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TARHEE, THE CRANE—CHIEF OF THE WYANDOTS

By the Hon. Caleb H. Norris, 1849-1923

(An address delivered before the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio)

FIRST PRINTING

Enemies Become Friends

My ancestors fought England in every war our people had with her. They took part in nearly every Indian campaign; and the many things that I have heard repeated when a boy, never made me feel friendly to the British. But now I can truthfully say, that I am glad the United States and England are friends. I am glad the United States and England are allies. More than 105 years have passed since hostility existed between the two nations. The United States and England have saved democracy for the world. They have grown to know and to appreciate each other; and I believe that henceforth they will remain in firm and loyal friendship each with the other. But when I speak tonight of the ancient enmities of the two countries, I do truthfully recite history.

Fallen Timbers and Greenville

The victory of General Wayne over the Confederated Indian Tribes and their English allies at Fallen Timbers, and the resulting peace concluded by Wayne with the Indian Tribes at Greenville, were together the most important and far-reaching events that had yet arisen in the life of our young Country, since the colonies had achieved their independence.

The Battle of Fallen Timber was fought on the 20th day of August, 1794, within 12 miles of this spot, in the center of the most historic section of this state. The Treaty of Peace with the Indian Tribes was signed at Fort Greenville, now in Darke County, Ohio, on the 3rd of August, 1795, lacking but seventeen days of one year after Wayne's victorious battle.

English Incite Indians Against Americans

For over twenty years before that date, from the commencement of the war between the colonies and the mother country, up to the date of that treaty, every means had been resorted to, that could be devised by England and her representatives, to incite the hostility of the savages, against the defenseless inhabitants of the American border. It did not cease with the Treaty of 1783, the Treaty of Paris, which brought the independence of the

colonies, but continued with unabated and successful effort up to the Peace of Greenville.

The year that passed between Wayne's victory and the Treaty of Greenville, was but the result of unceasing effort of Lord Dorchester, the Governor-general of Canada, (he, who during the Revolutionary War, was known as Sir Guy Carlton;) and Lieutenant-governor Simcoe, and McKee, and Elliott, and Simon Girty, and other British agents, to arouse Indian hostility into further and continued action, against the Americans.

England Occupies American Territory for Thirteen Years After Treaty of Paris

England had refused to surrender the northwestern posts, so-called, which she had agreed to surrender by the Treaty of Peace with the colonies, and had thus, at that date, held those posts for near thirteen years in the face of that treaty. And England had built within five months before Wayne's victory, a strong military post at Miami, within nine miles of this spot, and had garrisoned that fort with troops and artillery. It was concededly over 40 miles within and from our northern boundary, running through Lake Erie. And this without permission, without justification, without excuse, and without apology. And she held that post during Wayne's campaign, and for over eleven months after the Treaty of Greenville was signed.

They had hoped and expected, that by constant wars with the Indian Tribes, the settlement of the region west of the Alleghenies would be halted, and that the young and poor and weak republic, would have to yield up the territory northwest of the Ohio River, which would again come under the British crown.

Spain Refuses to Relinquish Her Mississippi Posts

And Spain was not far behind in that hope to acquire a part of the territory of the young republic. She wanted a part of the Illinois country, and the country adjacent to, and east of, the Mississippi, south of the Ohio River. She refused to surrender up posts which she wrongfully held, and encouraged, as well as did England, the Indian Tribes in their hostility to the United States.

That was the condition which then existed. And so came Wayne's victory at Fallen Timber, and the Peace of Greenville, as the result of that victory; and following that treaty, sixteen years of peace between the United States and the Indian Tribes, from Florida to Canada.

Truly the war of the Revolution ended on the Maumee.

England and Spain had been unsuccessful in their efforts, and though not without hope that the peace might fail, yet they each bowed their heads to the inevitable.

Peace With England

Then came a series of great events in the history of our country. Within four months after that victory, England—by the Jay Treaty, 19th of November, 1794—ratified by the United States, August 18th, 1795, fifteen days after the Treaty of Greenville, agreed to surrender the northwestern posts by July 1st, 1796; and did surrender them to the young republic: Mackinac, Detroit and its dependencies which included what is now nearly all of Michigan and Wisconsin; Forts on the Maumee, and a post on Turtle Island near the mouth of Maumee Bay; and a fort at the mouth of the Sandusky; Niagara, Oswego, Ogdensburg, Erie, and the posts on Lake Champlain; and other occupied places and positions within our border.

Peace With Spain

Thomas Pinckney, in the meantime, for the United States, negotiated a treaty with Spain, signed on the 27th of October, 1795, three months after the Treaty of Greenville, by which Spain agreed to surrender posts held by her, in our western territory; agreed to the free navigation of the Mississippi River by citizens of the United States; fixed the middle of that stream as our western boundary, from the head of that river south to the 31st degree north latitude; and also agreed upon a line fixing the southern boundary of our territory.

The Blessings of Peace

In 1796 Tennessee became a state. In 1798 the Territory of Mississippi was organized. In 1799 representative government was established in the Northwest Territory. On the 1st of March, 1803, Ohio was admitted into the Union. And within 63 days after Ohio was made a state, concluded on April 30th, 1903, signed on May 3rd, France having acquired Louisiana, the United States bought Louisiana from France—more than a million square miles of territory.

I speak of these things to show what benefits peace offered to the young republic. During all of the period of these events, the United States was at peace with the Indian Tribes. A peace that had been wrought by the victory of Wayne at Fallen Timbers, followed by the Treaty of Greenville. The young republic had been weak and poor and almost bankrupt. The first opportunity ever given her was given by the peace with the Indian Tribes. The wilderness was being settled and she was growing in strength. The young republic was at peace and could devote her resources and attention to matters other than war.

Never before in its life, from the Battle of Lexington to the day at Greenville, had the United States tasted the blessings of profound peace; with her it had been continuous war in some part of her domain.

The Strength of the Indian Tribes

The Indian Tribes were not weak; they could gather many thousand warriors, and with the assistance of enemies of our people, the Indian Tribes were strong. They were and had been successful on the battlefield. While they had failed in many instances in attacks on forts and defended positions, yet in their open forest warfare, history usually described the encounters as defeats for the white man: Braddock's Defeat, Grant's Defeat, Harmer's Defeat, Crawford's Defeat; the Blue Licks Defeat; St. Clair's Defeat; and many other defeats. Less than three years before Wayne's victory, on the 4th of November, 1791, on the site of the present village of Fort Recovery, in Mercer County, Ohio, they had defeated St. Clair and completely destroyed his army.

While their first real overthrow was at the Battle of Fallen Timber, yet that defeat was not fatal to their strength. They were still strong; and it had taken near a year's time and the influence of great men to overcome British and Spanish propaganda, and bring the Indian Tribes of the Northwest Confederacy to the peace of Greenville.

Tarhee, the Crane—Chief of the Wyandot Tribe

The head of the Indian Confederacy of the Northwest was the Wyandot Tribe. The grand sachem of the Wyandots, was the Chief Tarhee, or, as the whites called him—the Crane. He was one of the greatest men of his day, white or red. To his influence, more than to the influence of any other one man, may be attributed the Peace of Greenville, and hence the events which necessarily followed it, and which necessarily resulted from it.

About three miles up the Sandusky River—south from the present Upper Sandusky, is the site of Upper Sandusky Old Town. "It was situated on the

East side of the Sandusky River," says William Walker, "opposite the upper or south rim of Armstrong's prairie bottom, across the river from where Silas Armstrong, a half-blood Wyandot, in 1840, built a brick house." (The present Reber house which still stands.) The main part of the village stood on the Southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 3, Range 14 East, Crane Township, Wyandot County, Ohio. A part of the land was formerly, and may be now, owned by William Dye. I visited the site some years ago in company with my friend Robert Carey. There was still to be seen at that time, the spring and a remnant of the old Indian orchard.

Slaughter of the Moravian Indians

Abandoned by the Wyandots as a village before 1781, it was at this abandoned village and in its immediate vicinity, that the Christian or Moravian Indians, who had been compelled by British influence to remove from the Moravian towns, in what is now Tuscarawas County, the September before, lived and starved and suffered, through the winter of 1781-82.

A part of these poor people had early in 1782 gone back from Upper Sandusky Old Town to their former place of residence on the Tuscarawas, to gather the corn which they had planted there the season before. And there at Gnadenhutten, defenseless, were taken prisoners on the 8th of March, 1782; and were on that day slaughtered without mercy by our people. Ninety of them, 28 men, 29 women, and 33 children, were killed in cold blood. Two boys escaped.

I have in my possession a contract, dated October 28th, 1801, executed by David Williamson and wife. He was one of the main instigators of the expedition, and in charge of the force by which this awful crime was perpetrated. He was second in command in Crawford's disastrous campaign against Sandusky, and died at Washington, Pa. in 1814, aged 62 years.

Upper Sandusky Old Town, Seat of Wyandots

Upper Sandusky Old Town was the principal seat of the Wyandots, south of the Lakes, during most of the period of the Revolutionary War, and for long bloody years before. It was here that the Emissaries of the British government at Detroit, during the war with the colonies, Matthew Elliott, Alexander McKee, and Simon Girty, after they had fled to the British, and others like them before that time, came to strike through their Indian allies, the defenseless settlements of the Border. To this place, the prisoners—men, women, and children—were brought and met their death; or were sent to meet death or hopeless captivity elsewhere. If that ground, the Dye Farm, could talk, it would tell many a tale of horror and despair. It was there that Crawford, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon on June 4th, 1782, found the huts and other evidences of a deserted village.

The Village of Crane Town

The site of Crane Town, or the Upper Sandusky of 1782, is upon Sec. 3, Twp. 2, South, Range 14 East, on lands once owned by H. H. Smith and H. Klupfer, Crane Township, Wyandot County, Ohio, and about nine miles northeast, down the Sandusky River from the site of Upper Sandusky Old Town, and about six miles northeast of the present Upper Sandusky. "The site of Crane Town," says Mr. Walker, "is upon a piece of bottom land on the west side of the Sandusky River, above and below the bridge where the Kilbourne road crosses the river." He says that location was pointed out to him as the residence of the Half-King. Crane Town was the objective of Crawford's advance, and about three miles beyond and northeast of the scene of his defeat, June 4th and 5th, 1782.

The exact date of the abandonment of the Old Town, or of the establishment of the village of Crane Town, is not known. C. N. Butterfield, that excellent and eminent historian, in his "Crawford's Campaign against Sandusky,"

says that John Slover, one of the guides to Crawford's expedition, had been acquainted in former years with the Indian settlement at Crane Town. But be that as it may, there was no inhabited village then at the site of Old Town. And not for many years after, and not until after the death of Tarhee, was there an established Indian village on the site of the present Upper Sandusky; though John Leeth kept a tradepost at the Big Spring at the top of the bank where Upper Sandusky now stands, where the trail divided, as early as 1778.

Wyandots Transfer Seat From Old Town to Crane Town

So that Crane Town from the abandonment of the Old Village, was the chief seat on the waters of the Sandusky of Wyandot power, and the headquarters of Tory Renegades and British intrigues against the American settlements on the border. Though he had lived at Solomon's Town in the northwest part of what is now Logan County, and also for a time on the head waters of the Hocking, in what is now Fairfield County, it was at Crane Town that Tarhee had made his home for many years before his death; and it was at Crane Town that he died in November, 1818.

Arthur St. Clair, 1734-1818
Tarhee—The Crane, 1742-1818
Simon Girty, 1750-1818

Other men whom Tarhee knew, died in 1818. Let me digress and mention two of them. They each had known Tarhee, and he knew them. They all had taken part in St. Clair's defeat in 1791, November 4th; Tarhee and St. Clair were both parties to the Treaty of Muskingum or Fort Harmer, and all of them, and each in his way, took conspicuous place in the history of the country and the times.

Arthur St. Clair was a Major-General in the American Army of the Revolution. He took very eminent part in the battles of that long war. He was the friend of Washington, and in the darkest days of that conflict, he is said to have advised the masterly strategy, which resulted in the victories of Trenton and Princeton. He was President of the Congress when the Ordinance of 1787 was subject of Congressional Enactment. He was the first governor of the Northwest Territory out of which were carved the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River. He had been wealthy for that day. He spent his fortune in the service of his country in recruiting, arming, and provisioning his troops. His country never repaid him. His property and his home were swept away. He was driven by poverty to a log cabin on Chestnut Ridge, seven miles west of Ligonier, Pa., and there with his widowed daughter, lived by keeping what was then termed a "Tavern". While driving his horse and wagon on some errand to a nearby place, he was thrown out upon the stony ground, and so died on the 31st of August, 1818, an old man in the 84th year of his age. I saw his grave three years ago at Greenburg, Pa. The cemetery in which he sleeps, is a tangle of weeds and brush and briar and bushes; a disgrace to that city and that state and the Nation. As if in apology, his epitaph reads: "The earthly remains of Major-General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a noble one, due from his country."

Simon Girty died on the 18th of February, 1818, in the 77th year of his age. He died at home, in bed, at Malden, now Amerstberg, at the mouth of the Detroit River in Canada. As the breath left him, his wife, she who had been Catherine Molott, and had been taken prisoner by the Indians when a girl, and who was a good women, prayed at his bed-side that his sins might be forgiven him; that the blood which covered him like scarlet, the blood of men, and innocent women and children that he had killed with his hands, or caused to be slaughtered, might be washed away, and his soul made white. For nearly nine years of his active life against his people, and his country, (he was a Pennsylvanian by birth) he made his headquarters at Upper Sandusky Old Town, and at Crane Town, and thereabouts. At his funeral his remains were accorded the honors of war by the British garrison at Malden. He was

buried on his farm, given to him by the British government as a reward for his services. His farm fronted on the Detroit River about one and a half miles below Malden, now Amherstberg, and close to, and perhaps adjoining, the property of that wicked renegade, Matthew Elliot. I had the spot pointed out to me once; nothing marked the place where his hated body lies.

The Grave of Tarhee

A neat modest monument, erected by the Order of Red Men of Wyandot County, in memory of that great man, marks the place, as near as may be, where Tarhee, the Crane, sleeps his last sleep. Nearby are evidences which are said to show where his cabin stood; and apple trees are growing in the woods with the wild timber.

We must gather our knowledge of him and his life, as best that can be done, from scraps of the white man's history; of events recited in the white man's history in which he took part so illustrious as that to ignore his presence there, would leave the tale unfinished; for "Tarhee" was an Indian and left no one to tell his story, or write his history, or the history of his people. So thus, and from tradition, and from those who knew him and talked to him, we gather the evidence of him that shows him to have been a human being worthy to live in the memory of his fellow-men.

Indian Biographies Poorly Preserved

What a sin that the story of the great men of the Indian Tribes has not been better kept and preserved. Most of them, and there were very many great men among them, flit like shadows across the pages of our country's history, frequently unidentified. This result was possibly assisted by the fact that they, at different times, and different places, were designated and known by different names and different titles. We cannot appreciate sufficiently our obligations to those, who in the past, have devoted time and talent in gathering facts, while yet facts could be gathered:—Schoolcraft, Parkman, Drake, Butterfield, Draper, Thwaite, Burnett, Howe, and others—; and to those in later years—Taylor, Beatty, Anderson, and General Finley, and many more; and to those who are now collecting and assembling and preserving every scrap of evidence, which throws light upon the story of the Indian, both Tribe and Individual. The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, and members of that organization—among the many, that great man, Hon. E. O. Randall, who died last December, and whose departure hence was of immeasurable loss to that Society; and for whose services in that behalf the people owe a debt they can never pay. And to this Society, and like Societies as well, we are under deepest obligation.

The Indians Mentally Equal of Any People

But the whole story is a sad one. It tells of a brave and noble people, mentally the equal of any people; a sorrowing, crushed, and vanishing race; a people who have not been treated right. Monuments may preserve their memory as the long train of ages glide away, but monuments will never make things even. The Jesuit Fathers, who knew more of the Indian, and Indian character, than anybody knew, declared that as they found them, had it been possible to keep the white man away from them, they could have made of the American Indian, the best people the world has known. Of such a race were the Wyandots of the Sandusky; of such a tribe was "Tarhee", the Grand Sachem; not only a warrior, but the adviser and diplomat, and stateman of his people.

A Half-Blood Wyandot Becomes First Governor of Kansas

William Walker, a half-blood Wyandot, who perhaps some here knew—he made many visits back to Ohio in his later life—a very eminent and talented man, says that the word "Tarhee" as the name of a man, means

one who resembles, or personifies a tree; a tall, and straight, and lithe and slender, and withal, a strong man capable of great endurance. That this being the physical description of Tarhee, the name "Crane" was given him by the Whites, because of his height and slender form.—William Walker was born at Brownstown, Michigan, near the mouth of the Detroit River in 1801. His place of birth is about four miles from the spot where the great Indian Orator Logan was murdered in the late Fall of 1780. Mr. Walker came to the Sandusky in 1813, and lived there thirty years. He was of fine education, a lawyer, and held high position with his people. He removed with them to the Territory of Kansas in 1843; was the first Territorial Governor of Kansas, and died there not a great many years ago.

Tarhee was born near Detroit, in 1742, and died about six miles northwest of the present Upper Sandusky, near the spot where his little monument stands, in November, 1818, aged 76 years. Some doubt has been cast upon the date of his death, but Colonel John Johnson, for fifty years Government Indian Agent, who was present at the ceremony of his burial, and the great council then held, has so designated the time of his visit as to fix that year at the date.

Governor Walker's Appraisal of Tarhee

William Walker says of Tarhee in an article published in the "Wyandot Democrat" of August 13th, 1866, that when in his prime, he must have been a lithe, wiry man, capable of great endurance, as he marched on foot at the head of his warriors, through the whole of General Harrison's campaign into Canada, and participated in the Battle of the Thames, then in his 72nd year. He steadily, and unflinchingly, opposed Tecumseh's policy from 1808, up to the breaking out of the War of 1812. He maintained inviolate, the Treaty of Peace, concluded with General Wayne in 1795—the Treaty of Greenville. This brought him into conflict with the ambitious Shawnee Tecumseh, the latter having no regard for the plighted faith of his predecessors. But Tarhee determined to maintain his treaty obligations and remained true to the American Cause until the day of his death. He was a man of mild aspect, and gentle in his manners when in repose, but when acting publicly, exhibited great energy; and when addressing his people, "there was always something that to my youthful ears," says Walker, "sounded like stern command. He never drank spirits, and never used tobacco in any form."

Colonel Taylor and General Harrison Eulogize Tarhee

Colonel Edward Livingston Taylor says of him (Tarhee) in an article in Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication, Vol. 9: "I have seen and talked to several persons who knew Chief Crane in his lifetime, and all testified to his high and honorable character, as well as to his great commonsense, and generous heart."

General Harrison, who had the widest, and most accurate acquaintance with, and knowledge of, the Indians of the Northwest Territory, of any man of his time, gave high endorsement to the honor and worth of this great and good Chief with whom he was intimately acquainted. In his report made to the Secretary of War, March 22nd, 1814, he says: "The Wyandots of the Sandusky have adhered to the United States throughout the War. Their Chief, The Crane, is a venerable, intelligent, and upright man." And at another time, General Harrison when speaking highly of several important chiefs, with whom he had been largely in contact, designated "Crane" as "the noblest Roman of them all."

Tarhee's Prominence Among the Indians Throughout the Revolution

Tarhee had, no doubt, taken prominent part with his people, in their struggle to maintain their existence, from his early youth, up to the time when, at the age of 32, we find him, on October 10th, 1774, with "Cornstalk" in the Battle of Point Pleasant, in the Dunmore War. And from that

time, and through the period of the American Revolution, and after the peace with England, and during the continuous wars instigated by British influence, up to the Treaty of Greenville, he took conspicuous and active part. And in all negotiations and attempts at peace, he was the principal diplomat and honest adviser of his people and their confederates.

He seems to have always desired and sought peace when peace with honor, was in sight. We find his name signed to the Treaty of the Muskingum, sometimes called Fort Harmer, January 9th, 1789; and from thence forward, he appears to have been at the head of his people and the tribes northwest of the Ohio, with whom they were confederated. But while thus the stateman, he was still the warrior.

Tarhee Wounded at Fallen Timbers

General Harrison in an address delivered before the Historical Society of Cincinnati, in 1839, stated that in youth, the Wyandot was taught to consider as disgraceful, anything that had the appearance of acknowledgment of the superiority of an enemy. And that in Wayne's battle—the Battle of Fallen Timbers—of 13 chiefs of the Wyandot Tribe, who were present, only one survived, and he was badly wounded. The wounded chief who escaped death there, was "Tarhee, the Crane". In that battle he was seriously wounded in the arm.

General Wayne and Tarhee Exchange Messages

Continuous war with the white man, had long foreshadowed to him, the extinction of his race. He felt, and had reason to feel, that the defeat at the Fallen Timbers meant, unless peace was obtained, the ultimate destruction of his people. The British instigators had proven false in their promises, and when the salvation of the Indian depended upon it, had failed in their support; and while others less wise than he, were still for carrying wars and forays against the border, Tarhee was determined that peace with the 15 fires must be obtained. Before the assembling of the Confederated Tribes for treaty, Tarhee and Wayne exchanged messages. It was known to all that Tarhee was in favor of honorable and permanent peace. Not a truce, as former treaties had proved, but a Treaty permanent and definite, to which all parties would, and should, and could adhere, made upon terms as fair as the situation of those whom it concerned, then allowed.—His influence and wisdom and integrity, assisted by other wise and honest men of the Confederated Tribes, made possible the Treaty of Greenville. And here, more than elsewhere, we see him and hear him and know him.

The Treaty of Greenville

The Treaty was signed on August 3rd, 1795; the Council, did not adjourn until the 10th of August.

It was on Sunday, the 12th day of July, 1795, that Tarhee and other Wyandot chiefs arrived at Fort Greenville. Others had preceded him in arrival:—members of the Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawattomies, and Miamis, and Wabash Tribes, were there. Informal talks had been held, and on Saturday, the 11th, the Council had adjourned to Monday, the 13th; but upon request of the Wyandots, and others,—some regulations among them not having been decided on,—the meeting was further adjourned until Wednesday, the 15th. Then commenced discussions and consultations, and arguments, that for wisdom and eloquence, and dignity in expression and deportment, is not to be excelled in any gathering of great men, either since or before; for that was a gathering of Great Men.—There were present there 1130 warriors of the Confederated Tribes.

On this day we first hear Tarhee's voice. He seemed fearful at times that his people and the white people might fail to agree. Follow him and see with what skill and integrity, he aided in conducting the Red Man and the White

Man to peace. A Chippewa Chief arose and suggested that Chiefs of the Ottawas, Pottawattomies and Chippewa Tribes were present; that these Tribes were firm allies, and when in Council, one spoke for the whole. Tarhee, or Crane, Chief of the Wyandots, arose and said; "Brothers of all Nations present, listen." Then, addressing himself to General Wayne, he continued: "Elder Brother, I don't think it proper to select any particular Nation to speak for the whole. You have kindled the Council fire, I wish you to determine what Nations shall speak, and appoint a day, when we shall all be collected, and when those on their way, shall have joined us." As the deliberations of the Council proceeded, Tarhee was often heard.

Tarhee, A Pacifier at Greenville

It seemed his purpose, always to smooth the way, and instruct, always to admonish and advise and suggest. Let me illustrate, and at the same time, see how he softens the situation by his metaphors. It was Wednesday, on the 22nd day of July, 1795; there had been much friction in the Council, and disputes between the Indians as to what tribes owned the land, which would lie south and east of the line sought to be established as the Boundary Line between the lands of the United States and the lands of the Indian Tribes. Wayne seemed annoyed, and matters did not look well. (I quote as to the proceedings at the Treaty of Greenville from Burnett's Notes.—Northwestern Territory.)

Tarhee's First Address at Greenville

Tarhee, the Wyandot, rose and spoke thus: "Elder Brother, now listen to us. The Great Spirit above has appointed this day for us to meet together. I shall deliver my sentiments to you, the Fifteen Fires. I view you lying in a gore of blood. It is me, an Indian, who has caused it. Our tomahawk yet remains in your head;—the English gave it to me to place there."

"Elder Brother, I now take the tomahawk out of your head; but with so much care, that you shall not feel pain, or injury. I will now tear a big tree up by the roots, and throw the hatchet into the cavity which they occupied, and replace the tree and the roots so the hatchet can never be found. Now, I have buried the hatchet, and I expect that none of my color, will ever again find it.—I now tell you, that no one in particular can justly claim this ground;—it belongs, in common, to us all. No earthly being has an exclusive right to it. The Great Spirit above is the true and only owner of this soil, and He has given us all, an equal right to it."

"You have appointed this house for the Chiefs of the different tribes to sit with you, and none but good words ought to be spoken in it. I have swept it clean; nothing impure remains in it.

"Brother, I clear away yon hovering clouds, that we may enjoy a clear, bright day, and easily see the Sun, which the Great Spirit has bestowed on us to rise and set continually."

"Brother, we speak not from our lips, but from our hearts, when we are resolved upon good works. I always told you that I never intended to deceive you, when we entered upon this business. It was never the intention of us Indians to do so. I speak from my heart what I now say to you. The Great Spirit is now viewing us, and did He discover any baseness or treachery, it would excite His just anger against us.

"Brother, listen to me. We are all of one mind, who are here assembled. This is a business not to be trifled with; it is a matter of the utmost concern to us. We, happily, so far agree in handling our ancestor's records, who always worked for peace. Brother, you have proposed to us to build our good work on the Treaty of Muskingum. That Treaty, I have always considered as formed upon the fairest principles. You took pity on us Indians—you did not do as our fathers, the British, agreed you should. You might by that agreement, have taken all our land; but you pitied us, and let us hold a part. I always looked upon that Treaty to be binding upon the United States and us Indians."

Tarhee Returns Thanks to Wayne, Washington and the Great Spirit

And this on Friday, the 24th day of July, 1795. How could expression be more polite and courteous and dignified and religous.

Tarhee, Chief of the Wyandots, arose and spoke as follows:

"Brother, the Fifteen Fires, listen—and all your Chiefs and Warriors, present. This is a day appointed by the Great Spirit above, for us. He has taken pity on us all, and disposed us to perfect this good work. You have all heard what our Elder Brother has said on these two belts. We shall all now return thanks to this Great Chief, and to the Great Chief of the Fifteen Fires, for their goodness toward us; and we will, at the same time, offer our acknowledgment to the Great Spirit, for it is He alone, who has brought us together and caused us to agree in the good works which have been done. My thanks are also due to you, Chiefs and Warriors, present."

Tarhee's Second Address at Greenville

And again on Wednesday, July 29th, 1795. What could be more careful, and critical, and politic, than this answer to the terms of the proposed Treaty. Tarhee, Chief of the Wyandots, spoke as follows:

"Elder Brother, of the Fifteen Fires listen to us: All you that are here assembled; Brother Indians, listen also. We are now come forward to give you an answer to what you proposed to us the other day. We request you, Brother, to relate this answer to our Brother Indians, after I have related it to you."

"Brother of the Fifteen United Fires, listen to the Voice of the Wyandots and their Confederates of Sandusky. We take the Delawares, our nephews, and our younger brothers, the Shawnees, by the hand, as their sentiments agree with ours, and have one heart and voice to speak. I now speak, Brother, in the name of the before mentioned Tribes, in answer to your proposal, made to us two days ago. As we have said before, that you have done the greatest justice to us, we do now again acknowledge it a second time.

"Brother, listen well. We have only the following objections to make: You mentioned in one of the Articles that you would not protect us from the mischief that might take place among ourselves. Remember well, Brother, the speech you sent us, dated the 1st of January, 1795. We shall only give part of the contents and these are the words:

"Your father, General Washington, the President of the Fifteen Fires of America, will take you under his protection, and has ordered me to defend his dutiful children from any injury that may be attempted against them on account of their peaceful disposition toward the United States; for which purpose he will order a fort or fortification to be built at the foot of the Rapids of Sandusky on the reserved land, as soon as the season and circumstances will permit."

"Brother, we have never expected that you would change your sentiments regarding our safety, on which depends our future happiness."

"Brother, reconsider the beneficial part of the Articles—don't change your sentiments;—hold fast to George Washington's order, as we do. We shall never be happy or contented, if you do not take us under your powerful wings; we are sensible that no one dare pluck a feather from your body; if they do, the Fifteen Speared Arrows in your claws will display in every direction."

"Brother, listen: You have requested of us all, to give you an account of the Nation of Nations, the true owners of the soil Northwest of the Ohio, the boundaries you have laid off two days ago. We will ask you a few questions: Did you not in the War between you and the British, divide the country? He gave one part to you,—the other, he reserved to himself. We are well acquainted that you are Master of the land, and you have now thought proper to return a large tract of the country to us again."

"Brother, we leave the disposal of the country wholly in your breast. Make out the boundaries that shall divide the land between our Nations, as we the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees, wish to know if we are entitled to any part of it. We wish to inform you of the impropriety of not fixing the bounds of every Nation's rights, for the manner it now lies in, would bring ond disputes forever, between the different tribes of Indians; and we wish to be by ourselves, that we may be acquainted how far we might extend our claims, that no one may intrude on us, nor we on them."

"Brother, this speech we deliver to you is the unanimous opinion of the Chiefs of the Wyandots, Ottawas, Delawares, and Six Nations of Sandusky, and the Delawares and Shawnees of the waters of the Miami River."

Tarhee's Final Address at Greenville

And in his congratulatory speech, on August 7th, after the Treaty had been signed—the Treaty having been signed on the 3rd of August, 1795. How full of appreciation and understanding and acknowledgment and thankfulness to the Great Spirit; how full of strong and beautifully worded and sensible advice.

Tarhee, Chief of the Wyandots, arose and spoke as follows:

"Brother, listen! And you, also, Brother of the different Nations, present. The Great Spirit above has appointed this day for us to complete all the good work in which we have been engaged. You remember that some time ago, our brother, the American, rose up and thanked the Great Spirit above for conducting the good work so far as it then was; and he desired of us to know whether we would acknowledge him, the Fifteen United States, to be our Father; but we have not yet returned him an answer. Now, this day, the good work is completed. I inform you all, Brother Indians, that we do now and will henceforth acknowledge the Fifteen United States of America to be our Father, and you will all for the future, look upon them as such. You must call them "Brothers" no more. The Great Spirit has crowned them with success in all their undertakings."

"Father, you see we all now acknowledge you to be our Father. I take you by the hand, which I offer as a pledge of our sincerity, and of our happiness in becoming your children."

"Father, listen to your children here assembled; be strong now and take care of all your little ones. See what a number you have suddenly acquired. Be careful of them, and do not suffer them to be imposed upon. Don't show favor to one to the injury of any. An impartial father, equally regards all his children, as well those who are ordinary, as those who are more handsome; therefore, should any of your children come to you crying and in distress, have pity on them and relieve their wants."

"Now, all my Brothers present, you see we have acknowledged and called on the United States as our Father. Be strong, Brothers, and obedient; ever listen to him when he speaks to you, and follow his advice. I now deliver this wampum, in the presence of you all, as a token of our being now the children of the Fifteen Fires."

Immediately upon the close of this speech, General Wayne arose and said:

"Listen, all you Nations, to what your uncle, the Wyandot, has said." And Tarhee's speech was then interpreted to each Nation.

That Treaty bears the signatures of 90 Chiefs, representing twelve Indian Tribes, and the first signature is that of Tarhee, the Crane. Captain Pipe, the Chief of the Delawares, who burned Colonel Crawford, was not a party to the Treaty of Greenville. He died in the vicinity of Delaware Bend on the Maumee, above Defiance, about the first of August, 1794, before the victory of Fallen Timbers.

Peace With Indians Prevails Until Battle of Tippecanoe

And so peace between the United States and the Indian Tribes was at last accomplished; and continued until interrupted by Tecumseh and his brother The Prophlet, by events which brought on the battle of Tippecanoe,

November 7th, 1811. British influence was still at work, and continued to bear fruit until the Battle of the Thames, and the death of Tecumseh, on the 5th of October, 1813. But during this period of interruption of peace with the Red Men, Tarhee, with the Sandusky Wyandots, and many of those tribes who were parties to that Treaty, adhered firmly to its stipulations. Indeed, so firm was Tarhee and his friends, in their loyalty, that in the darkest days of the War of 1812, on the 21st of June, 1813, a conference was held at Franklinton, across the Scioto from where Columbus now stands, between General Harrison and about fifty of the Chiefs and head men of the Shawnees, Delaware, Sandusky Wyandots, and Seneca Tribes. Tarhee, who was the principal spokesman, made offer of their services and the services of their warriors, and agreed when called upon, to defend the frontier against the British and their Indian allies. And indeed, he did lead his warriors, and took part in the campaign that resulted in the defeat of the British at the Battle of the Thames, which put practical end to the War of 1812 in the Northwest.

The Indian Confederacy of the Northwest

In the Indian confederacy of the Northwest, were the Miamis, Shawnees, Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawattomies, Chippewas and Wyandots. It was a confederacy for mutual protection. At the head of this Confederacy were the Wyandots. They were the keeper of the Grand Calumet, which was the emblem of authority that empowered them to kindle the Council fire and assemble the Tribes in Council. They were the custodians of treaties and of archives, and of all else, which evidence the relation of the tribes with each other and with the white men.

Tarhee Attains the Pinnacle of His Fame As Grand Sachem

A counterpart of the Treaty of Greenville, on parchment, was deposited in the name of all the tribes, with the Wyandots. And of the Wyandots, Tarhee was the Grand Sachem, and the Head. Indeed, he had reached the pinnacle of Indian promotion and distinction, and he deserved it; for he was truly a great man. Nature made him so. And he lived in a period in which history was made, and participated in events which gave birth to, and fashioned into strength, a Great Nation.

Isaac Zane Adopted By Tarhee

Tarhee had, and still has, descendants by the blood of his daughter, who married Isaac Zane. They were, and are, very prominent, very well-to-do, and very brillant people. Isaac Zane was present at the Treaty of Greenville and signed that document as one of the six interpreters.

The Zane Brothers, who established Wheeling, were brothers of Isaac Zane. In 1762, when Isaac was nine years old, he was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, on the south branch of the Potomac. He was adopted and raised by Tarhee and grew into manhood a member of his family. Isaac Zane was held in high repute by both white and red men. About 1772, he went back to his people and became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1777, he returned to the Wyandots and never afterwards left them. He married Myeerah, the daughter and only child of Tarhee. He acquired a large body of land on the head waters of Mad River, and established his home upon the site of what is now Zanesfield, Logan County, Ohio, within three or four miles of where Simon Kenton afterwards lived and died. Isaac Zane died in 1816, aged 63 years.

Obsequies of Tarhee Attended By Many Distinguished Chiefs

Present at the burial of Tarhee were Chiefs from all the tribes of Ohio, the Delawares of Indiana, the Senecas of New York, representatives of Indian Nations of the Great West and Lake Superior regions, and the Iroquois of Canada. The ceremony was elaborate, solemn, and pathetic.

For a full description of his funeral, and the General Council then held, I refer to the recital of Colonel John Johnson, Government Indian Agent, who was present upon that occasion, to be found in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, under Wyandot County. Among the distinguished men present were the famous Chiefs, Red Jacket from Buffalo, and Black Hoof, of the Shawnees.

The respect, reverence and esteem shown, and the grief because of his demise, the fact that his death was an event which necessitated a Council of the Tribes, all speak of his greatness, and the loss which his people sustained when he left them.

And that man's name should not be forgotten. We should recognize and remember his great life, and his services to his people, and our own.

And so, near where the Kilbourne road crosses the Sandusky river, Tarhee

"Sleeps the sleep, that knows not breaking;
Dreams of battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

Midwest Historical Notes

The Birds of Hawaiian Islands—At one time the mountains and valleys of the Hawaiian Islands were filled with the sweet song of birds. Through various causes these birds have decreased in numbers until many of them can no longer be found.

On the plains of Oahu practically the only birds found are the sparrow and mynah, while in the valleys are found a few Chinese thrush or lieva-mei, said to be descendants of birds that had escaped from Chinatown during the big fire thirty-five years ago. Some English sky larks are found at Waianae, introduced and liberated by Judge Cleghorn about sixty years ago.

For several years people interested in bird life have been importing them for liberation and in 1930 an organization called the "Hui Manu" was formed for the rehabilitation of bird life on the islands. Already the work is under way and birds are arriving from the mainland and the Orient, including some Kentucky Cardinals. The importation of birds is said however to be hampered by the difficulty in placing orders on account of legal restrictions and the fact that some birds are not readily acclimated.

—Paradise of the Pacific, Dec., 1934.

"The Wabash and Erie Transportation Company.—The subscribers will commence running, at the opening of navigation (1841) on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a daily line of boats for passenger and freight from Lafayette, Indiana, to a point in Ohio six miles beyond the Indiana state line, making 146 miles."

Signed by Samuel L. Mahan,
L. G. Thompson,
F. Comperel.

See advertisement in Tippecanoe Journal and Lafayette Free Press.

The "Albert S. White" was the first to make a through trip from Toledo to Lafayette (1843). A local editor wrote of the new canal boat:

"The 'Albert S. White' of Lafayette is a new and superb Canal Packet built at this place for The Wabash and Erie Transportation Company. She was to leave port yesterday for Fort Wayne, there to receive her furniture, etc., and we venture the opinion, that when fitted out she will 'take the shine off' of anything in her line to be met with in these diggin's. She is commodious, and her apartments so arranged as that there can be no danger of indiscriminate mingling up of male and female passengers and crew, as is sometimes necessarily the case in boats of bad construction." * * * "On

September 22, 1853 the first boat, the 'Pennsylvania' Captain Sharra commanding, completed its through trip from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. * * * The Canal's entire length was 459 miles, the longest canal in the world excepting the Grain Canal in China."

Freight boats made about three miles per hour while some of the Packets made eight.

In 1862 a steam canal boat made one trip, Lafayette to Toledo damaging the banks seriously on account of its speed. It was not permitted to make any more trips.

1852 was the most prosperous year in the history of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The competition of the Wabash Railroad in 1856 hastened the end of canal transportation and the last boat the 'Rocky Mountain' cleared October 26, 1872 from Lodi to Toledo.

—The Indiana Magazine of History, December, 1934.

What "Aloha" Means—

I'm often asked what "Aloha" means,
In our isles across the sea.
And the thought inferred when friends of mine
Express their "Aloha" to me;
To some it simply means "Hello",
To others it is "Farewell"
Until our ways shall meet again
Just where, no tongue can tell.
"Aloha" is something you cannot explain,
It's something you only can feel
In our Hawaiian Paradise
Of friendship, warm and real;
The place where all earth's creeds combine,
And strive for common ends,
Regardless of our land of birth
We gladly meet as friends.
"Aloha" is something you'll never know
Its portent you'll not understand
Until you've breathed the friendly air
Of our "Aloha" Land
And then you'll know just what is meant
When "Aloha" is said to you
And feel the things words fail to express
In friendship warm and true.

—Paradise of the Pacific, Dec., 1934.

"The Charge of the Light Brigade" in the Battle of Balaklava, an important engagement of the Crimean War (1854-1856) immortalized by Tennyson, was participated in by one John Thomas O'Day who lies buried in the rural cemetery of Ebenezer Church near Moorefield, Switzerland County, Indiana. O'Day was born in Dublin, November 9, 1833. At fourteen he ran away from home and enlisted in the British army and when later at Balaklava,

"Into the valley of death Rode the Six Hundred"

under the command of Lord Cardigan, O'Day was there in the thick of the charge. His horse was shot from under him and he was slightly wounded but he was one of 195 out of 673 who answered at roll call after the charge. The French General Bosquet rendered all eulogy insipid, all criticism tame by his epigramatic comment "It was splendid but it was not war." It is said that Lord Cardigan disapproved the order which came from above and resulted so disastrously.

After serving in the British Army about ten years O'Day was discharged at Quebec and came to America as a laborer. Later he became a tenant

farmer in Southern Indiana. He lived to be ninty-three and died from a stroke of paralysis in 1926.

—Indiana Magazine of History, December, 1934.

Webster Scorns the Prairies.—When a little less than a hundred years ago, a measure was before the United States Senate proposing a postal route between Independence, Mo., and the mouth of the Colorado River, Daniel Webster gave expression to his senatorial scorn in these words:

"What do we want with this vast, worthless area; this region of savages and wild beasts; of deserts, shifting sands, and whirlwinds of dust; of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use can we hope to put these great deserts and these endless mountain ranges, imposing and covered to their very base with eternal snow? What use have we for such a country? Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific Coast one inch nearer Boston than it now is."

—Bell Telephone Almanac, 1934.

Pennsylvania Canal Boats Travel by Rail.—On March 18, 1834, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, one of the most remarkable of early American engineering projects, was opened for traffic. It consisted of a series of ten inclined planes, connected by levels, by means of which canal boats, mounted in sections on cars, were carried bodily thirty-six miles over the mountains between Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, Pa. The former was 1398 feet below the summit; the latter, 1771 feet. The road formed a link in a state-built canal system 394 miles long which, supplemented by another railroad between Columbia and Philadelphia, connected the latter city with Pittsburgh. This was the first artificial means of direct communication between the East and the Mississippi basin.

—Bell Telephone Almanac, 1934.

Spanish Politeness.—The United States cruiser Charleston steamed up to Umata Harbor, Island of Guam, on June 20, 1898. Over the two ancient forts which frowned above the harbor entrance flew the flag of Spain. At one of the them the American commander fired a shell, by way of demanding the surrender of the island. The shot was followed by others, then by a profound silence.

Presently a small boat was seen approaching the cruiser. In it was a Spanish Naval officer. Boarding the Charleston, he bowed low in apology. He had, he explained, neither cannon or powder with which to return the American "salute."

When the American commander explained that the United States and Spain were at war and that he had been bombarding the forts, not saluting their flag, the Spaniard was speechless with amazement. The last mail had been received early in April, and contained no hint of impending hostilities. Lack of communication facilities had made him an unwitting participant in one of the few amusing incidents in the grim history of warfare.

—Bell Telephone Almanac, 1934.

Historic American Building Survey.—The National Park Service furnishes the following catalogue of completed records in the State of Ohio as of date July 15, 1934:

Akron—Col. Simon Perkins House (Perkins Hill).
Ashland—The Freer House.
Atwater—The Congregational Church.
Brecksville—The Congregational Church.
Chagrin Falls—Joel Warren House. (Rex Hollis House).
Cincinnati—David Sinton Home (Taft Museum), National Theater, Marine Hospital, Farmers College, the Kemper Log Cabin, Methodist Episcopal Church (Wesley Chapel).
(Near) Cincinnati—The Baxter House.

Cleveland—Dunham Tavern.
Deerfield—Entrance Doorway, Shively House.
Elizabethtown—Presbyterian Church.
(Near) Findlay—Ewing House.
Fremont—Egerton House, Sandusky County Court House.
(Near) Harrison—The Looker House, the Eighteen Mile House.
Hudson—Baldwin-Buss House; North Hall, Western Reserve Academy; Chapel, Western Reserve Academy; Observatory, Western Reserve Academy.
Kirtland—Kirtland Mormon Temple.
Limaville—Entrance Doorway, Baldwin House.
Mariemont—The Old Ferris Home (Mariemont Historical Museum).
(Near) Mariemont—Joseph Ferris Home.
McCutchenville—Greek Colonial House.
Mentor—The Bolton House.
Milan—Birthplace of Thomas A. Edison.
(Near) Mt. Carmel—The Campbell Residence.
Mt. Vernon—Curtis-Devin House.
Monroeville—A. F. Shug House.
(Near) North Bend—Scott Harrison House.
(Near) N. Lewisburg—Matt Gray House, Covered Bridge over Big Darby Creek, Covered Bridge over Spain's Creek.
Norwalk—Martin House.
Painesville—The Mathews House.
Parma Heights—The Fay Homestead.
Tallmadge—The Congregational Church.
Unionville—The Harper House.
Waterville—Columbian House.

Pewter Dishes.—Collections of pewter, with the passing of the years, are becoming more valuable. At the recent fine arts exposition held in Rockefeller center in New York city the famous Kerfoot collection was put on view. Among its many rare pieces are some magnificent coffee pots.

To discuss any one type of pewter such as the 8-inch plate, coffee pots, lamps, etc., it is well to understand something of the history of pewter in this country. The years 1759-1850 bound and include the effective life span of the craft of pewter making in America. At the beginning of the 18th century the colonists were far removed from the old world. Wooden trenchers were no uncommon sight here in the average household up to the time of the Revolution.

The final victory of pewter over wood on the American side of the Atlantic almost coincided with the preliminary triumphs of china over pewter on the European side. Even before the Revolution, however, the clipper ships of New England were beginning not only to reduce our distance in time from the old world, but to close the gap between us in wealth.

The making of pewter plates for table use was finally abandoned in England between 1810 and 1815. In America it took place between 1820 and 1825. After this in both countries pewter maintained a more or less successful guerrila warfare until about 1850. After this it disappeared.

Early makers concerned themselves mainly with tableware, and plates were naturally of foremost importance. Wood, pewter, china—these three have been successive rulers of the tableware world. Each has won its spurs as a material used to develop platters, bowls and salt cellars. Each has fought its way to complete command and when its triumph was won and its time came to rule has had the scepter handed to it on a dinner plate.

When the old open hearth began definitely to give place in the homes of this country to the kitchen stove, and the luxury of tea and coffee drinking began to spread downward through the social fabric, pewter makers turned their attention to the creation of coffee pots, tea pots, pitchers and other

household necessities. Then, later, they came to develop lamps. Mr. Kerfoot, authority and collector of American pewter, has designated the years 1930-'50 as "the coffee pot era."

—By Claire Winslow.

"The Old Virtuous Colonel Alexander McKee died at his seat on the river Thames the day before yesterday (January 14, 1799). His remains have been interred this afternoon with great pomp at the seat of his son, Tom, at Petitte Cafe. . . . Great Britain has lost a great support, the Indians a tender parent and the United States a most inveterate and unnatural enemy."

—The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1935.

The Papers and Letters of General James M. Comley, proprietor and editor of the Toledo Commercial, 1882-1887 and of The Ohio State Journal, 1866-1877 and Minister to Hawaii under President Hayes were recently presented to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

The University of Michigan.—The first president from the date of the founding in 1817 was the Rev. John Monreith, a Presbyterian clergyman, and the first Vice-president, 1817-1832, was Father Gabriel Richard, a Catholic Priest—"an example in tolerance, cooperation and service" among the pioneers of the old Northwest Territory worthy of present day emulation. The University was moved from Detroit to Ann Arbor in 1842.

—The Michigan History Magazine.

"Michigan Needs a State Song"—Says C. Harry Nims of Detroit in the Michigan History Magazine, "with as good a melody as the one 'On Beautiful Ohio', as easily learned as 'On the Banks of the Wabash', a folk song in its qualities similar to 'In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia'. It should have the tuneful zip and the invitational qualities of 'California Here I Come' and the remarkable melody of 'Mobile Bay'. 'Cheyenne, Cheyenne, Hop on Your Pony' has some of the appealing qualities of the song we need."

The Michigan Centennial of Statehood will be observed through the State in a series of commemorative programs extending over a period of two years beginning January 26, 1935, and closing January 26, 1937, all under the auspices of a joint Centennial Committee consisting of the Michigan Historical Commission and the State Historical Society. The State was admitted into the Union January 26, 1837.

In the Danbury Raid, Benedict Arnold resisted the British so valiantly that Congress voted him a horse with caparison and accorded him the promotion to Major-General but not with relative rank. This slight is thought to have contributed to his treasonable conduct.

Scioto Gazette Again Changes Hands.—Columbus, Ohio—The oldest newspaper west of the Alleghenies changed hands today for the second time in a month. Merritt C. Speidel, publisher of the Iowa City (Iowa) Press-Citizen, and former owner and publisher of the Piqua (Ohio) Daily Call, announced the purchase of the Scioto Gazette at Chillicothe, which was founded in April, 1800, and which in its early years was the official yearbook of the legislature of the Northwest Territory of which Chillicothe was the capital at the time.

"To the Memory of Reverend Rene Menard, S. J., the first white resident (1656-1658) of the Cayuga Country, who in bringing religion and civilization to the Indian Villages of Tiohero and Onontare passed many times over the Seneca River now crossed by this bridge dedicated to the perpetuation of his name. Erected by The State of New York, 1933."

Thus reads the inscription on the bronze plate attached to the new

bridge over the Seneca River which drains the five so-called "Finger Lakes" of Central New York.

Father Menard was born in Paris, September 7, 1605, and died in Wisconsin, August 8 (or 9) 1661.

In 1624 he became a novice in the Society of Jesus, by whom he was given an excellent education. Then he taught Latin in Orleans for three years, after which he spent four years in theology at Bourges. Again three years of teaching, this time at Moulins; then a year of prayer and retreat at Rouen and finally in March, 1640, on the good ship "Experience" to Quebec where he arrived July 8, 1640. Soon Father Menard repaired to the residence of the Jesuit Order at Three Rivers where thereafter he made his home to which he returned after each one of his numerous missionary journeys among the Indian tribes of New France. Three Rivers, 60 miles above Quebec was an important trading point with the tribes from all directions. He studied the Algonquin language in preparation for the missionary work which was to take him during the succeeding twenty years in almost endless journeys over the Great Lakes and into the Finger Lakes region of New York. Eventually (1658) Father Menard became the Superior of the Jesuit Order at Three Rivers.

A life story of Father Menard has recently been published by Alexander Stewart of Rochester, N. Y.

Three of the thirty-four historical Settees from the Ohio Exhibit at a Century of Progress International Exposition have been assigned by the Ohio Commission to The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio with The Toledo Public Library acting as custodian, viz:

(a) **The British Occupation—**
"Long after American independence had been won, the British still maintained forts on American soil at Detroit, Mackinaw and Niagara and as late as 1794 built Fort Miami near Toledo. For three decades British supplies and pay for American prisoners incited the already hostile Indians to further depredations."

(b) **Battle of Fallen Timbers—**
"After the rout of Harmar's and St. Clair's expeditions by the Indians in 1790-91, President Washington sent General Wayne—"Mad Anthony" —to Ohio. In 1794 his army decisively broke the Indian-British power at Fallen Timbers, near Toledo. The Treaty of Greenville and fifteen years of comparative peace followed."

(c) **Seige of Fort Meigs—**
"The War of 1812 was largely fought in Ohio. After early disasters to American arms, General Harrison erected Fort Meigs as a base for attack upon the British at Detroit. The earth work fort stood two severe sieges by British and Indians under Tecumseh and Proctor and turned the tide of victory for the United States."

"Built in Ohio of native black walnut, the settees have upholstery of virgin Ohio wool, made into hand hooked rugs by Ohio's women. . . The silhouette backs portray in intriguing manner the high lights of Ohio history while the letter insrciptions describe the historic episode pictured in the silhouette below."

The settees have been distributed as follows, viz:

(a) The British Occupation to the West Toledo Branch Library.
(b) Battle of Fallen Timbers to the Toledo Heights Branch Library.
(c) Siege of Fort Meigs to the Lock Branch Library on the East Side.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association will hold its annual meeting as the guest of the University of Cincinnati from Thursday to Saturday, April 25, 27, 1935.

The Northern Indiana Historical Museum at South Bend had 13,602 visitors in 1934.

Uncle Sam Begins Buying 800,000 Acres of Sub-Marginal Land in Indiana, comprising one-thirtieth of the entire area of the State, including land in eleven counties—Brown, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Lawrence, Monroe, Martin, Orange, Perry, and Washington, to be developed as a National Forest.

—Outdoor Indiana, February, 1935.

Indiana Creates a Lincoln Memorial Park of One Thousand Acres around the graves of Nancy Hanks Lincoln and Sarah Lincoln Grigsby among the quiet hills of Spencer County, where Abraham spent the formative period of his life.

—Outdoor Indiana, February, 1935.

Would Popularize Fort Amanda Park—Lima, February 16, 1935—To revive interest in the historical significance of Fort Amanda State park, situated on a bluff on the west side of the Auglaize river, 10 miles southwest of here, the Fort Amanda Memorial association has launched a state-wide campaign to popularize the landmark as a rendezvous for tourists and sightseers.

The early civilization of Allen and Auglaize counties centered about the old fort which was a place of common defense against hostile Indians. The blockhouses within the fort afforded shelter and protection for the pioneers. It was built during the War of 1812 by order of Gen. William Henry Harrison. Most of those who now lie in the military cemetery there died in a hospital in the fort. Most of those wounded on battlefields along the Maumee river were brought there.

A few years ago, after more than a decade of effort, the memorial association succeeded in having Fort Amanda made a state park. Meanwhile, the association, organized in 1913, had erected a 50-foot monument to mark the site of the fort of which nothing tangible remained.

Recently the park has been improved at a cost of several thousand dollars.

"Whence Came the Eskimo?" is the title of an interesting article by Douglas Leechman of the National Museum of Ottawa appearing in "The Beaver" of March, 1935. "It is now generally agreed" says Leechman "that all the inhabitants of both North and South America including of course the Eskimo, are the descendants of various groups of people who reached this continent by means of Behring Straits, which lie between Alaska and the Eastern tip of Siberia, This migration was not a matter of a short time only; probably some thousands of years were needed. And indeed it still continues, for even today the Eskimo move backwards and forwards across the Straits, on the ice in winter, and by boat in summer, breaking their journey half way at the Diomede islands. . . . It might be argued of course that the natives of America need not have come from anywhere and that they might have evolved here just as they did in the old world. Unfortunately for that suggestion, scientists have never found any fossil remains of early man on this continent, whereas they are fairly abundant in Europe, Asia and Africa. Evidently then man is a newcomer to the new world." . . . Just when the Behring Sea route was first opened to traffic is still in doubt but the conclusion of N. C. Nelson, a well known archaeologist, is this: Taking into consideration all the facts set forth, the only conclusion that now seems warranted is that man did not reach the American continent until some time after, but probably incidental to, the general disruption caused by the last ice retreat and that he came as the bearer of the partially developed Neolithic Culture somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000 years ago."

"The Old Northwest formed one of the most important zones of contention between France and England in the titanic struggle for world empire to which in this country we used to apply the name of the 'French and Indian War.' But as to precisely what France and England claimed and why they

claimed it, we have for the most part been content to remain in ignorance," said Prof. Theo. Pease in an able address recently before the Indiana History Conference.

Upon one of the crude maps of the day the Marquis de Vaudreyil, last Governor-general of New France indicated in red the boundaries of the Canada surrendered to the British in 1760. This map is now in the British Museum. On it the line in question passes from the mouth of the Ohio to and up the Wabash to its source thence skirting the south end of Lake Michigan and on northwest in a meandering line to the head waters of the St. Croix. From this map the British thought they were entitled to the greater portion of what was afterwards known as the old Northwest Territory. But at the London Conference table of 1761 the Envoy of France, Francois de Bussy, disclaimed the accuracy of the red line and demanded that the Ohio River country be marked as a part of the French province of Louisiana and not of the French province of Canada and therefore not to be included in the territory surrendered to the British.

The French Envoy further said: "The Sieur de La Salle discovered that river in 1683 and took possession of it in the name of the King. His successors established forts there; letters patent of 1712 granted to M. Crozat for the exclusive trade of Louisiana, put the Ohio in that province (Louisiana); all the French Geographers and all the old English geographers do the same; we have had forts there and still have them; we are in a position to produce a constant possession for seventy years, while the English have never thought to make claims to the region before 1750, when the beauty of the country became known to traders of their nation led thither by their interests. As to the line drawn by M. the Marquis de Vaudreyil on the map turned over in surrendering Canada, I have reason to think that it was not so much the boundaries of Canada that he marked as those of the general government of Canada, which has always extended over the part of the province of Louisiana which approaches the Lakes."

The resources of the Old Northwest were so tempting to their nationals that each had preferred war to surrendering it to the rival interests.

Actually the eastern line of the French occupation was marked by the Wabash and Maumee Rivers along which were strung a line of military posts. English traders and settlers were beginning to pour over the Alleghenies eager to share the wealth of the Ohio country.

Then in 1749 the French dispatched Celeron de Blainville, of leaden plate fame, to expel the English from the Ohio country. Meanwhile efforts to establish a neutral zone between the English and the French failed. The former would have it extend from the Alleghenies to the Wabash while the latter would have the Ohio River as the western boundary of neutrality.

Then came the surrender of Fort Necessity, Braddock's defeat, the war involving all Europe and the rise to power of the great War Minister, William Pitt, with victory for England and defeat for France, accompanied by the loss of the Province of Canada. But what was Canada and where was the boundary between the two French provinces of Canada and Louisiana? So the long drawn out round table conference at London and Paris and the final decision as recorded in the Treaty of Paris of February 18, 1763, which "declared that the confines between the dominions of Great Britain and France on this continent, should be fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the Mississippi River from its source, as far as the River Iberville (14 miles below Baton Rouge) and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river and of the Lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain to the Sea."

The whole story is told in an interesting manner by Professor Pease and recorded in Indiana History Bulletin, February, 1935.