by an English prisoner.

Good health and brotherhood.

JOSEPH FAUCHET,  
La Forest  
Petry

### TRANSLATOR'S NOTES

The date of this despatch is October, 1794.

"Vendemaire"—first month of the year in the Republican Calendar of France, beginning on September 22, 23 or 24 and ending on October 22, 23 or 24, according to the year. Encyclopedia Britannica Vol. 23, P. 41, Col. 1. It is dependant on the ripening of the grapes.

"Escobardary"—Escobar y Mendoza, Antonio, born at Valladolid, Spain, 1589, died July, 1669, a Spanish Jesuit, celebrated as a casuist, especially for his doctrine that purity of intention justified actions in themselves immoral, and even criminal. Century Cyclopedia of Names, P. 367, Col. 3.

"Miami"—flowing into Lake Erie is now called Maumee River, an approach to the French pronunciation of Miami—as Mee ah mee or Mee aw mee.

## **The Midwest in 1832**

**Being the Journal of B. J. Harvey of Farmington, N. Y. while enroute to Ashtabula, Cleveland, Sandusky, Vistula (Toledo), Blissfield, Adrian, Tecumseh, Ypsilanti and Detroit**

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Stimpson Harvey was born April 30, 1780. His two sons B. J. Harvey and John C. Harvey were in this party. Both were married soon after this tour and came west. John C. Harvey was the father of Stimpson G. Harvey of Toledo who was himself born in 1836

May 29th, 1832. Left home at 6 in the afternoon and traveled nearly to Pittsford; at one o'clock at night took a boat bound to Buffalo—arrived at Rochester 7 A. M. and reached Brockport 7 in the afternoon.

May 31st past Albion 3 in the morning. We arrived at Lockport at 2 in the afternoon; and while the boat was going through the locks we had an opportunity of viewing and admiring the works of art displayed here: indeed it is the greatest curiosity on the Erie Canal.

### **BOARDS STEAMBOAT "SUPERIOR" AT BUFFALO**

June 1st this morning found ourselves in Buffalo. After spending an hour or two here we went on board the steamboat Superior bound for Detroit: at half past 9 we left the wharf and in a short time we were out of sight of the city; about 11 in the evening stopped at Erie.

June 2nd fair morning came to Ashtabula at 9 o'clock. 12 o'clock halted at Fairport at the mouth of Grand river. Made Cleaveland 5 P. M. Stopt about an hour at this place. Cleaveland bids fair to be a place of much business.

### **TRANSFER AT SANDUSKY TO "PIONEER" FOR VISTULA**

June 3d arrived at Sandusky 6 in the morning. Here we left the Superior and went on shore to wait the arrival of the Pioneer a small boat that runs from this place to Vistula on the Maumee. We were obliged to remain here until the next morning. Sandusky or Portland has the appearance of an unhealthy place and the country about it has a forbidding aspect.

### **BROKE A SHAFT AND SAILED INTO MAUMEE RIVER**

June 4th at 7 o'clock this morning we left this place for Vistula we had a strong fair wind and moved very rapidly. About 1 in the afternoon when 15 miles from Vistula one of the shafts of our boat broke, and in such manner the steam could not be applied, but fortunately the wind being fair, by means of sail we reached Vistula about 5 P. M. This is a newly laid out town on the left bank of the Maumee 3 miles from its mouth, has a fine harbor, the river here being half a mile in width, the town is to be built on a high piece of table land commanding a fine view of the river. This will eventually be a place of importance as it will accommodate the Territory of Michigan better than any other port on lake Erie being some miles farther west than Munroe or Detroit. Leaving Vistula we traveled 3 miles to the westward and put up at Fishers tavern (Tremainsville) near Ottawa creek.

## *of Northwestern Ohio*

### **EXPLORES COUNTRY WEST OF VISTULA**

June 5th. Started early this morning for Whites falls at the forks of the Ottawa Creek (Sylvania) past a dry prairie, principally improved, known by the name of the "Prairie Settlement" the land here is rich and beautiful. A few miles further west we entered a light sandy opening of 2 or 3 miles in extent lying on the north side of the Ottawa after passing this opening we came to a tract of rich timbered land continuing in this for about 2 miles we arrived at the forks of the creek. Here Gen. White has made a purchase and is now erecting a saw-mill. After taking dinner we made an excursion 2 or 3 miles westward up the main branch of the creek, found some very fine land well timbered with oak, whitewood and sugar maple etc. lying on the north side of the creek; on the south side we found principally oak opening.

June 6th. Part of our company left here this morning for Adrian; and the rest of us remained looking about here, there are several mill sites at this place and the proprietors intend to lay out a village at the forks of the creek.

### **PARTY REACHES BLISSFIELD, MICHIGAN**

June 7th. I left White's falls taking a northwesterly direction for the river Raisin. Following the north branch of the Ottawa 3 miles through pretty good land I came to a road or pathway leading towards Adrian. I traveled about 4 miles further when I came in view of Ottawa Lake which is about 3 miles in length. This lake or the water in it usually in the fall or winter, goes off very suddenly the reason of which is not yet known, there is some excellent land bordering on this lake but it is not extensive. There are two families living at the north end of the lake. After going nearly round it I left this romantic place and proceeded on my journey. I had not proceeded over half a mile before I entered what is known by the name of Cottonwood Swamp, which continued 6 or 7 miles to within sight of the Raisin; and which I had to pass through the water in some places being a foot or two deep. I met with a few ducks and wild turkeys in this solitary forest. This was a hard days journey but about 5 o'clock in the afternoon I had the happiness to reach the river. I past over about half a mile to a tavern in Blissfield where taking some refreshment, I proceeded 3 miles and put up for the night, not a little tired.

June 8th proceeded 3 miles and breakfasted at Clark's on the river; here I crossed the river taking a westerly course. The Land along the river is rich and handsome; with heavy timber. Traveling 2 or 3 miles further I came to G. Crane's farm where I remained the rest of the day. Here I found the rest of my company that preceded me.

June 9th. This morning west 3 miles to C. Bradish's; thence south 10 miles to ten-mile Creek. We found some settlements as far as black creek, thus far (5 miles) the land is good; principally opening, but after crossing black creek it is timbered land very level and rather wet,, with a clayey soil. Returned to Bradish's about sundown.

### **EXPLORES LAND WEST OF ADRIAN**

June 10th. Today went south 3 or 4 miles, found some good land towards night. Two of us went to Adrian with a view of taking a look west.

June 11th. Left Adrian early this morning taking the road leading westerly, traveled 8 miles through rolling timbered land, covered with beech and maple—the soil generally clayey, but very well watered. Took breakfast at a Mr. Bradley's near one of the branches of the Raisin.

From here we took a Southerly course on the left bank of the creek, we continued this direction 3 or 4 miles. Saw some good land, being heavily

## *The Historical Society*

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timbered with whitewood &c. Coming to a new road leading towards Adrian we followed it and arrived there about 2 in the afternoon, having as near as we could judge, traveled 20 miles. Here taking dinner we proceed 4 miles to S. Warner's where we met the rest of our company; staid all night.

June 12th went south 2 miles, thence east to the Raisin thence back to G. Crane's farm. Afternoon went a strawberrying there being great quantities of them about here.

### **VISITS TECUMSEH AND BUYS LAND AT YPSILANTI**

June 13th. This morning went to Adrian and about noon started for Tecumseh, past Comstock's about 2 and about 5 reached Tecumseh. This is the county seat—the land adjacent to this village is very good.

June 14th. 1 o'clock this morning took the stage for Ypsilanta, arrived there about 9 A. M. Took breakfast here. I stopt to purchase some land and the stage went on for Detroit with the rest of our Company. After finishing my business I proceeded on foot 8 miles, and then engaged my passage in a wagon to Detroit, at night put up at Teneycks at the forks of the Rouge, this is an amazing sluggish stream.

### **VISITS LAND OFFICE IN DETROIT. BOARDS STEAMER FOR BUFFALO**

June 15th. 5 in the morning proceeded, arrived at Detroit about 9 A. M.—found my company at the land office. Detroit is an old place formerly peopled by the French, the streets are dirty and the buildings rather inferior. Having finished our business at 4 P. M. went on board of the steamboat Enterprise, Capt Miles bound for Buffalo. In about half an hour we were under way. Had a head wind down the river, but a few hours brought us into the Lake.

June 15th. Four o'clock this morning came to Sandusky. Leaving Sandusky we had a fair wind and arrived at Cleveland 2 P. M. Halted about half an hour at this place.

### **REACHES BUFFALO IN 45 HOURS**

June 17th. 3 o'clock this morning came to Erie—wind fair reached Buffalo 2 in the afternoon, having had a quick passage of about 45 hours. At half past 3 took a canal boat. Came to Tontawanta creek about sundown.

June 18th. Rainy.

June 19th. 5 in the morning came to Rochester, and at 7 in the evening left the boat at the upper Lock in Macedon. Arrived at home 19th June in the morning.

B. J. HARVEY  
Farmington

## **Lexington, Concord and the Patriotic Societies**

By Col. Ansel E. Beckwith, April 9, 1934

### **ADDRESS**

#### **Before the Anthony Wayne Chapter Sons of the American Revolution**

One hundred and fifty-nine years ago today, at Lexington Green and Concord Bridge were fired "those shots which were heard around the world", shots which started an eight years conflict, ending in victory and freedom for the American people.

We are not here tonight to glory in the deeds of our ragged Continental ancestors, or in the midnight ride of Paul Revere, but rather—to paraphrase the words of the immortal Lincoln—"it is for us the living to be dedicated anew to the unfinished work which they have thus far so nobly advanced, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the full measure of patriotism, that we here highly resolve that they shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom and that the Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

#### **SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI**

Let us go back to May 13, 1783, just a few weeks before the disbanding of the Continental Army, when, at the suggestion of General Knox, a meeting of the officers was held at the headquarters of Baron Steuben, and the first American ex-service men's association, the "Society of the Cincinnati", was formed.

The motives which led to this organization were tender, lofty and patriotic. The army was about to disperse; and in the course of a few months, officers, who had been comrades for years, would be scattered, many of them across the seas. Unwilling that these friendships, formed amongst hardships and dangers, be so lightly severed, they organized this society, which would forever bind together, not only themselves but their male posterity. It was but natural that he who had been their leader through the dark days of the Revolution, should be chosen as the first President-General of the new organization, in which office General Washington continued until his death.

Of this society, there can be but fourteen chapters, one in each of the original states and one in France. Membership is limited to the eldest male descendant, always through the male line, unless such line become extinct. Under such a system, which but for a short time, has been rigidly adhered to, the membership will always be limited and will gradually grow less and in time, unless changes are made in the provisions for membership, the society will become practically extinct. General St. Clair, one of the brave officers of the Revolution, who continued his military career in the conquering of the great Northwest, himself a member of this Society, named the city of Cincinnati in its honor.

#### **SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRE**

The first hereditary order to be composed of the descendants of all classes of soldiers who fought in the Revolution, was formed in San Francisco, California, on June 5, 1876 (Centennial Year). As a result of an advertisement in a morning paper of June 28th, asking all such descendants to attend a meeting for the purpose of forming a company to take part in the military parade of the 4th of July, twenty-five real sons and grandsons answered the call. The interest was so great that it was decided to hold another meeting and form a permanent organization, to be called "Sons of

## *The Historical Society*

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Revolutionary Sires", which was represented in the parade by eighty members. Later this organization became the California Society of the "Sons of the American Revolution."

### SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

In 1883, a similar company of men took part in the local celebration, in New York City, of the 100th anniversary of its evacuation by the British. After this ceremony was over, these participants organized themselves into a permanent society, known as the "Sons of the Revolution." In the two years following, similar societies were organized in other states and as a necessary part of the movement, steps were taken to organize these state societies into a national society. Due to the attitude of the New York Society, which insisted that it be the controlling organization, that other state societies be auxiliary branches and refusing to head a movement for the creation of a National Society, it became necessary for other organizations to take the matter into their own hands.

The New York Society, "Sons of the Revolution," practically existent only in New York City, maintains its headquarters in the old Fraunces Tavern, where it has a splendid collection of Revolutionary relics. This is the strongest link in the General Society, which has steadily grown smaller as one by one, State societies have consolidated with ours.

### SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

On April 30, 1889, the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington, a meeting of the delegates of thirteen state societies was held in the historic Fraunces Tavern and the National Society, "Sons of the American Revolution", was formed. The Ohio Society had been organized just eight days before and was represented at this meeting by Com-patriots Wilson L. Gill and George W. Gill of Columbus.

In Ohio, a preliminary meeting, attended by nine, was held in the office of Governor Foraker at Columbus, on April 11, 1889, and at an adjourned meeting, held on the 22nd, the Ohio Society was formally organized, the Reverend Wilson R. Parsons of Worthington being elected President.

The influence and prestige of the Ohio S. A. R. was greatly increased by the addition of the Cincinnati members of the S. R. These two organizations are identical in their aims and traditions and together as one, they can wield a far greater influence than can be done as separate organizations.

At the second annual congress, held in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1890, twenty-eight societies sent delegates and from that time this organization has grown rapidly in size and influence.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

At the Second National Congress of the "Sons of the American Revolution" held in Louisville, president Parsons reported that the Ohio Society admitted women and he hoped that the Constitution of the National Society would be broad enough to sanction that practice. After much discussion, a motion was adopted providing for honorary registration of the descent of women of Revolutionary ancestry, by the various state societies. Presidents McKinley, Taft and Harding were members of the Ohio Society.

But mere associate or honorary membership in a man's organization was not acceptable to the women, so it was but natural that they should found their own society. The "Daughters of the American Revolution" was formed on October 11, 1891, and since that day it has been a power in every walk of life. In politics, education, immigration, respect for the flag, the establishment of historical landmarks, an adequate national defense—in fact in every task to which woman has put her hand, she has set a pace that man cannot follow. While the men originated the idea of hereditary societies, the women gave the idea life and achievement; for her no task is too small or



## *of Northwestern Ohio*

too large; she takes them all and only stops when that task is successfully accomplished. If men took the work of carrying out the ideals of our forefathers, even one-half as seriously as do the women, we would be doing things; but let's be truthful and, like the immortal George, not tell a lie, we do not.

### THE MISSION OF THE HEREDITARY SOCIETIES

These National Societies were not organized for social but for patriotic purposes. They are to carry on the work and ideals of the forefathers, to preserve for our children unto all generations those great privileges which were won at so great a cost by the founders of this republic. If they fail to do their part in carrying out the principles for which the Revolution was fought, they should be censured.

Their mission is declared to be patriotic, historical and educational, to inspire in the members and the community at large, "a more profound reverence for the principles of government, to foster true patriotism, to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble to the Constitution of our country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

Compatriots: In this day when there is taking place, not only in America, but all over the world, an upheaval of the old order of things; when dictators are assuming the powers of government; when boundary lines of nations are being changed over night; when both Europe and Asia are armed camps ready to start another war; it is time for us to pause and think. It is time for patriotic Americans, from whatever race they may have sprung, to protect those liberties guaranteed by the Constitution from enemies of whatever character, be they from without or from within. These societies can perform no nobler service than to foster that kind of patriotic education that makes for a clean and more exalted citizenship.

Today, this country has travelled a long way from the intentions of the framers of our Constitution and the advice of George Washington. Year by year, the encroachments of Federal powers are slowly but surely undermining the rights of the several states. From a nation governed by wise law makers, by elder statesmen, we are drifting to a nation governed by bureaucrats.

This new order of things dates back to the adoption of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, (1913) in which the States gave to the Federal Government the right of direct taxation. The framers of the Constitution debated this important subject for many days and wisely decided that it was a state prerogative; that to place in the hands of a central government, the power of direct taxation would result in extravagance, the upbuilding of political machines and a direct hardship on the several states, thereby deprived of their proper revenue.

Since the states foolishly abrogated their rights, the expenses of the Federal Government have steadily risen. Bureaus and Commissions finance every proposition that will win votes for the party in power; they have steadily usurped the executive, legislative and judicial functions of our government. The financial plight in which this State now finds itself is just one of forty-eight examples that the framers of the Constitution were far wiser in their day and generation than we are in ours.

Compatriots: The time has come for us to inspire, both in ourselves and in the community, a more profound reverence for the principles of government. In the halls of Congress and in our legislatures are many who are not mere politicians. However, they are but human and have an ear for the voice of their constituents; therefore, upon the improvement of the average citizen, depends the calibre of our representative. This result can only be accomplished by education—patriotic education. Not that superficial knowledge of the deeds of ancestors, however glorious, but that which gives an understanding of the principles upon which this Republic was formed and instills in the hearts of men a desire to perpetuate the same.

Are we today maintaining and extending the institution of American

## *The Historical Society*

freedom? Hardly. This is not an age of freedom but of the suppression of rights, both state and individual, in favor of larger Federal powers. It is more than possible that the present chastening may be good for our souls, but care must be taken not to let the pendulum swing too far, because the American people have minds of their own and in the days of King George these minds became quite restive. They might again.

I am no alarmist. The events of the past few years have tried the souls of men. Thousands of financial institutions have closed their doors, never to re-open; cities have become bankrupt and scrip has taken the place of real money; millions of men used to the comforts of life have lost their positions and joined the bread line; homes have been foreclosed and the savings of a lifetime have been lost. These were the times when we might have expected a social revolution. In other countries, it took place or was suppressed by the mailed fist. Here in America, it just didn't happen. We took it on the chin, pulled our belts a little tighter and carried on. Truly the spirit of Washington is with us yet: "lest we forget, lest we forget."

One of the most important tenets of our society is to carry out the injunctions laid down by Washington in his farewell address. These are many but one in particular is deserving of special mention. He laid down the basis of the relation of the United States and foreign countries in unforgettable phrases. "As against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connections as possible."

Had these sentiments, uttered in 1796, been heeded in 1917, we would today have a different picture. The uniform of our country is an honored covering, to be worn only in its defense and to perpetuate those principles for which our fathers died. Thousands of American boys, who gave their all, to end war, have died in vain. The countries for which they fought have repudiated their debts as "scraps of paper." Now they are again asking us to join with them in deliberations covering the peace of Europe. To accept this invitation is to again obligate this country to send our boys to the shambles of Europe. Never again. We want no more American cemeteries in Europe. Nearly four million men who in 1917 wore the khaki and the blue, stand ready to protect this country but not again to fight the battles of Europe. In 1796, WASHINGTON WAS RIGHT.

Washington believed in preparedness as the best means of keeping our country out of war. Experience has proved that it is the only way, and that not to be prepared to stand up for our rights, invites war. These societies should constantly support every movement for the upbuilding and maintenance of a suitable army and navy. They should stand for a whole hearted preparedness that will walk softly but carry the big stick.

Compatriots: As business men you would not fail to carry adequate insurance. It costs less to prevent than to replace. In means of defense, this great nation of Washington and Lincoln must be adequately prepared; on land, on sea and what is more important in the air. America is not aggressive, it covets the possessions of no other country, but do not forget that envious eyes across the water, covet us; so we must at all times be prepared to protect our interests, because future wars will be fast and furious, will leave no time for preparation, and we must be ready.

Let us back every effort for a larger army and navy; let us support the National Defense League; let us carry out the principles of George Washington and preserve this country for our children as our fathers have for us. If we do not do this, we wear the insignia of our society in vain; we are not worthy of our sires. A well known radio feature closes its program each week by sending out this message: "Peace and Prosperity, to this our beloved land." This is our Mission; if we fulfill it, we know whither we are traveling. Descendants of 1776: in our hands is the fate of this great Republic; LET'S CARRY ON.

## Midwest Historical Notes

A Pictorial Plan of Fort Meigs and Environs, executed by Captain William Sebree, United States Navy and Kentucky Militia, during the two sieges by British General Proctor in the early summer of 1813, is a recent accession to the library of the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio. This is a photostatic copy of the original in the Library of Congress.

Dr. Harlow Lindley Elected Secretary, Editor and Librarian of the O. S. A. and H. Society.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society held Monday, March 4. Dr. Harlow Lindley, Curator of History, was elected Secretary and Librarian to succeed the late Charles B. Galbreath. As Secretary of the Society he will also be editor of all of its publications. He has been associated with the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society for six years, the first of which was spent at Fremont, Ohio, as librarian of the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum which is one of the properties of the Society.

—Museum Echoes, April, 1934.

The Maumee River (See last page of this issue).—"In October, 1748, Count La Galissonniere wrote M. de Longwell, Commandant at Detroit that 'though we be at peace, every attempt of the English to settle at River a la Roche (Maumee) White River and Ohio River or any of its tributaries must be resisted by force'."

—See Knapps Hist. of Maumee Valley, P. 20.

"In the early histories and public documents pertaining to this region, the name of the Maumee appears as 'The Miami of the Lake,' that being the English translation of the name 'Miami duc Lac,' as given on the old French maps. On Nov. 7, 1855, a meeting of citizens was held in Toledo to consider the advisability of changing the name of the river. In a preamble it was declared that 'the early associations of the river aided by a poet's wit—, have given these an unjust and unfavorable reputation'; resolutions were adopted to the effect 'that the Maumee river and the Maumee bay be hereafter known as the Grand Rapids river and the Grand Rapids bay' and the local press was requested to publish the action of the meeting; but the change was never made by the people at large. The poet alluded to in the resolutions was probably the author of some rhymes that appeared in the Maumee City Express on June 24, 1837, beginning—

"On Maumee, On Maumee,  
Potatoes they grow small;  
They roast them in the fire  
And eats them—tops and all.

"On Maumee, On Maumee,  
Its ague in the fall;  
The fits will shake them so,  
It rocks the house and all."

But the poets satire, if not forgotten, has lost its force, and the name "Maumee" still clings to the river and bay.

—Scribner's "Memoirs of Lucas County."

Tercentenaries—Americans have united in celebrating the Tercentenaries of Jamestown, scene of the first successful Anglo-American settlement in 1607, and the meeting place of the first Colonial Assembly; of Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620, where the first written compact of self-government was signed; of New York, established as New Amsterdam in 1614, and of the first settlement of Delaware at Lewes in 1631.

Now, in turn, Maryland has commemorated the Tercentenary of her

## The Historical Society

founding at Old St. Mary's City—Maryland's first capital—June 16, 1634, when the reconditioned court house was dedicated with appropriate pageantry on land and water, re-enacting the landing of the Colonists from their quaint vessels, *The Ark* and *The Dove*. The Commemoration of the granting of the Charter to Cecil Calvert by Charles the First and the embarkation of Leonard Calvert and the Colonists from Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, a little over 300 years ago have already been celebrated.

Leonard Calvert was a brother of Sir George Calvert, (Lord Baltimore) who was to have received the royal grant but for his death in 1632. Recently the United States government has issued a tercentenary stamp commemorating the founding of the Colony of Maryland three centuries ago.

Still another tercentenary is planned by the State of Wisconsin in commemoration of the arrival at Green Bay in 1634, of Pere Jean Nicolet, the French Priest, who named the site and the bay La Baye Verte. It is planned to re-enact the canoe journey from Quebec to Green Bay.

**The Cartier Anniversary.**—Of Canada's anniversary celebrations this year none will stir the imagination more than that commemorating the landing of Jacques Cartier on the Gaspé Peninsula in June, 1534. It is true that John Cabot, a Genoese navigator in the service of King Henry VII of England, anticipated Cartier by thirty-seven years in making a landfall in that part of the world. The place was Cape Breton Island, where he raised the English ensign. Cabot reported to his royal master that he had been to the country of the Grand Khan. A second voyage, to Greenland and down the Atlantic coast to the thirty-eighth parallel, was a remarkable adventure, but it had no bearing upon the existence of Canada and the approach to it by the noble St. Lawrence. Cartier was the first white man to make them known to the civilized world. As a navigator, geographer and leader of several expeditions out of ancient St. Malo, he was worthy of more honor than he has ever received. A portrait of him may be seen in the Town Hall of that port so famous for its hardy mariners. According to Parkman, the bold, keen features bespeak "a spirit not apt to quail before the wrath of man or of the elements."

The landing of Cartier on Gaspé, where he raised a wooden cross and flew the colors of France, was followed by extensive exploration of the St. Lawrence in later voyages. After four centuries Quebec is still French in language. Many of the names of islands and places on the majestic river are those bestowed by Cartier. As a pioneer he stood on the site of Quebec, at the time known as Stadacone, also at Hochelaga, the Indian village which became Canada's busiest metropolis. The eminence from which Cartier surveyed the meeting place of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers he named Mont Royale. Two winters he spent on the St. Lawrence, and his crews suffered from scurvy as well as from deep snows and bitter cold.

—New York Times, May 27, 1934.

**A Word of Encouragement.**—"I have enjoyed reading your latest (April 1934) Bulletin."

Christopher B. Coleman,  
Director Historical Bureau, Indianapolis.

**Lincoln Shrine Pilgrimage, Summer 1934**, through the Lincoln communities in Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, personally conducted by Dr. Louis A. Warren, started from Lexington, Kentucky, on Tuesday morning, June 12th and terminated at Peoria, Illinois, on Friday evening, June 15th.

### First Day—Tuesday, June 12th

Lexington:  
Harrodsburg:  
Springfield:

Homes of Mary Todd and Henry Clay.  
Cabin in which Lincoln's parents were married, June 12, 1806. Grave of Jesse Head.  
Home sites of the Widow Lincoln and Richard Berry, guardian of Nancy Hanks.

## *of Northwestern Ohio*

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Bardstown:	Lunch at "My Old Kentucky Home" State Park, where Stephen Foster, song writer, visited.
Knob Creek:	Lincoln's home from 1811 to 1816. Site of First School. Grave of infant brother.
Hodgenville:	Weinman's statue of Lincoln.
Birthplace:	Cabin in which Lincoln was born. Dinner in Log Tavern.
Elizabethtown:	Arrive at 8:00 p. m. Spend night here.

### Second Day—Wednesday, June 18th

Elizabethtown:	First home of Lincoln's parents. Home of stepmother, Sarah Bush.
Mill Creek:	Burial place of Lincoln's grandmother.
Cannelton (Ind.):	Cross Ohio River. Luncheon served here.
Troy:	Anderson River where Lincoln operated ferry.
Grand View:	River landing where Lincolns traded.
Rockport:	New Orleans trip in 1828 started from here.
Gentryville:	Store site where Lincoln clerked.
Lincoln City:	Home site of Lincoln for 14 years. Burial place of Lincoln's mother and sister.
Vincennes:	Arrive 7:00 p. m. Lincoln saw first printing press here. Dinner and lodging.

### Third Day—Thursday, June 14th

Vincennes:	Cross Wabash River over Lincoln Memorial Bridge.
Coles County (Ill.):	Home site and burial ground of Lincoln's father.
Charleston:	Lincoln circuit. Debate with Douglas.
Decatur:	Lunch here. Lincoln circuit. Old court house. First Lincoln home in Illinois. Convention.
Springfield:	Arrive 3:30 p. m. Sites connected with Lincoln's domestic, business, and political life. Dinner and lodging.

### Fourth Day—Friday, June 15th

Springfield:	Old State House.
Springfield:	Lincoln Tomb.
Petersburg:	Lincoln surveyed town. Ann Rutledge's Grave.
New Salem:	Lincoln's home from 1831 to 1837. Luncheon served here.
Lincoln:	Town named for Lincoln on Lincoln circuit.
Atlanta:	Lincoln made speeches here.
Bloomington:	Lincoln circuit. Made many speeches here, including famous Lost Speech.
Pekin:	Lincoln circuit. Political addresses.
Metamora:	Lincoln circuit, old Court House still standing. Political addresses.
Peoria:	Arrive 6:15. Reply to Douglas.

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The Unmarked Grave of Major Amos Stoddard—First Governor of Upper Louisiana, Hero of Fort Meigs and Revolutionary Soldier under Washington is referred to in the diary of Captain Daniel Lewis Cushing, Commander of the grand battery in the following language, viz: "Major Amos Stoddard was buried May 12, 1813, in front of the grand battery on the spot where he received the wound which caused his death." The grand battery was located first north of the up river or south west block house and directly opposite General Proctors up river or "Queens" battery, one of the four British batteries spiked by the ill fated Col. Dudley. The other British batteries were named "Tailors," "King's" and "Mortar." The last was on the site of the summer cottage of the late Alfred Koch.

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A Michigan Historical Fair will be held at Old Fort Mackinac Island, July 1 to September 10, 1934, sponsored by the Mackinac Island State Park

## The Historical Society

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Commission, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Michigan Historical Commission and the U. S. Daughters of 1812.

—Museum Echoes, May 1934.

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The Peristyle of the Toledo Museum of Art appeals to Lotte Lehman, Metropolitan Opera soprano who recently wrote Edward B. Green, the Buffalo architect for the Museum, the following viz:

"Dear Mr. Green:

"Two days ago I have had a recital in the concert hall of the Toledo museum. I must tell you how delighted I am from this hall—the most beautiful in the whole world, I find. I have sung in Europe and Amerika in many halls, old and new, beautiful and awful. Never before I have had such an impression like in your hall. It is a very pity that she is not standing in New York. When I come back to New York, I try to ask how it is not possible that you could build one in New York, where we need it very much. Carnegie Hall is cold and so big for a recital. Town Hall so small and the secrete of the acoustic you have found adorable.

"When I began to sing, I felt in the very first moment, that my voice came light without any effort—and it was a great happiness to sing like in the blue sky over the Greek Galleries.

"Excuse my bad English. I am Austrian and it is very difficult to say in a foreign language what I have to say.

"Many thanks for your high artistic, eternal work, and kindest regards."

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Lotte Lehman.

Member Metropolitan Opera House.

—Local Press, March, 1934.

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Jerry Vann Came to Le Compton Yesterday, was a week ago. He is trying to make up a school there, and I believe has succeeded in getting nearly twenty scholars at \$1.00 per scholar a month, but he has to build a schoolhouse, and has to pay \$3.50 a week for board, so he will not make much clear money."

Col. A. J. Hoole, Douglas City, Kans. to his brother in South Carolina, April 27, 1856 in The Kansas Historical Quarterly, February, 1934.

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The Extermination of the Plains Buffalo in the northern United States and in western Canada (as a wild species) roaming in freedom occurred, probably, between 1876 and 1883.

See Canadian Historical Review, March, 1934.

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The Hudson Bay House, London, England, is being fitted up for housing and exhibiting for student research the vast and invaluable accumulation of archives assembled by the Company since its organization, over 250 years ago.

See the "Beaver" published by the Company at Winnipeg, December, 1933.

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Indian Migrations Were Eastward—Great Indian migrations of prehistoric times, by which savage hordes populated America from the west eastward, have been mapped for the first time by the Smithsonian institution.

The maps, show the routes along which prehistoric tribes marched for generations from west of the Mississippi toward the Atlantic, pioneering in exactly the opposite direction from that taken by the later whites.

—Associated Press, April 9, 1934.

## of Northwestern Ohio

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**Indian Silver Ornaments.**—"It is unfortunate that no records have been discovered giving the number of Washington Silver Peace medals issued, nor of the Indians to whom they were awarded. One of the 1795 medals bearing the mark "J. R." (Joseph Richardson, Silversmith) and an oval medal for the treaty of Greenville the same year are in the collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania both of which had been given to Tarhe (meaning the Crane) of the Wyandotte tribe, who took part in that treaty. General Wayne, in his final address to Tarhe said: These medals which I shall have the honor to deliver you, you will consider as presented by the hands of your father the fifteen fires (states) of America; these you will hand down to your children's children in commemoration of this Day; a day on which the United States of America gives peace to you and all your Nations; and receives you and them under the protecting wings of her Eagles."

—The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, April, 1934.

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**United States German Religious Communities.**—About 1775 there was great spiritual darkness especially in Germany where each Koenig or Herzog was arbiter of matters religious as well as natural. Many thought that the 2nd Advent was near and that 1800 would mark the beginning of Satans 1000 years of imprisonment.

One colony went to **Russian Tartary.**

One under George Rapp with over 100 families established the town of **Harmony** in Butler Co., Pa. Land bought in 1803. Community Association organized 1805. In 1814 on account of the unfitness of soil and climate and remoteness from river (12 m.) they bought 30,000 acres and established **New Harmony, Ind.** By 1817, had 1000 members—1825 account fever and ague they again moved to **Economy, Pa.**

Another band holding similar views was headed by one Goesele who after 9 years imprisonment for his views founded a celibate (abandoned cellbacy 1832) colony at **Zoar, Ohio.**

—See W. Penn. Hist. Mag., V. 1, No. 3, 1918.

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**Every Day Is Sunday.**—Each of the seven days in the week is designated as the Sabbath by various nationalities and religions. Monday is the Greek Sabbath, Tuesday the Persian, Wednesday the Assyrian, Thursday the Egyptian, Friday the Turkish, Saturday the Jewish and Sunday the Christian.

—Mid-West Review.

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**Government Forts in West—War of 1812.** In the "Missouri Historical Review" of April, 1932, we find an interesting account of these early forts. Among those listed are the following, viz:

**Fort Bellefontaine** on the south bank of the Missouri four miles above its junction with the Mississippi.

**Fort Osage** near present site of Libby, Jackson Co., Mo.

**Fort Madison** on the Mississippi in what is now South Eastern Iowa.

The local forts included:

**Fort Mason** on the Mississippi two miles below the present town of Saverton.

**Buffalo Fort** in what is now Pike County two miles south of site of Louisiana.

**Fort Capau Gris** on the Mississippi in the present Lincoln County, two miles east of Winfield.

**Fort Howard** near site of Old Monroe.

**Stouts Fort** on Fort Branch one mile south of Auburn.

**Clarks Fort** in now Lincoln Co. three and one half miles south of Troy.

**Woods Fort** at site of Troy.

## *The Historical Society*

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**Temple of Aborigines Unearthed in Tennessee.**—Ruins of an old temple, the oldest house of worship and public court known in the eastern part of the United States, has been unearthed by the Tennessee Valley Authority Archæological Survey in a wild mountain valley thirty miles from Norris Dam, which is expected to be the basis of a model civilization.

The crude temple is the only one of its kind ever discovered, according to Professor W. S. Webb, archæologist in charge of excavations in the Tennessee Valley Development area.

"The racial identity of the temple builders is a moot question," said Professor Webb. "They may have been early Cherokees or even remotely connected with the Mound Builders that had inhabited the ruins found in Ohio."

The temple was built at least 400 years ago, he declared. Stone was the foundation for the temple, which is about thirty-five feet square. On top of the stone foundation wooden posts were placed close together so as to form a wall and support for a thatch roof.

Although the wooden part of the temple was destroyed by fire long before the coming of the white man, practically every foundation stone remains in place. From the holes in the stone and the charred wood the archæologists were able to determine that the walls were wooden posts and the roof was thatched. The holes, evenly spaced, form a square.

—Associated Press, March 23, 1934.

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**History Repeats Itself**—The following is from the speech made by Daniel Webster in the United States Senate on March 12, 1838:

"There are persons who constantly clamor. They complain of oppression, speculation and pernicious influence of accumulated wealth. They cry out loudly against all banks and corporations, and all means by which small capitalists become united in order to produce important and beneficial results. They carry on mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke the fountain of industry and dry all streams. In a country of unbounded liberty, they clamor against oppression. In a country of perfect equality they would move heaven and earth against privilege and monopoly. In a country where property is more evenly divided than anywhere else, they rend the air shouting agrarian doctrines. In a country where wages of labor are high beyond parallel, they would teach the laborer he is but an oppressed slave.

"Sir, what can such men want? What do they mean? They can want nothing, sir, but to enjoy the fruits of other men's labor. They can mean nothing but disturbance and disorder, the diffusion of corrupt principles and the destruction of the moral sentiments and moral habits of society."

This was over ninety-five years ago and we are still debating the same questions today.

—Chicago Journal of Commerce, March 29, 1934.

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**The Old Cathedral Association of Vincennes** has been organized for the restoration of the old French quarter, especially the church (the former cathedral) of St. Frances Xavier, the little brick chapel, the old seminary, the library building, and the old French Cemetery, all of which are in the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral. . . . The restoration of the interior of the church is already well under way. The large painting over the altar and the smaller stations of the cross have been transformed from blackened, almost indistinguishable canvas, into their pleasing, beautifully colored originals.

—Indiana History Bulletin, March, 1934.



## of Northwestern Ohio

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The Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter D. A. R., Ft. Wayne, won the first prize of the Indiana Society D. A. R. for the most outstanding unmarked historical site in Indiana, viz: the site of the old fort built by Anthony Wayne in 1794 on the ground where the Western Newspaper Union Building now stands. The first prize was a bronze marker. Mary Penrose was the wife of Anthony Wayne who died while her husband was engaged in the expedition against the northwest Indians and their British allies.

—Indiana History Bulletin, March, 1934.

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John Chapman alias "Johnny Applesced" was born at Springfield, Mass. in 1775. He died at Ft. Wayne, Ind. in 1847. He was especially interested in apple tree nurseries and was well known among the pioneers of the midwest in the early part of the last century. A monument was dedicated to his memory in Ashland, Ohio, July 28, 1915.

—Pictorial Ohio, 1830.

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A Monument for Old Fort Miami—"Most of us here in Cincinnati, I take it, are fairly familiar with our own local history. We know of St. Clair's defeat, we know of Wayne's victorious march across the state of Ohio, and we are not unmindful of the past. There is that little monument in Cincinnati marking the site of Fort Washington. It is the least worthy of them all. At Hamilton is a really fine reproduction in stone of the old Fort. At Eaton, the site of Fort St. Clair is a State Park—a lovely place—and so on to Ft. Jefferson, Greenville and Ft. Defiance. All of the old forts are now marked by fine monuments. On the heights above the battlefield of Fallen Timbers stands Wayne's statue, a heroic piece of bronze. We have not marked the British Fort Miami which Simcoe (re)built. In a way, it deserves a monument even more than the others. The grass grown ramparts—and the ditches there represent the last stand of the English on our soil.

"There the meteor flag of England streamed in the face of Wayne. There again it flew in the face of Harrison in 1812. As Simcoe studied the map that fort was to be his base. From there the red coats of the King were to march southward and take the forts which we had built as our outermost line of defense. That he could do it he was sure. No doubt ever crossed his mind of the invincible power of Britain.

"And so the site of that fort, representing at once the pride and the humiliation of England should be marked. We might even put upon it the words of the scripture as applied to the sea;

"Hereto shall thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

"Still that would be bad taste even though it be the literal truth. More gracious on our part would it be to erect a statute of General Simcoe, as an antagonist worthy of our steel and whose defeat was of the greatest importance."—From an address on General John Graves Simcoe before the Cincinnati Literary Club by James A. Green. Printed in the O. S. A. & H. Soc. Quarterly, January, 1934.

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The Ohioana Library is housed in the State Library in the State Office Building. It comprises the works of Ohio authors, books about Ohio and Ohio documents. Mrs. Depew, Head Chairman of the Ohioana Library Committee announces that the collection now comprises 1069 volumes.

—Museum Echoes, May, 1934.

## Spanish Toledo and Ohioan Toledo

BY PROFESSOR F. MOLINA  
Of the University of Toledo

It seems to be a fact that our city was given the name Toledo in 1833 at the suggestion of Willard J. Daniels, on the occasion of the consolidation of Port Lawrence and Vistula, the first settlements in the territory occupied by the early city of Toledo which later absorbed other still earlier settlements. It also seems to be true that Daniels based his suggestion on the fact that the names Port Lawrence and Vistula were not suitable for the consolidated settlement "since either of them would be," he said "a permanent reminder of past quarrels and enmities. On reading a history of Spain," he went on to say, "I came upon the description of a wonderful city that was, first, one of the most important strongholds of the Roman Empire; then the capital of the Gothic Empire; later, a luminous center of the Spanish-Arabic culture, and for several centuries the capital and abode of the Spanish sovereigns. It is a vast museum of art and history rather than a city. Its name has a pleasant sound, and it is easily pronounced in English: 'Toledo'."

From that time up to the present moment the two cities have been intermittently exchanging tokens of reciprocal good will and admiration, Toledo in Ohio trying to show her recognition of the artistic and historical importance of her Spanish namesake; the Spanish Toledo endeavoring to give evidence of her appreciation of the achievements of her Ohio sister.

Toledo, Ohio, started the movement of approach, in 1836, by naming her first newspaper "The Toledo Blade" in recognition of the industry that has made the name Toledo famous all over the world. The Spanish Toledo repaid the courtesy by presenting a Royal Coat of Arms to The Toledo Blade in 1876, on the occasion of the Philadelphia Exposition. The coat of arms now adorns the main room of The Toledo Blade's magnificent building.

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts and History of Spanish Toledo, made the president of our university, Dr. Arthur M. Stowe, a correspondent academician of that center of learning, in 1923, the diploma being solemnly conferred upon Dr. Stowe by the writer at the commencement exercises of 1922-23. In return for the exquisite courtesy, Mr. William Anderson was instructed to visit Spanish Toledo, in 1924, and convey a message of appreciation and friendship from our University to the Spanish city and its academy.

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From Toledo, See of the Archbishopric of Spain, the highest ecclesiastical office in the country, came the archbishop, Cardinal Reig, to attend the Eucharistic Congress held in Chicago in 1926. The archbishop's train stopped at 2 o'clock in the morning, at our Union station where a considerable number of distinguished citizens awaited to offer the respects of the city to the illustrious prelate. The latter was resting in his bed, and the visitors did not care to disturb him. But at breakfast time the archbishop found a magnificent floral offering on his table, sent from "Toledo, Ohio, to the cardinal archbishop of Toledo, Spain." On his return from Chicago, the archbishop paid a visit to our Toledo.

Dr. Doermann, president of our university, visited Spanish Toledo in 1931, and was permitted to photograph the coat of arms of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabel and use it as a model for our university's seal. In 1934 the student body of our University of Toledo devoted their Block House to Spanish Toledo.

For the last three years the students of Spanish of DeVilbiss high school have kept an active correspondence with students of several educational institutions of Spanish Toledo, the former guided by Russell Brown, instructor in Spanish, the latter guided by A. Gomez Camarero, editor of "El Castellano."

Such is the history of 96 years of mutual good will between the two

## *of Northwestern Ohio*

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Toledos. This good will has now developed into a close friendship by a most generous action on the part of the government of the city of Toledo, Spain, and on the part of the Spanish federal government. On the 29th of this month of May, Spanish Toledo will solemnly bestow on Ohian Toledo the gold medal that conveys the highest honor conferred by that city for achievement. Four citizens of this city will be present there to receive the honor in behalf of our Toledo. The Spanish government will defray all expenses from New York to New York for the trip.

The gold medal of Toledo, Spain, was instituted by law many years ago as a reward for persons, towns, cities or countries which, by means of outstanding achievement, may bring honor, directly or indirectly, to the city. It is very much coveted, but very seldom attained.

To understand the difficulty in attaining the medal, and the significance of its being granted to us, it is necessary to know the procedure used to award the medal, and the manner in which it was decided to grant it to our city. The city council of Toledo, Spain, is composed of 25 members representing six or eight political parties always at variance on every issue. Only the mayor has the right to present the name of a candidate for the medal; a committee spends months, at times years, in examining the candidate's credentials. If the credentials are good, the matter is brought up before the council for discussion, which takes almost as much time as the process of examination of credentials. Finally a vote is taken, 19 votes being necessary for passage.

In the case of our Toledo, upon suggestion from Mr. A. Gomez Camarero, editor of "El Castellano," the mayor presented the name of our city for consideration as a candidate for the medal, on April 3, at 7:30 P. M. In 20 minutes he explained the achievements of our city, on which he based his recommendation. Councilman Perez Montes, a radical socialist, made a speech enlarging upon the praises of the mayor. Councilman Quijara, of the popular action party, spoke on the merits of our city that had not been mentioned by the preceding speakers. Councilman Ramos, of the radical party, said that never before had a medal been presented to such a worthy candidate as Toledo, Ohio.

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The National Archives Building Plans have been completed and the building is now under construction. Daylight is to be excluded from all storage spaces and artificial light will be used instead. The air will be conditioned throughout the building. Fire walls will be used to safeguard and protect the Archives.

—Historical Outlook for April, 1934.

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"This Week in Missouri History" is a historical news feature prepared and furnished free each week to 287 Editors in Missouri. It is believed to be the most widely printed historical news service in America. At the end of the ninth year 468 articles had been released, comprising 351,000 words for reprinting in the State press.

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Showboats on the Mississippi and Tributaries.—The Missouri Historical Review for April 1934 reproduces an advertisements of the "Floating Palace" for May 17, 1853.

Dress Circle (All cane bottom chairs).....	50 cents
Family Boxes (cushioned seats) .....	25 cents
Gallery .....	25 cents
Gallery for Colored Persons .....	25 cents

The "Floating Palace" had a large amphitheatre seating 1,000 persons. Noah M. Ludlow an actor in St. Louis history, tried out on the headwaters of the Cumberland, what was apparently the first show boat.

In 1925 there were fourteen of these show boats still visiting towns along the Mississippi and its tributaries.

the North into the Lake *Huron*, to the East into the Lake *Erie*, and to the South into the River *Ohio*. Their Source are so near one another, that in three Days Journey I cross'd twenty two, the least whereof is bigger than that of *Richelieu*. The top of these Mountains are flat, and full of Bogs and Morasses, which being not frozen, have prov'd an insupportable difficulty and trouble in our Voyage. There are now-and-then some Plains, which I take to be very fertile; they are cover'd with Bears, Stags, Wild-Goats, Turkey-Cocks, and Wolves, who are so fierce as hardly to be frighted away by the noise of our Guns. There is a River in the bottom of the Lake *Erie*, within ten Leagues of the Canal, which may very much shorten the way to the *Illinois*, it being navigable for Canows till within two Leagues of theirs; but the most convenient of all is the River *Ohio*, which being navigable for Barks, will save all the Trouble of making a Communication between the Lake of the *Illinois* and the *Divine River*, and the great Expences of making the said River navigable to Fort *Crevecoeur*.

One must not fancy that the Ground in the Country of the *Illinois* is ready for the Plough; some of them are too dry, others too wet; and in short, all require some Toil and Trouble; but I am sure they may sufficiently recompence in a little time, those who will be at the pains to cultivate them.

The Nations through which we have pass'd have receiv'd us very kindly, because of our *Calumet* of Peace, which is a safe Conduct and a suffi-