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CENTENNIAL OF THE OHIO-MICHIGAN WAR, 1835—1935

An article by Major Benjamin F. Stickney, one of the earliest pioneers of Toledo, published in the town's diminutive first directory in 1858, contains the following account of the struggle for possession of the disputed territory lying between the "Harris" line on the north and the "Fulton" line on the south.

Note.—For the convenience of the reader, the editor has prepared the following

Chronology of Events Preceding and Following the War

1787

July 13—Ordinance providing a government for the territory northwest of the Ohio River defined the Northern boundaries of what are now the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois by the line dividing the United States from the British possessions; but contained a proviso "that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southernly end of Lake Michigan."

The so-called Mitchell Map of 1755 was relied upon by the committee which drafted the ordinance. This map was also used by the Peace Commissioners at Paris in 1783. It was a crude map and full of errors particularly as regards Lake Michigan. By it the southern boundary was shown as in about 42 degrees north latitude—or the latitude of the mouth of Detroit River and this error caused all the succeeding trouble.

1802

April 30—Congress passed an act authorizing the people of the territory of Ohio to form a state constitution preparatory to her admission into the Union and described her northern boundary as follows: "On the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie or the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line." (See map page 4.)

November 29—A convention of the people of Ohio adopted a constitution under the aforesaid act, giving the State the same northern boundary as con-

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tained in the enabling act with this proviso: "Provided always, and it is hereby fully understood and declared by this convention, that if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend too far south, that a line due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should interest Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami River of the Lake, then and in that case, with the assent of the Congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this State shall be established by and extend to a direct line returning from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan to the most northerly Cape of the Miami Bay, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami River aforesaid; thence northeast by said territorial line to the Pennsylvania line."

1803

February 19—The State of Ohio was admitted into the Union without any allusion by Congress to the boundary line.

1805

January 11—Congress created the Territory of Michigan with boundaries as follows: "All that part of the Indian Territory which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly bend through the middle of said lake to its northern extreme and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States." Soon Michigan extended her laws and claimed jurisdiction to the above mentioned line (the southern or Fulton line) for her southern boundary.

1812

January 4—Congress directed the Commission of the General Land Office to cause the disputed line to be surveyed but the war delayed the work.

1817

Under the direction of the Surveyor General, William Harris made the survey and the line run was thereafter known as the "Harris" line, the present northern boundary of the State of Ohio. At the same time John A. Fulton surveyed the southern line but Congress delayed the decision.

1818

January 29—The Ohio State legislature adopted the "Harris" line as the northern boundary of the State, and subsequently made application to Congress from time to time to ratify their act but without success.

1832

July 14—Congress requested President Jackson to determine the exact latitude and longitude of the south end of Lake Michigan and the north Cape of Maumee Bay.

1835

February 12—The Legislative Council of the territory of Michigan passed "An Act to prevent the organization of a foreign jurisdiction within the limits of the territory of Michigan" and provided for arrest, fines and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

February 23—The Legislature of Ohio passed an Act extending the northern boundaries of Wood, Henry and Williams counties to the "Harris" line or northern line.

March 9th—In an official communication, acting Governor Stevens T. Mason, of Michigan, wrote General Brown in command of the Third Division

of Northwestern Ohio

of Michigan Militia: "You will now perceive that a collision between Ohio and Michigan is inevitable and will therefore be prepared to meet the Crisis."

March 31—Governor Lucas, of Ohio, arrived at Perrysburg with his staff and the boundary commissioners to run and remark the "Harris". About the same time General John Bell, of the Ohio Militia mustered into service about 600 men fully armed and equipped. They went into camp at Old Fort Miami. Governor Mason with General Joseph Brown brought about 1,000 men of the Michigan Militia to Toledo ready to resist any advance of the Ohio authorities to run the boundary line.

April 7—United States Commissioners and the Ohio Governor in the cause of peace agreed to the resurvey of the "Harris" line and that residents of the disputed territory might choose their own government until Congress acted in the matter. But acting Governor Mason of Michigan refused to acquiesce.

April 25—Michigan authorities arrested nine of the party of surveyors running the "Harris" line and locked them up at Tecumseh.

May 6—Major B. F. Stickney arrested and jailed at Monroe for having acted as a Judge of an Ohio election on Michigan soil.

June 8—The Ohio Legislature passed an act "to prevent the forcible abduction of citizens of Ohio" and to punish offenders, created the new County of Lucas, directed the Court of Common Pleas to be held in September, 1835, in Toledo and ratified the agreement of April 7, 1835, with the United States Commissioners.

July 15—Two Stickney stabs the deputy sheriff to evade arrest and escapes. Major Stickney is arrested and lodged in jail at Monroe.

August 29—President Jackson supercedes acting Governor Mason—a youth of nineteen and appoints Mr. Charles Shaler his successor. When Shaler failed to qualify, the President appointed John S. Horner instead. Horner was not acceptable to the Michiganders and acting Governor Mason continued in office.

Court convened at Toledo at three o'clock a. m.—shortly adjourned and returned to Maumee before daylight. Later of the same day, about 1,100 Michigan Militiamen arrived in Toledo to prevent the convening of the Court.

September 10—Brigadier General Brown, from Headquarters, Fifth Division at Monroe, disbanded the Michigan Militia.

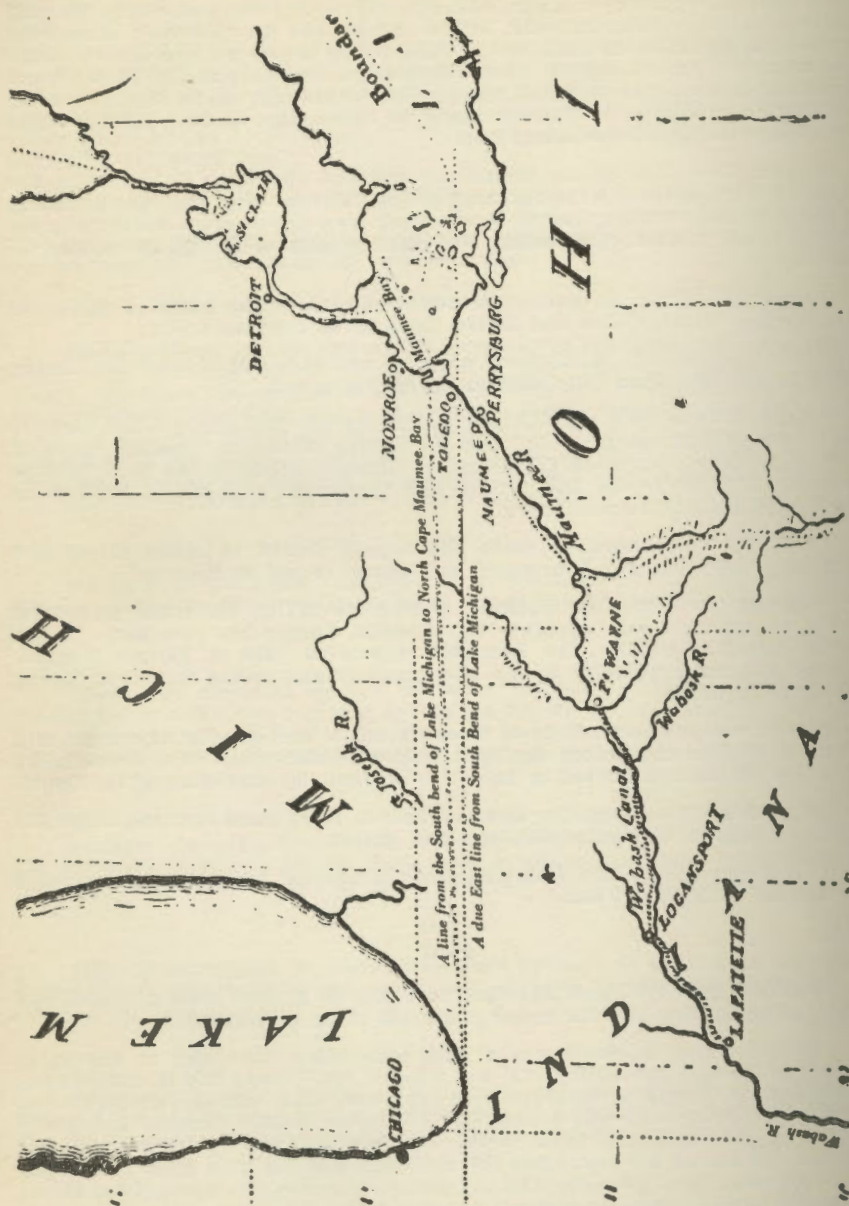
November—Boundary Commissioners completed resurvey and marking of "Harris" or northern line.

1837

January 26—Michigan admitted to Union as a State with disputed territory given to Ohio and the upper Peninsula given to Michigan.

Note.—Major Stickney was a very interesting character in the early history of the Maumee Valley. "It was a fad of his,"—says Tod B. Galloway—"to be and do everything different from everybody else. His very accomplished wife, who, by the way was a daughter of the celebrated General and Molly Stark, of revolutionary fame could not restrain his eccentricities. For example he named his boys after the numerals and his girls after the states. The boys were One, Two, etc. and the girls—with the exception of his oldest daughter named after her mother—were Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, etc."

In February, 1846, the Legislature of Ohio authorized the payment to Major Stickney of three hundred dollars and his costs and expenses incurred on account of his arrests and imprisonment by the Michigan authorities.



THE DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINE OF OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

THE OHIO-MICHIGAN WAR

By Major Benjamin F. Stickney

In 1833, Port Lawrence and Vistula, now united under the name of Toledo, were, as claimed by Michigan, both within her boundaries. Ohio had made some faint pretensions to a right to extend her boundary north, to a line established by Congress.

The Prospective Canal Terminus a Factor in the Controversy

Just as the rival claims of Ohio and Michigan, were ripening into a contest between the two sovereignties, work was commenced upon the Wabash & Erie Canal in Indiana, which was followed by surveys of that work in Ohio. The people began, for the first time, to see the importance of the eastern terminus of this great work, and flocked, in considerable numbers, to the valley. Towns began to rise on the Maumee; some eight plats were laid out upon the estuary of the Maumee, each claiming to be the particular point most to be benefitted by the canal.

Ohio Investigates as to Her Rights

Ohio began to enquire into her rights, in relation to her northern boundary. Her first movement was to claim taxes to Harris' line. Resistance was made to the claim. The taxes were not paid. I was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Territory of Michigan, to defend the inhabitants against the exactions of Ohio.

Provisions of the Ordinance of 1787

By the ordinance of 1787, it is provided that the territory northwest of the Ohio should be divided into not less than three States, nor more than four; that the eastern State (Ohio) might be extended north so far as to take in a part or the whole of the territory, to the British boundary, if Congress should see fit; but, in case of making only three States, the northern line of the eastern State should be drawn due east, from the southern boundary of Lake Michigan, until it should strike the Miami Bay or Lake Erie.

The Proviso of the Chillicothe Convention

When the territory had been permitted to form a constitution in conformity to this line, and become a State, and the Convention had assembled at Chillicothe for the purpose of making the Constitution, there happened to be there a man by the name of Wells, who had been long a prisoner with the Indians residing in this region, who told the members that Lake Michigan would be found to be much farther south than was supposed. This induced the Convention to introduce a provision into their constitution, to the effect that, if a line drawn due east from the southern bend of Lake Michigan should strike the Maumee River or Bay before it should strike Lake Erie, then, and in that case, it should be so run, that a line drawn from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan should strike the North Cape of Maumee Bay.

The "Harris" Line and the "Fulton" Line

Provision was made for surveying the lines between Ohio and Indiana, so far as they had not been run, and between Ohio and Michigan. Leave was necessarily asked of the Indians, as the lines must be run through their ter-

ritory, which could not be done during the war. Gov. Cass ordered me to obtain the consent of the Indians, and I did so, by assembling them in 1816, for that purpose, and reported the same to the General Land Office. Soon after this a Mr. Harris was sent out, as Deputy Surveyor, to run the remaining part of the western and the northern lines of Ohio. He was sent to me to learn his starting points and to be furnished with Indian guides, etc. He showed me his instructions, and I reported the tenor of them to Gov. Cass. When Mr. Harris had completed his survey, he went to Detroit, and by request showed Gov. Cass the instructions he had received from Surveyor General Tiffin. Gov. Cass perceived that the Surveyor General had taken the Constitution of Ohio for his guide, in framing his instructions, instead of the ordinance of 1787. He immediately made complaint to the President. President Monroe gave the Surveyor General a rap over the knuckles, and ordered him to send another deputy to run a line due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, according to the views of Gov. Cass. The next year, a Deputy Surveyor by the name of Fulton, was sent to run a line due east. This laid the foundation of what has been called the Toledo war.

Congress Indisposed to Intervene

The question as to which of those lines was to be considered the true one to divide the territory, was not much mooted for a number of years. A few letters passed between the Governor of Ohio and the Governor of Michigan upon the subject. Several times it was introduced in Congress, but it was a question they were unwilling to agitate, and no decision was had. At length, Indiana having made considerable progress with the Wabash & Erie Canal, in her State, called aloud upon Ohio to perform her part of the contract. In 1824, Ohio began to manifest a disposition to move in this enterprise, and likewise to extend her Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, in communication with the Wabash & Erie Canal. During this year, Micajah T. Williams, one of the Canal Commissioners, with Samuel Forrer, as Engineer, took a level from Cincinnati to the Lake, and examined Maumee Bay.

Both States Seek to Control Canal Terminus

Ohio began to see the importance of this disputed piece of land between the two lines, they being about eight miles apart on the shore of Lake Erie. It was evident that where the united canals, which traversed the two richest valleys in the west, terminated, a great commercial city must rise. The idea that Michigan should control this location—this great distributing office of the commerce of the west, was not to be endured. Ohio wanted it, to develop it—Michigan wanted it, to prevent its development. She was aware that if properly improved, it would injure Detroit and ruin Monroe. As Ohio pressed her claims upon Congress, Michigan grew belligerent, and declared a determination to fight, sooner than yield an inch. The few inhabitants on the disputed ground, saw themselves between two fires. I was often applied to for advice, and urged all to stand by Ohio, as the only safety. The Michigan leaders, seeing this, pounced upon me as the head and front of the offending. I found that I was not only chosen defendant, but must submit to the choice. We were all desirous that the question should be speedily settled, that we might know where we were. With very few exceptions, we saw that it was our interest to belong to Ohio.

In the midst of these disputes, the great question arose, where the Wabash & Erie Canal should terminate. Ohio had control of this matter, and it was not to be doubted, would make the termination in Ohio. If Congress should decide that the southern or Fulton line was the boundary, the mouth of the Maumee, and the spot now occupied by Toledo, would be within the Territory of Michigan, and if the northern, or Harris line was fixed upon, they would be in Ohio. Ohio delayed all action in relation to the canal, until Congress should determine the boundary. It was not the extent of territory, but the spot most convenient for the commercial city, that constituted the

importance of the question at issue. I had considered the project of the Wabash & Erie canal the great object of my life, and next to it, in importance, was the point I had made choice of for the termination. Congress was reluctant to take up the question. It required some great excitement to force it upon them, and delay could not be submitted to without serious consequences—the canal would be kept back, and of course, the town. Interest was at stake—our pockets were touched. We could not but feel great anxiety, on account of both town and canal.

Stickney Visits Washington to Urge Action by Congress

In the fall of 1833, I determined to attend the ensuing session of Congress, to do what might be in my power to urge on a decision of the important question. The session of the Ohio Legislature, of the Legislative Council of Michigan and of Congress met about the same time. Through the aid of a confidential friend, and for the purpose of getting up what I conceived to be the necessary excitement, I caused a suggestion to be made to several of the members of the Legislative Council, to the effect that they might derive great benefit from the passage of a law, inflicting heavy pains and penalties upon any who should acknowledge any other authority, than such as should be derived from the territory, within her limits. Soon after my arrival at Washington, I was informed that the plan had taken well, and that a bill of a very strong character, was drawn and passed, with one or two dissenting votes. There was in the Legislative Council, Daniel S. Bacon, a man of more coolness and forecast than the rest, who saw the effect that would be likely to follow. He prevailed upon the Council to re-consider or lay on the table. Bacon wrote his views of the matter to Austin E. Wing, who was then at Washington as an Agent for the territory. Wing consulted Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War. They agreed with Bacon, and Wing, with the assistance of Cass, wrote Bacon a very able letter, denouncing the bill of Pains and Penalties. This was shown to the Council and it put the bill to rest. Bacon wrote Wing another letter, extolling his services very highly for having written so fine a letter. Proud of his performance, and not being aware of my plans and views, Wing read to me the entire correspondence. Lucius Lyon was then delegate in Congress from the territory. He was a man of warm, impetuous temperament and moderate forecast. The Governor and a majority of the Legislative Council of Michigan, were of the same pattern. Lyon had much more influence with them than such men as Wing and Bacon. I requested three members of Congress, friends of mine, to have a conversation with Lyon, and make the impression upon him, that some immediate and decisive action was necessary on the part of Michigan, to determine Congress to decide the boundary question in their favor. Lyon took the bait, and wrote immediately to the Council at Detroit, urging them to pass the bill of Pains and Penalties. It was passed, with no other opposition than that of Bacon.

Governor Lucas of Ohio Authorized to Mobilize 10,000 Militia

The Legislature of Ohio, being now in session, as soon as the mail could carry the proceedings of the Michigan Council to Columbus, it kindled a fire as violent as any of us could have desired. It worked even better than we had anticipated. The Legislature authorized the Governor to call out ten thousand militia; placed between two and three hundred thousand dollars at his command to defray the expenses; authorized him to appoint Commissioners to remark the Harris line, appoint executive officers, and organize government on the disputed territory, etc. The fire soon reached Washington. A warm correspondence ensued between the Secretary of State and the Governor of Ohio. A young hotspur by the name of Mason was the acting Governor of Michigan. He showed but little disposition to be under the control of the general Government.

Our Governor, Lucas, appointed Commissioners to re-mark the line, and ordered out five hundred militia to protect them, which he led in person

to the Maumee River. While he was here, and the commissioners a few miles off running the line, they were fired upon by a party of militia from Michigan, who took some of them prisoners, and the others made good their retreat. This ended the re-marking for the time.

The President Sends Peace Commissioners

At this time, President Jackson sent out Commissioners Rush and Howard, to the disputed territory to endeavor to effect a compromise between Ohio and Michigan. They proposed terms, to which Ohio acceded, but the youngster would not.

Stickney Elected One of the Judges of Election

Soon after the organization of government on the disputed territory, under the authority of Ohio, an election was required to be holden, and an assemblage of the people took place at Toledo. A question immediately arose as to who dared to be the officers of said election, in the face of the bill of Pains and Penalties, passed by the Legislative Council of Michigan. The assembled citizens looked for a long time very seriously at each other. At length, at my request, they elected me one of the judges. Any of them were ready, after my election, to fill the other vacancies. Accordingly, Platt Card and John T. Baldwin were elected. This constituted a very full challenge of the authorities of Michigan, and increased the excitement necessary to bring Congress to some decisive action. It was the occasion of a very great noise in Ohio and Michigan, and in fact, I may say, throughout the United States. The citizens of the two neighboring towns, Maumee and Perrysburg, under the impression that if Michigan retained the disputed territory, the canal would terminate at Maumee, took sides with Michigan.

The ten thousand troops were organized according to the orders of the Governor of Ohio, and held in readiness to march to the frontiers, to protect our boundary, at a moment's notice.

Stickney Attends the 1834-5 Session of Congress

I attended the session of Congress of 1834-5, to urge on the interests of Ohio, the Wabash & Erie Canal and the town of Toledo, so far as they might be effected by a settlement of the boundary question favorable to our State. The Senate decided in favor of Ohio, by a vote of 30 to 10. In the House, it was referred to a select committee, of which Hon. John Quincy Adams was chairman. No one had any knowledge of which side he was on. When the report was made, it was ascertained that he was determinedly set in favor of Michigan. He had been so silent, that he was agreed upon by both parties. There was but a bare majority on the committee in favor of Michigan. He made a most violent speech. He said the claims of Michigan "were established as strong as the laws of God.

Michigan Arrests Stickney for Acting As Judge of Toledo Election

At the close of the session of Congress, in March, 1835, I returned to Toledo. Not long after, I was on a visit of friendship at Monroe. The authorities of Michigan thought it a favorable opportunity to make a display of their vengeance against me for taking the part of Ohio in the great contest, and with great display, they seized me and threw me into prison, on a criminal action founded on the law of Pains and Penalties—of which I have already given the history—and specifically, for acting as Judge of an election at Toledo, under the authority of Ohio. They demanded very heavy bail of me, for my appearance, which I at first refused to give, but after annoying them awhile, I procured bail, and came out.

First and Only Bloodshed in Ohio-Michigan War

A few individuals on the disputed ground adhered to Michigan. They made a Justice of the Peace and some other small officers there, through whom, they contrived to harass the people with petty lawsuits. Even criminal prosecutions were commenced against such as ventured to speak against the claims of Michigan. A son of mine (Two Stickney, Esq.,) dared openly to question the authority of Michigan, and an officer, (Joseph Wood, Esq.,) was sent from Monroe to Toledo to arrest him as a criminal. Young Stickney refused to be taken, and bid the officer defiance, ordering him to preserve a certain distance, or he would pierce him with a dagger. The officer advanced and was stabbed—the first and only blood shed during the war. At first, the wound was supposed to be mortal, but it did not prove so. Young Stickney retired to the interior of Ohio. Michigan requested the President to order the Governor of Ohio to give him up. Gen. Jackson made the order, but Governor Lucas plainly told him, that the whole military power of the United States should not force him to comply with the order. Young Stickney remained at Columbus, under the protection of Governor Lucas, who gave him assurances of protection, if to do so, required him to call out his ten thousand men.

Governor Lucas Mobilized But 600 of the 10,000 Authorized

It was with great difficulty that Gov. Lucas was prevented, on several occasions during the contest, from taking the field with his large military force. Such a circumstance, owing to the great disparity between the great State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, would have arrayed public sympathy against Ohio, and injured her prospects for a favorable decision of the question. Our policy, therefore, and the one which we carried out, was to excite Michigan to the greatest acts of assumption and foolish resistance, and make as few demonstrations as possible on the part of Ohio.

Major Stickney Arrested and Jailed in Monroe

Governor Mason was a smart young man, of great impetuosity, and he had many men of similar character in authority about him. In July 1835, he sent a military force of two hundred and fifty men to Toledo to take young Stickney. They ransacked my house, breaking in doors, eating, destroying property, menacing myself and family, aiming at me with a loaded rifle, and firing it in the direction where Mrs. Stickney stood. Not finding my son, they concluded to arrest me, and accordingly dragged me off with great violence. Mrs. Stickney accompanied me. We walked out a mile and were then thrust into a lumber wagon and drawn two or three miles. Here, a friend of mine offered me his private carriage. A consultation was held, as to the propriety of permitting me to accept the offer. Finally, the commanding officer (Col. Warner Wing) came up and decided the question, and we were permitted not only to ride in the carriage, but I was allowed to drive. Here the superior officers began to show signs of wishing to get rid of their prisoner, but the rank and file thought it a good opportunity to punish the "old rascal." I was perfectly passive. They were conducting the business perfectly to my satisfaction. The procession now began to move. I had two armed out-riders on each side of the carriage to prevent me from escaping. In about two miles, one of my guards crowded my horse into a mud-hole, where he floundered, fell and would not rise. It became necessary, in order to extricate him, that myself and lady should first be removed, and the guards, in order to accomplish this, were under the necessity of wading through mud two or three feet deep, and transporting us upon their backs to dry land. We were now again thrust into a lumber wagon and moved on, leaving a party to get out the horse and carriage. About ten miles from Toledo, at eleven o'clock at night, we halted to remain for the night. Some were for guarding us with great care—others, of more discernment, were for contriving means to return with us to Toledo. It was not long before the horse and carriage came up.

The party that wished to get rid of us, being the strongest, proposed to me that my carriage should be brought to the door, and myself and lady should get in, and they would turn the head of the horse towards Toledo. I declined, of course, for this would end the farce.

The next morning, (Sunday) at eight o'clock, a coach and four were brought up, and Mrs. Stickney and myself seated in it. A guard of two, with fixed bayonets, were placed in the carriage with us. In this style, we drove into Monroe, and halted in front of the principal hotel, where there were hundreds assembled. The leaders in the great drama were there, his excellency the Governor, and the general (Gen. Joseph Brown) in command under him, were said to be in the house, but did not appear in the crowd. Some of the principal citizens of Monroe came around the carriage, and pressed us to get out of the carriage and go into the house. It appeared evident that they were mortified and disappointed, and wished to make a joke of it. I thought I understood the game better than to treat it as a trifle. I demanded that as I was brought there as a prisoner, I should be treated as such and committed to prison. They declined committing me, urged us to get out, and finally took the horses from the carriage. At length, a mob appeared which threatened to upset the coach. The more respectable, fearing that they might put their threats into execution, consented that I might be committed to prison. Mrs. Stickney insisted upon accompanying me, and we were both locked up in the jail of the county. Breakfast was ordered and served up there. It was not long before an officer was sent to inform Mrs. S. that she could not be permitted to remain in prison. She consented to go to the hotel, if they would send proper escort to conduct her through the mob. The Governor sent his aid to attend to that duty, and she was removed to the hotel.

Major Stickney Released On Bail

I remained in prison until the next day, and was then brought out for examination, and to be informed of the charges against me. After long consultation, these resolved themselves into a complaint for having, when arrested on a former occasion, resisted an officer and kicked him. After a mock examination I was ordered to give bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars. This order being complied with I was discharged, and returned to Toledo.

The county of Lucas was laid off in 1835, and the 8th day of September of that year, was fixed upon for organizing the County Court, or Court of Common Pleas, at Toledo. The young Governor of Michigan organized a military force of one thousand men, and marched to Toledo, to prevent the Court from assembling. A part of the troops marched into town the night before the Court was to set. Notwithstanding this, the Court assembled and organized a little after sunrise, and adjourned to a school-house without the knowledge of the troops. Gov. Mason received his dismissal from office while he was committing depredations upon the citizens of Toledo. A man by the name of Horner was his successor. The new appointee was so offensive to the hotspurs of Michigan, that they burnt him in effigy and offered him personal insult. This suited Ohio and confirmed President Jackson in his disposition to side with us.

I attended the session of Congress of 1835-6, and had the gratification, near the close, to witness the final decision of Congress in favor of Ohio.

Midwest Historical Notes

THE OHIO STATE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A Chronology by William D. Overman.

- 1822—First effort at organizing any historical society in Ohio.
1831—Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.
1875—Ohio Archæological Society founded at Mansfield.
1885—Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, Allen G. Thurman, president; Albert A. Graham, secretary.
1887—Francis C. Sessions, second president; publication of first Quarterly, June, 1887.
1888—Centennial Celebration at Marietta, April 7.
1889—Society was given quarters in the State House.
1890—Centennial Celebration at Gallipolis, October 16-19.
1891—Society became custodian of Fort Ancient.
1892—Rutherford B. Hayes became third president of the Society.
1893—Roeliff Brinkerhoff became fourth president.
1894—Emilius O. Randall became secretary; Museum collection moved to Orton Hall.
1895—Warren K. Moorehead made curator of archæology.
1898—William C. Mills became curator of archæology. Centennial Celebration at Gnadenhutten, September 29.
1900—Serpent Mound was acquired by the Society, October 8.
1901—Archæological exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.
1902—The Society was given rooms in Page Hall, Ohio State University.
1903—The Centennial Celebration of Ohio's admission into the Union was held at Chillicothe, May 20, 21.
1904—An Ohio Exhibit was at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis.
1905—Big Bottom Park and Monument acquired by the Society.
1907—The Society made a "gold-medal exhibit" as the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition; "Ohio Day," September 11.
1912—G. Frederick Wright became the fifth president of the Society. Logan Elm acquired.
1913—Perry's Victory was celebrated, at Put-in-Bay, September 10. Henry C. Shetrone became assistant curator of archæology.
1914—The Society's new building was dedicated May 30.
1916—The Hayes Memorial at Spiegel Grove was dedicated.
1917—The Society became custodian of Fort Laurens.
1918—The Society purchased the site of the Campus Martius at Marietta.
1919—James E. Campbell became sixth president.
1920—Charles B. Galbreath became secretary; C. F. Kettering presented the Miamisburg Mound to the Society.
1921—William C. Mills became director; Shetrone became curator of archæology.
1922—The library addition at Spiegel Grove was dedicated.
1925—Arthur C. Johnson became the seventh president of the Society.
1926—The north wing and the World War Memorial was dedicated, April 6.
1928—The south wing was occupied February 3; Deed for Campus Martius presented to Society, June 12; Shetrone became director; Museum Echoes was first published.
1929—Anthony Wayne Monument was dedicated at Fallen Timbers.
1930—Twenty cabins were reconstructed at Schoenbrunn; first volume of Ohio Historical Collections published.
1931—The Custer Memorial Monument was dedicated.
1932—Gnadenhutten Sesquicentennial Pageant, September 2-4.
1933—The Monument at Buffington Island was dedicated.
1934—Harlow Lindley became secretary.
1935—GOLDEN JUBILEE.

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Mrs. Mary Miller Hayes—Mrs. Mary Miller Hayes, widow of Colonel Webb C. Hayes, died at Phoenix, Arizona, March 3. She had gone to Phoenix in December to spend the winter. Mrs. Hayes was born in Fremont in 1856 and was married to Colonel Hayes in 1912. She was very much interested in the development of the Hayes Memorial at Fremont and had contributed of her own funds to the development of the enterprise which had its main supporter in Colonel Hayes.

Mrs. Hayes was buried in the presidential plot on the knoll in the State Park which is a part of the Hayes Memorial.

—Museum Echoes, April, 1935.

Work on Ohio National Park is started by Government.—Program embraces 14 counties and will cost \$7,000,000; to include purchase of huge area of timber farm land.

Columbus, March 29 (AP)—The federal government was at work today on a huge program to purchase 1,464,000 acres of timber and marginal farm land and establish a national park in south-eastern Ohio.

The program embraces 14 counties and the project is estimated to cost \$7,000,000. The United States forestry service has charge of the program and 60 land examiners already are surveying 50,000 acres, Byron L. Brosbeck, who has set up an office here, said today. He formerly was connected with the Chequamegon national park in Wisconsin.

The counties involved are Washington, Monroe, Noble, Perry, Hocking, Morgan, Athens, Vinton, Pike, Ross, Jackson, Gallia, Scioto and Lawrence. Offices of the federal purchase units have been established at Marietta, Athens, Jackson, Portsmouth and Ironton.

The project is aimed at creating a continuous forest crop in a region where nearly all the forests have been destroyed in the march of industry; to certain and prevent soil erosion, rehabilitate the soil and wild life, and to rehabilitate a depressed rural population.

Much of the property which the forestry service plans to take over, no longer is capable of producing crops and has been abandoned, Brosbeck said. The state planning board reported a year ago that 3,000,000 acres of this type of land lay along the Ohio river.

A Business Application of Local History.—In October, 1934, Daniel J. O'Brien, president and managing director of the Commodore Perry Hotel, commissioned William F. Matthews, noted New York artist, to paint murals depicting incidents in the early history of Toledo and the Maumee Valley. Mr. Matthews proceeded only after considerable time devoted to delving into historical facts and data—the result being a series of murals authentic in detail and delightfully conceived in color and composition. Befitting the subjects of the murals, this dining place was named—The Maumee Room. The titles chosen for the murals were:

First White Men on the Maumee.

Commodore Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie—1813.

"Mad" Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers—1794.

Building of Fort Industry.

Council at Fort Industry—1805.

Recruiting for the Toledo War—1835.

The Railroad Comes to Toledo—1836.

Opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal—1843.

In addition to the eight large murals a number of smaller paintings suggestive of various phases of pioneer life are interspersed as attraction "fillers."

The murals were unveiled in connection with a public program which was presented Sunday afternoon, March 3, at which time Harlow Lindley, secretary of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society gave the dedicatory address on "The Maumee Valley in American History."

The program was sponsored by the Ursula Wolcott Chapter D. A. R., the Fort Industry Chapter D. A. R., the Peter Navarre Chapter Daughters of

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1812, the Anthony Wayne Chapter S. A. R., the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio, and the Children of the American Revolution.

Such an enterprise as this is to be highly commended and it offers a good illustration of how local history can be capitalized both to the interests of history and business.

—Museum Echoes, April, 1935.

Monitor-Merrimac Survivor Succumbs—Bryan, April 6, 1935.—William R. Waldo, 96, a survivor of the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac, first ironclad battleships, died Friday at his home here. He was Bryan's oldest Civil war veteran. He served in both the army and the navy.

The low lying "Monitor" with a Timby revolving turret, was built at Greenport, Long Island by John Ericsson, (1803-1889) the distinguished Swedish engineer. The sunken "Merrimac" had been raised by the Confederates at the Gosport navy-yard and converted into an ironclad ram. The victory went to the "Monitor" in the famous battle of March 9, 1862 in Hampton Roads.

The skeleton of an early settler was discovered June 16, 1931, near Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail County, Minnesota. He had been buried in Glacial lake silt, nine feet nine inches below the surface. Geologists agree that he lived about 20,000 years ago. He is called the "Minnesota Man" and is regarded as the most important archæological find in the western hemisphere up to this time. Like the American Indian and the American Eskimo, his ancestors are believed to have come from the ancient primary Mongoloid race of Asia.

The picture of the "Minnesota Man's" skull appearing in the March, 1935, number of Minnesota Historical Magazine shows he still has a remarkably well preserved set of teeth.

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities owns and maintains twenty-seven houses and other buildings built between 1648 and 1810.

In their quarterly magazine "Old Time New England" for April, 1935, appears a most interesting article entitled "Tide-Mills in New England," by Alfred Elden, only a few of which are still in existence. Because of the much publicized Passamaquoddy Bay dam project, designed by Dexter P. Cooper, which is seeking government aid this article is especially timely. Mention is made of a tide-mill built in 1643, at Hingham, Massachusetts, which after 292 years is still in operation—"its slowly whirling stones of buhr still crush the golden grain."

Colonel Anthony Wayne's Orderly Book at Ticonderoga, December 1 to December 16, 1776, is being published in "The Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum."

Connecticut farm in family since 1675.—King's grant to John Stevens believed to be oldest continuously operated place in America.

Clinton, Conn., April 13 (AP).—High on a hill, overlooking this village and Long Island Sound, is a small, gray house and forty-five acres of land, the oldest continuously operated farm in the United States, dating from 1675.

In that year the King of England gave to John Stevens of Guilford a grant of land on Cow Hill, two and a half miles from here, in what was then virgin-growth timber. Little did Stevens know then that more than 250 years later this plot of ground, with the original house built in 1690, would still be in the Stevens family, the ninth generation.

Leander Stevens and his two sisters divide the honors now, but they do not bother much about the farm except as a place to live.

—N. Y. Times, April 14, 1935.

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Historian tells how a "war" delayed Michigan statehood.—Federal compromise ended dispute with Ohio that nearly came to blows.

Lansing, April 16—The "Toledo War," fought without bloodshed, and the "line fence" quarrel with Ohio delayed Michigan's actual entry into the Union as a fullfledged state in 1835, Dr. George N. Fuller, secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission, told members of the Lansing Exchange Club here Tuesday.

Dr. Fuller recounted the almost forgotten period in State history in explaining why the Michigan Centennial Celebration would extend from 1935 to 1937.

Following a convention in Detroit in 1835, Dr. Fuller explained, the State Constitution was adopted and all preliminaries to installing the State Government were disposed of, including the adoption of the Great Seal.

With these preliminaries out of the way Congress prepared to admit Michigan as a State when the quarrel with Ohio over the southern boundary line of the new State burst into flame. Michigan volunteer troops began mobilizing and Ohio soldiers got ready to resist invasion into the disputed territory. Terms of the Federal compromise, an enabling act for Michigan statehood, were at first refused, and Congress marked time until the dispute was settled.

In 1837 delegates from Michigan settlements, determined to end the border war, met in Detroit in an "unofficial" convention and accepted the Congressional enabling act. Congress, through somewhat unusual procedure, accepted the People's Convention decision and immediately admitted Michigan to the Union.

There is no record of the sanction by the State Legislature of the Detroit People's Convention of 1837 which ended the dispute, and Michigan's statehood birth has since been an unending controversy. A decision by the State Supreme Court, however, fixes the Wolverine birth-year as 1835, Dr. Fuller said.

—Detroit Free Press, April 17, 1935.

The Bulletin of the Chicago Historical Society, volume one, number one, appeared in November last. This new quarterly will hereafter be found in our library files for reference. The Society was founded in 1856. Its new building in Lincoln Park is the fourth it has built to house its ever expanding library and museum collection.

Bulletins one and two feature articles entitled "Books and Pamphlets—printed in Chicago 1835-1850." Number two contains interesting articles devoted to Lincolnia with mention of many museum pieces belonging to the Society including Mrs. Lincoln's grand piano, lawyer Lincoln's desk, chair, office and home furniture, President Lincoln's carriage, Emancipation Proclamation penholder, many personal belongings. The coat worn at the theatre where he was assassinated and the bed on which he died in the Peterson house.

Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the American Tree Association says 1934 broke all records in tree planting on state and national forests. Of the 163,586,000 trees planted, New York is credited with 40,564,282, Wisconsin with 14,857,505 and Michigan, in third place, with 12,468,500 trees.

150th Anniversary of the Passage of the Ordinance of 1787. One of the greatest civil documents of history—Settlement of Northwest Territory and the establishment of the first American civil government west of the original thirteen states. (1787-88—1937-38)

Outline of tentative program—First: We would suggest that on July 13, 1937, a pageant and proper ceremonies be put on in New York City, of the enactment of the Ordinance of 1787. Perhaps not one in a thousand of our people know that Congress ever sat in New York. It is the center of the

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nation and would be the logical place to start both the lesson and the celebration.

On December 3, 1937, we would propose to start from the Manassah Cutler's Church in Ipswich, Massachusetts, twenty-two men and a Conestoga wagon, oxen and all, across the continent. On the sides of the wagon would be lettered as was on December 3, 1787, "For the Ohio Country."

We propose that the caravan actually plod its way to the Youghiogheny River and there actually fell the trees, hew the timbers and build the "Adventure Galley" and its accompanying water craft and from there actually descend the river to Marietta, where they would land on April 7, 1938, a hundred and fifty years after our forefathers did.

Although it is getting ahead of the actual program, it may be well to here say that this ox-team caravan would not be through when it reached the Youghiogheny River. It would continue its travels throughout the entire Northwest Territory, having at least 200 days of the spring, summer and fall of 1938, showing in a different town each day, and affording the focal point for local programs. To such an extent as itinerary would permit, time of visit might correspond to locally important historical dates.

In other words, it would carry the celebration in dramatic visual form to every city of any size in the entire Northwest Territory and within easy reach of every citizen of the states made from that territory.

Second: On the arrival of the "Adventure Galley" at Marietta on April 7, 1938, a program in honor of her settlement would be in order. We would figure this part of the entire program to be Marietta's own. Such pageantry and exercises as may be developed could be built around the landing of the pioneers and subsequent occurrences. This Marietta proposes to do and personally pay for.

Third: We propose the building in and by Marietta of a Memorial Building to the Ordinance of 1787.

Fourth: We are now through April, 1938, and approach the climax of the program in Marietta which should be on July 15, 1938. This is the date on which American government was officially instituted west of the original thirteen states. Here, in a governmental sense, began the great trek which swept a new nation from sea to sea; which has made American civilization possible as a great power among the peoples of all the world.

"Here the first American government west of the thirteen colonies was established July 15, 1788. Here began the westward march of the United States."

Fifth: The program and the exercises on and around July 15th should belong to the United States government. Here and then should be exercises of the most impressive sort. There is no one in America too big to be present or to take part in such ceremonies.

1. It is proposed that the United States Government appoint a commission, and make appropriation for administration and all interstate activities—to act as a liason capacity with the state commissions and programs.

2. That the six states, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota collectively approximately match the national appropriation.

3. That each state name a commission to cooperate with the national commission, and to organize and direct the intrastate phases of the celebration.

Your cooperation is heartily invited.

Address all correspondence to:

Marietta Committee on Northwest Territory Celebration.

H. E. Schramm, Secretary, Box 583, Marietta, Ohio.

—April 15, 1935.

Hannibal to Dedicate Mark Twain Museum.—Hannibal, Mo., April 22 (AP).—A Mark Twain museum will be dedicated Thursday here, where the

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humorist spent an impudent, restless boyhood. It will be a part of Hannibal's Mark Twain centennial celebration.

At least one of the objects in the museum will reflect the humor which dominated Samuel L. Clemens long before he convulsed readers the world over with his writings as Mark Twain. It is the Clemens home guest book, in which he once inscribed the name of two burglars after the place had been robbed!

The museum will be dedicated by Mme. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, the writer's only living child. Clemens died twenty-five years ago Sunday.

With her daughter, Nine, Mme. Gabrilowitsch, wife of Ossip Gabrilowitsch, director of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, plans to visit the boyhood haunts of Samuel Clemens. She will go through the frame house which was his home here through his early life, after his family had moved from Florida, Mo., where he was born. She will accompany a party through the winding passages of the cave in which Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher were lost.

Mme. Gabrilowitsch also plans to visit Cardiff Hill, where stands a memorial lighthouse in which President Roosevelt from Washington turned on last January an everburning light to mark the centennial opening. The centennial celebration will run to next Nov. 30, Mark Twain's birth anniversary.

In the museum dedication Mme. Gabrilowitsch will play some of her father's favorite music on an old orchestrelle which Clemens loved to play in the latter days of his life.

The museum will have many other relics, Mark Twain's original Mississippi River pilot's license, the heavy Italian carved bed in which he sat up to read and to write many of his manuscripts, his writing desk, favorite chair and the cap and gown which he wore when he received an honorary degree from Oxford University.

Walter Russell, New York sculptor, will present a colossal head of the humorist, as well as a replica of the group of Mark Twain characters Mr. Russell is to do as the Mark Twain Foundation's memorial.

The Jolly Old Pedagogue

He taught the scholars the Rule of Three,
Reading, and writing and history too;
He took the little ones on his knee,
For a kind old heart in his breast had he,
And the wants of the littlest child he knew.
"Learn while you're young," he often said,
There is much to enjoy down here below;
Life for the living, and rest for the dead!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue long ago.
With the stupidest boys, he was kind and cool,
Speaking only in gentlest tones;
The rod was scarcely known in his school—
Whipping to him was a barbarous rule,
And too hard work for his poor old bones;
Besides it was painful he sometime said:
"We should make life pleasant down here below—
The living need charity more than the dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

—George Arnold in McGuffey's Sixth Reader.

First fork in America brought for Governor John Winthrop in 1633.—Whatever hardships our ancestors may have suffered through lack of the conveniences we enjoy today, they never had to worry about which fork to use first when confronted by an array of table silver at a formal dinner party. The knife worn at the master's belt for purposes of general utility in bygone days served also when necessary as a table accessory for the family.

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When the fork made its first appearance in seventeenth century England it was regarded with mingled astonishment and hilarity. Thomas Coryat, who had brought one to England from Italy, explained: "The reason of this, their curiosity, is because the Italian cannot by any means endure to have dishes touched with fingers, seeing all men's fingers are not alike clean."

It was not until many years later that other nations became as fastidious about table cleanliness as the seventeenth century Italians. A fork was brought to America for Governor John Winthrop in 1633, but if the governor used it at the table he was doubtless the only person in the colonies to do so. An old Virginia inventory dated 1677 lists a single fork.

Before the fork came into general use hands were the common conveyors of food to the mouth, and occasional wiping with a napkin was regarded as a sufficient cleanliness precaution. Under present-day conditions of living such practices would not be tolerated among fastidious people, but for the most part, our sturdy forebears were blissfully ignorant of the existence of microbes.

—Toledo Times, April 28, 1935.

Just how the Maumee Valley and nearby counties were named.—Williams county for David Williams, one of the captors of Major Andre in the war of the revolution; Fulton for Robert Fulton, described as the "father of the steamboat"; Lucas for Robert Lucas, who was governor of Ohio when the Toledo-Michigan boundary war was "fought"; Defiance for Ft. Defiance, built by Mad Anthony Wayne; Henry for Patrick Henry who exclaimed "Give me liberty or give me death," away back in March, 1775; Wood for Colonel Wood who built Ft. Meigs as an army engineer; Ottawa from an Indian word meaning trader; Sandusky from another Indian word meaning "at the cold water"; Erie for the Erie tribe of Indians who once occupied the land and more; Paulding for John Paulding, another in the party who captured Major Andre; Putnam for Gen. Israel Putnam, who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, warning his men not to shoot till they saw the the whites of their enemy's eyes; Hancock for John Hancock, first to put his "John Hancock" to the Declaration of Independence; Seneca for the Seneca Indians who lived down that way; Huron named by the French, originally given to the Wyandot Indians; Van Wert for Isaac Van Wert, the third man in the party that captured Major Andre; Allen for Colonel Allen, hero of the war of 1812; Hardin for Col. John Hardin, with General Harmar in his march to the Maumee in 1700; Wyandot for the Indians of that name; Crawford for Col. William Crawford burned at the stake by Indians near Upper Sandusky; Richland because of the fertility of its soil, a spot where "Johnny Applesseed" lived; Mercer for Hugh Mercer, a general in the Revolutionary war; Auglaize for an Indian word which means "fallen timbers on the river," and Marion honoring Gen. Francis Marion, a South Carolina soldier in the Revolution.

—Prof. Edward J. Eggl.

Block Houses and Military Posts of the Firelands, by Mrs. Ross Cherry, of Sandusky, is a most valuable contribution to the historical literature of Northwestern Ohio. It represents an amount of original research which is most commendable and regrettably quite unusual.

It would prove even more valuable did it posses an index which the busy reader so much needs. We greatly welcome this contribution to our historical library from the Fort Industry Chapter, U. S. Daughters of 1812.

The Mississippi River and its Tributaries in 1930 carried 78,810,931 tons of freight as compared with the peak year (1889) of the "good old days" of 28,000,000 tons and more than double the tonnage transported through the Panama Canal.

—Macleay in the Missouri Historical Review, April 1935.

A Replica of Fort San Carlos, the Spanish fort on the present site of St. Louis may be a feature of the proposed river front development in that city.

—Globe-Democrat, Nov. 30, 1934.

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Sandusky has had many names.—1600, Ostandousket; 1747, Sandosque; 1748, Sanduskee, Sandusket, Ostandousket; 1755, Sandoski; 1756, Sandowski; 1761, St. d'Osquet; 1763, Sandosky, Sandowsky, 1782, Sanduski, St. Douskie. It is agreed by all authorities that the name means clear cool water. The very first map to show the name was one made by Sieur Vermale, in which the bay is marked "Lac Sandouski" . . . when Father Sagurd, the first missionary to come into this part of the country, found his way along the shore of Sandusky Bay and up the river, it bore the name we call it today. On the banks of the river he found a strongly fortified town, half of it on each side of the river, on whose bank it stood. When Father Sagurd saw it in 1600, it was very, very old. The oldest Indian to whom he talked said it had been old in his father's time. Any man pursued by his enemies could find safety in Sandusky.

—Blockhouses and Military Posts of the Firelands.

War declared on Indiana crows by the State Department of Conservation resulted in the demise of 68,000 crows in the 1934 contest and 85,164 crows in the 1935 contest, in an effort to end the destruction of birds nests, small forms of wild life and farm and garden crops, chiefly through organized night raids on crow roosts. Another good work in which the Department is engaged, is referred to in the following announcement: "It is our desire and aim that each farmer in Indiana shall eventually have a wood lot of sufficient size to keep his farm supplied with posts, firewood and enough merchantable timber to make repairs on the farm."

—Outdoor Indiana, May 1935.

"What Do We Plant?"

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship, which will cross the sea.
We plant the mast to carry the sails;
We plant the planks to withstand the gales—
The keel, the keelson, the beam, the knee;
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the house for you and me.
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors,
We plant the studding, the lath, the doors,
The beams and siding, all parts that be;
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see;
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag,
We plant the staff for our country's flag,
We plant the shade, from the hot sun free;
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

—Henry Abbey.

Uncle George Ford, colored guard at the tomb of George Washington, at Mount Vernon for fifty years, died May 11, 1935.

Tecumseh, Michigan, to Honor Kin of Famous Indian Namesake.—Tecumseh, Mich., May 15—Elaborate plans for the entertainment of Chief Kiutus Tecumseh, of Cashmere, Wash., when he comes here Friday to be the guest of the village which took the name of his famous great-great-grandfather, the Shawnee chieftain, have been made.

The chief will be a guest at the Henry Ford home in Dearborn Friday, and will come here for a banquet Friday evening. He will spend Saturday

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and Sunday as a guest in the home of Perry M. Hayden, of the William Hayden Milling Co.

The banquet will be in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the company here.

Guests at the banquet will include another great-great-grandson of the Indian warrior, Czar Dyer, a graduate of the United States Military academy, who is taking special engineering work at the University of Michigan. Other guests will include Dr. Paul Poisson, first mayor, and Dr. Adelard Poisson, present mayor of Tecumseh, Ont.

Chief Tecumseh is a graduate of Haskell college and studied music in Chicago. He began a career as radio singer, but quit three years ago to give his time to the land claims of his tribe to the fertile Wenatchee fruit valley in Washington to which the tribe was moved in 1855 and which he claims government agents bought by trickery in 1894 for white settlers.

Arrowhead maker sought by Indians.—Akron, N. Y., May 25 (AP).—The Seneca Indians are looking for somebody who can teach them how to chip arrowheads.

In a revival of the ancient tribal arts and crafts, they have discovered that the making arrowheads is their only lost art. Not even the elders of the tribe can show how it was done. In the white man's books they have read how it is supposed to have been done, but they have ruined much flint without turning out a good arrowhead.

Park Memorial to Evangeline.—The grave of Longfellow's heroine at St. Martinville, La., is to be in the centre of national shrine of 20,000 acres.

*Maidens still wear their Norman caps and their kirtles of homespun,
And by the evening fire repeat Evangeline's story.*

There actually was an Evangeline, and her memory is to be perpetuated by a national park area surrounding the little Catholic churchyard in St. Martinville, La., where she sleeps, the yuccas waving above her grave and the rippling waters of Bayou Teche crooning a lullaby.

Emmaline Labiche was the girl whose pathetic story inspired Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem, and her grave will be the central spot about which some 20,000 acres of Louisiana woodland is to be transformed into a park in which she and the poet are to share honors. In a group of statues the main figure is that of Evangeline; other figures and groups are to be added from time to time.

With a \$20,000 grant from the State of Louisiana as a nucleus, the project has been moving steadily ahead, and Louisianians, headed by the descendants of the Acadians who were driven out of Nova Scotia and found sanctuary in the Teche country in 1765, have acquired the necessary land and are clearing out trails and building parked areas for the statuary. The park is to be designated as the Longfellow-Evangeline Memorial Park, and the Longfellow-Evangeline Highway will in time connect it with the Grand Pre Valley of Nova Scotia.

With the great bronze of Evangeline already dedicated, the next piece of statuary is to be an heroic "Hiawatha," to look out over the winding stretches of Bayou Teche. Some of the money for this statue has been contributed by Louisianians with Indian blood in their veins, and more by prosperous Indians of the South who seek to honor the man who knew and loved them. Even today there are many full-blooded Attakapas in the St. Martinville area who cling to tribal customs, gathering annually on the shores of Catahoula Lake for their Spring festival and at harvest time.

School children of Louisiana are contributing their pennies to a bronze group to depict "The Children's Hour" and schools in Nova Scotia have asked to share in this tribute to the poet.

Building trades groups in the United States and Canada seek permission to give to the park a group depicting "The Builders."

Andre Olivier, descendant of the first French Governor of the Louisiana

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territory, and historian of the Teche country, has been the prime mover in the project to create the park, and it was during President Coolidge's administration that he obtained government approval of the plan.

Mr. Olivier says that Longfellow heard the story of Emmaline Labiche from a fellow student at Harvard. Around St. Martinville the visitor is told that Emmaline Labiche sought her sweetheart over much of the country and finally settled down with old friends at St. Martinville to await his coming. In time he arrived, but he had married another.

Emmaline Labiche's brain broke under the strain and for years she wandered along the Teche, weaving garlands of purple water hyacinth for her hair, until death brought her the peace she had failed to find in life.

The visitor to the Teche country will find a land little changed in the last 150 years; the natives speak the patois of the Grand Pre Valley and prepare the dishes their ancestors knew in Nova Scotia before their expulsion by the British.

—New York Times, June 2, 1935.

The Lincoln Crossing of the Ohio River.—In the village of Cloverport, on the Kentucky side of the river is a sign board reading:

"Where Lincoln Family crossed the Ohio River in 1816. He and family on their way to his Indiana home ferried over on a raft made of logs by Jacob Weatherholt, Sr. These facts verified by records in Breckenridge Co., Ky., and Perry Co., Ind."

Remains of Abraham Lincoln were interred ten times.

1. May 4, 1865, in Oak Ridge Cemetery Vault at Springfield, Illinois.
2. Dec. 21, 1865, in National Lincoln Monument Association Vault.
3. Sept. 19, 1871, in crypt number one of the Catacomb.
4. Oct. 9, 1874, in the new marble sarcophagus.
5. Nov. 15, 1876, in a recess in the northwest corner of the memorial.
6. Nov. 22, 1878, in the northern recess just back of the catacomb.
7. April 14, 1887, in a brick and mortar vault directly under the floor of the catacomb.
8. In 1899, the State of Illinois began the reconstruction of the monument and the remains were placed in a temporary vault.
9. In February, 1901, the reconstructed monument was completed and the remains of the family including Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln and three sons, Edward, William and Thomas were placed in a series of crypts prepared for them.
10. September 26, 1901, in a cement vault ten feet below the floor of the Catacomb with the old marble sarcophagus used as a cenotaph to mark what is believed to be the last resting place of Abraham Lincoln.

—"Lincoln Lore," May 27, 1935.