

The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio

President-Editor SILAS E. HURIN
 1st Vice-President WILLIAM A. GOSLINE
 2d Vice-President GEORGE D. WELLES
 3d Vice-President CARL B. SPITZER

Secretary-Treasurer WILLIAM H. BLACK
 Librarian RUSSELL J. SCHUNK
 Asst. Librarian-Editor ... ANDREW J. TOWNSEND

}	TRUSTEES	<i>Term expiring 1938</i>	<i>Term expiring 1939</i>	<i>Term expiring 1940</i>
		JAMES HODGE	MRS. J. K. HAMILTON	WALTER A. EVERSMAN
		WILLIAM A. GOSLINE	JULIUS G. LAMSON	JULIAN H. TYLER
		BLAKE-MORE GODWIN	SILAS E. HURIN	MRS. C. BARNES WALBRIDGE
		GEORGE D. WELLES	CARL B. SPITZER	BISHOP KARL J. ALTER
EDMUND T. COLLINS	MRS. LOUIS A. MENNEL	ARTHUR J. SECOR		

OFFICES

President-Editor—1425 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio
 Secretary-Treasurer—16th Floor—Ohio Building

BULLETIN No. 3—VOL. 10

JULY, 1938

OLD INDIAN DEED

The Historical Society has recently come into possession of an old Indian deed, signed by seven of the Chiefs and principal leaders of the Ottawa Nation of Indians on the 22nd day of May, 1795 and reaffirmed on the 23rd day of May, 1796 and conveying to one John Dodemead a tract of land containing fifteen thousand (15,000) acres along the Maumee River described as "the Miami River that empties itself into the south westerly end of Lake Erie."

The deed recites that it is given "in consideration of the good will, love and affection which we and each of us and the whole of our said Nation have and bear to our Friend John Dodemead of said Detroit and also for divers other good causes and considerations us, the said Chiefs and the whole of our said Nation thereunto moving."

The exact location of this land is now difficult to determine without an examination of the old records in the Recorder's office at Detroit—then the capitol of the North West Territory where the deed is duly recorded in volume 1 of said records. The description is a little vague and is as follows:

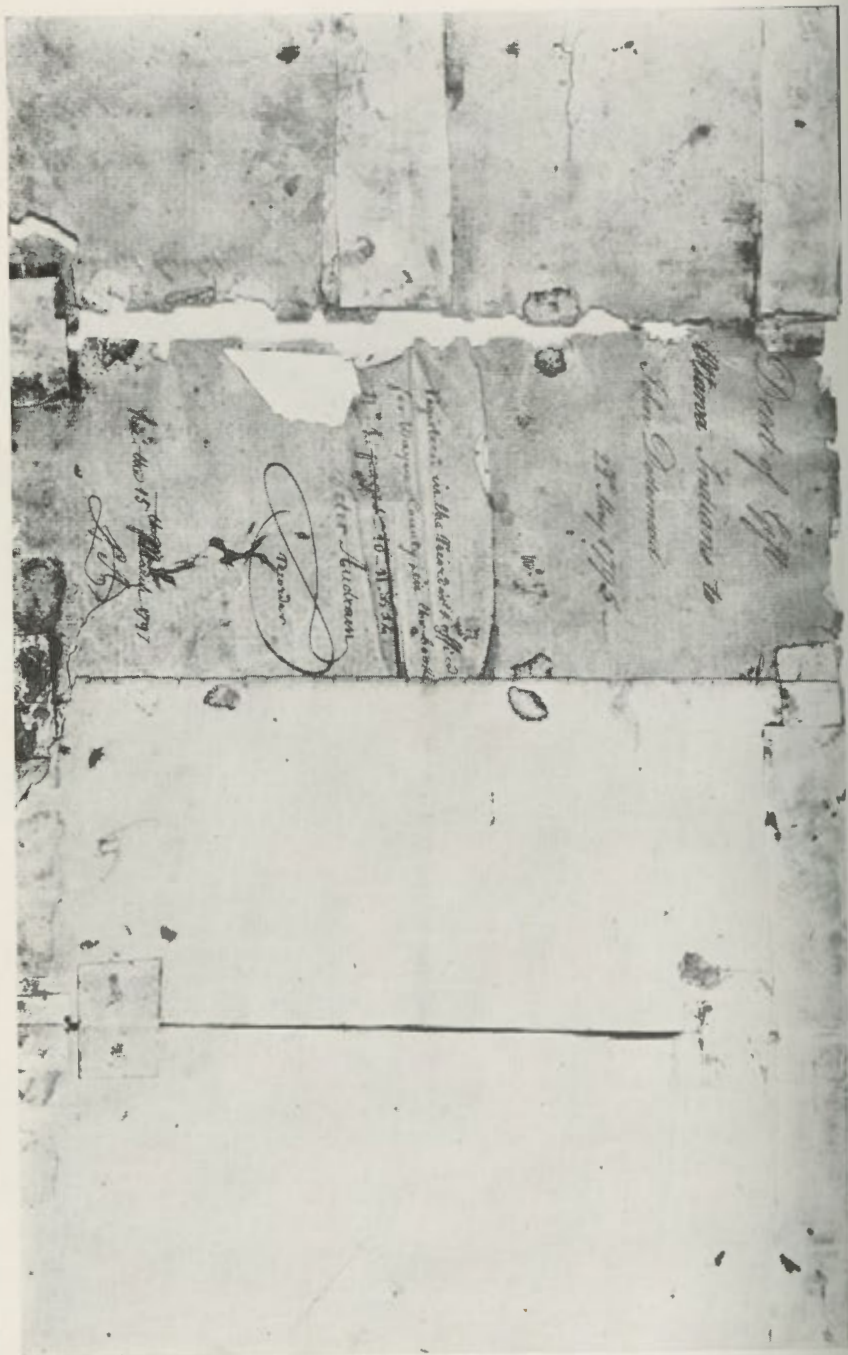
"A certain tract of land, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of the Miami River, that empties itself into the south westerly end of Lake Erie commencing at the Westerly Boundary of a Tract of Land granted to John Askwith Esquire, and extending up the said River the distance of three hundred and eighty five chains as the River runs and extending back from said River nearly in a South East direction so far that the whole Tract shall contain fifteen thousand acres."

As the only point of starting the description is "at the westerly boundary of a tract of land granted to John Askwith Esquire," the exact location is apparently indefinite but could probably be correctly defined and identified by an examination of those records.

The deed is signed (as the photograph of it, kindly made for us by Mr. Maurice Carter of this city, shows) by Little Otter, Pontiac and other chiefs each of whom signed by making a mark peculiar to himself—one apparently a rough drawing of an otter, one of a turtle, several of birds, deer, etc.

The Pontiac, however, who signed the deed is obviously not the great chief Pontiac who was assassinated by one of his own tribe in 1769—27 years before the signing of this deed.

It is known however that other members of his family assumed the name



Know all Now by these presents That We the Chief
 and principal Leaders of the Ottawa Nation of Indians now at
 Detroit for Ourselves and by and with the advice and consent of the
 whole of the said Nation In consideration of the good will love and
 affection which We and each of us and the whole of our said Nation
 have and bear to our Friend John Dedonian of said Detroit and also
 for divers other good causes and considerations We the said Chief and
 the whole of our said Nation these words moving: Have Given, granted
 Aliened enfeoffed and Conferred, and by these presents Do give, grant
 Alieni enfeoffe and conferrre unto the said John Dedonian his heirs
 and next Assigns for ever a certain tract of Land situate lying
 and being on the southerly Side of the Maumee River that completely
 into the southe westerly end of Lake Erie commencing at the Mouth
 of a Tract of Land granted to John Babault Esq. and extend-
 ing up the said River the Distance of Three Hundred and eighty five
 Chaces in the lower Course and extending back from said River nearly
 on a South East direction, so far that the whole Tract shall contain
 fifteen Thousand Acres: As also the rivers and streams
 courses and remainders with all the rights of full and
 singular the said Tract of Land hereby given and granted and
 of every part and parcel thereof together with all the
 Rivers Creeks Courses or Waterways comprehended within the
 bounds of this grant. And also every the Estate right, Title
 Claim Interest and demand of Us the said Chief and head of the
 Nation of us and to the said Tract of Land hereby granted with
 its appurtenances or any part or parcel thereof To have and
 to hold the said Tract of Land with its appurtenances as abov

mentioned into the said John Dodsworth his heirs and assigns
 for ever to the only proper use and behoof of them the said John
 Dodsworth his heirs and assigns forever. And we the said
 Chiefs for OURSELVES and for the whole of our said Nation DO
 for ourselves and our heirs and for the whole of our said Nation
 Covenant, promise, Grant and agree to and with the said
 John Dodsworth his heirs and assigns shall and may at all
 times and times from henceforth peaceably have, hold, occupy
 and enjoy the houses before mentioned Tract of Land and
 every part and parcel thereof with every their rights against
 us the said Chiefs our heirs or against the whole of our said
 Nation, and against all and every other person and persons
 whatsoever, and by these presents DO make this Covenant and
 Deed Irrevocable under any pretence whatsoever, concerning all
 or any further and other grants, gifts, bargains, Sales, Transfers,
 Transmissions, Powers, Estates, entails, rents, and Charges &
 discharges of rents, Statutes, Indulgences &c. And have had the
 said John Dodsworth in full possession and enjoy according
 to the custom of Indians by delivering him a piece of said
 Tract of Land on the premises IN TESTIMONY whereof
 We the said Chiefs, have to their presents set our hands,
 affixed our seals and made our respective marks at Detroit
 the Twentieth Second day of May in the Year of our Lord
 One Thousand seven hundred and Sixty five.

In conveying unto him the said, John Dodsworth, said Tract of
Land; In Testimony whereof We have hereunto set Our
hands, affixed our Seals and made our respective marks at
Carrington River aforesaid, this

We not being able generally to collect at Carrington River, we
do hereby certify that hereunto set our hands and seals
this Twenty Third day of May 1796 We have hereunto set
our hands affixed our Seals and made our respective Marks

Witness present

John Kerr

Tuagesqua



O Tusquagon

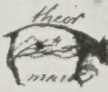
Little Allen
or Ornamie
and Sutton



Shouabes

his mark

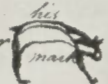
Maguhawa &
Wabeshagy



their

mark

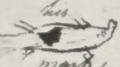
Coman Kotoche or
Pontiac



his

mark

Sutton



his

mark

Indushe



his

mark

Besotham

The Historical Society

Pontiac and the signer of this deed was probably a son of the famous chief Pontiac.

We are informed by the Burton Historical Collection that on a certain occasion "when William Woodbridge came to Detroit in 1815, Mother Pontiac was among his callers." Evidently she was the widow of the famous chief Pontiac and probably the mother of the signer of this deed.

The deed, evidently written by an old style scrivener who prided himself, as was the custom of those days, on his beautiful and exact penmanship, was well worn before it was placed in the glass covering and frame which now protect it.

It is intended to place this deed with other relics possessed by the Historical Society for observation by the public in one of the rooms of the new scientific building at the Zoo, whose officers have kindly offered to extend that privilege to the Historical Society.

John Dodemead, the granter of the deed, was a well known character in and near Detroit, a member of the Cuyahoga Syndicate and one of the incorporators of Detroit and is said to have been the first Judge of the first court in Detroit and a prominent Mason.

John Askwith died in the Indian Country in the summer of 1795 and had been in land speculations with the two Askins, Patrick McNeff, Israel Ruland and Alexander Henry whose hopes were blasted by the Greenville treaty which apparently nullified previously deeded individual tracts.

We are informed by the last owner of this deed that it was originally given by the Indians to his great great great grandfather John Dodemead and has remained in his family ever since.

As the photograph shows, it was well worn and apparently one page of the original deed is missing but a comparison of this deed with a photostatic copy of the pages of the original record in the Recorder's Office in Detroit, shows that the missing part was originally a part of the deed and consisted of a reaffirmation of the deed originally given in May, 1795, but which the Indian Chiefs were unable to sign at that time because they could not conveniently be gathered together at the Portage near Sandusky as originally planned and so a year later they gathered near Detroit and actually signed the deed as appears on the last page thereof, affixing the distinctive marks of each of them.

WAR IN KENTUCKY

Whatever refers to Abraham Lincoln is always of interest historically to the people of the whole country.

It used to be said that no law suits were so bitterly contested as those growing out of line fence disputes.

Disputes about the exact location of trails—Indian and Pioneer—are often equally bitter.

Just now such a dispute is raging over the course of the trail that the Lincoln family took from their home near Hodgenville, Kentucky, to Indiana and later on to Illinois when Abe Lincoln was but a young lad.

For a long time the course of that trail was generally known and the exact places where the family stopped overnight were well authenticated and universally accepted.

of Northwestern Ohio

Affidavits and other historical documents in abundance are in existence showing that, from Hodgenville in Hardin County through Elizabethtown, and Hardinsburg to Cloverport in Breckinridge County and across the Ohio by ferry at Cloverport to Johnisport in Indiana, the family travelled in a wagon, drawn by two large oxen and with a single cow hitched on behind, and from there on to their new temporary home in Indiana. The cow furnishing the milk necessary for the children.

But now a new element has been injected into the case greatly to the indignation of the good people of Cloverport, who cry "politics."

A new bridge is contemplated, to cross the river at the point where the Lincoln family crossed and to be called the Lincoln Bridge and to form a part of the Lincoln trail.

Congress has offered or is expected to furnish money to aid in financing that Bridge.

About ten miles down the river from Cloverport there is (on the Indiana side of the river) a thriving village of progressive people mainly of German descent. The people of that enterprising community say that their town is the largest and most important of any river town in that neighborhood and that they are entitled to have this bridge built opposite their town and that the Lincoln trail—which will of course be constructed in the most modern and substantial manner—should be diverted so as to pass behind Cloverport and follow the course of the river on the Kentucky side but a mile or more away from the river until it comes opposite their town and that there the bridge should be constructed.

The people of Cloverport are outraged. Why, they say, should history be falsified just to accommodate a village which was not even in existence when the Lincoln family actually migrated. Why should the trail be located for ten miles through hills which Lincoln never saw and a bridge built in his honor at a point which he never visited, when everyone in Cloverport who is past middle age has talked with people who actually saw the Lincoln family pass through their town and saw them ferried across the river at Cloverport and not at the town now claiming the honor.

In support of the claim of Cloverport to be the real site of the Lincoln family's crossing by raft to the Indiana side of the Ohio river, affidavits of descendants and relatives of those who claimed to have witnessed the crossing there are reproduced in a little pamphlet published by the Breckenridge News an enterprising newspaper of Cloverport, of which Miss Mildred Babbage is the accomplished editor.

The affidavits go into minute details in the effort to prove beyond dispute the fact of the crossing at that point. In addition there is an affidavit of John Hanks, nephew of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, to the same effect and a recital of family traditions dating back to the actual passing of the Lincoln family.

A commission duly appointed by Governor Sampson of Kentucky after three years of investigation finally on July 8th, 1933, reported, fixing the route of the Lincoln Memorial Highway from Hodgenville near where the Lincoln family had lived, through Hardinsburg and thence to Cloverport to the Ohio River crossing where it connects with the Indiana unit of the Memorial Highway. This report was officially accepted as the route.

But in spite of all this the good people of Cloverport claim that political interests and the efforts of the politicians of the Indiana town are about to

ignore the facts of history and to locate this bridge ten miles below the old Cloverport ferry, where the Lincolns actually crossed.

Great is their indignation and the war is on.

Col. David R. Murray is said to have been the one who directed the Lincoln family to the Cloverport ferry, and to his sons he told the story in detail, these sons Col. Logan C. Murray, President of the U. S. National Bank of N. Y., Gen. Eli Murray, Utah's first Governor, Thos. Crittenden Murray, Governor of Missouri, Judge J. A. Murray and David R. Murray, Jr., all are quoted as remembering the story as their father told it including his recital of the feeding of the Lincoln children—Abe and his sister—by old Minerva, a negro slave, and naming an old well known citizen of Cloverport as the actual ferryman who was seen to transport the Lincoln family with all their belongings on a log raft at his Cloverport ferry.

Now all of this evidence and more is apparently to be ignored and a new route and bridge site selected which the Lincoln family never saw.

We have tried to ascertain what evidence, if any, has been brought forward in favor of the other side of this controversy, but, so far, without success.

Great are the mysteries of historical narrative when interpreted in accordance with present day necessities.

RECENT LEGAL INFRINGEMENTS (?) OF THE CONSTITUTION

Apropos of the recent liquor war between Michigan, Ohio and Indiana when embargoes were placed on beer shipped from one state to another, the following historical incident shows that history often repeats itself.

From the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society we clip the following as showing the early jealousy and bitterness existing between the states under the old articles of confederation and before the new Federal Constitution went into effect:

"The oppressive treatment of New Jersey by New York aroused a strong feeling of hostility that almost resulted in armed conflict. The truck farm products of New Jersey found a ready and convenient market in New York and great fleets of boats loaded with fruits, vegetables, fowls, cheese, eggs and butter sailed from New Jersey to the wharves of New York.

"The thrifty citizens of New York began to notice the vast sums of money that were constantly paid the New Jersey farmers and felt that their neighboring State was profiting too much and was taking money out of New York. They began to clamor for protection against the products of New Jersey and to devise ways and means to hamper its trade. A set of tables was prepared by New York merchants showing the increasing volume of this interstate trade, and the alarming figures, in pounds, shillings and pence, were set forth. The propagandized showing induced the New York Assembly to take action to protect the trade and commerce of that State. A decree was passed requiring all boats of over twelve tons burthen to be entered and cleared at the New York customs house.

"Thus was established a custom toll, or levy, a system of registry dues as applicable to New Jersey and Connecticut vessels as if they were the vessels

of a foreign power. The merchants of both New Jersey and Connecticut entered informal and formal protests but without avail. New Jersey, however, went beyond the mere gesture of a condemnatory protest; it took a step beyond that of a decidedly practical nature. By means of a strong counter-offensive, it defended its right to trade free and unrestricted.

“The price of commodities sold by New Jersey could not well be raised to cover the new custom dues, but there was one way in which to recoup the exaction of the larger State. New York needed a lighthouse on Sandy Hook and had some time before this purchased of its New Jersey owner four acres of ground and had erected and maintained a lighthouse thereon. New Jersey then increased the tax New York paid. The New Jersey Assembly notified New York that the annual tax had been raised to \$1,800. Connecticut, not having such an opportunity so close at hand and so convenient, formed a league of business men, and entered into an agreement not to sell anything to New York for a year. This interesting little resume was a symptom of the need that was everywhere felt for a stronger government to regulate trade and to provide for equalizing commercial conditions.”

While the Constitution of the United States now provides that “no state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power” and also that no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties to another “and by other provisions attempts to maintain peace and amity among the several states of the Union, there seems to be a growing disposition among the states to protect themselves as against the people of other states and recent judicial decisions seem to throw doubt on the control of the Federal authorities over interstate commerce.

Are we going back to the old situation in New Jersey and New York prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution?

DR. THOMAS HUBBARD whom all of Toledo's older citizens remember as the leading ear and nose specialist of Toledo, sends in the following:

Dear Judge Hurin, Editor:

Here's one in keeping with the story about Lawyers: It begins with the query: Why is a dog's nose always cold? Why, when Noah's Ark sprung a leak, Noah plugged the leak by holding a Dog's nose in the hole. Hence the coldness passed on through generations of dogs. Then Mrs. Noah took pity on the dog and stood on the leaking place. Hence women always have cold feet. Now Noah took pity on his wife and sat on the leak. And that's the reason why a man always stands with his back to the fire!

Well, once I was down near the border of Mexico and a bunch of lawyers came down from Tucson to see about some smuggling enterprise. It was in January and a large group was assembled in the hall where we always had our conversations. We were enjoying the blazing fire and telling stories when the group came in from Tucson. Pretty soon a very large man of that party got up and walked to the fire place and stood warming his back complacently. We, of the regular boarders at La Osa didn't like the interruption very well and I asked the gentleman if he could tell us why a dog's nose was always cold. He replied that he had often wondered at that very thing. That was

my chance and I told him a story that brought down the house. In confusion he retired from the open fire and ultimately did the gracious thing—the lawyer apologized.

It was a favorite jaunt for me, often alone, to wheel to Grand Rapids and then to get on a bridge over the canal and when a boat came along drop down onto it and take a nap. That was in '89—the closing years of canal traffic were in sight. Pleasant memories, those. Charie (Mrs. Hubbard) loved the Maumee region—there was a connection with the home of her girlhood, Ft. Wayne, where the St. Joe and St. Mary unite to form the Maumee. We used to take a street car to Maumee—hire a horse and drive to the ford above Waterville, Otsego, cross over and come back to Maumee at Perrysburg bridge. Once we took it late in the fall—the river was high and we had to ride with feet on dash board to keep from a soaking—and all that in the dark. Thanks for reviving pleasant memories.

Love to you and Mary,
Thomas Hubbard.

OLDEST HUMAN PORTRAIT IN WORLD IS FOUND AMID BONES OF MAMMOTHS.—Ivory Head of Woman Held to Be Work of a Leonardo da Vinci of Stone Age—Absalon Says Discovery Is 30,000 Years Old.

London, Oct. 1.—Discovery of the oldest human portrait in the world—older by at least 15,000 years than any in existence—was announced today by Dr. Carl Absalon who has been a pioneer in digging up remains of the prehistoric mammoth hunters of Central Europe.

The portrait is a tiny head of a Stone Age woman, roughly carved in ivory. It was found at Vestonice, Czechoslovakia, amid the bones of extinct mammoths and other relics.

Sir Arthur Keith, writing in the current issue of the *Illustrated London News*, regards it as "definite and irrefutable proof that there was a Leonardo da Vinci amongst the mammoth hunters of Moravia, a people who lived when Europe was still in the grip of the Ice Age."

There is a trace of the serene Mona Lisa expression in this little lump of prehistoric sculpture which scientists acclaimed today as one of the most astonishing finds of archaeology in many years. Photographs of it show a noble and sensitive face with arched ridges over the eyebrows, a long, slightly upturned nose and a long chin.

Until now diggers have found no portrait by a Stone Age artist of his fellow men, although striking likenesses of Stone Age animals were painted on the walls of caves in Spain and elsewhere. Apparently some religious superstition forbade Paleolithic man to reproduce the human face except in distorted and masklike form.

But in prehistoric Moravia, according to Dr. Absalon, "some heretic, some sacrilegious man deserted the religion of his fathers, and in defiance of all tradition carved the portrait of a true face."

Dr. Absalon places the age of his discovery at 30,000 years; Sir Arthur Keith reduces it to 20,000 years but exults over it all the same.

"How often," he writes, "have anthropologists longed to have a realistic portrait of the extinct men they sought to reconstruct from the bare bones of skulls! And now they have one. It is not merely the early history of Moravia that Dr. Absalon is opening up, but also the history of our European forefathers and foremothers soon after their arrival in Central Europe."

—New York Times.

of Northwestern Ohio

OUR HAPPY NEW HOBBY—N. Y. Times, March 4, 1938.—Collectors everywhere will endorse the quiet but determined way the United States Government has gone in lately for collecting tropical Pacific islands. It's a nice hobby if you can afford it, and one that will appeal to every one with a spark of the Robinson Crusoe spirit in his breast.

Fortunately for the taxpayer it is not a hobby like TVA or WPA. It doesn't cost this country a cent as far as initial investment goes and is thus unique among current Federal enterprises. Uncle Sam just looks up a lot of old records, notes that an American clipper ship, the Salem Sally, paused at one of the islands for water on Oct. 17, 1811, and proceeds to plump down an occupancy. A cursory inspection of the beach no doubt reveals footprints still impressed in the sand, and these by a happy chance turn out to be exactly the type made by shoes manufactured in Salem during the first decade of the last century. It is as simple as that.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the miracle working inventor, born in Milan—a small town in Northwestern Ohio—a genius who, though almost without schooling, made himself one of mankind's greatest benefactors, has had another monument dedicated to his memory.

The new 131-foot \$100,000 Edison Tower, located on the spot where Thomas Alva Edison invented the incandescent bulb in 1879, was dedicated and officially lighted on February 11th at the annual luncheon of the Edison Pioneers at the Hotel Astor, New York. Topping the concrete structure is a three-ton model of the incandescent lamp. It is lighted by 12 lights which reflect in a manner to give the appearance of a large bulb. The offset panels of the tower itself are lighted from the base.

From "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society."

His greatest monument, however, will be the wonderful products of his brain; more than twelve hundred patents are credited to him. His incandescent light gives brightness to our homes, safety to our streets; makes night work at factories and offices possible. The phonograph, the Remington typewriter, and others, the quadruple telegraph repeater, the kinetographic camera, making possible the first motion pictures, the electric locomotive, a ray signal system, synthetic rubber made from weeds, golden rod, etc., the electronic tube—the foundation for radio broadcasting, long distance telephoning, television, x-Ray, sound pictures and many other modern conveniences.

We use them all—forgetting his hard work in perfecting them.

When some one attributed his inventions to inspiration he said: "Yes, inspiration 2 per cent, perspiration 98 per cent.

During the World War, Edison, at President Wilson's request devoted practically all his time to the invention of means and methods of national defense.

Great Britain, France, Italy, besides United States and other nations have bestowed their highest medals and honors upon him.

In 1928, the United States awarded him its gold medal, placing a value of over (\$15,000,000,000) fifteen billions of dollars on his inventions as contributions to humanity.

Yes, monuments of stone are worthily given in memory of such genius, but the universal benefits of his life work will far outlast all other monuments.

**INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT SURVEY LISTS HISTORICAL FACTS
ABOUT TOLEDO.**

The site of the present city of Toledo was in French territory in 1610; British in 1763; the Northwest territory of the U. S. in 1787; in Wayne County, Michigan in 1796; in the territory of Ohio in 1800; in the State of Ohio in 1802; in Green County, Ohio in 1803; in Logan County, Ohio in 1805; later in 1805 claimed again by Wayne County, Michigan; in Wood County, Ohio in 1820; claimed by Monroe County, Michigan in 1827; and in 1835 Lucas County, Ohio was organized to settle the dispute.

The "Toledo War," a legal but bloodless conflict over the Ohio-Michigan boundary line was settled by Congress in 1836.

The present city of Toledo is a consolidation of the villages of Port Lawrence, platted in 1817 known as Uppertown, and Vistula laid out in 1833, known as Lowertown. The name of Toledo was adopted after this consolidation in 1833. Lucas County was organized by the State Legislature in 1835, and in 1837 the City of Toledo was incorporated. The County Seat was moved to Maumee in 1842 by Commissioners appointed by the State Legislature, but removed to Toledo in 1852 by vote of the people. The first Court House was on Erie Street between Monroe and Washington Streets, and when the County Seat was moved back to Toledo, the Court House was on Summit Street between Cherry and Walnut Streets. It remained there until a Court House was built on the present site in 1854.

Miss Harriet Wright was the first female school teacher in Toledo in 1834, and in 1835 married Munson H. Daniels, this being the first marriage in Toledo.

North Toledo was known as Manhattan in 1835.

The first church built in Toledo was the Presbyterian Church in 1838, at Superior and Cherry Streets. This church building is still standing and is used as a schoolhouse by St. Francis de Sales Parish.

The first ferry boat across the Maumee River was established in 1840, by William Consaul.

The first railroad entering Toledo was the Erie & Kalamazoo R. R. Co., connecting Toledo and Adrian, in 1836. This company had a station at Monroe and Water Streets.

The first commercial schooner to ply the Maumee was the Black Snake, owned by Jacob Wilkinson, in 1815.

In 1822, there were 28 sailing vessels visiting what is now Toledo, regularly.

The Wabash & Erie Canal was opened in 1843.

The Miami & Erie Canal was opened in 1845.

The first bank was established in Toledo in 1836.

The first industries established in this city were a brick plant and saw mill in 1834, foundry and grain grinding mill in 1839, car factory and tobacco works in 1851, and a gas, light, and coke plant in 1853.

The first hotel in Toledo was the Tavern in 1828.

The first public library was organized in 1838, and in 1845 had 500 volumes.

The first amusement place and theatre was Morris Hall at Jefferson and Summit Streets in the early fifties.

of Northwestern Ohio

The first mayor of Toledo was John Berdan, elected in 1837.

The first street railway company was organized in 1860.

The first bridge over the Maumee River was built at Cherry Street in 1855.

The first telegraph line to Toledo was opened in 1848.

The first telephone was installed in Toledo in 1878.

The first military company, the Lucas Guards, was organized in 1835.

THE OLDEST CEMETERY IN TOLEDO is Forest Cemetery which has been in continual use since 1840 at least.

The Lucas County records show that on November 18, 1840, Benjamin F. Stickney and his wife Mary M. Stickney, sold about eight or ten acres of land to the City of Toledo for \$1,600.00 and this land has ever since been used for cemetery purposes.

There is a well founded tradition that prior to that date a tract of land adjoining that tract had been given to the city for burial purposes by Mr. Frederick Bissell, the father of Herbert, Frederick, Maurice, Walter and Miss Charlotte Bissell of this city but the exact date of the gift is not certain.

In that cemetery most of the older citizens of Toledo are interred and among the interesting monuments therein is one, erected in 1847, which marks the grave of Samuel Allen, one of the famous Vermont Allen family of which Ethan Allen was a distinguished member.

Thomas Dunlap on May 12, 1847, bought in Forest Cemetery, Toledo, Ohio, lot No. 2, in Section 1, 18' x 18', for \$10.00.

On this lot stands the monument to Samuel Allen. No record of date of its erection is known. The inscriptions were seriously worn and were restored by Maurice P. Dunlap, (U. S. Consul at Oslo, Norway) in 1936. He thus preserved an exhibit which is truly interesting in the history of Toledo. The inscriptions are here shown.

West Face	North Face	East Face	South Face
SAMUEL ALLEN BORN IN VERMONT AUGUST 25, 1786 DIED IN MEMPHIS, TENN. AUGUST 9, 1846 Man proposes but God disposes. His remains rest be- neath this monument.	He was the active proprietor of Vistula, now lower Toledo, and built the first steamboat wharf below the rapids	ANN HOLMES MACK WIFE OF SAMUEL ALLEN BORN AT CHENANGO, N. Y. AUGUST 16, 1791 DIED SEPTEMBER 23, 1871	He removed to this place in 1832 at the time the mouth of the Maumee was in possession of the Ottawa Indians.

D. Bolles, Cincinnati. (Evidently the builder)

WARD'S CANAL.—The editor is seeking authentic information about the old Ward's Canal—north east of Toledo.

He will appreciate any such information which our readers can furnish.

SO THAT'S HOW IT STARTED!—XII—The phrase "giving him the cold shoulder" dates back to a medieval custom in French chateaux. Honored guests were served hot-meat dishes, but when they overstayed their welcome or became otherwise unpopular, their host literally gave them a "cold shoulder" of beef or mutton.

ERRATA

The April issue of this Bulletin in seeking to give due credit to the authors of the several booklets describing the old French settlement of "Azilum" fell into the curious (and careless) mistake of crediting all of the information contained in those booklets to Mrs. Louise Welles Murray now deceased, whereas she was the author of only one of them.

The others were later published by her daughter Dr. Elsie Murray who, while a Freshman at Bryn Mawr, became intensely interested in the subject and conveyed some of her enthusiasm to her mother who began the research which resulted in the first pamphlet, followed by that published by the daughter who now, we understand, contemplates a new edition with still further data, since acquired.

In her gracious reply to the editor's letter of apology, Dr. Murray admits that she, too, made a mistake in her booklet and, to use her own words, "gave Marie Antoinette a grandson instead of a nephew and guillotined her husband a year too soon, as he was not guillotined until early in 1793." She suggests that the correction be made in this issue of the Bulletin.

She adds that "the story of 'Azilum' is linked to Ohio—southern Ohio at least. The agent who helped select the site on the Susquehanna for Azilum was the same Boulogne who had helped forward the French colonists to Gallipolis when the Scioto Company was formed in 1791.

"Boulogne was looking for a spot free of Indians, mosquitoes and malaria—and floods—but (she says) perhaps that had better be concealed from loyal Ohioans."

The printers devil on page 3 used the word "Dauphine" instead of Dauphins, a mere change of a letter but making the picture apparently refer to a girl instead of to two boys.

NOTES—HISTORICAL AND OTHERWISE

Especially Otherwise

THE ETERNAL MASCULINE.—In the French Parliament, one of the Deputies, making a speech urging the improvement of the legal status of women, cried: "After all, there is very little difference between men and women!"

With one accord, the entire Chamber of Deputies rose and shouted as one man: "Vive la difference!"

—Milton Wright, *The Art of Conversation* (Whittlesey House)

GHOSTS FOR SALE.—One of the strangest industries conceivable occupies the lives of more than 200,000 people in the province of Chekiang, China—the making of paper "ghosts" which are used throughout the Chinese world for sacrificial purposes. A widow, for example, may order an entire house, large enough to walk about in, built of paper, fitted with paper furniture, with a telephone beside the bed and a motorcar before the door, sometimes even an airplane. After appropriate ceremonies, the priest sets the whole alight in the courtyard of the temple, and as the effigies burn, their spirit forms go to the abode of the dead husband, so that he may have these comforts to which he was accustomed.

Along certain streets of the great cities of China, paper replicas of all the objects of daily use are sold for a few pennies—ornamented cardboard chests with gold and silver paper locks, filled with silver shoes and flowing robes painted with dragons and complicated patterns. And for those who do not want motorcars or airplanes, there are horses and carts to send up in smoke to the departed.

—World Youth.

VITAL STATISTICS.—"We always take statistics with a grain of salt in our family," says Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. "My great-grandfather, who lived to be 104, was an eccentric old fellow, and at the age of 99 had a great argument with the town bootmaker as to how a pair of shoes was to be made.

"'Look here, Mr. Perkins,' said the shoemaker, finally becoming impatient, 'why do you make such a fuss about a pair of shoes? You are 99. Do you think you'll ever live to wear them out?'"

"My great-grandfather looked at him severely. 'My man,' he said, 'don't you know that very few people ever die after the age of 99? Statistics prove it!'"

—Milwaukee Journal.

NEWSPAPER TALES—VIII.—The Springfield Republican, edited by Samuel Bowles, which rarely made a mistake, once reported the death of a citizen who was very much alive. He came into the editor's office later in the day to protest.

"I'm sorry, but if the Republican says you're dead, then you are dead," insisted Bowles. The only compromise he would make, after long discussion, was to print the man's name in the birth notices the next morning.

—Frank Ellis.

IT'S ALL IN YOUR POINT OF VIEW.—I once talked to an old cannibal who hearing of the Great War raging then in Europe, was most curious to know how we Europeans managed to eat such enormous quantities of human flesh. When I told him that Europeans do not eat their slain foes, he looked at me in shocked horror and asked what sort of barbarians we were, to kill without any real object.

—Bronislaw Malinowski.

WHOPPER OF THE MONTH (Readers Digest).—Mrs. C. Korocil, of the New York Liars Club, stepped off the curbing into a pool of water, but her feet didn't get wet. Looking down, she saw the water receding swiftly—the tongues of her shoes were lapping it up. (Albert Lea (Minn.) Evening Tribune.)

How courteous is the Japanese!
He always says, "Excuse me, please."
He climbs into his neighbor's garden
And smiles and says, "I beg your pardon."
He bows and grins a friendly grin,
And calls his hungry family in;
He grins and bows a friendly bow:
"So sorry, this my garden now."

—Ogden Nash.

A BOSTON LADY, finding a stranger next to her at dinner, asked him politely where he lived.

"Out West," he replied. "It's two nights on the sleeper from Boston."

"Oh," she said, "a sleeper, how interesting. I have always wondered what they were like."

"Have you never been on one?" he asked.

"No—you see, I was here already."

—Owen D. Young.

IN OLD MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, the citizens vote 12 times a year to pick the "Shack of the Month"—the most unsightly building in town. Owners of the winning shack have in most cases responded to the verdict with good grace, and many an eyesore is thus being eliminated.

—Sunset Magazine.

A WHITE YOUTH IN HAWAII, seeking the advice of an older Japanese man as to his courtship of a Japanese woman, asked: "Will she object to my color?"

"Not to your color," was the reply, "but perhaps to your ancestry."

"Why, what's wrong with my ancestry?"

"Well, according to your traditions, you are descended from a monkey; while according to her traditions, she is descended from the sun goddess."

—Clifford Gessler, Hawaii: *Isles of Enchantment*
(Appleton-Century)