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BULLETIN No. 1—VOL. 8 **JANUARY, 1936**

The Expedition of Colonel John B. Campbell of the 19th U. S. Infantry in Nov. 1812 from Franklintown to the Mississinewa Indian Villages

Manuscript of Ashley Brown, a Descendant of Henry Brown, the Early Dayton Merchant and Contractor in War of 1812.
(From the Historical Collection of John H. Patterson, deceased.)

FIRST PRINTING

The gathering of the Indians in such numbers in the villages along the Mississinewa and Wabash Rivers for war dancing in the spring and summer of 1812 caused the building of block houses and picketed forts in white settlements exposed to depredations in western and northwestern Ohio, and adjoining territory of Indiana.

Council of Indian Tribes to Consider Alliance With British

About the middle of May, a great council of war chiefs of the Wyandottes, Ottawas, Shawanese, Chippewas, Pottawottomies, Kickapoos and Winnebagos was held on the west bank of the Mississinewa, about seven miles above the site of the present city of Marion, Ind., the purpose being to draw the Delaware warriors from the vicinity of Munseytown and Andersontown, the Miamis from the Eel river and from Kekionga (Later the site of Fort Miami on the upper Maumee) into a general war as allies of the British, to war against the American frontier. William Conner, as a spy of General Harrison, reported the proceedings of this council, stating that it was the general expression of the chiefs to continue peace with the Americans.

Harrison Sends Expedition From Versailles Against Illinois Indians

Tecumseh, however, continued his visits to the tribes, exciting the young braves to such an extent that in November, 1812, General Harrison found it expedient to send expeditions against the Illinois Indians from Vincennes, Ind., which burned village after village, impoverished the tribes, and many of the Indians were killed, wounded, or captured. Horses were run off, cattle killed, corn, grain, meat and provisions utterly destroyed, as well as utensils and movable property.

Colonel John B. Campbell Conducts Expedition Against Mississinewa Indians

By orders of General Harrison, Lieutenant Colonel John B. Campbell of the 19th U. S. Infantry, stationed at Franklintown (now Columbus) on November 25th, 1812, started an expedition comprising 700 men from Franklintown by way of Springfield, Xenia, Dayton, New Lexington, Eaton and Greenville to the Mississinewa villages.

"The route to Greenville," said Gen. Harrison in his letter of instructions to Col. Campbell, "is to be preferred on account of being more distant from the Delaware towns, which I wish you by all means to avoid. The Delawares have been directed to leave their towns and retire to the Shawanee establishments on the Auglaize river. Their route will cross yours and there is a possibility of your falling in with them. This would be unfortunate, as the faith of the government has been pledged for their safety. It will be necessary that care be taken to avoid coming in contact with them, and to avoid all consequence should it happen to be the case. Inform yourself minutely as possible from William Conner and others, who have been to Mississinewa, as to localities of the place and the situation of the Indians."

"There are, however, some Miami chiefs who have undeviatingly exerted themselves to keep their warriors quiet, and to preserve friendly relations with us. This has been the case with reference to Chief Pechewah of the Miamis, Silver Heels and White Loon, certainly, and perhaps of Pecan, the principal chief of the Miamis, and Capt. Charley, the principal chief of the Eel river tribe. It is not my wish that you should incur any risk, and it would be extremely gratifying to me and, no doubt, to the president. The same remark also applies to the son, Goesse, brother of Little Turtle who (Little Turtle) continued to his last moments the warm friend of the United States, and who in the course of his life rendered many important services. Your own character as a soldier, and that of your troops, is a sure guarantee of the safety of the squaws and children. They will be taken, however, and conducted to the settlements."

"The utmost vigilance of your guards will not, however, afford you security. Your men must at all times be kept ready for action, by night as well as by day. When you advance into the enemy's country your men must be made to lie upon their arms, and with their accoutrements on."

"Should the Indians discover you, and leave the towns, and should you not be able to come up with them, but should by capture of a squaw or an old buck, have an opportunity of sending messages to them, you will be pleased to do so, informing them that if they will send in six of their principal chiefs as hostages, to perform such terms as the government may impose we will cease to annoy them."

"There are, probably, some white men on the Mississinewa, but I am uncertain whether they are citizens of the United States or not. The safe way will be not to kill them, if it can be avoided, or prevented. An old Canadian by the name of Godfrey has lived there several years, and has a squaw for his wife. He is, and always has been, a friend of the United States. There will be no difficulty in saving him, as his house is apart from the rest."

Arrival of Expedition at Dayton

The story of the arrival of the expedition at Dayton on a bitter cold day, the ground covered with snow, is from Henry L. Brown's notes and as told by his mother, his aunt Harriet Nisbet, and Major George Adams, is as follows:

"Early in December the column of 600 or 700 mounted troops, including a regiment of Kentucky dragoons in command of Col. Simrall, Capt. James Trotter at the head of one company; a squadron of U. S. Volunteers, dragoons in command of Major James V. Ball, a battalion of

infantry, consisting of Capt. Elliott's company of the 19th U. S. infantry; Capt. Butler's Pittsburgh Blues, Capt. Alexander's Pennsylvanian infantry, a detachment of spies and guides with Capt. Patterson Bain commanding, and William Conner among them, reached Dayton and camped on the commons, now Library Park, remaining several days, exchanging unfit horses for good, storing heavy baggage in government warehouses, drawing ammunition, twelve days rations for each man and a bushel of corn for each horse."

"Colonel Campbell," the commander, was related to Henry Brown through the Prestons, and had been schoolmates in Virginia. Their forbears had fought side by side at Long Island, Tennessee, at Point Pleasant, Guilford Court House, and King's Mountain. Of Colonel Campbell's call upon her husband, Mrs. Brown stated that "the Colonel and several of his staff dined with us several times, and the Colonel was pleased over report from the Virginia home made by Mr. Brown's sister, Elizabeth, then visiting us."

Departure From Dayton For Greenville and the Mississinewa

"Breaking camp December 14th created quite a stir in town, and many citizens joined in the escort to the ford at foot of Fourth Street. The column followed the trail to Fort Nisbet on Twin Creek, a mile north of West Alexandria, thence to Eaton and Fort Greenville, the latter garrisoned by Dayton Volunteers under Colonel Jerome Holt and Major George Adams, upon whose advice great caution was exercised in the further advance, a third of the men being placed on guard outside the earthworks each night."

In his official report to General Harrison on the 25th day of December, 1812, from Greenville, Colonel Campbell says:

"The first two days (14th and 15th December), I marched forty miles. The third day I pushed the troops as much as they could bear—marched the whole night, although very cold, stopping twice to refresh and warm. Marched 40 miles."

Four Indian Villages Destroyed

"Early in morning of 17th, I reached, undiscovered, an Indian town on the Mississinewa, inhabited by Delawares and Miamis. The troops rushed the town, killed eight warriors and took forty-two prisoners, eight of whom are warriors, the remainder being squaws and children. I ordered the town to be immediately burned, a house or two excepted, in which I confined prisoners, and the cattle and other stock to be shot. I left the infantry to guard the prisoners, and with Simrall's and Ball's dragoons, advanced to the Miami villages a few miles lower down the Mississinewa, finding them all evacuated except by a sick squaw, whom we left in her house. I burned three considerable villages, took several horses, killed many cattle, and returned to town first burned, where I left the prisoners. Camped in usual form, but covered more ground than common."

"The infantry and riflemen were in the front line, Captain Elliott's company of 19th U. S. Infantry on the right, Captain Butler's Pittsburgh Blues in the center and Captain Alexander's Pennsylvania company on the left. Major Ball's dragoons occupied the right one-half of the rear line, Col. Simrall's dragoons on the left on the other half of rear line. Between Ball's right and Simrall's left there was an interval which had not been filled up owing to the unusual extent of the ground the camp embraced, it having been laid off in my absence to the lower towns."

Colonel Campbell Calls Conference of Field Officers

"I now began to deliberate on future movements, whether to go on further, encumbered with prisoners, the men fatigued and many frost-bitten, the horses suffering from want of forage, which was particularly

relieved by the scanty supplies of corn obtained in the towns, or return. I determined to convene field-officers and captains of detachments to consult, then take such a course as my judgment might approve."

"At four o'clock on the morning of the 18th I ordered reveille, and the officers convened at my fire a short time afterward."

Campbell's Camp Furiously Attacked By Indians

"While in council, at a half hour before day, my camp was most furiously attacked by a large party of Indians, preceded by and accompanied with a most hideous yell. This broke up the council and every man ran to his post. The attack commenced upon that angle of the camp formed by the left of Captain Hopkin's troop and the right of Captain Garrard's troop, but in a few seconds became general from the extreme right to left of Major Ball's squadron. The enemy boldly advanced to within a few yards of the lines and seemed determined to rush in. Guards posted at different redoubts retreated to camp and dispersed among their companies, thus leaving me without a disposable force. Captain Smith, of the Kentucky light dragoons, who commanded one of the redoubts, in a handsome military manner, kept his position, although abandoned by half his guards, until ordered to fill interval in the rear line between the regiment and the squadron. The redoubt at which Captain Pierce commanded was first attacked. The Captain maintained his position until it was too late to get within the lines. He received two balls through his body, was tomahawked, died bravely, and is much lamented. The enemy took possession of Captain Pierce's redoubt and poured a tremendous fire upon the angle to the right and left of which were posted Hopkin's and Garrard's troops. The fire was as warmly returned, and not an inch of ground yielded. Every man, officer and soldier stood firm and animated and encouraged each other. The enemy's fire became warm on the left of the squadron at which Captain Markle's troop was posted, and the right of Captain Elliott's company, which, with Captain Markle's company, formed an angle of the camp, was severely annoyed by the enemy's fire."

"I had assisted in forming the infantry, composed of Captain Elliott's company of the Nineteenth United States regiment, Captain Butler's Pittsburgh Blues and Captain Alexander's Pennsylvania riflemen, and ordered them to advance to the brink of a declivity from which they could more effectually defend themselves and harass the enemy, if they should attempt an attack on that line. While I was thus engaged Major Bell rode up and observed that he was hard pressed and must be relieved. I galloped immediately to reinforce the left wing, with intention of ordering Trotter's troops to reinforce the squadron, but was there informed that the enemy was seen approaching in that direction, and believing it improper, on second thought, to detach a large body of troops from that line, which also covered an angle of the camp, I determined to give the relief from the infantry, wheeled my horse, met Major McDowell, who observed that the spies and guides under the command of Capt. Patterson Bain, consisting of ten men, were unemployed. We rode to that point together and I ordered Capt. Bain to support the squadron. Seven of them, to-wit: James Hoggs, John Ruland, James Adrian, William Conner, Silas McCullough, James Thompson and Joseph C. McClelland followed their brave leader and rendered most effectual assistance."

"I then ordered Captain Butler, with the Pittsburgh Blues, to immediately reinforce the squadron, and directed Captain Elliott and Alexander to extend to the right and left and fill the interval occasioned by the withdrawal of the Blues. Captain Butler, in a most gallant manner, and highly worthy of the name he bears, formed his men immediately, and in excellent order, and marched to the point to which he was ordered. The alacrity with which they formed and moved was never exceeded by any troops on earth. Captain Hopkins made room for them by extending his troops to the right. The Blues were scarcely at the post assigned them before I discovered the effect they produced. A well-directed fire from them and Hopkins' dragoons nearly silenced the enemy in that quarter."

"The enemy then moved in force to the left of the squadron and right of the infantry, at which point Captain Markle's and Captain Elliott's companies were posted. Here again they were warmly received. By this time daylight began to dawn. I then ordered Capt. Trotter, whose troop had been ordered by Colonel Simrall to mount for the purpose of making a charge, to proceed, and the Captain crying out to his men to follow him, they tilted off at a full gallop. Major McDowell, with a small party, rushed into the midst of the enemy and exposed himself very much. I can't say too much for the gallant veteran, Captain Markle, with about fifteen of his troop, and Lieut. Warren, also made a daring charge on the enemy. Capt. Markle avenged the death of his relation, Lieut. Walts, upon an Indian with his own sword."

"Fearing that Capt. Trotter might be too hard pressed, I ordered Capt. Johnson, of the Kentucky light dragoon, to advance with his troop to support him. I found Johnson ready, and Colonel Simrall reported to me that all his other captains,—Elmore, Young, and Smith, were anxious to join the charge, but I called for only one troop. The Colonel had the whole in excellent order. Captain Johnson did not join Capt. Trotter till the enemy was out of reach. He, however, picked up a straggler or two that Trotter had passed over.

Defeat of the Indians

"The cavalry returned with information of the enemy's precipitate flight. I have to lament the loss of several brave men and many wounded, among the former, Captain Pierce, of the Ohio Volunteers, and Lieut. Walz of Capt. Markle's troop."

"The warriers escaping from the first village sent the alarm by runners down the river to Chief Francois Godfrey, who quickly rallied fifty of his band, led them in a run of fifteen miles without a halt to a point in the forest where he joined the warriors from the destroyed villages. With this force Chief Godfrey advanced, easily following the trail in the snow, until his spies discovered Colonel Campbell's camp, after midnight. The Indians lay quietly, until just before dawn. They made the furious assault as described by Colonel Campbell, in which eight of his troops were killed, forty-two wounded, several dying later from wounds.

"The number of horses killed," said the Colonel, "was considerable," and I have no doubt this saved the lives of a great many men." I am persuaded that there could have been not less than three hundred of the enemy. A nephew of the great Miami chief, Little Turtle, was in the engagement. His name was Little Thunder, and he distinguished himself by efforts to inspire the Indians with courage and confidence."

Fifteen Indians were found dead on the battle-ground, and it is probable that an equal number were carried away from the field dead, or mortally wounded, before the close of the action. Nearly all the Indians taken prisoners were Miamis and were among those composing Silver Heels' band. The villages destroyed were situated on the banks of the Mississienewa, 15 or 50 miles from its junction with the Wabash, where the principal Mississienewa village stood, Chief Godfrey's home.

One Half of Army Out of Commission From Sickness, Cold and Provisions

The want of provisions, forage, loss of horses, the suffering condition of the troops, severity of the cold, and rumors of a large Indian force not a great distance away under command of Tecumseh, induced Colonel Campbell to send expresses to Greenville for reinforcements. After burial of Capt. Pierce, Lieut. Waltz and the eight troopers, Colonel Campbell started his march toward Greenville. Every night his camp was fortified by a breastwork. The command was compelled to move slowly owing to the wounded, seventeen of whom were carried on litters. The intense cold,

scarcity of provisions and their fear of killing the Indian prisoners, combined to save the retiring troops from further attack. When forty miles from Greenville the suffering troops were met and fully supplied with rations by Major George Adams, with a reinforcing detachment of ninety strong. "But 303 of the troops were fit for duty on reaching Fort Greenville, all others being wounded or disabled by frozen hands, feet or ears," says the Colonel.

Joseph Hawkins was one of the Preble county volunteers responding to Col. Campbell's call, through runners sent ahead, for relief. He was the son of Col. Samuel Hawkins, who had moved from Germantown to Eaton. Mr. Hawkins wrote: "The expedition had been delayed so long on the Mississinewa and had so many prisoners that the troops were nearly worn out and well nigh starving. Runners aroused the settlers. Light feeted young men and soldiers at Fort Nisbet (one mile northwest Alexandria) took biscuits, hastily baked by the women, and went forward at full speed to find and feed their starving countrymen. They found the expedition in camp on Army Branch creek, in the western part of Jackson township, Randolph County, Indiana. It was an affecting night, and many cried for joy. Capt. Nisbet, who was a son-inlaw of Quartermaster Robert Patterson, followed with a company of older men with pack horses laden with provisions. When they reached Army Branch creek, one of the men of the relief party sold his load, and when the soldiers again reached Fort Nisbet they rode the culprit on a rail." Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson Nisbet was in the fort when the sufferers arrived. She assisted in caring for them and also supervised the burial of the deceased Sergeant."

Colonel Campbell With His Forces Return to Dayton

"Sunday morning, December 27th, citizens of Dayton were summoned by the ringing of the courthouse bell to provide for the returning column, and quickly the entire command was billetted upon the town. Every house was converted into a hospital, men and women became willing nurses. Some families cared for as high as five of the suffering soldiers."

Mrs. Catherine Patterson-Brown, was the wife of Henry Brown, and Colonel Campbell, a kinsman of Mr. Brown, was entertained at their home. From the papers of Mr. Brown: "Col. Campbell and staff were again our guests. A number of the more seriously disabled remained in town some time, several dying and were given military burial." The "Centinel," a newspaper published in Dayton related in its columns a complete story of the expedition, with general orders, list of the killed and wounded, commands taking part in the expedition, a copy of which publication is in possession of the Dayton Public Library, in file presented to the library by Benjamin VanCleve.

Major George Adams, who commanded a batallion of Montgomery county soldiers in the War of 1812, wrote the following note on December 27th from Greenville, where he was in command of the Fort:

"The Indians taken in battle on the Mississinewa were left at this place, and yesterday were sent to Upper Piqua, guarded by 25 of my men. Last evening the messengers sent by Col. Campbell to the Delaware towns arrived here, stating that all the Delawares will be here within six days."

Indian Chiefs and Warriors Held at Dayton As Hostages

Thirty-nine of the chiefs and warriors captured by Colonel Campbell were held all winter in a pen in Dayton as hostages.

The main body of the Indians from the region around the Wabash and Mississinewa came to Upper Piqua, as requested by Col. Campbell, and placed themselves under the protection of Colonel John Johnson, the Indian Agent. The remaining few Indians at Muncie and Anderson, under Chief Anderson, lingered along the White river, but took no part in the war.

Why Were the Principal Land Operations of the War of 1812 Along the South Shore of Lake Erie?

Remarks at the Unveiling of the Government Marker at the Giddings Memorial Plot, Marblehead, Ohio—September 21, 1935
by Walter J. Sherman

The story of the skirmishes on September 30 and October 1, 1812, between the Ohio Militia and the Ottawa Indians has been told so often that I'm sure you are all perfectly familiar with it.

I have chosen, therefore, for the subject of my brief remarks today a topic which I have never heard discussed.

I undertake it rather reluctantly because I do not feel well equipped to discuss it intelligently.

Nevertheless it may be that even a layman can suggest a line of historic research which will prove of fascinating interest to the lover of history and at the same time enable such student to contribute something substantial to the pioneer history of the Ohio country and the old Northwest, so I will discuss for a few moments the question: Why were the principal land operations of the War of 1812 laid along the South Shore of Lake Erie?

Conditions in the Ohio Country in 1812

This Ohio country was sparsely settled in 1812. There were no cities nor even towns large enough to be called such in the vast empire of the Old Northwest. Why, therefore, did the British military forces seek conquest in the unoccupied prairies of the midwest instead of the comparatively thickly settled Atlantic front of the old thirteen colonies?

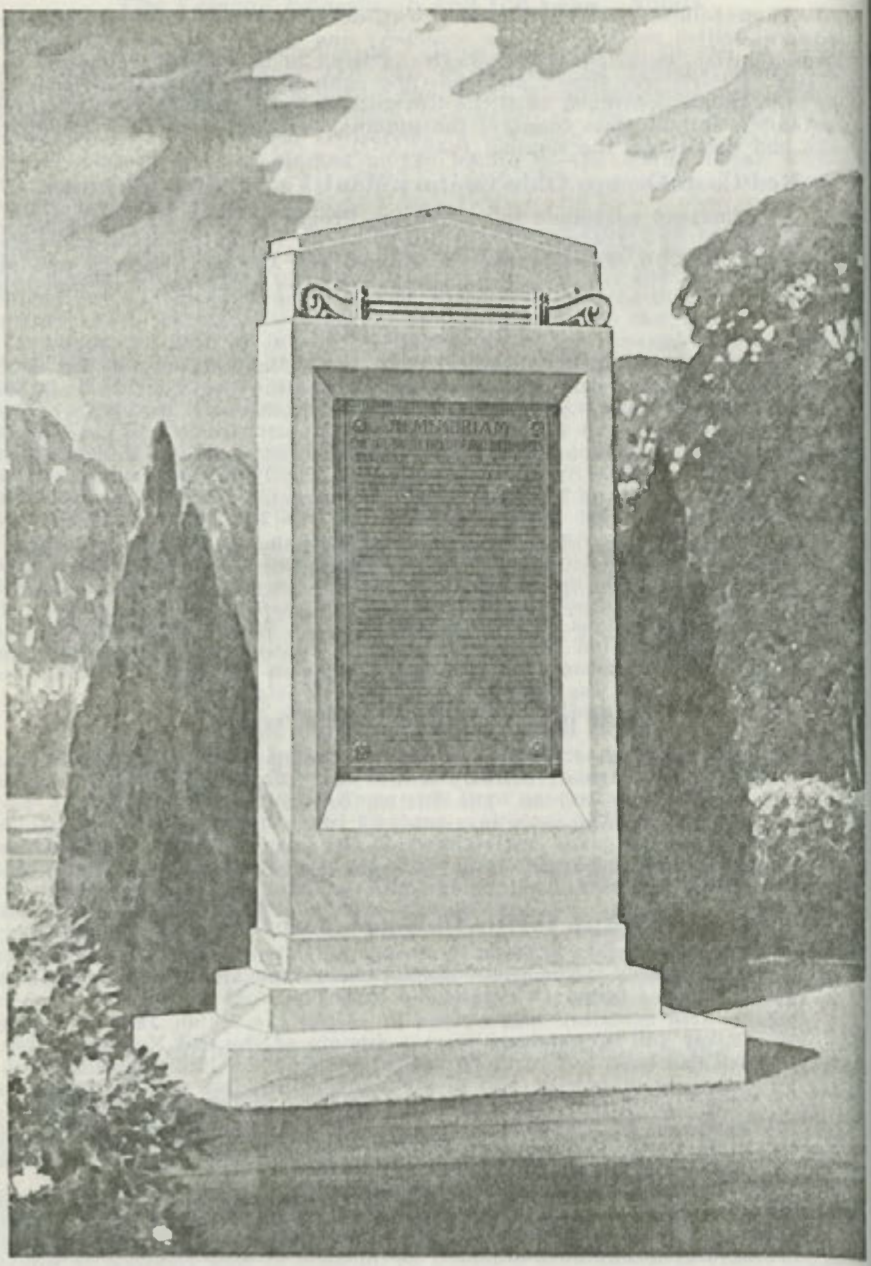
The causes, I believe, can be traced back to a period much earlier than the memorable 18th day of June 1812 when Congress declared war on Great Britain.

The French Occupation and the British Claims

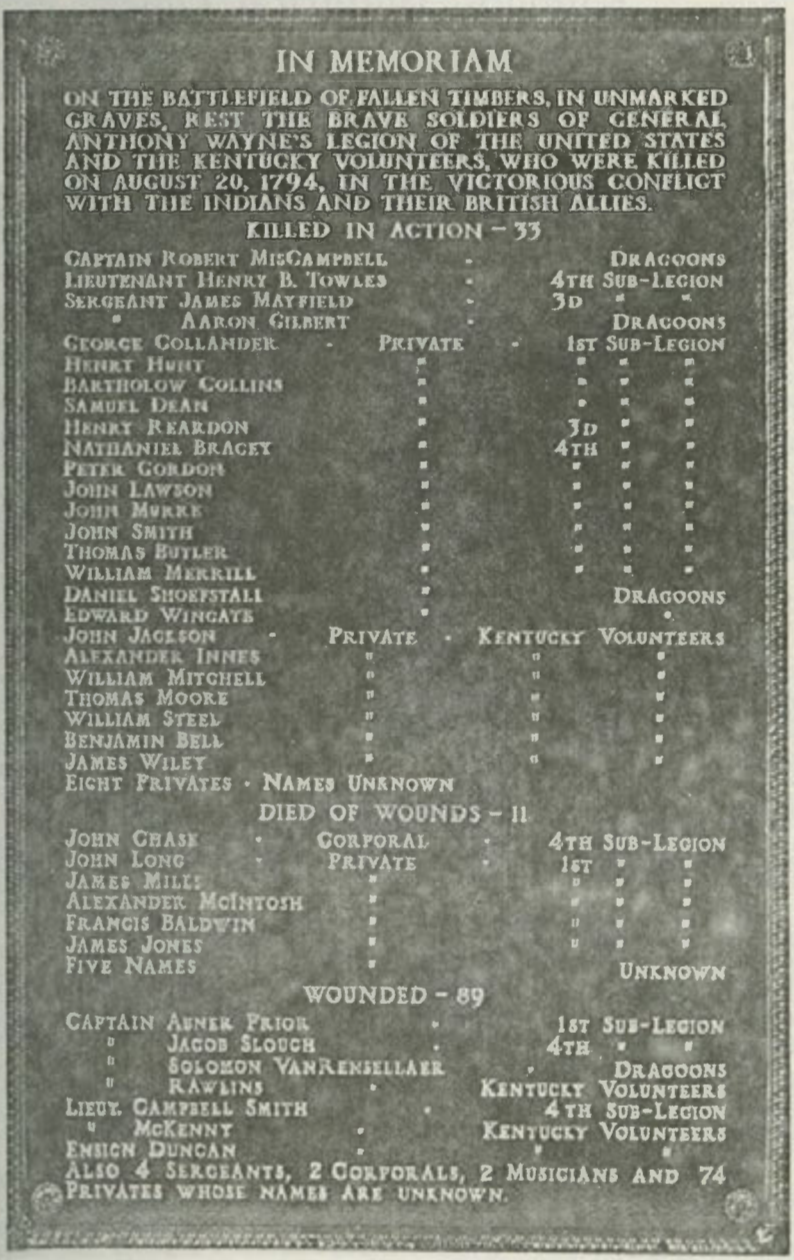
For 150 years prior to 1760 when Great Britain conquered Canada, the French had possession of all of Canada and in addition all of the Old Northwest Territory. By possession I will not say that French had undisputed possession, for she did not. For Britain from the arrival of the Pilgrim fathers always contended that the country west of the Alleghanies was British territory even as far as the Pacific. Did not King Charles on May 1, 1662, make bold to grant a charter to the Colony of Connecticut extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific? However, the King of France quite unmindful of the extravagant claims of the King of England went right along planting fortified trading posts throughout the Old Northwest wherever he found it to his advantage so to do.

In possession of the St. Lawrence and the old French towns of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, France had a decided advantage over Great Britain and her Alleghany Mountain barriers. Her facilities for carrying on an exchange of Indian products with those of Europe were quite superior to Britain. Recognizing these advantages possessed by France, Great Britain was quite inclined to permit France to continue to reap her harvest until a more opportune time arrived for openly contesting the same. True, some English Colonials, hardy pioneers, seeking better and cheaper land or trade with the Indians ventured over the mountains and into the fabled Eldorado of Ohio.

To check the invasion of the English, Governor Gallissoniere in 1748 advocated the settlement of 10,000 Frenchmen in the Ohio Valley, but the French Government thought this unnecessary and rejected the project.



Monument to the Memory of the Soldiers Killed, Died of Wounds and Wounded, in the Battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794. Erected by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1935.



IN MEMORIAM

ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF FALLEN TIMBERS, IN UNMARKED GRAVES, REST THE BRAVE SOLDIERS OF GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, WHO WERE KILLED ON AUGUST 20, 1794, IN THE VICTORIOUS CONFLICT WITH THE INDIANS AND THEIR BRITISH ALLIES.

KILLED IN ACTION – 33

Captain Robert MisCampbell		Dragoons
Lieutenant Henry B. Towles		4th Sub-Legion
Sergeant James Mayfield		3d " "
" Aaron Gilbert		Dragoons
George Collander	Private	1st Sub-Legion
Henry Hunt	"	" " "
Bartholow Collins	"	" " "
Samuel Dean	"	" " "
Henry Reardon	"	3d " "
Nathaniel Bracey	"	4th " "
Peter Gordon	"	" " "
John Lawson	"	" " "
John Murre	"	" " "
John Smith	"	" " "
Thomas Butler	"	" " "
William Merrill	"	" " "
Daniel Shoepstall	"	Dragoons
Edward Wingate	"	"
John Jackson	Private	Kentucky Volunteers
Alexander Innes	"	" "
William Mitchell	"	" "
Thomas Moore	"	" "
William Steel	"	" "
Benjamin Bell	"	" "
James Wiley	"	" "
Eight Privates	Names Unknown	

DIED OF WOUNDS – 11

John Chase	Corporal	4th Sub-Legion
John Long	Private	1st " "
James Mills	"	" " "
Alexander McIntosh	"	" " "
Francis Baldwin	"	" " "
James Jones	"	" " "
Five Names	"	Unknown

WOUNDED – 89

Captain Abner Prior	1st Sub-Legion
" Jacob Slough	4th " "
" Solomon VanRensellaer	Dragoons
" Rawlins	Kentucky Volunteers
Lieut. Campbell Smith	4th Sub-Legion
" McKenny	Kentucky Volunteers
Ensign Duncan	" "

Also 4 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Musicians and 74 Privates whose names are unknown.

Inscription on the Tablet of the "In Memoriam" Monument in the Fallen Timbers State Park.

The headsman, credited with whacking off all the heads during the Robespierre reign, later came over and is buried in a local cemetery.

In 1795, the city was host to that cryptic author, Count de Volney, and in 1798 to the exiled son of the Duke of Orleans—Louis Phillipe, who later became King. And in 1825, the settlement was visited by General Lafayette who arrived by river packet and although a special levee carpet was laid, he showed the usual Gallic gallantry in traipsing up the bank through the mud with his compatriots. The hotel where he stayed, called "Our House", is preserved as a museum.

Gallipolis has never grown much. It is still less than 10,000. But the early imprints are indelible. When my wife and I first saw Versailles, we thought immediately of Gallipolis so lasting had been the pioneer influence. Many of the names of prominence are French. LeClerq, Maguet, Drouillard, Creuzet, Pitrat, etc. There is scarecly a girl who does not learn in French fashion, to cook, sew, play the piano, sing and paint before she reaches late teens. Old customs have never died.

Pyramids on the Banks of the Ohio.—Illinois has its own "pyramids" which, while they do not reveal the wealth of buried cities such as found in the Near East excavations, still show with scientific accuracy the cultural evolution of the prehistoric people who dwelt in these valleys long ago.

A report of the Summer's work by an expedition of the Department of Anthropolgy of the University of Chicago to the mounds on the Ohio River was made yesterday by Professor Fay-Cooper Cole, head of the department, and his research assistant, Thorne Duell, who was in charge of the group of fifteen. The site is eight miles from Paducah on the Illinois side of the river.

As this site is near the meeting place of five rivers and therefore a natural trading place for prehistoric as well as for historic groups, Dr. Cole expected to find evidence of a mingling of cultures there, and he has not been disappointed.

The intimate connection between Arkansas, Ohio and Illinois groups is shown, adding to the material for the survey which is being made of ancient cultures of the entire Mississippi Valley region. This whole is a gradual story of the influence of mid-American cultures spreading northward, according to Professor Cole.

Outgrowth of Contacts.

It was not necessarily an invasion, or a migration of the Aztec and Mayan people, but the slow outgrowth of contacts by hunting, trade or wars.

"It is almost a certainty," said Dr. Cole, "that the ideas put into execution by these people of the Illinois mounds spread from middle America. Before the discovery of America, the Central and South American plateaus were centres of high culture."

The American age that is being uncovered in these mounds might be compared with the Neolithic in Europe. The last occupation was close to the Spanish invasion. The first occupation may have been a thousand years earlier.

There are about 100 acres on the site worked upon during the Summer. It was a village site, with a playground indicated by the finding of "chunky stones," or disks with which the people played. The burial grounds have not been found. Only the body of one infant was discovered. The main site worked over was the "House pyramid," which covers one and eight-tenths acres and is thirty feet high.

There are two other pyramid-like mounds and a number of low hillocks. In one village site four houses were uncovered, one superimposed on the other.

Two Different Cultures.

"We find here two occupations and two different cultures," said Dr. Cole. "The top group is the lower Mississippi group and the lower is the older Woodland group. There is an old turf line ten feet under the surface which separates the two groups.

"The pyramids, or mounds, were the centre of aboriginal life. The House mound shows how the earth was dumped there in bag loads to build it. These mounds were not for burial, as in the Woodland groups, but served as structures for buildings. Below the old turf line is the water-borne material of the Woodland culture.

"Some Woodland phases are 2,000 years old."

The University of Chicago has been at work on this program for ten years. —New York Times, September 28, 1935.

"Strap" Iron Rail Found Near Xenia.—The discovery of two pieces of "strap" iron rail used in construction of the Little Miami railroad in 1845, recalled, to old-timers the days of the "iron horse" which plied between Xenia and Cincinnati. Cliff Anderson of Fort Ancient and B. S. Hibben of Yellow Spring made the discovery.

Historical sketches in which the "strap" played an integral part in development of Ohio's railways, bring back the days of danger laden equipment. The first run of the Little Miami was a gala event.

A large crowd watched the engine crew, facing wind-burn and cinder scorch, climb into the cabinless engine—and start the wheels. The right-of-way had been cleared; tracks graded, and cross-ties of the road bed inspected. But the dread of "snake-heads", portions of the "strap" which curled up under impact of the coaches, made the trip one of terror to the crew and passengers alike.

Early rails were composed of inch-thick strap iron, two inches wide and mortice-locked into each other at the ends, and spiked to the wooden top rails, but lacked the strength to carry the load.

During the first run, appearance of "snake-heads" meant halt for the passengers and hard work for the crew. Equipped with hammer and crowbars, engineer and fireman would search the immediate right-of-way for the "heads", pound them down and adjust the rail, if needed. This difficulty was overcome in 1848 with perfection of the T-rail.

A direct result of the first trip was construction of the first engine cab, adopted in later years by railroads in all parts of the country.

—Associated Press, Xenia, Ohio, September 29, 1935.

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The headsman, credited with whacking off all the heads during the Robespierre reign, later came over and is buried in a local cemetery.

In 1795, the city was host to that cryptic author, Count de Volney, and in 1798 to the exiled son of the Duke of Orleans—Louis Phillipe, who later became King. And in 1825, the settlement was visited by General Lafayette who arrived by river packet and although a special levee carpet was laid, he showed the usual Gallic gallantry in traipsing up the bank through the mud with his compatriots. The hotel where he stayed, called "Our House", is preserved as a museum.

Gallipolis has never grown much. It is still less than 10,000. But the early imprints are indelible. When my wife and I first saw Versailles, we thought immediately of Gallipolis so lasting had been the pioneer influence. Many of the names of prominence are French. LeClerq, Maguet, Drouillard, Creuzet, Pitrat, etc. There is scarecly a girl who does not learn in French fashion, to cook, sew, play the piano, sing and paint before she reaches late teens. Old customs have never died.

Pyramids on the Banks of the Ohio.—Illinois has its own "pyramids" which, while they do not reveal the wealth of buried cities such as found in the Near East excavations, still show with scientific accuracy the cultural evolution of the prehistoric people who dwelt in these valleys long ago.

A report of the Summer's work by an expedition of the Department of Anthropolgy of the University of Chicago to the mounds on the Ohio River was made yesterday by Professor Fay-Cooper Cole, head of the department, and his research assistant, Thorne Duell, who was in charge of the group of fifteen. The site is eight miles from Paducah on the Illinois side of the river.

As this site is near the meeting place of five rivers and therefore a natural trading place for prehistoric as well as for historic groups, Dr. Cole expected to find evidence of a mingling of cultures there, and he has not been disappointed.

The intimate connection between Arkansas, Ohio and Illinois groups is shown, adding to the material for the survey which is being made of ancient cultures of the entire Mississippi Valley region. This whole is a gradual story of the influence of mid-American cultures spreading northward, according to Professor Cole.

Outgrowth of Contacts.

It was not necessarily an invasion, or a migration of the Aztec and Mayan people, but the slow outgrowth of contacts by hunting, trade or wars.

"It is almost a certainty," said Dr. Cole, "that the ideas put into execution by these people of the Illinois mounds spread from middle America. Before the discovery of America, the Central and South American plateaus were centres of high culture."

The American age that is being uncovered in these mounds might be compared with the Neolithic in Europe. The last occupation was close to the Spanish invasion. The first occupation may have been a thousand years earlier.

There are about 100 acres on the site worked upon during the Summer. It was a village site, with a playground indicated by the finding of "chunky stones," or disks with which the people played. The burial grounds have not been found. Only the body of one infant was discovered. The main site worked over was the "House pyramid," which covers one and eight-tenths acres and is thirty feet high.

There are two other pyramid-like mounds and a number of low hillocks. In one village site four houses were uncovered, one superimposed on the other.

Two Different Cultures.

"We find here two occupations and two different cultures," said Dr. Cole. "The top group is the lower Mississippi group and the lower is the older Woodland group. There is an old turf line ten feet under the surface which separates the two groups.

"The pyramids, or mounds, were the centre of aboriginal life. The House mound shows how the earth was dumped there in bag loads to build it. These mounds were not for burial, as in the Woodland groups, but served as structures for buildings. Below the old turf line is the water-borne material of the Woodland culture.

"Some Woodland phases are 2,000 years old."

The University of Chicago has been at work on this program for ten years. —New York Times, September 28, 1935.

"Strap" Iron Rail Found Near Xenia.—The discovery of two pieces of "strap" iron rail used in construction of the Little Miami railroad in 1845, recalled, to old-timers the days of the "iron horse" which plied between Xenia and Cincinnati. Cliff Anderson of Fort Ancient and B. S. Hibben of Yellow Spring made the discovery.

Historical sketches in which the "strap" played an integral part in development of Ohio's railways, bring back the days of danger laden equipment. The first run of the Little Miami was a gala event.

A large crowd watched the engine crew, facing wind-burn and cinder scorch, climb into the cabinless engine—and start the wheels. The right-of-way had been cleared; tracks graded, and cross-ties of the road bed inspected. But the dread of "snake-heads", portions of the "strap" which curled up under impact of the coaches, made the trip one of terror to the crew and passengers alike.

Early rails were composed of inch-thick strap iron, two inches wide and mortice-locked into each other at the ends, and spiked to the wooden top rails, but lacked the strength to carry the load.

During the first run, appearance of "snake-heads" meant halt for the passengers and hard work for the crew. Equipped with hammer and crowbars, engineer and fireman would search the immediate right-of-way for the "heads", pound them down and adjust the rail, if needed. This difficulty was overcome in 1848 with perfection of the T-rail.

A direct result of the first trip was construction of the first engine cab, adopted in later years by railroads in all parts of the country.

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making admission of the undivided interests, etc." Although already the owner of twelve lots he drew from a hat an additional lot (No. 17).

Isle Royal in Lake Superior Was Made a National Park in 1931 though title to two-thirds of the island, purchase of which has been authorized by the President, is yet to be acquired. Isle Royal with its 205 square miles and adorned by 25 lakes was obtained by the United States by the treaty of Paris in 1783 when Benjamin Franklin insisted that it should belong to this country. The mystery surrounding the ancient copper mines worked by the aborigines on Isle Royal is exceedingly fascinating. The copper relics found in the Indian mounds from the Atlantic to the Rockies were undoubtedly mined on Isle Royal whose antiquity is unknown. The rings on the stumps of trees which grew in abandoned pits indicate they have not been used for over 400 years and how much earlier than that time we do not know. The best opinion seems to be that these old mines at least date back to the time of the Mound Builders.

—Michigan History Magazine.

Some Sailor Rhymes of the Great Lakes.

What 'er, catch 'er, jump on 'er, juberju,
Give 'er the sheet, and let 'er go,
We're the boys to put her through!
You ought to see her howling,
The wind a blowing free
On our passage down to Buffalo
From Milwaukee.

Now sit you down beside me,
And I'll sing you a little song,
And if I do not please you
I'll not detain you long.
I shipped in Tonawanda,
Some timber for to bring
From Toledo for a dollar a day,
On the barge, the Jimmie P. King.

The wind's nor' west and a blowing all night,
See them big seas roll with their bonnets all white!
And far o'er our starb'rd rail
Is half a hundred sail,
Hooray! for a race down the lakes!

On wan dark night on Lac St. Claire
De win she blo', blo', blo',
And the crew of the wood scow Juile Plante
Get scar an' run below.
De win she blo' like hurricane
By-n-by she blo' some more
And de scow bus' up on Lac St. Claire
Three acre from the shore.

—Michigan History Magazine.

ERRATA—In the feature article in Bulletin Number 4, Volume 7 "Along the Greenville Treaty Line" the pioneer town of Zanefield is spelled Zanesville.

"What is the Oldest House in Toledo?" was the query which came recently to the Toledo Public Library. The answer was furnished by Mr. W. S. Ramsay, President of the Allen Filter Company, 25-43 South St. Clair Street, who stated that the old brick engine house of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railway adjoining the filter plant on the north with a frontage of 28 feet on St. Clair Street is undoubtedly the oldest house in Toledo. Originally the engine

house had a frontage of 120 feet and a depth of 80 but fire destroyed the northern portion a few years ago. The Erie and Kalamazoo was completed to Adrian in 1836—the first railroad in Ohio. It is fair to presume the Engine House was built the same year.

A White Marble Government Marker was dedicated September 21, 1925 on the so-called "Joshua R. Giddings plot" at Marblehead under auspices of the United States Daughters of 1812. The inscription reads as follows:

"James S. Bells
Simeon Blackman
Mathew Guy
Alexander Mason
Daniel Mingus
Equrel Puntney
Valentine Ramsdell
Abraham Simons
WAR OF 1812

The location is close to the old Ramsdell blockhouse.

Indian Trail from Fort Wayne to Niles—Elkhart, October 11—To a stone marker set some weeks ago in the parkway between Goshen avenue and the Elkhart river at a spot about 100 feet south of Jackson boulevard, the Elkhart Historical society has just affixed a bronze tablet bearing an explanation for the erection of the monument.

The inscription is as follows:

The old Indian trail which followed the Elkhart river turned here to the northwest, and connected the "Miamis' fort" with "Fort St. Joseph."

From the time of the French and Indian war in 1755 to 1763, up to the settlement of this section in 1830, this trail was the main thoroughfare between Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and Niles, Michigan, where these forts were then located.

To preserve and perpetuate the record of the old trail, this marker has been erected in the year of 1935, by the Elkhart Historical Society of Elkhart, Indiana.

The old trail which the marker commemorates led from the Miamis' fort at what is now the city of Fort Wayne to Fort St. Joseph, which was near what is now Niles, Michigan.

Recorded on Maps

This trail is shown on several ancient maps in possession of the local society—one made in 1762, at the time of the French and Indian war, and another and better one drawn in 1778; the latter the work of Thos. Hutchins, "captain in the 60 regiment of foot." This trail also is shown on a map of Concord township made by U. S. Surveyors at the time the sections were staked out in 1829-30.

From the location of the marker on Goshen avenue the trail passed westwardly to about where Elkhart avenue is and then crossed the St. Joseph river at the east end of the Island and through the little park on the north side immediately west of the Elkhart & Western railway, proceeding on toward Niles. The old Fort Wayne road in Cleveland township is almost identical with this trail.

Potawatomi Trail

The marker is a large field stone that for many years lay in the dooryard of Herman McCreary on the Potawatomi trail in Baugo township. He donated the boulder to the society and Robert Correll, local monument dealer, gratuitously set the stone and affixed the tablet.

—Benton Harbor News-Palladiene.

Arkansas was Admitted to the Union in 1836 and is therefore, just now rounding out its first 100 years. * * * * In the territory of Arkansas was built the first religious shrine in 1542. Ferdinand De Soto, the Spanish Voyageur, discovered the Mississippi River, at or just below what is now Memphis, Tenn., in 1541. One thing is certain, that he crossed into Arkansas and wandered over it, only to return in May, 1542 to the banks of the Mississippi River just below Helena, Arkansas, at the Old Town Landing. Here De Soto was ill, stopped and lay down, overcome with weariness. He was a devout churchman and in 1542 caused his men to erect a crude building of logs and services were held here—the first Christian services held in a church in what is now the United States. Here he died May 21, 1542.

To The Man Who Takes My Place

I want to give a little toast
To a fellow I'll never know.
To the fellow that will take my place
When it's time for me to go.
I've wondered what kind of a chap he'll be,
And I'd like to take his hand,
And whisper, "I wish you well, old man,"
In a way that he'd understand.
I'd like to give him that cheering word
That I've often longed to hear,
And give him the warm hand clasp
When never a friend seemed near.
I've gained my knowledge through sheer hard work
And would like to pass it on
To the fellow that's going to take my place
Some day when I am gone.
Will he see all the sad mistakes I've made
And note all the battles lost,
Will he ever guess at the tears they brought
Or the heart aches that they cost?
But I've only the task itself to leave,
With the cares for him to face,
And never a cheering word from me
To the fellow who'll take my place.
I wish you all success, old chap,
May your wishes be never denied,
I leave an unfinished task for you,
But God knows how I've tried.
I've dreamed my dreams, as all men do,
But very few came true;
And my prayer today is that all these dreams
May be realized by you.
We shall meet some day in the great beyond,
Out in that realm of space,
You'll know my clasp as I take your hand
And gaze into your face.
Then all our failures will be a success
In the light of the new found dawn;
And I'll wish success to the man
Who'll take my place when I'm gone.

—Author Unknown.

The Silk Craze as it Prevailed in Missouri is thus described by Edwards "Great West":

The years 1838-39 were years in which morus multicaulis fever raged throughout the union. And the contagion spread to the west bank of the Mississippi. The theory was a beautiful one. One acre planted in Mulberry trees would feed worms sufficient to produce thousands of dollars of silk—

wealth which could not be gathered from a Potosi mine.

With such dazzling prospects of wealth, the agriculturalists in the neighborhood of St. Louis, and throughout the contiguous counties, to the almost total neglect of their usual crops, commenced raising in the greatest abundance, that tree so associated with classic reminiscences—the tragic love of Pyramus and Thisbe. Won by the easy way and novel idea of realizing a fortune, the fair sex took the matter in hand, and by their colloquial speculations, continued still more to swell the current of public opinion in the direction in which it already flowed. At this juncture a bill was presented to the legislature of the State for the incorporation of a Silk Company to be established in St. Louis, and the Missouri Silk Company was quickly incorporated. The morus multicaulis was a dilusion; and when this apparition of wealth became manifest, and its nothingness apparent, thousands who had been pursuing a shadow were ruined in their fortunes. The visions of home made silk, that would rival in beauty that of China and France all departed, and the Missouri Silk Company quickly died without entering upon any practical duties of life. * * * All because the morus multicaulis species of mulberry tree proved to be not hardy enough to be raised profitably in this climate.

—The Missouri Historical Review.

St. Genevieve, Mo., the so-called "Mother of the West," celebrated in August, 1935, the two hundredth anniversary of its founding, commemorating its historic past by religious ceremonies and by the presentation of a pageant portraying in twenty episodes the significant events in its history . . . . the flags of France, Spain and the United States flew over the town during the celebration.

—The Missouri Historical Review.

The Story of Danbury-Bethel—settled in 1685—is printed by the Connecticut Tercentenary Committee for their Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration. Among the many interesting features is a chapter entitled the "Beginning of Hat Making," from which we quote: "It is said to be a sober fact in history that the first building erected in this country as a hat shop was built in Danbury and the first hat ever built in these United States was made in this town . . . In 1780 one Zadoc Benedict had a little red shop . . . He employed one journeyman and two apprentices, turning out hats at the rate of three a day" . . . The hat of this period was heavy rough and unwieldy—they sold from six to ten dollars apiece . . . In 1808 there were over fifty of these little shops employing seven or eight men each turning out four or five dozen a week. The fashionable hat of this period was six inches deep with a two inch brim . . . Danbury is still the hatting center of the country."

Park where Jackson fought—New Orleans—Chalmette Battlefield, just below New Orleans on the winding Mississippi River, where, on Jan. 8, 1815, Andrew Jackson and his little army of Tennessee squirrel hunters and swash-buckling Barataria pirates put a decisive end to the War of 1812 by defeating General Pakenham and his veterans of Waterloo, is being transformed into a national park. The half-mile corridor of the famous "Cathedral of Oaks" and the granite obelisk of the Chalmette Monument are to be the central theme of the reservation.

Granite boulders are to mark the battle lines where Jackson and his soldiers defeated the British veterans. The ruins of the old De la Ronde plantation house, where General Pakenham died, will be one of the spots marked by a towering pile of granite and bronze. The thirty-four majestic live oaks which bordered the driveway to the famous old Versailles plantation manor house have already been trimmed of unsightly dead limbs and are said to constitute the world's finest grove of such trees.

Chalmette Cemetery, where sleep veterans of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Spanish-American War and the World War, has been

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PURPOSES

The purposes of the Society are to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to the general history and to the natural, civil, literary, ecclesiastical and military history of the United States, and more particularly of the old Northwest Territory and the Maumee River Valley.

To maintain a Library of historical literature, to acquire books, printed papers and manuscripts therefor, and to provide for the use thereof by the members and persons privileged by the Society, under regulations or by-laws to be adopted.

To encourage the writing of books and papers, and the delivery of lectures and addresses on subjects of historical and literary interest, and to publish the same as occasion may render advisable.

To collect objects of historical interest, and to arrange for their preservation and exhibition and to provide a museum therefor; and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, such real estate as may be appropriate for the purposes of the Society, and to erect and maintain thereon all proper and appropriate buildings for the use of the Society, with the right to receive gifts, bequests, donations or devises of any money or property, real or personal for the use of the Society.

THE LIBRARY

At the end of September, 1936, the library comprised over seventeen hundred well-chosen volumes of historic material, appertaining largely to the old Northwest Territory. It is housed and well cared for in the Reference Department of the Toledo Public Library and is available for the use of members and the public generally.

Donations of appropriate historical books are desired and may be delivered to The Historical Society, in care of the Toledo Public Library.