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ALONG THE GREENVILLE TREATY LINE

By Charles M. Brunson, B. S.

FIRST PRINTING

Previous to the treaty of Paris, 1763, the territory of which Ohio was a part was claimed by three peoples, the English, the French, and the Indians. The claim of the French was released by this treaty but the final claims of the Indians were not surrendered until 1842, when the last redmen were moved to reservations in the far west. In the meantime, by the second treaty of Paris, 1783, the United States gained her independence and the stars and stripes floated over this territory.

At no time, however, between the two dates mentioned was peace and tranquility established. The struggle between the British and the Indians and later between the United States and the Indians for actual possession constituted one of the most interesting epochs of American history. The "squatters" as they were designated were introduced by traders and land speculators. Government surveys and sales of lands were sustained only by the gun.

Territorial disputes were settled nominally between Federal Government and different tribes of Indians, but other tribes and individuals would repudiate these treaties and as a result fights between skulking parties or open warfare would ensue.

Indians Demand Ohio River for Boundary

Many of the Indian tribes, through their chiefs, insisted that all territory north and west of the Ohio River should remain the property of the redman. This was not recognized or observed by the whites on the other side of the river. To quell the uprisings and depredations of the Indians, armies were sent out to these scenes but often were not attended with success.

Criticisms are often made by people of our own country and others because of the aggression of the whites on the redmen's territory and in many instances no doubt injustice was done. When we consider the vastness of the territory claimed by the redmen with so little use made of it, were they not justified in acquiring these rich resources of wealth including forests, mines, farm lands, water power, sites for great cities which now teem with people who have developed a great civilization, which certainly has brought happiness to millions instead of hundreds? This was just another instance of the greed of a few who withheld great possessions from the needs of the many.

This has been the history of the world and may always be the practice. The ancestors of these Indians had wiped out people who had lived there before them.

The Whites Come Over the Mountains

When people from the New England states and from the south began migrating into this Ohio territory the Indians began to guard what they considered their possessions by stealth and strategy, treating the settlers some times with kindness only to descend upon their settlements and massacre the inhabitants and burn their homes.

The Expeditions of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne

It was necessary for the Government to send out an expedition to relieve these pioneers from these depredations. Major General Josiah Harmar, then Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces, was chosen as leader. His army consisted of 1,133 militia from Kentucky and Pennnsylvania and 320 United States Regulars. This army was very poorly equipped. For this reason and because of the jealousies among the officers, the expedition started out under a great handicap. With this motley array, General Harmar set out in 1790 and destroyed a few villages deserted by the Indians. His army was led into a trap, suffered great losses, and ended in failure.

General St. Clair was then placed in charge of the protection of the white settlers. The Indians of northwestern Ohio were greatly encouraged by the results of General Harmar's expedition. Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis; Blue Jacket, leader of the Shawnees; Buckongehelas of the Delawares; and Joseph Brandt of the Mohawks formed a confederacy of the savages to drive the white man beyond the Ohio. Three renegades, Girty, Elliott, and McKee, joined these chiefs and they together headed a band whose discipline has never been equalled in Indian warfare. St. Clair, Governor of the Ohio territory was selected to defeat this movement. Notwithstanding St. Clair's prestige and his preparation his army met disaster at Greenville on November 4th, 1791. It is interesting to note here that a legend says that had not St. Clair refused the request of Brandt for his daughter's hand, the expedition might have terminated otherwise. Brandt had led the Chippewas in this campaign.

Then General Mad Anthony Wayne was selected to enlist and organize an army on such a scale that it would bring the issue to a successful conclusion. General Wayne met the army of the Six Nations at Fallen Timbers led by Little Turtle and Blue Jacket. As a result the Treaty of Greenville was made in 1795, which laid down a new boundary line separating the territory of the Indians from that of the whites. This settlement, however, was not accepted by some tribes and individuals on both sides, and violations were frequent. Civilization even in modern times has not made such progress in keeping agreements. Treaties are often mere "scraps of paper."

This back-ground leads up to some very interesting episodes between the Greenville Treaty and the final departure of the Indians from the region along the Greenville Treaty Line in 1842. A few will be given to portray the hardships and dangers which these settlers had to suffer and also the change for the better relations between the Indians and the whites.

Simon Kenton, Scout and Pioneer

Shortly after the Greenville Treaty, the whites from the Ohio Counties south of the line and also from Kentucky came into the fertile valleys along the Mad and Great Miami Rivers. Among these were men like Simon Kenton, a noted scout and pioneer. As early as 1802, a settlement was made at Zanesville and in 1805 settlement was made in the Miami Valley, at Old Town, near the village now called DeGraff.

Tecumseh, the great Shawnee chief, did not sign the Greenville Treaty

and did not comply with its terms. On the other hand, he, with other Shawnees, retained possession of lands south of the line. He, viewing with ill feeling the encroachment of the whites, was continually inciting the dissatisfied Shawnees and Miamis to stay the progress of the whites.

Isaac Zane and His Indian Wife

In this settlement at Zanesville also were the sturdy pioneers like Isaac Zane, who had married the daughter of Tarhe, chief of the Wyandots, who at one time was one of the ablest and fiercest enemies of the settlers. Later he became a firm friend and sought to establish peace between the Indians and Americans. In this settlement also was Captain William McCollock, who had done valiant service and with others mentioned were permitted to do even greater service toward establishing peace.

These settlements are in Logan County named after General Benjamin Logan, who in 1786 had destroyed a number of Indian towns in Mac-o-chee Valley, since made famous by General and Colonel Piatt, (and a British block house erected near Huntsville.)

The Shawnees and Miamis Would Drive the Whites Across the Ohio

In 1805 two settlers in the Miami Valley, George McCollock and Jeremiah Stansburg, by scouting around this Old Town discovered that the Shawnees and Miamis were discussing the formation of a confederacy of the tribes again to drive the whites back of the Ohio River. They learned that Chiefs Lewis and Panathta had brought a war message from the great Chief Tecumseh, who could never be reconciled to the whites coming into their hunting grounds.

Next year, 1806, they apprized the settlers over in the Mad River region of what was taking place. At great risk, a committee, headed by Kenton, approached the council while in session. This caused great consternation and the chiefs rushed out toward the white men warning them not to come near the council. But the representatives of the whites indicated that they wished a conference. After much discussion the conference was granted. While no authentic record was made of the proceedings of this conference, O. K. Reams, a local authority on these subjects and who has collected facts and legends around this period, describes the conference as follows:

Simon Kenton and British Agents Attend Indian Council

"When Kenton's committee approached the place of the council, they saw three white men in a canoe. As they stepped on the bank they were recognized by Kenton, who said they were British agents, Alexander McKee, Mathew Elliott, and Simon Girty. "We must get into the camp before these renegades have a chance to get in their devilish work." As they appoached the council they extended their right hands as a token of friendship but the painted warriors extended their left hands. Knowing they were unwelcome guests, they mounted their horses and started to return to their anxious families. They were soon overtaken by a mounted messenger with the information that the chiefs would sit with them in council. They returned and were given a seat in the council ring, that had convened again after their departure. In the circle were many of the noted chiefs of Ohio tribes, Black Hoof, Captain Lewis, Panathta, The Snake, The Prophet, Blue Jacket (who had signed the treaty) who lived ten miles northeast of the site of the council, with many others, in what is now Bellefontaine. Some were still true to their treaty obligations and were not there for the purpose of war but for peace. They sat in silence for a few minutes with drooping heads. British Agents were there, men who wielded wonderful influence

Midwest Historical Notes

Fort Meigs, Wednesday, March 31, 1813.—"This day a general court martial sentenced John T. Mosby, a private in Capt. Bradford's company, for threatening to blow up the magazine and then desert to the British, to be confined, tied to a post or log in a tent by himself one month, to have a handcuff on his right hand, to ride a wooden horse 30 minutes once a week for one month with a six pound ball fastened to each foot, to wear a ball and chain the whole time, to have one eye brow and one side of his head shaved and to be fed on bread and water only. After the time of confinement expires he is to be drummed out of camp and taken over the line of the Indian boundary on the way to Kentucky."

—Capt David L. Cushing's Diary.

Fort Meigs On Site of An Ancient Battlefield.—"I have spent several hours in walking by myself around the garrison both outside of the pickets and inside of the barriers, I find by examination that this place must have been a seat of war for ages past. In almost every place where we have thrown up the earth, we find human bones in great plenty. Yesterday (June 25, 1813) the fatigue party that were digging a trench in the front of block houses No. 3 and 4 came on a pile of bones where they took out 25 skulls all in the one pit. A tree had grown over the pit that was several feet over, say four. In walking around this garrison on the earth that had been thrown up, it was like walking on the sea shore upon the old mussel shells, only in this case, human bones."

—Capt David L. Cushing's Diary.

The Humble Tomato a Century Ago.—Much is said in these days, about the tomato; and perhaps our young readers will like to read a short account of it.

The tomato flourishes most in tropical climates; but it will grow in the warmer countries of Europe, and even in the United States. It has sometimes been called the love apple. The fruit of the tomato, when ripe, is about the size of an apple, it seems to be compressed at the crown and base, but furrowed at the sides, the whole is of a uniform color; and is smooth and shining. There are some varieties of this fruit, both in shape and color, but bright red and orange are the more common colors.

The tomato is eaten by many people, at every stage of its growth. When green it is pickled or preserved; and when ripe it is used for soups and sauces; and the juice is made into a sort of ketchup, but for our own part we do not think very highly of it as a food. There are a great many things that are better. It does not contain much nourishment.

There are a thousand things which are eaten merely to please the taste, when it would be generally better to use only those things which while they please our taste at the same time afford us nourishment.

—Parleys Magazine, 1835.

"Scrapbooks are some of the best sources of local history especially if they are well arranged and indexed."

—Bulletin of the Chicago Historical Society, Vol. 1, No. 3.

Conestoga Wagons.—The name "Conestoga" was taken from the locality where it originated, the Valley of Conestoga Creek, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The word itself is an Indian word meaning "the people of the forked roof poles." The body of the wagon sags in the center. This construction tended to settle the load in the middle instead of allowing it to shift to the ends when crossing the hills and mountains. The rounded bottom also enabled the wagon to float when fording streams and rivers. Arched

over the top are hoop-shaped slats cleated to the sides at regular intervals. These provide the framework for the homespun covering which was drawn over them to protect the load and travelers. Thus we called them "Covered Wagons" or "Prairie Schooners" as they were known west of the Mississippi where they were veritable "Ships of the Plains."

—Bulletin of the Chicago Historical Society, Vol. 1, No. 3.

Mistress—I can write my name in the dust on the piano keys.
Servant—Lor', mum, ain't education a wonderful thing.

—Everybody's (London).

State of Michigan, 58th Legislature, Regular Session of 1935, Senate Enrolled Act No. 111.—Enacted into law. (Ordered to be known as the "Dunckel-Baldwin-Matthews Act.") AN ACT to promote respect for the constitution, laws and institutions of this state and the United States; to prohibit and provide penalties for advocating the overthrow of our government by force.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Section 1. Any person who advocates, aids, or takes any active part in the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States and/or of any state of the United States is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit or abridge the lawful right of free speech, liberty of the press or in any manner interfere with or limit the right of peaceful picketing or striking in industrial controversies.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Harlem Market Men Sing.—The sidewalks of Harlem resound to sprightlier music than that heard on the East Side or West Side of New York, for carefree street vendors employ amusing jingles and syncopated rhythms in offering their wares. Market songs chanted and sung by Negro pushcart, horsecart and cook-shack sellers of foodstuffs impart an air of bustling hilarity to the curb commerce of the section.

One of the cooks in those restaurants-on-wheels, now a familiar sight in the Harlem markets, was undoubtedly responsible for "The Street Chef," which follows:

Ah'm a natu'al bo'n cook
An' dat ain't no lie,
Ah can fry po'k chops
An' bake a lowdown pie.
So step right up
An' he'p you'se'f
Fum de vittles on
Mah kitchen she'f!

"Harlem Menu" originated in the cook-shacks of the street chefs.

Sund'y folks eats chicken;
Mond'y ham an' greens,
Tuesd'ys de day fo' po'k chops;
Wednesd'y rice an' beans.
Thursd'y's de day fo' 'tatoes,
Candied sweets or French-fried leans.
Fish on Frid'y, some folks says,
But Sat'd'y gimme kidney beans.
Yassah! Plain kidney beans!

Only two of the thirty-two market songs mention other localities. Even these two are not in the I-want-to-go-back vein.

Virginia shares with New Orleans the distinction of being named in a Harlem vending song. Thus the clam man lifts his voice:

In Virginia we goes clammin'—
We goes clammin' ev'y night—
An' de water lays dere still lak,
Lawd, a mighty purty sight!

Clams an' oysters fo' de takin',
An we gits 'em ev'y one:
Twell de sun comes up ashinin'
An' our clammin' she am done.
—The New York Times Magazine, June 16, 1935.

The Transylvania Memorial Celebration, 1735-1775-1935.—A Proposed Transylvania Memorial.

The Transylvanians, a patriotic society founded October 11, 1929, at Henderson, Kentucky, is arranging a celebration at Boonesborough, Kentucky, October 12, 1935. Many other patriotic societies will assist in the celebration. The governors of Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee are sponsoring the celebration, which is being promoted by a committee of distinguished men and women.

Five historic events, interlinked in the history of this epochal movement of expansion and colonization in the opening of the West, will be celebrated on this occasion. These are:

1—The founding of the Transylvania Company at Hillsborough, North Carolina, January 6, 1775.

2—The Treaty of Sycamore Shoals, March 14-17, 1775, by which the Transylvania Company acquired of the tribe of Cherokee Indians title to upwards of twenty millions of acres of land, covering much of Tennessee and the greater part of present Kentucky.

3—The cutting of the Transylvania Trail from the Long Island of Holston River, Tennessee, to Otter Creek, Kentucky, site of later Boonesborough—the first great pathway to the West.

4—The convening of the Legislature of Transylvania at Boonesborough, May 23, 1775, the first legislative body of Americans to assemble west of Cumberland Gap.

5—The founding of the State of Transylvania and its capital, Boonesborough, April—May, 1775.

This celebration is being held this year, since it is the bicentennial of the birth of Richard Henderson, President of the Transylvania Company, April 20, 1735. It is planned to unveil four large tablets, set in a giant granite boulder on the site of the meeting of the Transylvania Legislature, to commemorate the events mentioned. On the tablets will appear, with suitable inscriptions:

1—The names of the Proprietors of Transylvania: Richard Henderson, John Williams, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, David Hart, James Hogg, William Johnston, Leonard Henley Bullock and John Luttrell.

2—The names of the axemen who cut out the Transylvania Trail: Daniel Boone, Squire Boone, James Bridges, William Bush, Samuel Coburn, Richard Callaway, ... Crabtree, Benjamin Cutbirth, David Gass, John Hart, William Hays, William Hicks, Edmund Jennings, Thomas Johnson, John Kennedy, John King, William Miller, William Moore, James Nall, James Peeke, Bartlett Searcy, Reuben Searcy, Michael Stoner, Samuel Tate, William Twitty, Felix Walker, Thomas McDowell, Jeremiah McPheeters.

3—The names of the officials and legislators of Transylvania: Proprietors: Richard Henderson, Nathaniel Hart, John Luttrell. Representatives: for Boonesborough, Squire Boone, Daniel Boone, William Cocke, Samuel Henderson, William Moore, Richard Callaway; for Harrodsburg, Thomas Slaughter, John Lythe, Valentine Harmon, James Douglass; for Boiling Spring, James Harrod, Nathan Hammond, Isaac Hite, Azariah Davis; for

St. Asaph's, John Todd, Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, John Floyd, Samuel Wood, Robert McAfee, Sergeant at Arms, Matthew Jouett, Clerk.

—Archibald Henderson, President The Transylvanians,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The Commonwealth of Transylvania was promoted by Richard Henderson, an attorney and land speculator from North Carolina, who in 1775 at a cost of $50,000.00 purchased from the Cherokee Indians some twenty million acres of land between the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers and in Tennessee. Daniel Boone cut the trail in 1775 and built a palisaded fort at Boonesboro. James Harrod founded Harrodsburg. Sixteen other settlements joined these two and on May 23, 1775 organized at Boonesboro an Assembly, the first legislative body of Americans to assemble west of the mountains. Later James Hogg was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress but he was barred from admission on account of the claims of Virginia and North Carolina to the territory of the new commonwealth. The legislature of Virginia afterwards annulled the Henderson purchase from the Cherokees, and the commonwealth disappeared. Virginia gave Henderson about 9,000 acres of Kentucky lands below the mouth of Green River to sooth his wounded sensibilities and organized the County of Kentucky.

—Editor.

Lincoln Pioneer Village Dedicated July 4, 1935.—Indianapolis, June 28. The memory of Abraham Lincoln never will be permitted to grow dim. In recent years, many Lincoln enthusiasts have taken steps to perpetuate the landmarks of those formative years he spent in Indiana. The latest of these, accomplished through the cooperation of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief with the Spencer County Historical Society, were dedicated on Independence Day, July 4.

It is the Lincoln Pioneer Village at Rockport. Since Lincoln lived in Spencer county from 1816 to 1830 and had many associations with the town of Rockport, it was decided to reconstruct those buildings frequented by him in a model village which would serve as a permanent monument to his memory.

The village covers a four-acre tract in a wooded part of the old Rockport fairgrounds. It was designed by George Honig, sculptor who did the bas reliefs on the Henderson, Kentucky court house and is a well known student of Lincolniana.

The grounds are enclosed in an old-fashioned stockade, and all the buildings have been constructed from forest trees. Ten buildings have been completed and were opened for public inspection on the Fourth of July.

Judge John Pitcher's law office has been reproduced. It was here that Lincoln frequently walked seventeen miles to borrow law books. The pioneer church of which Lincoln's father, Thomas Lincoln and his wife, were members, the Azel Dorsey home where Spencer county's first court was held, and the only two-story building in the village, also have been reproduced.

Rockport's first tavern, where Ratoff Boon and other pioneer leaders boarded while in Rockport to attend court, is included as well as the old school house at Rockport, typical of all pioneer buildings. A "brush arbor" has been built in front of the school.

Replicas of two buildings which stood in Gentryville have been constructed in the village. First is the William Jones store in which Lincoln worked as a young man. He walked two and a half miles to and from work and received thirty cents a day for his work. Lincoln improved his reading ability and learned of the activities of the outside world while in the store, through reading the Louisville Journal, to which Jones subscribed. The second Gentryville building is the Reuben Grigsby cooper shop, where both Thomas and Abraham Lincoln worked. The Grigsbys and the Lincolns were neighbors, and Aaron Grigsby married Lincoln's sister Sarah.

The home of Daniel Grass, where all early settlers and distinguished visitors congregated, has been reconstructed, as well as a blockhouse fort.

There were four such forts in the county, at Enterprise, Grandview and Newtonville, and at the mouth of Anderson Creek where Lincoln worked as a ferryman.

The grounds of the village have been restored to the State they probably were in at the time Lincoln lived in the county. A pioneer garden has been planted, and two wells, one with a windless and one with a sweep, are on the grounds. An ox cart and covered wagon, both exact reproductions of the vehicles of pioneer days, also will be on the grounds.

Plans to revivify the village were made for the dedication day. The school was "kept" by the McGuffyites. "Lincoln" sold molasses and calico in the Jones store as he did many years ago. Church services were held in the log cabin church. Housewives went about their duties, spinning and carding wool, in the cabins.

Dedication ceremonies began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and were continued throughout the day. Pioneer floats, numerous bands, games and contests were on the program.

Rockport, a town of fewer than 3,000 persons, is on the Ohio river. In pioneer days, there were two landing places in the town for boats—the upper landing and the lower landing. It was from the lower landing that the flatboats departed for New Orleans. Lincoln, at the age of nineteen, started from this landing on his initial trip to New Orleans where for the first time he saw a slave market.

—Breckinridge News.

Huge Jefferson Memorial Planned.—St. Louis, July 5—A $30,000,000 memorial to Thomas Jefferson and the pioneers who developed the Louisiana purchase territory is planned by the city of St. Louis along its sprawling Mississippi riverfront.

A huge memorial plaza surrounded by buildings adjoining historic Eads bridge would be developed on the site of what was once a pioneer trading post. Under tentative arrangements the city will float a $7,500,000 bond issue to acquire the land. The government has been asked to contribute $22,000,000 toward the total cost.

Flowers For the Living.—Christopher B. Coleman, Director of the Historical Bureau of the State of Indiana writes the Editor under date of July 6, 1935:

"Dear Mr. Sherman: I wish to congratulate you on the unusual interest of the material in your July Quarterly Bulletin. I have thoroughly enjoyed reading it."

Chub DeWolfe in the Blade of July 8, 1935 says, "The Quarterly Bulletin of the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio, July number is filled with interesting facts concerning the earlier history of this section of the state. Walter J. Sherman, and his workers are to be congratulated on this number."

A correspondent at Milan writes: "I read it from cover to cover and find it most interesting."

Nevin O. Winter, the Historian writes in: "Received the July Bulletin and want to congratulate you on it. You have given the history in an interesting chronogical order."

Abandoned Cemetery may be Ohio's oldest.—Fremont, O., June 29 (Special)—Old-fashioned cinnamon roses are flaunting their pink-petaled beauty over a Jackson township cemetery which is the oldest in Sandusky county and perhaps in Ohio.

The cemetery has been abandoned for more than 40 years, and the roses spread from those placed on one of the graves.

Completely covered with heavy brush, the cemetery has more than 20 tombstones. Many buried there were born from 1749 to 1800, according to

the markers. The oldest grave with legible carving on the stone is dated 1812. The last burial was made there in 1872.

Editor's Note—The above special from Fremont suggests the following observations on early burials in Ohio: For centuries before the coming of the whites, the Aborigines buried their dead in places we designate as cemeteries. Before the white settlements were established there were many individual burials from among the missionaries, traders and explorers who entered the territory now known as Ohio. The first established cemeteries among the whites doubtless followed soon after arrival of these colonists. The generally accepted dates for these early events are as follows, viz:

1772—Schoenbrun on the Tuscarawas.

1773—Gnadenhutten, ten miles below Schoenbrun.

1773—Salem, five miles below Gnadenhutten, near the present village of Port Washington. All three of the above villages were abandoned by their Moravian founder in 1781.

1778—Marietta, founded by the Ohio company who named the town after Marie Antoinette, the unfortunate Queen of France. The Ohio company shortly founded Belve, twelve miles below Marietta and Big Bottom on the Muskingum River.

1788—Columbia on Little Miami.
1788—Losantiville, now Cincinnati.
1789—North Bend on the Ohio River.
1790—Gallipolis.
1791—Manchester.
1796—Cleveland, Dayton, Chillicothe.
1800—Zanesville, Lancaster.

Basil Meek's "History of Sandusky County" says on page 98: "Skirmishers of the pioneer army made their appearance in Townsend in 1818 and about the same time in Green Creek and York Townships."

We must therefore conclude that there was no white man's cemetery in Sandusky County until after 1818 or about thirty years later than Marietta and the Ohio River settlements.

The Autograph of John Cleves Symmes and Susan Symmes, his wife, appear on an old deed in the archives of Hon. Silas E. Hurin of Toledo, in which Symmes, grantor, deeds Ichabod Halsey, 1,680 acres of land comprising Sections 32 and 33 and part of Section 31, Township three and range four, lying between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, Hamilton County, Ohio. The deed bears date of February 10, 1798. This land is a part of the tract of 250,000 acres purchased from the government in May 1792 and known as the Symmes patent.

The Dutch Elm Disease is the subject of a featured article by Dr. J. H. Faull of Harvard in the July number of "Outdoor Indiana."

This disease—a devestating, contagious malady to which all our American elms are highly susceptable—was brought to this country in elm logs, imported from Europe about 1926, though not detected until 1933. Today the European situation is hopeless because of neglect in the early stages of the disease. Says Dr. Faull: "I wish to state emphatically that in my judgment, there is no alternative to eradication if our elms are to be saved . . . . . the fungus that causes Dutch elm disease enters at the crotch of tender healthy twigs, usually well up in the crown. It then grows down under the bark, invading all parts of the stem. Its essential attack is on the water conducting tissue. Eventually the flow of water to the foliage is so reduced that the leaves on the branch first attacked wilt, and then in succession the other branches. But a period of from one to five years may elapse before the first conspicuous wilting shows, and then it is too late, for the three soon dies or drifts into a hopelessly sick condition. Meanwhile bark beetles recognized as carriers of the disease appear and carry away the spores of the disease fungus with them. In the United States thus far (1930-1935) a policy of

eradiation his prevailed wherever the disease has shown itself. This includes Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Baltimore, Norfolk, Old Lyme and the New York area."

An excellent Map of Fort Meigs after the plans of Captain Eleazer D. Wood, Army Engineer under General Harrison, drawn by Edward L. Wenz, with plates by the Graphic Arts Corporation, has recently been published by C. S. Van Tassel of Bowling Green, Ohio. A copy of this map has been acquired for the Society's library.

Predestination in practice.—He (Andrew Jackson) was shot at, in the Capitol at Washington, Jan. 29, 1835, by Richard Lawrence, a house painter. The weapon missed fire. Jackson was a Presbyterian.—The World Almanac.

And lucky into the bargain.

—The New Yorker.

Last Remnant of War Prison disappearing at Johnson's Isle.—Blockhouse, long used as pig sty, in danger of being used for fire wood after storm.—Lakeside, July 22—The old blockhouse at Johnson's Island in Sandusky bay, three miles south of here, last remnant of the stockade that enclosed the Civil war prison camp there, is in danger of complete destruction, according to O. E. Lutz, of Lakeside, historical authority on the Lake Erie islands district.

On land owned by the Carl Dick estate of Sandusky, the blockhouse has been used for years as a pig-sty. Blown down in a recent storm, it now is in danger of being carried off for firewood by the island inhabitants, Mr. Lutz said.

The island blockhouse is one of the few historical blockhouses remaining in the United States. Another, located at the opposite end of the prison camp site, was burned accidentally by fishermen several years ago.

—Toledo Times.

France's Last Colonies in America 300 Years Old.—French Guiana and Antilles Sole Survivors of Big Empire.—Paris, July 20 (AP).—France this year celebrates the 300th year of her rule over French Guiana and the Antilles—almost the last remnants of her once-great colonial empire in the Americas. Of that empire, which once stretched from Labrador to Mexico and included all Guiana, France now has left only the Antilles in the Caribbean, a small portion of Guiana and three small fishing islands south of Newfoundland.

In 1635 Cardinal Richelieu signed the charters for the companies which, in the same year, colonized Guinana and the Antilles—Guadeloupe and Martinique.

A bill for appropriation of $350,000 to celebrate the tri-centenary is now before the Chamber of Deputies. Under the bill, $157,500 will be spent in each of the neighboring islands of the Antilles and $35,000 in Guiana, the form of celebration to be determined by the colonial governments.

—New York Tribune-Herald.

Artificial Atavism.—Indians on the reservation at Caughnawaga, Quebec, are being trained to wear Indian suits complete with feathers, and utter war cries and beat tomtoms. —New Yorker.

Unkind words for the revenue collectors of George Third.

"What greater pleasure can there be
Than seeing a stamp man
Hanging to a tree."

—Connecticut Courant, 1765.

The Doctor John Mitchel Map of 1755, made famous because it was used in negotiating the Treaty of Paris in 1783, by Congress when the Old North-

west Territory was established in 1787 and by the Ohio State Convention of 1802, was the indirect cause of the so-called Ohio-Michigan War of 1835, all because the good Doctor had erroneously placed the south end of Lake Michigan too far north by many miles.

The map bears the following title, viz: "A Map of the British and French dominions in North America, with the roads, distances, limits and extent of the settlements. Humbly inscribed to the right honorable the Earl of Halifax, and other right honorable the lords commissioners for trade and plantations. By their lordships most obliged and very humble servant Jno Mitchell, ... this map was undertaken with the approbation and at the request of the lord commissioners for trade and plantations; and is chiefly composed from draughts, charts and actual surveys of different parts of his majesty's colonies and plantations in America; a great part of which have been lately taken by their lordships orders, and transmitted to this office, by the governors of the said colonies and others.

John Pownall, Secretary, Plantation Office, Feb. 13, 1755."

—The Pennsylvania Magazine, July 1935.

How to tell a Yankee from a Southerner.—"In 1855, during the struggles as to whether or not Kansas would become a free state, guards were stationed at the Kansas border to forbid the passing of any abolitionists. The Missourians were to be allowed to enter, but the Yankees were to be turned back. Then the guards hit upon a single test which determined their decision. They asked the traveler to say **cow**, and any one who said "keow" in the nasal Yankee fashion was not allowed to enter Kansas.

—Missouri Historical Review, July, 1935.

The Dreams of the Pioneer.

There were builders back in the long ago
Who lived in their houses of dreams,
There were visions of traffic along the fair hills
And of power that lay in the streams;
Then the river was curbed in its wayward course
By hands that were strong and firm,
Till its wasted force was harnessed fast
And the wheels began to turn.
They dreamed of the Indian trails far down
'Neath the pavement of city streets,
They saw the red campfire's glow disappear
In the light of the forge's white heat;
They had visions there of the future years
When the work of the day was done,
When a path of gold was blazed in the west
By the chariot of the sun.
So the motors' hum and the whirring wheels
In the busy marts of trade,
The flying sparks, the anvil's ring
Where the rails of steel are laid;
The rolling smoke from the shops and mills
That are famous far and near
Industry, commerce and progress today
Were the dreams of the pioneer.

—Anonymous.

The day of the three flags commemorating the transfer at St. Louis of Upper Louisiana to the United States was duly celebrated March 9, 1935. It was on that day in 1804, that Major Amos Stoddard, joint agent of Spain, France and the United States hauled down the flag of Spain, the original proprietor of Louisiana and hoisted the tri-colors of France. Then lowered the tri colors and hoisted the stars and stripes, by which act he automatically became the first governor of a large territory embracing what is now the State of Missouri and a dozen other states.

Blue Hole of Castalia, Ohio.—When an Indian chief or wearied brave felt the need of relaxation, assured that they would not be molested, they came to this "fountain of cool waters," as the famous Castalia Blue Hole of today was known to the aboriginal inhabitants of this region long before the coming of the white man.

In the year 1761 Major Robert Rogers, at the head of a British expeditionary force, passed through the wilderness of this section on his march from the lake to the fort on the Detroit river. Attracted by a great volume of smoke rising above the tree tops he decided to investigate. The warrior changed the course of his march and upon arrival on the bank of the spring found a band of peaceful Indians preparing an evening meal.

Lingering for a while the general and his soldiers marveled at the flow of water from the springs. The flag of France had at one time floated over this section of what is now northern Ohio for almost one hundred years. England and France were engaged in war at the time of the arrival of Major Rogers at the Castalia Blue Hole.

It was his mission to destroy the forts and stockades which had been erected by the French during the years the French nation claimed this territory by right of discovery. The British army destroyed a fort near the shore of the bay, a field of corn was burned and when destruction had been competed the army from across the seas proceeded on its way to the fort on the Detroit river.

With the departure of the red men from the section about the springs sturdy pioneers came into the region and the enterprising settlers deemed it wise to convert the power from the waters of the Blue Hole into practical use.

Following the construction of of the first mill at the springs a tannery was soon in operation, a cotton mill came into existence, a paper mill and a distillery took their place in the hamlet. The mills attracted an increased number of settlers and the hamlet of Cold Creek was soon on the way to become a thriving pioneer settlement.

But it was not until 20 years later that the village of Castalia developed into a prosperous community of active and contented settlers. The settlement near the Blue Hole was called Cold Creek, taking its name from the creek formed by the waters from the springs. In the year 1836 the name of the village was changed to Castalia.

Here nature has contructed one of the most mysterious and spectacular phenomenas—a strange underground stream that breaks upon the surface of the earth, intriguing mankind with the immensity of the continuous flow of water. For thousands of years—perhaps millions—surface water from the earth above the stream has seeped down through tiny openings. These waters dissolved and carried away the limestone ingredients in the underlying bed of rock, slowly but steadily enlarging the rift until it became a huge subterranean stream, and created the Blue Hole, the outlet of this river hundreds of feet beneath the ground—making the Blue Hole of today pre-eminent among nature's great creations.

It is called the Blue Hole because of the azure color of its sides and bottom, all of which can be plainly seen. The breadth of the surface of the springs is 100 feet, its depth to the opening in the solid rock 48 feet. The waters of the stream maintain a temperature, winter and summer, of 48 degrees. The waters are so transparent that the smallest particles can be seen at the bottom, logs, stumps, etc., reflecting the gorgeous hues of the rainbow and forming a wonderful and mysterious picture of great and lasting beauty and impressiveness. The constituents of the water are lime, soda, magnesia and iron, and it petrifies all objects that come in contact with it. The water is very cold and never freezes and at its point of entrance into the bay five miles north prevents the formation of ice. The temperature of the water is the same winter and summer. Fish cannot live in the Blue Hole—the water as it comes from the subterranean stream is without air and food.

—Toledo Sunday Times, July 28, 1935.

Buckeye Chronology by Bank of the Manhattan Company.

1679—First traversed by white men; La Salle's expedition.
1750—December 25, first Christmas observance, first Protestant service.
1761—First white settlement, by Christian Frederick Post, of the Moravian sect.
1772—First legislation, Moravian rules for Schoenbrun.
1788—September 2, first court, Marietta. First regular school, Marietta.
1790—First Protestant church, at Columbia, now Cincinnati, Baptist.
1795—First legislative body.
1798—First Methodist circuit established.
1799—First self-government, by territorial General Assembly.
1800—September, first Quaker meeting.
1801—December 12, first university incorporated. American Western University, later Ohio University, at Athens.
1803—Ohio the first State carved from the Northwest Territory.
1805—First Lutheran church, at New Reading. First Shaker community. First cattle driven over the Alleghanys, to Baltimore.
1806—First smelting of iron ore, on Yellow Creek near Youngstown.
1807—First blast furnace, in Columbiana County.
1810—First County Fair. First importation of merino sheep.
1811—First steamboat on the Ohio—Nicholas Roosevelt's "New Orleans".
1821—First common school system.
1822—First legislation for deaf and dumb.
1827—First school for deaf and dumb children.
1836—First railroad, between Toledo, Ohio, and Adrian, Michigan.
1837—First school for the blind.
1845—First teachers' institute. First State Board of Agriculture.
1847—First State Teachers' Association.
1852—First child labor law in any State.
1873—Beginning of Women's Temperance Crusade at Hillsboro.
1879-1882—First trust, Standard Oil Trust.
1886—First basic steel furnace, built by Samuel T. Wellman for the Otis Iron and Steel Company of Cleveland.
1911—First Workmen's Compensation Act in any State.
1913—First care of crippled children.

Men Like War.—To the pacifist war may signify horror, to the economist folly, to the philosopher barbarism; but to the mass of men it means many precious things: romance to the miserable, action to the inhibited, power to the impotent, reward to the unnoticed. Men denounce war—rationally. But phychologically, in the deepest recesses of the personality—men like war.

Is the dilemma then insoluable? Can there be no permanent peace? Not unless we can enrich the pattern of peace so that it becomes emotionally gratifying. As long as peace is characterized by economic insecurity, miserable living conditions, monotony of work, and a universal feeling of hopelessness, so long will the melodrama of war be all too welcome.

Men like war. That is the challenge which scientists and social engineers, perhaps of some future society, must meet if Western civilization is to be stopped in its march to a final holocaust.

—Condensed from Harper's Magazine.

The War is Over?—Is it Mother? No, your son was killed. Is it over, little girl with the big blue eyes? No. Your daddy was killed. Is it over, soldier? No. You lost your leg! Is it over, laborer with the horny hands? No. You and your children, and their children, and their children lay out their hard-earned dollars in taxes to pay for it! So why do we cheer? Only the fighting is over. Hearts will go on aching and men will walk on crutches and laborers will work and work, and pay and pay for years and years. LET'S NOT HAVE ANOTHER WAR.

—World Peaceways, Inc.

The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio and The Zoar Historical Society, Zoar, Ohio, announce the Opening of the "King's Palace" to the public, 10:00 a. m., August 3, 1935, Zoar, Ohio.

Sitting Bull's Own Narrative of the Custer Fight is published in The Canadian Historical Review for June, 1935. The Editor notes that "The annihilation of General George Armstrong Custer's battalion of the 7th U. S. Cavalry by the Sioux and Cheyennes, led by Sitting Bull and Two Moon respectively, was so utterly unexpected that from that day to this, military experts and historians have disputed among themselves as to why and how it happened. At the time even the highest officials of the U. S. Army were completely taken aback. That seasoned veteran of the American Civil War, Gen'l William T. Sherman, stated in his official report for 1876, that "Up to the moment of Custer's defeat, there was nothing, official or private, to justify an officer to expect that any detachments would encounter more than 500 or 800 warriors." Sitting Bull's camp contained about 10,000 Indians, including from 2,500 to 3,000 warriors." The Indian Chiefs story was told to Major L. E. F. Crozier, 1879, three years after the battle while he and his band of Sioux were living in Canada.

From Sitting Bull's story it would appear that Gen'l Custer was trying to induce the Sioux to return to the reservation, threatening to fight him if they did not do so. Four letters were written by Custer and answered by Sitting Bull in which the latter stated he did not want to fight but "if he was bent on fighting me then I would fight him." The last letter from Custer said: "I will fight you in eight days." There were 709 Americans killed in the battle and but 25 Sioux. "We counted them by putting a stick upon each body and then taking up the sticks and counting them."

An Eccentric Old Bachelor, buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus wrote the following inscription for his headstone, leaving date blank, viz:

JEREMIAH MINER

Born in Massachusetts
On the 15th of November, 1780.
I owed the world nothing,
It owed me a small amount
On the 4th of March, 1854
We balanced all accounts.

Monument erected for Admiral Peary North Pole discoverer will be honored at birthplace.—By United Press.—Ebensburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—Through the efforts of the Peary Memorial Association and the Cambria County Historical Association, a monument will be erected soon to Rear Admiral Robert Edwin Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, at a point near his birthplace.

The monument is to be placed on the William Penn Highway, near Cresson, Pa., where Peary was born May 6, 1856. County officials through work-relief funds will finance the construction of the base for the monument and the landscaping.

A Railroad Centennial—In August of 1835 the First Train Ran to the Capital.—Baltimore.—One hundred years ago, on Aug. 25, great excitement reigned in Baltimore. A momentous event was taking place—the opening of the railroad between this city and Washington. It was the first railroad to enter the capital and was a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system which was inaugurated seven years previously—July 4, 1828—Charles Carroll of Carrollton laying the first stone.

The line had been completed to Frederick four years before and that event considerably celebrated, but the Washington road was considered a tremendous step forward in linking the North and South, and in bringing the East and West closer together.

Railroading up to this period had been entirely experimental; even when the Frederick branch was completed the Governor rode in his barouche

mounted on a flat car. But great strides had been made in the interval. The four trains carrying the first passengers to Washington were made up of the most up-to-date cars drawn by four splendid locomotives, costing on an average $3,500 apiece.

Invited guests included Governor Veasey of Maryland, Mayor F. Smith Hollins of Baltimore and many influential gentlemen with their ladies. The day was Aug. 25, and, as the cars were scheduled to start at 9 in the morning, the ladies were up at daybreak that they might attend to their housekeeping duties before getting into their most expansive hoop skirts and best bonnets. They arrived at the "depot" in stylish carriages, and were separated from the men and placed in the rear cars, the better to protect them from flying sparks.

The Republican and Commercial Advertiser of Baltimore of Aug. 26, 1835, tells the story of the trip:

The Baltimore and Washington Railroad has been completed between the two cities and was opened yesterday the whole distance. About nine o'clock in the morning, a number of large cars, calculated to hold about forty or fifty persons, each drawn by horses, left the depot in Pratt Street and on arriving at the depot at the western extremity of the city, four steam engines were put in requisition to each of which was attached a train of four or five of the large and superb cars, with perhaps about five hundred persons consisting of the directors of the company, Mayor, members of the City Council and a large number of ladies, and a number of others who had been invited to participate in the enjoyment afforded by the occasion.

The day was very fine, the company very agreeable and everything passed very pleasantly and satisfactorily. On arriving in Washington a sumptuous collation was spread before the company at the hotels of Messrs. Gadsby and Brown prepared in their usual fine style. When they had finished their repast most of the company waited on the President to pay their respects to him and found him in the enjoyment of fine health and spirits. * * *

Upon entering and leaving the city of Washington, both sides of the road were lined, for a considerable distance, with spectators in carriages, on horseback and on foot to witness the scene. * * * At about twenty minutes before five o'clock, the cars left Washington on their return and arrived in the city early in the evening. From the evidence that was afforded, we are satisfied that the distance will be traveled in two hours. * * *

From Niles' Weekly Register of three days later we learn that there were actually "seventeen cars loaded with about fifty happy persons, each seated entirely at their ease," and that the locomotives were named George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe. At Bladensburg the party met another train of cars from Washington, "filled with public functionaries and other invited guests, where congratulations on the result of the railroad company's labors were passed between the mayor of Washington and the president of the company." The combined party then proceeded to Washington and soon arrived at the "depot at the foot of Capitol Hill, where a vast crowd was assembled and rent the air with their acclamations of this victory of science over time and space."

—New York Times, Aug. 18, 1935.

Mercer County, Ohio.—When it was decided in 1820 that the old Indian territory of the extreme middlewestern portion of Ohio was ready to be organized into a county, the citizens puzzled over an adequate name. Finally they decided to call it Mercer county, honoring Gen. Hugh Mercer, a great American patriot of whom little is heard.

During the Revolutionary war, he led the column of attack at Trenton. On January 3, 1777, while rallying his men at the battle of Princeton, he was shot by a bullet from a British musket. He fell to his knees refusing to surrender, was bayonetted five times, and died in great agony a few days later.

Over 30,000 people attended his funeral in Philadelphia. Congress

made provision for the education of his youngest son, and the St. Andrews society of Philadelphia built him a monument on Laurel Hill.

—By Paul A. T. Noon, Ohio State Librarian.

The Charter Oak in Ohio.—Apropos of the three hundredth anniversary year of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Connecticut tercentenary postage stamp depicting the famous historic "Charter Oak," readers of Museum Echoes will be interested in knowing that among the virgin forest trees in Spiegel Grove, part of the Hayes Memorial at Fremont, are two oaks, the descendants of the original famous Charter Oak. One is directly east of the front porch of the Hayes home and the other is south of Boffin's Bower near the pool.

Among the many attractive features of the Hayes Memorial are the fine native hardwood trees in the park which stand as historical memorials named for great historical characters who have visited there in person and for whom trees have been named. Among these are the Peggy Fleming Oak, a stub of an oak tree near the Croghan gateway to which Peggy Fleming was tied to be burned by her captors, the Cherokee Indians, in 1790, but who was rescued by the Wyandot Chief, Tarhe the Crane, and returned to her home at Fort Pitt by James Whittaker who paid the ransom price; the William Henry Harrison Oak, the James A. Garfield Maple, the Grover Cleveland Hickory, the William McKinley Oaks, the William H. Taft Oak, the Warren G. Harding Oak, the George Frederick Wright Oak, the Justice Stanley Matthews Oak, the Major-General George Crook Oak, the Justice John H. Clark Oak, the John Sherman Oak, The Theodore E. Burton Oak, the Ambassador M. T. Herrick Oak, the Charles R. Williams Oak, the Chief Justice M. R. Waite Oak, the General W. T. Sherman Elm, the General P. H. Sheridan Oak, the MajorGeneral W. S. Rosecrans Oak, the Brigadier-General E. P. Scammon Oak, the Brigadier-General J. M. Comly Oak, the Major-General J. D. Cox Oak, the James E. Campbell Oak, the Rear Admiral C. E. Clark Oak, the Lieutenant-General H. C. Corbin Oak, the Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Younk Oak, the Secretary of War Newton D. Baker Oak, the Major-General J. T. Dickman Oak, the Major-General C. R. Edwards Oak, the Major-General R. L. Howze Oak, the William Oxley Thompson Oak.

—Museum Echoes.

Last "Red Man" to Make Peace—Century of Defiance Ended by Seminoles.—The last of the Indian wars is coming to an end.

The flame of battle that was lighted in 1835, when the Seminoles under Osceola struck the war post in answer to the white man's dictum that they must move out of their ancestral hunting grounds, raged fiercely for a few years. Then, with Osceola dead and their allies defeated, the remnant of the once mighty Seminole nation retreated unconquered to the cypress swamps of the Everglades.

There they have maintained their freedom and independence for a hundred years, never acknowledging defeat and never asking a peace treaty. Those who submitted were driven across the Mississippi to the arid plains of Indian Territory, and, by some inscrutable irony of fate, fell heir to the richest oil lands in the world.

The story of that sad march to the West is one of the blackest marks among all our unhallowed dealings with the Indians. Thousands were said to have perished of hardship on the cruel trek to the Mississippi, and those who survived were met with the hostile incursions of the plains tribes.

How their tribal gods must laugh to see the once beaten and harried Seminoles and Cherokees buying their high-priced automobiles by the half-dozen, or pitching their teepees on the lawns of their many-roomed mansions.

But the Everglades have been good to the unreconcilables who remained behind to nurse their pride and live their own lives under their own chiefs. And their pride is justified; they are the only natives who successfully withstood the assaults of the white man.

After a war which came to a stalemate in 1843, and which cost the United States $10,000,000 and thousands of lives, they still maintain a culture which was old before Ponce de Leon came looking for the fabled Fountain of Youth.

During all these years the Seminole brave has been able to supply his cooking pot from the game that abounds in the marshes, and to buy his simple needs from the proceeds of the alligator hunt.

They are the last of the Indian tribes to "hunt their own meat."

Once a great agricultural and pastoral people, none of the land over which they now range is fit for planting or grazing. At the height of their power they had 150,000 head of cattle feeding on their lands and were the owners of 800 slaves.

Now, with the failure of the market for pelts and 'gator hides they tender the peace pipe to Uncle Sam, and with it the suggestion that they be added to the relief rolls.

The forces of the depression have combined to bring about what 100 years of technical warfare and a life of primitive hardship in the swampy plains of Florida were unable to do.

—Detroit Free Press.

Lo, the Rich Indian.

I rejoice that the Osages
Need no longer work for wages,
  Times are better in Pawhuska,
    No one needs to sell his cow.
Every red-complexioned voter
Owns his home and drives a motor.
  Care and worry have departed;
    Things are hotsy totsy now.

For a time poor Lo was troubled;
His expenses were redoubled;
  Not a soul would lend him money,
    No one came to buy his oil.
He was saddened, he was worried,
As from place to place he scurried,
  And afraid that very shortly
    He would vanish from the soil.

But his home has now been painted,
And once more he is acquainted
  With the luxury of living
    That he knew in brighter days.
Now he's blithesome and light-hearted;
He is back to where he started,
  And he thrusts his swarthy chest out
    As he goes his happy ways.

I'm delighted that the red men
Are contented and well fed men.
  They were there before the whites were,
    When they came to grab the soil.
But, despite the hopes they cherished,
As a race they would have perished,
  And they'd be a vanished people
    If they hadn't owned that oil.

—By James J. Montague.

Robert Murray and Murray Hill.—New York, Sept. 14.—In looking over that very interesting volume of metropolitan society, the Social Register, one is astounded to discover very few members of the once socially promi-

nent Murray family listed in the "American Alamach de Gotha."

There was a time when the Murray family was one of the first families of New York. They possessed an unquestioned social position and were rich and socially powerful as far back as the days of the Revolutionary war.

At that time, the various members of the Murray clan owned great parcels of real estate, and the famous Murray farm occupied the vast tract of land now known as the Murray hill district.

During the stirring days of the Revolution the Murrays were looked upon as the richest and most socially prominent family of that era.

I have discovered no end of people who have never heard of Mrs. Robert Murray, who in the revolutionary days was not only a great social leader, but a noted beauty.

During the days of the revolution Mr. Murray and his lovely wife were said to be sympathizers with the British. They frequently entertained the British generals at their house on Murray hill.

Following a series of battles in which his troops were not only badly beaten but badly demoralized, General Washington happened to be a guest for a night in the Murray mansion.

The "Father of His Country," with his southern graciousness, completely captured the heart of his hostess—Robert Murray's wife—and a few days later she rendered him a great service.

Lord Howe had landed a number of his troops on the Murray estate at a point which is now Thirty-fourth street and the East river. Mrs. Murray was well aware of the fact that General Washington's troops were not in condition to meet the fully equipped troops of the British general and she decided to delay the English troops if possible.

Seeing the English troops advancing toward her house up what is now Murray Hill, Mrs. Murray waited at the entrance of the mansion to greet them. She flung open her famous wine cellars and as a result Lord Howe was not able to move his troops from the Murray estate for more than 48 hours.

In the meantime the Revolutionary forces were gathering in the vicinity of what is now Forty-fourth street and Broadway and the rest of the story, I am certain, is well known. The Continental troops fought and won the battle of Harlem Heights. —By Cholly Knickerbocker.

On this Site was situated Fort Michili-Mackinac. Site became known as Old Mackinaw after removal of fort to Mackinac Island, 1781. Indian name of site was Pequot-e-nonge, meaning headland or bluff. Fort transferred to this site from spot near St. Ignace some time after 1712. Held by the French until 1760. Garrisoned by the English 1761 under Captain George Etherington. As part of the conspiracy of Pontiac against the English, June 4, 1763, the Ojibway Indians under Chief Minavavana captured the fort and massacred nearly the entire garrison. —Bronze Tablet at Old Mackinaw.

The First Newspaper in Indiana was published at Vincennes by Elihu Stout, on a wooden press obtained by him at Frankfort, Kentucky. The pioneer venture bore the name Indiana Gazzette and the date July 31, 1804.

—Indiana Magazine of History.

The Seven Ages of Man

1. Milk, milk and bread.
2. Milk, eggs, bread and spinach.
3. Oatmeal, bread and butter, green apples, and all-day suckers, ice cream soda, and hot dogs.
4. Bouillon, roast duck, scalloped potatoes, creamed broccoli, fruit salad, divinity fudge, demi-tasse.
5. Pate de foie gras, weiner schnitzel, potatoes Parisienne, egg plant a l'opera, demi-tasse and Roquefort cheese.
6. Two soft-boiled eggs, toast and milk.
7. Crackers and milk. Milk. —Rotary Spoke.