



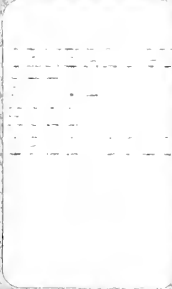
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Quarterly Publication of the His-
torical and Philosophical
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1921—1923

VOLUMES XVI—XVIII



CINCINNATI, OHIO



Territory Granted the Ohio Co.

By Petitions of 1748 and 1752

□ : 1748

200,000 acres

■ : 1752

300,000 acres add.

*Adapted by the courtesy of C. W. Alvord,
from, "Mississippi Valley Pil. British Politics."*

John Mitchell's Map

Quarterly Publication of the His-
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The Ohio Company

A COLONIAL CORPORATION

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FOREWORD

The following paper was prepared, originally, to be read before a Seminary in American Colonial History at the University of Cincinnati. As revised, the article aims to be an account of the Ohio Land Company's endeavors, together with some considerations of the place of that corporation in the history of the Westward Movement in the Colonies.

The author is greatly indebted to Professor B. W. Bond of the University of Cincinnati, at whose suggestion the paper was undertaken; to Professor C. W. Alvord of the University of Illinois, for use of the map accompanying the paper; and to Miss L. Belle Hamlin, Librarian of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, for assistance in securing the material used, and for the many helpful suggestions she has given him.

H. T. L.

University of Cincinnati,
March 31st. 1921.

THE OHIO COMPANY

It is the purpose of this paper to tell of the formation of the Ohio Company with a discussion of the reasons for its organization; the operations of the Company and its problems, and the failure of the corporation—for it did fail—noticing the causes of that failure as nearly as they can be determined. It will be possible to estimate from such a discussion, what influence the Company may have had upon the westward movement of colonization.

The name, "Ohio Company" has often been confused by writers with a similar title, "The Ohio Company of Associates." To distinguish between these two land projects is therefore of primary importance. "The Ohio Company," more accurately designated as "The Ohio *Land* Company" was a colonial corporation¹ existing from 1748 until about 1769 and composed of prominent Virginians and British merchants. This Company was interested in the territory immediately west of the Alleghany Mountains. "The Ohio Company of Associates" was a corporation of American citizens, formed at the close of the Revolutionary War, to secure and settle lands located in the Old Northwest.

The idea of a land-holding corporation such as the Ohio Company aimed to be, did not originate with the promoters of that Company. Governor Spotswood of Virginia, was, according to Craig, "the first projector of a Company to settle lands on the Ohio River." This scheme was advanced as early as 1716, but failed, it appears, "partly owing to the timidity of the British Ministry of that time who were afraid of giving offense to the French, and partly to jealousy among the col-

¹ Whether the Ohio Company, legally, was a corporation or a partnership, is a matter of doubt. The records of the Company reprinted in Darlington's *Christopher Gist's Journals* indicate the Company to be a corporation. Fernow, in his *Ohio Valley in Colonial Days* reprints several documents secured from the Records Office of the Board of Trade and Plantations; these documents name the Company as a Partnership. The weight of the evidence seems, however, to support the contention that the Company was a corporation and it is considered as such in this paper.

onies²." The Ohio Company, however, was the first to put the idea into practical execution. How well it worked will be seen later. The lapse of time between that period and the present one has clouded the historical background, and the Civil War caused the destruction of many of the Company's records³, but those remaining tell an interesting story of colonial endeavor.

The Ohio Land Company came into existence by a Royal Charter issued May 19, 1748. The corporation was the project of Thomas Lee, President of the Virginia Council, who in 1747 conceived the idea of forming such a company. He immediately interested several other Virginians, and also certain British merchants. Foremost in the latter group was John Hanbury a Quaker Merchant of London, who immediately became the London "business agent" for the Company. At the time the charter was granted the total number interested in the Company was twelve, including both the Virginians and the British. In the four or five years following 1748, however, the list was increased to twenty members, which was the largest number of persons that ever owned shares in the corporation. The list of stockholders in 1752, included:

Arthur Dobbs, Esq.	Exrs. of Lawrence Washington
John Hanbury	Augustine Washington
Samuel Smith	Richard Lee
James Wardrop	Nathaniel Chapman
Robert Dinwiddie, Esq.	late President and Governor
The Exec of Thomas Lee,	of Virginia two shares

² Craig, *The Olden Time Magazine*, I, 291.

³A word must be said here regarding the sources of material for this paper. Before the period closed by the Civil War little scientific history was written, hence the details of the Ohio Company are merely recorded by earlier writers as facts with no attention paid to the importance of the Company as a factor in the Westward Movement. All the records of the Company were at the time of the Civil War in the possession of Charles Fenton Mercer, a descendant of the Secretary of the Company, who resided at Alexandria Virginia. When that place was occupied by Federal troops, the trunks containing these valuable documents were rifled and the papers used to make camp fires. (See Kate Mason Rowland's account of the Ohio Company in *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Papers*, I, 197-208.) Some of these were saved by one of the soldiers and are now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. They remain in manuscript form, however, and were not available in the preparation of this paper. Other records such as Gist's Journals and the Mercer Papers as partially reprinted, remain. By means of these documents the history of the Company has been deciphered, with conjectures holding together the patchwork of recorded facts.

John Taylor, Esq.
Prestly Thornton, Esq.
John Mercer
James Scott

Jacob Giles
Thomas Cresap
Robert Carter
George Mason⁴."

This "stockholders roll," it will be noted, includes the names of several Virginians prominent in the later history of that colony. Furthermore, since the Governor and several members of the Council of that colony were included in the plan, it may be said that the Company had the tacit support of the ruling power of Virginia.

Having received its charter, the Company in 1749, sent its first petition to the Lords of Trade requesting a grant of five hundred thousand acres of land, west of the Alleghany Mountains, in the territory belonging to Virginia⁵. The British Government after due consideration, granted the petition. Thereupon, the Company obtained from Sir William Gooch, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, an order for the first two hundred thousand acres of the grant, which was based upon the conditions specified in the petition. These were, that on the first two hundred thousand acres, the Company was to settle one hundred families, and erect and maintain a fort; both provisions were to be fulfilled within the space of seven years after the land was obtained. This two hundred thousand acres was to be located south of the Alleghany River, "or in such other part of the country west of the Alleghany (Mountains) as they should think proper⁶." Compliance with the provisions mentioned would entitle the Company to an additional three hundred thousand acres adjoining the first allotment. Finally, for ten years after it was granted, the land was to be free of quit-rent.

A variety of motives impelled the formation of the Company and induced the British Government to grant this first petition. To conduct wholesale trading operations with the Indians, by means of which the Company would make money, was, in the minds of members, the first reason for such a corporation. This trade hitherto had been conducted chiefly by Pennsyl-

⁴ Darlington, *Christopher Gist's Journals*, pp. 224-225.

⁵ The text of this first petition is to be found in Fernow, *Ohio Valley in Colonial Days*, pp. 253-255. For the general facts of the Company's organization, see Craig, *The Olden Time Magazine*, I, 291.

⁶ The second part of this granting clause was taken advantage of by members of the Company after the failure of their attempts in the area mentioned in the first grant.

vanians, and, as Sparks observes, "The Company conceived that they might derive an important advantage over their competitors in this trade from the water communications of the Potomac and the eastern branches of the Ohio, whose head waters approximated each other⁷." John Burk, writing at a still earlier period on Virginia believes that the Ohio Company desired to obtain a monopoly over all the Indian trade in the "western country⁸." That an element of colonial rivalry was mixed with the desire for profit, seems therefore, to be a safe conclusion. The leaders of the Virginia Colony realized, too, that this western region must be colonized, if the claims of Virginia to it were to be sustained. The presence of Thomas Lee and the Washington Brothers in the Company gives weight to this belief, since they were, already, well-to-do colonists. They saw, however, the conflict of the Virginia and French claims to the Ohio country, and realized that colonization was the only sure means of holding the region for Virginia. It was this reason which induced the British Government to grant the Company's petition with its provisions for settlements; the French were beginning to assume a threatening attitude in regard to the New World, and the British Government realized that action was necessary. The Lords of the Privy Council knew, undoubtedly, that there were no French settlements in the Ohio Country, but they did not know what moves the French Governor at Detroit contemplated. A definite governmental policy of colonizing the Ohio territory, if adopted by the British, would lead immediately to a French War, and for this England was not now prepared. Private attempts at colonization, such as the Ohio Company represented were, therefore, the judicious means of gaining the region in question.

Shortly after the Company was organized Thomas Lee died, and Lawrence Washington assumed the direction of the Company. It was he who had to face the problems of fulfilling the terms of the petition, chief of which was the settling of the hundred families on the land already secured. His scheme was to induce German settlers to take up the lands. Of this project he wrote Hanbury: "I conversed with all the Pennsylvania Dutch I met there (Bath in Virginia) or elsewhere, and much

⁷ Sparks, *Writings of George Washington*, II, 479.

⁸ Burk, *A History of Virginia*, III, 170.

recommended their settling on the Ohio. The chief reason against it was the paying of an English clergyman whom few understood, and none made use of him. As the Ministry have thus far shown the true spirit of patriotism by encouraging the extending of our dominions in America, I doubt not by application, they would go still further and complete what they have begun by procuring some kind of a charter to prevent the residents on the Ohio from being subject to parish taxes⁹." Lawrence Washington corresponded also with Governor Dinwiddie, then in London, telling him of a proposition made by several Pennsylvania Dutch, that if they could have such parish-tax exemption, they would take fifty thousand acres of the Company's land and settle it with two hundred families¹⁰. Dinwiddie, however, discouraged the scheme, stating that he feared such an exemption would be hard to "get over" and that Parliament was then so busy that "we must wait some time before we can reply¹¹." Nothing ever came of this scheme, which at first looked so promising.

In 1752 the Company suddenly realized that the seven year period for the completion of the conditions mentioned in the first petition would expire in another twenty-four months. These requirements not having been complied with, due to hindrances of one sort or another, the Company petitioned the Lords of Trade a second time. This second document asked that the terms of the first one might be modified, so that the Company should "seat" three hundred families instead of one hundred and build two forts in place of one. In compensation therefor, the Company asked to be given at once the entire five hundred thousand acres, with an additional seven years in which to fulfill the provisions for settlement. This second petition also asked that the boundaries of the tract granted be specified, stating that many other grants of land had been made in the Ohio Country, and hence the exact boundaries of the Company's claim ought at once to be made clear¹². The petition

⁹ Lawrence Washington to John Hanbury. Sparks, *Writings of George Washington*, II, 481-483. It will be recalled that the Anglican Church had been established in Virginia, and each inhabitant was compelled to pay parish taxes for the support of the Church. It was to this provision for supporting the Anglican Church that these German Lutherans objected.

¹⁰ Sparks, *Writings of George Washington*, II, 481-483.

¹¹ Governor Dinwiddie to Lawrence Washington, *Ibid*.

¹² Darlington, *Christopher Gist's Journals*, pp. 226-231.

was granted by the "King and Council." The Company was at last free of legal entanglements.

The first two hundred thousand acres of land secured by the Company under the order of July 12, 1749 was located "on the south side of the river Alleghany between the Kiskiminities Creek and Buffalo Creek, and between Yellow Creek and Cross Creek on the north side¹³." The additional three hundred thousand acres, secured in 1752 extended to "the Great Conhaway on the southwest, and to the west side of the Alleghany Mountains on the east." The entire tract, then, was a triangular region south of the Alleghany River, northwest of the Kanawha and west of the Alleghanies, with a small patch north of the Alleghany River¹⁴.

To all these lands the colony of Virginia considered that it had a valid legal title, which had been secured from the Indians by the treaty of Lancaster. That instrument had been signed in 1744, between the Confederated Nations of Indians (Six Nations) and the commissioners of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. According to its provisions the Indians had agreed for £400, to release to Virginia "all the lands that are now, or shall be by His Majesty's appointment in the colony of Virginia¹⁵." After this treaty the Virginia Council had granted the land specified to the Ohio Company. The Indians, however, hearing of the grant to the Company, disclaimed any such general release to Virginia, stating that they understood nothing to be granted "west of the first hills on the east side of the Alleghany Mountains¹⁶." The first problem of the Ohio Company, was then, to remove this apparent cloud upon the title to its lands. To this end the Company petitioned the Virginia Council to send commissioners to Logstown (a village about eighteen miles below the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela) to obtain a confirmation of the Treaty of Lancaster. The Council granted the petition, and in 1752 sent three commissioners to Logstown. There were present also at this meet-

¹³ Mercer Papers, copied by Darlington, *Ibid*, p. 225.

¹⁴ See map opposite first page.

¹⁵ Darlington, *Ibid*, pp. 217-219.

¹⁶ Craig, *The Olden Time Magazine*, I, 9. Only one explanation, it appears, has been made for this seemingly equivocal action by the Indians. John Marshall, in his *Life of Washington*, declares that the Pennsylvania traders, fearing the competition of the Ohio Company, stirred up the Indians against the Virginians. See review of this book, found in Craig, *Ibid*, II, 291.

ing George Croghan, a hunter; Andrew Montour, an interpreter¹⁷ and Christopher Gist, the agent of the Company. The Indians, after hearing the Treaty of Lancaster read, disavowed it, but in a private conference with the three men just mentioned, the tribes agreed not to molest any settlements that might be made on the southeast side of the Ohio¹⁸. Thus the Ohio Company considered its first difficulty to be removed. Unfortunately, however, the Indians in September 1753 took back all the permission they had given at Logstown, and again became hostile to the work of the Ohio Company¹⁹.

The appearance of Christopher Gist as the agent of the Ohio Company leads to a consideration of his services for them. While not a member of the corporation, Gist was employed by it, at the outset, to ascertain the extent and nature of the land granted the Company, and to report the results of his explorations²⁰. Concerning Gist himself, little is known. He was of English descent, his grandfather being Christopher Gist and his father Richard Gist. He was born in Maryland, date unknown, and at the time the Ohio Company chose him as their agent, was residing on the Yadkin River in North Carolina. "He was" says Randall, "gifted with common sense and coolheadedness, a great wood tramper and Indian trader of what Parkman calls the better stamp. Gist was a professional surveyor, becoming unusually experienced in woodcraft and all phases of pioneer and Indian life²¹."

It was Gist's duty for the Company, to examine the land of

¹⁷ Gist had been instructed by the Ohio Company to engage Montour as the interpreter at the Council for the Company. Darlington, *Christopher Gist's Journals*, p. 233.

¹⁸ Montour, who had used his very great influence with the Indians to benefit the Ohio Company, was, therefore, the hero of the occasion. The Ohio Company was very grateful for his services, and resolved, "to allow him thirty pistoles for his trouble at Logstown, and if he will remove to Virginia and settle on the Company's lands and use his interest with the Indians to encourage and forward our settlements, that the Company will make him a present of one thousand acres of land to live on." Records of the Ohio Company, quoted in Darlington, *Ibid*, p. 165. It does not appear that Montour ever accepted the offer.

¹⁹ The cause of this action by the Indians had not been clearly determined, but it is thought to be the result of the intrigues of the French and the Pennsylvania traders. These whites, as elsewhere stated, were altogether hostile to the work of the Company.

²⁰ "Instructions given Mr Christopher Gist by the Committee of the Ohio Company The 11th Day of September 1750." Darlington, *Ibid*, p. 31.

²¹ Randall and Ryan, *History of Ohio*, I, 235.

the Ohio country, with a view to locating the best regions for settlements, and discovering the temper of the Indians in the territory. Pursuant to his instructions, Gist set out from Wills Creek on the Potomac on October 30th 1750, and traveled to Logstown and from there to "Muskingum, a town of the Wyandotts," now Coshocton, Ohio. Here he met Croghan and Montour, talked with the Indians and discovered them to be friendly to the English. January 15th 1751 the three men left Muskingum and traveled to an Indian village now the site of Portsmouth, Ohio, where another conference with the Indians showed these tribes also to be friendly toward the English. From Portsmouth the three went cross-country to Piqua, Ohio, the chief village of the Miami Indians. Here a great council was held which resulted in the dismissal by the Indians of three French traders who had come to oppose Gist and his associates²². With this council over Gist considered his work complete—he had observed the land as he went over it—and he now started for his home, but did not reach the Yadkin River until May (1751). Gist notified all the Indians with whom he conversed on this first trip, of the Logstown council which was to be held the next year. As evidence of Gist's success in his work with the Indians, or at least of redskin good faith, it may be said that delegations of Indians from many of the regions Gist visited were present at Logstown.

This first journey was the more important of the two which Gist made for the Company. The corporation desired, however, to obtain a more detailed examination of the two hundred thousand acres they had secured by the order of 1749. Gist was directed, accordingly, "* * * to proceed down the Ohio on the South side thereof as low as the Big Conhaway, and up the same as far as you judge proper, and find good land."²³

²² Of this Indian Council, Randall, drawing on his imagination writes that it was a "Curious conclave on the banks of the Big Miami, in the Ohio capitol of the western savages, a sort of miniature and mimic field of the Cloth of Gold in which France and England contended in their respective displays of power and prodigality for the allegiance of the Indian tribes, as more than two centuries before the courts of France and England had met in the vale of Andren and exhibited their rival splendors in order to win the favor of Spain." *Ibid*, p. 246.

²³ Darlington, *Christopher Gist's Journals*, p. 67. Throughout the early records of the territory mentioned in this paper the name "Ohio" is used to refer to what is now known only as the Alleghany River. This fact explains the use of the words in the above quotation.

On this trip he was to keep an exact "Diary and Journal" of all the good land he saw, noting its proximity to the different rivers. The Company, so it appears from the instructions given Gist at this time, desired to possess any land along the Ohio River which would be "convenient for our building Storehouses and other Houses for the better carrying on a Trade and correspondence down that River²⁴." Following these instructions Gist set out from the Wills Creek Storehouse of the Company on November 4th 1751 accompanied by his son. The two explored the region designated by the instructions given them, blazed the company's name on trees along their paths, gathered samples of minerals which they found, invited the Indians whom they met to participate in the Logstown Council, and finally returned to Wills Creek on March 29th 1752²⁵. It was the information gathered by Gist on his two trips which enabled the Company to determine the boundary lines of its territory as specified in the second petition of 1752.

The Wills Creek storehouse which was the terminus of these exploring parties of Gist, was the "field headquarters" of the Ohio Company. Will's Creek, now the city of Cumberland, Maryland, was "the last Virginia outpost in the Ohio Country²⁶" as one approached the boundaries of Pennsylvania. Here the Company had erected a storehouse which was constructed in 1750 by its factor, Hugh Parker. The land on which the building stood did not belong to the corporation grant, but was purchased by Parker from Lord Fairfax. The building was "a double house and two stories in height.²⁷" After receiving their charter, the Company through Hanbury, had purchased in London a cargo of goods fit for Indian trade, which was shipped to the colonies to arrive in Virginia November 1st, 1749, and did arrive about that time. When the Will's Creek house was completed the goods were transported up the Potomac to that post. Here the shipment was sold to the Indians and the traders, but without profit to the Company due to the difficulties of transportation. The buyers, too, had no desire

²⁴ Darlington, *Ibid*, p. 68. This quotation leads to the conclusion that the Company planned an extensive trade on the Alleghany River. No mention of this fact is made elsewhere in the works consulted.

²⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 67-79. Christopher Gist's Second Journal.

²⁶ Hulbert, *Historic Highways*, III, 91.

²⁷ Darlington, *Christopher Gist's Journals*, p. 137.

to trade regularly at a post so far east, as it was then necessary to carry their purchases across the mountains.

A road was necessary, therefore, to run from Will's Creek across the Alleghanies to the Monongahela River. The Company realized this need, and accordingly Gist was instructed on his second trip, "to look out and observe the nearest and most convenient road you can find from the Company's storehouse at Will's Creek to a landing at Mohongeyela (Monongahela)²⁸." Gist followed this instruction and arrived from his second trip with the necessary data. He was, therefore, commissioned to agree with some friendly Indians to have them build the road, provided that "Colonel Cresap has not (previously) agreed with any person to clear a road for the Company²⁹." As Cresap had apparently been waiting for Gist's advice the two at once set to work. Gist surveyed a road from Will's Creek to a spot on the Monongahela which was called Redstone Old Fort, the present site of Brownsville Pennsylvania. The distance between these two points was about eighty miles. The road indicated was, according to Hulbert, "the course of the shortest portage from the Potomac to the Monongahela." Gist and Cresap employed, for the construction of this road, a gang of friendly Indians, chief of whom was Nemacolin. In honor of Nemacolin the road bore his name for several years after its construction. It was later improved and then known as Braddock's Road, and is now the National Highway across the Alleghanies. This road was the first highway of its kind across the Mountains,— "the builders built better than they knew."

So far, however, the Company had erected neither of the two forts required by their second petition. To this task the corporation now turned its attention, resolving, "that tis absolutely necessary that the Company should immediately erect a fort for the security of their Settlement³⁰ on a hill just below Shurtees Creek, upon the South side of the River Ohio³¹", and, "that each member of the Company pay M^r George Mason their Treasurer the sum of Twenty pounds current money for

²⁸ Ibid, p. 67.

²⁹ Ibid, p. 236; taken from the Mercer Papers.

³⁰ This reference is ambiguous, since the Company had no "Settlement" in the territory granted them.

³¹ Meeting of July 25th, 1753. Darlington, *Christopher Gist's Journals*, p. 237.

the building and finishing the Fort, * * * Grubing and clearing the road from the Company's Storehouse at Wills Creek to the Mohongaly * * *³²." The fort was never constructed because the Pennsylvanians looked with disfavor on the project, considering it a trespass on Pennsylvanian territory³³.

All these operations—the explorations by Gist, the building of a trading post at Will's Creek, the construction of a road through the Alleghanies—could not fail to attract the French who claimed the entire Ohio country. In fact, the grant of land to the Company was of itself a sufficient offense to the French to cause them to act at once. The news of this "Virginia Corporate enterprise" Finley believes to have been carried very willingly to Montreal by jealous Pennsylvania traders, as well as by French scouts³⁴. It was this news which caused the spectacular expedition of Céleron in 1750, to bury lead plates in the Ohio Valley, in order to hold that region for the French Crown. But when the accounts of the real work of the Company came to the ears of the French, immediate action to stop the operations of the Virginians was determined upon. First, however, the insult to the French caused by the expulsion of their representatives from the Miami Council at Piqua must be redressed. An expedition of French from Detroit accordingly attacked the fort at Piqua and massacred all the inhabitants.

News of this outrage reached Governor Dinwiddie, now in Virginia. He realized that immediate measures were necessary to protect the Company's operations. The Governor therefore sent George Washington on the well-known scouting trip across the Alleghanies and into the Ohio country. On this trip Washington was accompanied by Gist³⁵, the two leaving Will's Creek on November 14th. 1753. After several conferences with the Indians the two scouts again reported at Will's Creek Storehouse on January 4th. 1754³⁶. Dinwiddie, meanwhile, had

³² Meeting of November 2nd. 1753. Ibid, p. 236.

³³ Some fragments of correspondence between Governor Dinwiddie and Governor Hamilton of Pennsylvania on this subject are to be found in Ellis, *History of Fayette County (Pa.)*, pp. 26, 114-115.

³⁴ Finley, *The French in the Heart of America*, p. 221.

³⁵ Gist's Third Journal as published by Darlington is an account of his trip with Washington. See, Darlington, *Christopher Gist's Journals*, pp. 80-87.

³⁶ Washington was prompted to undertake this expedition from a desire to be of service to Virginia. He was, however, an interested member of the Company, being the executor of his half-brother, Lawrence Washington.

sent a party of Virginia woodsmen under the lead of Captain Trent to the forks of the Ohio to build a fort³⁷. With the attack on this half-built fort and the events of the French and Indian War this paper is not concerned. Suffice it to say, that with the capture of the fort at the "Forks" by the French in 1754, all the schemes of the Ohio Company were balked. No further "field operations" ever took place and the corporation dropped out of existence from 1754 until 1760.

In October 1758 a treaty was made between the representatives of Pennsylvania and the Ohio Indians, by which Pennsylvania agreed that no further settlements should be made within her boundaries west of the Alleghanies³⁸. This action was taken at the request of Colonel Henry Bouquet, Commandant of Fort Pitt, and was expected to appease the Indians who, it will be recalled, had taken back all permission ever given to settle west of the Mountains. The action of Pennsylvania was the first step in the general policy of Great Britain which prohibited all settlements west of the Alleghanies. The Ohio Company, seeing what would happen if this policy were extended beyond Pennsylvania was now aroused to action. A statement of the Company's case was drawn up by the secretary, John Mercer, and forwarded to London, to a Mr. Charlton Palmer, a solicitor, whom the Company employed to represent them before the Lords of Trade³⁹. Mercer, at the same time, corresponded with Bouquet to induce the Commandant to join the Company and forward its interests. Bouquet was now between two fires—the action of Pennsylvania, and his own private interests. ¶ He chose to continue the policy of Pennsylvania and on October 30th. 1760 issued a proclamation "prohibiting for the present all settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains⁴⁰." In England, too, matters were growing black for the Company, for Palmer seems to have accomplished nothing. On the other hand, the Board of Trade was formulating its famous imperial policy for the Colonies, which resulted, on December 2nd.

³⁷ The building of a fort at the "Forks" of the Ohio had been contemplated by the Company, as previously noted in the text.

³⁸ For the details of the Treaty of Easton, see, *Alvord, Mississippi Valley in British Politics*, I, 121.

³⁹ Craig, *The Olden Time Magazine*, I, 296.

⁴⁰ Canadian Archives Report, quoted in Alvord, *Mississippi Valley in British Politics*, I, 122.

1761 in a set of instructions to all the governors of the Colonies forbidding them to "pass any grant or grants to any person whatever of any lands within or adjacent to the territories possessed or occupied by the said Indians, or the property possession of which has at any time been reserved to or claimed by them⁴¹."

The agents of the Company, though the situation looked bad, did not lose heart. In 1763 George Mercer was selected to succeed Palmer as the representative of the Company before the Board of Trade. Mercer remained in England until about 1770. Upon his arrival in England Mercer found that the several grants made to the Ohio Company, the Walpole Company and the Virginia soldiers who served in the French and Indian War, were hopelessly entangled. For the Ohio Company a separate existence no longer seemed possible. Taking the law into his own hands, therefore, Mercer agreed with the representatives of Walpole's Grant to merge the Ohio Company into the Walpole Company forming the "Grand Company." The compensation which accrued to the Ohio Company for this merger was two shares in the "Grand Company", one thirty-sixth part of this larger corporation. Mercer communicated his action to the members of the Ohio Company residing in Virginia, who promptly refused to ratify his work, and the corporation was left where it had been nine years before⁴².

⁴¹ For the facts leading to these instructions, see, *Ibid*, I, 125-126

⁴² As to Mercer's actions in London, note Sparks, *Writings of George Washington*, II, 481-483. The following document tells its own story.

"Copy of the Agreement of May 7th. 1770,

signed by Messrs. Walpole, Pownall, Franklin and Wharton, consolidating the two Companies by giving the Ohio Company $\frac{2}{7}$ and Col. Mercer $\frac{1}{2}$.

We the Committee of the Purchasers of a Tract of Country for a new Province on the Ohio in America, do hereby admit the Ohio Company as a Company Purchaser with us, for two shares of the said Purchase in Consideration of the engagement of their Agent, Col. Mercer to withdraw the application of the said Company for a separate grant within the limits of the said Purchase. Witness our Hands this 7th. day of May 1770.

Thomas Walpole
T. Pownall
B. Franklin
Saml Wharton

The Whole being divided into Seventy-two equal Shares. By the words 'two shares' above is understood two Seventy second parts of the Tract so as above purchased.

Thomas Walpole
T Pownall
B Franklin
Saml Wharton."

See, Darlington, Christopher Gist's Journals, p. 244.

Why the Company refused to ratify Mercer's transaction does not appear from the records available. A very sound explanation, however, is given by Kate Mason Rowland the biographer of George Mason. This author alleges that after the French and Indian War, "the cause of the Ohio Company was the cause of Virginia" against the Walpole Company of Pennsylvania. The land around the Alleghany River having been granted to the Ohio Company, was indirectly the possession of Virginia. It therefore did not belong to any Pennsylvania Company nor could it be granted to any other land Company. When the Walpole Company secured a charter from the Crown, the struggle became that of Virginia against the Crown to secure her rights as against those of Pennsylvania. The Ohio Company could not, in view of these facts, accept a merger with the Walpole Company. To have done so would have betrayed the interests of Virginia⁴³.

The Company virtually died with this refusal of Mercer's work. Its legal claims to land were continued as late as 1782 by George Mason, formerly Treasurer of the corporation. In 1776 Mason had a portion of land around the "Falls" of the Ohio River surveyed at his own expense. From 1776 until 1782, the date of his death, Mason tried in vain to induce the Virginia Legislature to recognize the Company's right to the original two hundred thousand acres. With Mason's death, however, the affairs of the corporation were formally wound up by his executor, and the story of the Ohio Company came to an end.

There remains to be considered the effect which this Company's operations had upon the general Westward Movement, during the colonial period. That the work of the corporation furthered colonization west of the Alleghanies becomes apparent from a study of the Company. Unfortunately, no estimate of the importance of this "Corporate enterprise" has been attempted by writers on colonial history—at least, a careful search has revealed but one such statement. Craig, in concluding his article on the Indian Nemaquin writes: "There can be no doubt that the exertions and influence of this Company had a strong tendency to accelerate the exploring and settling

⁴³ See, Rowland, *The Life of George Mason, (Including His Speeches, Public Papers and Correspondence)*, II, 155-158.

of the western country⁴⁴." The venture is also of importance in the field of colonial land speculation. In addition, five results of the Ohio Company's operations are to be found in the later history of America:

1. Through Gist's explorations of the land which was granted the Company, the Ohio Valley from the "Forks" to the "Falls⁴⁵" became better known, so that when the Revolution was over settlers entered that region more easily. Certain it is that Gist's work paved the way for future explorations in the Ohio country, and it is doubtful if Gist would have undertaken two such exploring trips had he not been in the pay of an apparently powerful and responsible corporation.

2. The road laid out by the Company, now the National Highway was for many years the principal middle route from the Coast to the Ohio country.

3. The Company's storehouse at Will's Creek made that place a rendezvous for traders and woodsmen. This led to the erection of Fort Cumberland and the eventual founding of the city of Cumberland.

4. The operations of the Company was a most important factor in bringing to a head the dispute between the English and the French over the Ohio Valley. This dispute was one of the main causes for the French and Indian War.

5. The Company's title to its lands was a source of friction between Pennsylvania and Virginia, because the territory claimed by the corporation lay within the present boundary of Pennsylvania. Consequently, the recognition by the British Crown of the claims of Pennsylvania, which came with the Walpole Grant, caused trouble between Virginia and the Crown.

⁴⁴ Craig, *The Olden Time Magazine*, II, 47.

⁴⁵ Gist, on his first trip for the Company, had descended to a point about fifteen miles above the "Falls" of the Ohio, i. e. about fifteen miles east the present site of Louisville. See, Darlington, *Journals of Christopher Gist*, pp. 58, 59, 130.

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ERRATA:—Title Page of Vol. XVI, No. 1 of the Quarterly, reads “January-*June*.” Please correct to “January-*March*.”

The third selection from the *military* papers of John Stites Gano, Major General, Commandant of 1st Division of the Ohio Militia, forms the contents of this Quarterly.

The previous published selections of dates 1792 to 1812, may be found in Vol. XV of this publication.

L. B. H.

THE GANO PAPERS

GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO MAJOR THOMAS B.
VAN HORNE

Cincinnati, Jan^y 17th 1813.

Dear Sir,

I expected to have had the pleasure of seeing you before this which prevented, or was the cause of my not answering your acceptable letter before this. I am glad you are one of the committee appointed to revise the Militia Law. It certainly is very deficient in many parts. I requested several officers that I conceived most competent to make their observations and send them forward, which I presume they have done. The Mode of ordering Militia on Duty on the frontiers has caused much complaint as you will see by the enclosed copy of a letter rec^d from Gen^l Whiteman, and Gen^l Munger complains there is and has been so many of this Brigade on Duty that he has not been able to get a return of the Brigade to forward to me. The Governor ordering detachments out in small detailed parties without any return to the Major, Colonel, or Comd^t of Brigade, puts it out of the Officer's power, whose duty it is, to do justice to his Command, as he does not and cannot know who is on duty or who has performed his tour, and it throws the whole into confusion. A Militia Office is truly an arduous, troublesome, expensive, and unthankful one if strictly and properly attended to. I have wrote to Gov^r Meigs suggesting the propriety of the Upper Brigades being struck off into a Division. The 3 Lower Brigades will form a compact Division and can be thus better disciplined and attended to, and the Governor may then have assistance to regulate and bring to some kind of order and regulation the BULL WORK OF THE COUNTRY.

My little Mary has broken her arm very badly, and I am in haste.

Your sincere friend & Humble Serv^t,

John S. Gano.

RANK ROLL.

The following is a rank roll of the commissioned officers of the third Brigade in the first division of Militia of the State of Ohio under the command of Gen^l. John Wingate together with the dates of their commission.

Names of officers	[sic]	Month	Day	Year
B Gen ^l John Wingate				
Coll. James Mills		October	20th	1806
Coll. Mathew Hueston		April	11th	1809
Major Thomas Irwin		July	28th	1804
Major Jacob Bell		December	18th	1808
Major Robert Taylor		February	18th	1809
Major Joseph Potter		July	16th	1809
1 Captn Thomas Freeman [1st Regt]		May	19th	1807
2 Captn Jonathan Line		September	6th	1809
3 Captn Thomas Fleming		Septembr	6th	1809
4 Captn John Caldwell		September	6th	1809
5 Captn Ira Hunt		Septembr	15th	1809
6 Captn Daniel Strickland		October	7th	1809
7 Captn John Thornbery		December	16th	1811
8 Captn Joseph Rycraft		May	16th	1812
1 Lieutt. Joseph Stephens		Septembr.	24th	1806
2 Lieutt. William Shafer		May	17th	1807
3 Lieutt. James Clap		Septembr	6th	1809
4 Lieutt. Dennis Ball		Septembr	6th	1809
5 Lieutt. Abraham Lowery				
6 Lieutt. John Lader		Septembr	15th	1809
7 Lieutt. Samuel Walker		December	3rd	1810
8 Lieutt. William Simonton		February	6th	1813
1 Ensign Usual Edwards		Septembr	23rd	1806
2 Ensign William Harvey		October	24th	1807
3 Ensign Charles Cook		September	6th	1809
4 Ensign Skilimon Alger		October	7th	1809
5 Ensign Richard Wilgus		December	3rd	1810
6 Ensign Nimrod Ashcraft		December	16th	1811
7 Ensign Zadok Sexton		February	6th	1813
8 John Hohns				
Company Officers of 2nd Regt				
Captn John Hamilton		June	11th	1804
2 Captn John Ross		February	16th	1808
3 Captn Samuel Astone		June	7th	1809
4 Captn Samuel Crooks		June	7th	1809
5 Captn James Dunn		October	9th	1810
6 Captn William Kerr		July	4th	1811
7 Captn James M. Dorsey				
8 Captn William D. Jones		December	16th	1811
9 Captn Joseph Rycraft		May	16th	1812
10 Captn George Loy				

Names of Officers	Month	Day	Year
1 Lieutt. John Mansfield.....	May	17th	1806
2 Lieutt. Peter Temple.....	July	8th	1808
3 Lieutt. John Burget.....	June	7th	1809
4 Lieutt. James Deleplane.....	June	14th	1809
5 Lieutt. Richard Philips.....	June	16th	1809
6 Lieutt. James Simcock.....	March	3rd	1810
7 Lieutt. Benjamin Bedford.....	July	4th	1811
8 Lieutt. Seth Bates.....	December	16th	1811
9 Lieutt. Frederick Simeay.....	May	16th	1812
10 Lieutt. Robert Brodrick.....			
1 Ensign Thomas Baldwin.....	May	17th	1806
2 Ensign Leuallin Martin.....	Febuary	16th	1808
3 Ensign Peter Loy.....	July	8th	1809
4 Ensign Samuel Ayers.....	May	16th	1809
5 Ensign James Harper.....	June	7th	1809
6 Ensign John Hammer.....	June	15th	1809
7 Ensign Doctor H. Ball.....	March	3rd	1810
8 Ensign Hugh Jordon.....	Decembr	11th	1811
9 James Beeler.....	Decembr	16th	1811
10 Ensign John Hanley.....	May	16th	1811

Sir, You will discover an Error as to Ensign John Hanley his name not being inserted in proper order or agreeable to the dates which can be rectify^d in the divisional returns, there are some blanks appear in this roll for want of the proper dates and which blanks I will endeavor to have fill^d immediately or at least as soon as I can obtain the dates of their commission.

I do hereby certify the above to be a true and accurate rank rolle of all and singular the commissioned officers attached to the aforesaid Brigade so far as came to my Knowledge. the Light companys Excepted

Given under my hand at Hamilton the
fifteenth day of January one thousand
eight hundred and thirteen.

John Wingate Brig. Genl.
Comdt. 3rd Brig. 1st D. of O. M.

ALEXANDER A. MEEK TO GENERAL JOHN S. GANO

Headquarters Upper Sandusky Jan^y 18th, 1813.

My worthy old friend

Although you have not complied with your promise in writing to me yet I will comply with mine to you as often as opportunities may offer. I certainly expected to have heard from you before this time but as yet have not.

Gen^l. Harrison ordered us on here from Franklinton some time since of which I advised you. We left there on New Years day & with a great deal of trouble & labour we arrived here on the 13th Inst, for the particulars of which voyage I refer you to a letter I wrote my wife a few days ago with an injunction on her to shew it to no other person but yourself &c. &c.

Gen^l. Harrison & his suit left here this morning for Lower Sandusky. We march this day for the rapids of the Maumee & the Petersburgh Volunteers with all the pieces of artillery now here 5.^[five] 18 pounders 8.^[eight] 12 pounders, Six 6 [inch] & 5½-inch Howitzers. We shall take a new road that the Gen^l. has ordered to be cut out & shall not go by Lower Sandusky (as I expected when I wrote my wife) the distance from here about 55 miles. I have understood that Gen^l. Winchester has arrived at the Rapids.

There is now here about 2500 Men which I expect will follow us in a few days. This place & Delaware has been very sickly—three buried here yesterday.

We had a grand parade yesterday & all the regts. finally forming a hollow square had a very handsome & animating discourse delivered by a chaplain from the Penn^y line in which he pointed out the Soldier and man of courage & contrasted him with the dastard & cowardly fellow who would shrink from his duty & pointing to the ground on which Col^o. Crawford was burnt (within about 3 miles) strove to animate the men to go forward & not claim the protection of the Law which did not compel them to cross the line &c. &c. I think it all together very good.

I cannot help expressing my great pleasure at the beauties of this country, the plains of Sandusky are the most beautiful my eyes ever beheld, they are in every respect elegant.

The Men now here although most of them have served their time nearly out yet I have not heard any say that they would return untill they had invaded Canada, if they were wanted, &

I believe they will not. We are encamped on the bank of the Sandusky river in the following form. . . . [Here is inserted a rude outline of the location mentioned] This is the first place I ever tasted of the stream that empties into the Northern Lake.

I do not wish you to shew anything respecting the situation of the army to any person, as it is contrary to Gen^l Orders.

I am now in very good health & Capt. Cushing wishes me to inform you that "Joseph is alive" Our company is all in good health.

My best respects to Mrs. Gano and your family & all others that enquire often. Your Very Sincere & faithful friend

Alex. A. Meek

Whiskey is	1.50	per Gal.
Flour	4.50	per 100 lbs.
Corn meal	3.	per bushel
Chickens	25	each
Butter	50	& every other thing in proportion

If an opportunity offers [will] let you hear from me at the rapids & also in Canada I hope in less than six weeks, I know we will either have Detroit & Malden in that time or we will *never* with this army. Gen^l. Harrison will in a few days have to accept his appointment of Brigadier or return as his K[entuck]y appointment will shortly expire. I have understood from his aid that he would accept & in that case Gen^l. Winchester will command him which I am afraid will create some confusion particularly with this part of the army as they are entirely wrapt up in Harrison,

God send us success is the constant prayer of yours ever &c.

A. A. M.

ALEXANDER A. MEEKS TO GENERAL JOHN S. GANO

Upper Sandusky, Jany. 21. 1813.

Dear General

From one dam'd thing & another, being out of order & wanting repairs we have not got started as yet.

An express arrived here last night from the rapids from Genl. Winchester to General Leftwich (Genl. Harrison being

absent on his way from Lower Sandusky to the rapids) which informs us that Genl. Winchester has sent on to the river raison 800 men to attack Tecumseh & Col^o. Elliot, who are encamped near there with about 700 British & Indians as their spies. Suppose the same letter calls upon Genl. Leftwich to send on with us, in addition to the two companies first ordered on with us six more companies with all possible expedition as he says he expects daily to be attacked in his own camp. Quere, if Genl. Winchester expects to be attacked in His own camp with about 4,000 men, why send 800 on 30 miles farther into the interior of the enemies country? but I expect Genl. Harrison (who will arrive there this day) will either reinforce them or order them back.

We are all bustle and confusion preparing to make a very early & bold push in the morning for the rapids. The troops ordered on this command are all very high spirited & anxious to proceed & have a shot at the yellow heads—We take all the pieces of artillery with us & have rec^d. some very fine Brass 12 pounders within a few days which we will take with us, but unfortunately we have only one, a 6 pounder, mounted, the rest are all on slides.

We shall be commanded by a Maj^r. Orr of the Pennsylvania Line—we have a dam'd sight of ammunition shells & balls with us which we expect to send to the british by the force of powder & trust to God for the effect it will have &c. &c.

I am in tolerable health at present though I have had a very severe attack of the cholera morbus which I have got entirely clear of except a little debility and soreness. The big folks yesterday talked of leaving me here but I told them before I leave my company I will be lashed to one of the cannons on a slide. Genl. I have suffered a good deal of hardship & deprivation since I left home & now we are on the eve of invading Canada I must as the old man said see the end of it. I told the officers that I felt in good health and all that I complained of was a stiffness in the knees, which prevents me from being able to walk but when standing I could command my gun as well as ever I could in my life. Capt. Piatt Quartermaster Genl. told me he would furnish me with a horse if I wanted one (which I believe I will accept.) Doctor Pendagrass says all I want is rest as I have strained myself walking &c. &c. but at all events I go on.

If anything of importance offers I will write you from time to time.

I hope to see you & my little family in the month of April at farthest but don't let my wife know this as I always say a shorter time. Capt. Gratiot of the Engineers, who is going on with us, says he thinks we will be planted at Detroit & Malden as soon as we get possession of it. If this be the case I will be home sooner than April if I live, for I assure you I want to see the folks very much.

give my respects to all the friends that enquire after me—
& Mrs. Gano & your family whether they enquire or not
farewell & may God in his mercy bless you & not
forget me

Alex. A. Meek

GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO GENERAL
JOHN WINGATE

Division Orders, January 24th, 1813.

Agreeably to orders received from the Governor and Commander in Chief, two complete Regiments (from the State of Ohio) are to be organized and march to join Gen^l Harrison's Army as soon as possible, to be ready to relieve those whose terms of service will expire next month. Therefore Gen^l Wingate or the commanding officer of the third Brigade 1st Div. Ohio Militia will cause to be immediately organized one full and complete company of Militia, officers included from your Brigade, and ready to march to Dayton when ordered and have the Company at Hamilton on the 6th of February next equipt as far as possible by themselves as the law directs except arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, which will be furnished them by the public and as there is no blankets in the arsenal it is expedient they should furnish themselves with that necessary article as well as comfortable clothing. If a volunteer company should offer they will be received but must immediately signify the same without delay as the complement must be had and a complete muster roll of the Company made out and forwarded

to me as soon as possible.* As the Detachments ordered from the first Division have been prompt when ordered on duty the General flatters himself they will evince the same patriotic spirit on this occasion.

John S. Gano, Maj. Gen^l
Comdt. 1 Div. Ohio Militia.

Test.

D. Wade, Aid de Camp

* N. B. You will order the Commandants of Regiments & Battalions who furnish men that none but healthy effective men that can pass muster be marched to the rendezvous as no discharges will take place after the men are returned for to take this tour of duty—the complement of effective men must be complete. The Surgeon's certificate of disability will be sufficient for the officer to excuse the invalid and an effective man must be ordered to supply his place in regular routine so as to fill the complement required.

N. B. There being some provision necessary for the Company at Hamilton you will please to inform me if there is a contractor's agent or commissary at Hamilton. If there is give him notice to have supplies ready.

J. S. Gano

Gen^l John Wingate

ALEXANDER A. MEEK TO GENERAL JOHN
STITES GANO

Camp at Carrying River July 25, 1813.

Dear General

I have the pleasure of informing you that I arrived here last night in good health, I will give you a short history of matters & things.

We left upper Sandusky on the 21. and proceeded with six companies & the artillery &c. (as I wrote you in my last from Sandusky) on our march and on the 22nd at 9 o'clock in the morning we were met by an express who informed us that Genl. Winchester (who had previously went on from the rapids, to the river resen) had had a battle & was victorious with the loss

of only 13 killed 37 wounded & 150 killed & wounded of the Enemy. At about 2 o'clock same day we met another express from Gen^l. Harrison directing us to leave every thing where ever the letter met us & proceed immediately to join him. We went on until night, called a council & agreed to start at 2 o'clock in the morning, each man & officer shouldering a gun, Blanket & one days' provision which we did & I assure you we had a d . . . d bad trip of it; it began to rain at 9 o'clk in the evening & continued until our arrival here,—mud, snow & water, sometimes knee deep & sometimes worse wading creeks & swamps, &c.

On our arrival here we met Gen^l. Harrison who has retreated to this place from the rapids (15 miles) in consequence of finding that place untenable for want of artillery, before he left there he had to burn all the buildings & military stores & a vast quantity of provisions that could not be brought away.

You will of course enquire what has given rise to all this—Gen^l. Winchester with 900 men has met with a total defeat, they have had two battles one on the 21, in which they were victorious, the second on the 18th in which the whole detachment has been killed & taken from the accounts which (about a dozen), some who have escaped say, there is about six or seven hundred killed & the balance are prisoners. It is generally supposed that our men would have stood if their ammunition had not given out, although they were opposed by six or seven pieces of artillery & some Howitzers. It is said with much certainty that Gen^l. Winchester is among the dead and some say they saw him with his entrails & tongue cut out, tomahawked, scalped, &c.

We are fortifying here and the Gen^l. told me he intended remaining here for reinforcements which he has ordered on from every point. We are now about 15 or 16 hundred strong. We have two pieces of artillery here & plenty of ammunition & provisions for any length of time & more arriving every day—Col^o. Wells's Regt is cut to pieces entirely. The French at the river Reson & about the rapids are coming for protection to us (we marched 33 miles yesterday)

I am in haste your Very sincere frd.

Alex. A. Meek

Administer a little consolation to my little girls in my absence—
I regret much the very imprudent step Gen^l. Winchester has

taken as I am informed he was apprised of the force which would oppose him was not less than 2000, some who was in the battle say not less than 4000—

This, Genl., is our unpleasant situation, we are encamped on a low bottom surrounded almost by swamp in consequence of the unfortunate thaw & rain that has lately taken place & still continues.

Farewell, write to me

Ever yours

Alex. A. Meek

Genl. Harrison informed me he would, as soon as our artillery & sufficient reinforcements arrive, go to the rapids again and fortify which I hope will be in at the furtherest two or three weeks— One more of the unfortunate men who was with G^l. Winchester has this moment arrived, he is nearly froze to death, he passed the rapids last night & heard the Indians exulting &c., he says he saw our (prisoners) men tied of[f] by the Indians in large gangs. It is to be hoped they (the enemy) have taken a great many prisoners if they only spare them afterwards.

adieu

A. A. Meek

RICHARD M. GANO TO GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO

Camp Carron River, Jan. 25, 1813.

Dear Bro[ther]

What shall I say or how begin. My God, my God, my God! hast thou forsaken us. On the 22nd inst. General Winchester at the River Raisin (after the successful action of Col. Lewis of the 17th as I informed you) was totally defeated—did I say totally— yes, out of 1050 Officers and men not more than 30 have escaped the infernal British savages and oh, to call to mind the situation of our best Kentucky blood, to see officers and men sinking under the tomahawk without resistance— saying "Dam you— tomahawk me, it is all you can do." Out of three Kentucky Regts. not a Batallion remains. But two officers in the engagement have got in, viz: Major Mc Clenahan & Capt. Graves of our Regt.—the latter wounded in two

places but trifling. The command was by detail and the first after we arrived at the Rapids fell to my lot and a number of the officers of our Regt.—as the youngest for duty. We performed the duty ordered; we suffered much from cold but effected nothing thro' them. Thus you see how Providence has spared us a little longer (but not without much murmur that we were not ordered on.)

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Gen^l Winchester, Col. Lewis & several other officers were seen on horseback 3 or 4 miles from the camp retreating, and several accounts correspond that the General and six other officers were killed near there, all together, and most horribly mangled. One or two say Gen^l Winchester was cut open & his arm cut off & stuck in his body.

Capt. Price, son of the late Col. Price was seen for 2 or 3 miles retreating nearly exhausted and he was heard to say to Col. Lewis "I can go no further, let us form & fight," the Col. replied "the men cannot be rallied we must do the best we can." The Genl. & Col. rode slowly and encouraged the men to keep up and Retreat and thus exposed themselves.

Col. Allen was seen two miles on the retreat on foot nearly exhausted, fighting 3 or 4 Indians with his sword. All accounts as yet are imperfect. Mourn, mourn, mourn America, your history does not furnish an equal. Arouse, unite and march to avenge your loss. The number of British & Indians are said to be from two to three thousand engaged; they attacked our camp at the River Raisin about day break with 8 pieces of cannon — some say 1000 British & Canadian militia & about 1500 or 2000 Indians. Our troops sustained the action until the sun was one-half hour high when a Retreat across the River exposed an open place where every gun [of the enemy] could play upon them; it is said that great injury was done the enemy there. A Cadet by the name of Combe belonging to our Regt. started from our camp to go on to the camp in advance the day before action, he got within a few miles and stoped at a french house where from the Intreaties & distress of the french he stop^d and last night got on to our camp with a french family and 2 or 3 wounded men. The Canadians that had an opportunity escapt— they are in a horrid situation— it is hard among them to discriminate between friend & foe. Capt. Hart got to the camp in advance the night before— just time enough to suffer with his company. Major Madison is said to have or-

dered his Batⁿ to ground their arms at the last moment (what was left of them) on the ground. What the fate of our army is, whether all killed, or prisoners, & who, is impossible to tell but the probability is that the greater part is no more— the prime and glory of our troops are gone, I fear forever gone. I enclose you a list of officers composing the whole belonging to the 3d Kentucky Regts. & also those of the 17th U. S. Regts. missing. The whole loss from our Army is not less than 1020 Officers and Men. I know the spirit of our country, we must be Americans, show them an army whose numbers will insure success, we have the men, we have the means and no time to be lost— money is not to be taken into the estimate with the lives of men. Harrison is now at our head— with men and means we shall yet succeed with the sanction of Heaven.

I wish you to use this in such way as to give to Capt. Hubbell, Dan^l Price & Doct. Richardson the contents immediately. I cannot write my family— my situation & feelings are such— say to them I am well in health.

* I wish you to publish in hand-bills or otherwise a list of the names of non-commissioned Officers & privates of our Regt. as enclosed and send to Capt. Hubbell. If you publish my letter have it corrected in spelling diction, &c.

* Note:—In Western Spy, Extra, Feb. 1, 1813, this letter in corrected form as requested, is published. Also, a list of Officers, etc., as follows:—

<i>Brig. Gen.</i> —	James Winchester,	U. S. Army.
<i>Colonels</i> —	William Lewis,	Ken. Volunteers.
	John Allen,	do.
<i>Majors</i> —	Madison	do.
	Graves	do.
<i>Staff.</i> —	James Gerrard,	Brigade Major Ken. Volunteers
<i>Cpts.</i> —	James Overton,	Aid to Gen. W. U. S. A.
	John S. Woodfolk	do Ken. Volunteers.
<i>Surgeon Gen.</i> —	John Irwin	do.
<i>Surgeons</i> —	Montgomery	U. S. A.
	Davis	Ken. Vol.
	Todd	do.
	M'Hvaine	do.
	Patrick	do.
	Bowers	do.
Polard Keene,	Qr. Master	5th Reg. do.
John M'Calla,	Adj.	5th Reg. do.

United States 17th Regiment.

<i>Captains</i> —	Meade, Edwards,	Hightower.
<i>Lieutenants</i> —	Graves, Holden,	Ganete.
<i>Ensigns</i> —	Sharer, Baker, Butler,	Munday, Wells.
	Logan, Adj. Overton,	Qr. Master.

First Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteers.

- Captains*— Sebree, Collier, & Glaves, wounded.
- Lieut.*— Rule.
- Ensigns*— Bowls, Fleet.

Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

- Captains*— Hart, Price, Hamilton, Kelly, Williams.
- Lieutenants*— Comstock, Moore, Luddeth, M'Guire, Higgins.
- Ensigns*— Herring, Botts, Rash, Harrow.

Rifle Regiment.

- Captains*— Ballard, Simpson, Hickman, Bledsoe, Matson, M'Cracken (supernumerary)
- Lieutenants*— Chinn, Williamson.
- Ensigns*— Nash, Morin, Cardwell, M'Clary, Chinn.

Non Commissioned officers & privates of the 1st Regt. Ken. V. M.

<i>Captains</i> —	Morris.....	25
	West.....	25
	Redding.....	22
	Collier.....	13
	Glaves.....	17
	Pugh.....	31
	Sebree.....	24
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COLONEL DAVID SUTTON TO GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO

Camp near Fort Mc Arthur, Jany. 28th, 1813

My old friend,

I have received but one letter from you since I have been in the service, notwithstanding my often writing to you, but I am led to believe that the letters miscarry. We have received the following information to wit, that Genl. Winchester has had a sore fight on the River Raison about seven hundred of his Army including himself killed, one hundred and fifty taken prisoners, about fifty escaped, Gen. Harrison being there at the Rappids with only part of his Army, with large quantities of provisions, that he burned houses and provisions, drove hogs back over the river and has made his retreat as far back as the Carron River perhaps 18 or 20 miles on this side the Rappids, some of our men are at Fort Findlay, we look for an express from Gen. Harrison every minute, but the above information we are afraid is too true, I wrote to Wm. Smith the paymaster

of my regiment to come to camp as soon as possible with arrangements to pay my Second Battalion up to the 30th Nov. last, and if possible make arrangements to pay all the Second Battalion in full before their time is out which will be on 22nd Feby. next; the reason why I have wrote to Wm. Smith is that—, when I returned from St. Marvis (?) to this camp on the 26th Instant— on the 27th the Gen. in his own tent, treated me in very rough manner in consequence (so he said) of my permitting Wm. Smith to return to Cincinnati in order to make arrangements to pay the men in my regiment, after he had given orders for Wm. Smith to pay the men before he went away, on the same day Majr. Galloway made use of somewhat the same treatment with threats of my being arrested. As you and Wm. Smith are friends I will thank you to urge Wm. Smith to come as soon as possible with pay in full, or if he cannot obtain the whole, then come on with what will pay the men up to the 30th Nov. last; I am not afraid of an arrest, but the object is to prejudice the minds of the officers and men in the line against me, and by his arriving soon will no doubt be a good thing done for me; remember me to all enquiring friends,

I am Sir your old friend

David Sutton.

N. B. Blackhoof an Indian was shot in the chest when in the General's tent on 25th inst. at night. Perhaps he may recover.

BRIG. GENERAL JOHN WINGATE TO GENERAL
JOHN STITES GANO

Hamilton the 30th Jany. 1813.

Majr. Genl.

John S. Gano,

Sir,

I recd. by express Your divisional order of the 24th of this Instant. I am extremely anxious to discharge all the duties required of me in my official capacity. But in the present Instance I am led to believe it will be impossible for me to fully meet the requisition of Your present order under existing circumstances owing to the confused state of the militia in this quarter from the circumstances of the different proclamations

issued by Governor Meigs and Genl. Harrison which I before mentioned to you. I have now but seven days to organize the detachment which is but short notice, but I will for this time use every exertion to have the company organized with all possible dispatch. I expected to hear something from you relative to those drafted men which had taken the benefit of the different proclamations issued as aforesaid. there is no public agent at this place authorized to issued provisions, it will therefore be necessary to make some arrangements in that respect. I wish you if possible to give me some information relative to the officer that will likely take command of the present ordered detachment of Ohio Militia. I am led to believe it is my province at this time and if so I would be glad to know it as soon as possible and if not I would be glad to know it also.

I am Sir most respectfully
with the highest consideration
John Wingate, Brig. Gen^l.

BRIG. GENERAL EDMUND MUNGER TO GENERAL
JOHN STITES GANO

Dayton, February 2nd, 1813.

Dear Genl.

All is Distress and Sorrow for the Disasterous Affairs of our Army to the Northwest, Since the defeat of Genl. Winchester the People of this Quarter are greatly alarmed for the safety of our frontiers, every measure that can be taken for our defence is absolutely necessary, and in the first place Arms & amunition is wanted, for which I must call upon you for assistance, I wish you to assist the bearer in procuring the arms and amunition that the order from Governor Meigs Calls for; I received two hundred Stands of arms but no Catouch Boxes, the Order called for five Hundred Stands. We want the ammunition and A suitable number of flints if it can be had. I send on the return of my Brigade which is made on the most accurate returns I could obtain from the different Regiments in the Brigade.

I am Sir with respect your most
Obet. Servt.

Edmund Munger, Brigr. Genl. 5th Brigade
1st Division Ohio Militia.

GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO TO GENERAL
GEORGE KISLING

Genl. Kisling, Cincinnati, Feby. 2nd, 1813.

Sir,

You will please to give the Contractors agent at Lebanon notice to be prepared to spare provisions to the Company from your Brigade and procure the Court house for them untill they march. None but effective men are wanted and any that procure a regular certificate from a Surgeon that they are not capable of performing the tour need not be rendivoused as none but men capable of performing the tour are wanted; and you will in that case have the complement made up by calling on the next for Duty for the complement must be had. They must furnish themselves with Blankets and Knapsacks & Comfortable cloathing which is absolutely necessary as there are none to be had from the Arsenal. Arms & accoutrements will be furnished. Genl. Wingate will Command the Brigade and Colo. Mills from Butler the Regiment and Majr. Kain from Clermont the Battalion. I am pleased that this Division furnishes the Commanding Officers.

I am Sir in great haste Yours &c.

John S. Gano, Majr. Genl.

Comdt. 1st Divn. Ohio Militia.

P. S. I am afraid the high waters will prevent the detachment from marching as soon as contemplated. Exertions are necessary.

BRIG. GENERAL GEORGE KISLING TO GENERAL
JOHN STITES GANO

Clear Creek, February 2nd, 1819.

Sir,

In conformity to your order of Nov. 30th Published in Liberty Hall requiring the Brigadier Genls. of the 1st Division to have the men who were to serve on the next tour of Duty mustered once a month under the officers whose tour of Duty annexes them to the command till they shall be called into actual service and if the quoto from a Brigade shall amount to a Battalion that they should be mustered under the command of the proper Major, as the quoto drafted in the 2nd Brigade now re-

maining are five Companies to wit:—one company of Cavalry two companies of Riflemen and two companies of Infantry (the Light Infantry being in service) I ordered them to be mustered under the command of Major Charles Fye (he being the senior major) at Lebanon on the 30th of December, but owing to the orders issued, Col. Drake not having been properly understood by the officers of the 1st Regt., the men were not notified and consequently the men did not attend. The Major then appointed them to meet at the place aforesaid on the 9th day of Jany. at which time and place the inclosed Rolls were made out under his inspection.

Capt. Daniel F. Reeder who commands the Cavalry that was ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice refused to *obey* the *order* stating for his reason for so doing that he had served his tour of Duty in what is called the thirty days mounted Volunteer expedition— there were however not more than half of the company [who] served. If it should be admitted that that service is a sufficient discharge for a tour of duty, I shall be at a loss to know how to appropriate the balance of the Company; respecting this company I wish your advice.

I also have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of another order from you dated Jany. 24th requiring me to have one company of Militia rendezvous at Lebanon on the 5th day of February which order I immediately acted on by sending orders to Col. Lewis Drake Comdt. of 1st Regiment to have the Company that was organized in the 1st Regt. and commanded by Capt. Shaw, to rendezvous at that time and place for the purpose stated in your order—which order I am informed the Col. was pleased to refuse to act upon stating for his reason in Justification of such refusal that the order is oppressive in taking the whole of the company from the one Regiment and that the Light Infantry Companies were taken from that Regiment. I deemed it most expedient to do so as there were three companies in the first Regiment ordered to be in readiness and but two in the second. The population of the first Regt. is greater than that of the second and much less remote from each other, and the company in the best state of organization as may be seen by the inclosed Rolls.

Sir with high consideration for yours, &c.
Geo. Kisling, Brig. Genl.

BRIG. GENERAL JOHN WINGATE TO GENERAL JOHN
STITES GANO

Hamilton, February 3rd, 1813.

Maj^r. Gen^l. John S. Gano,

Sir, received your order of this morning by Mr. Stubb, and rest assured I am satisfy^d with the arrangement as I have ever felt a disposition to take a part in the cause of my Country when properly called on. I shall therefore with pleasure comply with order and as my Country requires my services I shall use every exertion to serve her to the best of my abilities and I have only to regret that my capacity is not paramount to the duties required of that important office. I am sorry that I could not have had some longer notice that I might have had my Business better aranged this time, however I must plead for as long time as the nature of the case will admit so that I may be Enable to arange my affairs that I may not suffer in that respect, however I shall see You on Friday agreeable to Your wishes at which time more satisfactory statements can be made, in haste

I am sir with the highest Consider^t.

Your^s &c. &c.

John Wingate

Brig^r. Gen^l. Comdt. 3 Bri. O. M.

ALEXANDER A. MEEK TO GENERAL JOHN
STITES GANO

Head quarters foot of Miami Rapids,
Feby. 4th, 1813.

My worthy friend

I have again the pleasure of informing you of my very good health at this time.

I am happy to inform you we have at last proceeded this far into the Enemies country. I believe I informed you in my last that General Harrison sent a flag of truce to the British on the 31st Ulto with a physician & two men to obtain leave to take care of the wounded & bury the dead that lay where Winchester was defeated. We left our camp at carrying (or portage) River on the first Inst. and arrived here on the 2nd. The evening we arrived here our spies in tracing the track which the flag took

(the men had a carryall) they found (nearly opposite to where we are now encamped) where the men had encamped (on the N. W. side), the carryall & one of the men shot, tomahawked & scalped; the spies, traced the Indians trail about 7 miles & found that the other two were prisoners— one of them they had to put on horse back & from his frequent spitting blood conjecture he is badly wounded— the flag lay by the person who was killed, his name was Le Grand, a private from Gen^l Perkins Brigade, the Doctor's name was McGeeham from Ky, the other is a french man who had come in from the river Reason with his family.

This unfortunate man was the first I ever saw butchered by the d...d rascally yellow heads & I assure you it was not a pleasant sight, we buried him yesterday with the honors of War in front of our Marquee where is an old indian burying ground.

We have fortified this camp & are now employed in building block houses Magazines &c. I have this moment rec^d. an order to attend to fixing our cannon. In haste your fr^d.

Alex. A. Meek.

We expect about 3,000 troops here today. I expect we will see Malden in about 10 days.

DIVISION ORDERS

Cincinnati, Feby. 4th, 1813.

The Officers commanding detachments who are to rendezvous in Cincinnati, agreeable to orders of the 24th January last, will make report of their detachments to Major Wade opposite the Court house where the men are to be quartered until they are equipt with Arms, accoutrements &c. and be prepared to march at the shortest notice. Genl. Wingate is appointed to the Command of the two Regiments from this State now called into service, who is to be obeyed and respected accordingly, Thomas Thompson is appointed Quarter Master and is now officiating as such, every thing that is within the power of Genl. Gano to afford the detachment to facilitate their march and render them comfortable shall be afforded, as the first Division of Ohio Militia have been prompt in obedience to orders when called into the service of their Country it is hoped the same ardour

still exists and that every bosom will be fired with a Spirit of revenge and indignation for the late horrid Massacre of our Kentucky Militia brothers and soldiers at the river Raisin. under the guidance and direction of Heaven and such a Commander as our beloved Harrison we may hope to see our haughty foe with their savage barbarous Allies yet subdued, and that part of our Country so shamefully lost regained. The Commissioned Officers of every grade belonging to the first Division are hereby ordered to be Vigilant in the discharge of their duty and have the classes next for Duty ready to turn out on the shortest notice. The General of each Brigade in said Division will cause compleat Rank Rolls of all the Officers in this Brigade to be made out and returned to me as soon as possible and those who have not made a return of their Brigade as the Law directs, will cause it to be done immediately that a Return of the Division may be made out for the Adjutant Genl.

The Commandants of Companies must be particular and make a Return to the Major of Battalion of all the men in this Company who are entitled to credit for a tour of Duty and the Major must make a return to their Colonel, and the Colo. to the Brigadier Genl. and the Brigr. Genl. to the Majr. Genl. that he may know what ratio or proportion to call from each Brigade when he is called upon to turn out a Detachment for Duty. The 4th & 5th Brigades which are more exposed on the frontier and have had more Duty to perform are to be particular in reporting from time to time to me the number of Men who are now and have been and that may be on Duty, as it is my design to keep the frontier as well guarded as possible. I have not called on said Brigades for any part of this Detachment now ordered out.

J. S. Gano, Majr. Genl. Comdt.
1st Divn. Ohio Militia.

GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO TO COL.
DAVID SUTTON

Cincinnati Feby. 5th, 1813.

Dear Sir,

I received your letter of the 28th Jany. and sent the one you wrote to Smith immediately to him; this morning he called on me and I urged him to go out immediately. I know

nothing of his abilities or conduct as paymaster, but hope the young man may do right. I am sorry there is any contention between the Genl. or any officers and yourself—it ought to be studiously avoided if possible serving in the same cause as much unity and cleverness ought to be inculcated as possible, and each to support one another, that is the way to make yourselves respectable and will have a good effect upon the men you command. I am extremely sorry to hear of the sad disaster at the river Raisen, my heart feels for the connections of the unfortunate victims, oh! what a slaughter and of some of the most valuable men in Kentucky to be thus massacred and torn from them in that horried way. I am surprised that the men and officers of every grade were not more on their guard and better prepared to meet their foes as we have been informed they had been apprised that there would be an attack and for the officers to suffer the men to scatter and be so unprepared as not to be able, if it was necessary, to make their retreat is astonishing to me. I have the most unbounded confidence in Harrison I hope to God he may retrieve the loss and get some satisfaction, so if possible get your Brigade to volunteer for a longer time. I am informed the Kentucky Legislature have requested 1500 of their troops to continue 3 months longer and the state is to pay them an additional pay of 6 or 7 \$ per month.

I hope something will be done by our State in the same way. I am organizing a Battalion as fast as possible to relieve Jenkinson's or reenforce them if they will continue; the two Regiments will be commanded by Genl. Wingate, he is an experienced soldier, he served in Waynes Army 5 years and was much esteemed by officers and men. I am much engaged in preparing this detachment, have a number of men making cartridges &c. &c.

John S. Gano

GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO TO GOVERNOR
RETURN J. MEIGS

Governor Meigs,
Sir,

Cincinnati February 5th, 1813.

I received yours of the 1st Inst. on the 3rd. in the afternoon by express enclosing the Drafts for eight thousand Dollars, I have used every exertion in my power to collect the

Battalion and will have them marched as soon as possible; the extreme high waters we have had has very much retarded the men in collecting at this place, as ordered, to day and to morrow I expect three companies in, and one at Lebanon, and one at Hamilton have been ordered and will be ready to join on their march to Dayton, which will be commenced as soon as possible. The late sad disaster at the river Raisen has had a great effect upon the feelings of all classes of Citizens, and the public mind is so agitated that the men will march with more alacrity, and I think there would be no difficulty in augmenting the force if necessary. After the brave Genl. Findlay's declining the command—says he has no official notice of his exchange—I sent an express to Genl. Wingate on receiving your order by mail who has accepted, as you will see by the enclosed; Col. Mills of Butler County who is the oldest Col^o. in the division has been ordered to take command of one of the Regiments, but I have not heard from him. If the proper officers do not arrive as ordered, the Men shall march if I have to head them myself, I have several men making cartridges and intend to put more at it tomorrow, so as to get ready from 14 to 20,000. I have appropriated a part of the Court house for it—there is but few buck shot on hand—I have ordered a pair of temporary moulds made and will have the business forwarded with as much expedition as possible. Mr. Bryson is disposed, as he informs me to say, to furnish what is in his power, I have also, called upon the contractor to furnish rations here, at Lebanon, Hamilton, and Dayton, for my detachment. I am this Day informed Major Jenkinsons Battalion has volunteered to serve longer, I hope to God its true, for its my opinion unless something decisive is done this winter we shall have our frontiers very much harassed if not broken up by the yellow Hell hounds of the forest. Judge Griswold informs me by a late letter the Indians are very numerous on the Mississippi and Illinois and he is of opinion in the spring that they can (by water if so disposed,) concentrate 10,000 warriors at Saint Louis or in that quarter in a very few Days, and the success they have had will encourage them no doubt to acts of desperation, which I am in hopes will give us an advantage in battle, for they have always eluded an action untill they get an advantage which in the late melancholy disaster was, (by information) very improperly given them, I have the fullest confidence in Harrison and the inhabitants meet this

evening to express it to the public and to government. I shall use as much economy with the amount committed to my charge as possible. I will advance to the men 10 or 12 Dollrs. cash as I may judge necessary when mustered & have and shall keep an exact account of expenditures. I am with due respect

Yours
John S. Gano

CAPTAIN J. CARPENTER TO GENERAL JOHN
STITES GANO

Ft. Winchester Feb. 5th, 1813.

Dear Sir,

Although I sent you a scrap a few days ago, informing you of my arrival at this place, yet having an opportunity of conveyance as far as Ft. Meigs, which seldom occurs, and believing it would be satisfactory to you, frequently to hear from the numerous posts under your command that *alls well*, has induced me to write again.

The Indian Chiefs of whom I informed you, came to this place, and after some difficulty, proceeded on to Dayton, where I am told a great number from different tribes have gone. The total number of Indians in the neighbourhood of this place, to whom I have issued flour, is a little upward of one hundred including men, women, & children, more are daily expected.

As the time for which we were ordered out will soon expire, I beg leave to enquire is any arrangements made or making to relieve us; the anxiety of the men to get home is such, that I fear, unless they arrive previous to that day, or a certainty of it in a day or two, after, the garrison will be evacuated (myself & two or three others excepted), and as there are a very considerable quantity of stores at this place I am very anxious to hear from you on this subject. I had flattered myself that I should be able to persuade *many* of them to stay a short time after the expiration of the six months, but I fear I am almost sure I have deceived myself in that respect. You know yourself, Sir, how militia have heretofore acted, and can judge from that how they will act in future. Genl. Harrison, with all his influence, added to the promise of additional pay, could not induce them to stay

a day after their times expired, even (as he called them) they were "*my own Kentuckians.*"

Capt. S. Vance of Cincinnati, is with us where he has spent several days, which has made the time pass off very pleasantly, he desires me to make you his compliments, he has sent out a supply of groceries and other articles, which we much needed, and has paid us four months, which enables us to live like Nabobs.

Please remember me to Meek. & Vance, and accept Sir my warmest wishes for your welfare & happiness,

J. Carpenter, Captn. &c.

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON TO GENERAL
JOHN STITES GANO

Head Quarters
Cincinnati 8th Feby 1813

Dear Sir

Your favors of the 31st Ult. & 1st Inst. have been received— I am glad that the troops have passed over to Put in bay altho I do not believe that the ice on the other side of the Island either is or will be strong enough to bear the enemy—

I have already informed you of the steps taken to supply you with provisions.

I regret that you gave the order for the Public provisions at your posts to be delivered to the contractors without consulting me or Captⁿ. Oliver who is the proper agent of the Governmen^t in selection of provisions purchased by them & who is responsible for those which you have ordered to be delivered. At any rate the order should have been given to him to execute & not to Mr. Thomson who could know nothing about their situation.

I have written to Major Lovier (?) & directed him to send but one Company to Gov. Meigs— time would not allow the order to go through you

Yours Sincerely
Will^m Henry Harrison

MAJOR GEN. JOHN STITES GANO TO GENERAL
JOHN WINGATE

Cincinnati Feby 11th 1813

Gen^l Wingate

Sir,

I Received a line from Col^o Mills informing me he could not attend here as I directed and requested the detachment march^d from here and he would meet them— a novelty indeed that the Col^o is to direct before he takes Command. I through you order him immediately in to this place to receive Orders and if he does not obey I must order another Col^o and arrest him, my time is intirely taken up with the detail business of the Detachment and I have not had the assistance of a field officer belonging to the Detachment. The detachment or Company from Hamilton must march for Dayton immediately and you must repair there to organize the Regiments of your Brigade as soon as possible that they may March to join the Army.— Mr. Thompsons appointment is by the authority of the law of the United States and the Governor's appointment must stand good he has had immense trouble and fatigue in it, and not a man in many Militia Regiments would have performed it, he certainly will be a great acquisition to your Brigade.— he has expressed a willingness to decline but I have insisted on his continuance as the Gov^r. appointed him— I shall order the March to morrow or next day at furthest.

I am Sir yours with respect
John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l.
Comd^t. 1st Divn. Ohio Militia

MAJOR GEN. JOHN STITES GANO TO GOVERNOR
RETURN J. MEIGS

Cincinnati 14th Feb^y 1813

Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Detachment of Militia has marched for Dayton in good health and spirits. The Battalion from my Division will consist of five Companies between three and four hundred strong, I have had uncommon difficulties to encounter in organising and Marching them, the

Brigade Major having notified me of his resignation at a time when his services was most wanted and Gen^l Findlay not having Official notice of his exchange and the Brigadier Gen^l. Wingate, Col^o Mills and Major Kain never joined untill yesterday so you may judge of my situation, having the sick, lame, lasy, and worst of all the ignorant to attend to, and had not Mr. Thompson taken some part of the arrangement off my hands, in the Quarter Master Department, I could not have got them on the March so soon. They are now completely equipt. I made them purchase Blankets &c. with their advanced pay, and have several engaged, that I have hired to make up cartridges as we could get none at the Arsenal. I shall send a load of Amunition to Dayton on Tuesday, have kept a guard for that purpose.

The Cartridges are made the best I have ever seen. I got Buck shot moulds made and as I got them for eight dollars, which is very cheap, I shall not put them in Brysons amount as they are very useful for the State, some 9 & some 12 Buck shot in each cartridge and by experiment I find they will answer much better then Ball cartridges— tho I have had some of them made. I have them put up in dozens and compleatly pack^d, about 60 Doz in each tight Kegg that will not admit the wet to injure the amunition.

I have Sir been indefatigable in my exertions on this occasion and hope my transactions will meet your approbation (I send a greater supply of unfitted amunition than the Detachment will require, which will be wanted in advance I presume, and knowing the difficulty of obtaining Buck shot I will order the man to go on casting a quantity that— by giving a short notice— may be forwarded to your order at any point on the fronteers). We have a rumor in Town that Gen^l. Harrison has had an engagement and been victorious, God grant it may be true— I am Sir in very great haste which will apologise for this confused scrawl

from your Most Obed^t. Hum^l.
Ser^t. John S. Gano

His Excellency
Governor Meigs

The fourth selection from the *military* papers of John Stites Gano, Major General, Commandment of 1st Division of the Ohio Militia, forms the contents of this Quarterly.

The previous published selections may be found in Vol. XV and Vol. XVI, No. 2.

L. B. H.

THE GANO PAPERS

GOVERNOR RETURN J. MEIGS to MAJOR GENERAL
JOHN STITES GANO

Chilicothe March 2d, 1813

Dear Gen.

I have delayed writing you a long time not however for want of Regard but for Time.

I have just returned from Franklinton— the Troops of the Division must be at Upper Sandusky by this Time, those of your Division are at St Mary's. The different Routes & plans of Rendezvous were established in conformity with Gen. Harrison's wishes— I foresee a very active spring approaching. You have done your duty and I have endeavored to do mine—a consciousness of so doing is all the reward we obtain.

Gen. Harrison is fortifying very strong— if his communication be maintained with his rear Posts he will be safe. This winter ought to have been spent in preparations of every kind & in May there might have been 10,000 men marched. I do not expect many men again from Virginia or Penn[sylvani]a. I gave my opinion to the Secy at war in August last against the Expediency of offensive operations for that Season.

I send you a Treasury Note being the balance due by your statement— it will be paid here on sight. I send you the note because more safe than a number of Bills.

I am pleased to hear that your 5 Companies appear to be well. Gen. Wingate has been tardy, I waited a day for him at Franklinton without seeing him.

I am Sir, with regards, yrs
R. J. Meigs

GENERAL ORDERS

Marietta March 8, 1813

Major General Gano is directed upon the Emergency of the occasion to call out into the service of the United States Three Companies of Light Infantry or Riflemen under the command of their respective Captains and have them marched to St Marys and place them under the Command of Col^o Mills of your Division.

Return J. Meigs, Gov. Ohio.

EDMUND MUNGER, BRIGADIER GENERAL, to GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO

Montgomery County March 10th 1813

By the Bearer Mr Lowry you will be informed of the situation of our frontiers, there has been application made to me for a number of arms to be sent to troy for the use of the Militia in that neighborhood—the arms that Mr. Philips brought up are wanted for those men that are sent out on the frontier Posts at Greenville and other places. The greatest part of the arms we drew last fall from Newport was Delivered to the thirty days men under Gen^l Harrisons call, the officers who received them became accountable for them, but by an order from Gen^l Harrison, the arms were left at St Marys, and by that means we are left Destitute of arms in this Brigade. If there should be any got on the order the Governor gave me, which is in your hands, Mr. Lowry would convey them up. I expect our frontier will be Harrassed this spring by the savages, and it becomes us to be prepared to meet such an event. I have the fullest confidence that you will use every endeavour to assist us that is in your Power.

I received a letter from Gen. Harrison of the 17th of Feb^r (?), he informed me that the Miamies had retired to Chicago and united with the Pottawattomies, we expect they will be active the ensuing season.

By the Governor's recommendation I have convened the field officers of this Brigade and consulted the most Imminent measures to be adopted for the defense of our frontiers and it

was concluded necessary to Place five companies on the frontiers of this Brigade and the command was given to Major Price of the 3d Regt., since his appointment I rec^d a letter from Major Lanier of said Regt. in which he claims his right as seignor officer. You sir, will recollect that both commissions bore one date and it has been stated to me that you had by their request Decided in favor of Major Price. I wish, sir, you would be so kind as to send by Mr. Lowry your Decision on that subject, as Major Lanier appears to be determined to claim the seigniority.

I am sir in haste yours with due respect,
Edmund Munger, Brig. Genl.

ARMY RATIONS AND OTHER SUPPLIES

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made on the tenth day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen between John Armstrong Secretary for the Department of War of the United States of America, of the one part, and Benjamin G. Orr and Aaron Greeley of the city of Washington of the other part,

This Agreement Witnesseth, that the said John Armstrong for and on behalf of the United States of America, and the said Benjamin G. Orr & Aaron Greeley, their heirs and administrators, have mutually covenanted and agreed as follows that [the latter] shall supply and issue all the rations to consist of the articles hereinafter specified that shall be required of them for the use of the United States at all and every place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Ohio and the Michigan territory and the Canada shore of Lake Erie, and the upper Lakes, thirty days' notice being given of the post or place where rations may be wanted or the number of troops to be furnished on their march, from the first day of June, 1813, until the thirty-first day of May, 1814, both days inclusive at the following prices; that is to say, at any place where rations shall be issued within the state of Ohio south of the Indian boundary line and a line drawn from the eastern extremity thereof to Georgetown on the Ohio river, at seventeen cents per ration. At all other places North of said Indian boundary line in said state and the Michigan territory not specifically provided for

hereafter, and at Forts Wayne, Chicago and Michilimacinae at twenty-five cents per ration, at all other places on Lake Erie from the western boundary line of Pennsylvania, to Cleveland including Cleveland at eighteen cents per ration, at all other places between Cleveland and Detroit, including Detroit, lower Sandusky, foot of the Rapids, river reasin, Brownstown and on the Canada shore of Lake Erie, and Detroit river at twenty cents per ration, provided the United States have command of said Lake, and if, Lake Erie is commanded by the enemy, the price of the Rations at the above mentioned places between Cleveland and Detroit and on the Canada shore shall be twenty-five cents per Ration. Where the price of the Ration is seventeen Cents, the price of the component parts of the same shall be for bread or flour six cents five mills, meat six cents, Liquor three cents five mills, small parts one cent. When the price of the rations is Eighteen cents the price of the component parts of the same shall be for bread or flour seven cents, meat six cents, Liquor four cents, small parts one cent. Where the price of the Ration is twenty cents, the price of the component parts of same shall be for Bread or flour seven cents five mills, meat seven cents Liquor four cents five mills, small parts one cent. Where the price of the Ration is twenty-five cents the prices of the component parts of the same, shall be for bread or flour ten cents, meat eight cents five mills, liquor five cents five mills, small parts one cent. The prices of the component parts of the small parts of the ration shall be sixteen cents per pound for Candles, ten cents per pound for soap, four cents five mills pr quart for vinegar and nine cents per quart for salt.

SECOND. That the rations to be furnished and delivered by virtue of this Contract, shall consist of the following articles, (viz.) one pound and a quarter of Beef; or three quarters of a pound of salted pork; Eighteen ounces of bread or flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy; and at the rate of two quarts of salt; four quarts of vinegar; four pound soap and one pound an half of Candles to every hundred Rations. . . . It is understood that it shall be in the option of the General or officer commanding an army or a great Military district in all cases not otherwise provided for by this Contract to direct where and how often fresh or salted meat shall be issued by General Orders to be promulgated a reasonable time before the issue is to com-

mence; that the contractor shall always issue flour two days in every week and the option of the bread or flour the remainder of the week be with the contractor. . . .

THIRD. That supplies shall be furnished by the said Benjamin C. Orr and Aaron Greely their heirs executors or administrators at the fortified places and military posts that are or may be established in the limits aforesaid upon the requisition of the commandants of the army or a post in such quantities as shall not exceed what is sufficient for the troops to be there stationed for the space of three months advance in good and wholesome provisions, consisting of the proportions of all the articles forming the rations. It is understood that if the contractor shall be required to deposit provisions at one place or post and shall afterwards be required to move them to be delivered at another place or post the expenses of transportation to such other place or post shall be borne by the United States. It is also understood that all supplies are to be originally delivered at the posts where they may be required, without expence to the United States. FOURTH. That whenever and as often as the provisions stipulated to be furnished under the Contract shall in the opinion of the commanding officer of the post or place where they are offered to be issued, be unsound, unfit for use or of an unmerchantable quality a survey shall be held thereon by two disinterested persons.

[There follows then various other agreements regarding the transportation of provisions, escorts and guards provided for their protection; proper store houses to be provided for the reception and safe keeping of provisions deposited; settlement of accounts, etc. One provision is that no member of congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this Contract, or to any benefit arising therefrom.]

GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO to GENERAL
EDMUND MUNGER

Cincinnati March 17th 1813

Sir,

Yours of the 10th I received by Mr Lowery yesterday and at the same time an express from Gov^r Meigs ordering me to send 3 Companies more to the St Marys which I have ordered

to rendezvous at Dayton on the 24th, I have ordered them from the three lower Brigades as I am confident the 4th & 5 will have as much necessity for their men as ever they have had. At present it is out of my power to furnish you with more arms—the order you mention was delivered to the Military store-keeper, Newport, with a Receipt on it for the number received as it has to be reported to the Secretary of War and the State charged with them which it makes it necessary that when they are delivered to the public at any Post or place they should be receipted for as a credit I have drawn near 3000 stands on the Gov^t of my own order and have not 150 on hand, and have been strongly solicited for 3 times that number on the N. West which is much exposed. The Gov^t ordered me to keep 400 stands in case of emergency in that quarter, tho I have sent to you a part and the Volunteers last summer a part which was also deposited at St Marys—which I have receipts for.

I expect Gen. Harrison here daily and as soon as he arrives I will apply to him on your behalf, and if possible have arrangements made to meet your request.

I am sir in great haste with much esteem yours—

John S. Gano

Genl E. Munger

5th Brigade 1st Divⁿ.

BRIG. GENERAL JOHN WINGATE to MAJOR
GENERAL JOHN S. GANO

St. Marys 11th of April 1813

Major General Gano,

I arrived at St Marys on the 21st of March, where I found Col. Mills with but one company (Capt. Shaw of Warren) The Col. having been ordered by the Commander in chief (thro Col. Campbell) to distribute the five companies with which I left him at Dayton among the different posts St. Marys, Amanda, Fort Logan, Winchester (or Defiance) Browns & Jennings, several of which places I visited before General Harrison came on, the troops were generally in good health and spirits.

About the 28th of March Major Pitrer from the 3d Division arrived here with 3 small companies, who together reported

only 85 men including officers present for duty. In a few days after Captain Hetfield and Simonsons from your Division (fine Rifle companies) under your last orders. On the 3d instant the Commander in chief arrived here in the evening, Major Pitrer marched to Amanda, on that day, and in 3 or 4 days after Captain Hetfield also was ordered on to Amanda. On the 8th the Gen^l and the greatest part of the troops at Amanda and Fort Logan descended the Auglaize, of whom I have heard nothing as yet. On the 9th Col. Mills with Captains Shaw and Simonson started down the St. Mary's with about 20 Keels, Boats and Perogues, loaded with 1000 Blls of flour, 50 or 60 of whisky, upwards of 1000 Bush^s of Forage for the Rapids. Myself & Staff was left here a day or two with 6 or 8 men until yesterday a Rifle company from Butler county came on and here am I ordered to continue and wait for further orders.

General, it is with pleasure I announce to you, the alacrity and punctuallity exercised by the officers and men in your Division by turning out speedily and prepared at such a time as the present, when the *courage*-test cannot be distant.

General I will give you the earliest information in my power of the passing times in this quarter.

I am with great esteem and consideration yours
John Wingate, Brig. Gen^l
Comg 3d Detht of Ohio

P. S. I am anxious to hear of Gen. Harrison, I believe when he went from Amanda he entertained doubt whether or not he would have a rough passage to the Rapids as it is understood there is a body of Indians and British above the Rapids, preparing to intercept the General or provisions or both. I hope all will get down safely.

J. W.

GOVERNOR RETURN J. MEIGS TO GENERAL
JOHN S. GANO

Franklinton, Apl 23d 1813

D^r General,

I came here to send some companies to Sandusky which contains military stores & provisions to the value of one fourth a Million of Dollars & is supposed liable to an attack.

The heavy and continued rains debar all Intercourse with the Rapids— even Chillicothe. No mails arrive either general or express. Several companies from the 2d and 3d Divisions are between this and Chillicothe but cannot advance until the waters recede.

General Harrison has arrived at the Rapids and rec^d an additional Force of about 600 men. It is expected that the British (from good information) will attempt some of our Posts. Col^o Procter has sworn that he will have Fort Meigs. Gen^l Harrison is willing he should try.

I wish you to inform me how many Troops are now out on Duty— as well as the No. at Greenville and other Block houses, &c., from your Division. I send to Chillicothe by water as I cannot by land.

With regard and esteem I am y^{rs}

R. J. Meigs

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO GOVERNOR
RETURN J. MEIGS

Cincinnati, April 28th, 1813

Gov^t R. J. Meigs,

Sir, yours of the 23d inst. I received by last mail, and in answer inform you, I marched three companies from the first Brigade and one from the 2nd and one from the 3d to relieve Major Jenkinson agreeable to your orders received the latter part of January last, and with great exertions I had the five Companies at St Mary's before the Kentuckians had entirely evacuated that part. The five companies exceed an average of 60 men to a company. I have since marched three excellent Rifle Companies to join Col. Mills agreeable to your orders by adjutant Bayles— one from the first Brigade— one from the second and one from the third a part of which companies are now at the Rapids taken on by Gen^l Harrison— that is Eight companies now out on Duty from the first Division agreeable to the late Militia Law. Gen^l Munger informed me some time since he had ordered out a Battalion from his Brigade under the command of Major Price to be stationed at Greenville &c, Gen^l Whiteman informed me he would order out a detachment from his former Brigade to protect the frontiers

of his Brigade, I expect shortly to have a Report of particulars from that quarter and will again communicate to you. I made the advance to the whole of the eight companies as I informed you and the pay master of Mills Reg^t left this last week with the ballance of the pay to compleat two months which he arranged with Mr. Hunt, I have a ballance in the Bank of upwards of \$1000 which I think proper to retain subject to my order as an emergency. I cannot get an advance from Hunt for any Militia that may be ordered out without an immense trouble and I have had to get amunition fixed and transported at much trouble and expense in getting off the different Detachments and when I have funds if they are small it very much facilitates the getting off a Detachment and after they are off a settlement with the Quarter Master is much easier than to have to apply to him for everything and then not get it unless he pleases. I have about 1200 cartridges on hand and some powder and lead together with some Muskets, &c., which I expect will be wanted before the summer is over not far from us on the westward. I am determined to be vigilant in my duty in every respect and any service I can render my Country they shall have with cheerfulness tho I sometimes pay dear for my Patriotism.

I am with great respect and esteem your Most Obd^t

John S. Gano Maj^r Gen^l, Comdt 1st Divⁿ O. M.

R. J. Meigs, Gov^r State of Ohio,

Franklinton

WESTERN SPY OFFICE, CINCINNATI, JULY 6, 1813

Chillicothe, July 2d, 1813.

The Express mail has just arrived from Franklinton, with the following important intelligence, for which we are indebted to the politeness of governor Meigs. If ever there was a time when the services of our fellow-citizens was necessary, that time has now arrived— and our worthy Governor relies with confidence, on the disposition of the people to repel invasion by an immediate and voluntary recourse to arms.

Franklinton, July 1st, 1813.

SIR,

I have this moment received a letter from Upper Sandusky, dated this morning, informing that two men had arrived by

express at five o'clock from Lower Sandusky, giving information of an attack upon that post, yesterday evening, by 300 Indians. Col. Ball's squadron and Major Croghan's battalion were five miles in advance of Upper Sandusky this morning, and were pushing on to Lower Sandusky.

Gen. Harrison with Anderson's regt. left Lower Sandusky on Sunday for the Rapids— Johnson's regt. had reached that place on the 25th ult. My letter further states that firing has been heard for two days in the direction of the Rapids— The General must have got into the Fort the day before the firing commenced.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your most ob^t serv^t,

His Excellency Gov. Meigs.

J. C. Bartlet.

oo=====

(C I R C U L A R)

FREEMEN OF OHIO,

Your state is again invaded by the British and their savage allies. The Indians have invested Lower Sandusky, and Fort Meigs is again in imminent danger of reduction— Cleveland has, perhaps fallen, and your brethren in that quarter may have perished by the hands of a relentless foe!

When your country is thus critically situated, we cannot for a moment believe that you will withhold your services. Your patriotism has heretofore been viewed with astonishment by other states: Will you then hesitate at this important period to return to the field where *glory* and *honor* await you, where your exertions for a few days will humble a proud and perfidious enemy? Will you not rather add new lustre to your characters by repelling the invaders of your state, and the murderers of your friends and connections? We know your anxiety to serve your country; and while we regret that a call upon your patriotism is indispensably requisite at this season, we repose unbounded confidence in your ability and will, to relieve the posts on the frontier and to save from defeat and destruction the brave army of the illustrious Harrison.

Railly, then, fellow citizens, around the standard of your country, and unite in its defence. While you have arms to guard and breasts to shield, let the enemy know your willingness to stem the storm of war and share in all its dangers and privations.

We recommend mounted men to embody themselves without delay; and repair to Delaware, Franklinton and Urbanna, where companies and squads will be organized and then marched for the most contiguous posts which are besieged or annoyed by the enemy.

Return J. Meigs
Duncan M'Arthur

P. S.

Gov. Meigs goes this day to Franklinton and Delaware to make arrangements for arms, ammunition, provision and forage; Gen. M'Arthur goes to Lebanon, Xenia and Urbana, to make similar arrangements.

Chillicothe, July 2, 1813.



In consequence of the above news, a general meeting of the Citizens of Cincinnati, is requested this evening, at the Court House, at six o'clock.

A number of Citizens.

HENRY BRUSH, AID DE CAMP, TO GENERAL JOHN
STITES GANO

Chillicothe Aug. 23d, 1813

Dear Gen^l,

By the enclosed letter you will receive orders from his Excellency the Governor to detach and hold in readiness for march one full complete Regiment for the service. I have been directed in my communication to you to be a little more particular than his Excellency had it in his power from the hurry and press of business. The War department has made a regulation that the proportion of officers and soldiers in the militia when called into service shall be the same, or as near as may be, as in the regular army, which is one Captain 3 Lieuts and an Ensign to one hundred privates, the non-commissioned officers and musicians exclusive making five platoon officers to one hundred rank

& file. To pursue this proportion with the Militia of this State having but 3 officers, one Capt., one Lieut and an ensign the number of rank & file or privates exclusive of non-commissioned officers & musicians, ought to be about sixty-five, which number his Excellency will expect in each company. It is true our law authorizes one hundred rank & file if circumstances should require it, but it does not make 2d and 3d Lieuts, nor provide for more than three officers to a company consequently the only course to comply with the regulations of the War department is to take the proportion as above. Too much expedition in organizing cannot be used. They must be immediately put into encampment for the purpose of discipline and will very shortly be marched, indeed I believe you will receive orders to march them by the time you have them embodied using your utmost expedition. You are authorised to accept any proportion of volunteers. In my opinion it will be dangerous to wait the experiment. The detail may be accelerated at the same time exertions are made for volunteers. If you should obtain any considerable number of volunteers I recommend retaining the drafts notwithstanding until further orders from his Excellency. In the mean[while] please fix your rendezvous and advise me of it. The troops will probably take the direction of Upper Sandusky. In choosing your rendezvous it will be proper to have regard to that circumstance and also the convenience [of] public stores, &c.

I desire information upon every subject and will communicate reciprocally.

Your obt. servt.

Henry Brush, aid

P. S. If the class called upon do not furnish the complement of men they must be taken from the next and so on until the Regt. is full, no Company without sixty-five privates. This is the important part of the regulation and will require the strictest attention, make every subaltern officer responsible for his quota and see that he has them on the ground properly reported after which they must be considered and treated as deserters if they absent themselves without leave

Yours,

Henry Brush aid

GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO COLONEL
HENRY BRUSH

Cincinnati Aug^t, 25th, 1813

Dear Sir:

The Gov^r and Commander in chief's Orders of the 20th inst. enclosed in your instructions I received last evening & am sorry to see the same confusion and irregularity still existing which has always attended a call for Militia. I am never informed as to arms, accoutrements, Camp equipage, provisions, &c, &c, and I am confident regular troops never moved with such rapidity and promptness as Militia from this Division, under half the disadvantages.

I will comply with every part of the order that is within my power, please to inform for what time they are to serve, how & where they are to get arms &c., and if an advance will be made, and any further instructions you may have to communicate. The officers of the 1st Brigade are now convened for exercise at New Town & I shall give the order to them this morning and send expresses to Butler and go or send to Warren immediately. I have been informed that no Gen^l officers will be again called from the Militia into service. The Gen^{ls} now out must be all different. I shall endeavor to have the Regt. organized with as much dispatch as possible. I will write more fully by next mail.

Your most Hum^l Servt.

John S. Gano

Col^o Henry Brush
Chillicothe.

An Election held for the purpose of Electing a Brigadier General to Command the 2d Brigade 1st Division of Ohio Militia, at Lebanon this the 28th of August, 1813.

The Poll Book of the 2. R. 2. B. 1st Division, OHIO Militia
Clk Daniel Bradstreet Lieut. Col. John Rice)
 Major Josiah Mott) Judges
 Capt. Samuel Caldwell)

The above named Judges & Clerk being sworn according to the requirements of law, proceed to business.

No.		
1	Capt. Saml Heighway, Rifle Co.	
2	2d Lieut. James E. Death, Cavalry	
3	1st Lieut. Daniel Storms, Cavalry	
4	Capt. Joseph Cutler	
5	Capt. Joseph Fix	
6	Ensign James Buckles	
7	Lieut. James Norris, Rifle Co.	David Sutton 19
8	Ensign Robert Swaney	
9	Lieut. Charles Wells, Rifle Co.	
10	Capt. Timothy Titus	
11	Ensign Paul Lewis	Daniel F. Reeder 4
12	Lieut. Daniel Wurtz	
13	Lieut. William Wilkinson	
14	Capt. William Humphrey	
15	Ensign Adam Millman	Daniel F. Deader 1
16	Ensign Josiah Edwards	
17	Capt. Robert Young	
18	Capt. Moses Martindale	
19	Major Josiah Mott	William C. Schenck 2
20	Major Henry Clymer	
21	Capt. Jonathan James	
22	Lieut. Col. John Rice	Total Number 26
23	Ensign John W. Smith, Rifle Co.	
24	Capt. Saml Caldwell, Cavalry	
25	Lieut. Henry J. Goode	
26	Lieut. Thomas Smith	

(Certified to by the Judges)

This return endorsed "Second Regiment"

Muster Roll of the Field and Staff Officers of the 1st Regiment, 4th Detachment Ohio Militia Commanded by Col^o John De Long and ordered into the service of the United States on the third day of September in the year one thousand Eight hundred and thirteen.

No.	Names	Rank	Commencement of Services	Expiration of Services	Remarks
1	John DeLong	Colonel	3d Sept. 1813	3d Mar. 1814	
2	William Crooks	Major	30 Aug. 1813	30th Feb. 1814	stationed at Portage
3	William Henderson	Major	3d Sept. 1813	3d Mar. 1814	" at Detroit
4	Henry H. Evans	Surgeon	do do	do do	" at Fort Sephn
5	James DeLong	Surg. Mate	do do	do do	sick absent
6	Anthony Weyr	Adjutant	do do	do do	" "
7	John Hannah	Q. Master	do do	do do	" "
8	John Carlton	Paymaster	26 Oct do		absent
9		Clerk			
10	James Ray	Q. Mast. Serg	17 Sep 1813	do do	
11	Thomas Hart	Sr Sgt Maj.	8th Sep. do	26 Oct. 1813	in the forage. . .
12	John Herson (?)	do do	27 Oct do	18 Nov. do	died 18 Nov. 1813
13	Robert Young	do do	18 Nov. 1813	30 Feb. do	
14		File Maj.	" "	" "	
15		Drum Maj.	" "	" "	

Muster Roll of a Company of Militia Under the Command of James Andrews Captain in the first Reg^t, Fourth Detachment of Ohio Militia in the service of the United States Com-manded by Colonel Henry Zumalt from Ohio.

No.	Names	Rank	Date of enlistment or engagement	To what time enlisted or engaged	Remarks
	James Andrews.....	Captain	March 4, 1813	March 4, 1814	present for duty
	Lodewick Weller.....	Lieutenant	do	do	" " "
	Henry Sly.....	Ensign	do	do	" " "
1	Wm. Vandervoort.....	1st sergent	do	do	" " "
2	Wm Milspaugh.....	2d sergent	do	do	on furlow
3	Burgen Miller.....	3d sergent	do	do	extra duty
4	Joseph Gossett.....	4th sergent	do	do	present for duty
5	John Brown.....	1st corporal	do	do	" " "
6	Elias Porter.....	2d corporal	do	do	" " "
7	Joseph Artur.....	3d corporal	do	do	" " "
8	Wm. S. Drake.....	4th corporal	do	do	" " "
9	Robert Ross.....	Fifer	do	do	" " "
10	Wm. B. Hamilton.....	Privates	do	do	" " "
11	Clement Morris.....	do	do	do	on furlow
12	Knottley Hill.....	do	do	do	" " "
13	John Hewit.....	do	do	do	present for duty
14	John Porter.....	do	do	do	" " "
15	William Davis.....	do	do	do	" " "
16	Oliver Douglass.....	do	do	do	" " "
17	Levi Wells.....	do	do	do	" " "
18	Philip Crichfield.....	do	do	do	" " "
19	Barnard Tomson.....	do	do	do	" " "
20	Suter McAddems.....	do	do	do	" " "
21	George Cooper.....	do	do	do	" " "
22	Andrew Davis.....	do	do	do	" " "
23	Andrew Eberhart.....	do	do	do	" " "
24	Samuel Moore.....	do	do	do	" " "
25	David Hand.....	do	do	do	" " "
26	Isaac Molett.....	do	do	do	" " "
27	John D. Christy.....	do	do	do	" " "
28	Michael Brown.....	do	do	do	absent sick
29	Joseph Harvey.....	do	do	do	present for duty
30	Hall Stewart.....	do	do	do	" " "
31	George Collens.....	do	do	do	" " "
32	Wm. Armstrong.....	do	do	do	absent sick
33	Clayton Brown.....	do	do	do	present for duty
34	Jacob Pinkley.....	do	do	do	" " "
35	William Stowder.....	do	do	do	" " "
36	John Fisher 1st.....	do	do	do	" " "
37	Daniel Roudebush.....	do	do	do	" " "
38	James Cooper.....	do	do	do	present
39	John Fisher 2d.....	do	do	do	" " "
40	George Barkley.....	do	do	do	" " "
41	Richard Wood.....	do	do	do	" " "
42	John Morning.....	do	do	do	" " "
43	James Reeves.....	do	do	do	present for duty
44	Samuel Gilbreath.....	do	do	do	sick absent
45	Abraham Bull.....	do	do	do	on furlow
46	Walter Bull.....	do	do	do	on furlow
47	James Arthur.....	do	do	do	present for duty
48	Joseph Holliday.....	do	do	do	" " "
49	Thomas Hand.....	do	do	do	" " "
50	William McKee.....	do	do	do	" " "
51	Peter Robb.....	do	do	do	" " "
52	Daniel Bayer.....	do	do	do	" " "
53	Elias Baumingham.....	do	do	do	" " "
54	John Nash.....	do	do	do	" " "
55	Bromfield Boon.....	do	do	do	" " "
56	Joseph Degroft.....	do	do	do	extra duty
57	Azriah Davis.....	do	do	do	present for duty
58	Joseph Knott.....	do	do	do	on furlow
59	John C. Marqueth.....	do	do	do	present for duty
60	Jesse Tubb.....	do	do	do	" " "
61	Henry Strickland.....	do	do	do	" " "
62	John Derry.....	do	do	do	" " "
63	Greear Clemins.....	do	do	do	" " "

No	Names	Rank	Date of enlistment or engagement	To what time enlisted or engaged	Remarks
64	William Strickland	Privates	March 4, 1813	March 4, 1814	sick absent
65	Jacob Smith	do	do	do	present for duty
66	John Vandevourt	do	do	do	" " "
67	Lewis Cottle	do	do	do	" " "
68	John Coet	do	do	do	" " "
69	Woodruff Lewis	do	do	do	" " "
70	David Fisher	do	do	do	" " "
71	James Thomson	do	do	do	" " "
72	John Bremon	do	do	do	on furlow
73	Hugh Conner	do	do	do	present for duty
74	Benjamin Benit	do	do	do	" " "
75	Daniel Conner	do	do	do	" " "
76	Richard Melott	do	do	do	" " "
77	Philip Edging	do	do	do	" " "
78	Thomas Shumard	do	do	do	absent without leave
79	John Wells	do	do	do	present for duty
80	Jessey Hughs	do	do	do	on furlow

(Certified by James Andrews, Captain)
Lodowick Weller, Lieut.)

MUSTER ROLL of a Company of Militia under the command of Wm T Cullom Capt. 1st Regiment and 4th Detachment in the United States commanded by Henry Zumalt Col. Commandant from the Ohio When lasted mustered to

No.	Names	Rank	Date of Enlistment	Expiration of service	Remarks . . . since last Muster
1	Wm T Cullom	Capt.	4th Sept 1813	4 Mar. 1814	
2	Wm Misner	Lieut.	" "	" "	
3	Frances Cullom	Insign	" "	" "	
4	Pennall J. Reddish	1st Sarg.	" "	" "	
5	Henry Scudder	2d Sargent	" "	" "	
6	Solomon Slayback	3d Sargent	" "	" "	
7	Wm Williamson	4th Sarg.	" "	" "	
1	James Nickolson	corporal	" "	" "	
2	Ephraim Carle	2 corporal	" "	" "	
3	Wm Frazee	3 corporal	" "	" "	
4	Samuel Moore	4 corporal	" "	" "	
1	Thomas Ogden	Drummer	" "	" "	
2	Joseph Broughard	Filer	" "	" "	
1	Benajah Cary	Private	" "	" "	
2	Bradberry Roberson	Do	" "	" "	
3	George Bolser	"	" "	" "	
4	John West	"	" "	" "	
5	Wm Bash	"	" "	" "	
6	Thomas Hottber	"	" "	" "	
7	James Conger	"	" "	" "	
8	Walter Jess-up	"	" "	" "	Absent without leave
9	Daniel Isreg	"	" "	" "	
10	Henry Noble	"	" "	" "	
11	Aron Goodwin	"	" "	" "	
12	James Goodwin	"	" "	" "	
13	Blaz Collum	"	" "	" "	
14	Enos Pack	"	" "	" "	
15	James Faulkner	"	" "	" "	Absent without leave
16	Wm Moore	"	" "	" "	
17	John Flint	"	" "	" "	
18	Jacob Brewner	"	" "	" "	Absent without leave
19	Peter Frisbe	"	" "	" "	Absent without leave

No.	Names	Rank	Date of Enlistment	Expiration of service	Remarks . . . since last Muster
20	Albert Murphy	Privates	4th Sept 1813	4 Mar. 1814	
21	Simon Hagerman, Sen	"	" "	" "	
22	Edward Argendine	"	" "	" "	
23	Tapley Farmer	"	" "	" "	
24	John Wingate	"	" "	" "	
25	Simon Hagerman, Jr	"	" "	" "	
26	Jonas Huffman	"	" "	" "	
27	Barnabas Packer	"	" "	" "	
28	Wm Masters	"	" "	" "	Absent with leave
29	Cuthbert Roberson	"	" "	" "	
30	Samuel Mc Bride	"	" "	" "	Absent without leave
31	Thomas Mc fealy	"	" "	" "	
32	John Noble	"	" "	" "	
33	Wm McKee	"	" "	" "	Absent without leave
34	Jonathan Nickles	"	" "	" "	
35	Horatio Boswell	"	" "	" "	
36	Peter Carle	"	" "	" "	
37	James Shadly	"	" "	" "	
38	Charles Potts	"	" "	" "	
39	Thos. Clark	"	" "	" "	
40	Wm Irwin	"	" "	" "	
41	Anthony McKee	"	" "	" "	
42	Saml Carr	"	" "	" "	
43	John Miller	"	" "	" "	
44	James Hunter	"	" "	" "	
45	Nathan T. Peck	"	" "	" "	Absent without leave
46	David C. Hope	"	" "	" "	
47	Stephen Brock	"	" "	" "	
48	John Steal	"	" "	" "	
49	Thomas Cooper	"	" "	" "	
50	John Brooks	"	" "	" "	Absent with leave
51	Joseph Pherris	"	" "	" "	
52	Nathan Osgood	"	" "	" "	
53	Samuel Carr	"	" "	" "	
54	Daniel Sands	"	" "	" "	
55	Daniel Cameron	"	" "	" "	
56	John Oslin	"	" "	" "	
57	Samuel Mc ferrin	"	" "	" "	
58	Robert Taylor	"	" "	" "	Absent without leave
59	Morgan Huff	"	" "	" "	Sick absent
60	Samuel Miller	"	" "	" "	
61	Wm Carr	"	" "	" "	
62	Isaac Park	"	" "	" "	
63	James Peeas	"	" "	" "	Absent without leave
64	Moses Russel	"	" "	" "	
65	James Mc Keen	"	" "	" "	
66	Robert Cathers	"	" "	" "	
67	Samuel B. Park	"	" "	" "	
68	James Vance	"	" "	" "	
69	David VanClaricom	"	" "	" "	
70	Richard Kain	"	" "	" "	
71	Alexander Samson	"	" "	" "	
72	John Scutt	"	" "	" "	
73	Salis Shed	"	" "	" "	
74	James Spears	"	" "	" "	
75	Samuel McBride	"	" "	" "	Absent without leave
76	James McKee	"	" "	" "	
77	David Thomas	"	" "	" "	
78	Lambert Shafer	"	" "	" "	
79	Wm Gray	"	" "	" "	
80	Matthias Rofelty	"	" "	" "	Absent by enlistment
81	Ezery S Surm (?)	"	" "	" "	Absent by enlistment
82	John Collins	"	" "	" "	

Muster Roll for a company of militia under the command of Captain Wm. B. Fordyce in the first Regiment for the detachment in the service of the United States Commanded by Henry Zumalt Colonel Commandent from Ohio when last mustered to

No.	Names	Rank	Date of enlistment or engagement	To what time enlisted or engaged	Remarks
1	Wm. B. Fordyce	Capt.	Sept. 4, 1813	Mar. 4 3, 1813	
1	John Palmer	Lieut.	do	do	not attended camp
1	Jones Baldwin	Ensign	do	do	
1	Danl. Hathaway	Sergt.	do	do	
2	David Benit 2d	do	do	do	
1	David Newport 1st	Corpl.	do	do	
2	James Sheplor 2d	do	do	do	
1	John Hathaway	private	do	do	
2	John Megrew	do	do	do	
3	John Jacks	do	do	do	on furlow
4	Larkin Keynolds	do	do	do	
5	Aaron Brown	do	do	do	
6	Jonathan Laurans	do	do	do	
7	James Clark	do	do	do	sick at home
8	Joseph Caspill	do	do	do	
9	Isaac Jones	do	do	do	missing
10	Joseph Wilson	do	do	do	
11	Jeremiah Rymard	do	do	do	
12	Jacob Trembel, Jr	do	do	do	
13	Thos. Moorhead	do	do	do	
14	Thos. Roberds	do	do	do	
15	Dennis Downing	do	do	do	
16	John Wickerham	do	do	do	
17	David Spinning	do	do	do	
18	David Dunham	do	do	do	
19	Uriah Dean	do	do	do	
20	Morris Allen	do	do	do	missing without leave
21	Mathew Bunnell	do	do	do	
22	Aaron Dean	do	do	do	
23	Adam Gauher	do	do	do	
24	David Clark	do	do	do	
25	Samuel Belson	do	do	do	missing
26	Samuel Harden	do	do	do	
27	Samuel Shannon	do	do	do	
28	Samuel McClellan	do	do	do	
29	Samuel Rollins	do	do	do	
30	John York	do	do	do	
31	Benjamin Roberts	do	do	do	
32	Robt. Gallaspey	do	do	do	
33	Robert Baxter	do	do	do	
34	Michiel Roudebush	do	do	do	
35	Samuel Wright	do	do	do	
36	Peter Bur	do	do	do	
37	Elemeul Garrison	do	do	do	
38	Wm. McGrau	do	do	do	
39	Ezekiel Cast	do	do	do	
40	Moses Smith	do	do	do	
41	Thos. Hale	do	do	do	
42	John Sampson	do	do	do	
43	George Harris	do	do	do	
44	Philip Tilas (?)	do	do	do	
45	Wm. Johns	do	do	do	
46	Jacob Rhonemus	do	do	do	
47	Benjamin Smaley Jr	do	do	do	
48	David McKinsey	do	do	do	
49	John McCarty	do	do	do	
50	Jacob Congling	do	do	do	
51	Jacob Wricksman	do	do	do	
52	Isaac Ballard	do	do	do	
53	Ausbourn Copper	do	do	do	
54	Cornealious Voorhis	do	do	do	
55	Alexander Pater	do	do	do	
56	Charles K. Archer	do	do	do	on furlow
57	Wm. Bates	do	do	do	
58	Wm. T. Biggs	do	do	do	
59	Wm. Guthry	do	do	do	

No.	Names	Rank	Date of enlistment or engagement	To what time enlisted or engaged	Remarks
60	Wm. Mills.....	Private	Sept. 4, 1813	March 4, 1814	
61	Wm. Davis.....	do	do	do	
62	Wm. Cummons.....	do	do	do	
63	Walter Thomas.....	do	do	do	
64	Elijah Thatcher.....	do	do	do	
65	Elijah Ragin.....	do	do	do	
66	Elijah Davis.....	do	do	do	
67	Edward Powers.....	do	do	do	
68	Enoch Person.....	do	do	do	
69	Thos. Hathaway.....	do	do	do	
70	Thos. Magreff.....	do	do	do	

Muster Roll of a company of Militia under the command of Thomas Mc Connel, Cap^t. in the 1st Reg^t. 4th Detachment in the Service of the United States. Commanded by Henry Zumalt, Col^o. Commandant from Ohio when last mustered to

No.	Names	Rank	Date of appointment or enlistment	To what time engaged or enlisted	Remarks
	Thomas Mc Connel.....	Capt.	4th, Sept. A.D. 1813	4th March, A.D. 1814	
	Alexander Hill.....	Lieut	4th, Sept. A.D. 1813	do	
	William Fee.....	Ensign	do	do	
1	George Scott.....	1st Sergeant	do	do	
2	Enoch Buchannon.....	2d Sergeant	do	do	
3	William Barns.....	3rd Sergeant	do	do	
4	Isaac Sutton.....	4th Sergeant	do	do	
5	Joseph Aldridge.....	1st Corporal	do	do	
6	George Fisher.....	2d Corporal	do	do	
7	William C. Goff.....	3rd Corporal	do	do	
8	John McCarty.....	4th Corporal	do	do	
9	Eli Williams.....	Drummer	do	do	
10	William Martin.....	Fifer	do	do	
11	Joseph Kindle.....	private	do	do	
12	Andrew Brandon.....	private	do	do	
13	James Hannah.....	do	do	do	
14	James W. Henderson.....	do	do	do	
15	Cain McKinny.....	do	do	do	
16	William Sullivan.....	do	do	do	
17	Phenias Davis.....	do	do	do	
18	James Davison.....	do	do	do	on furlough
19	Nathan Hagains.....	do	do	do	
20	Wesley Hagains.....	do	do	do	
21	Isaac Brush.....	do	do	do	
22	Thomas Welsh.....	do	do	do	
23	Samuel Mannaham.....	do	do	do	
24	John Ogden.....	do	do	do	
25	William Lanham.....	do	do	do	
26	James C. Neves.....	do	do	do	
27	John Martin.....	do	do	do	
28	Elijah Sargant.....	do	do	do	
29	Eleazer-Whelock.....	do	do	do	
30	John Dayal.....	do	do	do	
31	Roger Young.....	do	do	do	on furlough
32	William Stewart.....	do	do	do	
33	William McCarty.....	do	do	do	
34	Andrew Stiers.....	do	do	do	
35	Joel Kyte.....	do	do	do	
36	William Bradly.....	do	do	do	
37	Rudolph Cook.....	do	do	do	
38	Adam Foor.....	do	do	do	
39	Jacob Waterfield.....	do	do	do	
40	Augustus Moor.....	do	do	do	
41	William Cook.....	do	do	do	

No	Names	Rank	Date of appointment or enlistment	To what time engaged or enlisted	Remarks
42	John Cochern	private	4th, Sept. A D. 1813	4th March A D 1814	
43	Solomon Shepard	do	do	do	
44	Joseph Ford	do	do	do	
45	Hugh Shaw	do	do	do	on furlough
46	James Cochern	do	do	do	
47	David Kilpatrick	do	do	do	
48	James Rolston	do	do	do	
49	David Kille	do	do	do	
50	Frammel Scott	do	do	do	
51	Caleb Griggs	do	do	do	
52	David Surran	do	do	do	
53	James Mc Kee	do	do	do	
54	William Gipsen	do	do	do	
55	Joshua Duman	do	do	do	
56	Amos White	do	do	do	
57	John Johnston	do			Absent without leave
58	John F. Poor	do	do	do	
59	Israel Brush	do	do	do	
60	Peter Simon	do	do	do	
61	Emanuel Richardson	do	do	do	
62	William Hill	do	do	do	
63	Tarply Jones	do	do	do	
64	William Dye	do	do	do	
65	Edward Pindle	do	do	do	
66	David Woodruff	do	do	do	
67	David Hannah	do	do	do	
68	Florence Conner	do	do	do	
69	John Richardson	do	do	do	
70	Enoch Losey	do	do	do	
71	John Springer	do	do	do	
72	Cornelius Washburn	do			on furlough
73	Joseph Tyler	do	do	do	
74	Francis Smith	do	do	do	
75	Samuel Packston	do	do	do	
76	Samuel Shinnemon	do	do	do	
77	Jonathan Schooley	do	do	do	
78	James Hannah, Sen	do	do	do	
79	Mason Grifeth	do	do	do	
80	Levi White	do	do	do	
81	Alexander Kirkpatrick	do	do	do	
82	John Landsey	do	do	do	
83	John Masters	do			enlisted
84	Thomas Day	do	do	do	
85	James Lemmon	do	do	do	

Muster Roll of a Company of Militia under the Command of John Ross, Capt. In the 2d Reg^t. in the Service of the United States Commanded by Henry Zumalt Colonel from Ohio when last mustered to

No.	Names	Rank	When called into service	Time of service 6 months	Remarks
	John Ross	Capt.	Sept. 5th, 1813	Mar. 4, 1814	
	Peter Temple	Lient.	do	do	
	Samuel Ayers	Ensign	do	do	
	Samuel Dillon	1st Serget.	do	do	
	Isaac Ayers	2d Dito	do	do	
	John Cox	3rd Dito	do	do	
	Daniel Widner	4th Dito	do	do	
	John Grimes	1st Corporal	do	do	deserted
	Isaac Lumpus	2d Dito	do	do	sick
	Thomas Streete	3rd Dito	do	do	furloughed
	George Hubble	4th Dito	do	do	
	John Runnels	Fifer	do	do	deserted
	Samuel Danford	private	do	do	

No.	Names	Rank	When called into service	Time of service 6 months	Remarks
	Thomas Wilson	private	Sept. 5th, 1813	Expiration Mar. 4, 1814	
	Isaac Parker	Dito	do	do	
	Thomas Purty	Dito	do	do	
	Albert Walker	Dito	do	do	
	George English	Dito	do	do	extra Duty
	William Forbes	Dito	do	do	furloughed
	David Blackburn	Dito	do	do	
	Joseph Partlow	Dito	do	do	
	Thomas Hazelton	Dito	do	do	
	Elias Shoemaker	Dito	do	do	cook
	Silas Anderson	Dito	do	do	discharged
	John Cook	Dito	do	do	
	Rudolph Stiniman	Dito	do	do	
	Abel Ball	do	do	do	
	James Nixon	do	do	do	Capt. cook
	Amasa Willis	do	do	do	
	John Johnston	do	do	do	sick
	John Mansfield	do	do	do	
	Alexander McCoy	do	do	do	
	Henry Herrin	do	do	do	
	Nathan Clifton	do	do	do	deserted
	Joseph Bellue	do	do	do	
	Isaac Alred	do	do	do	
	James McNutt	do	do	do	
	James Armstrong	do	do	do	
	Stephen Falkington	do	do	do	
	John Welch	do	do	do	sick
	Gilbert Vancurran	do	do	do	
	John Whiting	do	do	do	
	Henry C. Allen	do	do	do	
	Elisha Stout	do	do	do	sick
	William Payton	do	do	do	deserted
	Seth Bates	do	do	do	
	James Gordon	do	do	do	sick
	Henry Watt, sen.	do	do	do	
	S. C. Cunningham	do	do	do	
	Henry Watt, jr.	do	do	do	
	John Lucas	do	do	do	
	Abraham Heaton	do	do	do	extra duty
	Zephannah Selby	do	do	do	
	John Temple	do	do	do	
	Samuel Frazer	do	do	do	sick
	John Antonidus	do	do	do	
	Jacob Francis	do	do	do	
	Jonathan Ward	do	do	do	extra duty
	Michael Kurts	do	do	do	
	Zechariah Kurts	do	do	do	furloughed
	James Kelly	do	do	do	
	Edward Dwyer	do	do	do	
	Nathaniel Allen	do	do	do	
	Garret Vannosdole	do	do	do	
	Enoch Woogland	do	do	do	
	Henry Doty	do	do	do	
	John Rily	do	do	do	
	Jeremiah Craven	do	do	do	
	Patric Cormical	do	do	do	
	William Case	do	do	do	deserted
	William Driver	Drummer	do	do	
	Samuel Cooper	Private	do	do	deserted
	William Reed	do	do	do	extra duty
	James Sutton	do	do	do	discharged
	Leonard Selby	do	do	do	furloughed

(Certified to by Capt. Ross and Lieut. Temple, Lower
(Sandusky 26th October, 1813.)

Note:— Then follows another Muster Roll of same Company of Militia but of 1st Regt. 4th Detachment, enlistment Sept. 4th, 1813 to March 4th, 1814. Same officers and privates with the addition of the following names of privates:—

Benjamin Horner — claims discharge by certificate
 Henry Johnston
 Allen Wood
 George Hoffner — trying to send substitute
 Arthur Letterson — cleared by court martial
 Jeremiah Mastersen
 George Smith — missing cause not known
 Benjamin Kerchevill — sick at Hamilton
 John Ashell — claims discharge by certificate

Muster Roll of Captain Stephen Smith.

Names	Rank	Commencement of service	Expiration of service	Remarks and Alterations since last Muster
Smith Stephen	Capt.	Sept. 4th, 1813		
Thompson Michael	Lieut.	do		
Boyd John	Ensign	do		sick absent
Raper William H	1st Sergt.	do		
Bryan George S	2d do	do		sick absent
Wheelen Thaddeus	3rd do	do		
Campbell Robert R	4th do	do		
Morris Bethuel F	1st Corpl.	do		
Leeds John	2d do	do		
Danbury, Spencer	3rd do	do		
Wells Jesse	4th do	do		
McKnight John	Musician	do		
Campbell Hervey	do			sick absent
Grant William	Private	do		sick absent
Foster Israel	do	do		
Drummond Benjamin	do	do		
Morris John	do	do		
Denham Obed E	do	do		
Boleware Jacob	do	do		
Orshorn Aaron	do	do		
Shull John	do	do		
Crouch William	do	do		
Rhuebart John	do	do		sick absent
Edmonds Thomas	do	do		
Allen Thomas	do	do		
Wells Robert	do	do		
Kerns George	do	do		
Henderson James	do	do		
Wharton Isaiah	do	do		
Frambons Peter	do	do		
Morgan Jesse	do	do		
Fisher Jacob	do	do		
Leeds Aaron	do	do		sick absent
Reed Isaac C	do	do		
Smith Israel	do	do		
Kidd Daniel	do	do	Entered at Franklinton, Sep. 27, 1813	
Curlis Peter	do	do		
Smith Burrows	do	do		
Hall Patrick	do	do		
Garrison Levi	do	do		
Anderson Joseph	do	do		
Hogland Thomas	do	do		
Robinson Walter L	do	do		
Sheppell George	do	do		
Larrison James	do	do		
Hedges John	do	do		
Orshorn Abraham	do	do		absent with leave
Patterson William	do	do		absent sick
Hall Jeremiah	do	do		
Ballman Michael	do	do		
Patterson James	do	do		
Patterson John	do	do		
Ehles William	do	do		
Reed John	do	do		
Thorn Samuel	do	do		
Williamson Cornelius	do	do		

Names	Rank	Commencement of service	Expiration of service	Remarks and Alterations since last Muster
Newkirk Barnabas.....	do	Sept. 4th, 1813		
Solmon Daniel.....	do	do		
Wood Moses.....	do	do		
Tuttle Darlin.....	do	do		
Rofe Stephen.....	do	do		
Thomas Enoch.....	do	do		
Wood Vincent.....	do	do		
Hunter Robert.....	do	do		
Haines George.....	do	do		
McAnee Samuel.....	do	do		
Denham James.....	do	do		
Rifener John.....	do	do		
Ven Trees Joseph.....	do	do		
Simmonds Edward.....	do	do		
Woolley Isaac.....	do	do		
Myers John.....	do	do		
Speaker John.....	do	do		
Black John.....	do	do		
Cox John.....	do	do		
Gill John.....	do	do		
Lambert Mordacai.....	do	do	Entered at Franklinton	n, Sep. 27, 1813
Ireland Japhet.....	do	do		sick absent
Fuller Ephrain.....	do	do	Entered with Quarter	Master, Franklinton
Pucket Thomas.....	do	do		
Hickey Andrew.....	do	do		
Winters John.....	do	do		
Ingersoll Enoch.....	do	do		
Champion Samuel.....	do	do		
Bowyer William.....	do	do		
Morgan Jonah.....	do	do		
Gilbert Ebenezer.....	do	do		
Green William.....	do	do		
Patten William R.....	Corpl.	do		enlisted Sept. 18
Doty John.....	do	do		absent with leave
Gary David.....	private	do		

Muster Roll of a Company of Militia under the command of John Spencer Capt. in the Service of the United States Commanded by Henry Zumalt Col^o. Com^t. from Ohio When last mustered 1st Regiment 4th detachment

No.	Names	Rank	Dates of appointment or enlistment	To what time engaged or enlisted	Remarks
1	John Spencer.....	Capt.	4th Sept., 1813	six months	
1	Henry A. Goode.....	Lieutenant	do	do	
1	John Benham.....	Ensign	do	do	
1	Martin Robinson.....	1st Sergeant	do	do	
2	John C. Spencer.....	2d do	do	do	
3	Robert B. Covert.....	3rd do	do	do	
4	Isaac Daugherty.....	4th do	do	do	
1	Enoch Wilkins.....	1st Corporal	do	do	
2	Enoch Smith.....	2d do	do	do	
3	Isum Goode.....	3rd do	do	do	
4	Elias Little.....	4th do	do	do	
1	Richard Baker.....	Musicians	do	do	
2	Danl. Crane.....	do	do	do	
1	Charles Wells.....	privates	do	do	
2	Sylvanus Cornhill.....	do	do	do	
3	Abraham Payne.....	do	do	do	
4	Wm. McDonnal.....	do	do	do	
5	James Westerfield.....	do	do	do	
6	Daniel Cahill.....	do	do	do	
7	Isaac Cahill.....	do	do	do	

No.	Names	Rank	Dates of appointment or enlistment	To what time engaged or enlisted	Remarks
8	James Hogan	privates	4th Sept., 1813	six months	
9	Joseph Cue	do	do	do	
10	Vincen Garner	do	do	do	
11	Job Garner	do	do	do	
12	George Clyne	do	do	do	
13	John Clyne	do	do	do	
14	Freeman Coddington	do	do	do	
15	Isaac Coddington	do	do	do	
16	Abner Meek	do	do	do	
17	John Mills	do	do	do	
18	Benjamin Morton	do	do	do	
19	Joseph Scott	do	do	do	
20	Caleb Whitacer	do	do	do	
21	John McDonnal	do	do	do	
22	Jeremiah R. Blackford	do	do	do	
23	Wm. Blackford	do	do	do	
24	John Holmes	do	do	do	
25	George Death	do	do	do	
26	Wright Elliott	do	do	do	
27	Samuel Watson	do	do	do	
28	John Oiler	do	do	do	
29	John Dean	do	do	do	
30	Wm. Anderson	do	do	do	
31	James Freeman	do	do	do	
32	George Tindle	do	do	do	
33	Ebenezer Bidenna	do	do	do	
34	Elijah Larence	do	do	do	
35	Samuel Rubel	do	do	do	
36	John Lytle	do	do	do	
37	Gideon McKibben	do	do	do	
38	Daniel McCray	do	do	do	
39	James Spraggs	do	do	do	
40	Thomas Brewer	do	do	do	
41	Samuel Linn	do	do	do	
42	James San (?)	do	do	do	absent
43	John Wiles	do	do	do	do
44	Leonard Linsy	do	do	do	
45	David Hays	do	do	do	
46	Hiram Paris	do	do	do	
47	Jacob Snell	do	do	do	sick
48	John Allin	do	do	do	absent
49	John Gill	do	do	do	do
50	Eleumel G. Jackson	do	do	do	do
51	Joseph Copeland	do	do	do	do
52	James Hays	do	do	do	do
53	Wm. S. Cochran	do	do	do	sick
54	David Fox	do	do	do	
55	Wm. Spencer	do	do	do	
56	John Woolyard	do	do	do	
57	Wm. Garveny (?)	do	do	do	
58	David Bunnel	do	do	do	
59	Jacob Newkirk	do	do	do	
60	James Mullin	do	do	do	
61	Eli Hewston	do	do	do	
62	Abraham Clark	do	do	do	
63	John Lee	do	do	do	
64	Wm. Colter	do	do	do	
65	James Griffin	do	do	do	
66	David Evans	do	do	do	
67	Wm. Daugherty	do	do	do	
68	John Wilson	do	do	do	absent
69	John Grise	do	do	do	
70	John Allin	do	do	do	

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO COLONEL RICE,
COMdt 2d BRIG, 1st DIV. O. M.

Cincinnati Sep^t 6th, 1813

Sir,

The 5 Companies from the 1st Brigade are encamped five miles from this and have not had to resort to a second Draft. I am informed by Major Cox that there is a deficiency from your Brigade, my orders are very positive as to the quoto and they must be had If you bring them out by force of arms and they must provide themselves with knap sacks blankets woolen socks &c. as they will be in the winter. I will use my endeavor to have them Receive some pay as soon as possible. I this moment received a positive order from the Governor to march a part of the men imbodyed- you will therefore on the receipt of this immediately order to a march one full Company properly officered to St. Marys where they will be furnished Quarters arms accoutrements &c., and Major Fye will furnish arms sufficient for 12 men as a guard in going out and take the Capt. Rec^t in my name. The Commissary at Dayton and on the march will furnish provision on the return and order of the Captain who must march without delay and report himself & Command to the Commanding Officer and Receive future orders from Genl Harrison or his superior officer. I expect to be at Lebanon in a few days and will make some further arrangements as to the Militia of your Brigade. Major Cox will inform you verbally of the subjects we have conversed on.

I am Sir your Hum^l serv^t

John S. Gano, Major Gen^l Comdt 1st Div.

Ohio Militia

MAJOR THOMAS IRWIN TO GENERAL JOHN S. GANO

Hamilton September the 7th, 1813

Dear Gen^l,

I received your letter of the 30th of Last month and can inform you that the two Companies of Drafted Militia required from this Brigade rendezvoused at this place on the 5th agreeable to my order, and expects to draw arms accoutrements and other camp equipage previous to their leaving this. They are

now encamped in the court-house— it would be well if the men would draw some money in advance as the greater part stand in great need, and I believe all the Militia Drafted for a Six Months Tour from this State previous to this has drew in advance. They are two very good Companys But I fear should they not draw money and other Equipments as aforesaid it will be Dificult to get them to March.

Thomas Irwin Major 2d B
1st Regt. 3d Brig. 1st D Ohio M.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO COLONEL
HENRY ZUMALT
ORDERS

Cincinnati Sept. 8th, 1813

Colo. Zumalt

Sir,

You will immediately attend to see[ing] the second Battalion of your Regiment organized and equipt for to March It will be necessary for you to leave the Command of the Troops at Mill Creek under command of the Major or next senior officer and repair to Lebanon and Hamilton and make the necessary arrangements for their March which I expect will be ordered on Saturday next— It will be best for Captain Carpenter to March his Company by Lebanon that if the other Company has not Marched from there they may join his command and March on together and that without loss of time and when you arrange the 2nd Battalion you will return and report to me at Cincinnati which must be by Saturday next, the Brigadier Genl. at Hamilton will make up his quoto and Majot Eye at Lebanon will give you assistance. Your immediate attention to this order is necessary— and require the quoto &c. which are procured to Day be sent without delay to Lebanon.

John S. Gano, Major Genl, Comdt 1st Divⁿ Ohio Mil.

Quarterly Publication of the His-
torical and Philosophical
Society of Ohio

Vol. XVI, 1921, No. 4
OCTOBER-DECEMBER

ANNUAL REPORT

CINCINNATI
THE ABINGDON PRESS

OFFICERS FOR 1920-21

JOSEPH WILBY,	PRESIDENT.
FRANK J. JONES,	VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE HOADLY,	VICE-PRESIDENT.
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MISS L. BELLE HAMLIN,	LIBRARIAN
HARRY F. WOODS,	} CURATORS
DAVIS L. JAMES,	
MERRICK WHITCOMB,	
ELLIOTT H. PENDLETON,	
JOHN J. ROWE,	

The meetings of the Society are held in its rooms in the Van Wormer Library Building, Burnet Woods, at three in the afternoon of the first Saturday of each month from October to May.

The Library is a free public Library, open to visitors daily, except Sunday, from nine A. M. to five P. M.

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF PUBLICATION

CHARLES T. GREVE FREDERICK W. HINKLE
MISS L. BELLE HAMLIN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Historical and Philosophical
Society of Ohio

For the Year Ending
December 5, 1921



CINCINNATI
THE ABINGDON PRESS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Historical and Philosophical Society
of Ohio for 1921

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

DECEMBER 5, 1921.

To the President and Members of the Society:

The annual report of the Society last year gave the number of bound volumes in the library as 28,342. During the present year 785 volumes have been added which increases the total number of volumes in the collection at this date to 29,127.

Of these volumes 72 were donated, 95 obtained by an exchange of duplicates, 88 by the binding of periodicals and other publications under paper covers, and the remainder were acquired by purchase. These purchases were accredited as follows:—28 volumes to the Margaret Rives King fund; 3 volumes to the Elizabeth Haven Appleton fund; 43 volumes to the General fund; and, 456 volumes to the income accruing from the Eugene F. Bliss estate.

704 pamphlets and a number of miscellaneous newspapers have been donated, also, other miscellanies that are reported below. From

Mr. W. S. Telford (of Duluth, Minn.)

Six letters of Colonel Jared Mansfield of the U. S. Engineer Corps to his nephew Lieut. Joseph Totten (later Major General and for a long time Chief of the Engineer Corps.) These bear dates of 1808, 1811 & 1812, of these two hold references to Hull's expedition to Detroit, and a third contains an account of the appearance of an earthquake in Cincinnati, December 16th, 1811, from which I quote: "Cincinnati, Feb. 24th, 1812. . . . Since the 16th of December,

we have experienced in these parts, a great number of earthquakes; that on the 16th of sd. month, happened at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 o'clock, A. M. We were all awakened from profound sleep. The House moved like a boat in a swollen sea; the windows rattled, the tables and chairs danced, & the inferior animals of the Creation were startled and alarmed. There was danger of the House falling & we all fled out doors. It lasted about three minutes. On the morning of the same day another shock took place, it was not so severe or of so long continuance as the first. A great number of lesser shocks were felt for a week or ten days after the first. We were in hopes after that, that they had ceased altogether, but on the morning of the 23d of Jan^y we experienced another smart shock & several other lesser ones 'till the 7th of February. At about 4 o'clock, A. M. of that day a violent shock, much exceeding any before, started us from our beds, & roused the whole animal Creation. We prepared with all possible speed to escape out of doors, but before we could put on our clothes, the bricks came tumbling in on the floors of the chambers; we supposed the House to be falling & fled half-naked on the ice and snow, taking with us our dear little ones. Finding that I could not with safety to my health remain barefooted on the snow I was determined to venture into the House for some clothing; by this time the quakes had subsided in a considerable degree. I hauled out bed clothing & wearing apparel, & we remained in the yard sometime till there was evidence of a cessation of the Earthquake. I found the sides of the House remained entire & the falling of bricks to be from the top of the Chimney; This & some plastering falling gave us the idea of the House falling. Fortunately we have sustained no other injury. A number of Chimneys in these parts have been shaken down & some brick houses in Cincinnati have been cracked. Several slight shocks have occurred since that of the 7th, & the Earth every now and then, is in a tremor. I hope we shall experience no more of these awful phenomena of nature. They have been (by account) more dreadful in the country west, on or beyond the Mississippi."

The donor of these letters is a great grandson of Gen^l Joseph G. Totten and a grand nephew of Col. Mansfield.

Miss M. E. Dandridge

Return of U. S. Troops on the north western & southern frontiers, 1797, furnishing the number of officers & soldiers at each of the 27 forts. Total number 2628.

Army supplies at different posts, Fort Steuben, Fort Massac, and any place from Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the Mississippi, Fort Laramie, Picque Town, Niagara, Detroit, etc.

Preliminary Articles of a Treaty entered into at Greenville between Major General Anthony Wayne for settling a permanent peace with all the Indian nations north-west of the Ohio, of the one part, and the Sachems and War Chiefs of the Shawanese and Delaware nations for and in behalf of themselves, and the Miami nation on the other part, Aug. 3, 1795.

Orders, Greenville, Feb. 27, 1796, to the officers of the cantonment to meet and name some person to be Grand Sutler to the troops;

Extract from Orders, Feb. 29th, same year, shows A [bijah] Hunt elected to the office of Grand Sutler;

Orders, March 21, same year, withdraws the liberty of sale of liquor to the soldiery;

Pass issued by Lieut. Colonel Hamtranck to Abijah Hunt, merchant, in 1795, to go to Detroit; and a Permit to J. & A. Hunt to sell merchandize in the Territory, 1800;

Memorandum of a contract between Titus Mershon and Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt, Nov. 22d, 1795, the former to deliver to the latter, at Cincinnati, merchandize at prices seemingly improbable to us of today, such as bacon, butter, cheese, each 1 shilling per pound, eggs 5½ pence per dozen, peach brandy 9s. 4p. per gallon and whiskey 4s. 6p. per gallon, etc

Three letters from the Illinois Indians to Captain Abner Prior, 1794. These were published in the American Historical

Review, Vol. IV, No. 1, in the original language (French), and it is stated there that they were a part of a collection of papers belonging to N. G. Pendleton (the donor's grandfather) and to Jesse Hunt (the great grandfather) and that the latter was a sutler and contractor with Wayne's army.

Passport granted to Dr. N. G. Pendleton, 1837, by the Consul Don Antonio Argote Villalobos, for the state of Louisiana, for passage on vessel to Havana;

Report of a committee on the petition of James McCashan & others, relative to the purchase of land from John Cleves Symmes;

Certificate showing the sale of a pew in church at Cincinnati, on Aug. 29, 1801, to J. & A. Hunt for \$47;

Plat of the town of Dayton, 1803, certified to by the Register;

Schedule of relinquished and forfeited lands in the Cincinnati District, offered for sale in 1829;

A list of lands at Auditor's sale for Clarke county, 1824. Among the names of delinquent tax payers are several Cincinnatians;

and

Some minor manuscripts; Official Army Register for 1824; Register of General Staff of the Army, 1813, and a Virginia Almanack for 1795.

Mr. W. K. Bixby

Copy of a letter written by Sam Houston to Andrew Jackson, Feb. 16, 1844, relative to the annexation of Texas to the United States. Mr. Bixby states that he has sent the original manuscript to the State of Texas where it seemed rightfully to belong. The document is historically valuable.

Mr. J. M. Huston

Fourteen French letters and papers, written by a family named Bailly who were at Michilimacquinac and Grand

Rapids, also, a town called Bailly Town at an early date. Letters written between 1794-1834.

Mr. Philip Hinkle

Early Account Book (1822) of the old Dennison Hotel;

Photographic copy of original Poll Book of Presidential election, 1864, held at Camp Sorgham, Columbia, South Carolina, where prisoners voted by State. This Poll Book was for the Ohio soldiers and among the names of voters shown are Major George B. Fox (the owner of the original Book), Joseph W. Wilshire, C. C. Gatch, and other Cincinnatians.

Photograph of four Battalions of the Cincinnati Home Guards taken at the Cincinnati Ball Park when there was a general review of the Home Guards and the City Police force of Cincinnati, Oct. 17, 1917.

Banquet cards. Celebration in Cincinnati, Dec. 21, 1920, of the Tercentenary anniversary of the Pilgrims landing at Plymouth, given under the auspices of the Hereditary Patriotic Societies of Ohio.

Mrs. J. F. Winslow

Scrap Book containing an extensive collection of Invitations, Wedding cards, etc. These were arranged and indexed by Mr. Winslow, who for many years of his life was a member of the Society.

Miss M. H. Curtis

Engraving made in 1841 of "Congress, July 4th, 1775, The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America" enclosed in an engraved frame in which pictures of the various Presidents and the seals of each State are artistically traced.

Mrs. J. A. Henshall

A small oil painting of "Old Fort Washington" painted by Miss Jennie Elliott; the wood mat inside the frame is made from a beam of the blacksmith's shop in the fort, and at the

top of this frame, C. T. Webber, the artist, has etched in brass a likeness of Captain James Ferguson, who with Major Doughty, it is stated, designed and built the fort. The donor, Mrs. Hester Ferguson Henshall, a great grand daughter of Captain Ferguson, adds that he resided until his death, 1853, on the south-west corner of Vine and Seventh streets; that he donated to the city for a cemetery, what is now Washington Park, and, also, donated for Market Houses, the ground now the two Eighth Street Parks.

The Sword of Captain James Ferguson, which he carried as artillery officer through the Harmar and St. Clair campaigns accompanied the above gift.

A curious old "hand grease lamp," shaped somewhat similar to the early Grecian lamp. This was in the possession of a family in Kentucky for one hundred and fifty years.

Mr. A. Espy

Photographs of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States in the Sub-Treasury of Cincinnati, 1873 to 1921, in frame 33 x 40 inches. The names of these officers and dates they held office are as follows,

Wm. E. Davis,	1873-1877
A. M. Stem,	1877-1881
L. Markbreit,	1882-1886
W. W. Sutton,	1886-1890
Sam'l Bailey, jr,	1890-1894
Michael Ryan,	1894-1898
C. A. Bosworth,	1898-1911
George Puchta,	1911-1915
Arthur Espy.	1915-1920

Mr. M. G. Dumler

Liberty Loan Poster painted in oil by the donor; and,

Copy of "In Memoriam, Frank Duveneck, 1848-1919," drafted by Mr. Dumler when a director of the Cincinnati Art Club.

Mr. N. M. Fenneman

A Two Dollar Note issued by the Colony of Maryland, April 10, 1774, deposited with the Society, April, 1921.

The Society purchased a manuscript letter written by Thomas Henderson, surveyor, to General Jonathan Dayton, dated at Cincinnati, May 13, 1811, relative to the resurvey of the line usually known as Ludlow's Standard, through the Judge Symmes Miami Purchase. This is accompanied by a full page survey of the property in question.

During this year we have purchased a larger number of volumes than usual. Among these are sets of the Virginia House of Burgessess and the Colonial Council, & Legislative Journals, the Archives of New Jersey, Archives of Maryland, and those of Delaware; Maryland Calendar of Wills, Records of Marriages of Pennsylvania prior to 1810, Sets of the Southern History Papers and the Virginia Magazine of History; also, numerous histories of Counties, Towns, Parish Registers of Churches, and Vital statistics of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; and the Colonial and Revolutionary records of Men in service of some of these States.

Our Sets of the Publications and Collections of the various Historical Societies have been largely increased. A number of Biographies and a few Genealogies are added. Some of the publications on the European War secured this year are:—

Literary Digest History of the World War;
New York Times Current History of the European War;
Doyle's History of the Great War;
Newbolt's Naval History of the War, 1914-1918;
Corbet's Naval Operations, Texts and Maps;
Ludendorf's General Staff and its Problems;
Davis, C. G., Journal of the Great War;
Von Hindenburg's Out of my Life;
Von Falkenhayn's German General Staff;
Lansing's Peace Negotiations;

Other publications of miscellaneous nature are:—

Trans-Allegheny Pioneers, by Hale, J. P.;

On the Ohio, by Abdy, H. B.;
 French in the Heart of America, by Finley, J.;
 Founding of New England, by Adams;
 Potomac Route to the West, by Bacom-Foster;
 Transportation and Industrial Development in the West,
 Gephart;
 Geographical Influences on American History, Brigham;
 Colonization of North America, 1492-1783, Bolton-Marshall;
 History of Sea Power, Stevens & Westcott;
 Bryce's Modern Democracies;
 Treat's National Land System, 1788-1820;
 Sharpless' Political Leaders of Provincial Pennsylvania;
 Bruce's Institutional History of Virginia;
 Huguenot Emigration to Virginia;
 Chronicles of American History Series, 50 Vols. (Yale Pub.);
 German Element in Virginia, Schuricht;
 German and Swiss Settlements in Colonial Pennsylvania,
 Kuhn;
 Stonewall Jackson, by Henderson;
 Root's Relations of Pennsylvania with British Government,
 1696-1765;
 Tyler's Williamsburg (Va.) the old Colonial Capital;
 Channing's History of United States, V. 5;
 Mosby's Men, by Alexander, J. H.;

The above is a partial list only of the additions to the library collections this year.

L. BELLE HAMLIN, *Librarian.*

DONORS TO THE LIBRARY

	VOLS.	PAM.
American Antiquarian Society.....	2	
American Hebron Tract Commission.....		2
American Historical Association.....		3
American Philosophical Society.....	6	
American Sugar Refining Company.....		2
Armour & Co.....		1
Boston City Hospital.....	1	
Boston Social Science Bureau.....		1
Bureau of Railway Economics.....		33
Canada—Royal Society of.....	1	
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.....		2
Cincinnati—		
Chamber of Commerce.....	1	
Citizen's National Bank.....		6
Commercial Club.....	2	
Museum Association.....		6
Municipal Art Society.....		1
Symphony Orchestra.....	1	
University of Cincinnati.....		8
Colorado College.....		1
Colorado State Historical & Natural History Society.....		1
Commission for Relief of Belgium.....		1
Connecticut State Library.....	1	
Essex Institute.....		4
Friends of Irish Freedom Bureau.....	1	
Georgia Historical Society.....		3
Illinois Centennial Commission.....	1	
Illinois State Historical Library.....	2	
Indiana State Library.....		7
Intercollegiate Memorial Association.....		1
Iowa, History Department of.....		3
Iowa State Historical Society.....	1	
Kansas State Historical Society.....	2	
Lancaster (Pa.) Historical Society.....		8
League of Workmen's Compensation.....		3
Louisiana Historical Society.....		3
Louisville Free Public Library.....		1
Massachusetts Historical Society.....	1	
Mazdaznan Press.....		14
Medford Historical Society.....		4
Mexico, Secretaria de Industria.....		2
Michigan History Commission.....	1	
Military Order of Loyal Legion, U. S.—		
Minnesota.....		8
New York.....		2
Ohio.....		11
Wisconsin.....		9
Missouri State Historical Society.....	1	
National Catholic Welfare Council.....		12
Near East Relief Association.....	1	

	VOLS.	PAM.
Nebraska State Historical Society	2	4
Newberry Library		I
New Hampshire Historical Society		I
New Haven Colony Historical Society		I
New Jersey Historical Society		I3
New Jersey State Librarian	10	12
New York Guaranty Trust Co.		26
New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb		I
New York Public Library		12
New York Sons of the Revolution		3
New York State Department of Education		2
New York State Historical Association	I	6
North Carolina University		I
North Dakota State Historical Society	I	
Ohio—		
Americanization Committee		I
Archaeological and Historical Society		4
Civil Service Commission		I
Industrial Commission		I
Society of the Sons of the Revolution	I	
State Board of Charities		2
State Board of Commerce		I
State Board of Health		8
State University		I
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.		2
Rhode Island Historical Society		3
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association		2
Smith College		2
Tennessee Historical Society		2
Texas State Historical Society		4
United States—		
Bureau of American Ethnology	3	
Census Department	I	
Department of War	I	2
Interstate Commerce Commission		242
Library of Congress	2	3
Department of Transportation & Communication		I
Smithsonian Institution	4	8
University of California		4
University of Illinois	I	
Washington State University State Historical Society		3
Western Pennsylvania Historical Society		3
Western Reserve Historical Society		2
Wisconsin State Historical Society		4
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society	3	
Yale University		I
Young Women's Christian Association		4
Anonymous	5	
Bienfang, Mrs. H. Engraving	I	I
Bowman, Mrs. M. H.	I	
Bromwell, J. H.	I	
Burtoft, Mrs. L. A. J. & oth.	I	
Carter, C. C.	I	
Currie, Miss F.		2
Curtis, Miss M. H. Engraving		
Dumler, M. G. Pictures		
Ewing, P. K.	I	
Fenniman, N. M. Miscellanies		
Frear, J. A.		2
Fry, Miss G.	2	

	VOLS.	PAM.
Henshall, Mrs. J. A		
Huston, J. M		
Jay, K. R	1	
Jenny, Mrs. H. C. & Sisters	1	
Jones, R. R		3
Jones, Mrs. R. R		3
King, E. J		2
Kittredge, R. J	1	
Leyland, H. T		
Nolte, G. A		
Sill, W. E. (exec. for C. T. Church)	1	
Telford, W. S		
Thayer, Rev. G. A	2	12
Toomey, T. N		2
Wilby, C. B		1
Wuest, Miss L. C		

MEMBERS

Bixby, W. K		
Bond, B. W., Jr.		2
Bullock, J. W		1
Chatfield, Mrs. Albert H		37
Dabney, C. W		1
Dandridge, Miss M. E	1	5
Hamlin, L. B		
Hinkle, F. W		
Hinkle, P.	1	
Jones, F. J	1	
Strobridge, N. W		
Winslow, Mrs. J. F	1	
Wilby, J	3	34

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Jesse Redman Clark, a corporate member, died September 22, 1921.

A year ago our investments, book value, amounted to \$83,024.53; the annual report for the year just ending shows total investments of \$84,056.04.

Our Society has purchased in 1921 \$1,500.00, par value, of Victory Liberty Bonds, making our total holdings of Liberty Bonds, \$9,500.00.

During the year we have reduced our call loans over \$15,000.00, and invested in bonds as appears in the Treasurer's report.

The Trustees under the will of Eugene F. Bliss, have paid over to us \$2,500.00 during the past year, in compliance with requisitions, for the general purposes of our Society.

Quarterlies of the Society have appeared during the year as follows:—

XVI. 1921. No. 1.

An account of the Ohio Company, a colonial corporation, a paper by Herbert T. Leyland, LL.B., Assistant in the Department of History, University of Cincinnati.

XVI. 1921. No. 2.

Selections from the Gano Papers III. (For Selections I and II see Volume XV of this publication.)

XVI. 1921. No. 3.

Selections from the Gano Papers IV.

XVI. 1921. No. 4. Will consist as usual of the annual reports of the Society.

JOSEPH WILBY, *President.*

For the President and Members of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

I have the honor to present my annual report of the assets and liabilities of The Historical & Philosophical Society of Ohio for the year ending November 25, 1921, as shown by the following statements of The Central Trust Company.

JAMES W. BULLOCK, *Treasurer.*

December 1, 1921.

MAY 25, 1921.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH

HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1920.....	\$1,570 94
1921	
May 25	
Dues 1920.....	50 00
Dues 1921.....	380 00
Interest Sav. Acct. The Central Trust Co.....	1 65
Income from Investments.....	1,904 48
From Estate of E. F. Bliss Income.....	1,500 00
Secured Collateral Loans Paid.....	15,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,907 07

PAYMENTS

Salary of Librarian.....	\$745 13	
Cash for expenses of Library.....	250 00	
Paper & Printing.....	226 55	
Books purchased.....	327 32	
Subscriptions & Dues.....	42 00	
Bonds purchased.....	16,529 03	
Accrued Interest on same.....	216 07	
Central Trust Company commission 3% on \$2,127.54.....	63 83	
University of Cin'ti heat, light & janitor service 1921.....	300 00	18 699 93
		<hr/>
		\$2,207 14
Less Interest on Sav. Acct. added to Investments		1 65
		<hr/>
Cash Balance May 25, 1920.....		\$2,205 49

General Fund.....	\$593 78
Appleton Fund.....	111 51
Binding Fund.....	37 82
Building Fund.....	721 11
Colonial Dames Fund.....	33 82
Dexter Publication Fund.....	60 93
Gest Fund.....	139 65
A. J. Howe Fund.....	231 28
Life Membership Fund.....	40 48
Halsted Neave Fund.....	242 61
	<hr/>
	\$2,212 99
Less overdraft King Fund.....	7 50
	<hr/>
	\$2,205 49

INVESTMENTS

	PAR	BOOK VAL.
145 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway	\$7,250 00	\$8,448 88
15 " Western Pacific Ry. Common	1,500 00	1,870 00
10 " " " " Pfd	1,000 00	
7,000 C. H. & D. 4½% Bds	7,000 00	7,395 00
8,000 C. & O. Ry. 4½% Bds	8,000 00	8,285 00
5,000 C. L. & N. Ry. 4% Bds	5,000 00	4,547 50
4,000 Norfolk & Western Ry. 4% Bds	4,000 00	3,547 50
1,000 Chattanooga Sta. Co. 4% Bds	1,000 00	930 00
2,000 Kentucky Central Ry. 4% Bds	2,000 00	1,950 00
2,000 Cin'ti, Newport & Cov. 5% Bds	2,000 00	2,035 00
1,000 American Book Company 6% Bds	1,000 00	1,115 00
2,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line 4% Bds	2,000 00	1,835 00
2,500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co. 5%	2,500 00	2,557 50
2,500 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer Improvement Bds	2,500 00	2,653 90
500 Cin'ti 4½% Hospital Bds	500 00	535 60
1,500 Cin'ti 4½% School Bds	1,500 00	1,441 25
1,500 Hamilton Co. 4½% Longview Hospital Bds	1,500 00	1,564 50
3,000 Pennsylvania Ry. Bonds 4%	3,000 00	2,698 75
1,000 B. & O. Ry. 3½% Bonds	1,000 00	881 01
2,000 Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 5% Bonds	2,000 00	2,020 00
8,000 U. S. A. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bds	8,000 00	7,589 96
1,500 U. S. A. 4¾% Victory Liberty Bds	1,500 00	1,500 00
5,000 Warren O. 5%	5,000 00	4,675 00
2,000 Toledo O. 5¼%	2,000 00	2,000 00
1,000 Dayton O. 5%	1,000 00	1,000 00
2,000 Cin'ti O. 4%	2,000 00	1,820 00
1,000 Baldwin Co. 8% Note	1,000 00	1,025 00
	<hr/>	
Savings Account The Central Trust Company	\$76,750 00	\$75,921 35
Collateral Loans		83 86
		<hr/>
Total Investments		\$84,055 21

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND:

300 U. S. A. 4¼% Liberty Bonds	\$259 26	
100 U. S. A. 4¾% Victory Loan	100 00	
87 Shares Cincinnati Street Ry.	4,714 75	
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bds.	314 38	
Savings Account The Central Trust Co.	13 17	
	<hr/>	5,401 56

JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND:

12 shares Cincinnati Street Ry.	\$834 00	
Part Interest C. L. & N. Ry. Bds.	224 25	
Part Interest St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	152 92	
350 U. S. 4¼ Liberty Loan Bds.	338 66	
100 U. S. 4¾ Victory Loan Bds.	100 00	
Savings Account The Central Trust Co.	26 30	
	<hr/>	1,676 13

E. H. APPLETON MEMORIAL FUND:

15 shares Cincinnati Street Ry.	\$822 00	
3,000 C. H. & D. Ry. Bds.	2,882 50	
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bds.	314 37	
Interest 1,000 L. & N. Ry. Bds.	97 50	

Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	191 15	
Interest 500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co. Bds.	253 75	
500 Hamilton Co. 4¼% Bds.	521 50	
300 U. S. A. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds.....	275 08	
200 U. S. A. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.....	200 00	
Savings Account The Central Trust Co.	44 39	
	<hr/>	5,602 24

HALSTED NEAVE FUND:

2,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bonds.....	\$1,912 50	
200 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bds.....	175 08	
4,000 N. & W. 4% Bonds.....	3,547 50	
Interest 1,000 Kentucky Central Bonds.....	487 50	
Interest 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry Bonds.....	165 75	
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	458 75	
Interest 1,000 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. Bds.....	505 00	
500 Cincinnati O. 4½% Hospital Bonds.....	535 60	
1,000 American Book Co. Bonds.....	1,115 00	
500 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bds.....	500 00	
200 U. S. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.....	200 00	
	<hr/>	9,602.68

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND:

4,000 C. H. & D. Ry. 4½% Bond.....	\$4,512 50	
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bonds.....	1,551 25	
Interest 1,000 L. & N. Ry. 4% Bds.....	390 00	
Interest Kentucky Central Ry. Bds.....	1,462 50	
Interest St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line....	458 75	
500 Cincinnati 4½% Sewer Bond.....	535 30	
1,000 Pennsylvania Ry. Bd.....	998 75	
12 shares Cincinnati Street Ry.....	839 38	
	<hr/>	10,748.43

COLONIAL DAMES FUND:

4 shares Cincinnati Street Ry.....		200 00
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BINDING FUND:

10 shares Cincinnati Street Ry. Co.....	\$680 63	
Interest 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bond.....	97 50	
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	114 68	
Interest 500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co. Bd.	253 75	
Interest 100 U. S. 4¾% Liberty Loan Bd.....	88 66	
	<hr/>	1,235 22

ERASMUS GEST FUND:

1,000 C. & O. 4¼% Ry. Bd.....	\$1,017 50	
1,000 Chattanooga Sta. 4% Bond.....	930 00	
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry. Bd.....	1,045 00	
500 Covington & Cincinnati Bridge Bond.....	515 00	
Interest 500 Cin'ti Bridge Bond (Covington & Cin'ti).....	253 75	
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	229 37	
300 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bond.....	275 08	
200 U. S. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.....	200 00	
5 shares Cincinnati Street Ry. Co.....	358 12	
15 shares Western Pacific Ry. Com.....	} 1,870 00	
10 " " " " " Pfd.....		
	<hr/>	6,693 82

A. J. HOWE FUND:

5,000 C. & O. Ry. 4½% Bond.....	\$5,087 50
1,000 Covington & Cincinnati Bridge Bd.....	1,027 50
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	229 38
700 U. S. 4¾% Liberty Loan Bds.....	686 42
100 U. S. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.....	100 00

7,130 80

BUILDING FUND:

4-500 Cincinnati 4½% Sewer Bds.....	\$2,118 60
2-500 Hamilton Co. O. 4½% Bds.....	1,043 00
1-500 Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 5% Bds.....	505 00
3050 U. S. 4¾% Liberty Loan Bds.....	2,895 86
400 U. S. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.....	400 00
Collateral Loans.....	1,230 00
500 B. & O. Ry 3½% Bds.....	411 63
2,000 Pennsylvania Ry. 4%.....	1,700 00
5,000 Warren O. 5%.....	4,675 00
2,000 Toledo O. 5¾% Bds.....	2,000 00
1,000 Dayton O. 5% Bds.....	1,000 00
2,000 C. L. & N. Ry. 4%.....	1,660 00
2,000 Cincinnati O 4%.....	1,820 00
1,000 Cincinnati O 4½%.....	907 50
1,000 Baldwin Co. 8%.....	1,025 00

23,391 59

ENDOWMENT FUND:

500 Cincinnati 4½ School Bond.....	\$533 75
500 B. & O. Ry. 3½% Bond.....	469 38
1,000 Cin'ti Gas & Electric 5% Bond.....	1,010 00
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry. 5% Bond.....	990 00
Interest 500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge.....	253 75
2,200 U. S. 4¾% Liberty Loan Bonds.....	2,095 86
Collateral Loans.....	6,820 00
200 U. S. A. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.....	200 00

12,372 74

Total Investments.....

\$84,055 21

GENERAL FUND

Dues 1920.....	\$50 00
Dues 1921.....	380 00
Transferred from Endowment Fund.....	171 60
Transferred from Life Membership Fund.....	141 55
From Estate of E. F. Bliss on requisition from Historical Society.....	1,500 00

\$2,243 15

Salary of Librarian 1 month.....	\$120 13
“ “ “ 5 months at \$125.00.....	625 00
Cash for expenses of Library.....	250 00
Subscription & Dues.....	42 00
Books purchased.....	72 79
Paper & Printing.....	226 55
University of Cincinnati, Heat, Light & Janitor Service for 1921.....	300 00
Commission 3% on \$430.00.....	12 90

1,649 37

Cash Balance May 25, 1921.....

\$593 78

E. H. APPLETON MEMORIAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance Nov. 25, 1920.....	\$107 04
Interest U. S. 4¾% V. L. L. to Dec. 15.....	4 75
“ C. H. & D. Ry. 4½% Jan. 1.....	67 50
“ Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to Jan 1.....	6 25
“ St. Paul & Kansas City 4½% to Feb. 1....	4 70
“ C. & O. Registered Bds. to March 1.....	6 43
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to March 15.....	2 12
“ Hamilton Co. O. 4¼% to April 1.....	10 63
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to April 15.....	2 13
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to May 1.....	1 98
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to May 15.....	2 12
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	22 50
Interest Savings Account Central Trust Co.....	88

\$239 03

PAYMENTS

Books purchased.....	\$33 12	
Purchased 1-100 U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. Bd.....	88 66	
Accrued Interest.....	90	
Commission 3% on \$131.99.....	3 96	

126 64

\$112 39

Interest Sav. Acct. Central Trust Co. added to Investment Acct.....	88
Cash Balance May 25, 1921.....	\$111 51

BINDING FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance Nov. 25, 1920.....	\$106 13
Interest St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Feb. 1.	2 81
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to March 15.....	2 12
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to May 1.....	1 98
Dividend Cincinnati Street Ry. Co.....	15 00

\$128 04

PAYMENTS

Purchased 1-100 U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. Bd.....	\$88 66	
Accrued Interest.....	90	
Commission 3% on \$21.91.....	66	

90 22

Cash Balance May 25, 1921..... \$37 82

BUILDING FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance Nov. 25, 1920.....	\$884 48
Interest U. S. 4¾% V. L. L. to Dec. 15.....	9 48
“ U. S. 4¼% 1st L. L. to Dec. 15.....	7 43
“ Cin'ti 4½% Sewer to March 1.....	45 00
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to March 15.....	31 87
“ Cin'ti 4% Viaduct to April 1.....	40 00
“ Warren, Ohio 4% to April 1.....	125 00
“ Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5% to April 1.....	12 50
“ Hamilton Co. 4¼% to April 1.....	21 26
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to April 15.....	19 10

Interest Dayton, Ohio 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to April 30.....	25 00
" Pennsylvania R. R. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to May 1.....	40 00
" C. L. & N. Ry. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	40 00
" U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 2nd L. L. Bds. to May 15.....	6 38
" on secured collateral loans	224 09
Chas P. Taft paid loans	15,500 00

\$17,031 59

PAYMENTS

Purchased 500 B. & O. Ry. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bd	\$411 63
" 1,000 U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 3rd L. L. Bd	886 60
" 2,000 Pennsylvania Ry. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bds.....	1,700 00
" 5,000 Warren O. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bds	4,675 00
" 2,000 Toledo O. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ % Bds	2,000 00
" 1,000 Dayton O. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bds	1,000 00
" 2,000 Cin'ti O. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bds	1,820 00
" 2,000 C. L. & N. Ry. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bds	1,660 00
" 1,000 Cin'ti O. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bds.....	907 50
" 1,000 Baldwin Co. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Note	1,025 00

Accrued Interest	211 59
Commission 3% on \$438.52.....	13 16

16,310 48

Cash Balance May 25, 1921..... \$721 11

COLONIAL DAMES FUND

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1920	\$28 00
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	6 00

\$34 00

PAYMENT

Commission 3% on \$6.00.....	18
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Cash Balance May 25, 1921..... \$33 82

JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance Nov. 25, 1920.....	\$115 46
Interest U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 1st L. L. to Dec. 15.....	5 33
" U. S. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % V. L. L. to Dec. 15.....	2 39
" St. Paul & Kansas City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to Feb. 1.....	3 75
" U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 3rd L. L. to March 15.....	2 12
" C. L. & N. Ry. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to May 1.....	4 54
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry Co.....	18 00
Interest Savings Acct. The Central Trust Co.....	51

\$152 10

PAYMENTS

Purchased 1-100 U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 3rd L. L. Bd.....	\$88 66
Accrued Interest	90
Commission 3% on \$36.64.....	1 10

90 66

Interest Savings Acct. added to Investment Acct.... \$61 44
51

Cash Balance May 25, 1921..... \$60 93

ENDOWMENT FUND

RECEIPTS

Interest	U. S. 4¼% 1st L. L. Bd. to Dec. 15.	\$4 22
"	U. S. 4¾% V. L. L. Bd. to Dec. 15.	4 75
"	Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge to Jan 1.	12 50
"	B. & O. Ry. 3½% to Jan 1.	8 75
"	C. N. & C. Ry. 5% to Jan 1.	25 00
"	Cin'ti 4½% School to Feb 1.	11 25
"	U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to March 15.	21 25
"	Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5% to April 1.	25 00
"	U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. Bds. to April 15.	21 25
"	on secured collateral loans.	42 93
		\$176 90

PAYMENTS

Commission 3% on \$176.90.	\$5 30	
Transferred to General Fund.	171 60	
		\$176 90

ERASMUS GEST FUND

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance	Nov. 25, 1920.	\$92 93
Interest	U. S. 4¾% V. L. L. Bds. to Dec. 15.	4 75
"	Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge Co. to Jan 1.	18 75
"	Chattanooga Sta. 4% to Jan 1.	20 00
"	C. N. & C. Ry. 5%.	25 00
"	St. Paul & Kansas City to Feb. 1.	5 63
"	U. S. 4¼ 3rd L. L. to March 15.	2 12
"	U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to April 15.	2 12
"	U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to May 15.	2 12
Dividend	Cin'ti Street Ry. Company.	7 50
"	Western Pacific Ry. Pfd.	30 00
Interest	C. & O. Ry 4½% to Sept. 1.	22 50
		\$233 42

PAYMENTS

Purchased 1-100 U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L.	\$88 66	
Accrued Interest.	90	
Commission 3% on \$140.49.	4 21	
		93 77
Cash Balance	May 25, 1921.	\$139 65

A. J. HOWE FUND

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance	Nov. 25, 1920.	\$75 70
Interest	U. S. 4¾% V. L. L. Bds. to Dec. 15.	2 38
"	C. & O. 4½% Bds. to March 1.	112 50
"	Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to Jan. 1.	25 00
"	St. Paul & Kansas City to Feb 1.	5 63
"	U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. Bds. to April 15.	6 38
"	U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. Bds. to May 15.	8 50
		\$236 09
Commission	3% on \$160.39.	4 81
Cash Balance	May 25, 1921.	\$231 28

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND

RECEIPTS

Interest Cin'ti 4 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ Sewer Bd. to Dec. 16.	\$11 25
" C. H. & D. Ry. 4 ¹² / ₁₀₀ to Jan. 1	90 00
" Kentucky Central 4 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ to Jan 1	30 00
" St. Paul & Kansas City 4 ¹² / ₁₀₀ to Feb 1	11 24
" C. & O. Registered Bds. to March 1	32 14
" C. L. & N. Ry. 4 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ to May 1	7 90
" Pennsylvania Ry. 4 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ to May 1	20 00
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry Co.	18 00
	\$220 53

PAYMENTS

Books purchased	\$221 41	
Commission 3 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ on \$220.53	6 62	
Overdraft		7 50
	\$228 03	\$228 03
Overdraft May 25, 1921	\$7 50	

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance Nov. 25, 1920	\$40 74
Interest U. S. 4 ³⁴ / ₁₀₀ V. L. L. Bds. to Dec. 15	2 38
" C. & O. Reg. Bds. to March 1	6 43
" 4 ¹⁴ / ₁₀₀ 4th L. L. to April 15	6 36
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co	130 50
Interest Sav. Account Central Trust Company	26
	\$186 67

PAYMENTS

Commission 3 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ on \$145.93	\$4 38	
Transferred to General Fund	141 55	
	145 93	\$40 74
Less Interest on Sav. Acct. added to Investments		26
		\$40 48

HALSTED NEAVE FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance Nov. 25, 1920	\$120 46
Interest U. S. 4 ³⁴ / ₁₀₀ V. L. L. to Dec. 15	4 75
" American Book Co. 6 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ to Jan. 1	30 00
" N. & W. 4 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ to Jan 1	80 00
" Kentucky Central 4 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ to Jan. 1	10 00
" Cin'ti Hospital to Jan 2	11 25
" St. Paul & Kansas City 4 ¹² / ₁₀₀ to Feb 1	11 24
" U. S. 4 ¹⁴ / ₁₀₀ 3rd L. L. to March 15	2 12
" Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ to April 1	12 50
" U. S. 4 ¹⁴ / ₁₀₀ 4th L. L. to April 15	10 65
" C. L. & N. Ry. 4 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ to May 1	43 60
" U. S. 4 ¹⁴ / ₁₀₀ 2nd L. L. to May 15	2 13
	\$338 70

PAYMENTS

Bought 1-100 U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. Bd	\$88 66	
Accrued Interest	88	
Commission 3% on \$218.24	6 55	
		96 09
Cash Balance May 25, 1921		\$242 61

NOVEMBER 25, 1921.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
 IN ACCOUNT WITH
 HISTORICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Cash Balance May 25, 1921. \$2,205 49

RECEIPTS

1921
 Nov. 25

Dues 1919-20-21	\$30 00
Interest Savings Acct. The Central Trust Co.	83
Income from investments	2,212 52
From Estate of E. F. Bliss income	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,448 84

PAYMENTS

Salary of Librarian	\$750 00
Cash for Expenses of Library	100 00
Premium on insurance	93 80
Book Marks	3 00
Typewriter	102 50
Paper & Printing	505 12
Subscription & Dues	33 00
Books Purchased	1,742 73
The Central Trust Co. Commissions 3% on \$2,243.35	67 29
	<hr/>
	3,397 44

Less Interest on Savings Acct. added to Invest-
 ments 83

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921 \$2,050 57

Appleton Fund	\$94 28
Binding Fund	59 08
Bliss Fund	509 97
Building Fund	671 46
Colonial Dames	39 64
Dexter Publication Fund	95 99
Gest Fund	60 95
Howe Fund	171 86
King Fund	132 56
Life Membership	40 48
Halsted Neave Fund	174 30
	<hr/>
	\$2,050 57

INVESTMENTS

	PAR	BOOK VAL.
145 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway	\$7,250 00	\$8,448 88
15 " Western Pacific Ry. Common	1,500 00	} 1,870 00
10 " " " " Pfd	1,000 00	
7,000 C. H. & D. 4½% Bds.	7,000 00	7,395 00
8,000 C. & O. Ry. 4½% Bds.	8,000 00	8,285 00
5,000 C. L. & N. Ry. 4% Bds.	5,000 00	4,547 50
4,000 Norfolk & Western Ry. 4% Bds.	4,000 00	3,547 50
1,000 Chattanooga Sta. Co. 4% Bds.	1,000 00	930 00
2,000 Kentucky Central Ry. 4% Bds.	2,000 00	1,950 00
2,000 Cin'ti, Newport & Cov. 5% Bds.	2,000 00	2,035 00
1,000 American Book Company 6% Bds.	1,000 00	1,115 00
2,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line 4% Bds..	2,000 00	1,835 00
2,500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co. 5%	2,500 00	2,557 50
2,500 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer Improvement Bds.	2,500 00	2,653 90
500 Cin'ti 4½% Hospital Bds.	500 00	535 60
1,500 Cin'ti 4½% School Bds.	1,500 00	1,441 25
1,500 Hamilton Co. 4½% Longview Hospital Bds.	1,500 00	1,564 50
3,000 Pennsylvania Ry. Bonds 4%	3,000 00	2,698 75
1,000 B. & O. Ry. 3½% Bonds.	1,000 00	881 01
2,000 Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 5% Bonds.	2,000 00	2,020 00
8,000 U. S. A. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bds.	8,000 00	7,589 96
1,500 U. S. A. 4¾% Victory Liberty Bds.	1,500 00	1,500 00
5,000 Warren O. 5%	5,000 00	4,675 00
2,000 Toledo O. 5¼%	2,000 00	2,000 00
1,000 Dayton O 5%	1,000 00	1,000 00
2,000 Cin'ti O 4%	2,000 00	1,820 00
1,000 Baldwin Co. 8% Note.	1,000 00	1,025 00

	\$76,750 00	\$75,921 35
Savings Account The Central Trust Company..		84 69
Collateral Loans		8,050 00

Total Investments		\$84,056 04
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LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND:

300 U. S. A. 4¼% Liberty Bonds	\$259 26	
100 U. S. A. 4¾% Victory Loan	100 00	
87 Shares Cincinnati Street Ry.	4,714 75	
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bds.	314 38	
Savings Account The Central Trust Co.	13 30	
		5,401 69

JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND:

12 shares Cincinnati Street Ry. Co	\$834 00	
Part Interest C. L. & N. Ry. Bds.	224 25	
Part Interest St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	152 92	
350 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bds.	338 66	
100 U. S. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.	100 00	
Savings Account The Central Trust Co.	26 56	
		1,676 39

E. H. APPLETON MEMORIAL FUND:

15 shares Cincinnati Street Ry.	\$822 00	
3,000 C. H. & D. Ry. Bds.	2,882 50	
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bds.	314 37	
Interest 1,000 L. & N. Ry. Bds.	97 50	
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	191 15	

Interest 500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co. Bds.	253 75
500 Hamilton Co. 4¼% Bds.	521 50
300 U. S. A. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds	275 08
200 U. S. A. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.	200 00
Savings Account The Central Trust Co.	44 83
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5,602 68

HALSTED NEAVE FUND:

2,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bonds	\$1,912 50
200 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bds.	175 08
4,000 N. & W. 4% Bonds	3,547 50
Interest 1,000 Kentucky Central Bonds	487 50
Interest 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry Bonds	165 75
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	458 75
Interest 1,000 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. Bds.	505 00
500 Cincinnati O. 4½% Hospital Bonds	535 60
1,000 American Book Co. Bonds	1,115 00
500 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bds.	500 00
200 U. S. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.	200 00
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9,602 68

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND:

4,000 C. H. & D. Ry. 4½% Bond	\$4,512 50
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bonds	1,551 25
Interest 1,000 L. & N. Ry. 4% Bds.	390 00
Interest Kentucky Central Ry. Bds.	1,462 50
Interest St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	458 75
500 Cincinnati 4½% Sewer Bond	535 30
1,000 Pennsylvania Ry. Bd.	998 75
12 shares Cincinnati Street Ry.	839 38
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10,748 43

COLONIAL DAMES FUND:

4 shares Cincinnati Street Ry.	200 00
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BINDING FUND:

10 shares Cincinnati Street Ry. Co.	\$680 63
Interest 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bond	97 50
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	114 68
Interest 500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co. Bd.	253 75
Interest 100 U. S. 4¾% Liberty Loan Bd.	88 66
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1,235 22

ERASMUS GEST FUND:

1,000 C. & O. 4¼% Ry. Bd.	\$1,017 50
1,000 Chattanooga Sta. 4% Bond	930 00
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry. Bd.	1,045 00
500 Covington & Cincinnati Bridge Bond	515 00
Interest 500 Cin'ti Bridge Bond (Covington & Cin'ti)	253 75
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	229 37
300 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bond	275 08
200 U. S. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.	200 00
5 shares Cincinnati Street Ry. Co.	358 12
15 shares Western Pacific Ry. Com.	1,870 00
10 " " " " Pfd.	
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6,693 82

A. J. HOWE FUND:

5,000 C. & O. Ry. 4½% Bond.....	\$5,087 50
1,000 Covington & Cincinnati Bridge Bd.....	1,027 50
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	229 38
700 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bds.....	686 42
100 U. S. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.....	100 00
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7,130 80

BUILDING FUND:

4-500 Cincinnati 4½% Sewer Bds.....	\$2,118 60
2-500 Hamilton Co. O. 4½% Bds.....	1,043 00
1-500 Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 5% Bds.....	505 00
3050 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bds.....	2,895 86
400 U. S. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.....	400 00
Collateral Loans.....	1,230 00
500 B. & O. Ry 3½% Bds.....	411 63
2,000 Pennsylvania Ry. 4%.....	1,700 00
5,000 Warren O. 5%.....	4,675 00
2,000 Toledo O. 5¼% Bds.....	2,000 00
1,000 Dayton O. 5% Bds.....	1,000 00
2,000 C. L. & N. Ry. 4%.....	1,660 00
2,000 Cincinnati O 4%.....	1,820 00
1,000 Cincinnati O 4½.....	907 50
1,000 Baldwin Co. 8%.....	1,025 00
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23,391 59

ENDOWMENT FUND:

500 Cincinnati 4½ School Bond.....	\$533 75
500 B. & O. Ry. 3½% Bond.....	469 38
1,000 Cin'ti Gas & Electric 5% Bond.....	1,010 00
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry. 5% Bond.....	990 00
Interest 500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge.....	253 75
2,200 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds.....	2,095 86
Collateral Loans.....	6,820 00
200 U. S. A. 4¾% Victory Loan Bds.....	200 00
	<hr/>

12,372 74

Total Investments.....

\$84,056 04

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance May 25, 1921.....	\$593 78
Dues 1919-20-21.....	30 00
Transferred from Endowment Fund.....	447 67
“ Life Membership Fund.....	141 31
“ Appleton Fund share of expenses of Administration....	144 40
“ Building Fund “	700 00
“ Gest Fund “	215 00
“ Howe Fund “	215 00
“ King Fund “	61 71
“ Neave Fund “	280 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,828 87

PAYMENTS

Transferred to E. F. Bliss Fund Amt. Pd. on Requisition May 14	\$1,500 00	
Salary of Librarian 6 months	750 00	
Cash for expenses of Library	100 00	
Subscription & Dues	9 00	
Books purchased	5 00	
Paper & printing	367 17	
Book marks	3 00	
Premium on insurance	93 80	
Commission 3% on \$30.00	90	
		2,828 87

E. H. APPLETON MEMORIAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance May 25, 1921	\$111 51
Interest U. S. 4 ³ / ₄ % V. L. L. to June 15	4 75
" C. H. & D. Ry. 4 ¹ / ₂ % to July 1	67 50
" Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% July 1	6 25
" St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line 4 ¹ / ₂ % to Aug. 1	4 70
" C. & O. 4 ¹ / ₂ % Bds. Reg'd to Sept. 1	6 43
" U. S. 4 ¹ / ₄ % 3rd L. L. to Sept. 15	2 13
" Hamilton Co., O., 4 ¹ / ₄ % to Oct. 1	10 62
" U. S. 4 ¹ / ₄ % 4th L. L. to Oct. 15	2 13
" C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to Nov. 1	1 98
" U. S. 4 ¹ / ₄ % 2nd L. L. to Nov. 15	2 13
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry Co.	22 50
Interest Sav. Acct. Central Trust Co.	44
	\$243 07

PAYMENTS

Commission 3% on \$131.56	\$3 95
To General Fund, share expenses of administration	144 40
	148 35
	\$94 72
Interest on Savings Acct. Central Trust Co. added to investment account	44
	\$94 28

BINDING FUND

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance May 25, 1921	\$37 82
Interest St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Aug. 1	2 81
" U. S. 4 ¹ / ₄ % 3rd L. L. to Sept. 15	2 13
" C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to Nov. 1	1 98
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry Co	15 00
	\$59 74
Commission 3% on \$21.92	66
	\$59 08

EUGENE BLISS FUND

RECEIPTS

From General Fund, amt. pd. by Bliss est. on requisition May 14.....	\$1,500 00
From E. F. Bliss Estate.....	1,000 00
	\$2,500 00

PAYMENTS

Typewriter.....	\$102 50
Printing & binding.....	137 95
Subscriptions & dues.....	24 00
Books purchased.....	1,725 58
	1,990 03
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921.....	\$509 97

BUILDING FUND

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance May 25, 1921.....	\$721 11
Interest U. S. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % V. L. L. to June 15.....	9 48
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 1st L. L. to June 15.....	7 45
“ Cin'ti, O., 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % to July 1.....	21 26
“ B. & O. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to July 1.....	8 75
“ Toledo, O., 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ % to Aug. 1.....	52 50
“ Cin'ti, O., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Sewer to Sept. 1.....	45 00
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 3rd L. L. to Sept 15.....	31 88
“ Baldwin Co. 8% to Sept. 15.....	40 00
“ Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5% to Oct. 1.....	12 50
“ Hamilton Co., O., 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % to Oct. 1.....	21 24
“ Warren, O., 5% to Oct. 1.....	125 00
“ Cin'ti, O., 4% Viaduct to Oct. 1.....	40 00
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 4th L. L. to Oct. 15.....	19 10
“ Dayton, O., 5% to Oct. 30.....	25 00
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to Nov. 1.....	40 00
“ Pennsylvania Ry. 4% to Nov. 1.....	40 00
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 2nd L. L. to Nov. 15.....	6 38
“ on secured collateral loans.....	124 92
	\$1,391 57

PAYMENTS

Commission 3% on \$670.46.....	\$20 11
Transferred to General Fund, share expenses of administration.....	700 00
	720 11
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921.....	\$671 46

COLONIAL DAMES FUND

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance May 25, 1921.....	\$33 82
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	6 00
	\$39 82
Commission 3% on \$6.00.....	18
	\$39 64
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921.....	\$39 64

JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance May 25, 1921	\$60 93
Interest U. S. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % 1st L. L. to June 15	5 34
“ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % V. L. L. to June 15	2 39
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Aug. 1	3 75
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 3rd L. L. to Sept. 15	2 13
“ C. L. & N. Ry 4% to Nov. 1	4 54
“ Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.	18 00
“ Savings Account The Central Trust Co.	26
	\$97 34
Commission 3% on \$36.41	1 09
	\$96 25
Interest on Savings Acct added to investment Acct	26
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921	\$95 99

ENDOWMENT FUND

RECEIPTS

Interest U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 1st L. L. to June 15	\$4 23
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % V. L. L. to June 15	4 75
“ Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to July 1	12 50
“ B. & O. Ry. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to July 1	8 75
“ C. N. & C. Ry. 5% to July 1	25 00
“ Cin'ti 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % School to Aug. 1	11 25
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 3rd L. L. to Sept 15	21 25
“ Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5% to Oct. 1	25 00
“ on secured collateral loans	327 54
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 4th L. L. to Oct. 15	21 25
	\$461 52

PAYMENTS

Commission 3% on \$461.52	\$13 85
Transferred to General Fund	447 67
	461 52
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921	

ERASMUS GEST FUND

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance May 25, 1921	\$139 65
Interest U. S. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % V. L. L. to June 15	4 75
“ Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to July 1	18 75
“ Chattanooga Sta. 4% to July 1	20 00
“ C. N. & C. Ry. 5% to July 1	25 00
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Aug. 1	5 63
“ B. & O. Ry. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to Sept. 1	22 50
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 3rd L. L. to Sept. 15	2 13
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 4th L. L. to Oct. 15	2 13
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 2nd L. L. to Nov. 15	2 12
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.	7 50
“ Western Pacific Ry. Co. Pfd.	30 00
	\$280 16

PAYMENTS

Commission 3% on \$140.51	\$4 21
To General Fund share expenses of administration	215 00
	219 21
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921	\$60 95

A. J. HOWE FUND

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance May 25, 1921.....	\$231 28
Interest U. S. 4¾% V. L. L. to June 15.....	2 38
“ Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to July 1.....	25 00
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Aug. 1	5 63
“ C. & O. Ry. 4½% to Sept. 1.....	112 50
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to Oct. 15.....	6 38
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to Nov. 15.....	8 50

\$391 67

PAYMENTS

Commission 3% on \$160.39.....	\$4 81	
To General Fund share expenses of administration..	215 00	

219 81

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921.....

\$171 86

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND

RECEIPTS

Interest Cin'ti, O., 4½% to June 15.....	\$11 25
“ C. H. & D. Ry. 4½% to July 1.....	90 00
“ Kentucky Central Ry. 4% to July 1.....	30 00
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Aug. 1	11 24
“ C. & O. 4½% Reg'd to Sept 1.....	32 14
“ C. L. & N. Ry 4% to Nov. 1.....	7 90
“ Pennsylvania Ry. 4% to Nov. 1.....	20 00
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	18 00

\$220 53

PAYMENTS

Overdraft May 25, 1921.....	\$7 50	
Books purchased.....	12 15	
Commission 3% on \$220.53.....	6 61	
To General Fund, share expenses of administration..	61 71	

87 97

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921.....

\$132 56

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance May 25, 1921.....	\$40 48
Interest U. S. 4¾% V. L. L. to June 15.....	2 38
“ C. & O. Reg'd 4½% Bds to Sept. 1.....	6 43
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to Oct. 15.....	6 37
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry. C.....	130 50
Interest Sav. Acct. The Central Trust Co.....	13

\$186 29

PAYMENTS

Commission 3% on \$145.81.....	\$4 37	
Transferred to General Fund.....	141 31	

145 68

Less Interest on Sav. Acct. added to investment....

\$40 61

13

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921.....

\$40 48

HALSTED NEAVE FUND

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance May 25, 1921.	\$242 61
Interest U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % V. L. L. to June 15	4 75
“ N. & W. 4% to July 1	80 00
“ Kentucky Central 4% to July 1	10 00
“ Cin'ti 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to July 1	11 25
“ American Book Co. 6% to July 1	30 00
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Aug. 1	11 24
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 3rd L. L. to Sept 15	2 13
“ Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5% to Oct. 1	12 50
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 4th L. L. to Oct. 15	10 65
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to Nov. 1	43 60
“ U. S. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 2nd L. L. to Nov. 15	2 12
	\$460 85

PAYMENTS

Commission 3% on \$218.24	\$6 55
To General Fund, share expenses of administration.	280 00
	286 55
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921	\$174 30

CORPORATE MEMBERS

Anderson, Mrs. Wm. P	Levy, Harry M.
Ault, Lee A.	Longworth, Mrs. Nicholas
Brunswick, B. H.	Outcalt, Miller
Caldwell, Charles E.	Patterson, Jefferson
Dabney, Charles W.	Patterson, John H.
Dandridge, Miss Mary E.	Patterson, Robert
Emery, Mrs. Thomas J.	Pendleton, Elliott H.
Foley, B. W.	Procter, William Cooper
Freiberg, Maurice J.	Procter, Mrs. William Cooper
Gano, John V.	Roelker, Miss Annie L.
Gates, John	Rowe, John J.
Goepper, Edward	Shillito, Stewart
Graydon, Joseph S.	Shinkle, A. Clifford
Greve, Charles Theodore	Storer, Bellamy
Hamlin, Miss L. Belle	Strobridge, Nelson W.
Harrison, William H.	Strong, Edward W.
Hinkle, Mrs. A. Howard	Taft, Charles P.
Hinkle, Frederick W.	Whitcomb, Merrick
Hinkle, Philip	Wilson, Mrs. Obed J.
Hoadly, George	Winslow, Mrs. John F.
Holmes, Mrs. John R.	Worthington, Edward
James, Davis L.	Worthington, William
Keys, Miss Mary E.	Wulsin, Lucien
Le Blond, Richard K.	

LIFE MEMBERS

Balke, Rudolph F.	Laws, Miss Annie
Bullock, James W.	Livingood, Charles J.
Chatfield, Mrs. Albert H.	Neave, Miss Alice
Chatfield, Frederick A.	Neave, Miss Jane C.
Chatfield, William Hayden	Storer, Mrs. Bellamy
Chatfield, Mrs. William H.	Thomson, Peter G.
Fleischmann, Julius	Vail, Henry H.
Fletcher, Miss Clara B.	Walker, Mrs. Paul Francis
Gest, Joseph H.	Wilby, Joseph
Jones, Frank J.	Woods, Harry F.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Bixby, William K.	Quaife, Milo M.
Bond, Beverley W., Jr.	Rowland, Dunbar
Cox, Isaac J.	Storey, Moorfield
Foulke, William D.	Thayer, William R.
Galbreath, Charles P.	Young, Bennett H.
Morrow, Josiah	

HONORARY MEMBERS

Hicks, Frederick C.	Hulbert, Archer B.
Howe, Mrs. Andrew J.	Taft, William H.

DIED

Jesse Redman Clark, September 22, 1921.

FOREWORD

A baffling problem that confronts the historian of pioneer Ohio is to catch the actual point of view of the hardy pioneers and to gain an insight into their daily lives. Judge Burnet's Notes give a valuable analysis of early politics, Hildreth and McBride have accumulated many interesting details of pioneer life in the Ohio Valley, and travellers, notably Fortescue Cuming, have left fleeting glimpses of the people and their customs. But to round out the picture there is need for the plain narratives of men from the great silent mass which so deeply and surely laid here the basis of American life. In this last category of records may be classed the Memoirs of Benjamin Van Cleve.

The antecedents of the author of the Memoirs are typical of so many of the settlers in the early West. His forbears, coming from the Rhine in the middle of the seventeenth century, settled on Long Island, later moving to Monmouth County, New Jersey, where Benjamin Van Cleve was born in 1773. From their New Jersey home many of the Van Cleves followed the urge westward. One branch, settling first in North Carolina, soon pushed on to Kentucky, and became identified with the historic Boone family. Another branch, which included the author of the Memoirs, migrated to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and later to the Ohio country, where again this vigorous stock took firm root, numbering among its offsprings Orville and Wilbur Wright. The hardiness, the persistence and the practical sense of this pioneering family is illustrated in Benjamin Van Cleve, and it is these qualities, so strongly reflected in the pages of his Memoirs, that give to them their greatest value as the record of a pioneer settler.

In the Memoirs there is a lively narrative of the more colorful episodes in Benjamin Van Cleve's life. His earliest recollections were of the stirring Revolutionary days in New Jersey. The next striking event was the westward migration of his family in 1785 to Washington County, Pennsylvania. After a five years' halt in this then frontier district, in 1789 the Van Cleve family

went on down the Ohio, arriving at Cincinnati January 3, 1790, scarcely a year after the planting of the settlement. There John Van Cleve, Benjamin's father, set up a blacksmith shop, and there, a little more than a year later, he was killed by the Indians who at that time were an ever present menace to this American outpost.

Benjamin Van Cleve, a boy of eighteen equipped with only a scanty education, now became the chief support of his widowed mother and her three younger children. As Fort Washington was the headquarters for the expeditions against the Indians, the supply of the troops furnished occupation for many of the inhabitants of Cincinnati. To this means of livelihood Van Cleve soon turned, entering the employ of his uncle, Robert Benham, a well known army contractor. In this capacity Van Cleve took part in St. Clair's historic expedition, and followed General Wayne in 1794 to the new posts at Fort Greenville and at Fort Wayne. Meanwhile, in the same service he had accompanied the troops sent to the lower Ohio, in 1794, to re-establish the old French post at Fort Massac. An interesting incident sandwiched in between this work with army contractors, was Van Cleve's mission in 1792, as military courier with important despatches from Colonel Hodgdon, quartermaster general at Fort Washington, to Philadelphia. After peace was made with the Indians in 1795, the supply of the army no longer furnished employment, and Van Cleve, in characteristically practical fashion, turned to such other available occupations as his limited education made possible. In varied roles, as clerk in the Hamilton County court house, and as assistant surveyor in the employ of the proprietors of Dayton, he managed to secure a rather precarious livelihood.

The opening up of the interior after the Treaty of Greenville gave prospects of greater prosperity in a newer settlement, and Benjamin Van Cleve was a member of the first party of pioneers that landed at Dayton April 1, 1796. At first his hopes were not fulfilled. Farming in early Dayton realized such scanty returns that in the winter of 1798 he was back in Cincinnati, this time engaged in the study of surveying. In a short time he was appointed surveyor for Hamilton County, and within the next two or three years, from his home at Dayton as headquarters, he made many surveying trips through the nearby districts. Also, for the three sessions of the Territorial Legislature, 1799, 1800 and 1801, he acted as assistant to John Reily, the clerk of

the House of Representatives. The Memoirs end with a rather brief entry for 1802, and this is fitting, for from this time until his death, November 29, 1831, Benjamin Van Cleve led the placid /82/ life of a prosperous, public spirited and respected citizen of Dayton. But the cultivation of his quarter section near Dayton was not a sufficiently absorbing occupation, and the long list of his varied activities during this period reflect his untiring energy. As an incorporator of the Dayton Social Library Society and of the Dayton Academy, as a director of the first bank in Dayton, and as trustee of Ohio University, Benjamin Van Cleve served well the pioneer community in which he had found prosperity, and in practical fashion did his bit in the great American task of establishing civilization in the midst of the wilderness.

Always the Memoirs of a man who has lived a full and varied life possess importance as a human document, and especially is this value present in these pages by Benjamin Van Cleve. As the author himself tells us, the Memoirs were based upon a diary which he had been accustomed to keep from early life, and consequently the narrative is remarkably accurate in details. Internal evidence shows that the work of transcribing the original diary was done in 1820, a year before the author's death. His purpose was merely to write down the more interesting experiences of his life for the benefit of his own family. This lack of any purpose of self exaltation or of an appeal to a widespread audience, only accentuates the value of the Memoirs. Moreover, their clear and direct style has a ring of sincerity that compels the respect of the reader for a broad-minded, vigorous and self-made man.

Aside from their personal and literary interest, the greatest value of the Van Cleve Memoirs lies in the descriptions of pioneer life and travel, covering as the narrative does so wide a sweep of territory. The early trails across Pennsylvania to the Ohio Valley, the trip down the Ohio to Cincinnati, the perilous voyage from Cincinnati to Fort Massac, and the Wilderness Road are among the topics that are described in detail and with a wealth of intelligent comment. Equally illuminating is the insight given into the practical measures at this time to secure supplies for the Western troops, and the extent to which Kentucky was called upon to furnish salt and horses as well as men. The touches of camp life, too, are well done. Still other important sections of the Memoirs treat of pioneer life in Cincinnati and Dayton, record the difficulties of early surveyors, or

afford valuable sidelights upon Ohio politics in the troubled period, 1799-1802.

The manuscript, written in a clear hand that is still legible, comprises a volume of about 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 8 inches and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, substantially bound in sheepskin. Beside the Memoirs the volume contains five appendices, of which "Note A" has proved useful in affording material for footnotes with regard to the Van Cleve family. The other appendices include official accounts of St. Clair's and of Wayne's campaigns, a long and not especially noteworthy draft of a proposed constitution for Ohio, and a lengthy digest of notes with regard to the Northwest Territory. Although these last four appendices illustrate the author's interest in historical and political subjects, they are not of sufficient original value to warrant printing. Benjamin Van Cleve bequeathed the Memoirs to his only son, John W. Van Cleve, who, like his father, was an exceedingly influential and public spirited citizen of Dayton. John W. Van Cleve was keenly interested in the early history of Ohio, and sent a part of his father's memoirs to the American Pioneer. Although these printed extracts (see notes, *passim*) omit many of the most important passages in the Memoirs, they have been widely used by writers on the pioneer history of the Ohio Valley. From John W. Van Cleve the Memoirs descended to his nephew, Thomas Dover, son of Henrietta Van Cleve. Thomas Dover in turn left them to his daughter, Mrs. Anna Dover McKnight, of Dayton, in whose possession the manuscript is at present. A typewritten copy with the appendices has been deposited in the Dayton Public Library, but the following pages comprise the only printed copy of the entire Memoirs that is known to have been made.

The printing of this very valuable manuscript was made possible by the public spirit of Mrs. McKnight, whose purpose it is to make available to the student of the early West this narrative of the experiences and travels of her ancestor, Benjamin Van Cleve.

Beverley W. Bond, Jr.

MEMOIRS OF BENJAMIN VAN CLEVE

INTRODUCTION

Having been in the habit from my early youth of keeping memoranda of the chief incidents and occurrences of my life, I have thrown them together in the following pages, in the form of memoirs: occasionally noting passing events connected with the different periods; for the benefit of retrospection, & for the gratification & perhaps advantage of my children: answering the double purpose of affording them a history of my life and a chronological table to the history of the times; or to so much of them, at least, as I have been a spectator to, or in which I have been an actor.

The narrative is presented with the views I entertained at the time, & my conclusions may often be found erroneous; but we derive advantage as often perhaps from the errors, as from the approved maxims of others.

In my private duties as well as public I have always found it necessary to form rules for my conduct, & resolutions to adhere strictly to the rules. My main object has ever been to be useful in the sphere in which my Creator has been pleased to place me. I cannot be useful unless I am active—I ought therefore never to procrastinate anything until tomorrow that can be done today—& a small private sacrifice should never be an obstacle, where much public good can be rendered.— In my official duties my maxims have been 1. to have a place for everything & everything in its place. 2. To make my duty my study & determine what it is, & what it is not. 3. To fulfill what I conscientiously believe to be my duty without hesitation; fear, favor or affection— The advice of a friend is never to be slighted, but every man ought to be the best judge of his own business and his own interest and duty. No friend or monitor is as near, as indefatigable, as interested in my conduct as my own heart— Its lively dictates will ever afford me the most pleasing sensations, and obeying them the most cheering

consolations. 4. To have system or classification of business, to do everything in its turn to finish one before I begin another item or class; at the same time to accomodate all persons as far as practicable. To omit nothing necessary to be done, at the same time to study brevity and avoid everything superfluous or unnecessary.

My opportunities for improvement by education have been very limited. I have never attended to the study of Grammar and I have not herein attempted to embellish my narrative by rhetorical figures attempting only a plain statement of facts, & tho' I am sensible that in the construction of my sentences they are not calculated to meet the public eye, or bear criticism, I trust in their connexion they will seldom be misunderstood.

MEMOIRS &c.

My ancestors at a very remote period (as I have understood from some of them) migrated from the City of Cleves or dutchy of Cleef on the river Rhine in Germany & circle of Westphalia now under the dominion of the king of Prussia from whence we take our name *Van* or *Von* signifying *from* or *of* in low dutch language. Some of my family spell their name Van Cleef & others Van Cleve. If the name be derived from a title the former must be correct. If otherwise either may be right. They came from Amsterdam in Holland & settled at Flatbush in Long island, when the New Netherlands belonged to the Dutch. My Great Grandfather Van Cleve lived on Staten Island My Great Grandfather Benham about the year 1717 left his relatives at Flatbush and settled near Monmouth Court house in New Jersey a few years after—my Grandfather Benjamin Van Cleve & his brothers & sisters all settled in Jersey chiefly in and near New Brunswick—when my father was two years old he moved & settled in Monmouth County—this was about the year 1751 My father married here & here I was born on the 24th of February 1773. I was named for my Grandfather. The family which was at this time numerous & spread throughout several counties in New Jersey could in almost every house belonging to the name produce a Benjamin, John & William, sometimes more than one and generally an Aaron a Cornelius Rulif (in English Ralph) & Tunis.

I was the eldest of four sons & five daughters of which two

boys & one girl died in infancy. The earliest occurrence of any importance that I can recollect was the battle of Monmouth on the 28th of June 1778.¹ I was then past five years old and can remember the confusion of the women & children & their flight to the pine swamps. When we had got a mile from home the British army were in sight at a mile & a half distant. We proceeded a short distance further & held a consultation about the course to pursue. The men having gone in search of our army I gave them the slip & aimed to return home, got within a short distance of the British right flank and the sound of the Bugles drove me back where in the confusion I had not been missed. The next day my father & his brothers acted as guides to separate companies of Col. Morgans riflemen & reconnoitered the British right flank took a number of prisoners & took & recaptured a great deal of property. Morgan did not participate in the engagement & kept his men under arms (where our women were gathered) during the Battle, waiting orders.

The firing even of the smaller arms was distinctly heard where we were & the fortune of the day anticipated from the advancing or receding of the sound Our army retreated after the commencement of the action & after some time drove the enemy in turn The retreat of the enemy was made with precipitancy under cover of the night to Sandy hook. A lively interest was discovered in the corps commanded by Col. Morgan—when our army was retreating many of the men melted to tears—when it was advancing there was every demonstration of joy & exultation How different is a band of patriots fighting for their lives their liberties their all from mercenary troops!

The day of the Battle was believed to be as hot a day as ever was felt in the New Jersey. On the retreat of the enemy the inhabitants returned & found with few exceptions the buildings for some distance around in our neighborhood burnt the naked chimneys standing, great part of the trees in some orchards cut down the woods burnt & property that had been hid destroyed or carried away, the earth strewed with dead carcasses sufficient to have produced a pestilence My father had neither a shelter for his family, nor bread for them, nor clothes to cover them save what we had on. He saved a bed & looking glass only which we carried with us—a yearling heifer had escaped the

¹ This description of the Battle of Monmouth is an excellent example of the author's accuracy in details. Cf. Fiske, *American Revolution*, II, 59-66; Greene, *Revolutionary War*, pp. 144-7.

enemy & a sow whose back was broken with a sword lived & his anvil I believe remained among the rubbish & ruins of the shop Several waggons & an Artillery carriage were burnt at the Shop, but the piece of Artillery was thrown into a hole of muddy water in the middle of the road & was not found by the enemy.

The British & Refugees² continued to commit depredations in our neighborhood from this time til the end of the war It was only 20 miles to Sandy hook & several other points on the Sea Coast—parties of them could reach us & return in a night Some of our neighbours within a miles distance were taken prisoners & conveyed to the Sugar house & prison ships at New York One died in the Sugar house whose family lived within 300 yards of us & who was taken at a neighbours a mile off These circumstances made it necessary that the Militia should be in almost constant service & my father was from home on this service a great part of his time & he was in some skirmishes with the Tories He was also under General Forman in the Battle of Germantown

The peace between America & Great Britain was concluded in 1783 & my father then lived on the same ground where he did at the commencement of the war. Ralph Van Cleve youngest son of Aaron Van Cleve of North Carolina Cousin to my father & about the same age had been educated at Princeton College & married in New Jersey He had formed a close intimacy with my father whilst pursuing his studies their wives had also been in habits of more than ordinary intimacy. A correspondence subsisted between them & He endeavoured to prevail on my father to remove to Carolina³ My father was strongly incline^[d] to go there; but having never been much from home the length of the journey & difficulty of making the necessary arrangements with his ignorance about the business were insurmountable obstacles At length Capt Robert Benham my mothers brother (whose father had removed many years before to Loudon County in Virginia & he had followed him thither from whence he became one of the first adventurers & settlers on

² "The Continental inhabitants that took part with the enemy and fled to them for refuge were called by us Refugees or Tories & by the British, Loyalists." Van Cleve's note in Ms. Memoirs.

³ Aaron Van Cleve moved to Rowan Co., N. C., where his daughter married Squire Boone, brother of Daniel Boone. Aaron Van Cleve's sons moved later to Kentucky, *Note A of Mss.*; *Filson Club Publications, No. 16, p. 107*; Thwaites, *Daniel Boone, 6-7*.

the west of the Monongehela in Pennsylvania) paid us a visit He strongly solicited my father to remove to that Country gave him a list of the different places on the road & every necessary advice relative to his preparation & journey The object being marked out so plain more than half of the difficulty seemed to be surmounted He was however all summer getting ready & did not commence his journey until the second day of November It seemed hard to leave the Country of our nativity our near relatives & almost all that was dear to us My fathers mother was living & had lived with us for many years. My mothers grandmother who had brought her up from two years old lived within a quarter of a mile. She had never lived farther off. There was a numerous connection on both sides. We were now to separate from them forever But the prospect of being better enabled in a new Country of providing for a growing family preponderated.

We commenced our journey on the second of November 1785 with two waggons of my fathers, one carrying a set of Smiths tools & the other household goods in company with Cornelius Shourd & family whose wife is my mothers sister—they were in another wagon—my father & uncle had each an apprentice & a young man by the name of Tunis Voorheis a neighbor came with us to see the Country and my uncle had with him likewise my uncle Richard Benhams wife & son. We travelled this day near 30 miles & put up at the Ferry on the Delaware river about two miles below Trenton.

Nov 3 Came to Isaac Wynkoops his wife is my fathers sister He lives in Montgomery County Pennsylvania three miles from the Crooked billet & sixteen from Philadelphia having travelled 17 miles this day.

Nov 4. We remained at my uncles

Nov 5 Came by the Crooked billet, and sign of the broad axe & encamped near the Sweeds ford on Schuylkill.⁴

Nov. 6. Sunday—We crossed Schuylkill & came in to the Lancaster road, near 32 miles from Philadelphia & encamped near the 38 mile stone.

Nov. 7. Came thro' Downingstown, crossed Brandywine Creek & encamped the third time in our wagon. The roads are getting very bad, which must be expected at this season.

Nov. 8. Crossed Millstone Creek & came within five or six miles of Lancaster.

⁴ Swede's Ford is within the present town of Bridgeport, Penn.

Nov. 9. Crossed Canastoga Creek, came thro' Lancaster & encamped within two miles of Susquehanna.⁵

Nov. 10. We crossed the Susquehanna at Wrights Ferry (The Susquehanna bridge has been thrown across here since, & the handsome town of Columbia built on the Eastern side of the river at this place) came also through York & lodged a mile from town

Nov. 11. Passed through Abbots Town & encamped about 8 miles further on

Nov. 12. Came over Marsh Creek & encamped in our wagons

Nov. 13. Sunday. Travelled across the South mountain which is about ten miles across & encamped near Antetum [Antietam] Creek

Nov. 14. Came through Greencastle & over Great Conococheague Creek & encamped

Nov. 15. Crossed Little Conococheague Creek at James McDowell's mill & encamped

Nov. 16. Crossed the North mountain & came to Mr James Shields' near Fort Littleton & got pasture for our horses at four pence per head which is the usual price. This mountain produces the greatest variety of timber of any place I have seen We had rain to day which increases our difficulties. The roads are very bad.

Nov. 17. Tarryed to repair our wagons. The women employed in cooking & baking.

Nov. 18. Froze considerably last night The roads fill'd with ice Came this day to Mr Mays on Sideling hill The house so crowded with travellers that notwithstanding the cold we were obliged to encamp in the woods The horses & men very much fatigued having spent near half of the day in getting up the hill which was steep and stony & winding round backward & forward; to gain the summit we had to put six horses to a wagon & bring up one at a time

⁵ Later emigrants bound westward followed the Pennsylvania State Road from Lancaster via Carlisle and Chambersburg. The Van Cleave party travelled over a more direct route through York, Abbottstown and Greencastle, probably coming into the State Road at McDowell's Mill on Little Conococheague Creek. Four miles west of Bedford, the road divided, one branch going directly to Pittsburgh, the other to Beesontown (Uniontown) and Washington County. The Van Cleves followed the latter road. Cf. Hullbert, *Historic Highways*, vol. 5, pp. 102+.

Nov. 19. The ice so thick as to bear a man & routes deep
The cold continues & the women & children suffer very much
The teams almost exhausted Came down Rays hill lashing
Trees to our wagons & four miles further encamped at Esq.
Martins at the crossings of Juniatta—began to snow this day

Nov 20 Sunday Mr Shourd bought half of a deer & divided
with us This was the first Venison I had ever tasted—we came
this day to Bloody run & encamped.

Nov 21. Travelled this day up the Juniatta river between
mountains; in some places there is only room between them for
the river & road the Cliffs almost projecting over us. Crossed
the river five times came through Bedford & to Todds tavern
Snowed fast this day.

Nov. 22. This day tolerable clear Crossed Juniatta the
7th & 8th times & came five miles on to the twelve mile ridge

Nov. 23. Came over the ridge & half way over Duck moun-
tain which is seven miles from one foot to the other—Snowing
fast. We encamped in the woods.

Nov 24 We came over Duck mountain & to Alegheny at a
Mr Spikers & had good entertainment

Nov 25 Snowed fast all day—the snow collecting in balls
under the horses feet makes it difficult in ascending these moun-
tains Came within 8 miles of Laurel Hill & received good enter-
tainment

Nov 26 Snowed nearly all day, our best wagon broke down
The Glade road remarkably bad We stuck sometimes twice or
three times within a mile Spent the day in endeavoring to get
the wagon mended without being able to effect it, & was finally
obliged to leave it with the Smiths tools & proceed with the
other

Nov 27 Sunday Came out of the Glades & seven or eight
miles on Laurel Hill & encamped Snowing fast & the Snow
about six inches deep

Nov 28 Continues Snowing, broke one of the Axletrees of
our remaining wagon & came to the foot of Laurel Hill to Martin
Overly's where we expected to get it mended

Nov 29 Remained here & got our waggon repaired—These
mountains which are about 60 miles across are generally called
at a distance “the Aleganey Mountains” They are generally
well timbered—present at once a majestic but dreary appear-
ance The roads being only opened sufficient for wagons to
pass, neither dug nor levelled, winding in the assent & descent

to take advantage of the steeps, there is constant danger of upsetting. To undertake crossing with loaded wagons requires a considerable degree of resolution & fortitude.

Nov 30. Came over Chestnut ridge by Cherry's mill & two miles further to a Mr Warum's.

Dec. 1. Came to Mrs. Rachel Mounts' Widow of Col. Providence Mounts near the Broad ford on Yohiogeny [Youghiogheny] bot some Corn of her & she refused pay for the pasture & hay for our horses.

Dec 2. Crossed Yohiogeny at the Broad ford & came to Mr Thomas Rogers'

Dec 3. Came to Mr Porters over Redstone Creek within a mile of Beeson town (now Union)

Dec 4. Sunday. Came through Beesontown & about eight miles further & was entertained at a Mr. Findlays who appeared to be a very worthy religious man.

Dec 5. Came eight or nine miles to a Mr Halls & within one mile of the Monongahela.

Dec 6. Came to Mr James Crawfords ferry on the Monongahela,⁶ here we were met by my uncles Robert & Peter Benham with fresh horses & before night we arrived at the end of our journey on the North fork of Ten mile Creek in Washington County Pennsylvania. There were no roads properly opened after we left York County.⁷

We lived on the plantation of my uncle Robert Benham nearly opposite Wises (afterwards Wallaces) mills during the years 1786 & 7. My father cultivated a small field & worked at his trade.

In 1788 my father rented a farm of Thomas Nichol on the road leading from Washington to the head of Ten mile one & a half miles from Washington (then Generally called Catfish & in writings Catfishes Camp an Indian of that name having lived there a few years before). The neighborhood in which we lived on Ten mile was composed mostly of Germans⁸. They were an industrious people, cautious of strangers—my uncles however were old settlers & Robert had great influence with them,

⁶ James Crawford's Ferry was at the mouth of Fish Pot Run, a short distance above Redstone (Brownsville). Crumrine, *Hist. of Washington Co.*, p. 766.

⁷ Compare the conditions of the road at this time, and in July, 1792, p. 39.

⁸ This settlement was probably in Amwell, Tp., Washington Co., Crumrine, *Washington Co.*, pp. 659-60.

they consulted him in all their difficulties & this perhaps served to introduce us & give them confidence sooner in us We found them indeed very friendly They knew, nor cared nothing about politicks They were honest & attended regularly on the Sabbath at public worship The meetings were usually held at Wises where they generally brought a bag of grain & after sermon took one of meal home—they likewise brought leather & other articles & saved numerous errands which otherwise would occupy much of their time within the week The minister made horn combs & it was said he generally had his pockets full to sell on these occasions It is probable they were previously bespoke The population around us near Washington was of Irish emigrants⁹ of the poorer class mostly tenants, rather indolent capricious & changeable but generally very friendly & hospitable fond of liquor & litigation They were very rigid in the observance of the Sabbath which with the forms of family worship kept up by some of them was all that appeared to them necessary to form the Christian character They were also great politicians Their fences & buildings were bad in the extreme & as a natural consequence their beasts were breachy & unruly Their crops were mostly destroyed their beasts dogged & maimed litigation ensued & thus poverty was a continual attendant. Sometimes he that was most injured was rendered most unguarded by passion & if he vented an unusual load of curses & imprecations the other by threatenng to tell Mr. Henderson who was the seceder minister at some distance, might effect a compromise & reconciliation & thereby prevent a suit at law Our farm however happened to be under good fences & we kept our beasts within the enclosures We had therefore no difficulty but lived in great harmony with all our neighbours We found them always chearful & merry notwithstanding their poverty & very friendly toward us, In Washington at this time there was about three stores viz Blakeny Cunningham & Methirks & two Taverns kept by Dod & Wilson,—public offices & mechanicks in proportion During this & the preceding two years the main County roads were surveyed & opened. I think the first paper printed West of the mountains was printed at Pittsburgh by Scull & Boyd after we arrived & about this time or perhaps shortly after Colerick Hunter & Beaumont commenced printing

⁹ Doubtless the allusion is to Scotch-Irish rather than Irish. The location seems to have been in Morris Tp., Crumrine, *Washington Co.*, pp. 844-45.

a paper at Washington¹⁰ The popular strife between Breckenridge & Findley was going on at this time which produced the first papers of Breckenridges Modern Chivalry.¹¹

In 1789 my father removed to the Monongehela near James Crawfords ferry. This year John Cleves Symmes some families & persons from New Jersey & this Country descended the Ohio to the Miami Country & my father cultivated a small place worked some at his trade & built a boat & made preparations to go down the river with the first swell of the water.¹²

On the 25 December 1789 We sailed from Crawfords ferry our boat carrying the families of my father & uncle Richard Benham & some passengers one of whom was a Jacob Tappan from New Jersey Our boat proved staunch & we met with no accident except running on a sandbar in the middle of the Ohio a little below Pittsburgh where we lay about 20 hours when the waters rising carried us off We drifted nights as well as days, passed Governor St. Clairs Schooner off the mouth of Muskingum which passed us again on New Years morning before day near the mouth of the Scioto I think the only settlements between Wheeling & the Miami were small ones at Marietta Bellpre Bellville Gallipolis¹³ Maysville & a small stockade at the mouth of Bracken We landed at Losantiville opposite the mouth of Licking river on the 3rd day of January 1790 Two small hewed log houses had been erected & several cabbins General Harmar was employed in building Fort Washington & Commanded Strongs Pratts Kerseys & Kingsburys companies of Infantry & Fords artillery—a few days after this Governor St. Clair appointed officers Civil & military for the Miami Country His proclamation erecting the County of Hamilton bears the date

¹⁰ Cf. Crumrine. *Hist. of Washington Co.*, p. 490; Payne, *Hist. of Journalism in the U. S.*, pp. 202+.

¹¹ Judge Hugh H. Brackenridge, an erratic and well-known citizen of Western Pennsylvania, was frequently engaged in political controversies. Jordan, *Genel. & Personal Hist. of Western Penn.* II, 774. Wm. Findlay, a Scotch Irishman, also was a well-known controversialist. *Appleton's Cyclopedia*, II, 458.

¹² John Cleves Symmes left New Jersey in 1788, not in 1789. Albach. *Annals of the West*, p. 305. Robert Benham, brother-in-law of John Van Cleve, settled in Losantiville early in 1789. *Original Record of Lots in Losantiville*, pp. 5, 13, 16, in the Coll. of the Hist. & Phil. Society of Ohio; McBride, *Pioneer Biog.* I, 113-114.

¹³ The settlement at Gallipolis was not begun before June, 1790. Univ. of Cincinnati *Studies*, Ser. II, Vol. III, No. 3, pp. 53-54.

January 2nd 1790 on the day of his arrival.¹⁴ Mr. Tappan who came down with us & who remained only a short time & William McMillan Esq.¹⁵ were appointed Justices of the peace for this town which the Governor altered the name of, from Losantiville to Cincinnati.¹⁶ The settlements at this time were Columbia Cincinnati & North bend. I am not certain whether there were any other but am inclined to believe the settlements at Coleraine or Dunlaps station & Round bottom had commenced South Bend & Ludlows station were settled soon afterwards During the winter my father entered some lots on the upper bank & on that at the S W corner on Sycamore & fourth streets built cabbins for a dwelling & Smiths shop.

The Indians had embodied near the mouth of Scioto & had taken a number of boats & destroyed families descending the river. In April the Militia from the Miamies under Captain Israel Ludlow,¹⁷ from Kentucky under General Scott; & a party of Regulars commanded by General Harmar rendezvoused at Limestone & advanced part by land & part by water But the Indians had left the river before they arrived¹⁸

On the 26th of September General Harmar marched from Fort Washington with eleven hundred regulars & fourteen hundred of the Pennsylvania & upper Counties of Kentucky Militia under his command¹⁹ About the same time Major Hamtramck with regulars, & Militia from the lower Counties of Kentucky marched from the O^{ld} post of post St. Vincennes on

¹⁴ This proclamation was dated in reality January 4. *St. Clair Papers, I, 161+*.

¹⁵ Wm. McMillan had already been elected a judge by a popular meeting in 1788. His name appears frequently in the Memoirs. Burnet, *Notes, p. 57*; McBride, *Pioneer Biog. I, 110, 147*.

¹⁶ Van Cleve's statement as to the change of name from Losantiville to Cincinnati agrees with Judge Symmes' testimony, Cf. letter of John Cleves Symmes to Johnathan Dayton, Jan. 9, 1790, in the possession of Peter G. Thomson, Esq. For the controversy over the change of name cf. Burnet, *Notes, pp. 47+*; Greve, *Cincinnati, I, 294-306*; *St. Clair Papers, I, 162+*.

¹⁷ Israel Ludlow, a well-known surveyor, is frequently mentioned by Van Cleve. Either alone or as a partner, he founded Losantiville, Ludlow's Station, Hamilton and Dayton. *Biog. Cyclopedia of Ohio, I, 103*; *Quarterly, see Indices, passim*.

¹⁸ Cf. Albach, *Annals of the West, p. 537*; Jones, *Fort Washington, pp. 25+*.

¹⁹ Cf. American State Papers: Indian Affairs, I, 104-106; Military Affairs, I, 20-36; Cist, *Cincinnati Miscellany, I, 195-7*.

the Wabash²⁰ The latter destroyed a number of the Indian villages on the Wabash Genl Harmar likewise destroyed several in the neighbourhood of the old Miami village which was at the confluence of the rivers St. Mary's & St. Joseph which form the Miami of the lake On the 19th of October Col Harden was detached with two companies of regulars & about eighty militia to destroy a town a few miles up the St. Joseph At one place the path led thro' a narrow strip of prairie & there the Indians were lodged in the woods on the one side & under a bank on the other which skirted between the margins of a swamp & the prairie When our troops were completely between the lines of the enemy they commenced the fire with their usual yells The Militia fled precipitately The regulars sustained the unequal contest under every disadvantage for some time until nearly all fell Capt John Armstrong sprang into the swamp & sunk himself under water with his head beneath a tuft of grass within two rods of the bank The Indians lay on the ground all night It is very dark a little before day when he with great difficulty withdrew from his hiding place benumbed & stiff & made his escape

On the 22nd Harden was sent to the Miami village with about 300 regulars & militia under his command & was again defeated; but in this last action each party endeavored to out flank the other & keeping in constant motion the Indians had but little chance of fighting from under cover except running & treeing as it is termed The combatants were scattered for several miles & in some places the one party was overpowered by the numbers & the other party beaten at a short distance It was a hard fought battle but the Indians kept the ground

The army arrived at Fort Washington on the third of November The regular soldiers enlisted under the old Government (before the new Constitution of the United States was formed) as well as the Militia were discharged.

A tract of land of several thousand acres on the East bank of Licking river beginning about six miles from its junction with

²⁰ Major Hamtramck built Fort Knox at Vincennes in July, 1788. In 1793 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, served with distinction in St. Clair's and Wayne's campaigns, and for almost two years was commandant at Fort Wayne. Appleton's *Cyclopedia*, III, 70; Esarey, *Hist. of Indiana*, I, 97, 104, 110; Albach, *Annals of the West*, pp. 530-36; also Cf. *Quarterly*, see *Indices*, and especially IV, 98, note 13.

the Ohio belonged to Major Leech²¹ In order to form a settlement thereon & to have a farm opened for himself he offered an hundred acres for clearing & fencing of each ten acre field with the use of the cleared land for three years The majority of the settlers were to make choice of the corner of his tract where three time the quantity of land due to the settlers was to be surveyed into lots & then the settlers to draw by ballot for the first choice My father allowed me to engage as one of the settlers (I being then 18 years old) He calculated on assisting so that we might each get at least 100 acres It was about the middle of March 1791 that I left home The settlers consisted of four men with families & four of us single men. We first erected what was generally termed a station Each family occupied a Block house & I am now uncertain whether we put up stockades or not We were very industrious & progressed with our clearing for Corn until about the last of April when one of Mr. Fowlers sons was killed by an accident He was a lad of about 16 years old & the old Gentlemans main dependance & the family became discouraged & moved away.

In the winter preceding²² about 400 Indians had made an attack on Dunlaps Station on the Great Miami & continued the siege for about 26 hours, had killed all the stock destroyed the grain & burnt all the out buildings Before they reached the Station they killed Mr. Cunningham wounded Mr Sloan & took Abner Hunt prisoner who they massacred in a most shocking manner within sight & hearing of the people of the Station The Garrison consisted of thirty five regulars under the Command of Capt Kingsbury & about fifteen effective men of the inhabitants one of the soldiers received a slight wound & several Indians were killed I was among the party that came to their relief & in a second tour assisted to repair their fortifications at which time I boarded at Mr Hahn's who was killed with two of his neighbours at one time & his eldest son & several others at another shortly after The Indians had now become so daring as to skulk thro the streets at night & through the gardens around Fort Washington Besides many hairbreadth escapes we had news daily of persons killed on the Little Miami or on the Great

²¹ This settlement, founded by Major David Leitch, was known as Leitch's Station. Collins, *Kentucky*, II, 24.

²² This paragraph, and the greater part of the following one, has been printed in the *American Pioneer*, II, 148-50. For the attack upon Dunlop's Station, Cf. Greve, *Cincinnati*, I, 284-287; McBride, *Pioneer Biog.* I, 14+.

Miami at South bend or between the settlements—one morning a few persons started in a periougue [pirogue] to go to Columbia—the Indians killed most of them a little above the mouth of Deer Creek within hearing of the Town. David Clayton one of the killed was one of our family.

On the 21st of May the Indians fired on my father where he was at work on his out lot²³ in Cincinnati & took Joseph Cutter within a few yards of him. The alarm was given by halloing from lot to lot until it reached Town. I had just arrived from Leaches [Leitch's] Station. The men in town were running to the public ground & I there met one who saw the Indians firing on my father. I asked if any would proceed with me & pushed on with a few young men without halting—we however met my father after running a short distance & got to the ground soon after the Indians had secured Cutter—whilst we were finding the trail of the Indians on their retreat perhaps forty had arrived most of whom joined on the pursuit—by the time we had gained the top of the river hills we had only eight. Cutter had lost one of his shoes so that we could distinguish his track frequently in crossing water courses & we found there was an equal number of the Indians. We were stripped & fortunately a young dog belonging to me led us on the trace & generally kept about a hundred yards ahead. We kept them on the full run till dark and thought we sometimes discovered the shaking of the bushes. We came back to Cincinnati that night & they only went two miles from where our pursuit ceased. The next day they were pursued but not overtaken. On the first day of June my father was killed by them. He was stabbed in five places & scalped. Two men that were with my father run before him he passed them at about 300 yards. The Indians in pursuit were behind. It was supposed one had concealed himself in a tree top for on my fathers passing it a naked Indian sprang upon him. My father was seen to throw him, but at this the Indian was plunging his knife into his heart. He took a small scalp off and run. The men behind came up immediately but he was already dead. My eldest sister was married a short time previous & my mother had with her three daughters & a son. The three youngest children were too young to be sensible to their loss. I immediately resolved to supply the

²³ These outlots of 4 acres each were north of Northern Row (Seventh St.) Benjamin Van Cleve bought two inlots and with his father one outlot. Drake, *Natural and Statistical View, frontispiece and p. 130; Original Record of Lots in Losantiville, pp. 3, 10, 15, 16.*

place of father to them to the utmost of my ability & I feel a consolation in having fulfilled my duty towards them as well as my mother. My father had not many debts nor engagements to fulfil I paid some debts by my labor (all he owed) as a day laborer, & my brother in law assisted me in building a house that he had undertook & received the pay for my mother.

There is an epoch in the history of every mans life longed for, & anticipated with anxiety, embraced with enthusiasm & remembered with a lively interest. It is that period when he takes upon himself the conducting & management of his own affairs—when the thread of his destiny is committed to himself. It is then he embarks on an unknown sea—to himself & on the skillful guidance of his bark among its billows and shoals depends his successful arrival at his intended port. Happy is he who has at this period of life, a father or friend whose experience will afford him a chart; whose kind advice will serve as a compass to direct him. I was young and inexperienced without any means of support but my hands & had the accumulated burden of contributing towards the support of a helpless family & whilst necessity stimulated me to exertion it would have prevented my falling into habits of indolence & dissipation had I inclined to them. Had my fortitude & resolution been weaker they might, however, [have] been overcome; for my companions for several years were of the most rude profane & dissipated, such as followers of the army & mostly discharged soldiers—amongst these a knowledge of human nature was perhaps soonest acquired & although I have often been deceived & found the deceitfulness of mankind & the capriciousness of fortune great drawbacks on my calculations I must in justice declare that there is much goodness in the human character, & even amongst the worst of men. If we take the trouble to soothe their prejudices & jealousies their friendship will be subservient to our interest & happiness & proportionately to their opportunities & abilities they will hazard more in active friendship than those in more elevated society. It may not be improper to remark that I have always endeavored to avoid seeming either superior or inferior to those with whom I have had intercourse, or amongst whom my lot placed me: a contrary course will ever bar all confidence. In perils in hardships & in want, I have always cheerfully shared the dangers & fatigues & divided the last mouthful of bread, affording present encouragement to the distressed & inspiring them with a grateful recollection of me

afterwards— The friendships formed in trials dangers & difficulties are most strongly cemented & the attachments are perhaps proportionate to those trials & dangers.— For several years I was in various employments chiefly in the service of the Quarter Master General & Contractors & I have the satisfaction to believe I was particularly noticed by my employers & many persons of rank with whom I became acquainted: amongst these I can mention with pleasure Gov. St. Clair, Col Sargaent Secretary of the Territory, Col Samuel Hodgden Quarter Master General²⁴ Messrs Elliot & Williams Contractors,²⁵ & many others of inferior rank, whom I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance.

After the funeral of my father, I returned & planted my corn & attended it, but was obliged to divide my time & bestow the greater part at Cincinnati for the benefit of the family— I settled my fathers books; fulfilled his engagements, & sold the Smiths tools to the Quarter Master General.

On the eighth of August (1791) I set off for Kentucky in the Quarter Master Generals employ with Van McHenry My uncle Capt Robert Benham was commissioned to purchase horses for the Artillery &c. and several brigades of pack horses & had preceded us. Messrs Thomas Irwin²⁶ Tiba Stebbens James Watts a Mr Sloan & two others were in the Contractors employ & were with us. When we arrived at Lexington Charles Wilkins was purchasing horses for the Contractor & my uncle had gone to Bairds town²⁷ he had left orders for myself & Mr Mc Henry to follow him thither—he had left no horses & we were fatigued in walking so far & concluded to tarry with our friends until he should return We were put in a house of a widow Curtner on the Western Street which run on a rising ground where several good houses were built amongst which the proprietors were Col Patterson²⁸ a Mr Kiser Robert Barr & Charles Wilkins were the principal merchants Love & Mc Nair Inn keepers all on the main street & I am uncertain whether there were any other Taverns or Stores—there might have been one or two of each.

²⁴ Samuel Hodgden was in charge of the supplies for St. Clair's army, cf. Amer. State Papers, *Mil. Affairs*, I, 37.

²⁵ Cf. Greve, *Cincinnati*, I, 276-77.

²⁶ For Thomas Irwin, see McBride, *Pioneer Biog.* I, 107-78.

²⁷ Bairdstown, i. e., Bardstown, the county seat of Nelson Co., Ky.

²⁸ Colonel Robert Patterson, who built the first blockhouse at Lexington, was one of the three original proprietors of Losantiville, and moved to Dayton in 1807. Conover, *Concerning the Forefathers*, pp. 111-323; Ranck, *Hist. of Lexington*, pp. 23, 26.

We received the horses as they were purchased, branded them, took them to pasture in the neighborhood & occasionally changed them to other pastures. Within about two weeks from our arrival my uncle came & we joined him & lay a few days at Col. Robt. Saunder's on cane run near Georgetown whilst the droves of horses were arriving & then took the Artillery horses in the foremost drove to Cincinnati where we arrived on the 27th of August.

My uncle was quite unwell when he returned to Lexington & was very sick after he got home to Cincinnati sometimes so much so as to be unable to sign the provision returns for the horse drivers. The account of his purchases & expenditures made a great deal of writing—duplicates or triplicates had to be rendered of each & this labour now all fell on me. We were however at this time in the contractors (Col. Wm Duer) employ. On his arrival at Cincinnati he was appointed Superintendent of the Horse department in that service & transferred me with him. Within the short time of his illness & without any notice Israel Ludlow agent for the Contractor had superseded his appointment by appointing a Mr Winn in that place & my uncle was suffered to make out provision returns & to give orders for some time before he got information of his being turned out. He now began to recover rapidly & his being thus treated prompted the friendly interposition of the Governor in his favor & he was appointed to the same situation in the Quarter masters service & again transferred me with him: for the month past we neither asked nor received pay from the Contractor.

On the 23rd of September my uncle received his letters of instructions & we immediately left Fort Washington²⁹ with three or four brigades of pack horses loaded with armourers & artificers tools— The Artificers with Capt Tharp their Superintendent marched with us armed & composed but a weak escort. We encamped the first night on the bank opposite to Fort Hamilton which had been recently erected. At daybreak I went some distance from the encampment to look for my horse & discovered a person armed. I ran in & gave the alarm a party turned out with me & we met the person who had discovered me & ran in by a more circuitous route very much frightened, it immediately occurred to me that we had alarmed each other & on asking a few questions I ascertained it.— On the fifth day

²⁹ St. Clair started with the main body of troops on September 17. Albach, *Annals of the West*, pp. 577+.

in the morning we overtook the army at the first wet prairie between thirty & forty miles in advance of Fort Hamilton. This day the army lay still & the next we marched about seven or eight miles. The day following we moved about half a mile & remained about a week, during this time Fort Jefferson was commenced & about half finished on ground on the right of our encampment. We then returned with six brigades of pack-horses to Fort Hamilton one of which to Fort Washington where I also returned. Our escort consisted of about half of Faulkners company of Levies commanded by Capt. Faulkner with his Lieutenant Mr Huston who afterwards in the regular service at Greenville fought with Capt. Bradshaw the fatal duel where both were mortally wounded. Col Duer the Contractor had failed. It had almost defeated all the arrangements of the army he failed to transport provisions sufficient for the troops & they were reduced before this time to short allowance in consequence of it— The orders from the board of war to the Commander in Chief were said to be imperiously to proceed. We were sent to bring provisions to assist the other line in the transportation. On the last day of October we over took the army twenty two miles in advance of Fort Jefferson & found the Commander in Chief so ill with the gout as to be carried in a litter. We met on the same day a few miles before we came up with the army about sixty of the Kentucky militia deserting in one body. This evening the first regiment was detached to endeavor to bring them back & to escort in provisions then on the way.

On the first of November the army lay I think at Still water. On the second & third we marched to a Creek supposed to be the St. Mary's but which was a branch of the Wabash. We had orders to return next morning with some pack horses to assist the other line in bringing more provision.

I had been entered as a pack horseman at fifteen dollars per month: At times I had considerable writing to do. Every brigade drew their rations seperately; & when we were not on the march I had this service to perform, orders to communicate & often the care of my uncles horses as well as my own, when we were on the march we could sometimes make arrangements so that I could ride, at other times I had to carry a share of our stores or baggage lashed on my beast & was obliged to foot it through the mud in the roughest manner. We had a Marquee or large horsemens tent & having room took several officers into

our mess Having sometimes to be in company & employment with officers & at other times in the mud I was induced to take all my clothes with me; so that even when I was able to ride I always had luggage sufficient to make it necessary to use a lash rope On the fourth at day break³⁰ I began to prepare for returning & had got about half my luggage on my horse when the firing commenced We were encamped just within the lines on the right The attack was made on the Kentucky militia, almost instantaneously the small remnant of them that escaped broke through the line near us & this line gave way followed with a tremendous fire from the enemy & passed me. I threw my bridle over a stump from which a tent pole had been cut & retreated a short distance & finding the troops halt, returned & brought my horse a little further; I was now between the fires & the troops giving way again was obliged to leave him a second time—as I quit him he was shot down & I felt extremely glad as I concluded now that I should be at liberty to share in the engagement My inexperience prompted me to calculate on the strength of our forces being far superior to any the savages could assemble & that we should soon have the pleasure of pursuing them & I determined on being if possible among the foremost in the pursuit, not more than five minutes had yet elapsed when a soldier near me had his arm swinging with a wound I requested his arms & accoutrements as he was unable to use them promising to return them to him & commenced firing—the smoke was settled about three feet from the ground but I generally put one knee to the ground & with a rest from behind a tree waited the appearance of an Indians head from behind a tree or when one ran to change his position. Before I was convinced of my mistaken calculations I had become familiarized to the scene & the battle was half over. Hearing the fire at one time unusually brisk near the rear of our left wing I crossed the encampment—two Levy officers were just ordering a charge: I had fired away my ammunition & some of the bands of my musket flew off, I picked up another & a cartouch box nearly filled & ran ahead to a large

³⁰ This detailed account of St. Clair's defeat was printed in the *American Pioneer*, II, 150-153, from which it was copied by Albach, in the *Annals of the West*, pp. 582-83, and used by Roosevelt in his *Winning of the West*, IV, 41. For other accounts of St. Clair's expedition cf. *American State Papers: Indian Affairs*, I, 136-38; *Military Affairs*, I, 36-39, 41-44; McBride, *Pioneer Biog.* I, 151-175; *St. Clair Papers*, II, 251+.

tree where I charged my piece, & fixed my bayonet, almost against the party reached me— I think there was about thirty of us—I was soon in front—the Indians run to the right where was a small valley filled with logs. I bent my course after them & found I was with only seven or eight men the others had kept straight forward & had halted about 30 yards off. We halted also & being so near to where the savages lay concealed the second fire from them left me standing alone; my cover was a small sugar tree or Beech scarcely large enough to hide me, & most of the Indians in the hollow from 50 to 70 yards distant directed their fire at me: The balls some struck the tree & many ploughed along the ground at its root one moved my hat but did not cut it. I fired away all my ammunition. I am uncertain whether with any effect or not—a little before I left this place I discovered an Indian throwing his blanket up & down at the side of a tree & sometimes his body appeared. I took good & steady aim past the side of the tree & when his body appeared fired & did not see him or his blanket more. When my ammunition was expended I looked for the party near me, I saw them retreating and half way back to the lines. I then retreated running my best & was soon in; by this time our artillery had been taken I know not whether the first or second time our troops had just retaken it and were charging the Indians over the Creek in front, & some person pointed me to an Indian running with one of my kegs of powder but I did not see him; there were about 30 of our men & officers laying scalped around the pieces of Artillery; it appeared the Indians had not been in a hurry for their hair was all skinned off. Daniel Bonham a young man raised by my uncle & brought up with me & whom I regarded as a brother had by this time received a shot through his hips & was unable to walk. I got a horse & got him on. My uncle had received a ball near his wrist that lodged near his elbow. The ground was literally covered with dead & dying men & the Commander gave orders to take them away, perhaps it had been given more explicitly—happening to see my uncle he told me that a retreat was ordered & that I must do the best I could & take care of myself. Bonham insisted that he had a better chance of escaping than me & urged me to look to my own safety alone I found the troops pressing like a drove of bullocks to the right & gained the front when I saw an officer (who I took to be Lieut Morgan an aid to Genl Butler) with six or eight men start on a run a little to the left of where I was. I immediately ran & fell

in with them—in a short distance we were so suddenly among the Indians who were not apprised of our object that they opened to us & ran to the right & left without firing I think about 200 of our men passed through them before they fired except a chance shot When we had proceeded about two miles most of those mounted had passed me, a boy had been thrown or fell off a horse & begged my assistance & I ran pulling him along about two miles further until I had nearly become exhausted The last two horses in the rear had; one, two; & the other carried three men I made an exertion & threw him on behind the two men The Indians followed but about half a mile further The boy was thrown off sometime afterwards but escaped & got in safe My friend Bonham I did not see on the retreat but understood he was thrown off about this place & lay on the left of the trace where he was found in the winter & was buried I took the cramp violently in my thighs & could scarcely walk until I got within a hundred yards of the rear where the Indians were tomahawking the old & wounded men I further detained here to tie my pocket handkerchief around a mans wounded knee & saw the Indians close in pursuit at this time—for a moment my spirits sunk & I felt in despair for my safety I hesitated whether to leave the road or whether I was capable of further exertions If I left the road the Indians were in plain sight & could easily overtake me I threw the shoes off my feet & the coolness of the ground seemed to revive me. I again began a trot & recollect when a bend in the road offered & I got before half a dozen persons to have thought that it would occupy some time of the enemy to massacre these before my turn would come By the time I had got to Stillwater (about eleven miles) I had gained the centre of the flying troops & like them came to a walk I fell in with Lieutenant Shaumburgh (who if my recollection serves me was the only officer of artillery that got away unhurt) with Corporal Mott & a woman who was called red headed Nance—the latter two were both crying Mott was lamenting the loss of his wife & Nance of an infant child Shaumburgh was nearly exhausted & hung on Motts arm I carried his fusee & accoutrements & led Nance In this sociable way we came together & arrived at Jefferson a little after sunset. The commander in chief had ordered Col Dark³¹ to press forward to the convoys of

³¹ Col. Wm. Darke, in whose honor Darke County was named, was an officer in the Virginia militia. *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*, II, 78; Howe, *Ohio Historical Collections*, p. 128.

provisions & hurry them on to the army Maj Truman Capt Sedam & my uncle were setting forward with him a number of soldiers packhorse masters & men & myself among them joined them on foot We came on a few miles when all overcome with fatigue agreed to halt Darius Curtus Orcutt a packhorse master had stolen at Jefferson one pocketfull of flour & the other of beef, one of the men had a kettle & Jacob Fowler & myself groped round in the dark until we found water where a tree had been torn out of root & we made a kettle of soup of which I got a small portion amongst the many It was then concluded as there was a bend in the road a few miles further on that the Indians might undertake to intercept us there & we decamped & travelled about four or five miles further I had got at Jefferson a rifle & ammunition from a wounded Militia man an old acquaintance to bring in A centinel was set & we lay down to rest & lay until the Governor came up a few hours after; I think I never slept so profoundly & I could hardly get awake when on my feet. On the third the ground was covered with snow, the flats were now filled with water frozen over as thick as a knife blade I was worn out with fatigue my feet knock'd to pieces against the roots in the night & in splashing barefooted among the ice In the morning we got to a camp of packhorsemen & amongst them I got a doughboy or water dumpling & proceeded We got this day within seven miles of Hamilton & lay around a burning tree so stiffened as to be unable to get out of the way if the tree had been falling on us On the sixth I arrived at Hamilton soon in the morning over the ground very rough & much frozen & remained there until next morning

Nov 7th Notwithstanding the Indians had killed several on the road recently between Hamilton & Cincinnati I came with Joseph Stephenson & with no arms but the rifle I had brought in, to Cincinnati.

On the 25th November we were discharged I received my pay, entered into the service of Elliot & Williams the new Contractors & set off the same day for the falls of Ohio to bring up a boat load of salt.³² We were detained waiting for our load

³² Salt was frequently brought up the river from Louisville, where it sold in 1796 for 20s Va. currency per bushel, in contrast to \$6.00 to \$8.00 per bushel for the supply brought across the mountains by packhorses. Bullitt's Lick and Mann's Lick were the chief sources of supply in Kentucky. Collins, *Kentucky*, II, 100, 370; Gephart, *Transportation and Industrial Development in the Middle West*, pp. 85-86; Imlay, *Topographical Description of the Western Country*, p. 121.

until the 12th or 13th of December & landed at Cincinnati December 22nd—Capt Benham had brought the old Contractors Cattle 30 or 40 head & Elliot & Williams had 66 I engaged & had one hand with me to herd them bringing the different droves to camp & salting them during the winter I built my camp between Licking & the Ohio about three miles from the river at Cincinnati—during this time I sold my improvement at Leaches [Leitch's] station for a mere trifle.

In March when the grass began to spring up I left the Cattle & went a trip with boats to Fort Hamilton & returned in twelve days A number of Horses belonging to the Quarter Master were sent to my old camp to recruit & I attended to them until the 10th of May. In the evening I was expected down to draw provisions & arrived about dark The Quarter Master General had determined to send me express to Philadelphia & had been to my mother & had my clothes packed up a horse saddled & everything in readiness for my journey I received my instructions from him & the Commandant & departed before midnight The following are true copies of my instructions³³

“The Bearor hereof Mr Benjamin Van Cleve being charged with public business at Philadelphia. All public officers & the good citizens of the United States are requested to aid & facilitate his journey by furnishing him with such assistance as may become necessary

Given under my hand at Fort Washington the 10th of May
1792

Ja: Wilkinson Lieut. Col. Comdt
commanding the troops of the
United States on the Ohio.

Mr B Van Cleve.

Fort Washington May 10th 1792

Sir,

With the dispatches you have in charge you will proceed on the most direct route to Philadelphia.³⁴ The forty dollars I have

³³ A synopsis of this journey was given in the *American Pioneer*, II, 219-220.

³⁴ Regular packet service up the Ohio was not started before 1793. Hence Van Cleve took the Wilderness Road as the most direct route, although about 850 miles, to Philadelphia from Cincinnati. Cf. *Centinel of the Northwestern Territory*, Nov. 23, 1793; Filson, *Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucky*, ed. 1793, pp. 64-65; Filson Club *Publications*, vol. 2, pp. 16-17.

given you will I expect be equal to your expenses but if through detention or by accident, it should prove insufficient, you will apply to the Secretary of war, who will order you a further supply.

You will write to me from Lexington. & from the Crab-orchard & particularly note the time you leave it, the company you go with, & any other material occurrence.

Your business must be communicated to no person what ever, unless you want assistance, in which case you will make use of General Wilkinsons letter— Call at my house in Philadelphia & take any commands from thence.

I wish you a safe & speedy journey & am

Sir,

your most obedient Servant

Samuel Hodgden

Q. M. G.

Mr Benjamin Van Cleve.

I left Fort Washington at near 12 oclock at night as before stated in company with a Captain Kimberland of Kentucky & travelled during the night—at 11 oclock came to Colin Campbells on the dry ridge & took one hours rest— Mr Campbell had lately built a stockade here & this was all the inhabitant between Cincinnati & four miles from George Town Started from here about noon & got among the hills at Eagle Creek about dark when a most violent storm of rain commenced & our horses lost the road. We were obliged to dismount & hold our horses by the bridles in a dreadful rain all night At daylight found the road near us & proceeded & arrived at Lexington & put up at Mr McNairs

Sunday 13th I left Mr Kimberland & crossed Kentucky & Dicks rivers & came to Col. Benjamin Logans near Lincoln Court house.³⁵ Col Logan was County Lieutenant & I was ordered to call on him for a guard of six men if necessary & for a horse if the one I rode proved insufficient

14 I got another horse, had him shod & got provision & finding as was the practice publications that a company would leave the Crab orchard next day, I travelled about 20 miles to the Crab Orchard

³⁵ Cf. Collins, *Hist. of Kentucky*, II, 482+.

15th Left the Crab³⁶ orchard our company consisting of 19 men & a woman Our arms were five Guns and five Pistols— Rained very hard this day, came through a broken country to Sheckle fords a new Station on Rock Castle river There was one appartment stockaded for horses it was knee deep in mud but I was glad to pay an extravagant price to have my horse in safety & get myself dried & a poor rest on the floor amongst fleas.

16th Very rainy—Came to Richland Creek rode hard until after dark & struck off the road about half a mile & lay, holding our horses by the bridles.

17th Discovered considerable fresh Indian sign, found at several miles distant where they had peeled pawpaw trees & in one place painted them red, in the other black When we came to Cumberland river, we kept up the bottom The road was hedged in close with cane from twenty to thirty feet high, it was a dangerous place & some of our company said they saw an Indian, after which the best fellow was foremost The river was almost swimming Yellow creek was nearly over its banks I swam my horse carrying my dispatches on my shoulder We crossed Cumberland Mountain & came to the settlement in Powells valley, but as we could nothing for ourselves or horses we went past it & encamped.

18 The company seperated— Two young men by the name of Stetler for the Monongahela a Mr Bigger for Chambersburgh in Pennsylvania & myself continued together We came to a Mr McNiels near Powells river.

19th Crossed Powells river & Mountain, Waldens ridge Clench river, Copper Creek & Copper Creek ridge & came to the head of Mockason Gap, & encamped

20th (Sunday) Came through Mockason Gap, over Holstein river & to Major Fulkinsons 12 miles from Washing[ton] Court-house

21st Came through Abington [Abingdon] to Mr Eakis's

22nd Came a mile & a half to Mr Blessings our horses backs were much scalded We washed them with bark ouze & stayed to recruit them

³⁶ From Crab Orchard for two hundred miles the only settlements were at Scheckle's Ford and Powell's Valley. Travelers usually went from here through the Wilderness in groups, for protection from the Indians. Filson Club *Publications*, vol. 2, pp. 40-41; Imlay, *Topographical Description of the Western Country*, p. 114.

- 23rd Came to Mr Millers opposite Fort Chissell [Chiswell]³⁷
 24th Came over New river & Alleganey mountain & lodged
 at Mr Havens' on Roan oak river
 25th Came to Boitetoit [Botetourt]³⁸ & lodged at Mr Kings
 26th Came to Mr Hardy's seven miles from Lexington &
 parted this day with the Mr Stetlers & Mr Rice
 27th (Whitsunday) Came through Lexington & within
 seven miles of Staunton
 28th Came to Laurence Protsmans in Rockingham
 29th Came to two large stone houses of Dutch people
 30th Came to Jacob Leonards in Stephensburgh or New
 town
 31st Came to Martinsburgh

June 1st 1792 Lay sick in Martinsburgh attended by a
 Phisician who I understood was a native of Russia (I think
 perhaps that part formerly belonging to Poland) he gave me a
 history of a campaign in which he had served in the East with
 much curious information

2nd Crossed Potomac & lodged in Williamsport at a Mr
 Davis's

3rd Parted from Mr Bigger & came through Hagerstown &
 to Mr Scotts in Nichol's Gap in the South mountain.

4th Travelled in company with Mr Scott to Little York
 44 miles

5th Came through Lancaster & six miles further

6th came to the white horse 26 miles from Philadelphia

7th At 2 oclock P M arrived at Philadelphia & put up at
 Mr Alexander Andersons No 39 North Second Street sign of the
 Sorrel horse & nearly opposite to Christs Church

June 8th Called at General Knox's & he had gone to New
 York—Delivered my dispatches to Major Stagg Chief Clerk
 at the War office Corner of Chestnut & fifth streets.

9th I went to my uncle Wynkoops 16 miles from Phila-
 delphia & returned on the 11th day against the War office was
 open, expected every day to set out on my return home; on the
 15th went to the Playhouse Southwark The play was the
 Country wedding & dancing on the tight rope

³⁷ Fort Chiswell was founded in 1759 by Wm. Byrd, the Third. It was
 located near Wytheville, and was for years the frontier outpost in this region,
 Summers, *Hist. of Southwest Virginia*, p. 71.

³⁸ Cf. Summers, *Hist. of Southwest Virginia*, pp. 106, 108.

16 Some of my friends in at market & I went out with them as far as Frankfort

17th (Sunday) I went to Christs Church & attended divine service They have an extraordinary organ here.

18th I took a view of the foundation of the house now building for the President (Genl Washington) & drew a plan of it— I have to call daily at the War office at 9 or 10 oclock to see if there are any commands for me

20th I went home with Garret Wynkoop from market to Montgomery County & returned in the morning.

23rd Went to my uncles in Montgomery County & returned on the 25th viewed the Bettering house,³⁹ State House & yard, Doct. B. Franklins statue in front of the New Library &c. The statue of Doct Franklin I was told was made in Italy & cost either 400\$ or £500 Sterling I am not sure which It was presented by William Bingham Esq.

27th General Knox asked me if I would have any objections to go to New York on business, he observed that as I was under pay he did not know that it would be improper to employ me in going there altho' on another business from that which I was engaged for He stated that the heads of department had presented two elegant horses to Capt Joseph Brant⁴⁰ Chief of the six nations of Indians I informed him that any reasonable service that I could perform for the public I was willing to perform & that I would be much pleased to go to New York & had rather be engaged in active service than be idle. He seemed very well pleased But I informed him that I had no money I would have to apply for money to bear expenses— He enquired particularly of me the amount I had received & respecting my expenditures on my answering him broke out abruptly & swore with vehemence that it took more for my expenses than would support the prince of Mecklinberg, I suppose he was in jest but I felt nettled & observed that I ate three times a day as I was accustomed to do at home & my horse had to have hay & oats, that I had been on expenses almost fifty days & on forty dollars & that I was a small matter behind with my landlord He made no further reply, but gave orders to the Chief Clerk

³⁹ The old Walnut Street prison, Scharf & Westcott, *Hist. of Philadelphia*, I, 267; Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia, and Penn.* I, 406.

⁴⁰ Brant came to Philadelphia, June 6, 1792, for conferences with government officials. Stone, *Life of Joseph Brant II*, 324-329.

about my money, instructions, & said I would return in the stage.

I drew by order at the bank twenty five dollars in silver & thought it unnecessary to carry saddlebags—the money being heavy & inconvenient to carry I thought of taking no more with me than was barely sufficient for my expenses & without making a close calculation except as to the days I should be gone supposed eight dollars sufficient for three days whereas my passage in the stage was four & my diet & lodging ferriages & keeping two horses amounted to considerably more than the other four. My letter of instructions was as follows

“War department
June 27th 1792

Sir

You will proceed from hence to the City of New York taking under your care, two saddle horses the property of Capt. Joseph Brandt— On your arrival there you will deliver the said horses to Mr Edward Bardin at the city tavern taking his receipt; & whom you will request to furnish stabling for said horses, until the arrival of Capt. Brandt.

You will keep an exact account of your expenses to, at, & from the City of New York.

Your route to New York will be, from Philadelphia to Bristol, Trenton, Princeton New Brunswick, Woodbridge, Elizabeth town, Newark, to Paulushook ferry.

Having delivered the horses as above directed you will immediately return to this city.

I am Sir

Your humble servant

Jno. Stagg Jun

Chff Clk

Mr B. Van Cleve.

I set off for New York at four oclock in the afternoon & lodged at Bristol having travelled twenty miles

28th Breakfasted at H. Drakes in Trenton—he was an old acquaintance & formerly kept a Tavern at Monmouth Court-house—passed through Princeton, Brunswick Woodbridge & lodged at Joseph Lyons in Elizabethtown having travelled sixty miles this day. I was acquainted with Mr Lyons two brothers many of his acquaintances in the North western

Territory & promised to bear his letters to his brothers & made known to him the circumstance of my having with me through inadvertence a sum insufficient to bear my expenses. He politely gave me a note authorizing me to take passage in the stage of a line in which he was one of the proprietors & to pay my passage when I arrived in Philadelphia

29th I arrived in New York by 11 o'clock. Captain Brant had arrived in the Stage before me & receipted for the horses himself. He was quite intelligent & communicative, wrote a decent hand, & was dressed more than half in the fashion of the whites. The heat of the sun was intense & I had rode hard, was much fatigued and quite unwell, but I performed my business—I delivered letters to Major Staggs father & others of which I was charged chiefly in the neighborhood of St. Pauls Church, the Bear market, & Maiden lane. At 3 o'clock I took my passage in the Stage & arrived that night at Mr Lyons in Elizabethtown where I had lodged the night before

30th Left Elizabethtown at two in the morning— when I left New York there was only one other passenger, a sailor who had just arrived from China or the East Indies & had his pay in silver tied in a course handkerchief which he held in his hand. We agreed to treat the drivers & give them a small fee alternately to give us a good ride. From Elizabethtown to Trenton our Stage was quite crowded, Aaron Kitchell esq. was one of the passengers & several persons of rank were in company with whom I did not get acquainted. Mr Kitchell had some relatives & many friends in Cincinnati & conversed most of the way relative to them & the Country. Another Stage was running with us which was empty & my first Stage mates' & my example added to the ambition of the drivers to outrun the empty stage gave us a merry ride indeed. We arrived at Philadelphia at half past 3 o'clock having travelled eighty miles

July 1st 1792 (Sunday) I was very sick—a dreadful hurricane happened today from the N. & N. W. the vessels in the harbour were driven to and fro almost every where, one Brig was driven on the bar & a fine ship lying near Vine Street was forced from her moorings, drifted about a mile down (with the tide) on her beam ends & got aground. Several boats were upset & one boy drowned

4th Anniversary of American Independence— My uncle Wynkoop & several of my friends came to town— Doct. Morrell from Cincinnati arrived & put up at this Tavern— The anniver-

sary was celebrated 30 rounds of twelve pounders a morning & evening gun were fired— I think a Col Proctor commanded the artillery

Kentucky had become a State since I had passed through it She was admitted into the Union on the 1st day of June 1792 Vermont had recently been admitted so that there were now fifteen States in the Union. When I came through Kentucky the Convention had just risen but I was unable to procure a copy of the Constitution

July 5th Intelligence from New York—"Last Lords day between 3 & 4 o'clock P. M. we were visited with a severe squall of wind accompanied with some rain.

Mr Wade Ship Carpenters boat which contained him, his wife & two children & a young man were upset opposite Yellow hook a few miles from this city & all drowned except the young man who clung to the boat.

Also another boat with three men & two boys were upset & they were all drowned.

Also we learn that a sloop containing fifteen or sixteen persons were all drowned in consequence of this tremendous gust.—tis supposed that several other boats were upset & persons lost the truth of which we cannot avouch."

6th I attended as usual at the War office & was informed by General Knox that Col. Hodgden was on his way from Pittsburgh & I should certainly leave Philadelphia on thursday (this being friday) Major Stagg asked leave of absence for me to visit my relatives & the General politely consented that I should be absent until tuesday evening & I went this evening to my uncle Wynkoops.

7th I had determined last evening to visit my friend^[s] in New Jersey & the place of my nativity & I travelled this day forty seven miles by 3 o'clock P. M. I arrived first at my Great Grandmother Benham's I found her sitting churning butter at a small churn, the staff of which was almost worn off. She was ninety one years of age.⁴¹ One of her daughters was present (Mrs Vanhorne,) & a negro woman who was left to attend to her & to receive freedom at her death I remonstrated against the impropriety of her labouring & was told that this was rather a favorite amusement to her, that she was very childish & had

⁴¹ Catherine Benham, born Van Dyke, belonged to a family that was remarkable for its longevity. Her mother was living in 1772 at the age of ninety-nine. *Note A. Van Cleve Manuscript.*

been refused it & would cry about it when prevented. I went after another of her daughters my mothers aunt (Betty Conover) to one of the neighbors in a light wagon with her son John— at my uncle Thomas Wests whose wife (Anna) was my fathers sister & called on several old acquaintances & lodged at night at my uncle Benjamin Van Cleves.

8th (Sunday) I went to my uncles William Van Cleves & Daniel Hays's & visited many other old acquaintances & on the 9th came in company with John Conover came 11 miles on my return to Anna Taylors another aunt of my mothers near Allentown

10th. Returned to my uncles Isaac Wynkoops in Pennsylvania

11th Returned to Philadelphia against opening of the office & Maj. Stagg informed me there was no likelihood of my returning home immediately

14th Was on board the Wilmington packet all the forenoon with Mr De Butts the mate who claims he is a Cousin to Captain De Butts (afterwards aid to General Wayne) The packet is commanded by Capt Collins— In the afternoon sauntered through the city with a Mr Holmes a merchant of Sussex in New Jersey.

This day was celebrated here as the Anniversary of the Revolution in France A vessel in the harbor fired cannon all day— Illuminations & fire works were displayed back of Oelers hotel The doors windows & tops of the houses were crowded with spectators on the occasion & a dinner was provided at the hotel for the Cincinnati Society.

15th (Sunday) Went to the Friends meeting— One hour & five minutes was occupied in meditation & silent waiting, when a reverend looking man raised from his seat & made a short discourse on the prevailing vices & errors of mankind. He then set down & in a few minutes a man about 30 years of age arose & spoke fluently on the passions, their tendency & the necessity of our controlling them, of governing ourselves & of cultivating humility & contentment.

It was a Quaker family that I lived with & most of the boarders were of that sect Whilst with them I read Barclays appology & many of their books The landlord & landlady assumed the exercise of parental authority over me the same as over their own son. I believe I was more obedient to them & a considerable share of mutual attachment took place. I felt

regret at parting with them & my good mother shed tears on the occasion.

16th I was informed at the War office that Col. Hodgden had arrived I went immediately to his house & he informed me that my relatives at Cincinnati were all well on the 12th of last month.

22nd (Sunday) Went with David Brookes a son in law of my landlady, a Mr Pierson & several young men of the Quaker profession to Schuylkill We rested & drank a bottle of excellent Madeira in a cool summer house at St. Tammany's wigwam⁴²

July 25th I received my dispatches & instructions & called for commands at Col. Hodgden's & Col Clement Biddles & came 11 miles to the Buck on the Lancaster road— my instructions are as follows viz:

War department
July 25th 1792

Sir,

You will proceed immediately with the letters & packages delivered in your charge to Pittsburgh. The Letter directed to Major General Wayne you will deliver to him, & proceed with the remainder to Fort Washington.

Major General Wayne will furnish you with a conveyance down the river, among the first boats which shall be going to Fort Washington.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant

Knox

Secy of War

Mr Benjamin Van Cleve.

26th Came forty seven miles to the Sign of the bird in hand within eight miles of Lancaster.

27th Came through Lancaster crossed the Susquehanna at Wrights ferry came also through Little York Dovertown & to Captain Carpenters in the Canawaga settlement

28th Came through Carlisle & Shippensburgh & to Strasburgh at the foot of the North mountain.

29th (Sunday) Came over the three mountains by the burn'd

⁴² This wigwam of the Sons of St. Tammany was a favorite resort, although not one that was strictly in accord with Quaker ideals. Scharf & Westcott, *Hist. of Philadelphia*, I, 432.

cabbins; over sideling hill Rays hill crossed Juniatta & came to bloody run The roads have been very much improved since I crossed these mountains before At that time they were only opened by cutting the brush & logs out sufficient for a wagon to pass & not dug The route wound backward & forward on the face of a mountain to gain the ascent I saw the place where we tied the trees to our wagon to descend Rays hill & the road starts now from the same place & is dug along the mountain so that good loads may be drawn up it.⁴³

30th Came through Bedford, over Dryridge & Allegany & to Gilmore's in the Glades

31st Came by Jones's mill over Laurel Hill & Chestnut ridge to Henry Whites near Yohiogeny [Youghiogeny].

August 1st Came over Yohiogeny river to Brownsville (formerly known by the name of Redstone, or Redstone old fort In New Jersey I remember when the whole country west of the mountains was called Redstone There is a small creek that empties into the Monongahela at this place called Redstone) Crossed the Monongahela & came to Ten Mile Creek to my uncle Peter Benhams & remained there the day following

3rd Came to Washington & lodged at John Dodds'

4th Came to Pittsburgh & delivered my dispatches to General Wayne I put up at Mr Tannehills Lieut. Harrison with whom I had been acquainted & who was afterward Governor of the Indiana Territory &c put up here at the same time I stayed here until the 7th I must confess that I was guilty of great misconduct in going so far out of my way to see my friends when I might have been at Pittsburgh two days sooner. I was slightly reprimanded by General Wayne for being as long on the road. I had no excuse & received it conscious that I deserved it.

7th I left Pittsburgh, with two boats under the Command of Ensign Hunter with a sergaent & Corporal & twenty one privates, new recruits enlisted in Morristown & New Brunswick in Jersey We had Dennis Ferris for our pilot The Ensigns boat had a quantity of Cannon balls, two pieces of Artillery & a few boxes of shoes on board; the other boat was loaded with oats & Corn We thought we would be more at liberty & the pilot & myself having the Corporal & six men with us took charge of the boat of grain We came past Chartiers Creek & lay near

⁴³ Cf. p. 14.

Ulrich's The river was very low & we were unable to drift at night so that we made about 15 miles a day.

11th Arrived at Wheeling We had but just landed when four of our soldiers deserted. I turned out with a party & we searched for them until night without effect

12th (Sunday) We left Wheeling & arrived at Marietta on the 17th I lodged on shore with an old acquaintance a Mr Buell

18th Passed the little Kenhawa & lay opposite Bellpre The river being so low we often run on shoals & sand bars I was exceedingly fond of swimming & being the best hand at getting the boat off was generally foremost at it; amongst the soldiers in our boat was one whose name was Adam Hill a rope maker recruited at Morristown exceeding fond of drink We had from Pittsburgh a passenger by the name of Joseph Swearingen & another from lower down by the name of Findley & we had a keg which we had to fill every few days with whiskey We kept the soldiers in our boat generally mellow Adam was entirely devoted to me & would sometimes sing for us half a day together I had brought from Philadelphia about 25 volumes of books which I read mostly if not all through on our passage so that the time did not pass heavily away Adam was a very good washer & did all my washing The Ensign & his lady interchanged visits with us & we treated them with sweetened whisky on these occasions when they visited us but the extreme heat & tediousness of the passage induced Mrs Hunter to stay at Marietta

19th (Sunday) Passed little & big Hockhockings & lay at Belleville

21st We came over L'tart falls⁴⁴ & lay a little below We met here a number of canoes from Kentucky.

23rd We passed the Great Kenhawa [Kanawha] & lay at Gallipolis (the French Station) The Great Kenhawa was raised considerably so that we can make better progress in sailing.

24th Did not get our boat fast all day—lay a little above Guiandot

25th The pilot run a head in a canoe with Mr Swearingen & myself to take a hunt & was to wait at the mouth of Guiandot for us We wounded a deer & was so long searching for it &

⁴⁴Letart Falls, really a ripple, but in pioneer days "machinery" was necessary here in order to pull a boat upstream. Cramer, *Navigaton*, ed. 1818, p. 87; Cumings, *Western Tour*, p. 120.

without getting it at last that the boats passed us & the Canoe went on & when we arrived at the river they were several miles a head We had to cross Guiandot at the mouth which was pretty full & run until we overtook them discovered some fresh Indian sign below Guiandot We passed this day Great & little Guiandot & big Sandy & lay a little below.

26th Came fifteen miles below Scioto.

27th Came to the three islands

28th Passed Limestone & lay at Charlestown

29th Passed Eagles Creek Lees Creek White Oak & Bracken & Locust at dark & drifted all night

30th In the morning found ourselves near the twelve mile Creek above the Little Miami We passed the little Miami after dark & came to the landing at Fort Washington & lay until morning.

August 31st, 1792 (Friday) Early this morning I delivered my dispatches to Captain Cushing Commanding then at Fort Washington.

My expenses during my absence from leaving Fort Washington until my return was one hundred & fourteen dollars fifty six & two thirds cents I was away 112 days, one hundred & fourteen including the days of my departure & arrival

I was one month in the Quarter Masters (O'Hara's)⁴⁵ employ after I returned

1793 I did not get my pay until the 15th of March There had been some misunderstanding between Col Hodgden before his departure & General Wilkinson The price for my services had not been stipulated Col Hodgden told my mother that I should be paid accordingly as I discharged my duty but added that I should have a dollar or ten shillings per day He examined my bills of expenses at Philadelphia & was well satisfied with them. After my arrival at Fort Washington I was called on for my instructions & bill of expenses I handed them to the Quarter Master General deputy (John Belli)—⁴⁶ they were mislaid.

⁴⁵ James O'Hara, an important contractor in supplies for the Western Troops, succeeded Hodgden as quarter master general. O'Hara did most effective work, especially for Wayne's expedition, and was a well known citizen of Pittsburgh. *American Pioneer*, I, 436-37; II, 270; Killikelly, *Hist. of Pittsburgh*, p. 519; McBride, *Pioneer Biog.* III, 32.

⁴⁶ Major John Belli was deputy quartermaster general under Wayne, and settled later at the mouth of Turkey Creek, near Portsmouth. Bannon, *Scioto Sketches*, pp. 39-40; Jones, *Fort Washington*, pp. 82-84; Evans, *Hist. of Scioto County*, Index.

I had fortunately kept copies & had repeatedly to produce copies. I was ordered to call another time & in a few days. I became tired & disgusted with their arrogant & ungenerous treatment & in want of the money I begged they would pay me something anything that they thought I merited. There was no mails nor way for me to make it known or get redress at Philadelphia & they were so good as to pay me five shillings per day—I paid Israel Ludlow for my lots in Cincinnati got bills of sale for them & cleared & fenced them. I laboured intolerably hard so as to injure my health & raised a fine crop of corn.

The young men of Kentucky after their summers work was over, frequently came to Fort Washington to engage in the public service. Knowing this, Stacey McDonough & myself engaged with Elliot & Williams to bring salt & other loading from the falls of Ohio. They found a boat & a hundred weight of flour for each trip we performed & gave us six shillings & six pence per barrel for the freight. We took the boat down ourselves & engaged our hands to be ready at a certain day (when we got our load) & for five dollars each we brought up one load of salt & two of corn by the first of December & I made about seventy five dollars clear of all expenses. We then engaged at fifteen dollars per month & went for another load of salt which we did not receive until after the first of January, 1794—we had a tedious trip, the river was almost shut with ice & we did not arrive at Fort Washington until Jan. 25th.⁴⁷

On the 7th of February 1794 I engaged with my uncle Capt Benham to keep a store at Greenville which was now Head Quarters. In 1793 the army lay at Hobsons Choice below & adjoining the town of Cincinnati. It had moved out, & built forts at St Clair Recovery & Greenville. My uncle was in partnership in a Grocery or sutlers shop with Alexander Andrews. I took out six horses loaded with stores & liquors. Mr Andrew had not settled his business & I returned for another six horse loads & arrived at Greenville again in March. I had no assistance & was boarded at Mr Morrows principal armourer in the Laboratory.

On the 2nd of April whilst at supper my shop was broken open before Tattoo beating. In the morning I had sent away about \$1500 & had reserved some change only I should suppose by the bulk between 20 & 50 dollars. My trunk was taken all my

⁴⁷ Cf. p. 28; Note 32.

clothes this money & some books & other small articles I arose on the third at Day break & found my pocket book near the creek at the upper bridge It was empty & lying open—soon after my trunk was found over the creek near the lower bridge I got some few articles of clothing & some papers

There was a general order against selling whiskey & any other liquor without a permit⁴⁸ My employers had left with me several horse loads of whiskey one of cherry bounce & some other liquors & knowing the present orders told me to do the best I could with it from which I infered I was to sell it & smuggle it off as carefully as I could which was a notorious practice amongst Sutlers. I had disposed of the whiskey & almost all the other liquors My uncle at the request of a subaltern officer had brought him about 200\$ worth of stores without charging him any advance on them & having waited a long time without his ever speaking about compensation ventured to ask him for the money There was no doubt but this gave occasion to watch me & I was informed on & on the fourth a centinel was placed at my door with orders to let no person whatever in or out except myself & not to suffer me to take anything in or out

On the sixth I was tried by a General Court Martial whereof

Captain Ford was President

Captain Howell Lewis	}	members	}	Captain Cook
Captain Price				Captain Thomson
Lieutenant Ingersoll				& Lieutenant Massie
Ensign Charles Hyde				Judge
Advocate				

For disobedience of the General Order of the 24th of January that in selling bartering or giving spirituous liquor to a soldier, or soldiers of the third sub-legion on the night of the third instant & thereby occasioning intoxication & irregularity among the soldiers of said sub-legion

To which charge I plead not Guilty

Andrew Louck sworn said he saw me sell liquor to a soldier a few days before without a permit (he could not tell to whom nor when where & I believe he swore false)

Henry Sexton was sworn & said that he was sent by Saml

⁴⁸ Cf. a similar order by General Wayne, March 21, 1796, in the Mss. Collection of the Hist. & Phil. Society of Ohio.

Brown with a paper he did not know if it was or was not a permit on which he got from me a quart of Cherry bounce.

Humphrey Gerry was sent after & swore he was with Sexton & drank of the liquor. He swore that Sexton got two quarts at several times but he was unable to say whether he had a permit—he had some papers.

Brown was then sent for & swore honestly that he had been a good customer & had wrote that he was unwell & wished me to send him a quart of cherry bounce & that I did so.

Lieutenant Andrew Gregg who was the informant & swore that there was on the evening of the 3d much irregularity intoxication amongst the soldiers of the company he belonged to & that he was informed they got their liquor from me.

This is the substance of the testimony there was other inclement matter recorded in the proceedings but nothing relevant is here omitted. The Court found me guilty & under the 23d Article & 13th section of the rules & articles of War sentenced me to forfeit all the liquors in my possession & to go from the legion without the privilege of ever returning to it again in the capacity of a sutler.

On the eighth at night I found some person again in my store but he escaped with my pocket book & a few dollars notwithstanding the centinel & a number whom I had called to my assistance.

On the 11th my sentence was read on parade. I had only a few gallons of brandy on hand & they did not take it—I believe the greatest injury sustained was to myself in my own feelings.

On the 15th of April Captain Benham & Andrews arrived at Greenville. They did not then nor had they any reason to find fault with me—the prices of articles here were as follows butter cheese sugar a third of a dollar per pound—flour ten cents, whiskey a dollar a quart, & other articles—the prices of which I have forgotten.⁴⁹ Capt Benham had written to me to inform him with a kind of estimate of the goods on hand & I think I mentioned “without being particular” or without taking the trouble to measure or weigh—I wrote in answer & set down as near as I could guess in this way about one third of a barrel of Coffee

⁴⁹ The Cincinnati corresponding prices were: butter, 1s per lb.; flour, £1. 4s to £1. 10s per bbl; sugar (probably maple sugar), 1s 10d per lb.; whiskey, 5s per gal.; coffee, 2s 6d per lb. Smith & Findlay Accounts, 1794, in Torrence Papers, Box 56, No. 2, property of the Hist. & Phil. Society of Ohio.

one keg of Cherry bounce & a few gallons in another & so on. One of my kegs was tapped through the wall afterwards & half lost It seems Andrews had made a lump bargain with my uncle & had taken all the stores on hand I never knew their bargain nor was I acquainted with the man He might have been deceived by my statement of the goods on hand there might not have been as much for instead of one third there might not have been more than a fourth of a barrel of Coffee & of some other articles in the same way & half a bushel of Coffee at a dollar per pound & other articles in proportion, being deficient would make considerable difference. I am entirely ignorant whether there was less or more than I so carelessly inventoried I supposed they wanted the statement only as a guide in making their purchases to keep up their assortment I had lost great part of my clothes left Greenville penniless & Andrews having made a bad bargain or affecting to have a bad one charged me to my uncle with having embezzled some of the property I was chagrined very much on account of the sentence & am sure I would not have asked so much to dispose of the property had it been my own I was heartily sorry I had done it for the interest of so ungrateful a scoundrel I took some pains to convince my uncle of the falsity of the charge & I feel confident he knew that I was the only real sufferer in every point of view whether he forgot that it was he that had engaged me, or thought of my wages I know not, but he never spoke to me about them & I felt too ambitious to crave them.

16th April I left Greenville with an escort & some brigades of packhorses I think Major Mc Mahan commanded the detachment; we came this day to Fort St Clair— This fort was built in March 1792.

17th We came to Fort Hamilton & myself & the store-keepers lodged at Captain Grier's

Friday April 18th 1794 Came to Cincinnati & was summoned on the petit jury— I think I served about two weeks in court

May 16th 1794⁵⁰ Engaged in the Contractors employ & started on the 24th with Hugh Wilson Commissary John Henry

⁵⁰The entries May 16–July 26, 1794, and the incident cited pp. 59-60, are printed in the *American Pioneer*, II, 220–224, although there are numerous omissions. Short extracts from the *American Pioneer* are given also in the *Illinois State Historical Society, Transactions for 1903, pp. 62–64.*

Scalesman William Gahagan⁵¹ & Aaron Connor in Two Contractors boats loaded with provision in Company with a detachment of Soldiers consisting of Capt Guions company of infantry & a sargeant & six men artillerists commanded by Capt Thomas Doyle in order to descend the Ohio within 12 leagues of the Mississippi to the site of the old Cherrokee fort built by the French & sometimes called Fort Massac⁵² We had also with us eight Chickasaw Indians on their way home

On the 29th we landed at Fort Steuben opposite Louisville engaged Moses Oliver a pilot to take us over The boat in which Wilson was run aground & we brought a keel thro' the falls next day & lightened her & brought them safe over.

June 2nd & 3rd The Major had several boats broken up to line the others so that the balls might not pass through in case of an attack

On the 4th The major arrested Captain Guion⁵³ & sent him back & left Mrs Doyle here & proceeded some distance when one of our Indians died & we halted to bury him with the honors of war We had orders to keep in exact order No 1 the Majors boat No 2 His kitchen boat No 3 The Surgeons boat The Artillery boat No 4, a boat with hogs & forage No 5, Wilsons boat No 6, our No 7, The Indians No 8, Cattle boat No 9, & the Lieut my friend Gregg brought up the rear with No 10. There was a barge with the Majors boat & keel with the Indians

On the 8th we passed the Yellow banks about three leagues below the hanging rock three families settled here This is the first settlement below Salt river & there are only two below to wit at Red Banks & at the Diamond island Station⁵⁴

9th We Passed the Red Banks & Diamond island Station &

⁵¹ Wm. Gahagan, a surveyor and an intimate friend of Van Cleve, is frequently mentioned in the Memoirs. Cf. Steele, *Early Dayton*, p. 23.

⁵² Fort Massac, originally established by the French, was on the Illinois bank, 37½ miles from the Mississippi. The main purpose in sending this expedition under Major Doyle was to intercept any force under French direction that might attempt to descend the river in order to attack the Spanish possessions west of the Mississippi. *American State Papers, Foreign Affairs, I, 458-459*; Cramer, *Navigation*, p. 125; Alvord, *Illinois Country*, pp. 239, 325, 411, 415.

⁵³ For Major Doyle, Cf. *Quarterly*, XIII, 89; for Captain Guion, Cf. *Quarterly* IV, 98, and *Torrence Papers*, Box 4, No. 66.

⁵⁴ The settlement of Yellow Banks, is now Owensboro, and that at Red Banks is Henderson. Diamond Island Station was about 13 miles below Red Banks. Cramer, *Navigation*, p. 114; Cumings, *Western Pilot*, pp. 62, 64.

bot some fowls not quite as large as a pigeon at 25 cents each full grown fowls sell in Kentucky at six cents

10th Began to stop occasionally & cut pickets & put them on board to be ready to set up on our arrival at Massac

11th Cut more pickets met a Mr Sala & family & three young men going up from the mouth of Cumberland to the Red Banks who concluded to turn back with us We passed the Wabash at dark at Saline we observed a fire on shore & hailed when two Canadian French hunters came to us with their canoes loaded with skins bears oil & dogs Mr Wilson bought 32 gallons of bears oil which they had in a bear skin suspended in their canoe, one of these was a native of France the other had lived this savage or hermits life 26 years through this wilderness from Vincennes to Illinois—before morning we found three others who went with us to hunt for us

12th We passed Cumberland & Tennessee rivers & landed at Massac in the evening The Soldiers put up pickets in a circular form at the upper corner of the old works & brought up the Artillery & ammunition & we were in a good posture of defence before daylight next morning

We were detained at Massac unloading & without any opportunity of seeing the Country until the 3rd day of July when we had passage on board of the Majors boat which was sent with a sergaent & twelve men to the falls for Mrs Doyle Came above the mouth of Tennessee

The land about Massac as far as I was out was not superior to second rate The bottom full of Cypress timber & where there was not much timber of that kind the roots & knees appeared The upland was of that kind of soil natural for wheat The timber the various species of oaks & hickories pecan Locusts Poplar beech etc. The face of the Country tolerably level & covered with brush as well as timber

July 4th came some distance above Cumberland river

5th Came above the big cave or rock & cave It is on the Indian side⁵⁵ of the river, is shaped somewhat like the inside of a Bakers oven about sixty five yards from the front to the extremity within & at the mouth twenty five yards wide The bottom is uneven & descends toward the river it is perhaps below high water mark at the highest floods the sides contain

⁵⁵ i. e., the north side. This House of Nature, as it was popularly known, was frequently used by early emigrants as a shelter. Cramer, *Navigation*, p. 120.

a vast catalogue of the names of such as have visited it with dates of many of the names & some of them remote

6th We passed the Saline & lay opposite the mouth of Wabash We have very rainy weather & disagreeable company.

7th Got to Diamond Island Station

8th Came to Red Banks.

9th We determined to quit the boat & travel the remainder of the way by land & made preparations to set off in the morning.⁵⁶

On the 10th We left Red banks our company consisted of Mr Cahagan Aaron Connor myself, & a Mr Overly from Vincennes who undertook to pilot us We relying on him did not start out of town in the right trace but he assured us that it was to our left & we would fall into it shortly We travelled until night & found no road & encamped He concluded that we might be to left of road leading to Vienna on Green river which was the road we intended to travel, but said that there was a road still to our left that would strike Panther Creek about ten miles up from whence it lead to Hardens⁵⁷ settlement which although more dangerous & less travelled was nearer than the other. This place is a refuge, not for the oppressed but for the horse thieves, rogues and out-laws that have been able to effect their escape from justice in the neighboring states. Neither law nor gospel has been able to reach here as yet. A commission of the Peace had been sent by Kentucky to one Mason and an effort to introduce law by the South-west Territory was made (for it was unknown as yet to which it belonged) but the inhabitants drove the persons away and insisted to do without. I enquired how they managed to marry and was told that the parties agreed to take each other for husband and wife before their friends as witnesses. I was showed two cabins with a street running between where the men had some time ago exchanged wives. An infair was given this day by the aforesaid Mason to a fellow, who had escaped from Carolina for crime and had run off with Mason's daughter to the Diamond Island Station a few weeks before. The father had forbid the man, whose name was Kuykendall his house and threatened to take his life, but had now become reconciled and sent for them. The parents and friends were highly diverted at the recital of the young couple's ingenuity in the time of their courtship and laughed heartily when

⁵⁶ Cf. pp 59-61.

⁵⁷ Hardin's Station, now Hardinsburg.

the woman told it. She said she came down stairs a while after all had retired to rest with her petticoat over her shoulders and returned with him thro' her parents room, the petticoat being around both and she brought him down in the same manner before daylight in the morning.

This Kuykendall, I was told, always carried in his waist-coat pockets "devils' claws" instruments or rather weapons he could slip his fingers in and that could easily take off the whole side of a man's face at one claw. He was a terror to this people and although we left them holding their frolick, I afterwards understood that he was killed by some of the party at the close of the ball. Mason a few years afterwards with his sons and others formed a party and waylaid the road between Natchez and Tennessee and committed many daring robberies, and some murders if I recollect aright. An armed party was at length sent against him and killed some and dispersed and broke up the band. I was informed that many boats had been robbed by the Red Bank people and many persons swindled out of their cargoes and as there was no law there, they would add insult to injury by laughing at the credulity of the dupes.⁵⁸ This short sketch will afford a picture of human nature where the society is unrestrained and without the control of religious principle, or the regulations of civil polity, where the strongest tyrannizes over others, until the weaker combine and assassinate, usurp the rule and tyrannize in turn, where there is no security even for life, nor no redress for injury, where man knows not the meaning of the sacred name friend in reality, nor the enjoyments of social life.

11th We came to Green river about 10 oclock & each got an armful of wood sufficient to bear our clothes & gun secured by a vine which we held in our mouths & drew after us swimming the river Mr Overly was now of opinion that we was a great way up the river above where the road crossed that lead to Vienna That we were of course now between the road & the river & could not go wrong We accordingly took the course he advised occasionally looking at the compass & at about 3 oclock P. M. came to the Ohio at the hurricane island⁵⁹ a few miles below the yellow banks we immediately knew where we were—broke Mr Overly of his commission as pilot we came to the Yellow banks & lodged & got some victuals to take with us

⁵⁸ Cf. Cumings, *Western Tour*, p. 243.

⁵⁹ i. e. Little Hurricane Island. Hurricane Island proper is about 120 miles further down the river.

12th Started for Hardings [Hardin's] settlement It was unknown by the people here or ourselves whether any white person had ever been through before us — We kept up the river to the mouth of yellow creek & then travelled due East & came thro' a pretty country today the land rich well watered & well timbered

13th Travelled E. by S. over poor land rather broken & brushy timber oaks ashes hickories & chestnut & Game very plenty Started a large gang of Buffalo today but could not get in sight of them—on passing a tree whereon were three cubs a very large she bear attacked us quite abruptly our guns in so bad order from wet weather that not one went off The Bear made off in a few minutes & we could not get a shot at her as she kept round at some distance & the brush was very thick We killed the young ones & encamped to roast them.

14th Travelled due East through a very broken country discovered an Indian track where he had crossed our route just before us & came over a level extending about a mile to a precipice crossing our course at right angles—the rock projected a considerable distance over the level below which was about 100 feet from the top of the rocks We turned to the left & found a hollow & a hickory tree the limbs of which reached the top of the rock at this hollow We threw down our blankets & hooked the limbs of the tree to us & slid down with our guns The caves extended a considerable distance under these rocks where the rain had never wet the earth which was strongly impregnated with nitre. There was no water falling over these cliffs at this time, but had at times & which had washed fifteen feet deep from whence at this time issued beautiful rivulets of good water Came this day to Hardings [Hardin's] Station without altering our course

15th Travelled forty miles this day to Mr Van Metres the first settler in Severns valley. The first five miles was through woodland & the remainder of the way led through barrens full of sink holes the water courses running under ground In the middle of these barrens is the big spring It issues in a sink hole in a plain, 20 or 30 feet below the level of the plain, runs about 30 yards to a subterranean passage between this sink hole & another; the passage is about 5 feet in height & fifteen in breadth & tolerable smooth & regular & about 20 yards in length; The stream is about 12 feet wide & half a leg deep very cold & runs with a rapid current It then runs considerable fall about 100 yards & sinks amongst broken & irregular rocks. One solitary

oak stands near this spring as if to invite the weary traveller to rest under its refreshing shade We fired at a deer on these plains & there being nothing to reverberate the sound or afford an echo the report was similar to a rap on a shingle.

16th We left Mr Overly, crossed one branch of Salt river & came to the Long lick

17th Crossed Salt river came by Bullits lick & to Major Wilsons plantation near Manns lick where we rested three days & Mrs Wilson purchased a horse for the Contractors which she sent by us & on which we carried our luggage & one rode alternately

21st We travelled through a fine country & came to Mr Tylers on the waters of Bashears creek in Shelby County.

22nd Came to Kentucky river & lodged at an old acquaintances Mr Brian opposite Frankfort

23rd Came to Georgetown & fell in with a party of pack-horses purchased for the Contractors & got each one to ride by leading one; came about eight miles further & encamped

24th Came to Littles on dry ridge

25th Got to Allison William's on Bank lick creek

26th Arrived at Cincinnati & received the news of the defeat of a detachment of our troops at Fort recovery (where Gen. St. Clair was defeated) and that the brave Major Mc Mahon Capt Hartshorn, Lieut Craig & Cornet Torry with 17 men were killed⁶⁰

28th I started with a drove of Cattle for Greenville, where my brother was who I wished to see; & went this day to Fort Hamilton

29th Let our Cattle graize in the Great prairie

30th Came to Fort St. Clair

31st To Greenville. I found my brother in good health & the works at Greenville entirely altered A Citadel was built where the laboratory was formerly & the stores all moved except three

August 2nd 1794 Six of us left Greenville & came three miles past Fort Jefferson on our return

3rd passed St. Clair & Hamilton & lay at Charles Bruces below Hamilton

4th Arrived at Cincinnati & was attacked with the bloody flux with which I lay low until about the last of this month when after paying my board doctors bill & for some necessary clothing

⁶⁰ Cf. *American State Papers, Indian Affairs, I, 487-489.*

I had one dollar left, & was so weak I could just make shift to walk

20th August. On this day the victory was gained by General Wayne over the Indians at the rapids of Miami of the Lake Had I got home from Massac a few days sooner & not had the late spell of sickness I should have been with the spies on this campaign some of whom had come for ammunition to Cincinnati as I arrived & strongly solicited me, but my feet were almost worn out as well as my clothes they had to return on foot & I was neither prepared nor able to stand the journey.⁶¹

On the 6th of September⁶² there was several droves of Cattle arriving from Kentucky for the winters provision for the army I feared that I would not have strength to perform laborious service during the winter. I was out of money & if I did not go with these Cattle I knew of nothing I would be able to do. I fancied I should be able to ride if I could get a horse that travelled smoothly & although my friends insisted that I was unable to go I went to the Compting house & offered to engage The Clerks were hiring the best hands at twelve dollars per month & would give me no more whereupon I went to the house where I found Mr Elliot Mr Williams & Major Wilson I told them that I had been long in their employ that many hands remained at their charge while sick & were continued at the same wages for which they had engaged—that I should have been out at the outpost at fifteen dollars had I not been taken sick— I had remained at home on my own expenses & was now ready to enter their service & thought it not unreasonable to get the same wages which those whom I left in the service received & which I had heretofore received they readily agreed to it & I got me a good horse & went with a drove to Mill Creek

On the 7th Some of our hands returned to Cincinnati & others took the drove out to graze I was so indisposed as to be unable to stir & was permitted to keep camp

On the 8th Another drove had arrived last night & I had become so far recruited by resting yesterday that I was able to ride & we took our drove to Fort Hamilton on the ninth we took our cattle out about a mile to graze I was barely able to ride this distance. The weather was pleasant & I lay in the shade all day—having formed a line of Centinels on the ride

⁶¹ Cf. *American State Papers, Indiana Affairs, I, 491-2.*

⁶² Brief extracts from the *Memoirs*, Sept. 6, 1796—April 26, 1797 are printed in the *American Pioneer, II, 294-96.*

from the river we easily kept the drove within. We continued here until the 21st by which time we had received additional droves & I had become able to perform my duty without being very much fatigued. We took about 400 bullocks to Fort recovery where we arrived on the evening of the 24th & met Major Price with his select corps of mounted volunteers who had been sent to hurry on some beef & I took charge of 120 bullocks & started with him on the morning of the 25th & on the evening of the 27th arrived at Camp⁶³ & found the army without beef or salt.

On the 29th the remainder of the drove got in, 331 in number & I was left with nine men to take charge of them until the 10th of October when another drove of cattle & sheep got in. The army eat 10 beeves per day issued regularly in rations & the Kentucky militia destroyed at some times about as many more⁶⁴. This gave our party considerable trouble & occasioned some hard swearing of General Wayne to the great terror of the Commissary.

Oct 12th The Kentucky Volunteers left Head quarters I suppose gratified with the prospect of seeing their homes & their friends & their absence was not regretted by me.

About this time my horse had been stolen & I could get no other but one badly abused & broken down with a miserable sore back which I took great pains to heal & for that purpose kept something to it during the days covered with my blanket. Our provisions were frequently stolen & we left to fast a day at a time. I had not yet gained my strength & was very peevish & irritable. I had considerable share of Misanthropy & one morning I had fixed my blanket on my horse & began to entertain hopes that I should be able to ride home & was just starting with the drove to graze when the rascal broke loose run down the line & crossed the Miami [Maumee] I run my best but could not get him. The river was deep I was warm & thought it imprudent to wade it. I felt as sure as possible that my blanket & surcingle was already gone. I fancied that this was a rascally world that an honest man had no business in it, that without sharp elbowing no man could get through life & I determined for the future to

⁶³ This was the camp, to which General Wayne and the Army had moved, at the junction of the St. Joseph's and the St. Mary's Rivers to form the Maumee. *American Pioneer*, I, 353.

⁶⁴ There were about 2,600 in Wayne's army, with an additional 1,600 Kentucky volunteers under General Scott. *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, I, 360.

fight my way like others with force of hand I resolved on remunerating myself for my own losses from anything of value that fortune & opportunity should throw in my way without respect to persons I borrowed a horse & went in pursuit of mine I had got a mile or two down, on the opposite side of the river when a fine black gelding was following me with a collar & buckle & dressed leather tug halter on I stopped & took it off in part for my surcingle & had seen a new bridle laying near where a horse was grazing in some bushes near the river I thought of driving the horse off to a little distance & if no person noticed it should conclude the owner was out of sight & would take the bridle—however when I returned I saw the man—when I came to the bridle I could not find my horse & returned

After a short time one of the spies who knew my horse found him & brought him to me with the blanket & surcingle all safe. I had then no excuse for taking the neck halter I had no account to place it to. I was unable to return it for I knew not to whom it belonged. I wore it constantly on my horse in hopes the owner would at some time see & challenge it, that I might restore it but no person ever claimed it & I fortunately kept it for several years I never suffered so much in mind by any circumstance of that nature, nor received a lesson of more importance or that I felt more.

On the 27th the Fort was finished & called Fort Wayne four or five companies marched into it & we fixed the cannon & small arms on that occasion & in token of our success in the late victory over the enemy & in taking possession of their Country The residue of the army then on the same day marched for winters quarters & took General Harmars⁶⁵ old trace up the St Marys

On the 30th The army being at a short distance from Fort Adams⁶⁶ I took six beeves & three sheep & delivered them to the Commandant We encamped at Kettle or Gerty's town⁶⁷ 55 miles from Fort Wayne & 36 from Greenville

⁶⁵ Gen. Harmar in 1790, marched by way of Loramie's Store, across the portage and then down the St. Mary's to its junction with the St. Joseph's. Randall & Ryan, *Hist. of Ohio*. II, 514.

⁶⁶ Fort Adams was a small stockade on the south bank of the St. Mary's River, in Mercer Co. *Hist. of Van Wert and Mercer Counties*, p. 87.

⁶⁷ Girty's Town was the trading station established by James Girty on the St. Mary's River at the present town of St. Mary's, Auglaize Co. Butterfield, *Hist. of the Girty's*, p. 289.

31st Waited for the arrival of packhorses & drew provision
Nov 1st Came on Hartshorns road within sixteen miles of
Greenville

2nd Arrived at Greenville & lay there the 3rd & 4th & on
the 5th the packhorses were ordered to Fort Hamilton & came
in with them & arrived on the 7th at Cincinnati

The whisky run boys or insurgents from Fayette Washington
Westmorland & Allegany the four western Counties of Pennsyl-
vania were arriving at this time Daniel Bradford⁶⁸ the prin-
cipal leader in the Western insurrection was said to have passed
alone in a canoe—twenty five came down in a ferryboat

Nov 9th I started with another drove for Greenville & got
back on the 16th

Dec. 6th Went with another drove as far as Whites Station
on Mill creek & on the next day to Fort Hamilton where I con-
tinued until the 17th here another drove joined us & we took
them to Greenville & got back to Cincinnati on the 21st &
settled with the Contractor on the 27th

On the 17th instant Israel Ludlow laid out a town at Fort
Hamilton & it was first called Fairfield⁶⁹

January 5th 1795 I entered into partnership with my
brother in law Jerom Holt I made sugar cleared ten acres of
ground for Captain John Schooly on Mill creek & we were in
partnership with Mr Schooly in a wagon & team of six oxen
which Holt drove in the Quarter masters employ from Fort
Washington to the outposts I worked hard & had about as much
when we quit as when we began & lived poor & was very ec-
conomical

On the 3rd day of August the Treaty was held at Greenville
between General Wayne & the Indians on the North of the
Territory & the lands were ceded to the United States from old
Fort Laurence [Laurens] to Lorimiers [Loramie's] Store to Re-
covery & thence to the Ohio opposite the mouth of Kentucky
river with sundry reservations On this day I engaged to write
in the Records office for Capt George Gordon Register of
Hamilton County—near the last of this month his excellency
Gov St. Clair & the honorable John Cleves Symmes left this place

⁶⁸ Doubtless *David* Bradford is meant. Bradford was one of the fugitives
who had taken part in the Whiskey Insurrection and fled down the Ohio
upon the approach of the army. Brackenridge, *Western Insurrection*, p. 326;
Centinel of North-western Territory, Dec. 13, 1794.

⁶⁹ The name of this settlement was soon changed to Hamilton.

on a circuit to the Illinois. I had very little to do in the office & as the opportunity offered I embraced it to see the country north on Madriver & between the Miamias. Gov. St. Clair Gen Wilkinson Jonathan Dayton⁷⁰ Speaker of the house of representatives in Congress & Israel Ludlow on the 20th of August (only 17 days after the Treaty) had contracted with Judge Symmes to make settlements one at the mouth of Madriver, & one on the little miami in the seventh range, in consequence of which he relinquished his claim to them. The Surveyors set off on the 21st of September Mr Daniel C Cooper to survey & mark a road⁷¹ & cut some of the brush & Captain John Dunlap to run the boundaries of their purchase which was the seventh & eighth ranges east of Madriver. I went with Dunlap. There was several stations by this time on Mill creek. I think they were as follows Ludlows, Whites, Tuckers Voorheis's & Cunninghams the last was eleven miles from Cincinnati. We came to Voorheis's & encamped.

In the morning Mr Cooper & his party proceeded with the road & our party took Harmars old trace⁷² in company with a Mr Bedell⁷³ who had a wagon with provision & tools & was going to make a settlement a considerable distance in advance of the frontier which was afterwards called Bedells station & lay a few miles West of where Lebanon now is.

23rd Sept. We run from the N. W. corner of Mr Bedells section four miles East thence 2 miles North to the line between the 3rd & 4th ranges of townships which had been run by Capt Dunlap in 1788.

24th run $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles North through level land, not very well timbered & very brushy.

25th made our 18th post on our meridional line which was on the South boundary of the 7th range⁷⁴ & run thence one mile

⁷⁰ Johnathan Dayton, one of the 24 associates interested in the Miami Purchase, had been influential in securing the grant. Albach, *Annals of the West*, p. 481; *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*, II, 113.

⁷¹ Cf. Steele, *Early Dayton*, pp. 29-30.

⁷² i. e., the route followed by Gen. Harmar in 1790, up Mill Creek Valley, and across the ridge a little to the south of Lebanon, and on to the Little Miami. Cf. Jones, *Fort Washington*, pp. 28-30.

⁷³ Wm. Bedle settled in Warren County. *Hist. of Warren County, Ohio*, p. 434.

⁷⁴ The term range is used here and elsewhere by Van Cleve to indicate an east and west tier of townships, rather than a north and south division, as in the Seven Ranges. Hough & Bourne, *Map of Ohio, 1815*; Steele, *Early Dayton*, p. 17.

& a few chains West to the Great Miami river running at this place nearly South

26th This morning our horse was missing he had been well secured We hunted for him all day but never found him & supposed the Indians had stolen him. It was very rainy this day.

27th We carried our luggage up the mouth of Madriver about 30 rods up Madriver we found a camp of six Wyandott Indians We were a little alarmed at each other at first but they behaved very friendly They gave us some venison jerk & we in turn gave them a little flour & tobacco & several other small articles I exchanged a large knife, scabbard & belt that I had carried for several years for a less valuable one to one Indian & he gave me his with a wosted belt & a deer skin to boot, we had not been here long until Mr Cooper & his party arrived

28th Some Kentucky men who had come with Mr Cooper to view the Country went up Madriver & found the weeds so high & so many vines that they could not see the land & became discouraged & returned to Kentucky Mr Cooper returned to make some alterations in his road & we meandered a short distance from the nouth of Madriver down the Miami

29th finished meandering the Miami to our West line & commenced at the 18 mile post on our meridional line & ran East three miles on the South boundary of the seventh range & North of the sixth

30th run to Big beaver creek which we took for the Little Miami & found the distance from our meridional line 9 miles & ten chains

Oct 1st Commenced at our last mile post & run North $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles through some fine prairies & good woodland & encamped on a handsome creek afterwards called muddy run a little above where Mercer afterwards erected a Station & where Fairfield has since been laid out.⁷⁵

2nd Struck Madriver running nearly West at 10 miles & seventy chains We sent our packhorseman & hunter William Cahagan & Jonathan Mercer the former of whom was the hunter to cook at the mouth of Muddy run against we got there but we had to make two miles & a half easting to get one mile & ten chains North to the Northern boundary of the eighth range & to meander all that distance again down so that it took us all

⁷⁵ Johnathan Mercer came from Virginia. The allusion of course is to Fairfield in Greene County. Dills, *Hist. of Greene County*, pp. 709-710, 719; Robinson, *Hist. of Greene Co.*, p. 243.

day nearly to get to them & when we found them some Indians had robbed them of the most of our provision & menaced their lives

3rd We continued meandering down the East side & prairies laying to our left It rained very hard & the Surveyor got his paper all wet & was about stopping We had about a pound of meat & though nearly done our business were thinking of setting off for home I undertook to keep the field notes & fell on the expedient of taking them down on tables of wood with the point of my knife so that I could understand them & take it off again on paper

4th meandered to the mouth & eat our meat & then set off in a hurry for home, went 7 miles to Holes creek

5th Came to Cunninghams 34 miles fasting & got a large pot of mush & milk at John Clawsons & we all made a hearty meal on it

6th Arrived at Cincinnati & wrote for some time again in the Registers office and went again to Madriver about the first of November On the 4th Israel Ludlow laid off the Town at the Mouth of Madriver & called it Dayton for one of the proprietors a lottery was held & I drew lots for myself & several others & engaged to become a settler in the ensuing Spring⁷⁶

April 1st 1796 Landed at Dayton after a passage of ten days Wm Gahagan & myself had come with Thomsen⁷⁷ & Mc Clures families in a large pirogue.

During the preceding winter two or three settlers had arrived here—several families had settled Holes Station where Miamisburg now is—a few persons had settled at the big prairie two on Clear creek on our road & several were scattered about the Country lower down. This spring a Settlement was made by Jonathan Mercer 8 miles up Mad river one at the forks called Chribbs' Station one at the Mouth of Honey Creek & one at the old Piqua on the Miami⁷⁸

I raised a very good crop of corn this year & in August took the ague severely & did not get able to labor until Spring I received my pay for my possessions In Cincinnati which I had sold

⁷⁶ Beside an inlot and outlot, each settler was entitled to purchase 160 acres at about \$1.13 per acre, Steele, *Early Dayton*, p. 21.

⁷⁷ Samuel Thompson, who was accompanied by his family, had married Catherine Van Cleve, Benjamin's mother. Steele, *Early Dayton*, p. 23.

⁷⁸ Old Piqua probably refers to Pickawillany. For the exact side Cf. *Ohio Arch. & Hist. Society Publications*, XVII, 1-29; Hanna, *Wilderness Trail*, I, 146-147.

—thro' my indisposition & other misfortunes & the high price of provision & labor I sunk the price of my lots my corn was mostly destroyed & I was about forty dollars in debt I gave eighty dollars for a yoke of oxen one of them was shot twenty dollars for a cow & she died flour cost me nine dollars a barrl & corn meal one dollar a bushel at Cincinnati & other articles in proportion & the transportation to Dayton was two dollars & a half per hundred weight

When I came to Dayton it was my intention to settle myself permanently & for this purpose I had paid my address to Sarah Lawson Kemper second daughter of the Reverend James Kemper near Cincinnati⁷⁹ She was a worthy girl, but my circumstances were now so changed, & my prospects of supporting a family so gloomy that I was compelled to abandon my favorite anticipations of happiness This adventure facilitated an acquaintance between me & her cousins the Kempers who afterwards figured in the affairs of West Florida⁸⁰ a correspondence between Reuben & myself continued for some time Major Doyle under whose command I descended the river to Massac had retired from service & was now living at Cincinnati & had intimated to Mr Kemper that he believed I was an enemy to him The story that gave rise to his impressions is as follows When we descended the river the boats were numbered as I have before stated & we were ordered to keep our places⁸¹ Ours was heavily loaded & weak in hands so that when rowing we could not keep up & when we drifted we out went them We ought perhaps to have made a proper representation to him of these circumstances at the time but he had sustained the character of being haughty arbitrary & imperious & was called King Doyle when he commanded the post at Hamilton so we thought it would be of no use & we kept the current at night which took us sometimes ten miles ahead against morning It would then take the other boats with hard rowing half the day to overtake us The men by this time would be pretty much fatigued & we could manage very well to keep our place until night We generally received a hearty volley of execrations for our disobedience of

⁷⁹ For Rev. James Kemper, the first clergyman to settle permanently in Cincinnati, Cf. Greve, *Cincinnati*, I, 358-359.

⁸⁰ Reuben Kemper and his two brothers took part in several expeditions from Mississippi Territory against the Spanish in Louisiana. *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*, III, 512.

⁸¹ Cf. p. 48.

his orders returned mild excuses & determined to repeat the offence Capt Guion had been arrested & sent back Lieut. Gregg was a poor tool & was not my friend Wilson the Comisary I had partially known when he was a very snotty-nosed boy & whilst he lived with his parents Old James & Margaret in Washington Pa. He (like most persons of narrow minds) was very much uplifted & bloated with self importance assumed the command over us & would have wished us to have waited on his person We of course despised him did our duty in our own boat & refused any other service. This occasioned him to make frequent complaints to the major on trivial occasions without having any real cause to censure us but which served to excite prejudices On the 26th June 1794 a number of men enlisted in Tennessee under officers commissioned by citizen Genet the French ambassador in the United States as they said having nothing to do had volunteered to escort some salt boats from the mouth of Tennessee to Nashville & thro' curiosity had come down to see us—but perhaps their real object was to examine our force & posture of defence My companions were acquainted with one of the men—they solicited us to go up with them & although it was a circuitous route we concluded to take it believing it the safest & not knowing when another opportunity might offer Connor had a public rifle & went up to give it to the Major & inform him of our intention Wilson had already been complaining The Major cursed Connor struck him in the face & ordered him under Guard & at the same time ordered a Corporal & file of men to bring them damned rascals out of the boat to the Guard house The orders were given in our hearing The Corporal came with his guard into the boat & having been acquainted with me for some time delivered his order to me & as I discovered with some reluctance I was loth to submit to the power of Military tyrants strongly prejudiced against me & whose situation in fact prevented their being accountable for almost anything they might do I determined rather to risk my life—my plan was that if I saw myself near the Guard house to spring from them suddenly to a thicket within six rods of the Guard house, amongst the soldiery I knew I had some friends & I determined to risk their fire I further determined to have my arms with me to support & defend me on my way home which thro' a wilderness of several hundred miles I should then view as a light undertaking Mr Cahagan was engaged in putting on his mockasons or something that detained him & I seized the

moment of their delay to speak to the Major who was walking backward & forward on the top of the bank With my gun in one hand & tomahawk in the other, a knife eighteen inches long hanging pendant at my side dressed in a hunting frock breech cloth & leggins My countenance perhaps betraying some degree of excitement. I leaped out of the boat & with a very quick step almost ran up the bank to the Major I have no doubt that I looked like a savage The Major mistaking my object & intention was alarmed & had no time to call for assistance—as I approached near him he retreated & I believe had almost a mind to run—as I advanced near him he turned assuming a gentle voice & manner bid me Good morning I stopt & paid him the same compliment & asked him if he wanted me He observed that he understood we were going to leave him that his boat would go to the falls after Mrs Doyle which would afford us a better opportunity of getting home & would start in eight days that his party was weak & had hard service to perform—that we ought to stay until our boat was unloaded—that it had been customary for the troops to build store houses & assist in unloading but it was not their duty—that his troops were engaged in building a Fort & were unable to assist us as much as he would otherwise wish but that both his team & men should assist all in their power & if we were as far accomodating we would sometimes assist them I told him our instructions from the Contractor Mr Elliot were to return by the first opportunity if it should offer as soon as we had made our boat fast, that we thought we were obeying his instructions & had known of no other opportunity likely to offer, that it was always my wish to perform my duty for the interest of my employers to the utmost of my power I owned that his boat would afford us a more direct & safer passage & that I was perfectly willing to stay & had no objection against assisting occasionally about their works at least as much as he should assist us in unloading— By this time Mr Gahagan was ascending the bank under the guard The Major bid the Corporal to let the men go & discharge the one at the Guard house. I performed my promise & so did he but we found the company of the soldiers disagreeable & left them at Red banks which I suppose induced him to believe I remained unfriendly to him I saw him soon after he had hinted his opinion to Mr Kemper & he introduced the subject An explanation took place & we parted on very friendly terms He informed me that at the time above alluded to he had information that

200 Indians were lying at Cape Girardieu soliciting the assent of the Spanish Commandant at that post to permit them to attack us.

On the 26th of April 1797 I moved to Little Beaver Creek about seven miles from Dayton & boarded with Joseph Mooney I raised a crop & the expense & profit of which is as follows

To two months labor myself	pounds 7.10.00
Provision	6.00.00
Cooking & washing etc.	3.07.06
To cash paid Isaac Mooney for work	0.17.06
To ditto to Jos Mooney & Leachman fords	1.00.00
	<hr/>
	pounds 18.15.00
Received for the crop	1.17.06
	<hr/>
Net Loss	pounds 16.17.06

This may shew the disadvantage of trusting business to disinterested persons & the necessity of our own attention to our business. On the 16th of October I engaged & started from Cincinnati with Israel Ludlow & William C. Schenck Surveyor to survey the United States Military lands between the upper parts of the Scioto & Muskingum rivers—our district was about forty miles square next Scioto I was two months & twelve days in this employ at half a dollar per day Our route was past Columbia & Newtown on the East fork of the Little Miami & thence to the falls of Paint Creek where we fell into Zanes' road⁸² from Wheeling to Limestone lately opened thence to Chillicothe another new town settled by a few persons in the spring previous thence the Indian path up the Scioto to the forks where Franklinton & Columbus now are We commenced our survey a little way above the forks The lands from the little Miami to Scioto is generally second rate mostly flat & wet On Paint & Scioto there are fine rich bottoms Our survey is mostly flat & wet & not well watered—on the North fork of Licking there is however some broken thin land well watered We discovered two salt springs On Whetstone & Allum Creek are many slate banks impregnated with allum & copperas & a kind of stone resembling iron when broke but containing so much

⁸² Cf. Gephart, *Transportation and Industrial Development in the Middle West*, pp. 48-49; *U. S. Statutes at Large, 1789-1845, I, p. 357.*

sulphur as to evaporate in smoke on a hot fire. We had a deep snow covered with crust the weather was cold & still so that we could kill but little game & were 29 days without bread & nearly all that time without salt & sometimes very little to eat We were five days seven in company on four meals & they except the last scanty they consisted of a turkey two young raccoons & the last day some rabbits & venison which we got from some indians At the Forks of Scioto our company parted & Capt Abia Martin & Capt John Brown whose daughter afterwards married General Pike⁸³ & myself steered Westward for Dayton We came to Buck Creek above where Springfield now is, having travelled as we suppose about 45 miles through a prairie country.

1798 Feby 13th I commenced the study of Surveying at Cincinnati & boarded at Capt Benhams & was promised a district in the United States lands by Israel Ludlow who had the power of filling blank commissions from the Surveyor General but who as on a former occasion never fulfilled his engagement—after I had got through my studies I assisted Avery in his Tavern during the sitting of the Court for some time, afterwards I posted Books for several persons, paid one visit to Madriver & in the fore part of July wrote a short time in the Quarter Masters office in Fort Washington. During this time Gen Wilkinson moved out with the Garrison & he sailed for Natchez Capt Shaumburgh for Fort Massac & left Sergaent Ambrose Whitlock (who was soon after promoted) & four or five soldiers. I had been waiting all summer to get my job of Surveying & was dissappointed & put off from time to time I was now put off until the first frosts should commence when I was to go with Mr Ludlow to begin at Lorimiers [Loramie's] Store so I concluded to return to Dayton & on my arrival there dug a pit for a saw mill for Mr Cooper & had a fit of sickness I suppose I caught cold from profuse perspiration in so cold & damp a place as I dug My sinews were swollen & drawn up as in the Cramp I had a high fever & when I began to recover a little took the pleuricy which near finished me

1799 I had been obliged by necessity to sell my preemption rights to our lands & by which I was enabled to purchase a creature I rented some ground at Dayton & raised an excellent crop of corn boarding in the meantime with my brother in law

⁸³ i. e. General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the famous Western explorer. *Torrence Papers, Box 18, Nos. 72 and 74 in Coll. of Hist. & Phil. Soc. of Ohio.*

Jerom Holt On the 1st of Sept I commenced teaching a small school⁸⁴ I had reserved time to gather my corn & kept school until the 1st of October I got my corn in the first week in Nov Through the recommendation of my uncle⁸⁵ who was a representative for Hamilton County in the first Territorial Legislature under the second grade of Territorial Government I was written to by John Reily Esq.⁸⁶ Clerk of the house of representatives to come down to Cincinnati & assist him I wrote with him until the assembly adjourned which was a few days before Christmas On the 2nd of March in this year Congress passed the first preemption law granting preemptions to purchasers & settlers between the Miami rivers who had contracted with John Cleves Symmes & his associates It provided that they should lay in their claims with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States or the Surveyor General pay one third of the purchase money in hand & the other in two equal annual instalments, but three or four persons entered their land under this law.⁸⁷ In July & August the Indians were counciling & evinced an unfriendly disposition The British & French among them had made them dissatisfied with the cession of their lands & with the boundaries Block houses were built at Dayton & all through the Country & the people became considerably alarmed. I returned to Dayton & kept school about three months longer

At the late Session of Legislature an act was passed by the Council & house of representatives dividing Hamilton Co. into four The Governor denied that the legislature had the power & the act was negatived by him At the close of the session an adulatory adress was formed to John Adams Pres of the U. States⁸⁸ by members who in a short time after assumed to be leading democrats & thorough going Jeffersonians which was so filled with flattery (by Peter Pindar⁸⁹ called Oil of fool & on

⁸⁴ This was the first school held in Dayton. Steele, *Early Dayton*, p. 34.

⁸⁵ i. e. Robert Benham. Cf. Greve, *Cincinnati*, I, 318.

⁸⁶ For John Reiley, Cf. McBride, *Pioneer Biog.*, I, 1-105.

⁸⁷ This law was necessary, inasmuch as Symmes paid for 248,540 acres only of the 1,000,000 he had contracted for, and titles under Dayton Purchase had becomes void. Treat, *National Land System*, p. 54; *U. S. Statutes at Large*, 1789-1845, Vol. I, pp. 728-729.

⁸⁸ Van Cleve's estimate of the address is rather exaggerated. It was merely a straightforward statement of loyalty and of confidence in President Adams personally. *Journal, Representatives, Northwest Territory*, I, 159, 183.

⁸⁹ The reference is to Peter Pindar's *Pindaria* or *Peter's Portfolio*, published in 1794. Sabin, *Bibliotheca Americana*, XI, 131.

this occasion called Bears oil) that it was opposed by the staunchest federalists I did not understand at this time sufficient of the political controversies in our own republic to form an opinion of them I had never made politics my study further than this, that the evil dispositions of men made Governments & laws necessary that power was delegated to men possessing passions & prejudices & liable to imposition ambitious & fond of power. That all public officers are public servants, that they ought to be supported, but the people ought ever to be jealous & watchful of their rights & oppose the encroachments of power & usurpation I always felt at least for the persecuted & remarking the shifting & sycophancy at the time of Mr Jeffersons elevation to the Presidency perhaps induced me to rank among the Federalists—but I have never supported either men or measures because they were of this or that party & indeed I have always been averse to every man who is warm or violent of any party, believing that party measures are destructive of the general good

1800 This year I raised a crop of corn & determined on settling myself & having a home & accordingly on the 28th of August married Mary Whitten daughter of John Whitten near Dayton⁹⁰ She was young lively industrious & ingenuous My property was a horse creature & a few farming utensils & her father gave her a few household or kitchen utensils so that we could make shift to cook our provision, a bed, a cow & heifer, a ewe & two lambs, a sow & pigs & a saddle & spinning wheel I had corn & vegetables growing. So that if we were not rich, we had sufficient for our immediate wants & we were content & happy.

I engaged to write for Mr Reily again this year The Legislature met at Chillicothe on Scioto I put up my corn & set off for Chillicothe on the 2nd of November & arrived there on the 4th The assembly convened on the 3rd & set until the 9th of December when the Governors term of office expired No other appointment had arrived & it was the General opinion that the ordinance would not authorize the Secretary to act in this & that of course it was an interregnum The Governor adjourned the Legislature on the 9th Previous to this his Excellency appointed me Surveyor for Hamilton County I came on the 11th to Mr Lintons at the round prairie on Deer Creek being the upper settlement from whence it was 45 miles to the first settlement

⁹⁰ For the descendants of Benjamin Van Cleve and Mary Whitten, Cf. Steele, *Early Dayton*, p. 58.

near the little Miami—on the 12th it was very stormy & I did not leave there. On the 13th I left there & found the travelling very bad, made about 30 miles against sunset & endeavoured to strike fire but could not effect it & pushed forward. I got to the settlement a little before day & had my feet badly frozen. Arrived at home on the 15th

1801 This year I planted corn in the bottom opposite Dayton & afterwards took in the returns of taxable property in Dayton Township which was all the Miami Country from the fifth range upwards. The number of free males 21 years old & upwards within the Township extending between the Miamies & to the heads of the waters of Madriver & the Miamies was between the rivers 382 West of the Great Miami 28 & east of the Little Miami under 20. A petition was presented to the Governor praying for a new County to be erected from Dayton & a part of Franklin township to which I obtained the signatures. It recommended Dayton for the seat of Justice & I recommended for Justices of Common Pleas & Quarter Sessions Daniel C. Cooper John Paul & Backus—Prothonotary John Reily of Cincinnati—Sheriff James Miller Esq. or William Maxwell, Coroner Benjamin Chambers—Judge of Probate John Paul Justices of the peace Abel Crawford & Nathaniel Gerard & I solicited the office of County Surveyor for the New County (which Office I held for the old)⁹¹

The land offices were opened this year for the sale of the public lands under the late laws of Congress—at Cincinnati in April—at Chillicothe in May—and at Marietta in June. At last session a new law was passed for the benefit of the purchasers & settlers under Symmes & his associates & commissioners appointed to sit at Cincinnati to examine the claims & issue Certificates⁹². It is proper to observe that neither under the former nor this law the proprietors under Symmes for the 7th & 8th ranges viz Dayton Ludlow St. Clair & Wilkinson laid their claim. Mr Ludlow who was one of the proprietors & agent for them informed me that they relinquished their claim on account of the rising price that he could not afford to give two dollars per acre & he made this known to the Commissioners (William Goforth James Findlay & John Reily) as well as to the settlers & aided them in supporting their claims. I had sold my

⁹¹ As Montgomery County was not organized until May 1, 1803, these recommendations were not carried out.

⁹² Cf. p. 64, note 87.

preemption rights to out land conditioned that 8s 4d per acre should be the price as the proprietors were bound to me & now took it back & laid my claims & got Certificates for 160 acres & some lots in Dayton for which I afterwards obtained the patents

On the fourth Monday of November (23rd) the General assembly met at Chillicothe & continued until the 23rd of January 1802 I wrote this session for Mr Reily clerk of the House of Representatives Governor St. Clair had been reappointed Governor & Thomas Jefferson now President of the United States

1802 In the latter part of January I returned from Chillicothe by the way of Williamsburgh & Lebanon Mr Lytle⁹³ whilst at the Legislature had politely offered me a copy of the Connections of Surveys in the Virginia Military district next the Little Miami (he having been a deputy Surveyor for Surveying & locating the warrants in that district & as I held the office of County Surveyor I was unable to lay off the lands sold for taxes without them) I copied the plats in one or two days & started for home There had been a deep fall of snow which was beginning to dissolve with heavy rains before I got to Williamsburgh & made the travelling very bad After I left there the flats were covered with water sometimes to the saddle skirts the creek full & having had neither air nor exercise & being confined to a close room during the winter & with the exposure in such very bad weather & travelling I caught a violent cold I had been in the habit during the winter of leaning against the edge of a table whilst writing until it became sore My cold seemed to settle there in my stomach & right side raising into my breast My stomach seemed to lose the power of digestion when my food reached a certain stage of fermentation it threw me into the most violent pain The process of digestion seemed not to proceed further & I have up to this time (1820) had my annual returns of the disorder continuing during the cold weather. It is perhaps a dyspepsia.

Before Mr McMillan set off as a Delegate to Congress he had asked my advice respecting establishing the Surveys of the Miami Count[ry] knowing that I was as well acquainted with them as any other person The persons below the sixth range had settled agreeable to the monumented corners on the lines

⁹³ Wm. Lytle, a major-general in the War of 1812, and a well known citizen of Cincinnati. Cf. *Quarterly I*, 3.

run North from the Military or third range. No east & west lines had been run & the lines running North having been run by different Surveyors by the time they reached the sixth range some mile posts were about half a mile further North than others the variance decreasing Southward to the Military range from whence they began. Yet the people had invariable settled by these monuments. Mr Ludlow as agent for the Proprietors under Symmes for the seventh & eighth range had had a standard line run from the third to the sixth range & then run the south boundary of their purchase from his eighteen mile post which cut off in some instances near three fourths of a mile & mostly half a mile from the upper tier of sections in the sixth range. He had from this boundary so regulated, commenced his survey of the seventh & eighth ranges & run it into sections. The Surveys of all the lands North were regulated again by his, so that had the Surveys been corrected by the Standard line, many of the purchasers below the seventh range would have lost their improvements wherever the improvements had been made in the northern part of their sections quarters etc, and if these old lines had been established & the Surveys of the upper County had been regulated by them all above the sixth range would have fell on different tracts. Agreeably to my representation Mr McMillan had the preemption law so drafted that the monumented corners on the old lines were established. South of Ludlows line at the South boundary of the seventh range and the residue was to be surveyed as would best accomodate the purchasers⁹¹. I think I was here instrumental in doing a great service to a very considerable part of the settlers of this country.

I had last fall surveyed the Township North of Vevay near the mouth of Kentucky river for Major Chambers (who was U. States deputy Surveyor) into half sections—had assisted him in making his plats & copying his field notes. I also copied the field notes for several townships for Mr Cooper. This spring I was obliged by a law of the State passed for that purpose to assist in running the lines between Hamilton Clermont & Ross Counties. I met with Roger W. Warring Esq County Surveyor of Clermont County & run the line between the two first. The law required Col. Elias Langham Surveyor of Ross to give notice to the Surveyors of Adams, Clermont & Hamilton of the time & place to meet him. He surveyed the lines between Ross

⁹¹ Cf. *U. S. Statutes at Large, 1789-1845, Vol. II, p. 114.*

& the other Counties first & had sent notice to me to meet him at Vanmeters on a certain day but he had finished his other lines sooner than he expected & had proceeded on the line between Hamilton & Ross leaving word for me if I came to follow him, but hoping to get through to the settlement on the Little Miami & sending to me in time for me to meet him there As he had so considerable a job he had to provide himself with horses to carry provisions & luggage & had wrote for me to come on foot & bring nothing but my instruments as it would be difficult keeping unnecessary horses at that season When I arrived at Vanmeters he had been gone some days—supposing he might wait at the Little Miami I hurried through on his line wading most part of the way & the next day came home in a snow storm These trips laid me up with my complaint for some time again

I had put up a Cabbin on my quarter section adjoining Dayton & felt no disposition to interfere with public affairs nor had I thoughts of any office If my health would have permitted I should have Labored hard at Clearing ground & beginning to farm, but I was unable to work most part of this summer & necessity forced me out to survey some I found the whole country in a ferment The Scioto people on the passage of the law in the Legislature assenting to a division of the Territory into two States by the Scioto river⁹⁵ had become so exasperated as to raise a mob & committed some excesses & had put every man that could possibly act, under requisition to ride with petitions throughout the State praying Congress to admit us to a State Government & almost every person except some about Cincinnati had signed them Every act of the Governors life public or private was villified His appointments found fault with His arbitrary conduct censured where he had negatived laws which he thought did not come within the province of the Legislature such as the division & making of new counties which he contended the ordinance vested in him etc. There were many office hunters who were crying out against everything in the present order—against all officers their acts their salaries or their fees Our taxes we could not complain of as the greater part of the expenses of Government was paid by the General Government but it was agreed that some how or other we were in a state of vassalage & iron bondage & that it would make better times & we should enjoy so much liberty

⁹⁵ Burnet, *Notes*, Chs. XVII & XVIII; *Laws of Northwest Territory*, Vol. 3, pp. 130–32.

On the other hand it was contended by a few that the expenses of Government at present was nothing that when we came to have a Convention Legislature a Governor Secretary Judges etc. our share of revenue for the support of the General Government all to pay our burdens would be so far increased as to be oppressive— The Virginia Military district was settling fast & they had contended that Congress had unconstitutionally prohibited slavery within that district particularly the slaves being part of their families inherited from their ancestors or raised by themselves by motives of attachment as well as their habits & interest they could not part with them or live without them—that Congress might as well in justice rob them of their lands for which they had fought & bled as to render it of little value to them. On the score of interest to the Territory they said that on admission of slavery it would induce so many of the wealthy Kentuckians & Virginians that with this flood of migration our Country would be immediately settled & with men of fortune that would by the accession of wealth in the State make the State rich. General Posey⁹⁶ & many men of influence from the slave States had waited on our Territorial Legislatures & had pressed the subject endeavoring to influence them so far as to agree to an alteration in the ordinance for the Government of the Territory but without effect. It was known that there were many in the Scioto Country strongly in favor of the admission of Slavery & a law was at one time near passing the Council & house of representatives in favor of slavery under the specious name of Servitude. Many had brought slaves over taking indentures on them from seven to twenty years & generally until they would be worn out & be only fit to become charges to the Townships. These things influenced a few to oppose entering into a State Government for fear lest the slaves interest which they supposed had taken the lead would preponderate & lest in our infant situation our revenue should prove unequal to the expenditures of the Government.

There was however a strong party in favor of going into a State Government partly because the popular current would force us there & contended for the right (if Congress would not

⁹⁶ Gen. Thomas Posey, a native of Virginia and later Governor of Indiana Territory, was living in Kentucky at this time. Drake, *Dictionary of American Biog.*, p. 732. For the several attempts during the session of 1799 to introduce a modified form of slavery into the Northwest Territory, Cf. *Journal, Representatives, Northwest Territory, Vol. I, pp. 10, 100-01, 108, 117, 139-40.*

agree to the alteration of the ordinance agreeable to the law of last Session of the Legislature) of going into a State Government with 20,000 free inhabitants & by State lines north from the Great Kenhawa [Kanawaha] & the falls of Ohio which Congress had by their Ordinance of April 23rd 1784 pledged themselves to stand to as articles of compact & fundamental constitutions between the Original States & the people & States in the Territory to be formed unalterable after the sale of any part of the Territory but by consent of the United States & such new State—that Clarks regiment had made choice of their 150,000 acres & had settled Clarksville in 1786 at the lower boundary of the second State & that locations had been made in the Virginia Military district all before the Ordinance of July 1787 That it was true the State of Virginia had given her sanctions to that Ordinance but the people of the Territory who were a party never had—that therefore we being possessed of the stipulated numbers mentioned in the former ordinance as appeared by the showing of Congress from the late Census our wardship had expired & we ought to assert our rights Several publications appeared in the papers setting forth the views of Individuals perhaps the best essays were six numbers over the signature of Frank Stubblefield in the *Western Spy* attributed to Mr McMillan⁹⁷

In order to consult for the public good, we called a meeting at Dayton. Isaac Spining, Esq. was chosen chairman and myself Clerk. I had drafted a miserable ungrammatical and lengthy piece and had it published and was induced to stand as candidate for a member of the Convention. In order that I might be prepared to act should I have been elected, I drafted a constitution, which is added hereunto in note "D" in the appendix, altho' I should not be pleased with several parts too theoretical, I would like it as well as the one we got.⁹⁸

⁹⁷ These essays, of which only five were published, opposed statehood, chiefly upon the ground that the proposed change was inexpedient and that the enabling act was illegal. *Western Spy*, July 31–August 8, 1802.

⁹⁸ Cf. Foreword, p. 6.

The fifth selection from the *military* papers of John Stites Gano, Major General, Commandant of the 1st Division of the Ohio Militia, forms the contents of this issue of the Quarterly.

Selections I, II, III and IV were published in Vols. XV and XVI of the Quarterly.

L. B. H.

THE GANO PAPERS

COMPANY MUSTER ROLL COMMANDED BY WILLIAM STEPHENSON

ORDERED INTO SERVICE SEPT. 19TH, 1813

Capt. William Stephenson
 Lieut. Edward Jones
 Ensign Daniel Kiblinger
 = = = =
 1st Sergent Moses McNare
 2d do Peter Pence
 3rd do William Kelly
 4th do William Harbour
 = = = =
 1st Corp^l. William Wilson
 2d do Nelson Lansdale
 3rd do William Price
 4th do Elias Gilpin
 = = = =

Musicians

Joseph Jones Drummer
 John Tophelmire Fifer
 = = = =

Privates

1 Samuel Gregory
 2 George Myers
 3 John Fulk
 4 William Byerly
 5 Nathan Hussey
 6 Thomas Beason
 7 Stewart Harris
 8 Robert Walburn
 9 Richard Ivers
 10 Peter Black
 11 John Kiser
 12 Christopher Hussey
 13 Westley Browder
 14 John Campbell
 15 Absolom Thomas
 16 John Thomas
 17 Charles Miller
 18 John Strain

19 William Vaughn
 20 John Wilson
 21 Thomas Stanford
 22 John Kendle
 23 George Ferbus
 24 Hugh Winget
 25 Caleb Winget
 26 William Grose
 27 Joseph Lowman
 28 Richard Hopkins
 29 James Turner
 30 Isaac McDaniel
 31 Ralph Loomas
 32 John Hodge
 33 John Roberts
 34 William Ellis
 35 Christian L. Miller
 36 James Moody
 37 William Chatfield
 38 Aaron Husted
 39 Daniel Mead
 40 Jacob Martin, Sen.
 41 Daniel Haines
 42 Jacob Olinger
 43 John Diltz
 44 Vallentine Humble
 45 Daniel Spece
 46 Daniel Gregory
 47 David Criswell
 48 Bradford Hail
 49 John Adams
 50 Obed Ward
 51 Abraham Opy
 52 John Stephenson
 53 Lewis Mills
 54 Jacob Martin
 55 John Lambert
 56 Adam Garlaugh

[Endorsement:—] Capt. Wm Stephenson

MUSTER ROLL, 2ND REGT.

Fort McArthur, Oct. 7th 1813

Genl. Gano, this list contains a true report of the strength of my Company. Our Rendesvous was on the 20th Sept. last

at Springfield. You will please to attach us to some one of your Regiments that we may get our pay.

Your Hbl. servt.

William Stephenson, Capt.

Favoured—the Lieutenant

GENERAL GANO ANNOUNCES TO COL. ZUMALT & HIS REGT. THE DIVISION ORDERS OF HIS EXCELLENCY

Cincinnati, Sept. 10th, 1813.

The Governor and Commander in Chief has directed him to dismiss the Troops now embodied (Except the two Companies on their March) as they will not be immediately wanted by Gen^l. Harrison he having received a greater number of Kentucky Volunteers than was expected, His Excellency directs the Troops to be temporarily dismissed for the present but held in readiness to assemble and March at a moments notice, and recommends that they assemble in Companies or squads frequently to drill and exercise and that they be dismissed under the Command of their proper Officers and that the Officers assemble occasionally for the purpose of Instruction & Discipline.

His Excellency and the Gen^l. of the 1st Divn. acknowledges with satisfaction the alacrity and zeal with which they were collected and organized. It has far exceeded their expectation and entitles them to their warmest thanks. His Excellency says the six months tour of Duty shall commence from the time the troops were assembled at the Rendenvous appointed Col^o. Zumalt will therefore accordingly dismiss the four Companies at Mill Creek the two at Lebanon and the two at Hamilton, and direct his Quarter Master to deposit in Cincinnati all the Camp Equipage that is with the Troops making out and delivering to him a compleat account of the same and the Col^o. will also furnish him with a compleat Muster Roll of each Company Commissioned Officers Non Commissioned Officers and privates and of the field & staff of the Regiment who are to be dismissed as aforesaid at ten Oclock to morrow the 11th of Sep^r. Inst. and recommend that every man cloath and equip himself for the March without delay

John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l. Commanding
1st Divⁿ. Ohio Militia

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO TO COLONEL
HENRY ZUMALT
ORDERS

Dayton, Sep^r. 20th, 1813

Col^o. Zumalt will immediately organize his Reg^t. as follows the four Companies from the 1st Brigade including Cap^t. Joseph Carpenter's will form the 1st Battallion the four Companies from the 1st & 2^d Brigades including Cap^t. Titus Comp^y. will compose the 2nd Battallion Major Irwin will Command the 1st Battallion & Maj^r. Fye the 2nd and the Regiment must march this evening or early in the Morning for Franklinton. A Surgeon and mate is ordered to join the Reg^t. as soon as possible. the Gen^l. will proceed from this to Franklinton to make arrangements for the Militia to render them as comfortable on the March from that as possible. the officers must be attentive to their Commands and see that the men do their Duty and be attentive to the men [and see] that they get their provision regular and are made as comfortable on the march as possible.

John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l.
Comd^t. Ohio Militia in Service

MAJOR GENERAL GANO TO MAJOR DAVID WADE

Dayton Sep^r. 20th, 1813

2 Oclock PM

Major Wade,
Sir,

I arrived here this moment and find the whole Regiment or the 8 Companies under Zumalt nearly ready to march and will proceed by my order tomorrow Morning but under every disadvantage for want of a Surgeon, one must be sent on immediately and made if practicable to march without delay the nearest rout to the Yellow Spring and from that to Franklinton where Medicine and some Rum will be furnished if I do it out of my own pocket—can you persuade Doct^r. Douglass Drake or some respectable one to come on. If no alternative Doct^r. Drake must be ordered as Maj^r. Stanleys Battallion furnishes a considerable proportion of the Reg^t. I have some claim, *you understand*, prepared or unprepared they must come on and report him or

themselves to Col^o. Zumalt or myself. I can only inform you that Col^o. Orr has just arrived from Franklinton says the Gov^r. was expected hourly and the Troops from the upper part of the State coming in—this is all—

I am Sir your most Obed^t. Hum^e.
 Ser^t. John S. Gano Maj^r.
 Gen^l. Comd^t. 1st Divⁿ. Ohio
 Militia

LIST OF MEN ENGAGED IN THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Capt. Spencer's Company	Capt. Smith
Charles Wells	Eph ^m . Fuller
Wright Elliot	Joseph Catterlen
George Death	Mordicai Lambert
James Westerfield	
Isom Goode	Capt. Freeman
	Joseph Colby
Capt. McCollum	Corn ^s . Vanleer
Sam ^l . Moore	Joseph Logan
Silas Shed	John Hudgell
John Scull	
Isaac Park	Capt. Fordice
	Robert Gilaspie
Capt. Ross	Alexander Porter
Abraham Heaton	Elijah Thatcher
George English	
Willm. Reed	Capt. Andrews
Joseph Bartloe	Dan ^l Roudebush
	John Ward
	Seth Bates

This is a list of the men I have engaged in the public service under the Quarter Master General Department at Franklinton Sep^r. 26, 1813

B. Gardiner
 A. D. Q. M. G.

MAJOR GENERAL GANO TO GENERAL BENJAMIN WHITEMAN

Franklinton Sep^r. 27th. 1813

Dear Gen^l.

Major Hawkins has just arrived here from Fort Meigs, and informs me that Fort Findlay will probably be evacuated by Cap^t. Simontons Company the 22nd or 23^d and that there is considerable stores there. Gen^l. Harrison informed Gov^r.

Meigs that that post must be relieved by Ohio Militia, which circumstance makes it necessary to relieve that post without delay you will therefore order a Commissioned Officer suitable Non Commissioned Officers and thirty two privates of the nearest drafted Militia to that place to march immediately by forced marches for that post and the Officer to Report to me on his arrival there by Express the state of the Fort and publick stores and his Command and remain untill further orders as I think it important to keep up the communication on the Center line which it appears has been too much neglected and unless exertions are made will be entirely abandoned which I will prevent if possible

John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l.
Commanding the Ohio Militia
in service U. S.

Gen^l. Benjⁿ. Whiteman
5th Division O. M.

P. S. You will see the necessity for the utmost dispatch J S G

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO GENERAL HARRISON

Franklinton Sep^r. 28th. 1813

Dear Gen^l.

I have to inform you the Regiment from the first Division left here yesterday for Sandusky & from thence to Seneca without receiving their advanced pay as promised them, I was obliged to apply to the Quarter Master at this place for some shoes and blankets for them which I procured on a statement made and becoming responsible to that department that I would procure your sanction 69 pair shoes 26 pair socks and 69 blankets which the men have receipted for as part of their pay and will be deducted. I expect to leave this day for Sandusky from which place I will again write you I am happy to inform you I have prevailed on Major J. Lawrence Lewis a gentleman & an excellent disciplinarian to act as Brigade Major & Inspector to the Ohio Troops, he certainly will be an acquisition to us and the service, and is very highly recommended by Gov^r. Meigs as one of the first characters in the State. I have ordered a

detachment to Fort Findlay and there is also a Company at Manares Block house, etc. I have had no accurate return of the Ohio Militia in Service except Col^o. Zumalts Reg^t. which is near eight hundred strong and Col^o. Delongs which is about the same, tho a Number has been detached to the Quarter Master & Artificers Department and I have had to leave some sick, the men that have marched are fine robust healthy men and if they had some pay to purchase necessaries say they will be willing to march to any place when ordered I have been obliged to be very rigid with the officers & men and I find both want drilling and that will never make some men officers, any orders you may have to communicate relative to the Ohio Troops & shall be immediately attended to by your most

Obd^t. Hum^e. Serv^t.

John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l. Comd^t.

Ohio Militia in Service.

[Eñdorsed]

To Gen^l. Harrison.

Muster Roll of a Company of Infantry drafted from the Ohio Militia Commanded by Cap^t. Joseph C. Hawkins attached to the Battallion under the command of Major Alexander C. Lanier & Stationed at Ft. Nisbet in the service of the United States.

No.	Names	Rank	Dates of Appointment	Time engaged ser.	Expiration of service
				Months	
1	Joseph C. Hawkins...	Captain	September 30th 1813	6	March 29th 1813
1	John Saylor	Lieutenant	Do	Do	Do
1	Petter Payver	Ensign	Do	Do	Do
1	James Butler	Seargent	Do	Do	Do
2	Petter Ireland	Seargent	Do	Do	Do
3	Ezekiel Duwese.	Seargent	Do	Do	Do
4	John Quinn.	Seargent	Do	Do	Do
1	Thomas Foster.	Corporal	Do	Do	Do
2	William Curry.	Corporal	Do	Do	Do
3	Joshua Cloyd.	Corporal	Do	Do	Do
4	Jessy Smith	Corporal	Do	Do	Do
1	Byrd Hawkins.	Drumer	Do	Do	Do
1	James Saxon.	fifer	Do	Do	Do
1	William Stephan	private	Do	Do	Do
2	Nathan Poyner	Do	Do	Do	Do
3	William Castor	Do	Do	Do	Do
4	Samuel Worle.	Do	Do	Do	Do
5	John Wear	Do	Do	Do	Do
6	Jacob Christman.	Do	Do	Do	Do
7	Daniel Shoemaker.	Do	Do	Do	Do
8	Newberry York	Do	Do	Do	Do
9	Jeptha York	Do	Do	Do	Do
10	Andrew Stone	Do	Do	Do	Do
11	Alexander Still.	Do	Do	Do	Do
12	Joseph Williams.	Do	Do	Do	Do
13	William Biers.	Do	Do	Do	Do
14	Dennis Dayly.	Do	Do	Do	Do

No.	Names	Rank	Dates of Appointment	Time engaged ser.	Expiration of service
15	Frederick Black.....	private	September 30th 1813	Months 6	March 29th 1813
16	Eli Coble.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
17	Samuel Brandon.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
18	Benjamin Aikens.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
19	William Harter.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
20	Daniel Landus.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
21	John Fox.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
22	William Stone.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
23	Robert Davis.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
24	David Davis.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
25	Henry Phillips.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
26	Henry Kenut.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
27	John Gamble.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
28	Samuel Leonard.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
29	Alexander Hamilton.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
30	Samuel Wiley.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
31	Alexander McElvy.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
32	John Brown.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
33	William Hays.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
34	Train Caldwell.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
35	John Horney.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
36	Petter Lening.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
37	James Allen.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
38	Thomas Houston.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
39	John Nelson.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
40	Michael Nickum.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
41	Joshua Murphey.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
42	Isaac Creeson.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
43	Petter Nickum.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
44	Jacob Nickum.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
45	William Nash.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
46	Spencer Brumet.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
47	David Stephans.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
48	Jessy Dollyhide.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
49	Thomas Lincoln.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
50	James Ryan.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
51	Eliphas Listre.....	Dg	Do	Do	Do
52	Dempsey Moor.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
53	Abraham Ashby.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
54	James Quinn.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
55	Bayly Goff.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
56	John Randal.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
57	Joseph Kollum.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
58	John Sproule.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
59	Thomas Murry.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
60	John McClure.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
61	Zadoc Smith.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
62	Elias Matney.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
63	John Howard.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
64	Henry Keck.....	Do	Do	Do	Do
65	John L. Dickey.....	Do	Do	Do	Do

GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO MAJOR ALEXANDER C LANIER.

Head quarter Ohio Militia Upper Sandusky, Oct. 2d. 1813

Sir

Your letter of the 27th ult^o has been received the order for a Genl. court martial is enclosed. It is necessary that you should assume the immediate command of those posts on the left & middle line where there are public stores you will therefore report as early as possible the efficient strength of each detach-

ment at those several posts to me at Seneca or lower Sandusky until otherwise advised in all your details you will have an eye to the importance of the post the quantity of public property there &c. and you will make your details accordingly [as] on your vigilance and attention much depends. I have forwarded from Cincinnati Hospital stores & medicine for your place please inform me of their arrival, you will furnish me the names & rank of each officer commanding a separate post

Yours

P. S. You will please fill the blank in the gen^l. order with the names of some subalterns as Judge advocate who will notify the members as soon as you detail them,

John S. Gano

[Endorsed]

Maj^r. Gen^l. O. Militia

Letter to Major Lanier,
St. Marys.]

Service of U. S.

[ENCLOSURE]

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head quarters Ohio Militia Upper
Sandusky Oct. 2d. 1813

A gen^l. court martial will convene at the quarters of Maj^r. Alexander C. Lanier at St. Marys as soon as possible for the trial of an officer in arrest & such other persons as may be brought before it Majr. A. C. Lanier will act as President & [blank] as judge advocate the court to consist of seven members which shall immediately be detailed & notified

By order of Maj^r. Gen^l. John S. Gano
Alex A Meek
aid de camp

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters Ohio Militia Upper Sandusky
Oct^r. 2nd. 1813.

Cap^t. Caterlin will continue in Command of this post with his Company untill further orders, as I find the Garrison wants many repairs and alterations to place it in an efficient com-

comfortable state, the Capt. will immediately attend to have it put in a comfortable state for winter quarters and be particularly attentive to have the fire places and chimneys so erected as to prevent their taking fire or communicating it to the buildings and have all the quarters kept clean and neat and complete the hospital now begun and fit up some of the most convenient rooms for the Commanding Officers Quarters and also one for the subaltern Officers and make a thorough cleansing of the whole Fort and the Quarter Master at this post is hereby directed to afford such aid as is in his power to facilitate in effecting this order and particular attention must be paid by Capt. Catterlin to the Drilling and Exercising his soldiers and instill in them the necessity of Discipline which will Reflect on their honour and enable them to render their country that service they have a right to claim from them as worthy citizen soldiers. Capt. Catterlin will report to the Gen^l. or the Col^o. of his Reg^t. from time to time the situation of the Garrison and his command and every material occurrences

John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l.
Comd^g the Ohio Militia in
Service of the United States

Cap^t. Caterlin will receive & take all possible care of any sick Col^o. Zumalt may leave with him & report them regularly and as soon as they recover so as to be able to march they must be ordered to join their Reg^t.

EDWARD W. TUPPER TO MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S.
GANO

Gallipolis, Oct^r. 3rd. 1813

Dear General

I am pleased to find that the claims Maj^r. Lewis has to the profession of Arms, has not escaped your notice, or that of the Officers organized in this Division:— As much of the discipline of a militia, depends on the industry & skill of the Officers of the staff, I cannot but hope you will find Maj. Lewis not only useful, but every way worthy the confidence you repose in him. I not only cheerfully acquiesce in the appointment to which you

have named him, but beg leave to add my most unshaken confidence, in his discharging the duties with zeal, skill, & integrity

I have the honor to be
respectfully & with esteem

Your most obed^t. Hum^e. Serv^t.

Edw W. Tupper

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters Ohio Militia Seneca Oct^r. 5th. 1813

The General Commanding the Ohio Militia in the service of the United States announces with pleasure the satisfaction he has enjoyed at the orderly deportment of the two Regiments that have been marched from the Extreem southern part of the State of Ohio to this place and that in Marching through the inhabited part of the State they have acquired the Name of being the most orderly Militia that have passed on to the Enemies Country which is highly honourable to the Officers and Men and will afford a pleasing reflection when they have retired from the tented field to domestic life. The Gen^l. enjoins it upon all Officers of every grade to be vigilant and attentive to discipline and their duty and as sub-ordination and rigid discipline is essentially necessary in an army to make it respectable, formadable and Efficient against an Enemy, will be a sufficient Inducement to Vie in those esential points. Col^o. Delong being eldest in Rank and his Excellency the Governor having designated his Reg^t. as the first, which is hereby ordered to be Recognised as the first and Col^o. Zumalt as the 2nd Regiment and the Eight Companies on the left and center lines or wings as the 3rd Reg^t. Regular Reports are to be made of Col^o. Delongs and Col^o. Zumalts Reg^t. every Morning to the acting Brigadier Major Vance who will report the same to the Gen^l. the detachments at different posts belonging to the Divⁿ. in service will report as often as oportunity offers and every two weeks by Express, if no other oportunity, the exact situation of their posts and Commands. The 2nd Regiment will march for lower Sandusky to day at 10 Oclock and the first Reg^t. will march to join the second at lower Sandusky as soon as transportation can be furnished, the Quarter Masters of each Regiment will make out compleat returns of all Camp Equipage and publick property of

every description with their respective Regiments which will also be made to the acting Brigade Major. The Surgeon of the first Regiment will occasionally attend to the sick of the 2nd untill a Surgeon joins, attention to the sick is amongst the first duties of every Officer and attention must be paid, it is with particular pleasure the Gen^l. expresses his satisfaction at the attention paid by Doct^r. Evans to the sick. as we are now in an Enemies Country every attention must be paid to the Guards on Duty and no firing must be permitted by the Soldiery without the permission of the Col^o. of each Regiment and that only under the immediate inspection of the officer of the army in discharging guns lately on duty, and then not within a mile of Camp,

John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l. Comd^t.
Ohio Militia in service of U. S.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO GENERAL
HARRISON

Head Quarters Ohio Militia Lower Sandusky
Oct^r. 6th, 1813—

Dear Gen^l.

I have the honour to inform you by Major Vance that I arived here yesterday with the 2nd Regiment, the first will be here from Seneca to day. the 3rd is on the left & center lines of communication, these two Regiments are considerably reduced having detached one Company at Upper Sandusky, two Companies to Fort Meigs and three small Companies to Detroit who start today as an escort to the Beef Cattle and there is a number engaged in the employ of the Quarter Master by special request of Col^o. Bartlet and a number sick, the Effective force in the two Reg^{ts}. at this place is about one thousand. the Garrison here will be relieved as the Chillicothe Guards times are nearly expired. I found the Garrison of Upper Sandusky in a dirty miserable state I have ordered the Company of Militia there to build a small Hospital, to clean the fort and put the rooms in repair with safe and comfortable fire places which must be done at this post if you think proper. I am anxious to receive your orders to know how the troops are to be disposed of, we are all willing to cross into Canada or go to Detroit or where you

may think proper, the men are very orderly good Militia and willing to do their duty but are badly cloathed for the winter in this Northerly climate on account of their not receiving the pay that was promised in advance—which was attended with great murmuring and complaint as many was not able to buy a Blanket or pair of shoes and actually Marched from the neighborhood of Cincinnati to Franklinton without shoes Blankets Tents or Camp kittles. I there got a partial supply and some Companies Marched to Seneca without more than 2 Tents and 2 Camp kittles to a Company, they are all now supplied with Camp Equipage so that they are more comfortable. Brigade Major Lewis I expect up today and will have the two Regiments again inspected and make Report. Major Vance one of my Aids can give your every information in detail, whom I highly recommend to your Excellency and beg that he may be dispatched back as soon as practicable, I am sir with great

Respect and Esteem your Hum^e.

Ser^t. John S. Gano Maj^t. Gen^l. Comd^t.

Ohio Militia in Service

[Endorsed]

“To Gen^l. Harrison”

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarter Ohio Militia Lower Sandusky Oc^r. 11. 1813

The Court Martial ordered for the trial of Cap^t. Fordice for leaving his post at Guard fire No. 1. & suffering some of the Guard to do the same & also being charged with unofficer like & ungentlemanly conduct &c. The court after hearing the merits of the case have sentenced him to be suspended from his command and deprived of his sword for the span of 48 hours. The General concurs in opinion with the court & orders the same to be carried into execution & confidently hopes that the Officers of every grade will in future be more vigilant in the discharge of their duty & never suffer themselves by bad conduct to be arraigned before a court martial in a similar case. The General cannot help expressing his surprise at the court being so lenient in their sentence for a crime of this Magnitude. It is decidedly the opinion of the Gen^l. that in strict Justice for crimes of this nature cashiering & disgrace is its reward & in many armies

would cost an officer his life as the exposing a camp in this manner in an enemies country might lead to the destruction of a whole army and every officer & soldier must on reflection reprobate such conduct It is therefore confidently hoped that this small & first example will have a good effect & act as a stimulus to all the Officers in regulating their future conduct The Gen^l. must express his pleasure & satisfaction at the general good conduct and orderly behavior of the most of the Officers & Men he has the honor to command & sincerely hopes it may continue & that each One may have the pleasing reflection when they retire from the field to domestic life that they have done their duty faithful for the Government & Country of their choice which in its Liberties & principles is unequalled on Earth.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM OLIVER TO MAJOR GENERAL
JOHN S. GANO

Urbana Oct^r. 13 1813

Major Gen^l. Gano

D^r. Sir.

With extreme concern I mention the unfortunate loss of two hundred of the Beef Cattle which we started from Lower Sandusky.

That the escort which you had the goodness to send should loose 200 head at such a place as Fort Meigs is to me astonishing and almost leads me to believe there is something wrong. At a moment like this when the subsistence of the army is dependent on supplies, from this quarter it is truly shocking to think of the present disaster.

However I trust they will go on with what remains before the Army wants

Be pleased to enquire into the unfortunate loss of Cattle

With the greatest Respect

Your Obt. Servt.

(Sign^d)

W^m. Oliver

A. D. Q. M. G. Act.^g Com^{dt}

A List of Soldiers names belonging to Capt.ⁿ Samuel Thomas's Comp^y under the Command of Col^o. Hill, Pen^a. Militia that received the different articles as follows Vizt.

	Rose Blankets	Worsted Socks	Shoes
Jacob Fenstermacher	1	—	—
Jacob Wolford	—	1	1
George Ester	1	1	1
Benjamin Craige	—	1	1
John Moyer	—	1	1
Martin Giles	—	1	—
Jacob Flegle	—	1	—
William Ferdegel	—	—	1
William Hains	1	2	1
Robert Hamilton	1	1	—
	4	9	6

Fort Stephenson 15th October 1813.—
Geo. Ermatinger
Act^g. Q— Master

GENERAL ORDERS

Head quarters Ohio Militia Lower Sandusky Oct 16th 1813

Cap^t. Thornly of Col^o. Delongs Reg^t. will march his company into Fort Stephenson this afternoon at 4 O'clk and take command of said Fort Regulars & Malitia, Ensign Gray will when relieved by Cap^t. Thornly give him information as to the routine of duty which has been practised and Cap^t. Thornly must pay the strictest attention to the police of the Fort & cleanliness of the men & fit up two small rooms for officers quarters and also quarters for the men with good & safe chimneys so as not to endanger the Fort by fires The quartermaster at the fort will render all the assistance in his power in fitting up said quarters The strictest attention must be paid to Garrison duty & the prisoners confined Ensign Gray will proceed to make out the discharges for the Chillicothe Guard Endorsed by the Q^dMaster what articles of clothing they have drawn from the Public. The Gen^l. is compelled to mention the improper conduct of a part of the Guard last night and assures both Officers & Men that such conduct is very unmilitary & almost unpardonable & in future will be punished with exemplary strictness The two Regiments now at this place will exercise

by companies in the morning and by Regiments in the afternoon & the strictest attention must be paid to the police of the camp & every officer is enjoined to do his duty with punctuality and I am confident the soldiers will do theirs Absence abusive & improper language must be suppressed by the Officers of every grade a decent orderly behaviour will show the gentlemen as well as the soldier

By order

Alex. A. Meek
aid decamp

PROCLAMATION

By William Henry Harrison Major General in the Army of the United States and Commanding the Eighth Military District

An Armistice having been concluded between the United States and the Tribes of Indians called Miamies Potawatamies Weas Eel River Miamies Ottsways Chippeways and Wyandots to continue untill the pleasure of the former shall be known I do hereby make known the same to all whom it may concern This Armistice is preparatory to a general Council to be held with the different tribes and until its termination they have been permitted to retire to their hunting grounds and there remain unmolested if they behave themselves peaceable They have surrendered into our hands hostages from each tribe and have agreed immediately to restore all our prisoners in their possession and to unite with us in the chastisement of any Indians who may commit any aggressions upon our frontiers Under these circumstances I exhort our Citizens living upon the frontiers to respect the terms of the said Armistice and neither to engage in nor Countenance any expedition against their persons nor property leaving to the Government with whom the Constitution has left it to pursue such course with respect to the Indians as they may think most compatible with sound policy and the best interest of the Country

Done at Detroit this 16th day of October, 1813

Will^m Henry Harrison

A True Copy

C. S. Todd

Extra A. D. Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS

Head quarters Ohio Militia Lower Sandusky Oct^r. 22^d 1813

The foregoing Proclamation having this moment been received from His Excellency Gen^l. Harrison without any delay I hereby enjoin and command all Commandants of Posts and Those on the frontiers of the State of Ohio and under my command to pay strict obedience to the same, you will communicate this order & proclamation to all officers under your command.

By order of Maj^r. Gen^l. Gano
Joseph Vance Aid D Camp

Maj^r Crooks
Portage

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters Ohio Militia Lower Sandusky Oct^r. 18th. 1813

The Conduct of Ensign Alexander Gray Commanding the Fort at Lower Sandusky as far as has come within the information and personal knowledge of Gen^l. Gano has been highly satisfactory, and considers that he has acquitted himself with honour to himself and to the Credit of the State and hereby Grants him

an Honourable Discharge

John S. Gano Major Gen^l. Comd^g.
the Ohio Militia in Service
United States

Muster Roll of a Detachment of Ohio Militia Commanded by Ensign Alex. C. Gray ordered into the service of the United States on the 19th day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirteen by the authority of his Excellency R. I. Meigs, Governor of the State of Ohio

Names	Rank	Commencement of Service	Expiration of Service	Names present	Remarks
Ferguson Creighead.	Lieut	April 19	Octr. 18		sick absent
Gray Alexander	Ensign	" "	" "	Alexr. Gray	
Hutton James T.	1st Sergt.	" "	" "	James T Hutton	
Shaffer Jacob	2 Sergt.	" "	" "		sick absent
Myers John	3 Sergt.	" "	" "	John Myers	
Hoff Benjamin	1 Corpl	" "	" "	Benjamin Huff	
Short F Benjamin	2 do	" "	" "		abs. on leave
Jones Thomas	3 do	" "	" "	Thos. Jones	
Caldwell Francis	4 do	" "	" "		sick
Abrams Isreal	privates	" "	" "		Deserted Oct 13. 1813
Bagley Thomas	do	" "	" "	Thos Bagley	
Buck William	do	" "	" "	William Buck	
Butler John E.	do	" "	" "	Butler John E	
Baker James	do	" "	" "	James Baker	
Creighton William	do	" "	" "		Elected to Congress May 15 1813
Coner Aron	do	" "	" "	Aron Conner	
Cisna Stephen	do	" "	" "	Stephen Cisma	
Dayton Spencer	do	" "	" "		sick, absent
Dalson Peter F.	do	" "	" "		absent on leave
F. (?) Henry	do	" "	" "		sick absent
Hall James	do	" "	" "	James Hall	
Kent Datus	do	February 12	Aug. 12		discharged Aug 12 1813
King Charles	do	April 19	Octr. 18	Charles King	
Linsey Andrew	do	" "	" "		Transferred as 3d Lieut to the Ripple U. S. July 7 1813
McDonald Enock	do	" "	" "	Enoch McDonald	
Sibril Niclos	do	" "	" "	Nichols Sibril	
Shawler William	do	" "	" "		sick absent
Slawson James H.	do	" "	" "	James H Slawson	
Sands Joseph	do	" "	" "		sick absent
Turk Peter	do	" "	" "		sick absent
Wright Moses	do	" "	" "		Transferred to 29th U. S. Inf. as Surgeon Mate
Williamson Thomas	do	" "	" "		Extra duty at Seneca

Fort Stephenson

I Certify on Honor that I have Mustered and Inspected a Detachment under the Command of Ensign Alexander Gray By order of Major General J S Gano and that the within muster roll is correct.

J. Lawrence Lewis
 B Major & Inspector
 O M in the Service
 of the U S

Muster Roll of a Company of Militia Comanded by Cap^t.
 John Ross 2nd Reg^t. 4 Detachment of Ohio Comanded by
 Col^o. Henry Zumalt Oct the 26, 1813

	Names of men for Duty	Rank	Remarks and alterations since last muster
	John Ross.	Capt.	
	Peter Temple	Lieut	
3	Samuel Ayers.	Ensign	
	William Reed.	1st Sergt.	In Quarter masters Service at Franklinton
	Isaac Ayers.	2d do	
	John Cox	3d do	
4	Danl. Widener	4th do	
	John Grimes.	1st Corpl.	Deserted 25th Sept. 1813
	Isaac Limpus	2nd do	Sick present
	Thomas Strecte	3rd do	Sick present
4	George Hubble.	4th do	
1	John Rummels.	Lifer	Deserted 25th Sept. 1813
1	Samuel Danford	Private	
2	Thomas Wilson	do	
3	Isaac Parker.	do	
4	Benjm. Hoster.	do	Discharged by Certificate
5	Thomas Priddy	do	
6	Albert Walker	do	
7	George English	do	In Quarter Master Service at Franklinton on Furlough 22nd Sept. 1813
8	William Forbes	do	
9	David Blackburn.	do	
10	Joseph Partlow	do	
11		do	
12	Elias Shoemaker	do	Extra Duty Cook for Genl.
13	Silas Anderson.	do	Sick present
14	John Cook	do	
15	Rudolph Stinemon.	do	
16	Abel Ball.	do	
17	James Nixon	do	Extra Duty
18	Amasa Willey.	do	
19	John Johnson.	do	Left at Franklinton sick
20	Samuel Dillon	do	
21	John Mansfield	do	
22	Alexander McCoy.	do	
23	Henry Herron	do	
24	Nathan Clifton.	do	Deserted Sept. 20 1813
25	Joseph Blew.	do	
26	Isaac Arod.	do	Sick present
27	James McNutt.	do	
28	James Armstrong	do	Sick
29	Stephen Fakington	do	Sick
30	John Welch	do	Sick absent at Hamilton
31	Gilbert Vankurin.	do	
32	John Whitmger	do	on extra Duty cook for Genl.
33	Henry C Allan.	do	
34	Elisha Stout	do	Sick absent
35	John Ashell.	do	Discharged by Certificate
36	William Payton.	do	Deserted 26th Sept. 1813
37	Seth Bates	do	
38		do	
39	James Gordon	do	on extra duty
40	Henry Watts Senr.	do	
41	S C Cunningham.	do	
42	Henry Watts Junr.	do	
43	John Lucas.	do	
44	Abraham Heaton.	do	In Quarter Master Service at Franklinton
45	Zephaniah Selby	do	
46	John Temple	do	
47	Samuel Frazer	do	Sick absent
48		do	
49		do	
50	Arther Laffeyson	do	Cleared by Court martial
51	Jacob Francis.	do	
52	Jonathan Ward	do	In quarter master Service at Franklinton
53	Michal Kerts	do	
54	Jeremiah Kerts	do	On furlough
55	James Kelly.	do	

	Names of men for Duty	Rank	Remarks and alterations since last muster
56	James Sutton.....	do	Discharged by Genl. Gano
57	Edward Dugan.....	do	
58	Nathaniel Allan.....	do	Sick at home
59	Gerret Vanosdel.....	do	
60	Stephen Campbell.....	do	
61	Enoch Hogglin.....	do	
62	Henry Doty.....	do	absent cause not known
63	George Smith.....	do	
64	John Riley.....	do	
65	Jeremiah Craven.....	do	
66	Patrick Carmical.....	do	Deserted 25th Sept. 1813
67	William Case.....	do	
68	William Driver.....	do	
69	Samuel Cooper.....	do	
70	John Antonidis.....	do	Deserted 26th Sept. 1813
71	Benjm. Kerchville.....	do	
72	John H. Duchey (?).....	do	sick at home
73	Lazrus McNees.....	do	
74	David Flemming.....	do	sick present
75	Nicholas Bayler.....	do	
76	David Ward.....	do	sick present
77	Jonathan Willet.....	do	
78	Cornelius Vanlear.....	do	
79	Daniel Vanlear.....	do	
80	Richard Misner.....	do	
81	Jonathan Spining.....	do	
82	James F. Morton.....	do	
83	Daniel Sutton Jr.....	do	

John Ross, Capt.

JOHN C. PAYNE TO MAJOR GENERAL GANO

Major General Gano will please to furnish me with forty privates and a commissioned officer to take charge of the boats on the Sandusky river. The removal of the Pennsylvania Troops from Portage renders it necessary that the General should also furnish aid at that post to supply the Quarter Masters Department with the necessary fatigues for the safe keeping of the boats and preservation of the property which will be deposited there as speedily as the nature of the case will admit. The General has already displayed so determined a disposition to meet the views of the Commander in Chief that the Adj^t. Quarter Master General looks with confidence to his support in the prosecution of his duty—

Jno. C. Payne
A D Q M G
20. Oct. 1813

GENERAL ORDERS

Head quarter Ohio Militia L Sandusky Oct^r. 23^d. 1813

Col^o. Croaghan will take charge of the British officers as well as the other British prisoners. If Col^o. Croaghan thinks proper to send a suitable commissioned officer either of the regular force or Militia in advance with the officers who are prisoners he will dispatch such officers with them as he may appoint, who they are to obey and respect as their conductor and it is presumed they will deport themselves with propriety and decorum as gentlemen on parole

John S Gano Maj^r. Gen^l. Camd^r.
Ohio Militia in the Service of

Copy
United States
Joseph Vance, A. D. Camp

A return of the Sick at Fort Stephenson as near as can be ascertained this 6th Day of Nov^r. 1813

No. of Men	Names of Men	Capts of Companies								
		Regt 1st				Regt 2nd				
		Shan- non	Ross	Thorn- ley	Spen- cer	An- drews	Ross	McCon- nels	McCul- lum	
1	Daniel Crane				1					
2	James Hogan				1					
3	Clayton Brown	Dead				1				
4	John Brown	Furloughed								
5	Alexr. Kirkpatrick	x Discharged			1			1		
6	Albert Murphy									
7	Bromfield Boon	x Discharged				1				1
8	John Brannen	x				1				
9	James Robinson		1							
10	Jacob Vulgamot	x Discharged		1						
11	Enoch Smith	Furloughd			1					
12	Wm. Cook							1		
13	Joseph Aldridge							1		
14	Trammel Scott							1		
15	Roger Young	Discharged						1		
16	Benjm. Bennett					1				
17	Wm. Martin							1		
18	John F. Fore							1		
19	James Reeves	Dead				1				
20	Wm. McDaniel				1					
21	Sylvenus Cornel				1					
22	Abm. Newland	x 1								
23	Isaac Alfred							1		
24	David Joy				1					
25	Emanuel G. Jackson				1					
26	John Cline				1					
27	Adam Fore								1	
28	Wm. Gipson								1	
29	Wm. Die								1	
30	Thos. Day								1	
31	John C. Markwith					1				
32	Hugh Conner					1				
33	John Derry					1				
34	Michael Brown					1				
35	Richard Sumpter		1							
		1	2	1	8	10	1	11		1
Total										35

Remarks: all those marked thus x may be discharged and sent home as they will be of little use to the service More than an expence

I certify that this is a true statement of the sick at this time.

Henry H Evans

Surgeon 1st Reg^t. O M

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters (OM) Lower Sandusky

Novem^r. 6th 1813

Ensign John Benham will march early tomorrow morning he will take with him a Sergeant and Nine Privates & proceed to Seneca he will take command of the Militia of that post and charge of all the British Prisoners & without delay continue his march. at Fort Ball he will order Serg^t. Cover with three Privates as a Guard on the public stores & will command the Serg^t. to be diligent in the performance of that duty— On his arrival at Upper Sandusky he will deliver the Prisoners & a roll of the names to Cap^t. Catterlin the Commanding officer at that Post— Ensign Benham will then return with his command to Seneca & will order the return of the privates at this post which shall march tomorrow. The commanding officer at Upper Sandusky will on the arrival of Ensign Benham relieve him & without delay order a subaltern 1 Serg^t. 1 Corporal & 20 privates to guard the Prisoners at Franklinton where they are to be delivered with a Roll to the Quarter Master General or the Commanding Officer at that place— The Detachment from the post at Upper [Sandusky] will on the performance of that Duty return immediately to the station at Upper Sandusky— The Quarter Master will furnish the necessary aid & facilitate the transportation— The Commissary or Contractor will furnish the necessary rations—

The Guard mentioned for Fort Ball will remain there untill properly relieved of the property duly transported

[No signature]

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO GOVERNOR
RETURN J. MEIGS

Head Quarters Lower Sandusky Nov^r. 10th. 1813

Dear Governor,

I reported myself to Gen^l. Harrison from Franklinton and requested that I should receive his orders as to my further destination &c and on my arrival at this place on the 5th ult. I dispatched Major Vance to Detroit with a further Report and on the 16th Rec^d. his Gen^l. Orders, and by direction and request through M^r. Oliver detached three companies as an escort for Beef Cattle to Detroit also an escort of 1 other Co. I then was directed from the Gen^l. to furnish escorts for the British prisoners &c and to send on an additional number of men to Detroit so as to make the number about 500 I dispatched Col^o. Zumalt with the ballance, he has there under his command eight Companies two under Maj^r. Crooks at portage where I am building a Fort &c three at Fort Meigs under Command Col^o. Delong and one at Findlay and one at McArthur—Under Majr. Fye one at Defiance one at Amanda & Jennings, under Maj^r. Lanier one at St-Marys one at Greenville one at Nesbit one [so written with lines drawn across as above]

Head Quarters &c. Lower S

Copy

Dear Gov^r.

Sir,

The Militia under my Command are disposed of as follows At Detroit Eight Companies about 500 men Col^o. Zumalt Maj^{rs}. Irwin & Henderson, At Fort Meigs three companies, at Findlay one, and McArthur one—all under the command of Col^o. Delong. At Portage two under Command Maj^r. Crooks, at this post two, at Upper Sandusky one at St. Marys, Jennings, Amanda, Lorimers under Maj^{rs}. Lanier & Fye, & Defiance five, west of Miami four, two sent with Prisoners to Chillicothe and Franklinton and the whole force is near 2000 I have been very much engaged in directing Detachments, Transportation of Cloathing & provision was esential and required every exertion which has been afforded I have been down to the Lake and laid out a Fort which is erecting as also

a Block & some store houses at Portage, I am extremely sorry to inform you the Men have not received a Cent of Pay and going on 3 months in service I know not where to direct to Gen^l. Harrison since his last order to me [so] that I can make him no Report. Will you my good Sir, please to Communicate to the Secretary of War as above if you think proper—

I am Sir with Great Respect and Esteem your most Obed^t.
Hum^e. Ser^t.

His Excellency R. J. Meigs Gov ^r Ohio	John S. Gano Maj ^r . Gen ^l . Comd ^g . O. M. in service United States
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ALEXANDER A. MEEK TO MAJOR GENERAL
JOHN S. GANO

Detroit Nov. 11th 1813

Dear General

I have the pleasure of saying to you that I am in good health and my Brother is recovering as fast as can be expected, and I assure you I am very anxious to be with you. I think it is probable my brother will hardly be able to ride for a considerable time yet as we must expect very severe weather I shall therefore as soon as I can with propriety leave him, will leave here. The Ohio is expected here in about a week & think I shall go to Portage in her.

Maj^r. Irwin has been deprived of his sword by Cap^t. Moore of the 26th for ordering the officer of the Provost guard to release some of the Maj^{rs}. men who had been committed to his charge by Moore (for disobedience of orders) Cap^t. Moore was sent for by the General the next day & advised to withdraw the charges & Moore told me he would as he was of the opinion that the court would do no more than Flunk the Maj^r. into about 3\$ worth of whiskey therefore the Generals advice was complied with. No Popularity in this? The Ohio Militia Officers here are viewed with the most profound contempt except Col^o. Zumalt who is much respected not from his accomplishments or information but from his very correct conduct on and off duty & his promptness & decisions on all occasions the other field officers parade the streets in unnoticed dignity &c. &c. A great many of the Reg^t., Sick officers & men,

& all anxious to go home the Col^o. is not in a good state of health himself at present but never misses his tour of duty

The very amiable and accomplished Doc^t. Rogers of late of the 19th Reg^t. U. S. Inf^y. arrived here the day before yesterday & without ceremony (in the absence of the Col^o.) had his baggage deposited in the Col^{os}. quarters I saw the Col^o. afterwards he told me he did not know what to do with him I advised him to discharge him without ceremony (Rogers wanted to act as Surgeon to his Reg^t.), which he did last night telling Rogers that none of the Surgeons at this place would associate with him after the sentence of the Court Martial (which was that he should forever hereafter be incapable of holding any post in the Military Establishment of the U. S.) & that he would not have the Ohio troops disgraced by having him in the Reg^t. Rogers said it was hard & went away — alas poor Yorick.

My respects to the family your aff^t. friend
in haste

Alex. A. Meek

[Endorsed:—

Gen^l. Gano]

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO GOVERNOR
RETURN J. MEIGS

Head Quarters Lower Sandusky Nov^r. 12th, 1813

His Excellency Gov^r. Meigs,

Sir,

I have here in confinement four Indians I am not furnished with any charges against them and the former Commandant would not inform me any further than they were sent here by Your Excellency to Gen^l. Harrison, it appears they have been long in confinement, and it appears to me something ought to be done with them they cannot be tried here if they have transgressed the law, and if permitted I will send them in to Franklinton or where you may direct, for I think it best to have them removed and wait your order; as I observed in my last the men have not received any pay and I have not heard what has become of Col^o. Huntington

If I dont hear from him in a few days will again send the pay master in to Mr. Hunt— The men have had a continued series of fatigue and have improved considerably in discipline.

I have the Honour to be with Respect and Esteem
your most obed^t. Hum^e. Ser^t.

John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l.

CAPT. JOSEPH CARPENTER TO MAJOR
GENERAL GANO

Cincinnati, Nov. 18th 1813

Dear Sir

I rec^d. your letter of the 7th ult. at Fort Winchester, giving me an account of your arrival at Sandusky & requesting me to report to you the strength of my Company, the state of the Fort, &c. I immediately attended to your order, but the person by whom it was sent, returned to Fort Winchester without having delivered my letter directed to you, since then I have had no chance of conveyance I presume Maj^r. Fye has ere this given you that information. For fear that he might too have not had a conveyance I here state we arrived at Winchester the 2^d Oct. found the fort, as is generally the case, very dirty & out of order it is now in tolerable repair, have made the houses warm and comfortable for winter quarters, better, I am confident, than any on the line my company consists of sixty two men, in good health, and are finest of lads, having got the garrison in good order for winter quarters and my business at home demanding my attention Maj^r. Fye gave me a furlough to come home, which I hope will meet your approbation I was directed on my arrival at this place to inform you and await here your orders, and have availed myself of the first mail after my arrival Your family & friends here are all well

I have nothing new, novel or interesting to inform vou of, things remain pretty much in statu-quo—

I cannot close my letter, sir, without mentioning, that the arrival of Maj^r. Fye to take the command of Winchester mortified me very much and it strikes me that any other person in like circumstances could not avoid simular feelings there being but one company at the place, and no more ordered or even

expected to be ordered, it was of course only a captains command. A major being ordered to take the command under those circumstances, carries with it an idea that, that confidence which is necessary for the commanding general to have in the cap^t. was forfeited, and became necessary to send Maj^r. Fye to watch him if such sir, was the inducement, I beg leave to tender to you my resignation, that a person capable of inspiring more confidence may take my place.

I shall remain here until I hear from you, when your orders shall be as promptly obeyed as I am capable of doing.

I am, Sir, respectfully

Your very humble servant

J. Carpenter, Capt. 1st Reg^t.
4th Detachment O. M.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO MAJOR
BENJAMIN F. STICKNEY

Head Quarters O. M. Lower Sandusky Nov^r. 23rd 1813.

Major Stickney Indian Agent

Sir,

I received a letter from Gen^l. Harrison on the 20th. Ins^t. directing me to deliver the three Mingo or Delaware Indians which I have here to the Delaware Chief Anderson who has promised to be responsible for their good behaviour and states he believes they never intended any harm, and that if Anderson has returned home that I can send them to the Indian agent &c. I have therefore thought proper to send them on to you Sir, that they may Proceed in due form to their Town. the fourth Indian that is not mentioned in Gen^l. Harrisons letter you can have confined or let him be sent to the other Hostiges as you think proper. I have received no charges against any of them when I took Command here

I am Sir your Most Obd^t. Hum^e. Sert.

John S. Gano

Maj^r. Gen^l. Comd^r. O. M. in Service
United States

ORDERS

Head Quarters &c. Nov. 23^d 1813

Absolom Benham, William Carter, Nathan M. Johnston, John Burton, Peter Nans, Thomas Knowles, Henry Critington, Frederick Plank, William Milton, and John Bower, belonging to Cap^t. Hopkins Troop of horse are ordered to take the four Indians that are confined here and deliver them to Maj^r. Stickney Indian Agent at Upper Sandusky and deliver the letter to him thence you are to proceed together to Franklinton and report your selves to the Commanding Officer at that place and obey his orders

John S. Gano Maj^r.
Gen^l. Comd^g. O. M. in
Service U. S.

Indians sent to U Sandusky	Tribes
Philip Kanawanche.....	Goshen Delaware or Mungo
Isaac George.....	do do
Jacob Teo.....	Wapekineto do
Antus.....	Potawatamie

Serg^t. Benham is ordered to take the Command
By order of the Gen^l.
Joseph Vance
A D Camp

THOMAS THOMPSON TO MAJOR GENERAL
JOHN S. GANO

Portage Nov 25th 1813

Dear Sir

I am sorry to inform you that the business at this place is not in that state of forwardness that I expected. I cannot attribute the defect to the want of exertion on the part of Maj^r. Crook, nor to any officer at this post; there being a considerable quantity of timber cut, but all in the woods, except a trifle I believe the entire defect was in the teams, there are but one horse and one ox team at this place, the first of which, is not fit for any kind of duty, nor can they be recruited under the restricted allowance of forage

M^r. Ermintinger has ordered the forage master not to issue more than one gallon corn to each horse or ox employed which is hardly sufficient to keep life in them, and do no service. The

teams at this post at present would not haul the timber necessary for the contemplated work before the first of April next.

I neglected to state to you the answer of Q. M. Gardner on the subject of furnishing the Q.M. at Lower Sandusky with funds he says he is ordered by Dep^{ty} Q.M.Gen^l. to furnish particular post Q.M^s., that M^r. Ermitinger was not of the number, and therefore could not furnish any.

I have been compelled to write this in the night without time to copy or correct it, I must beg your indulgence, therefore, for its imperfections

Please write me by the Maj^r.,

Fatigue will be very
considerable, could a
little whiskey be had
for the men?

Your most Obd^t. Ser^t.

Thomas Thompson

JAMES ABBOTT TO MAJOR GENERAL GANO.

Post Office

Detroit 27th Nov 1813

Dear Sir,

Having no acquaintance at Lower Sandusky, to whom I can address myself to, on a matter very interesting to the Public, to wit, the Mail; I take the liberty of writing to you on this subject.

Within a few days past, a number of charges, coming from a source deserving of Credit, have been in circulation, very much to the prejudice of W. Port, at present, doing the duties of Port Master at Lower Sandusky. If they are correct, I am clearly of opinion, that he ought not to continue where he now is. Will you be pleased therefore, Sir, to inquire and ascertain as far as possible, the circumstances that occurred at Seneca, some short time back, respecting the opening of a Mail, or cutting the straps thereof. I should be happy also to be informed of the character of W. Port. In making this inquiry, I do assure you, that I have no other motive in view than the good of my country, and hope that it will be considered by you, as an apology for the present intrusion.

With the highest respect,

I am, Sir,

Your very Obd^t. Servant

James Abbott

Ag^t. G^l. P. Office

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Historical and Philosophical
Society of Ohio

For the Year Ending
December 4, 1922



CINCINNATI
THE ABINGDON PRESS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Historical and Philosophical Society
of Ohio for 1922

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

DECEMBER 4, 1922.

To the President and Members of the Society:

The annual report of the Society for last year, 1921, stated that the total number of volumes in the library was 29,127. The addition by purchase, gift, binding, etc. during the present corporate year, ending this day, increases the totality of volumes to 29,865.

During many previous years such purchases were accredited solely to the Margaret Rives King fund, the Elizabeth Haven Appleton fund, the Society of Colonial Dames fund, and occasionally to the General fund, but last year it was considered advisable, in view of the increase in our income derived from the estate of Eugene F. Bliss, to make use of a portion of that amount for the bulk of these purchases. As a result of this determination the purchases have been accredited as follows:

- 445 to Income from Eugene F. Bliss fund;
- 10 to Margaret Rives King fund;
- 6 to Elizabeth Haven Appleton fund;
- 1 to Society of Colonial Dames fund.

Adding to these purchases, 106 volumes donated, and 170 volumes obtained by binding periodicals, other paper-covered publications and newspapers, the number of acquisitions for the year is shown to be 738. By gift and purchase 550 pamphlets have been added.

The newspapers bound consist of 61 volumes of the New York Times, covering the period of the World War, and were donated unbound by Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Chatfield during that time; the other newspaper volume bound is the Cleveland True Democrat, July to November, 1847, edited by Edward S. Hamlin, and as there are very few copies extant—none in the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland I am informed, it seemed desirable to place the copies in our collection between protective covers.

To our collection of early newspapers we have added a file of the Cincinnati Western Spy, 46 numbers, July 21, 1815 to June 28, 1816; also, we have acquired by purchase an early map of the Western Reserve, Ohio, of 1826; and, some few pamphlets that relate to this locality, as "Papers relating to Indian Village site and the cemetery near Madisonville, Ohio"; "Account of the Ohio Mounds in 1829," printed in German and written by W. J. Mone; "Journey from Bethlehem, Pa. to Goshen, Ohio, in 1803" by Loskiel; "Sermon by Isaac Story of Marblehead, Mass. delivered at Hamilton, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1798 upon the ordination of his brother, Rev. Daniel Story to the pastoral call of the church in Marietta and its vicinity in the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, 1798." Another pamphlet of interest although not bearing upon our locality, is "Examination of the various charges exhibited against Aaron Burr, Esq., Vice-President of the United States, and a Development of the characters and views of his political opponents" by Aristides, 1804.

Seven manuscript volumes of records relating to this immediate vicinity have been given to the Society by Mr. Robert Ralston Jones, they are as follows:

Colerain Township, Docket of H. L. Wilmer, justice of peace, May 29, 1783-March 27, 1840; contains 33 Marriage records; 1834-1839;

Town Records of Colerain Township, 1803-1845;

The Records of the Universalist Church of Delhi, Green and Storrs townships, 1838-1873, and accompanying this is the Delhi Universalist Church Bible;

The Records of the Baptist Church of Carpenters Run, beginning 1797. This church was located in Sycamore Township about two miles west of Montgomery and near the Plainfield schoolhouse;

Records of the Cincinnati & Hamilton Turnpike Company, July 6, 1832-June 16, 1872;

Letter Book of the Cincinnati & Hamilton Turnpike Company, Mar. 1, 1838-Oct. 16, 1847, and between the covers of this volume are several pamphlets including the Charter;

Notes of the Survey of the Cincinnati, Mt. Pleasant & Hamilton Turnpike Road;

From *Mr. George P. Carrel*, Mayor of our city, we have received a number of communications sent to him by the first U. S. Air Mail service that came to this city. These were letters of congratulation over the new landing field for airplanes on the outskirts of Cincinnati, and were sent by the Mayor of New York, the Mayor of Cleveland, the Air Board of Cleveland, the Aviation and Athletic Club of Cleveland, and the National Aeronautic Association of U. S. A.-Fifth Section at Cleveland.

Thus we have a record of the first aeroplane mail service in connection with our city and this fact occasioned the Mayor to forward these letters to the Society for preservation.

Mr. Walter St John Jones has presented to the Society a portrait of Robert Clarke of Glendale, Ohio, who was one of the most generous and active members of the Society from the beginning of his membership in 1868 until his death which occurred August 26, 1899. In the Memorial on the Death of Robert Clarke, by William H. Venable, read at our Annual meeting, 1899, is expressed the love and respect of the Society for him and the deep felt sorrow at the loss of this devoted member. The donor states that this portrait of Mr. Clarke is the only one known to exist. That the portrait was painted by Webber, who died before it was finished, although he had

done all save a part of the clothing, which was painted by Miss Dixie Selden of Cincinnati.

We are further indebted to Mr. Jones for a volume of copies made by Robert Clarke from original manuscripts.

Mr. William C. Smith has lately given to the Society a Bible once the property of Robert Clarke of Glendale. This work is an incunabula as it was published in 1479, in Nurenberge and printed by A. Coburger. The printing is in double columns and the initial letters are painted in red and blue alternately. It has wooden binding covered with stamped pigskin and with brass clasps.

Mr. Peter G. Thomson presented the Society with a framed photograph of two different views of the Bust of George Washington, made from the Death Mask of Washington, by the sculptor, Hiram Powers. Mr. Thomson is the present possessor of the original bust and he had this attractive copy made for the Society.

Other gifts of miscellaneous character have been received as follows:

From *Mr. Philip Hinkle*:

Twelve photographs of Civil War Officers;

Mrs. M. H. Bowman:

An odd coin made of a postage stamp encased in metal which the donor states was circulated in place of small currency in Cincinnati, during the civil war. Mrs. Bowman is a daughter of James Hall, the author.

Mr. Charles B. Wilby:

Sent to the library a number of visiting cards used by Webster, John Quincy Adams, Millard Fillmore, Calhoun, and many other men of prominence, in Washington about 1850.

Mr. Beverly W. Bond, Jr.:

Photostat of a plan of the Battle Ground of Tippecanoe sketched by General William Henry Harrison;

Mrs. George M. Allen:

Two large pictures in frames, one of the old Cincinnati Hospital and the other of the Miami Medical College located on Twelfth Street.

The additional volumes purchased this year number so many that an adequate description is hardly possible. A large number of histories of counties and towns of different States; works of early voyages and travels; biographies and some family histories; accounts of early social life and customs in the United States; works on the tariff, foreign relations, western expansion, and other current topics relating to American history; Ohio material, the World War, 1914-1918, etc., have been secured.

DONORS TO THE LIBRARY

	VOLS.	PAM.
American Antiquarian Society	1	
American Jewish Historical Society	1	
American Legion		1
Armour Company		1
Boston City Hospital	1	
Bureau of Railway Economics		47
Canada-Royal Society	1	
Cincinnati:—		
Chamber of Commerce	1	
League of Women Voters		1
Museum Association		9
Natural History Society	7	8
Ohio Mechanics Institute	9	
Symphony Orchestra Association	1	
College of Medicine, Univ. of Cin.		1
University of Cincinnati		6
Colorado College		2
Colorado Scientific Society		4
Colorado State Historical & Natural History Society		1
Connecticut Historical Society	1	1
Connecticut State Library	2	2
Detroit Sons of the American Revolution		1
Essex Institute		4
Filson Club	1	
Georgia Historical Society		3
Hebrew Tract Commission		1
Helen Trounstein Foundation		1
Illinois State Historical Society	2	5
Indiana Historical Commission		1
Indiana Historical Society		1
Indiana State Library	1	5
Iowa Grand Lodge	2	
Iowa, History Department of		3
Iowa State Historical Society	3	19
Knights of Columbus History Commission		1
Lancaster County, Pa. Historical Society		30
Longfellow Memorial Association		1
Louisiana Historical Society		3
Louisiana State Museum		2
Lowell Historical Society		1
Macbeth Evans Glass Company	1	
Massachusetts Historical Society	1	
Mazdaznan Press		11
Medford Historical Society		3
Mexico Instituto Geologico	1	
Michigan History Commission	2	3
Military Order of Loyal Legion, U. S.:—		
Minnesota		3
New York		1

Military Order of Loyal Legion, U. S.:— <i>Continued</i>	VOLS.	PAM.
Ohio		6
Wisconsin		11
Milwaukee Public Museum		1
Minnesota Historical Society		1
Missouri State Historical Society		5
Near East Relief Association		8
Nebraska State Historical Society		4
New Haven Colony Historical Society		1
New Jersey Historical Society		3
New London County Historical Society	1	
New York Historical Society	14	
New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	1	
New York Public Library		16
New York State Department of Education	1	2
New York State Historical Association		4
Nova Scotia Institute of Science		1
Ohio:—		
Americanization Committee		1
Archaeological and Historical Society		3
State Board of Health		8
State University		2
Oregon Historical Society		7
Rhode Island Historical Society		3
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association		1
Smith College		2
Tennessee Historical Society		2
Texas State Historical Society		3
United States:—		
Bureau of American Ethnology	4	1
Census Department	2	6
Library of Congress	1	1
Smithsonian Institution	3	4
University of California		4
University of Illinois	1	
University of Indiana	1	
University of Pennsylvania	1	1
Vermont Historical Society	1	
Washington State University State Historical Society		4
Western Pennsylvania Historical Society		2
Western Reserve Historical Society	1	2
Williams Directory Company	1	
Wisconsin State Historical Society	2	3
Yale University		1
Young Women's Christian Association		1
Ambrose, Miss L. B.		9
Bromwell, J. H.	1	
Cobb, T. J.		1
Currie, Miss F.		10
Denechaud, J. T.		1
Dupuis, C. W.		2
De Veyra, Hon. J. C.		1
Gabalton, J.		2
Gholson, E.		1
Horneyaneky, A.	1	
Huffmaster, J. T.		1
Jones, J. P.		1
Jones, R. R. Mss.	8	5
Jones, W. St. J. Portrait	1	
Lawton, Mrs. E. M. C. A. per Trustees of her estate	1	
Mitter, T. E.		1

	VOLS.	PAM.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.....		1
Philippine Commission.....		1
Ransohoff, Mrs. Joseph.....	1	
Rosenberger, J. L.....	1	
Russell, Miss Lucy.....		26
Smith, W.....		1
Talmadge, Dr. J.....	1	
Thayer, Rev. G. A.....		19
Toomey, T. N.....		1
Tyler, L. G.....		1
Van Syckle, R. E.....		1
Wilby, C. B..... Misc.		
Wilder, F. P.....	3	

MEMBERS

Bond, B. W.....	Mss.	
Chatfield, Mrs. Albert H.....		56
Emery, Mrs. T. J.....	Misc.	
Hamlin, L. B.....	2	8
Hinkle, F. W.....	Misc.	
Hinkle, P.....	13 Photos.	
James, D. L.....	Election tickets & other Misc.	
Jones, F. J.....	Mss.	13
Thomson, P. G.....	Photo.	5
Wilby, J.....	Misc.	61

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Quarterlies of the Society have appeared during the past year as follows:—

XVII, Nos. 1 and 2, January-June.

Memoires of Benjamin Van Cleve, edited by Beverly W. Bond, Jr., Associate Professor of History at The University of Cincinnati, and a corresponding member of this Society.

XVII, No. 3, July-September.

Selections from the Gano Papers, edited by our Librarian, L. Belle Hamlin.

XVII, No. 4, October-December.

Will consist as usual of the Annual Reports of the Society.

The Society lost by death during the year one life member and three corporate members:

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth (Life member) who died June 27, 1922;

Miss Alice Neave, died April 20, 1922;

John H. Patterson, of Dayton, Ohio, died May 7, 1922;

Hon. Bellamy Storer, who had been a member for over thirty years, died in France, November 12, 1922.

A year ago our investments at book value were \$84,055.21; they are now \$86,018.59.

The \$1500.00 par value U. S. $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ Victory Liberty Bonds, which we bought in 1921, as shown in the Treasurer's Report for last year, have been exchanged for \$1500.00 par value $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ U. S. Treasury Notes. The Victory Bonds were about

to become due; the Treasury Notes will not mature for several years.

During the year ending November 30, 1922, we have received out of the income of the estate of Mr. Bliss, in the hands of his Trustees, the sum of \$3000.00 in compliance with requisitions for the general purposes of our Society.

JOSEPH WILBY.

December 4, 1922.

For the President and Members of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

I have the honor to present my annual report of the assets and liabilities of The Historical & Philosophical Society of Ohio for the year ending November 30, 1922, as shown by the following statements of The Central Trust Company,

JAMES W. BULLOCK, *Treasurer.*

December 1, 1922.

MAY 24, 1922.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
IN ACCOUNT WITH
HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921. \$2,050 57

RECEIPTS

Dues 1921-1922. 380 00
Interest on Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co. 1 69
Income from Investments. 2,028 17
From Estate of E. F. Bliss Income. 2,000 00

\$6,460 43

PAYMENTS

Salary of Librarian. \$750 00
Cash for expenses of Library. 150 00
University of Cin'ti, Heat, Light, and Janitor Service
for 1922. 300 00
Books purchased. 1,045 49
Subscriptions and Dues. 23 00
Paper and Printing. 223 36
Furnishings. 60 55
The Central Trust Co., Commission 3% on \$2,409.86. 72 28

2,624 68

\$3,835 75
Less Interest on Savings Acct., added to Investment. 1 69

Cash Balance May 25, 1922. \$3,834 06

Appleton Fund. \$192 65
Binding Fund. 80 34
Bliss Fund. 1,172 57
Building Fund. 1,096 34
Colonial Dames Fund. 45 46
Dexter Publication Fund. 131 63
Gest Fund. 148 44
Howe Fund. 278 05
King Fund. 330 90
Life Membership Fund. 40 48
Neave, Halsted Fund. 317 20

\$3,834 06

INVESTMENTS

	PAR	BOOK VAL.
145 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway.	\$7,250 00	\$8,448 88
15 " " Western Pacific Ry. Co. Com.	1,500 00	} 1,870 00
10 " " " " Pfd	1,000 00	
7,000 C. H. & D. Ry. 4½% Bds	7,000 00	7,395 00
8,000 C. & O. Ry. 4½% Bds	8,000 00	8,285 00
5,000 C. L. & N. Ry. 4% Bds	5,000 00	4,547 50
4,000 Norfolk & Western Ry. 4% Bds	4,000 00	3,547 50
1,000 Chattanooga Sta. Co. 4% Bds	1,000 00	930 00
2,000 Kentucky Central Ry. 4% Bds	2,000 00	1,950 00
2,000 Cin'ti, Newport & Cov. 5% Bds	2,000 00	2,035 00
1,000 American Book Co. 6% Bds	1,000 00	1,115 00
2,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line 4% Bds	2,000 00	1,835 00
2,500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge 5% Bds	2,500 00	2,557 50
2,500 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer Imp. Bds	2,500 00	2,653 90
500 Cin'ti 4½% Hospital Bds	500 00	535 60
1,500 Cin'ti 4½% School Bds	1,500 00	1,441 25
1,500 Hamilton Co. 4½% Longview Hospital Bonds.	1,500 00	1,564 50
3,000 Pennsylvania Ry. Bonds, 4% Bds	3,000 00	2,698 75
1,000 B. & O. Ry. 3½% Bonds	1,000 00	881 01
2,000 Cincinnati Gas & Elec Co. 5% Bds	2,000 00	2,020 00
8,000 U. S. A. 4¼% Liberty Bonds	8,000 00	7,589 96
1,500 " " 4¾% Treas. Notes	1,500 00	1,500 00
5,000 Warren, O., 5% Bds	5,000 00	4,675 00
2,000 Toledo, O., 5½% Bds	2,000 00	2,000 00
1,000 Dayton, O., 5% Bds	1,000 00	1,000 00
2,000 Cin'ti, O., 4% Bds	2,000 00	1,820 00
1,000 Baldwin Co. 8% Note	1,000 00	1,025 00

\$76,750 00 \$75,921 35

Savings Acct., No. 7169, The Central Trust Co. 86 38

Collateral Loans 8,050 00

\$84,057 73

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND:

300 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bond	\$259 26	
100 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes	100 00	
87 Shares Cincinnati Street Ry.	4,714 75	
Interest, 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bonds	314 38	
Savings Acct., Central Trust Co.	13 57	
	<u>5,401 96</u>	

JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND:

12 Shares Cincinnati Street Ry.	\$834 00	
Part Interest C. L. & N. Ry. Bds	224 25	
St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	152 92	
350 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bds	338 66	
100 U. S. Treas. Notes	100 00	
Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.	27 10	
	<u>1,676 93</u>	

E. H. APPLETON FUND:

15 Shares Cincinnati Street Ry. Co.	\$822 00
3,000 C. H. & D. Ry. Bds	2,882 50
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bds	314 37
Interest 1,000 L. & N. Ry. Bds	97 50
1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	191 15
500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Bds	253 75
500 Hamilton Co. 4¼% Bds	521 50
300 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bds	275 08

200 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes.....	200 00	
Savings Acct., Central Trust Co.....	45 71	
		5,603 56

HALSTED NEAVE FUND:

2,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bonds.....	\$1,912 50	
200 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan.....	175 08	
4,000 N. & W. 4% Bonds.....	3,547 50	
Interest 1,000 Kentucky Central Bds.....	487 50	
Interest 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bds.....	165 75	
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....	458 75	
Interest 1,000 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co.....	505 00	
500 Cin'ti 4½% Hospital Bonds.....	535 60	
1,000 American Book Co. Bds.....	1,115 00	
500 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bds.....	500 00	
200 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes.....	200 00	
		9,602 68

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND:

4,000 C. H. & D. Ry. 4½% Bonds.....	\$4,512 50	
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bds.....	1,551 25	
Interest 1,000 L. & N. Ry. 4% Bds.....	390 00	
Interest Kentucky Central Ry. Bds.....	1,462 50	
Interest St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line....	458 75	
500 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer Bond.....	535 30	
1,000 Pennsylvania Ry. Bds.....	998 75	
12 Shares Cincinnati Street Ry.....	839 38	
		\$10,748 43

COLONIAL DAMES FUND:

4 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry.....		200 00
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BINDING FUND:

10 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	\$680 63	
Interest 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bond.....	97 50	
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....	114 68	
Interest 500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co. Bd..	253 75	
Interest 100 U. S. 4¾% Liberty Bd.....	88 66	
		1,235 22

ERASMUS GEST FUND:

1,000 C. & O. Ry. 4¼% Bd.....	\$1,017 50	
1,000 Chattanooga Sta. 4% Bd.....	930 00	
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry. Bd.....	1,045 00	
500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge.....	515 00	
Interest 500 Cin'ti Bridge Bd. (Covington & Cin'ti).....	253 75	
1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....	229 37	
300 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bond.....	275 08	
200 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes.....	200 00	
5 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	358 12	
15 Shares Western Pacific Com.....	1,870 00	
10 " " " Pfd.....		
		6,693 82

A. J. HOWE FUND:

5,000 C. & O. Ry. 4½% Bd.....	\$5,087 50	
1,000 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge.....	1,027 50	
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....	229 38	
700 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bd.....	686 42	
100 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes.....	100 00	
		7,130 80

BUILDING FUND:

4-500 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer Bds	\$2,118 60	
2-500 Hamilton Co., O. 4½% Bds	1,043 00	
1-500 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5%	505 00	
3,050 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bonds	2,895 86	
400 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes	400 00	
Collateral Loans	1,230 00	
500 B. & O. Ry. 3½% Bds	411 63	
2,000 Pennsylvania Ry. 4%	1,700 00	
5,000 Warren, O. 5%	4,675 00	
2,000 Toledo, O. 5¼% Bds	2,000 00	
1,000 Dayton, O. 5%	1,000 00	
2,000 C. L. & N. Ry. 4%	1,660 00	
2,000 Cincinnati, O. 4%	1,820 00	
1,000 Cincinnati, O. 4½%	907 50	
1,000 Baldwin Co. 8%	1,025 00	
		<hr/>
		23,391 59

ENDOWMENT FUND:

500 Cincinnati 4½% School Bd	\$533 75	
500 B. & O. Ry. 3½% Bd	469 38	
1,000 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5%	1,010 00	
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry. 5% Bd	990 00	
Interest 500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge	253 75	
2,200 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bds	2,095 86	
Collateral Loans	6,820 00	
200 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes	200 00	
		<hr/>
		12,372 74
		<hr/>
		\$84,057 73

GENERAL FUND

Dues 1921-1922	\$380 00	
Transferred from Endowment Fund	318 91	
" " Life Membership Fund	141 91	
" " Appleton Fund, Share Expenses of Administration	30 00	
" " Building Fund	170 00	
" " Gest Fund	50 00	
" " Howe Fund	50 00	
" " King Fund	15 58	
" " Neave Fund	70 00	
		<hr/>
		\$1,226 40
Salary of Librarian 6 Months	\$750 00	
Cash for Expenses of Library	150 00	
University of Cincinnati, Heat, Light, and Janitor Service for Year 1922	300 00	
Printing and Labels	15 00	
Commission 3% on \$380.00	11 40	
		<hr/>
		1,226 40

E. H. APPLETON MEMORIAL FUND

Balance Nov. 25, 1921	\$94 28	
Interest U. S. Vic. L. L. to Dec. 15	4 75	
" C. H. & D. Ry. 4½% to Jan. 1	67 50	
" C. & C. Bridge 5% to Jan. 1	6 25	
" St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Feb. 1	4 70	
" C. & O. Reg'd Bds. to March 1	6 43	
" U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to March 15	2 12	
" Hamilton Co. 4¼% to April 1	10 63	

Interest U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to April 15.....		2 13
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to May 1.....		1 98
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to May 15.....		2 13
“ U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L. to Dec. 15, to Feb. 1.....		1 25
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....		22 50
Interest Savings Acct., Central Trust Co.....		88

\$227 53

Commission 3% on \$133.25.....	\$4 00	
To General Fund, Share Expenses of Administration.....	30 00	

34 00

\$193 53

Interest Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co. added to Investment Acct.....		88
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Cash Balance May 25, 1922.....		\$192 65
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BINDING FUND

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921.....		\$59 08
Interest St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Feb. 1.....		\$2 81
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to March 15.....		2 12
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to May 1.....		1 98
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....		15 00

\$80 99

Commission 3% on \$21.91.....		65
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\$80 34

EUGENE F. BLISS FUND

Balance Nov. 25, 1921.....		\$509 97
From E. F. Bliss Estate.....		2,000 00

\$2,509 97

Books.....	\$1,045 49	
Stationery.....	72 16	
Subscriptions.....	23 00	
Furnishings.....	60 55	
Printing & Binding.....	136 20	

1,337 40

Cash Balance May 25, 1922.....		\$1,172 57
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BUILDING FUND

Balance Nov. 25, 1921.....		\$671 46
Interest U. S. 1st L. L. to Dec. 15.....		7 43
“ U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L. to Dec. 15.....		9 48
“ Cin'ti 4½% School to Jan 1, 1922.....		21 24
“ B. & O. Ry. Co. 3½% to Jan. 1.....		8 75
“ Toledo, O. 5½% S. F., Feb. 1.....		52 50
Accd. Int. on 400 U. S. Vic. L. L. to Feb. 1.....		2 50
Interest Cin'ti, O. 4½% Sewer Imp. to March 1....		45 00
“ Baldwin Co. 8% Notes to March 15.....		40 00
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to March 15.....		31 87
“ Hamilton Co., O. 4¼% Longview Hosp. April 1.....		21 26
“ Warren, O. 5% to April 1.....		125 00
“ Cin'ti 4% Viaduct April 1.....		40 00
“ Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5% S. F., April 1....		12 50

Interest Dayton, O. 5% School, April 30		25 00
" U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L., April 15		19 10
" C. L. & N. Ry. Co. 4% May 1		40 00
" Pennsylvania Ry. 4% May 1		40 00
" U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L., May 15		6 38
" on Secured Collateral Loan		65 27

		<u>\$1,284 74</u>
Com. 3% on \$613.28	\$18 40	
To General Fund, Share Expenses of Administration	170 00	
		<u>188 40</u>

Cash Balance May 25, 1922		\$1,096 34
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COLONIAL DAMES FUND

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921		\$39 64
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.		6 00

		<u>\$45 64</u>
Com. 3% on \$6.00		18

Cash Balance May 25, 1922		\$45 46
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JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921		\$95 99
Interest U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L., Dec. 15		2 39
" U. S. 4¼% 1st L. L. to Dec. 15		5 33
" St. Paul & Kansas City Ry. Short Line 4½% to Feb. 1		3 75
Accd. Int. on 100 U. S. Vic. L. L. to Feb. 1		63
Interest U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to March 15		2 12
" C. L. & N. Ry. Co. 4% to May 1		4 54
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.		18 00
Interest Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.		54

		<u>\$133 29</u>
Com. 3% on \$37.30		1 12

		<u>\$132 17</u>
Interest on Savings Acct. Added to Investment Acct.		54

Cash Balance May 25, 1922		\$131 63
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ENDOWMENT FUND

Interest U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L. to Dec. 15		\$4 75
" U. S. 4¼% 1st L. L. to Dec. 15		4 22
" Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co. 5% to Jan 1		12 50
" B. & O. Ry. 3½% to Jan. 1		8 75
" C. N. & C. 5% to Jan. 1		25 00
" U. S. 4¾% Vic. to Feb. 1, Dec. 15 to Feb. 1		1 25
" Cin'ti 4½% School to Feb. 9		11 25
" U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to March 15		21 25
" Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. to April 1		25 00
" U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to April 15		21 25
" on Secured Collateral Loans		193 56

		<u>\$328 78</u>
Commission 3% on \$328.78	\$9 87	
Transferred to General Fund	318 91	
		<u>328 78</u>

ERASMUS GEST FUND

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921	\$60 95
Interest U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L. to Dec. 15	4 75
“ Covington & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to Jan. 1	18 75
“ Chattanooga Station 4% to Jan. 1	20 00
“ C. N. & C. Ry. 5% to Jan. 1	25 00
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Feb. 1	5 63
“ U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L. Dec. 15 to Feb. 1	125 00
“ C. & O. Ry. 4½% to March 1	22 50
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to March 15	2 12
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to April 15	2 12
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to May 15	2 12
Div. Western Pacific Ry. Co. Pfd.	30 00
Interest Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.	7 50
	\$202 69
Commission 3% on \$141.74	\$4 25
To General Fund, Share Expenses of Administration.	50 00
	54 25
Cash Balance May 25, 1922	\$148 44

A. J. HOWE FUND

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921	\$171 86
Interest U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L. to Dec. 15	2 38
“ Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to Jan. 1	25 00
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Feb. 1	5 63
“ U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L. to Feb. 1, Dec. 15 to Feb. 1	63
“ C. & O. Ry. 4½% to March 1	112 50
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to April 15	6 38
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to May 15	8 50
	\$332 88
Commission 3% on \$161.02	\$4 83
To General Fund, Share Expenses of Administration.	50 00
	54 83
Cash Balance May 25, 1922	\$278 05

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1921	\$132 56
Interest Cin'ti, O., 4½% to Dec. 16	11 25
“ C. H. & D. Ry. to Jan. 1	90 00
“ Kentucky Central 4% Jan. 1	30 00
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Feb. 1	11 24
“ C. & O. Reg'd Bds. to March 1	32 14
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to May 1	7 90
“ Pennsylvania Ry. 4% to May 1	20 00
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.	18 00
	\$353 09
Commission 3% on \$220.53	\$6 61
To General Fund, Share Expenses of Administration.	15 58
	22 19
Cash Balance May 25, 1922	\$330 90

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Balance Nov. 25, 1921		\$40 48
Interest U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L. to Dec. 15		2 38
" U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L. from Dec. 15 to Feb. 1		63
" C. & O. Ry. Reg'd Bds. to March 1		6 43
" U. S. 4¾% 4th L. L. to April 15		6 36
Div. Cin'ti Street Ry. Co		130 50
Interest Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co		27
		<hr/>
		\$187 05
Com. 3% on \$146.57	\$4 39	
Transferred to General Fund	141 91	
		<hr/>
		146 30
		<hr/>
		\$40 75
Less Interest on Savings Acct. Added to Investment		27
		<hr/>
Cash Balance May 25, 1922		\$40 48

HALSTED NEAVE FUND

Balance Nov. 25, 1921		\$174 30
Interest U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L. to Dec. 15		4 75
" American Book Co. 6% to Jan. 1		30 00
" N. & W. 4% to Jan. 1		80 00
" Kentucky Central 4% to Jan. 1		10 00
" Cin'ti, O., 4½% to Jan. 1		11 25
" St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Feb. 1		11 24
" U. S. 4¾% Vic. L. L., Dec. 15 to Feb. 1		1 25
" U. S. 4¾% 3rd L. L. to March 15		2 12
" Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5% to April 1		12 50
" U. S. 4¾% 4th L. L. to April 15		10 65
" C. L. & N. Ry. to May 1		43 60
" U. S. 4¾% 2nd L. L. to May 15		2 12
		<hr/>
		\$393 78
Commission 3% on \$219.48	\$6 58	
To General Fund, Share Expenses of Administration	70 00	
		<hr/>
		76 58
		<hr/>
Cash Balance May 25, 1922		\$317 20

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
 IN ACCOUNT WITH
 HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO
 SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Cash Balance May 25, 1922..... \$3,834 06

RECEIPTS

Life Membership.....	\$300 00
Dues 1922.....	10 00
Interest on Savings Account, The Central Trust Co..	86
Income from Investments.....	2,064 80
From Estate of E. F. Bliss Income.....	1,000 00
	\$7,209 72

PAYMENTS

Salary of Librarian.....	750 00
Cash for Expenses of Library.....	130 00
Books purchased.....	1,389 70
Subscriptions and Dues.....	29 00
Paper and Printing.....	463 57
Insurance.....	9 38
Purchase of \$2,000 Cin'ti Gas & Electric Co. Bonds..	1,960 00
The Central Trust Co. commission 3% on \$2,075.66.	62 26
	4,793 91

\$2,415 81

Less Interest on Savings Account added to Investments.....

86

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922..... \$2,414 95

Appleton Fund.....	\$250 92
Binding Fund.....	101 60
Bliss Fund.....	806 87
Building Fund.....	308 17
Colonial Dames Fund.....	42 28
Dexter Publication Fund.....	167 22
Gest Fund.....	165 83
Howe Fund.....	314 17
King Fund.....	29 53
Life Membership Fund.....	340 35

\$2,526 94

Less Overdraft for Neave Fund..... 111 99

\$2,414 95

INVESTMENTS

	PAR	BOOK VAL.
145 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway	\$7,250 00	\$8,448 88
15 " Western Pacific Ry. Co. Com	1,500 00	} 1,870 00
10 " " " " " Pfd	1,000 00	
7,000 C. H. & D. Ry. 4½% Bonds	7,000 00	7,395 00
8,000 C. & O. Ry. 4½% Bonds	8,000 00	8,285 00
5,000 C. L. & N. Ry. 4% Bonds	5,000 00	4,547 50
4,000 Norfolk & Western Ry. 4% Bonds	4,000 00	3,547 50
1,000 Chattanooga Sta. Co. 4% Bonds	1,000 00	930 00
2,000 Kentucky Central Ry. 4% Bonds	2,000 00	1,950 00
2,000 Cin'ti Newport & Cov. 5% Bonds	2,000 00	2,035 00
1,000 American Book Company 6% Bonds	1,000 00	1,115 00
2,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line 4% Bonds	2,000 00	1,835 00
2,500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co. 5% Bonds	2,500 00	2,557 50
2,500 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer Imp. Bonds	2,500 00	2,653 90
500 Cin'ti 4½% Hospital Bonds	500 00	535 60
1,500 Cin'ti 4½% School Bonds	1,500 00	1,441 25
1,500 Hamilton Co. 4½% Longview Hospital Bonds	1,500 00	1,564 50
3,000 Pennsylvania Ry. Bonds, 4%	3,000 00	2,698 75
1,000 B. & O. Ry. 3½% Bonds	1,000 00	881 01
4,000 Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. 5% Bonds	4,000 00	3,980 00
8,000 U. S. A. 4¼% Liberty Bonds	8,000 00	7,589 96
1,500 U. S. A. 4¾% Treas. Notes	1,500 00	1,500 00
5,000 Warren, O., 5% Bonds	5,000 00	4,675 00
2,000 Toledo, O., 5¾% Bonds	2,000 00	2,000 00
1,000 Dayton, O., 5% Bonds	1,000 00	1,000 00
2,000 Cin'ti, O., 4% Bonds	2,000 00	1,820 00
1,000 Baldwin Co. 8% Note	1,000 00	1,025 00
	\$78,750 00	\$77,881 35

Savings Account No. 7169, The Central Trust Trust Company		87 24
Collateral Loans		8,050 00
		\$86,018 59

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND:

300 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bonds	\$259 26	
100 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes	100 00	
87 Shares Cincinnati Street Ry.	4,714 75	
Interest \$2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bonds	314 38	
Savings Account The Central Trust Co	13 70	
		5,402 09

JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND:

12 Shares Cincinnati Street Ry.	834 00	
Part Interest C. L. & N. Ry. Bonds	224 25	
City Short Line	152 92	
350 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds	338 66	
100 Treas. Notes	100 00	
Savings Account The Central Trust Co	27 36	
		1,677 19

E. H. APPLETON FUND:

15 Shares Cincinnati Street Ry. Co	\$822 00	
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bonds	314 37	
3,000 C. H. & D. Ry. Bonds	2,882 50	
Interest 1,000 L. & N. Ry. Bonds	97 50	
1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line	191 15	
500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Bonds	253 75	
500 Hamilton Co. 4¼% Bonds	521 50	

300 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds.....	275 08
200 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes.....	200 00
Savings Account Central Trust Co.....	46 18

5,604 03

HALSTED NEAVE FUND:

2,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bonds.....	1,912 50
200 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds.....	175 08
4,000 N. & W. 4% Bonds.....	3,547 50
Interest 1,000 Kentucky Central Bonds.....	487 50
" 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bonds.....	165 75
" 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....	458 75
" 1,500 Cinti' Gas & Elec. Co.....	995 00
500 Cin'ti 4½% Hospital Bonds.....	535 60
1,000 American Book Co. Bonds.....	1,115 00
500 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds.....	500 00
200 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes.....	200 00

10,092 68

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND:

4,000 C. H. & D. Ry. 4½% Bonds.....	\$4,512 50
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bonds.....	1,551 25
" 1,000 L. & N. Ry. 4% Bonds.....	390 00
" Kentucky Central Ry. Bonds.....	1,462 50
" St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....	458 75
500 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer Bond.....	535 30
1,000 Pennsylvania Ry. Bonds.....	998 75
500 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. Bond.....	490 00
12 Shares Cincinnati Street Ry.....	839 38

11,238 43

COLONIAL DAMES FUND:

4 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	200 00
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BINDING FUND:

10 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	\$680 63
Interest 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bond.....	97 50
" 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....	114 68
" 500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co. Bd.....	253 75
" 100 U. S. 4¾% Liberty Bond.....	88 66

1,235 22

ERASMUS GEST FUND:

1,000 C. & O. Ry. 4¼% Bond.....	\$1,017 50
1,000 Chattanooga Station 4% Bond.....	930 00
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry. Bond.....	1,045 00
500 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co.....	515 00
Interest 500 Cin'ti & Cov. Bridge Bond.....	253 75
1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....	229 37
300 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bond.....	275 08
200 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes.....	200 00
5 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	358 12
15 Shares Western Pacific Co. Com.....	1,870 00
10 " " " " Pfd.....	

6,693 82

A. J. HOWE FUND:

5,000 C. & O. Ry. 4½% Bond.....	\$5,087 50
1,000 Covington & Cin'ti Bridge Co.....	1,027 50
Interest 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....	229 38
700 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bond.....	686 42
100 U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes.....	100 00

7,130 80

BUILDING FUND:

4-\$500 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer Bonds	\$2,118 60
2-\$500 Hamilton Co., O., 4½% Bonds	1,043 00
\$1,500 Cin'ti Gas & Electric Co. 5% ..	1,485 00
\$3,050 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bonds	2,895 86
\$400 U. S. 4¼% Treas. Notes	400 00
Collateral Loans	1,230 00
\$500 B. & O. Ry. 3½% Bonds	411 63
2,000 Pennsylvania Ry. 4% ..	1,700 00
5,000 Warren, O., 5% Bonds	4,675 00
2,000 Toledo, O., 5¼% Bonds	2,000 00
1,000 Dayton, O., 5% Bonds	1,000 00
2,000 C. L. & N. Ry. 4% Bonds	1,660 00
2,000 Cincinnati, O., 4% ..	1,820 00
1,000 Cincinnati, O., 4½% Bonds	907 50
1,000 Baldwin Co. 8% Bonds	1,025 00
	<hr/>
	24,371 59

ENDOWMENT FUND:

\$500 Cincinnati 4½% School Bond	\$533 75
500 B. & O. Ry. 3½% Bonds	469 38
1,000 Cin'ti Gas & Electric Co. 5% Bonds	1,010 00
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry. 5% Bonds	990 00
Interest 500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge	253 75
2,200 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds	2,095 86
Collateral Loans	6,820 00
200 U. S. 4¼% Treas. Notes	200 00
	<hr/>
	12,372 74

\$86,018 59

GENERAL FUND:

Dues 1922	10 00
Transferred from Endowment Fund	321 96
" " Life Membership Fund	141 98
" " Appleton Fund Share Expenses of Administration	70 00
" " Building Fund	420 00
" " Gest Fund	120 00
" " Howe Fund	120 00
" " King Fund	33 31
" " Neave Fund	160 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,397 25

Salary of Librarian 6 months	\$750 00
Cash for expenses of Library	130 00
Fire insurance on books	9 38
Paper, printing and labels	460 57
Subscriptions	18 00
Dues	11 00
Books	18 00
Commission 3% on \$10,00	30
	<hr/>
	\$1,397 25

E. H. APPLETON MEMORIAL FUND:

Balance May 25, 1922		192 65
Interest C. H. & D. 4½% Bonds to July 1	\$67 50	
" C. & C. Bridge 5% to July 1	6 25	
" St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Aug. 1	4 70	
" C. & O. Ry. Reg'd to Sept. 1	6 43	
" U. S. 3rd L. L. Bond to Sept. 15	2 13	

Interest U. S. 4¼% Treas. Notes to Sept. 15...	5 88	
“ Hamilton Co. 4½% Bonds to Oct. 1...	10 62	
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. Bonds to Oct. 15...	2 13	
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to Nov. 1.....	1 98	
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. Bonds to Nov. 15	2 13	
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	22 50	
Interest Savings Account Central Trust Co.....	47	
		<u>132 72</u>
		\$325 37
Commission 3% on \$132.72.....	\$3 98	
To General Fund.....	70 00	
		<u>73 98</u>
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922.....		\$251 39
Interest Savings Account The Central Trust Company added to Investment Account....		47
		<u>250 92</u>
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922.....		\$250 92

BINDING FUND:

Balance May 25, 1922.....		80 34
Interest St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line to Aug. 1.....	\$2 81	
“ U. S. 3rd L. L. Bond to Sept. 15.....	2 13	
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to Nov. 1.....	1 98	
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	15 00	
		<u>21 92</u>
		\$102 26
Commission 3% on \$21.92.....		66
		<u>101 60</u>
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922.....		\$101 60

EUGENE F. BLISS FUND:

Balance May 25, 1922.....		1,172 57
From E. F. Bliss Estate.....		1,000 00
		<u>2,172 57</u>
Books.....	\$1,362 70	
Printing.....	3 00	
		<u>1,365 70</u>
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922.....		\$806 87

BUILDING FUND:

Balance May 25, 1922.....		1,096 34
Interest U. S. 4¼% 1st L. L. Bond to June 15..	\$7 45	
“ Cin'ti 4% School to July 1.....	21 26	
“ B. & O. Ry. 3½% to July 1.....	8 75	
“ Toledo, O., 5¼% to Aug. 1.....	52 50	
“ Cin'ti 4½% Sewer to Sept. 1.....	45 00	
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. Bonds to Sept.1-5.	31 88	
“ U. S. 4¾% Notes.....	11 78	
“ Baldwin Co. 8% to Sept. 15.....	40 00	
“ Cin'ti Gas & Electric Co. 5% to Oct. 1.	37 50	
“ Hamilton Co. 4½% to Oct. 1.....	21 24	
“ Warren, O., 5% to Oct. 1.....	125 00	
“ Cin'ti 4% Viaduct to Oct. 1.....	40 00	
“ Dayton, O., 5% to Oct. 30.....	25 00	
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. Bonds to Oct. 15.	19 10	

Interest Pennsylvania Ry. 4% to Nov. 1	40 00	
" C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to Nov. 1	40 00	
" U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. Bonds to Nov. 15	6 38	
" on secured collateral loan	66 38	
		639 22
		<hr/> \$1,735 56
Bought 1,000 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5% to 4-11-56		
@ 98	\$980 00	
Accrued interest	8 47	
Commission 3% on	\$639 22	
Less accrued interest	8 47	
3% on	\$630 75	18 92
To General Fund share expenses of Administration	420 00	
		<hr/> 1,427 39
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922		\$308 17
COLONIAL DAMES FUND:		
Balance May 25, 1922		\$45 46
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.		6 00
		<hr/> \$51 46
Books	\$9 00	
Commission 3% on \$6.00	18	
		<hr/> 9 18
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922		\$42 28
JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND:		
Balance May 25, 1922		131 63
Interest U. S. 1st L. L. to June 15	\$5 34	
" St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line Aug. 1	3 75	
" U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to Sept. 15	2 13	
" U. S. 4¼% Treas. Notes to Sept. 15	2 94	
" C. L. & N. Ry. Bonds to Nov. 1	4 54	
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.	18 00	
Interest Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.	26	
		<hr/> 36 96
		\$168 59
Commission 3% on \$36.96		1 11
		<hr/> \$167 48
Interest on Savings Account added to Investment Account		26
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922		<hr/> \$167 22
ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Interest U. S. 4¼% 1st L. L. Bonds to June 15		4 23
" Covington & Cin'ti Bridge 5% Bond to July 1		12 50
" B. & O. Ry. 3½% to July 1		8 75
" C. N. & C. 5% Bond to July 1		25 00
" Cin'ti 4% School to Aug. 9		11 25
" U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. Bonds to Sept. 15		21 25
" U. S. 4¼% Treas. Notes to Sept. 15		5 88

Interest Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5% to Oct. 1.....		25 00
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. Bonds to Oct. 15.....		21 25
“ on secured Collateral Loans.....		196 81
		<hr/>
		\$331 92
Commission 3% on \$331.92.....	\$9 96	
Transferred to General Fund.....	321 96	
	<hr/>	331 92
 ERASMUS GEST FUND:		
Balance May 25, 1922.....		148 44
Interest Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to July 1.....	\$18 75	
“ Chattanooga Station 4% to July 1.....	20 00	
“ C. N. & C. Ry. 5% to July 1.....	25 00	
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line Aug. 1.....	5 63	
“ C. & O. Ry. 4¼% to Sept. 1.....	22 50	
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. Bond to Sept. 15.....	2 13	
“ U. S. 4¾% Treas. Notes to Sept. 15.....	5 88	
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. Bonds to Oct. 15.....	2 13	
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. Bonds to Nov. 15.....	2 12	
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	7 50	
“ Western & Pacific Ry. Pfd.....	30 00	
	<hr/>	141 64
		<hr/>
		\$290 08
Commission 3% on \$141.64.....	\$4 25	
To General Fund Share Expenses Administration.....	120 00	
	<hr/>	124 25
		<hr/>
		Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922.....
		\$165 83
 A. J. HOWE FUND:		
Balance May 25, 1922.....		278 95
Interest Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to July 1.....	\$25 00	
“ St. Paul & Kansas City 4½% to Aug. 1.....	5 63	
“ C. & O. Ry. 4½% to Sept. 1.....	112 50	
“ U. S. 4¾% Notes to Sept. 15.....	2 94	
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to Oct. 15.....	6 38	
“ U. S. 2nd L. L. Nov. 15.....	8 50	
	<hr/>	160 95
		<hr/>
		\$439 00
Commission 3% on \$160.95.....	\$4 83	
To General Fund share expenses of administration.....	120 00	
	<hr/>	124 83
		<hr/>
		Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922.....
		\$314 17
 MARGARET RIVES KING FUND:		
Balance May 25, 1922.....		330 90
Interest Cin'ti 4½% Sewer to June 15.....	\$11 25	
“ C. H. & D. Ry. July 1.....	90 00	
“ Ky. Central Ry. to July 1.....	30 00	
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line Aug. 1.....	11 24	
“ C. & O. Ry. Reg'd Bonds.....	32 14	
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% Bonds to Nov. 1.....	7 90	
“ Pennsylvania Ry. 4%.....	20 00	
“ Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5% Bonds Oct. 1.....	12 50	
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	18 00	
	<hr/>	233 03
		<hr/>
		\$563 93

Bought 500 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5% 4-1-56 Bds. @ 98		\$490 00	
Accrued interest			4 23
Commission 3% on	\$233 03		
Less accrued interest		4 23	
3% on	\$228 80		6 86
To General Fund share expenses of administration			33 31
			<u>534 40</u>
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922			\$29 53

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND:

Balance May 25, 1922			\$40 48
From Rebecca A. Scarborough dues			100 00
" Mary Hanna dues			100 00
" Mrs. C. B. Wright dues			100 00
Interest C. & O. Ry. Reg'd Bond to Sept. 1	\$6 43		
" U. S. 4 3/4% Notes to Sept 15	2 94		
" U. S. 4 1/4% 4th L. L. Bonds to Oct. 15	6 37		
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Company		130 50	
Interest on Savings Account The Central Trust Co.		13	
			<u>146 37</u>
			\$486 85
Commission 3% on \$146.37	\$4 39		
Transferred to General Fund		141 98	
			<u>146 37</u>
			\$340 48
Less interest on Savings Account added to Investment Acct.			13
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922			<u>\$340 35</u>

HALSTED NEAVE FUND:

Balance May 25, 1922			317 20
Interest American Book Co. to July 1	\$30 00		
" N. & W. 4% July 1	80 00		
" Kentucky Central July 1	10 00		
" Cin'ti 4% Hospital	11 25		
" St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line Aug. 1	11 24		
" U. S. 4 1/4% 3rd L. L. Bonds to Sept. 15	2 13		
" U. S. 4 3/4% Notes Sept. 15	5 88		
" Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5% Oct. 1	25 00		
" U. S. 4 1/4% 4th L. L. Bonds to Oct. 15	10 65		
" C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to Nov. 1	43 60		
" U. S. 4 1/4% 2nd L. L. to Nov. 15	2 12		
			<u>231 87</u>
			\$549 07
Bought 500 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5% 4-1-26 @ 98	490 00		
Accrued interest		4 24	
Commission 3% on	\$231 87		
Less accrued interest		4 24	
3% on	\$227 63		6 82
To General Fund share expenses administration		160 00	
Overdraft			111 99
			<u>\$661 06</u>
			<u>\$661 06</u>
Overdraft			\$111 99

CORPORATE MEMBERS

Anderson, Mrs. Wm. P	Le Blond, Richard K.
Ault, Lee A.	Levy, Harry M.
Brunswick, B. H.	Outcalt, Miller
Caldwell, Charles E.	Patterson, Jefferson
Dandridge, Miss Mary E.	Patterson, Robert
Emery, Mrs. Thomas J.	Pendleton, Elliott H.
Foley, B. W.	Procter, William Cooper
Freiberg, Maurice J.	Procter, Mrs. William Cooper
Gano, John V.	Roelker, Miss Annie L.
Gates, John	Rowe, John J.
Goepper, Edward	Shillito, Stewart
Graydon, Joseph S.	Shinkle, A. Clifford
Greve, Charles Theodore	Strobridge, Nelson W.
Hamlin, Miss L. Belle	Strong, Edward W.
Harrison, William H.	Taft, Charles P.
Hinkle, Mrs. A. Howard	Whitcomb, Merrick
Hinkle, Frederick W.	Wilson, Mrs. Obed J.
Hinkle, Philip	Winslow, Mrs. John F.
Hoadly, George	Worthington, Edward
Holmes, Mrs. John R.	Worthington, William
James, Davis L.	Wulsin, Lucien
Keys, Miss Mary E.	

LIFE MEMBERS

Balke, Rudolph F.	Laws, Miss Annie
Bullock, James W.	Livingood, Charles J.
Chatfield, Mrs. Albert H.	Neave, Miss Jane C.
Chatfield, Frederick A.	Scarborough, Miss Rebecca
Chatfield, William Hayden	Storer, Mrs. Bellamy
Chatfield, Mrs. William H.	Thomson, Peter G.
Fleischmann, Julius	Vail, Henry H.
Fletcher, Miss Clara B.	Walker, Mrs. Paul Francis
Gest, Joseph H.	Wilby, Joseph
Hannah, Miss Mary	Woods, Harry F.
Jones, Frank J.	Wright, Mrs. Clifford B.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Bixby, William K.	Quaife, Milo M.
Bond, Beverley W., Jr.	Rowland, Dunbar
Cox, Isaac J.	Storey, Moorfield
Foulke, William D.	Thayer, William R.
Galbreath, Charles P.	Young, Bennett H.
Morrow, Josiah	

HONORARY MEMBERS

Hicks, Frederick C.	Hulbert, Archer B.
Howe, Mrs. Andrew J.	Taft, William H.

DIED

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, June 27, 1922.
Miss Alice Neave, April 20, 1922.
Bellamy Storer, November 12, 1922.
John H. Patterson, May 8, 1922.

The sixth selection from the *military* papers of John Stites Gano, Major General, Commandant of the 1st Division of the Ohio Militia, forms the contents of this issue of the Quarterly.

The previous published selections may be found in Vols. XV, XVI, and XVII. An account of these papers, forming a part of the Gano manuscripts, was given in Vol. XV, Nos. 1 and 2, 1920.

L. B. HAMLIN.

THE GANO PAPERS

ALEXANDER A. MEEK TO MAJOR GENERAL JOHN
S. GANO

Detroit Nov^r. 27th 1813

Dear General

I have again the pleasure of saying I am in good health and my Brother is still recovering he has got now so he can sit up a little and I hope he will be so in a few days that I can leave him & join you I assure you I never was so tired of any place in all life as this

I did expect that before this to have had the pleasure of hearing from you but as yet have not had a line Cap^t. Collins arrived here a few days ago & informed me you have been unwell but was almost recovered Collins is very sorry he shot as the saying is he says he does not know what ever induced any body to come at first to this country for he has not seen a single stack of wheat or even a corn stalk since he left the State of Ohio & but one old — SOW — he wishes himself at home.

The soldiery have suffered very much here from the severity of the weather & having had to rebuilt the old fort and as it is entirely too small to hold them all they have built huts all over the face of the earth The flour the contractor Issued has been so very bad & a rascal of a Baker (British) who baked for the public & who put Lime in it has I believe killed a great many the fellow is now in confinement for it & I hope will be hanged this place is very sickly, they bury every day from ten to twelve soldiers and now upwards of 600 sick exclusive of officers a great many of which I think will die

The Militia are very sickly and number dead the officers except the Col^o. & Maj^r. & Cap^{ts}. Cullom & McConnel almost all want to go home & have offered to resign. W Archer told me the other morning that the night before six privates had deserted from one company & a great many more said they would go

Col^o. Zumalt has been very low but is on the recovery this is a very dear place to live as a specimen of the price of articles, turnips 25 cts a dozen, eggs 50 cts a doz, butter 75 cts per pound

and everything in proportion & very scarce God help the poor & and they are very plenty here I believe that many will actually suffer for provisions this winter

I am very anxious to get back to Sandusky I assure you and will leave here as soon as my Brother gets so he can get up & lay down without help I hope General you do not think hard of my lengthy stay as nothing but my Brothers situation could induce me to remain one day longer

My particular respects to Maj^{rs}. Lewis & Vance

I with great respect your
Fr^d. & very Hbl^e. Ser^t.

A. A. Meek

I have not heard from home since I arrived here & feel some uneasiness on that score I hope you have sent on any letters that came to that place for me, as I shall be with you so soon I do not wish any letters that may arrive (after the rec^{pt} of this) sent.

Ever yours

A. A. Meek

I wish very much I had my horse here & if a safe opportunity should offer I wish very much Maj^r. Vance would send him, saddle, bridle & holsters

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO MAJOR GENERAL
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Head Quarters O. M. Lower Sandusky Nov^r. 27th. 1813

Dear Gen^l.

I received your letter from Buffalo on the 20th Ins^t. Crandall that you ordered released I am informed was released shortly after you left this place the three Delaware Indians & one Potowatimie I have sent to Upper Sandusky with direction to Mr. Stickney to deliver them as you directed, they appeared much pleased and made very fair promises I have been much engaged in forwarding provisions & Cloathing to Detroit sending escorts with prisoners to Chillicothe giving orders to the different posts, and erecting a small Fort at Portage and a

Store & Block house at the landing at the crossing place of the Peninsula from this river the weather has been so very bad I am affraid they will not be compleated untill Spring tho will use every exertion to accomplish it there has been several droves of cattle sent on to Detroit & I presume they are well supplied as to Beef. The Militia have been sickly at every post and as must be expected some have died. I shall get the men into quarters this day and will soon have them comfortable they have had much fatigue and exposure but I presume not to be compared to your immediate command.

My Militia have been near three months in service and have not received a Cent of pay; an idea has occurred which I think proper to communicate for your consideration that is as soon as a Company or a subalterns command is recruited of Regulars that they should be sent out to some of those posts under proper Officers, relieve the Militia and do Garrison duty it would bring them into a state of subordination and discipline by the time the Spring Campaign opens, it would in some measure inure them to a soldiers life and prepare them much better than raw Troops for the field and be a saving to the United States, these observations have not arisen from sinister motives therefore you will excuse the liberty I have taken I have made this place my Head Quarters in consequence of the large quantity of Public property that was at this post but is now principally sent off and as soon as the works at Portage that I have laid off are in a state of forwardness that I can leave this, I wish to visit the posts and spend some time at Urbana where I can communicate to the left and center line with more facility and if permitted would make a short visit to my troops at Detroit tho I will at all times strictly conform to your orders and do my duty and have and will exact it from those under my command, which has convinced them I am not seeking popularity, *I am extremely anxious to hear from you and the lower army —

Accept Sir, the assurance of my esteem and respect and sincere wishes for your success and happiness

John S. Gano

Maj^r Gen^l. Wm. H. Harrison

*I have appointed as I before informed you Major J Lawrence Lewis my Brigade Major and Inspector from whom I have received essential service in the discipline and arrangements of

my Troops and as I find Judge Huntington alias pay master & Hunt very scrupulous in their duty, I wish him or some regular officers appointed by you to Muster & Inspect the Troops at the different posts under my Command—and if it is necessary to forward to your adjutant Gen^l. my monthly reports.

THOMAS THOMPSON & WILLIAM CROOK TO MAJ^r
GENERAL JOHN S. GANO

Portage Bay, Dec^r. 5th 1813

Dear Sir

A fatigue party were dispatched yesterday, and returned today with twelve oxen, six of which are fit for beef. They report three men encamped on the Peninsula, about ten miles distant, whose sole object must be plunder, they say large quantities of kidney and other raw tallo is to be seen in their hut, several hog skins were discovered, and evident signs of cattle and horses being carried across the mouth of the bay.

Two sons of one of them (an old man) is now lying at the two harbours with a sail boat, for the purpose no doubt of carrying off the plunder.

Maj^r. Crook and myself are at a great loss how to act, we do not consider ourselves altogether authorized to drive them off, and still we are convinced something positive ought to be done immediately or the public must suffer immensely by their depredations. We expect your orders on the subject. The Maj^r. and Commissary goes down tomorrow to ascertain facts.

Justice to Mr. Riddle the commissary at this place and a desire to forward the public interests, induce us to mention to you the merits of this young man; he is industrious, sober and indefatigable in the discharge of his duty: lost nearly his all in support of the present cause, was robbed and banished his home on the river Reson by Indians, in consequence of his faithful attachment to the United States; then entered the service and served one year in Michigan volunteer dragoons, since which he has been doing little for himself. He is still desirous of remaining in his present situation if permitted, but is informed he will be superceded by direction of Col^o. Orr.

We beg leave to ask your interference in his behalf, and if by

your influence he can be continued, you will be rendering a service to a worthy young man, and in our opinion, forwarding the public interest very much.

William Crook
Thomas Thompson

Cap^t. Pane took only six, instead twenty barrels of flour, which leaves us about thirty on hand. How much of it is fit for use is hard to tell, two out of three barrels which were opened at Cap^t. Howells quarters was the worst I ever saw, the oxen would not eat it.

If possible I wish some paper sent down there is not enough to make out morning reports everything goes on well

Your most obed^t. Ser^t.
Thomas Thompson

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters (O M) L. Sandusky Dec^r. 9th 1813

The Gen^l. commanding the Ohio Militia announces the pleasure he has derived from information that the troops at the different Garrisons and posts under his command are making considerable progress in military discipline, and those immediately under his view exceed his most sanguine expectations notwithstanding the immense fatigue & labour they have with cheerfulness encountered. They now perform their exercise and duty equal to regular soldiers, for which the officers and men under his command will accept his thanks, & wishes that they would continue and persevere in so praiseworthy and laudable an undertaking and they may preserve unsullied the good name the Ohio Militia have obtained for their orderly good conduct & military spirit, and at the same time expresses his determination to punish with promptness every violation of known & established military principals. The private soldier in confinement in this Garrison by the approved sentence of a court-martial is hereby ordered to be released & the balance of the punishment (except the stoppage of pay as sentenced for six weeks) remitted and

ordered to do duty in his company and it is expected by his future conduct he will merit the esteem of his officers and brother soldiers

John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l.
Comd^g. Ohio Militia in Service
United States

Copy

Joseph Vance
A. D. Camp.

BENJAMIN F. STICKNEY TO MAJOR GENERAL JOHN
S. GANO

Upper Sanduskey Dec^r. 10 1813

Sir

Prior to the present war there being no Officer in this part of the country whose proper business it was, to keep the reserves of land made by the Treaty of Greenville for the purpose of managing Indian affairs, clear from intruders, who had become (at Lower Sanduskey) considerably numerous and a Lawless set indeed. In the bustle of the war, this set of people have had great additions to their numbers, and appear to have lost all ideas of Law or equity (if they ever had any.) Possession in their estimation, is as good a title as a Deed, or a bill of sale.

When I arrived, I found that a gathering had commenced here likewise. The Indians complained to me of the settlement upon their lands. When the settlers came to be told that they were intruders, and that their intrusions could not be permitted, they appeared surprised, and took it as an offense. And I find, further, that in consequence of those being permitted to remain unmolested, that very considerable arrangements are making by many others to move into the Public Reserves, and into the Indian Country, since now, they are not afraid of the Indians killing them. As the fear of Indian hostility has now ceased in this quarter, something decisive appears to be necessary at this time, to convince those disposed to intrude themselves, that it will not be winked at. The man by the name of Butler (whom we were speaking of when I was at L. S) appears to stand at the head of the band. And I am told, encourages others to join.

Will you be pleased to order off from Lower Sanduskey all

such as you may not consider of immediate utility to the Division of the Army under your command. By doing so. I think you will be meeting the views of the Gen. Government for I am justified—from Orders I received while at Fort Wayne,—that they wish to keep the Indian Country intirely clear of white settlers.

Since I have acted as an Agent for Indians affairs, I have had more difficulty with the White Settlers in their interfering with the Indians, and Indian Affairs, than all other difficulties put together. Indeed, it is none but the refuse of society who will intrude themselves in this manner.

I do not aprehend any serious injury at the present moment. And perhaps as long as you are where you now are, or I am here, there may not. But if there is not something done now, by which it may be clearly seen that officers of the government will not wink at those encroachments, they will increase and as soon as there is no officer in this part of the country to watch their every step, serious mischief will ensue.

With high considerations of respect I am Sir

Your Obed^t. Serv^t.

B. F. Stickney.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO GOVERNOR
RETURN J. MEIGS

Head Quarters O. M. Lower Sanduskey 10th Dec^r. 1813

His Excellency Gov^r. Meigs,

Sir,

Since I last wrote to you I have received a letter from Gen^l. Harrison respecting the four Indians in confinement here and have sent them to Mr. Stickney Indian Agent at Upper Sanduskey, three to be released, the other to be placed with the Hostiges as he may think best; agreeable to the arangement which has been adopted by Gen^l. Harrison, my troops are very much divided I have but few here and two Companies at Portage Bay building a Fort, those at Detroit are reported to be very sickly as also at all the posts notwithstanding every attention has been paid to them within my Power they have all had to

undergo immense fatigue and exposure they have completed their winter quarters and are more comfortable, and are recovering their health. On the 5th Inst. Gen^l. Cass was instaled as Governor of the Michagan Territory and I am informed is not very Po————C———— r —————

I am very much at a loss to know what to do with applicants to raise grain here next summer, I am sure if the war continues, or not, it will be an advantage to the public. If it is sent from this to the inhabitants of any part of the Lake. Another subject I wish your opinion, there is a number of Families French and other fugitives from Rason & Detroit, who are applying for rations many really distressed, in addition to those who Gen^l. Harrison ordered furnished; as they are in the State of Ohio I have thought proper to mention it for your consideration. It is proper also to inform you the latter part of Feb^y. a number of the Militia's times expire. and all by the 5th March and their dissatisfaction not receiving their pay &c. as promised has made them determined to quit at all hazards, as soon as their times expire. I have not called on the 4th Division for any men having upwards of 2000 it was unnecessary. I have wrote to Gen^l. Harrison respecting the Mustering my Division which I find must be done by an Officer in the Regular service appoiated by him before they can receive pay, a shamefull arangement this Cannot the Militia furnish men as capable and in whom as much confidence may be placed? Why not the Goveraor appoint a Muster Master and Inspector Gen^l in each State to Inspect the Militia when called into and dismissed from service or the Brigade Inspectors to do the duty without sending to Fort George or God knows where to have an Inspector sent to inspect the Militia before they can receive their hard earned pay, as Congress and the State Legislature are in session. I think sir, your interesting yourself the evil could be remedied,

I have the honour to be respectfully yours,

John S. Gano

His Excellency R. J. Meigs

The Militia of Ohio have been made pack horses and merely served as convenience for others to receive the honour and glory.

Sir I think proper to report to you an accident which took place here on the 4th Inst. I received information that our Army

below had been successful in two reenounters with the Enemy. I issued an order had the troops paraded in the Garrison informed them of the News and ordered the field piece fired on the occasion, unfortunately the 2nd Cartridge was so small as to admit the air to pass it in the piece and in the act of ramming home a fine stout young man Thomas Hartley of Cap^t. Thornby^s Company had his right hand shot off which was obliged to be amputated between the wrist and elbow and the other hand much shattered all but his little finger carried away and I fear blinded in one eye, he is in a fair way to recover, but I hope not to be miserable through life, he must be provided for and I hope beside a pension the State will do something handsome for him, I will contribute myself as I have promised him. Maj^r. Vance for fear of accident screwed the Vent and nearly lost his thumb and injured his hand considerably.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO DOCTOR TAYLOR

Head Quarters O. M. Lower Sanduskey Dec^r. 13th 1813

Sir,

I received yours of the 10th this morning and had so far anticipated your wishes as some days ago to direct a Board of Officers of the first respectability at this post to take an accurate account of all the men women & children who are settled on the public lands under the command of this Fort, and to Report to me their situation and who were objects of public Clemmency and ought to draw rations, and if there was any that ought not to remain here. they reported a small number of poor distressed families some from the river Raisin and some from Detroit who fled from the Enemy after loosing nearly their all, such I have ordered rations to be issued to, except those there is but two families and a sutler Newman with Merchandise & they considered the two families Herrington & Brooks as necessary and useful for the accomodation of Travelers & the Garrison I have the whole under strict regulations both within and out of the Fort and I am determined to keep a watchfull eye and see that no Depredations are committed on public or private property. I think it adviseable that some steady industrious farmers should cultivate the public land that is cleared in the

Vicinity of this post, under certain regulations the public will certainly be benefited by it. I have wrote to the Governor on the subject and will also write so as to have instructions from the General Government as to those public lands; as to the Indian Lands they come within your particular province and I shall interfere only when requested by you as Indian Agent. It is my desire and intention to render every service for the public good that's in my power at all times and especially while honoured with the Command I now hold.

You have not informed me of your receiving or the disposition you have made of the four Indians sent from this post

I am Sir your Most Obed^t. Humb^e. Serv^t.
John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l.
Comd^g. O. M. in service of U. S.

Endorsed

To Doct^r Taylor

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO DR. SAMUEL
W. TAYLOR

Head Quarter O. M. Lower Sanduskey Dec^r 13 1813

Sir,

Your letter of the 11th Inst. as also one previous I Received and your having never been regularly Reported to me in any Capacity is the reason why I have not recognized you as belonging to my Division and untill your last I did not know by whose authority you was at the Post at Upper Sanduskey, I therefore must refer you to the authority who placed you there, you must be sensible of the Propriety of this measure.

I am Sir your most Obd^t.
Humb^l. Ser^t.
John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l.
Comd^g. O. M. in the service
United States.

Doctor Sam^l W. Taylor

THOMAS THOMPSON & WILLIAM CROOK TO MAJOR
GENERAL JOHN S. GANO

Camp Portage Dec^r. 13th 1813

Dr. Sir

Immediately on the rec^t. of yours of the 8th Inst. I repaired to the Peninsula, made strict examinations into the nature and conduct of those people reported by me ——— I find appearances of waste still greater than represented before—— They cover their conduct by saying, they had cattle of their own running at large.

Upon the strictest examination, as well as their own acknowledgements, the whole number claimed by those who have committed depredations never exceeded thirty five, all of which they say they drove to Vermillion the fall of 1812, but that they drove back 25 in the same winter, (this is their own story.)

I gave them special orders not to kill a single domestick animal of any kind, in the woods—if they actually had cattle, to collect them, send me word, and that some person would immediately attend, and if they could satisfactorily shew that they were their property, they might dispose of them as they pleased.

I asked of them a descriptive list of their cattle, that we might not use any of them, this they evaded; I then told them I brought with me a party of men for the purpose of driving up cattle, to come along and point out theirs if they had any, this they also refused.

Comparing all the circumstances I am induced to believe they have no cattle this side the bay.

I brought up with me on my return thirty seven head, out of which we killed about 5,600 w^t, tolerable beef, and got one yoke of very good oxen, the rest we turned out to the mercy of those villians— I have in contemplation if it should meet your approbation, to send to the Peninsula two faithfull soldiers to take in charge all the publick cattle that may remain there this winter. A Mr. Wolcot who owns a farm there, has about 5 tons of good hay which could be bought very cheap and would be highly necessary for the public. I intend going down in a few days and hope to be able to get beef enough with what we have, to do this Post during our term of service, but lest we should

not succeed, I hope you will send us about 40 to 50 hogs of the first drove coming to Sandusky.

I expect your order on the above subject

I am very respectfully

Your Obd^t. Serv^t.

Thomas Thompson

We would beg leave to lay before you the distressed situation of James Scott a private of Cap^t. Howells company but now attached to Cap^t. Conners company of rifle men He as many others was regularly drafted and compelled leave a wife and six small children to shift for themselves, since he left home she was attacked and fell a victim to a cancer, leaving his six orphan children to the mercy and hospitality of strangers.

Captain Howell received a letter from D^r. James H. Relfe of Wheeling the attendant Physician stating the circumstances, and the necessity of Scotts personal attention to his little ones—she died 20th Ult.

Dr. Relfe I am personally acquainted with, know him to be a man of honor and truth, who would not state a falsehood on any account, for further particulars inquire of D^r. Evans.

Could he not through you be furloughed indefinitely? Pardon our presumption for suggesting, but humanity compells

We are very respectfully

Your Obd^t. Humb^l Serv^t

Thomas Thompson

William Crook

BENJAMIN F. STICKNEY TO MAJOR GENERAL JOHN
S. GANO

Upper Sanduskey Dec^r 16 1813

Sir

I was honoured by yours of the 13th yesterday. I had received yours of the 23^d Nov^r. accompanying 4 Indian prisoners. The necessity of immediately answering the latter, did not occur to me at that time and neglecting it at the then present time, it slipped my recollection until I did myself the honour of addressing you on the 10th inst. I have been much engaged

since my return, having been absent so long from my Agency. I beg your pardon Sir, for the neglect, hoping no public injury has arisen from it.

The Pattiwattimie Indians I retained with the hostages of that tribe, and the other 3 I forwarded to Mr. Johnston Indian Agent at Piqua, and likewise transmitted the information I received with them in conformity to your letter of the 23^d.

The information you give me relative to settlers on the Reserve at Lower Sanduskey is all I could wish. Whether the care of the lands of the Reserves in the Indian Country belongs to the Military or Indian Department, has not to my knowledge, been actually decided by the Gen. Government; nor have I any anxiety upon the subject, having not a doubt, that all that is necessary will be done. However, it had been my understanding from the late Secretary of War, that it was among the duties of an Agent for Indian affairs to take charge of those Reserves.

I have the honour to be

Sir, your very Obed^t. Serv^t.

B. F. Stickney,

Indⁿ. Ag^t.

COLONEL JOHN DE LONG TO MAJOR GENERAL JOHN
S. GANO

Fort Meigs, December 30th 1813

Dear General

Of my due respect to you this is to inform you of our situation at this post. We are indeed very poorly supplied with flour of very inferior quality & it appears without some other arrangement we shall be entirely out altho Maj^r Fye has used every possible exertion to have flour brought from Winchester yet he does not seem to succeed there is a quantity lying in the ice a small distance from Winchester & no pack horses to be had, as I presume there is men whose duty it is to furnish these supplies we hope their neglect will not go unnoticed by your honour & cause such arrangements to be made as may be most conducive to the publick, altho my hands are tied as to a command but my wishes for the good of my Country is still at my heart. I have made so free as to make the above observation on the

dute I owe to my Country & at the request of Maj^r Fye an offer that appears to Exact every Nerve for the good of the service.

Sir I remaine with due respect youre most humble serv^t

John Delong, Col^o

Genl J S Gano

N. B. S^r Wea are out of paper soe that Wea havnt paper to make provision returns & morning reports I Would Wish you to mention to Maj^r Lewis that if hea dont fetch on paper to the Commisariat I dont know how we Will make out for that artickle.

BRIG. MAJOR W. C. ANDERSON TO MAJOR GENERAL
JOHN S. GANO

Cincinnati, 1814

Sir

I have the satisfaction to return to you the Rank Roll for 1814 of the 1st. Brigade of Ohio Militia.

It is not as Complete as I could wish. The next I strongly flatter myself will be much more so by the opportunities afforded through the ensuing annual inspection.

The Main defects of the annexed Roll, are, in a few of the officers of independent Companies being entered indiscriminately with the Militia line—in an imperfect report of tours—and in the absence of dates to a few names which appear returned.

These defects will be remedied not only by opportunity on field days, but also by chances of examining the Officers as they in the mean time occasionally drop in.

I have the honor to be

Y^r. Ob. ser^t.

W. C. Anderson

Brig. Maj^r. & Insp^t.

P. S. Where two or more Officers of the same Rank have commissions of the same date, their precedence has mostly been decided as they stand entered in the Roll; but this is also not fully certain and is subject to remedy.

RANK ROLL OF THE OFFICERS composing the First
Brigade of the First Division of Ohio Militia ——— year 1814

Rank	Names	Dates of Commissions			Remarks
Lt. Colonels.	John Riddle	Augt.	31	1803	
	Israel Willey	Decem	16	1811	
	Clayton Webb	Augt.	23	1812	
	Samuel B. Kyle	Septem	11	1813	
	Gideon Minor	Septem	10	1814	
Majors Comman Independ Corps Majors	} Daniel Kain George P. Torrence	June	7	1809	
		July	27	1814	
Capt ⁿ .	Elisha Fee	July	24	1809	
	Josiah Ferguson	March	20	11	Tour 4th Detacht.
	Jacob Voorhis	March	20	11	
	Joshua Williams	April	25	11	
	John Armstrong	July	15	11	
	Charles Cone	March	18	12	
	Henry Chapman	July	1	12	
	John Ferris	April	16	13	
	Arthur Henry	July	29	13	
	Robert Gutry	May	23	1809	
	John Shaw	June	11	9	
	Thomas Seaton	May	4	9	
	Samuel Ross	May	4	9	Tour 4th Detacht.
	Lemuel Stephenson	May	4	9	
	Thomas Jones	May	4	9	
	Stephen Smith	Sept.	6	9	Tour 4th Detacht.
	Francis Carr	Octob	16	9	
	Andrew Ferris	Septem	3	6	Tour at Ludlow
	Danl. Hosbrook	Decem	27	8	Tour
	Thomas McConnel	Januy.	21	8	
Wm. T. Cullom	Novr.	5	10		
Enoch Gest	April	29	1810	Tour	
George Vail	May	31	10		
Nathaniel Whitaker	Decr.	7	10		
James Armstrong	Decr.	7	10		
John Lindsay	July	29	10		
Thomas Berry	May	10	10		
John Carter	Octor.	22	10		
John Humes	June	25	11		
Ezekiel Hutchinson	July	18	11		
Isaac Brickount	Feby	13	11		
James Logan	August	13	11		
Allen Leeper	August	13	11		
Samuel Huston	Augt.	30	11		
Francis Peak	Janv.	13	11		
Richard Hickson	Janv.	31	11		
Samuel Perrin	March	20	11		
Seth Gard	July	25	12		
Thomas Gatch	July	17	12		
Peter Fryberger	July	17	12		
Benj ⁿ . Tingley	July	1	12		
Thomas Kain	Augt.	13	12		
Jonathan Lyons	April	16	13		
Wm. Gard	April	21	13		
Wm. Baxter	Octob	9	12		

Rank	Names	Dates of Commissions			Remarks
Lieutenants	Patrick Smith	July	29	13	Cavalry
	Henry Pickering	April	16	13	
	Wm. Jones	March	30	13	
	Allen B. Hughes	Sept.	23	13	
	James Ball	Decem	23	13	
	John Sample	March	2	14	
	Robert Haines	Feby.	24	14	
	Shadrach Lane	Feby.	24	14	
	John Whitaker	Feby.	24	14	
	Joseph Warner	Sept.	7	14	
	Wm. Misner	May	8	1805	
	Peter Lever	March	6	6	
	John Moore	April	8	8	
	John Woodruff	August	7	7	
	Israel Jostlin	May	4	9	
	Absolom Leeds	May	11	9	
	Wm. South	May	11	9	
	Mathias Roll	July	18	10	
	Joseph Boone	Decem	7	10	
	Michael Thompson	June	23	10	
	Hugh Ferguson	Jany.	11	10	
	Washington Brown	Octob	22	10	
	James Turner	April	25	11	
	Christopher Hagerman	June	25	11	
	Wm. Thomas	March	21	11	
	Elisha Scoggin	Augt.	13	11	
	Elisha Stout	Augt.	30	11	
	Joseph Davis	Jany.	31	11	
	Jonathan Denham	Augt.	19	11	
	Isaac Foster	Augt.	13	11	
	Thomas Shereman	Augt.	30	11	
	Saml. Raymond	July	25	12	
	Wm. Decoursey	March	18	12	
Wm. Flinn	July	1	12		
Robert Bennifall	June	18	12		
Alexander Johnson	June	18	12		
John Buchanan	July	1	12		
Thomas Foster	Augt.	13	12		
Thomas Hannors	Feby.	6	13		
Martin Steward	Feby.	6	13		
John Campbell	April	21	13		
Elisha Norris	April	16	13		
James Thompson	April	16	13		
John Logan	March	30	13		
James Ireland	July	29	13		
David Snider	June	15	1814		
Richard McCord	Feby.	24	14		
Richard Wood	Feby.	24	14		
John Prather	not ascertained				
Alexander Hill	same				
Ensigns	Josial Boothby	June	1	1804	
	Obediah Winings	May	11	9	
	Richard Phillips	May	7	9	
	Eward Roll	May	7	9	
	Francis Callom	Sept.	15	9	
	John Miller	May	4	9	
	Wm Skillinger	June	7	10	

Rank	Names	Dates of Commissions		Remarks
	David Vangilder.....	June	23	10
	John Townsley.....	Augt.	13	10
	Henry Carter.....	Octob	22	10
	Thomas Jennings.....	July	29	10
	John Pricket.....	May	11	10
	John Boyd.....	Sept.	16	10
	John Myres.....	June	25	11
	Henry Sley.....	Jany.	31	11
	Isaac Conrad.....	Jany.	31	11
	John Tweed.....	Decem	16	11
	Cornelius Wiley.....	July	1	12
	Robert Carey.....	July	25	12
	James Ross.....	July	1	12
	Andrew Baxter.....	Octr.	9	12
	Abijah Hubbell.....	June	18	12
	George Shook.....	June	18	12
	Robert Orr.....	July	17	12
	Duncan Evans.....	Octob	9	12
	John Neudrich.....x	Feby.	6	13
	John Day.....	April	21	13
	John Sargent.....	April	16	13
	John Lakin.....	March	30	13
	James Woodmansee...x	March	30	13
	Samuel Riker.....	June	15	14
	Jonathan Cilly.....	June	15	14
	Robert Chapman.....	Feby.	24	14
	Isaiah Bittle.....	Feby.	24	14
	Jasper Shotwell.....x	Augt.	13	12
	John Mears.....	{		
	Isaac O. Flint.....	{	not ascertained	

Officers attached to Independent Companies

Capt.	Asa Hinkle.....	not ascertained		Riflemen
	Luther Leonard.....	Decr.	27 1808	Do
	Nathan Hatfield.....	not ascertained		Do
	Benjamin Atherton...	Decem	16 1812	
	Amos Denham.....	Augt.	19 1811	
Lieutt.	Wm. Harback.....	Feby.	21 1813	Cavalry
	Jacob Piatt.....	April	16 1813	Do
	Tyler Chamberlin 1st	Feby.	21 1813	Do
	Jonathan Smith 2nd	Feby.	21 1813	Do
	Benajah Ayres.....	Octob.	6 1806	Riflemen
Ensigns	Charles Johnson.....	Octob.	9 1812	Do
	Benjamin Cilly.....	April	16 1813	Cavalry
	John Hutchinson.....	Decr.	16 1812	Riflemen
	James Cummings.....	July	25 1812	
	Andrew McMahan...	Oct.	9 1812	
Cornets	Elijah Thompson.....	Decem	16 1812	
	Abraham Vorrice.....	Feby.	21 1813	
	John Ramsey.....	Decem	3 1808	
	Silas Sargent.....	Septem	11 1813	

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO TO GOVERNOR
RETURN J. MEIGS

Head Quarters O. M. Lower Sanduskey Jan^y. 16th. 1814

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you after repeated solicitations and much delay the pay master has succeeded in obtaining two Months pay for the Troops under my Command. I have sent him on to Detroit as the men there are in great want of money to purchase necessaries &c. Yesterday the Lieut. & Surgeon of the Navy, Champlain & Eastman left this for Put in Bay, they arrived the evening before and report they have every thing aranged to give the Enemy a warm Reception, should they Visit them about 40 Cannon can be brought to play upon them. I find they want men I shall send on the Regulars from Seneca as soon as possible to reinforce them which is absolutely necessary from Representations to me. We have not had the Detailed Account from Buffalo &c; Majors Vance & Meek have just arived from Detroit and give me a favourable account from that quarter as to the exertions of Col^o. Butler to whom I sent Maj^r. Vance as an Express—there is a Detachment under Major Smiley up the River Thames, who will I presume fare better than Lawvell. The Militia are very tired of the service there and all are beginning to count days, they have had an immense fatigue and severe Duty to perform; the Fort at Portage is progressing and is the best piece of work in the Western Country as to strength. The men draw the Timber to admiration 80 & 90 logs of a day without a murmur. The Teams have been and are useless for want of Forraine the greater part have actually died; I wrote in Nov^r. to Quarter Master Gardner for funds to be sent to the Quarter Masters assistant here to purchase forrage which could have been obtained 20 or 30 miles from here. If 300\$ had been sent on I think it would have saved the United States three thousand, and asure you I have used every exertion to preserve and protect the public property. As I before observed nothing will induce the Militia to remain after their time expires which commences the last of next month. Is there any information from Gen^l. Harrison or the Sec^y. of War, on this subject. I am only anxious on account of the public property that may be left exposed. I have this post in a tolerable State

of Defence as well as all the other posts; my Command is scattered from Dan to Bathsheby, and each must Rely on its own Defence. I have had an immense detail business in Communication &c.; flour is very scarce at all the frontier posts. I have been between Hawk & Buzzard, the Commissary & Contractor and between the two as is usual must fail. What a wretched system of War fare. from the best information I can collect it is my opinion we shall have a warm spring and perhaps some snow melted this Winter I have in reserve much to say when we have an interview. I have had some severe colds & fevers but have recovered and make it a point to have the men as well attended to as possible. It is allowed that the troops here exercise & maneuver equal to the Regulars and are very orderly.

I have the honor to be with due
Respect your most Obedt. Hum^e. Sert.

John S. Gano

His Excellency R. J. Meigs

P. S. Head Quarters O. M. Lower Sanduskey Jany.

Six OClock P. M. an Express a Naval Officer from Eri has just arived, Lieu^t. Packet, who has given me a full account of the loss of the post below at Niagara, the Enemy possesed themselves of Artilery Military Stores &c. &c. to a large amount and there is no doubt but an attempt to take or destroy the Vessels at put in Bay will be attempted and Capt. Elliot has requested a reinforcement of 200 men to send to the Island which I have not in my power to furnish. I have ordered about 30 Regulars from Seneca and will send a few Militia, my troops are so scattered I have no disposable force without evacuating some of the posts that contain considerable Military Store. I wrote some time since to General Harrison recommending him to send on the Recruits they certainly will be wanted, as soon as the British can move on the Ice or by Water to Detroit or the Island. I fear we shall loose all that has been gained unless great exertions are used to reinforce and supply of provisions is wanted.

J. S. Gano

[Endorsed
Gen. Gano
to
Gov^r. Meigs]

LETTER OF
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. GANO

Head Quarters O. M. Lower Sanduskey Jany 17th, 1814

Dear Gen^l.

The disagreeable news from below occasioned me to have great anxiety for the Vessels at Put in Bay. I proceeded a few days ago to Portage in order to cross to see their situation, the Ice prevented my going by water & was not sufficient to bare. I have been relieved by a Visit from Lieu^t. Champlain & Doct^r. Eastman of the Navy who came up night before last and returned yesterday; they came 15 miles on the Ice tho it was thin in places. The Lieu^t. informs me he has 10 Seamen and there is 40 Soldiers and he has his guns so prepared that he can bring 40 to bear from on board and a small Block house on Land of no account. I shall by his request and my own knowledge of the propriety send a Reinforcement of about 30 Regular troops as soon as the Ice is sufficient to bear them, and at the Fort at Portage I have 100 Militia which may render them some assistance If necessary. my troops are very much scattered and I believe every post is in a tolerable State of Defence. the troops have had immense fatigue since they have been out, they are now more healthy and appear in better spirits since two months pay has come on for them tho nothing will induce them to continue longer than their term of service which expires the last of next month. Majors Vance & Meek arived three days ago from Detroit and have an exalted opinion of the Vigilance and arrangements of Col^o. Butler, the Officers Holmes & Hill Commanding Sandusky & Malden have put themselves in the best possible State of Defence. the Detachment under Command of Maj^r. Smiley has gone up the River Thames. The Militia are very discontented there a Number sick & some D——d I have been between Hawk & Buzzard to supply the Commissary & Contractor and I fear with all the exertions that can be made some of the posts must suffer, at Meigs no flour came & at two or three other posts. I called on the Contractor and urged the necessity of immediate supplies but dont rely on promises, the want of Forage has nearly Destroyed all the transports on this line I have urged Captⁿ. Gardner to supply

the Ass^t. Quarter Master with funds & to attend to it, to no effect. I have been very unwell but have recovered except a lame ankle. As its uncertain where this will meet you I shall not give a Detailed account &c. untill I know where you are, I will then write fully and send you a Report of the Troops under my Command.

I have the honor to be your

[No address or endorsement] Most Obd^t. Hum^e. Ser^t.

[To General Wm. Henry Harrison probably] John S. Gano

P. S. Six OClock P. M. an Express from Eri has just arived here a Naval Officer with a letter from Gen^l. Cass and a Request from Captⁿ. Elliot for a Reinforcement for Put in Bay of two hundred men. I have ordered Lieu^t. McFarland from Seneca with all his Efective Regulars about 30 able to March is all the disposable force I have except a small Command at Portage erecting a fortification there from which I will Detach a part tho the whole cannot make more than a third of the Number required. from information there is not the least doubt but an attempt will be made to take or destroy the Vessels, it is the opinion of Lieu^t. Packet and Gen^l. Cass also. Will it not be proper to send on some Regular Troops or Militia from the Interior should be sent on immediately.

J. S. Gano

PETITION.

To Major General John S. Gano, commanding the Ohio Militia, now in the service of the United States.

Sir,

Feeling a warm attachment to the Constitution and government of our country, and anxious to exhibit a proof of our spirit and patriotism, in the defence of those rights which have been bequeathed to us, the inhabitants immediately in the vicinity of Fort Stephenson, held a meeting on the night of the 5th inst. (as will appear by a copy of the proceedings enclosed) appointed the undersigned a Committee to wait upon you, Sir, as their immediate agents, and prefer a petition for drawing arms, ammunicions, together with the necessary accoutrements, as well

for our own mutual defence, as the defence of the Garrison, now immediately under your Command.

In the event of obtaining your sanction to our proceedings, and arms, &c. being granted us, we have individually & mutually pledged ourselves, to assist each other in the defence of our friend, our families, & our homes. And on any emergency, which may require it, rally around the standard of liberty, and under your orders die in its defence, rather than yield.

Sir, Permit us to remain,

Your obedient and very humble servants,

In the name and behalf
of the Citizens of Lower
Sandusky, }

R. E. Post.

M. A. Newman

S. Herrington

Geo. Ermalinger

[ENCLOSURE WITH PETITION]

(Copy of the Proceedings of the Meeting alluded to in the foregoing.)

At a meeting of the inhabitants of L. Sandusky, held on the 5th Jan. 1814,

R. E. Post, was appointed Chairman,
George Pease, Secretary.

The following resolution being proposed was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting,
That in the present alarming crisis, we deem it expedient and necessary to form and organize ourselves into a Company, denominated Croghan's Legion, for our mutual defence, and the defence of our Country.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolution, which was unanimously adopted, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the government of said Company; and after the ballots were counted, it appeared that R. E. Post & George Pease, were unanimously elected.

Resolved, That R. E. Post, Morris A. Newman & Israel Herrington and G. Ermalinger be appointed to draft an address

to Maj. Gen. Gano, and present the same, together with a Copy of the proceedings of this meeting.

R. E. Post, Chairman.

Teste, G. Pease, Sec^y.

Major Gen. John S. Gano
Command^t, Ohio Militia.
Fort Stephenson.

GOVERNOR RETURN J. MEIGS TO GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO

Chilicothe

Jan^y. 10. 1814

Dear Gen:

Gen Harrison is at Cincinnati by the rout of the Ohio. To my Letter to him on the subject of y^rs. I rec^d. no answer, I suppose he left Washington before it could arrive there. I have written again upon all those subjects as well as somewhat earnestly on the non-advance of the 2 M^{os}. pay promised. When I receive his answer I will communicate but to save delay I have desired him to address you direct.

Unpleasant news from the other End of the Lake—I am tired of military Errors.

I was pleased to hear by Maj^r. Langham that you and family were well & comfortably situated. With much regard

Y^{rs}

R. A. Meigs

GENERAL ORDER.

Maj^r. Lanier

Will exercise His own judgement in the abandonment of Fort Jennings, and be vigilant in making every preparation of defence for the Protection of his command. He is also ordered to continue in service until the expiration of the time of the Militia under his command.

By command

Joseph Vance

Aid D Camp

[Endorsed "Gen^l Order Jan^y 23^d 1814"]

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters (O M) Sandusky Jan^y 24 1814

Maj^r. Alexander C Lanier will concentrate the whole of his effective troops (excepting a small detachment of from 10 to 15 men under the proper officers to be left at each post where there is public stores) and march then to Fort Winchester, and as soon as the commissary or contractors furnish provisions, proceed with your command to Fort Meigs where you will assume the command until further orders. You will be governed by the above order using your discretion as to the officers and men to be left at the different posts, and use every exertion in ordering the provisions on to Fort Meigs, and marching on your command, report to me from time to time how you progress and the prospect of a supply of provisions &c. The object is to relive Detroit in case of an attack at that place and the defence of Fort Meigs. I fully confide in your zeal patriotism and promptness. Order every department to facilitate your movement.

You will make known to the Indians that Gen^l. Harrison confides in them and that Government intends employing them against her enemies. Cap^t. Carpenters Company will join your command from Fort Winchester leaving a subaltern & 15 men from your detachment to protect the Public stores at that post.

John S Gano Maj^r Gen^l.

Comm^dg. O M in service U States

Copy

Joseph Vance

Aid D Camp

JOHN ARMSTRONG, SECRETARY OF WAR TO
GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO

War Department
January 24th 1814.

Sir,

Your letter of December 28th has been received.

The President has charged General Harrison with the military arrangements of the 8th military District, & you will please to correspond with him in relation to your command.

The Paymaster of the Army has been ordered to direct his attention to the payment of your troops.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your most ob^t. Servant,
J. Armstrong

GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO TO GENERAL
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Head Quarters O. M. Lower Sandusky Jan^y 26th 1814

Dear Gen^l.

Yours of the 16th Inst. I received this day and directed my Brigade Major to make the inclosed report by which you will see the situation of the troops under my command. I have issued orders as per inclosed copies. the difiiculty in forwarding provisions owing to the impossibility of transportation by land has been and is severely felt, the troops at Meigs have been obliged to take flour from Winchester themselves there being no other means of transportation and are now but scantily supplied I have urged the Contractors on this head but received nothing but fair promises untill my patience is fairly exhausted and have directed Mr. Oliver to supply. A man from the Vessels at Put in Bay left here this morning he informs me the detachment I ordered on had not been able to cross but are waiting at the point of the Peninsula and will cross as soon as possible. Major Crooks I have ordered with some Militia to cross which will make the force there as follows Sailors 22 Atkin's Command 42 now there Mc Farland with 28 Regulars on the march and Crooks with Cap^t. Howels Company say 40 which is 132 and I have one Company at the Fort at Portage, I fear their provision at the Island is not sufficient to support them untill the ice will brake up to afford transportation to them and at Portage they depend on this place for flour which is scarce, they have meat enough there, thus you see as before I observed to you we have been between Hawk & Buzzard, the Contractor and Commissary, I am informed the Detachment has returned to Detroit from the River Thames did not succeed in getting the quantity of Provisions expected, I am also in-

formed by some officers from Buffalo that the British was preparing a secret expedition their destination unknown. I am happy to inform you every exertion has been made at Detroit, Sandwich and Maldon to defend those places to the last extremity and the commanding officer since Gen^l. Cass left there deserves great credit and neither of those places will be given up without very hard fighting; the officers commanding each are in high spirits and have confidence in their ability to defend their posts.

Some Artillery officers have passed on to Detroit and I am of opinion some active Regular Officers are wanting there as many have left it, the Militia have been much reduced there as you will see, I must inform you I have lost a Number of my Militia; out of the few I have had here I have buried 15 or 16 which is as great a proportion as they have lost at Detroit and one other small post of a Company has buried seven.

I have never wrote or mentioned this subject to any one and conceive it proper not to let it be known. I am informed some Canadians attempted to cross from Long point to Put in Bay but found the Ice not sufficient and returned. their object not known. I assure you I have and will continue to use every exertion for the good of the public service, I have had the arms &c that the K———y Militia throwed away at Portage collected and the principal part brought to this place, and the cattle and some horses have been taken up and converted to the public use, there is plenty of amunition at Fort Meigs but it is scarce on this line, I sent for some powder to Meigs but our means of Transport was such as we only Received 200 lb Half cannon but I am informed there is a large quantity on board the Vessels, fixed and unfixed and 6500 stands of Muskets some field carriages &c. which I have directed brought over as soon as the ice will permit. The roads are so very bad it has been impracticable. I am well satisfied that I have not been ordered to Detroit and particularly as Gen^l. Cass appeared to be opposed to it, and I have had an immense trouble in regulating my Different posts and quieting the Murmurs of my Militia They are very good but not such as I used to take the field with when we were first acquainted with the former Indian wars I have ordered transmitted to the Secretary of War the sentence of two Gen^l. Court Martials as I (by the articles of War) am not

authorized to approve of the sentence and have it carried into effect. If those prowlers are delegated to you Sir please to inform me.

The bearer Mr. Callian who has been stationed at Fort Meigs in the Commissarys line can give you verbal information on many points you may want to know that I can not at present inform you.†

I have the honor to be with great
Esteem and respect your most
Ob^d. Hum^e. Ser^t.

John S. Gano

†Gen^l. Cass by my request ordered Col^o. Paul to inspect the Militia at this post, Portage, Meigs, Findlay, Upper Sandusky & Mc Arthur and Cap^t. Moore on the other line which is completed by this time.

CAPT. J. CARPENTER TO GENERAL JOHN STITES
GANO

Ft. Winchester Jan 28, 1814

Dear Sir,

When at F^t. Meigs, Maj^r. Lanier & myself expressed a wish to visit you at Sandusky, and you was so good as to comply with our inclination; but the day previous to our intended departure we got information that the Indians at F^t. Wayne had shown a disposition to be again hostile, & the arrival of Capt. Moore from Detroit on his way to muster my Company, rendered it necessary for me to be at my post. I therefore agreed to relinquish the pleasure I had anticipated, by paying you a visit, to the important consideration, to vit. endeavor to do my duty.

The Garrison is in as good a state of defence as an indifferent picketing will admit of and in good order, my men are every one, well,— & are well found in fixed and loose ammunition, and plenty of good provisions, and should any scism take place, I am of opinion that the Dutch and his company will do their duty.—

There are some few Indians here, and more are expected, say 150 to draw flour, which I am authorized to issue to them. I am requested by Col. Johnson, endeavor to send one or two of the

principal chiefs in our neighborhood, to Dayton where they will meet Gen^l. Harrison, the first week in Feb. to make a treaty. I expect two or three will go in a day or two. I suppose by this time arrangements are making to relieve us by the 4th March. It will be very difficult to keep them one day longer.—I am dear Sir,

Yours with esteem

J. Carpenter, Cap^t. 2^d Regt. O. M.

GOVERNOR RETURN J. MEIGS TO MAJOR GENERAL
JOHN S. GANO.

Chillicothe Jan^y 29 1814

D^r Gen^l—

I rec^d yours of the 16th Gen Harrison has authority to arm, supply & employ all the Indians against the Enemy. He is at Cincinnati. Gen Howard goes to Detroit. Col^o Campbell will in a few days send on to L Sandusky about 2 Companies of Recruits. By direction of War Dept. I have ordered a detail of 1450, to be organized & held in readiness to march at a moments warning, and this will be too late to aid if the British attempt Detroit or Put in Bay. If you have no name for the new Fort & have no objections as it was erected by you & Ohioans & laid out by you, you may by my order call it "Fort Gano".

I shall return to Marietta on my way to Hulls Trail, having been summoned—unless the C^t. M^e [Court majeste?] will admit of my deposition as I have proposed. I much wish I could see you, & hope to in the Spring— I am with much esteem

Yrs

R. A. Meigs

GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO TO GENERAL
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Lower Sanduskey Jan^y 29th. 1814

Dear Gen^l,

The reports we had heard some time since of a British force being on their March for Detroit &c. appears to be confirmed by Cap^t. Wiley. My letters to you have informed you of our scattered situation; at this place I have about 70 effective men,

at portage about forty since I sent the reinforcement to Put in Bay & I fear they have not left the point of the Peninsula yet, tho they reported to me no exertion should be wanting on their part to cross and Lieut. Packet is with them who is also very anxious to cross; at Fort Meigs they have very few men fit for Duty, I sent the only surgeon we had here to that place; Maj^r. Butler can give the situation of Detroit &c.

I am in great haste your most obd^t.

Hum^e. Serv^t.

John S. Gano

P. S. Two British Officers Capt. Raymond and Mc Intire have just arrived and some other prisoners are on the way I shall order them into Franklinton to wait your order. I have no means of transportation, a head in the Quarter Master Department is much wanted.

GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO TO GENERAL
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Lower Sanduskey Jan^y 31st, 1814, 10 Oclock P M

Dear Gen^l,

An express has arived this evening from Portage and informs the troops passed over to day, frequent attempts was made for several days past, and one man carried off on a large piece of ice and has not been heard of since, another broke his arm by a fall, both Militia men and fine fellows; they are in high spirits and ready for the Enemy. According to orders Major Lewis had taken over all the provisions that could be shared from Portage so that they will have a sufficiency to last them untill they can be relieved it has left our posts very short except meat. Lieu^t. Packet received dispatches from Commodore Elliot to the same effect as the orders I gave, & you may be assured the Vessels will not be given up untill the very last extremity and they are confident they can maintain them. I shall communicate every information I receive; the ice is so firm now I think they will soon make the attempt. God grant that we may make them pay dear for their temerity.

I am with due respect yours

John S. Gano

GENERAL JOHN STITES GANO TO GENERAL
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Lower Sanduskey Jan^y. 31st. 1814—

Dear Gen^l.,

Fortunately I had anticipated yours of the 18th & 23 Inst. as to Put in Bay I have used every exertion to reinforce that place and have sent that intelligent Officer Brigade Maj^r. Lewis over to communicate and have executed my plan of Defence, if practicable, I rely much on his Nautical and Military knowledge in the arrangements I suggested which met the approbation of Lieu^t. Packet. I have every confidence in their vigilance and that they will make a gallant defence; one of the petty officers informed me they had resolved before they would fall into the Enemies possession they would Blow up the Vessels if they all were to kill together. I have instructed Mr. Oliver as to our situation as to provisions; we have not 30 Blls. flour at Seneca, this port, and Portage they have forty or fifty Blls. flour and a large quantity of hard Bisket on board the Vessels and I have ordered all the Men from Portage except a small guard and have ordered a considerable quantity of Meat from there so that I am under no apprehensions, but the supply of provisions will do and they have an immense quantity of arms and ammunitions. I have ordered another Company to this place, as soon as they arive will March them to Portage and if necessary across the Bay.

I will write your every particular on the retura of Major Lewis, the extreem cold weather will soon make a firm bridge for friend or foe.

I have sent on Cap^t. Ray and Lieut. McIntire yesterday and to day 17 men, 16 women and 30 children to Franklinton Your order will be necessary for their destination from that place. What a train and tail that army had. My militia are diminishing very fast, some having certificates for a months service last fall &c. (Oh wretched system) there will be several Companies who will claim a discharge the last of next month and the longest term of service is the 4th March and they unfortunately are all counting hours, it is the more to be lamented as they have become subordinate and tolerably disciplined. the troops here are eaqual to any Militia I ever saw and their muskets are

in prime order. If a suitable person was sent here with funds I think 4 or 500 Bushells of Corn Meal and a quantity of forage could be procured not 40 miles from this, for less price than it could be transported from the interior.

With great respect and esteem
Your most Ob^t Hum^e Serv^t

John S. Gano

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters O. M. Lower Sanduskey Feb^y 2^d 1814

Major Charles Fye Comd^g. Fort Meigs

Sir,

I am surprised at information I receive from your post the non Commissioned officers and privates as well as others report that your Command is neither Disciplined or subordinate and from the letter Received from Doct^r. Evans as to the sick, it must be evident you suffer every imposition to be practised upon you, and the other officers. For the good of the service and honor of the State I expected better reports from the Militia of our State, The Troops on this line have performed an immense fatigue and many privations yet have done their duty faithfully and are eaqual to regulars, and I was in expectation it would have been the case with all the troops. I am certain the Men would do their Duty if the officers would do theirs; on the receipt of this if your have not progressed with the addition to the Fort, you may stop that work untill an other officer arives to take Command and immediatly attend to the placing the old works on your present Fort in the best possible state of Defence, remove those Buildings that are near the Magazine to a remote distance. Bank up the dirt around the Magazine and see that there is no danger of fires communicating, see that the pickets are well lined and in good order. see the guards in proper order and that the men are exercised, exact from the Quarter Master and others their duty, for I must believe the men are worthy the Name of Ohio Citizens, soldiers zelous to maintain their honor and their Countrys cause, that they with others may have an honorable discharge when they have served out their tour.

I sent to Doct^r. Evans two lbs. Tea three & $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Coffee, 24 lb. Sugar and 14 lb. G. Salts for the sick. Your prompt attention and compliance with this order is expected.

John S. Gano Maj^r. Gen^l. Com^d.
O. M. in Service U. S.—

Soldier Naps will return with the horse to this place, where he will receive some money left for him, and an answer to his letter [Addressed on the back to]

Cap^t. B. Hughs, A. D. Q. M. Gen^l.
Upper Sandusky

Report of Troops in the service of the United States from the State of Ohio, under the command of Major Alexander Lanier for the month ending Feby 2nd, 1814.

At Ft. Meigs

Alexander Lanier, Major

Commanders:

Joseph Carpenter	of Infantry Company
Daniel Conner	of Rifle Company
Joseph C. Hawkins	of Infantry Co.
Thomas Shannon	of same
William Ramsey	of same
Timothy Titus	of same

Field and staff officers names:—

Alexander Lanier	} Majors
Charles Fye	
Walter Buell.....	Surgeon
Anthony Weir.....	Adjutant
John Hanna.....	Q ^r Master
James Bay.....	Q ^r Master sergeant
John L. Dickey	} Sergt. Majors
Robert Young	

[This Report shows the number of officers and privates present and those absent and cause therefor, but does not furnish names of privates.]

EXPLANATORY NOTE

So important a place does Doctor Daniel Drake occupy in the literary and scientific annals of the Middle West, that any unpublished manuscript by him possesses an intrinsic value. Especially is this true if the manuscript, as this Memoir of the Miami Country, 1779-1794, presents an intimate interpretation of the foundation and early growth of the pioneer settlements that Doctor Drake knew and loved so well. For years this intensely interesting Memoir has reposed in the first volume of the Drake Papers, collected by that indefatigable historical scholar, Doctor Lyman C. Draper, and deposited in the collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison. This is probably the only really important literary work by Doctor Drake that has so far not been published.¹

The occasion for writing the Memoir was a celebration that was planned at Cincinnati for December 26, 1838, in honor of the semi-centennial of the first permanent settlement on the present site of the city.² A committee, appointed by the city council to make arrangements, invited old pioneers to come as guests of the city for the day, and arranged an elaborate program, including literary exercises at the First Presbyterian Church. Here "the most interesting and important feature" of the program was to be the "historical discourse" by Doctor Daniel Drake, and it is the manuscript of this address which is being published in the present volume. To aid Doctor Drake in securing material for his address, the committee issued a circular letter, asking for historical facts and anecdotes relating to the pioneer history of the settlements in the Miami

¹ *Draper Mss. 10125ff* in Library of State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Cf. with this Memoir, the early annals in, Charles Cist, *Cincinnati*, 1859, pp. 9-158.

² For some time December 26, 1788, was the accepted date for the landing of the pioneers, and Dr. Drake fell into the common error. As a result of more recent investigation, December 28 is now held to be the correct date. For a full discussion, cf. Greve, *Cincinnati*, Vol. I, pp. 184-185.

country.³ The response to this appeal was widespread, and many of the letters that were received have been preserved in the Drake Papers.

The celebration of the city's semi-centennial was a huge success. The First Presbyterian Church, it is recorded, was "filled to overflowing" with an audience whose attention was "enchained" for three hours by Doctor Drake's address. The other main feature of the day was the dinner at the Pearl Street hotel, which was prepared and served "in superior style."⁴

The choice of Doctor Drake as the orator for this celebration was a happy one, for no one in Cincinnati at that time was better fitted than he to commemorate the days of the pioneers. Born in 1785 at Plainfield, New Jersey, Daniel Drake had come with his father and mother to Mayslick, Kentucky, when he was scarcely three years old. There he had experienced the hardships of the pioneer, and there too he had learned to love the forests and the simple democratic life of the early West.⁵ Late in 1800 he left the clearing in the Kentucky forest to take up his medical studies in Cincinnati. As physician, as founder in 1820 of the Ohio Medical College and thus pioneer in medical education in the Middle West, and as an accomplished scientist and literary man, Dr. Drake lived in Cincinnati with brief intervals until his death in 1852.

Dr. Drake's versatile genius found expression in many fields. Of his published works, the most important is the elaborate treatise on the *Principal Diseases of the Internal Valleys of North America*. In preparation for this work he made an extensive series of journeys through the Mississippi Valley, securing a great mass of material. In a similar scientific spirit, he gathered

³ The members of the committee were: Griffin Yeatman, Chairman; P. S. Symmes and Wm. M. Corry, Secretaries; Micajah Williams, Joseph Graham, John D. Jones, James Read, J. J. Wright, Dan'l Gano, Wm. Greene, E. D. Mansfield, J. P. Foote, J. C. Vaughan, G. W. Phillips, R. Buchanan, N. C. Read, Levi James, Moses Lyons, A. H. Ernst, Isaac Young, Wm. Dennison, E. Hinman, N. Guilford, Henry E. Spencer. *Cincinnati Chronicle*, December 15, 1838.

⁴ *Cincinnati Chronicle*, December 29, 1856. For a list of the pioneers that were present at the celebration, cf. E. D. Mansfield, *Memoirs of the Life and Services of Daniel Drake, M. D.* Cincinnati, 1885, p. 326.

⁵ Cf. *A Series of Reminiscent Letters from Daniel Drake, M.D., of Cincinnati, to his Children*. Chas. D. Drake, ed. Cincinnati, 1870. See Ohio Valley Hist. Ser. 6.

the material for his topographical and historical works, the most important, the *Notices of Cincinnati* published in 1810, and the much enlarged and better known edition in 1815, a *Picture of the Miami Country*.⁶ Evidently Doctor Drake intended ultimately to write a rather elaborate history of Cincinnati. His Papers contain a great deal of pertinent material that was collected after 1815. There are letters, conversations with pioneers that have been jotted down, scraps of information that were gleaned from many sources through more than two-score years and lastly, the Drake Papers include a number of responses to the circular letter of the committee for the semi-centennial celebration. Upon this mass of material chiefly, Doctor Drake based his address. From these sources the editor has selected a few of the more typical and important papers to print in full as appendices.

Dr. Drake's Memoir has both literary and historical merit. With such a wealth of personal recollections as a background, it naturally does not sink to the level of a mere antiquarian record of chronological happenings in the early days of the Miami country. The author was altogether too virile a personality to write so dry a narrative, and this manuscript reflects his love for and understanding of the early West. It is the story of the planting of an exceedingly important community of the Middle West, of the dangers and privations endured by these strong-hearted American pioneers in the wilderness, and it is told from the appreciative standpoint of one who has himself lived through similar experiences. Historically too, the Memoir is valuable. As Doctor Drake came to Cincinnati in 1800, he knew personally many of the pioneers, and was therefore competent to judge as to the reliability of their narratives. Occasionally there are errors in the manuscript, for example, December 26, 1788, the then commonly accepted date, is given as the correct one for the landing of the pioneers. Usually, however, the manuscript is accurate in details, as a careful comparison with the available sources will show.

This Memoir of the Miami country covers a wide range of topics, beginning with skirmishes in this region in 1779, and in

⁶ For Lists of Dr. Drake's works cf. Peter G. Thomson, *A Bibliography of the State of Ohio*, Cincinnati, 1880, pp. 100-103, and Otto Juettner, *Daniel Drake and His Followers*, Cincinnati, 1909, pp. 476-477.

the years immediately following, between the white settlers and the Indians. There are detailed accounts of the beginnings of the three settlements between the Miamies, of the foundation of the early stations along the watercourses that lead from the Ohio, and even of the early years of the Kentucky towns across the river. These accounts are given with a wealth of details and incidents that enliven the otherwise dry narrative. The development of these settlements, the pioneer life in its many aspects, even the early organization of government, Doctor Drake has taken up in his Memoir. Many of the incidents that he mentions have been given by other authors, but the peculiar value of the Memoir arises from the genius of the author in arranging them not as separate and unrelated happenings, but rather in their proper settings in the early history of the Miami settlements.

In preparing this manuscript for the press, the editor has exercised considerable freedom, especially in arrangement. The necessity for such a course is apparent, when one remembers that the manuscript is in reality only a rough draft from which Doctor Drake spoke. The frequent notations, the abrupt connections, in many cases the orthographical and stylistic errors, are in strong contrast to Doctor Drake's usual excellent style. Eventually he intended to revise and probably amplify this rough draft for the printer, but his busy life prevented.⁷

So far as possible Doctor Drake's own footnotes have been preserved and indicated. In addition the editor has inserted references to documents which are found for the most part, either originals or copies, in the Drake Papers. Occasionally other collections, especially in the Draper Mss, have been drawn upon for illustrative material, notably in the very important *Notes on John Filson* in Appendix II, to which especial attention is called. In general only such explanatory notes have been given as seemed essential, and no attempt has been made to weigh down the narrative with extended and pedantic comments on names and incidents. The primary aim has been to reprint in readable form Doctor Drake's manuscript, inserting only the explanations that are necessary for a clear understanding of the Memoir. Those persons who are interested in further investiga-

⁷ Introductory Note by Dr. Drake, p. 44 *infra*; *Cincinnati Chronicle*, December 29, 1838.

tion are referred to such well-known works as: Chas. T. Greve, *Centennial History of Cincinnati*, Vol. I; James McBride, *Pioneer Biography*, and Mann Butler, *History of Kentucky*.

For permission to reprint this valuable manuscript, the editor is indebted to the State historical Society of Wisconsin, to whose liberality in such matters many investigators in American History can testify. Miss Louise Phelps Kellogg and her assistants have given invaluable aid in the work of copying the manuscript, and especially in the much more difficult tasks of searching out illustrative material and arranging the text in such fashion as to make it clear. The difficulties encountered cannot be appreciated, except by someone who has puzzled through this very complex and baffling manuscript. With a broad-minded appreciation of the value of this manuscript by one of the most famous of Cincinnati authors, the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio arranged for the extensive copying that has been necessary, as well as for actual publication. Without their generous aid Doctor Drake's manuscript would doubtless have continued to repose in the mass of Draper material. To Miss L. Belle Hamlin, and Messrs. Chas. T. Greve, and Peter G. Thomson, the editor is indebted for helpful suggestions.

Beverley W. Bond, Jr.

[Dr. Daniel Drake's]

[Introductory Note]

[Draper Mss., 10104]

D^r. Drake wished his fellow citizens to know, that the discourse he is about to deliver, will be one of pure & simple narrative; and limited to that part of the History of Cincinnati, which ends with the Indians War. It must of course be very defective, in the facts; & doubtless, many of them, will be more or less erroneous. Many of the communications made, came at too late a period to admit of their being properly examined, and some could not even be referred to.

Should the descendents of any of the Pioneers now present, perceive that persons and events, should have been mentioned, that are not, they will, therefore, attribute it to this cause.

It is his design, as early as possible, to expand this Discourse, into a history of Cincinnati, and the Miami Colony, down to the Peace of 1795, in which, he will endeavour, to do ample justice, to all the principal actors, through that period of difficulty and danger. To this end, he earnestly solicits the contribution of all facts, however minute, at the earliest possible period.

Among the papers of the Pioneers, and letters written by them to distant correspondents, there may, no doubt, be found, much valuable information; and he hopes that search will be made.

He wishes to add, that although he has omitted many things that are appropriate, the discourse will necessarily be longer than could have been desired.

Anniversary of Semi-Centennial Celebration 10 O'Clock
A. M. For Rev^d. D^r. Wilson

[Dr. Daniel Drake's]

[Memoir of the Miami Country, 1779-1794]

[Wis. Hist. Soc., Draper Mss., 10125]

Cincinnati, at first named Losantiville, was begun, in the depths of a wilderness, frequented by Indians who had long been at war with the United States, and to these hostile relations almost every interesting incident to its early history, may, directly or indirectly, be ascribed. To understand the origin of this protracted war, the scene of which had been constantly advancing to the west we must look into the archives of New York Pennsylvania & Virginia. We there find that it commenced about the year 1754. The causes from which it sprung were first the influence of the French who mingled with the Indians of the Valley of the Mississippi from Canada to Louisiana; an influence replaced about the year 1774 by that of Great Britain; and exerted with but little abatement for the next 20 years.

2. Second. The dissatisfaction of the Indians with the results of several treaties for the purchase of their lands by our Colonial governments in which, as they supposed the colonists displayed more skill in buying than they did in selling.

3. The conduct of our traders in making them drunk, and then overreaching them in trade.

4. The unauthorized and unwarrantable encroachments of the frontier white settlers, on lands which they had not sold; and the occasional indiscretions and cruelties of that class of our population, prompted no doubt by a spirit of retaliation, but sometimes inflicted on the innocent.

5. The practice of purchasing of certain tribes, in quit claim, lands which lay beyond their own legitimate boundaries, and were not, therefore, transferrable by them, and the practice of purchasing from portions of the tribes, the others not present or acquiescing.

It is chiefly the last of these causes that should fix the attention of the historian of Cincinnati.

The Iroquois or Five Nations of the State of New York, claimed to have conquered the country to the South West, even to the State of Tennessee and at different times sold successive portions of it first to the Colonies and afterwards to the Federal Government, even down to the ~~Great Miami~~. But the tribes in actual occupancy neither admitted the title of the Iroquois nor acquiesced in the sale of lands which they claimed as their own, & of course resisted the whites in every attempt at settlement. Thus Kentucky the great hunting ground of the Miamis Shawanese had its infant settlements perpetually invaded, and for 20 years was emphatically a land of blood; and in like manner, the emigrants floating down the Ohio and the first adventurers to the future Cincinnati, and other towns on the right bank of the river, were harrassed by similar invasions from the north. In the prosecution of this war up to a late period the Indian fought to repel aggression—he fought for his native land, and although his cruelties were such as characterise the barbarian his spirit was that which inspires the patriot. Read Speech of United Ind. Nations N^o. 1. State Papers.⁸

On the other hand the Pioneers moved forward^d. under these treaties, ~~made by their government,~~ and felt strong in the justice of their claims, because they held its warrant. It was not possible for *them* to know that purchases solemnly made were invalid or doubtful from want of title in the seller or from the absence of many of those who had a right to be heard, and in struggling to acquire and defend what they had bought from the government to which they owed allegiance, they were engaged in the prosecution of what they regarded as unquestionable rights. Such was the character of the War which died [sic] the foundations of the future city in blood, and crowd its early annals with deeds of daring and tales of suffering and sorrow. We have thus, as we hope, presented the war in an aspect, which should redeem the pioneers from the charge of aggression and the Indians with whom they fought from the imputation of instinctive cruelty & utter faithlessness; and might proceed to speak of settlement of the city. Future generations, however,

⁸ This address to Congress was drawn up December 18, 1786, by an Indian council, held near the mouth of the Detroit River. *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, I, pp. 8-9.

may ask what military events transpired at this spot or its vicinity before the settlement was begun, and this is the proper time to record them. In reading the early history of Kent^y. we discover that the incursions into that state, then a county of Virginia, chiefly settled along the middle parts of the Kent^y. and Licking Rivers, were generally made from the Miami Valleys, and that the Shawanees, who inhabited, old & new Chelicothe, Chelicothe, Piqua and other villages from what is now Xenia to the present town of Piqua, were foremost in all the aggressions. In making and retreating from their invasions they were of course brought to the river near this point⁹ and there is much reason for believing that no other along the Ohio from its sources to the Mississippi has been equally frequented. We have collected several notices of this kind and this appears to be the most suitable stage of our narrative for giving them.

I 1779. Col^o. Bowman's retreat from the Chelicothe towns & recrossing the Ohio at the mouth of the Little Miami.¹⁰

Expedition fitted out at Harrodsburg. Commanded by Col. Bowman—Capts. Logan, Holder, Harrod, & Bulger—adjutant Bedinger. Expedition was unsuccessful. Recrossed at the mouth of the Little Miami—July.

II 1779—Defeat of Col. David Rogers & wounding of Capt. Rob. Benham.¹¹

In the year 1779

Col. David Rogers and Capt. Rob. Benham with about 70 soldiers in 2 keel boats were ascending the river from the Falls

⁹ i. e. the Licking River.

¹⁰ Mann Butler, *A History of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, Louisville, 1834, p. 108; *The Adventures of Colonel Daniel Boone* in Gilbert Imlay, *A Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America*, London, 1797, p. 352; Jno. A. McClung, *Sketches of Western Adventure*, Maysville, 1832, pp. 129-134. (Author's notes in *Draper Mss.* 10119).

¹¹ Butler, *Kentucky*, pp. 103-104; McClung, *Western Adventure*, pp. 169-172. (Author's notes in *Draper Mss.* 10120).

A famous story from this expedition is that of Robert Benham, both of whose legs were broken, and a soldier whose arms were badly wounded. Supplying each other's deficiencies, the two men managed to exist for several weeks, and finally returned to the Kentucky settlement. Cf. *Ibid.* The name of Benham's companion was Basil Brown, not Kinder. Cf. *Recollections of Basil Brown*, in *Collections of Wisconsin State Historical Society*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 91-95.

to Fort Pitt. Above the mouth of Licking Escapes 9 or 10 to Harrodsburg 3 in one of the Boats to Falls.

In November Benham got off. The soldier wounded with Benham was by the name of Kinder.

III 1780—Lyttles Voyage¹²

[newspaper clipping] "At ten the next morning, April 12th, 1780, the pilot boats gave signals, that the enemy were drawn up in hostile array on the northern, or what was called the Indian shore of the Ohio. The boats immediately landed in a concerted order half a mile above the foe. It was arranged, that half the fighting men should be in readiness to spring on shore, the moment the boats should touch land. They were then to form and march down upon the Indian encampment. The Indians were encamped opposite Licking, where Front street now intersects Broadway in Cincinnati. Their number did not much exceed 150; whereas we numbered nearly 500. Discovering a force, so much superior, moving rapidly upon them, they fled in so much haste and disorder, as to leave part of their movables behind them. Our party pursued them four or five miles, up what is now called Mill Creek. Some of the Indians were on horseback, and they fled faster, than their wearied pursuers could follow them on foot."

IV 1780—Birds Invasion.¹³

In the summer of 1780 an army of Indians and Canadians, commanded by Col. Bird, and numbering about 600, having with them six pieces of artillery, descended the Great Miami—ascended the Ohio to the mouth of Licking, and then passed up that River to the Forks near where Falmouth now is. There on the 22^d day of June they surprized and destroyed Ruddle's & Martin's station carrying off property and capturing women and children many of which they tomahocked by the way because they failed through fatigue. They made no other conquests, and recrossed the river at this place.

¹² Timothy Flint, *The History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley*, Cincinnati, 1832. [Vol. II, 367?]; *Lytle's Life in Cincinnati Chronicle*, April 9, 1831. (Author's notes in *Draper Mss.* 10121).

¹³ Butler, *Kentucky*, p. 110; Imlay, *Topographical Description*, p. 353. (Author's notes in *Draper Mss.* 10122).

The name of the leader of the British and Indian expedition is usually spelt, *Byrd*. J. R. Albach, *Annals of the West*, Pittsburgh, 1857, p. 322, and Butler, *supra*.

V 1780. First Expedition against the Shawanoese¹⁴

This formidable invasion, although Col. Bird atcheived so little aroused the spirit of the settlers, and led Gen^l. Geo. Rogers Clark, then a Brigadier commanding the forces of Kent^y. and stationed at Louisville (Falls) with a regiment of Regulars, to propose an aggressive campaign against the towns up the Miamies, inhabited by the Shawanoes. The principal was Piqua, on the spot now so called. Two regiments were called out, one under Col. Logan the other by Col. Linn. Gen. Clark commanded the whole. The mouth of Licking was the place of Rendezvous, to which great part of the army arrived by descending that river. The whole were near 1000. Crossing the river at this place they Succeeding in destroying the villages of the enemy and killed 17—themselves losing an equal number.

VI 1782—Second Expedition ag^t. Shawanoes¹⁵

1782 In Aug^t. 1782 soon after the Disastrous battle of the Blue Licks in the state of Kent^y. Col. Geo. R. Clark of Louisville, who commanded a Regiment of Regulars, proposed to the people of Kent^y. to fit out an expedition against the Indians on the North side of the Ohio. He asked that 1000 Men should rendezvous at the mouth of Licking where he would meet them with a part of the Illinois Regiment under his command, and a brass field piece. The proposal was met with much gallantry, and whole force of the settlements speedily organized under Cols Logan & Floyd—Descending Licking River in boats built for the purpose, they were joined by Col. Clark with his regulars and some volunteers from below. The whole crossed the river and passed over the spot on which we are now assembled for the Indian villages along the Little Miami & Mad River. On their approach the Indians mainly escaped but their wigwams and green corn were destroyed except such portion of the latter as the half famished condition of the invaders rendered most acceptable to them.

Dan^l. Boone was of this party. When it returned and re-crossed the River in October, It was agreed that in 50 years such

¹⁴ Butler, *Kentucky*, pp. 117-118; Imlay, *Topographical Description*, p. 353. (Author's notes in *Draper Mss.* 10123).

¹⁵ Butler, *Kentucky*, pp. 124-127, 130-131; Imlay, *Topographical Description*, pp. 355-357; McClung, *Western Adventure*, pp. 79-91. (Author's notes in *Draper Mss.* 10131).

of them as should be alive would reassemble at that spot to renew their acquaintance & recount to each other the events of their lives. It is creditable to the people of Cincinnati, Newport & Covington, that as the appointed anniversary approached, every convenient effort was made to bring together the aged remnant of that brave little army; but the sudden appearance of the Epidemic Cholera in the first week of October 1832, prevented one of the most interesting semi centennial meetings that could have taken place in any age or nation.

VII 1786 Treaty of 1786 at the Mouth of the Great Miami¹⁶

It is not generally known that the mouth of the Great Miami, as late as the 31st. day of Jan^y. 1786, was the scene of a treaty with the Shawanoes Indians, who at that time claimed the Miami Country. It is not possible, perhaps, to point out the exact spot on which it was held. It was not only a treaty of peace but of cession of the tract in which we are now assembled. A work published not long since entitled "Notes of an old officer" narrates the following incident as occurring at this treaty. It no doubt indicates the manner in which many other treaties of cession have been conducted.

Indian Treaty 1786 at the Mouth of the Great Miami Enc. Amer. Art Clarke

The Indians came in to the treaty at Fort Washington in the most friendly manner, except the Shawahanees, the most conceited and warlike of the aborigines, the first in at a battle, the last at a treaty. 300 of their finest warriors set off in all their paint and feathers, and filed into the council house. Their number and demeanor, so unusual at an occasion of this sort, was altogether unexpected and suspicious. The United States stockade mustered 70 men. In the center of the hall, at a little table, sat the commissary general Clarke, the indefatigable scourge of these very marauders, general Richard Butler, and Mr Parsons. There was also present a captain Denny, who, I believe, is still alive, and can attest this story. On the part of

¹⁶ *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, Vol. I, pp. 11-12; *Encyclopedia Americana*, III, Article on Clarke. (Author's notes in *Draper Mss.* 10132 & 10133).

It has not been possible to verify the second note, but it is doubtless from the *Encyclopedia Americana*, 13 Vols. Philadelphia, 1829-1833. Cf. Sabin, *Bibliotheca Americana*, VI, p. 195.

the Indians, an old council-sachem and a war chief took the lead. The latter, a tall raw-boned fellow with an impudent and villanous look, made a boisterous and threatening speech, which operated effectually on the passions of the Indians, who set up a prodigious whoop at every pause. He concluded by presenting a black and white wampum, to signify they were prepared for either event, peace or war. Clarke exhibited the same unaltered and careless countenance he had shown during the whole scene, his head leaning on his left hand, and his elbow resting on the table. He raised his little cane, and pushed the sacred wampum off the table, with very little ceremony. Every Indian, at the same time, started from his seat with one of those sudden simultaneous, and peculiarly savage sounds, which startle and disconcert the stoutest heart, and can neither be described nor forgotten. At this juncture Clarke rose. The scrutinizing eye cowered at his glance. He stamped his foot on the prostrate and insulted symbol, and ordered them to leave the hall. They did so apparently involuntarily. They were heard all that night, debating in the bushes near the fort. The raw-boned chief was for war, the old sachem for peace. The latter prevailed, and the next morning they came back and sued for peace.

VIII 1787 Burying a Canoe & a young Indian at the Mouth of Licking¹⁷

In the month of May 1787 An^d [sic] old Indian who had been hunting for some time about 40 miles from where Cin. now stands determined to indulge his two sons, one of whom was adopted having been taken from the whites when a child, with a marauding incursion into K[entucky]. They crossed the river to the mouth of Licking in a bark canoe which [they] built on what is now the site of the city, and buried it so as to secure it from the action of the sun. They encamped the first night 15 miles up Licking, when the peculiar hoot of an owl, discouraged the old warrior and made him desirous of returning. His sons opposed this and prevailed on him to go on. He fell asleep and dreamed that death awaited them; wished again to return, but was persuaded out of the notion. He refused however to remain any longer in that camp and they set [out] immediately and traveled in the night towards Bourbon County. The next evening on

¹⁷ McClung, *Western Adventure*, pp. 206-211. (Author's notes in *Draper Mss.* 10124).

approaching a cabin, the adopted son hid himself, and determined to part from the others. They finding themselves betrayed retreated—he went in & made known as well as he could the history of his case &c. &c to the burial of the youth at the mouth of Licking.¹⁸

[At this point Drake resumes his narrative after inserting his eight preludes]

By the right of discovery Great Britain claimed the country from the S^t Lawrence to Florida, quite through to the Pacific Ocean, and under this claim, the charter of Virginia embraced the vast region lying between the latitudes of 41° and 36°30' from sea to sea. Subsequently the crown reduced this extensive domain by grants to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, & Maryland. These did not, however, extend westwardly beyond the boundary of the first of those states, and at the close of the Revolutionary War, Virginia regarded herself as the patentee & owner of all the lands lying west of Pennsylvania, to the Mississippi river. Those on the north side of the Ohio river, in 1784 she ceded to the Federal government, for the benefit of all the states. In the month of July 1787, an association of Citizens of Massachusetts, under the title of the Ohio Company, purchased of the government a large tract of these lands near the mouth of the muskingum river, and the settlement of the State was commenced at what they named Marietta after the Queen of France, by the Ohio Company, above the mouth of the Muskingum on the 7th of Ap^l. 1788—Mean while in 1786 Benjamin Stites of Elizabeth N Jersey, for 8 or 10 years a resident on the Monongahela near Red Stone Old Fort (Brownsville) had collected such glowing accounts from hunters & others of the Miami Country, that he returned to his native State and proposed to Judge Symmes to purchase a tract between those Rivers. The judge was at that time meditating a western enterprise, and determined to make a western trip. For an account of this Journey, the very occurrence of which has been doubted, I am indebted to Judge Dunlevy [Dunlavy], from whose letter I make the following extract:

“In 1786, John Cleves Symmes, accompanied by his nephew, the late Judge Daniel Symmes and James Carpenter (and per-

¹⁸ The occupants of the cabin compelled the fugitive to lead them to the buried canoe. Hoping to delay and unwilling to betray his adopted father and his foster brother, he led the white men to the Indian camp. There, to his surprise, the two Indians still lingered. The white men shot the father, but the son escaped, only to be shot at the mouth of the Licking, as he was digging for the canoe. *Ibid.*

haps others), came out from N. J. to view the country, but it being a perfect wilderness, there not being a single white inhabitant west of the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to the mouth, they passed on to the falls and wintered at Taylor's Station on Bear-grass. The[y] returned next spring by way of the Crabb orchard &c Of this journey a short memorandum or abstract written by Judge Symmes' own hand, was in my possession for near forty years, but was lost as above mentioned. It was however a mere journal of the incidents, expenses and settlements on the route still I valued it highly."¹⁹

It is however positively affirmed by Denman that Symmes had never seen the subject of his purchase, but relied on Cap^t. Stites.²⁰

Nevertheless, Symmes in one of his letters expressly declares his previous visit to the West.

In aug^t. 1787 Judge S[ymmes] made application in New York to the sect^y. of the Treasury. The negotiation continued till October when it resulted in a purchase, the 2^d. ever made of the Federal Government. The tract lay on the north bank of the Ohio & was bounded east and west by the Miamies, and of course included the site of the future Cincinnati. Arrangements for the settlement of the purchase were immediately commenced but could not be carried out till the ensuing summer, but sales were made in the mean time of portions of the yet unsurveyed lands.

The proprietor had obtained a map of this Country perhaps that published by Evans in 1752,²¹ and was well aware of the relative position and magnitude of the Great & Little Miamies & of Licking. To Stites he sold 10,000 acres at the Mouth of the Little Miami; to Denman he sold 640 acres opposite the mouth of Licking (for 7 soldiers Land warrants of 100 acres each \$7 100\$ [i e \$49.00]²²) on which we are now assembled, & for himself he

¹⁹ Judge Francis Dunlavy (Dunlevy) to Dr. D. Drake, December 9, 1831, Appendix III, p. 100.

²⁰ Garrard's Transcript and Abridgment of Denman's Affidavit (1827?), Appendix I, p. 95.

²¹ i. e. the map of the Middle Colonies, printed for Lewis Evans in Philadelphia. 1755, by B. Franklin and D. Hall. Cf. C. C. Baldwin, *Early Maps of Ohio and the West.*, Cleveland, 1875, p. 15.

²² Garrard's Transcript and Abridgment of Denman's Affidavit, (1827?), Appendix I, p. 96. Judge Symmes bought up and used a number of these "soldier warrants", issued under the Ordinance of 1785, in part payment for his lands. Payson J. Treat, *The National Land System, 1785-1820*, New York, 1910, pp. 236-237. Denman purchased, also, 107-8 acres in Section 17, Greve, *Cincinnati*, I. pp. 155-156.

reserved the mouth of the Great Miami which he regarded as the spot for the great City of his purchase. By the month of July he started off eight four horse wagons and 30 people, & have [sic] now 25 horses and as many people feeding daily at his private expense. From Pittsburgh he wrote to a friend on the 21st of August—"In my opinion a settlement can never be made without affectation; disasters I expect; if I can prevent a defeat it is as much as I hope for the first year." He adds we "may talk of treaties as we please; I am certain we must fight or leave the ground. I have been at £100 expense in preparing for fighting." In speaking of the journey over the mountains he enumerates the breaking of seven axletrees; Of his daughter afterwards Mrs Harrison he says she was agitated by different passions on the road—"hope, fear, sorrow, joy; her tour has been a mere comic tragedy."²³

The month of August found him and his family, together with Israel Ludlow, a land surveyor, afloat on the Beautiful River. This was about four months after the settlement of Marietta, but fort Harmar below the mouth of the Muskingum had been previously erected and garrisoned. At that place the great proprietor stopped with a letter from Knox Sec^y. at War to Harmar and obtained the promise of an escort of troops to assist in the protection of his infant colony. A notice of the voyage from that place to Limestone now Maysville in Kent^y we shall read from the original diary of M^r Ludlow.

1788—Extract from I^s. Ludlow's Diary in Descending the Ohio from Fort Harmar to Limestone—With Jn^o. C. Symmes—²⁴

"Saturday 30th. Aug^t. left Fort Harmar in company with Judge Symmes, about 2 o'clock P. M. reached the Little Kanawa about 7 o'clock 14 miles distant.

31st. parted from the shore early floated past Flinn's Station about 1 o'clock, the day cloudy, raining a little at times, said station 30 miles from the Muskingum. Continued floating that night but notwithstanding the greatest precaution we had nearly lodged upon the point of an Island about midnight. Arrived at the great Kanhawa about 6 o'clock P. M. when our horses

²³ John Cleves Symmes to Johnathan Dayton, August 21, 1788, in the collection of Peter G. Thomson, Esq.

²⁴ This diary, in Israel Ludlow's handwriting, is in Draper Mss. 20125. The extracts given here and on pp. 56-57 include the entire Ms. For Israel Ludlow, one of the best known of the early pioneers, cf. *Quarterly*, Indices, *passim*.

were fed after taking them out of the boat. Staid all night—about 10 oclock of Sept^r. 1st. left our lodgings & floated down past Big Sandy 60 miles early on tuesday the 3^d. inst about 8 o'clock, past Scioto the night following. Thursday floated as far as the lower Island where laid by that night. Fryday morning shoved off an[d] in passing the Island had nearly got fast on the shoal on the west part of the island, but by the exertions of the hands on board we got off safe the morning" (nothing more they must have reached Lexington that day friday 6th. Sep^r. 1788)

Denman [it] seems had come to the West in advance of Symmes, that is in July, he proceeded from Limestone to Lexington—made acquaintance with Col Patterson an early & gallant pioneer and with John Filson, an inmate of his family. He sells to those gentlemen (the first of whom is acquainted with the tract) two thirds of his interest, and they resolve on an immediate settlement as appears from the following advertisement inserted in the only newspaper then published west of Pittsburg—

"The subscribers being proprietors of a tract of land opposite the mouth of Licking river on the N. West side of the Ohio; have determined to lay off a town upon that excellent situation. The local and natural advantages speak its future prosperity; being equal if not superior to any, on the banks of Ohio between the Miamies. The inlots to be each half an acre the outlots four acres, thirty of each to be given to settlers, upon paying one dollar and a half for the survey & deed of each lot. The fifteenth day of September is appointed for a large company to meet in Lexington, and mark a road from thence to the Mouth of Licking, provided Judge Symmes arrives, being daily expected. When the Town is laid off, lots will be given to such as may become residents before the first of April next."²⁵

Matthias Denman
Robert Patterson
John Filson

It was agreed that the Limestone party and a Lexington party should meet at the purchase on the 22nd. or 23 of the same month. Denman, Patterson, Filson and about 50 others come through by land at the appointed time.

²⁵ "The Kentucke Gazette" no. 11, Vol. II, Saturday, September 6, 1788. Lexington. Printed by John Bradford. (Author's notes in Draper Mss. 1059).

Symmes, with Ludlow his surveyor, Benj: Stites, Hez. Stites, Jno. S. Gano, Adam Shoemaker, Joel Williams, and a number of others drop down from Limestone, leaving their families behind. The note book of Ludlow gives us the particulars of this voyage of exploration, & the melancholy event which gave but to[o] sure a presage of future suffering: It is as follows—

1788. Ludlows notes on the first Voyage to the Miamies—from Limestone.²⁶

“Sept 20 Set out from Limestone with about 50 men—at 5 O’c’k P.M. stopt at the [lower] Station 12 miles from Limestone where staid till about 1 o’clock when we started, floated all night. Arrived at Little Miami the 22^d day about 8 o'clock in the morning. The same day surveyed down as far as Licking 6 miles & $\frac{3}{4}$ —arrived at Great Miami the 25th. being 27 miles & 38 chains from Little Miami. The 23^d. Inst. Judge Symmes with a party of horse of about fifty from Lexington set out from Licking and travelled out to view the country and returned to the mouth of Great Miami the 28th. and brought us the news of M^r. Filson being shot by an Indian. I had by the time they came up with us surveyed the great Miami as far up as 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

The 29th. set out to come up the River arrived at the station 12 miles below Limestone the 2^d. of Oct. about 3 o'clock P. M.”

In regard to the Death of Filson, Patterson & Denman (Garrard letter) gave the following particulars. “The party were near the present town of Miami—They had dismounted to gather plums when the Indians made the attack. Two guns were fired by the Indians when each one of the party made for his horse. Filson was nearest the Indians and was never seen or heard of afterwards.”²⁷

1788 (Ludlow’s opinion of the Miami Co.—continued)

“The fertility of the country is such as will afford an easy and wholesome sustenance to the inhabitants & the prospects of future opulence, perhaps as great as any country in the world that depends upon the cultivation of the land for its source of wealth. We cannot expect at present, that agreeable entertainment that invites the ladies of high rank, or gratifications for the lively fancies of youth, but those who are disposed to turn their views forward and are wishing to step out of a competency into

²⁶ Cf. note 24 *supra*.

²⁷ Garrard’s Transcript and Abridgment of Denman’s Affidavit, (1827?), Appendix I, p. 96. This quotation, it should be noted, is not an exact one.

imaginary wealth, can without doubt find a scene answerable to their most flattering wishes." (Ludlows mem: of the voyage down the Ohio & first survey along the river between the Miamies—Sep^t 1788)

1788—SETTLEMENT OF LOSANTIVILLE

Time for the actual settlement at length arrived—party made up at Limestone.

On the 24th. of Dec^r. they set off—names—Denman, Patterson, Ludlow, James Carpenter, Wm M^cMillan, John Vance, Robert Caldwell, Sylvester White, Sam^l. Mooney, Henry Lindsey, Joseph Thornton, Noah Badgely, Thaddeus Bruen, Dan^l. Shoemaker, Eph^m. Kirby, Tho^s. Gizzet, William Connel, Joel Williams, Sam^l. Blackburn, Scot Traverse, John Porter, Francis Hardisty, Mathew Fowler, Evan Shelby, M^r. Tuttle & Cap. Henry.²⁸

The respective native places of these persons are not known. Jersey Penn^a. & the new settlements of Kentucky undoubtedly furnished the chief of them.²⁹

The party came in flatboats. They suffered much from floating ice, and the severity of the Weather. On the 26th exactly 50 years ago they landed,³⁰ nearly opposite the mouth of Licking river, and breaking up their boats used the materials in the construction of sheds or camps. These were the only habitations erected in the short remainder of this memorable year 1788. This was the third settlement north of the river Ohio, as well as the third in what is now the State of Ohio, and took place just 263 days after that at the mouth of the Muskingum. Thus the city is just that number of days younger than the State.

We must now look to the movements of Symmes which will lead us to the Settlement of North Bend.

1789 SETTLEMENT OF NORTH BEND

We have seen that Judge [Symmes] still remained at Limestone when the Losantiville pioneers departed. He was waiting to procure provisions for the little Colony that he had brought out and such part of Cap^t. Kearsays command as he had

²⁸ Cf. lists in Cincinnati Directory for 1819, p. 18 (note), and in *Record of the Distribution and Sale of Lots in the Town of Losantiville, 1789-1790*, Cincinnati, 1870, pp. 7-11.

²⁹ Cf. John Reily to Dr. Drake, December 22, 1831. Appendix VII, pp. 113-115.

³⁰ The correct date is December 28, 1788. Cf. Note 2 *supra*.

not sent down to Stites at Columbia. At length as he pushed off from Limestone on the 30th. of Jan^y. 1789 and landed at North bend on the 2^d. of Feb^y.—Of the voyage let him speak for himself (Read from his letter)³¹

Thus the settlement of the [sic] by the original proprietor and leader of the Colony Symmes was not effected till after that of the subproprietors Stites & Denman. From the time of the first to the third and last of three landings 76 days elapsed. Their anniversaries are for Columbia Nov. 18—Cincinnati Dec. 26 and north bend Feb. 2^d—that of the marietta, the beginning of the state April 7th.

It is worthy of remark that those who made these beginnings of settlement, projected towns, which they anticipated would grow into cities. This fact indicates, that they were from those portions of the Union which cherish and build up cities, and we may see in this origin, one of the elements of the prevalent tendency to rear up towns, in advance of the country which has ever since characterized Ohio. The followers of the first pioneers, like themselves had a taste for commerce and the mechanic arts, which cannot any where be carried out and gratified without the construction of cities. Thus it is that the character of the first settlers was essentially the same as that of the present day—and that character clearly indicates the portion of the Union whence the emigration has chiefly taken place.

1789. *Losantiville*

Let us now return to our own infant city the young Losantiville—Or the town opposite the mouth of Licking.³²

We are not told who projected her plan, but as Ludlow was her surveyor, and was well acquainted with the plan of Phil^a. after which ours appears to have been modelled, we may presume that he was its author. True to the purpose of building a town, its survey was undertaken immediately and by the end of the first week of Jan^y. had been so far executed that on the 7th. of that month, 30 lots were distributed as donations. The

³¹ Evidently Dr. Drake read here extracts from Judge Symmes' letter to Jonathan Dayton, May 18, 19, and 20, and June 5, 1789. This important letter is copied with a number of omissions and bad mistakes in Charles Cist, *Cincinnati in 1841*, pp. 198-251. The original is in the collection of Peter G. Thomson, Esq.

³² For exceedingly important material, which seems to establish the tradition that *John Filson was responsible for the fanciful name, Losantiville*, cf. Notes on John Filson, Appendix II, p. 98.

distribution was by a kind of Lottery. The first was drawn by Joel Williams, of Elizabethtown New Jersey, and was on water street between Main & Walnut, where he afterwards resided, and kept the first tavern established in the village. Each of the proprietors chose a lot. Ludlows was on Main between Front and Water streets, where Commercial Row now is, and on it the first log cabin was built in the month of Jan^y. He soon after built another on the opposite side of Front.

Within the months of Jan^y. & February, three other cabins were put up. One near the lower end of Eastern Row, near Broadway, and two others between it, and Ludlow's. Besides these there were 10 or 12 camps or shanties built in part of the materials of flat boats, scattered over what is now the Quay—which was then the highest part of the bottom or lower plain. The cabin at the lower end of Eastern Row was inhabited by Wm M^cMillan who was appointed agent for the proprietors. These Cabins as well as those at Columbia & Cleves were all furnished with port holes for defence, and bore the name of block houses. With the opening of spring emigrants flocked in. One of these was the late intrepid Col. John S. Wallace of this city another Luke Foster Esq^r. an aged & respectable citizen of this county, who, however, made Columbia his residence. He arrived at that place on the 27th of April, and the 2^d. of May visited Losantville. There was then says he but one woman in the place.³³ [See Mrs. Reeder's letter]³⁴

It was even more inconsiderable than either of the other settlements. The agent for the proprietors M^cMillan showed him more than 100 lots marked as donations on the plat, any of which he was ready to give without any other consideration than the condition that the person receiving it, should build a log cabin, 16 feet square, before the first day of the ensuing year 1790.³⁵ Stores were opened about this time the first by Henry Reed, who of course was the first merchant of our emporium, & kept it on front street near the lower end of Eastern Row, the other Solomon Strong a brother of Col David, and John Bartle, at the corner of front & Eastern Row.³⁶ The last of these original mer-

³³ Luke Foster to Thos. Clark, May 23, 1819, Appendix IV, p. 103.

³⁴ Letter from Rebecca Reeder, undated, in which she says that she was born in Loudon County, Virginia, and that her father Joseph landed at Columbia, March 20, 1790, when she was four years old. *Draper Mss.* 1024.

³⁵ Luke Foster to Thos. Clark, May 23, 1819, Appendix IV, p. 103.

³⁶ John Bartle's Recollections, December 24, 1838, Appendix VIII, p. 115.

~~chants is still alive, and resides in the State of Kentucky, about 7 miles up Licking river.~~

In the month of May, according to Col. Wallace, who came the last of February,³⁷ about 140 soldiers from Fort Harmar had arrived. They were commanded by Maj^r. Doughty and Cap^t. David Strong several of whose descendants are now respected inhabitants of the city, was attached to the battallion.

When these soldiers arrived, large beech trees were cut down and formed an enclosure within which they lodged, until they erected block houses. These stood on the eastern side of what is now Broadway, where east front street runs from Broadway to Ludlow Street.

Great scarcity of provisions existed from the commencement of the settlement, throughout the remainder of the winter & spring. A little corn was brought down Licking River from Bourbon County Kentucky in canoes one of which got stove & most of the corn was lost, with the life of one man. This corn was very bad from injury by the frost of the year before. But the chief reliance of the pioneers was on game, which was chiefly killed on the opposite side of the river on account of greater security from the Indians. Wallace became one of these hunters soon after his arrival. He hunted as far as Big Bone. Turkeyes, deer & other small game were abundant. Elk and Buffaloe were also common. The latter frequented Bigbone. The nearest killing of Buffaloe to this place was 5 miles up Licking. This meat had generally to be eaten without salt, an article which at this time was made in small quantities at but two places in Kent^y. The corn was pounded or ground on hand mills.

It was a great object with the proprietor to have an early survey of his purchase effected because untill this was done he could not encourage immigration. But the surveyors were greatly exposed. In April 1789 Jn^o. R. Mills of the state of New Jersey, a man of much respectability, with five hands, was attacked by the Indians about 20 miles N. E. of Losantiville. The onset was made when they were encamped at night, one or two of his men were killed, and the rest escaped into Columbia. But a new & more serious attack awaited him. He went immediately to Judge Symmes at North Bend, whence, on the 21st. of May,

³⁷ Narrative of Col- John S. Wallace, December 20, 1831, *Draper Mss.* 20123. Colonel Wallace, who was a brave Indian fighter in the early days, held a number of public offices, including that of auditor of Hamilton County when he died. Jas. McBride, *Pioneer Biography*, Cincinnati, 1869, Vol. I, pp. 21-22.

he started back with several soldiers & citizens. On their way up the river in a pirogue from Northbend to Losantiville, they were fired upon by Indians. Runyan a soldier from the same state with Mills, was killed on the spot, and another, Gray, mortally wounded. Five others were wounded. One of these was Mills himself, who was shot through the chest, and died many years afterwards of the consequences of his wound. This daring and fatal attack caused a number of the settlers at North Bend, to drop down the river to the Falls.

Notwithstanding these privations and dangers Losantiville continued to increase by emigration through the summer and autumn of 1789. In the latter season it is recollected there were 11 families & 24 unmarried men. Still, however, it was inferior in population to the neighbouring settlements. Towards the close of the year the two brothers M^c. Clure & J. Scott built four hewed log houses with shingle roofs, on water street between Vine & Elm, one or more of which are still standing. Seth Butler had also built a log house on the N. E. Corner of Main & fourth street which remained there till it was replaced 6 or 7 years ago by the splendid drug and chemical warehouse, which presents with that of the three stores on the three other corners such an attractive display of the elegancies of distant lands.

In the course of this year the trees on the bottom between Walnut Street & Eastern Row near B[road]. W[ay]. were chiefly cut down, but their trunks remained mostly on the ground, and served as foot bridges over the ponds and swamps which covered that part of the town plat, except near the river where the ground was higher.

Throughout this year there was no government in the village except the Military Authority, but how far that operated does not appear.

When Maj^r. Doughty came from Fort Harmar it was uncertain which of the three points in the Miami settlement ought to be selected as a permanent military post—We have not now, the time to enquire into all the reasons which led to the choice of Losantiville, but its greater exemption from river inundation than either of the other settlements should have been sufficient.³⁸ The government directed that a fort should be built in this place, and the spot selected was on the upper plain near its margin east of Broadway. Third Street produced passes through what was

³⁸Cf. R. R. Jones, *Fort Washington, Cincinnati*, 1902, pp. 12-13.

the esplanade. The fort was erected in the summer & autumn of 1789. It was of hewn logs & had a quadrangular figure with four bastions the south western on the spot now occupied by the Bazar,³⁹ and the great massive gate opening to the South. A stockade of pickets extended north in the direction of Fourth Street. A well was dug in the gravelled esplanade from the centre of which, a tall flag staff, supported the waving stripes and stars—an object on which the exposed families of the pioneers delighted to gaze. In the course of the autumn several hundred additional troops arrived as an expedition against the Indians was in contemplation. Between the Fort and the river, on a part of the 15 acres reserved by the gen^l. Government when Symmes received his patent, a great number of sheds were erected for the accommodation of the artificers and commissaries. On the 29th. of Dec^r. 1789, a year and three days after the first landing Gen^l. Harmer, previously having made Fort Harmer at the mouth of the Muskingum his headquarters, arrived at Losantiville with 300 additional soldiers. He immediately took possession of the fort and named it Fort Washington, in honor of the Father of his Country.

1789 *Columbia*

We must recur to Columbia and record some of its incidents in the year we have just passed over and the two or th[re]e subsequent. In the early part of this spring and summer of 1789, it was ahead of both Losantiville and Northbend. Provisions were extremely scarce; the external danger limited hunting, and they were almost entirely destitute of bread stuffs. Under these circumstances Hez. Stites who had resided on the Monongahela with five others, undertook the perilous enterprise of making, in the month of Feb^y. a journey to that country for flour.⁴⁰

[The interview with Stites is as follows:] In Feb: 1789 H. Stites & 6 others set off for the Monongahela. Went in a canoe to Limestone—& 4 or 5 days afterwards—The running ice then compelled them to abandon their canoe & go on foot, on the Virginia side. They were 5 weeks reaching the mouth of the Great

³⁹ i. e. Mrs. Trollope's famous bazaar, on Third Street, east of Broadway, Greve, *Cincinnati*, Vol. I, p. 177.

⁴⁰ Narrative of Hezekiah Stites, December 26, 1831, *Draper Mss.* 20121 (9). Hezekiah Stites, a brother of Benjamin, was among the pioneers that made the first landing at Columbia, Greve, *Cincinnati*, Vol. I, p. 177.

Kenhawa [Kanawha]. There were a few families there. they then worked their passage up in a pirogue. They reached Redstone & 10 mile [Creek] in about 2 mo—From the time they left their canoe till the[y] reached the mouth of the Kenhawa, subsisted on meat which they killed. Heard Indians but saw none.

Gave \$4 a barrel for flour at Monongahela & sold it at Columbia for \$8. Gone 4 months.
(Narrated Dec^r 26th 1831)

About 60 acres of Indian corn was cultivated in the prairie north of the town, but it was nearly all destroyed by an early frost in autumn so that Kentucky by way of Licking river & Limestone had to be visited the ensuing spring, even for feed corn. The consequences of this destruction of the crop of 1789 were a sort of famine. Judge Foster one of the sufferers thus speaks of it:

“The army was in, if possible a still worse condition than the citizens, having but very few half rations, of poor corn, which they had to grind on their little steel mills, in which condition I lent them all the corn I had, about 100 bushels, which Col. Strong after[wards] told me, was the only alternative, from a retreat, by starvation: but which was returned to me in kind, when their supplies came on.”⁴¹

[Narrative of Hezekiah Stites resumed] Several blockhouses and cabins were built and stockades erected adjoining to them for the protection of their horses from the Indians. The wooden hinges of the massive doors or gates of these enclosures were so made that they could not be opened without a grating that would awaken the inmates of the cabin. Care was taken to cut down the trees to a considerable distance around them, that the Indians should, in making an approach, be at once without the means of concealment and protection. [End of Stites' narrative]

The first marriage in the Miami Country, perhaps, in the State, was in Columbia, in the month of March of this year. Judge Symmes performed the ceremony. The parties were Elijah Mills & Polly Bailey both of the state of Pennsylvania.⁴² The first child born in the village was in the early part of this

⁴¹ Luke Foster to Thos. Clark, May 23, 1819, Appendix IV, p. 106.

⁴² *Ibid.* p. 107.

year, '89 a male, the son of the proprietor and named John Gano Stites. The first female child was born afterwards. She was named Ruth & is now the respectable wife of one of our fellow citizens Saml R. Miller Esq^r. Her father was W^m. Brown, who had been an officer of the revolution, and commander of a forlorn hope in the siege of Cornwallis.⁴³

Throughout most of this year '89 the people of Columbia were in constant anticipation of Indian attacks. For an account of the depredations committed on them, we are chiefly indebted to Judge Foster. In his communication he says:⁴⁴

“A circumstance occurred in the previous month of August which I omitted in order of time because I had heretofore detailed it to D^r. Drake But as I was myself something active in the transaction I had found the Raccoons were preying upon our corn I went with my little brother to try to catch one of them before we reached the field where our path was narrow weeds very high interwoven with vines so as to be almost impenetrable by any person about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile before I arrived there I met first three indians I walking very fast & not slowing my pace I approached within less than a rod of them they sprang into the weeds & in about 7 rods after passing the first I met another who left me the road as the first had done I pursued on my way sent out my dogs I had four & had difficulty to keep them from chasing the indians after they gave me the road I however went through the corn & went home another way & called out hands hands [sic] & went out & hunted nine horses on which we mounted as many men & made chase soon came on their trail about 2 o'clock we were discovered by them they ran to their horses cut the reins that slipped on a papaw about six feet high the tops they had cut previously off to & cleared themselves we chased them about one & a half mile until some of our horses failed when we called a halt to save our own men that were by themselves unable to keep up supposing it possible there were more indians in the bush we took of them eight horses one buck skin one black fox skin one scalping knife & a quantity of corn put about the fire to roast which was very gladly received for not one of the party had broken fast but myself—In the spring of

⁴³ John Reily to Dr. Drake, December 21, 1851, Appendix VI, p. 110; Greve, *Cincinnati*, Vol. I, pp. 352-353.

⁴⁴ Luke Foster to Thos. Clark, May 23, 1819, Appendix IV, p. 104.

1790 M^r. Josiah Covalt came down with his family to settle on his land in Sychamore Creek & offered a tract of half a section of land at first cost I with my brothers went in expectation of getting part of said land but some difficulty seemed to be coming in the way & we withdrew M^r. Abel Cook joined M^r. Covalt & being down in Columby started up alone was discovered by three indians who concealed themselves in ambuscade when he came they attack him he flew out to a tree & was shot & supposed to have been wounded & that they ran on him for by the extraordinary stirring of the leaves there must have been great struggling that signs shew great resistance after he must have been shot he was desperately mangled Again near the Readbank perhaps two miles from Columbia James Newel was shot dead & Henry Ball taken & Again Fergus Clemants fell dead at the shot of indians & Jas. Dennit was taken M^r. Clemants had no mark of any shot or hurt & those who laid him out believed he lost his life by the fright Old M^r. Covalt himself & a M^r. Hinkle were both killed being riving clapboards & both shot dead & their gray heads skined I attended their funeral with fifty men of Columbia Militia Many others Mr. Spencers Narrative⁴⁵ shews the disaster when he was taken the next winter Colerain was attackt but the indians got the worst of it there only poo[r] Abner Hunt was killed there being taken out surveying & brought there I there spent a week with 60 men 30 from Columbia & same no. from Cincinnati Capt. Bowman's Wife was shot through the space between the log(u)es of the house she caught the ball in her bosom without a hurt Many boats were attackt on the river coming down A friend of Judge Goforth whose name I have forgotten was fired on from the bank & many marks made by the shots they then raised their yell entered their canoe & chased him he had a musket loaded with buckshot with which he rayked their canoe lengthways which stopt them." [End of Foster]

In the summer of this year James Seward had two sons, small boys, killed. I am indebted for this fact to the venerable John R[e]jiley of Hamilton, but the particulars are not given.⁴⁶

During this year '89 the following and singular display of

⁴⁵ Oliver M. Spencer to Dr. Drake, December 23, 1831, Appendix V, pp. 108.

⁴⁶ John Reily to Dr. Daniel Drake, December 21, 1831, Appendix VI, p. 113; cf. also Luke Foster to Thos. Clark, May 23, 1819, Appendix IV, p. 105.

maternal love was made by the widow of one of the pioneers. We are indebted for it to A. H. Dunlavy [Dunlevy] Esq^r. of Lebanon, whose veracity cannot be questioned. It took place while the people of Columbia, were chiefly congregated in their blockhouses & stockade:⁴⁷

“Mrs. C. with her husband, was among the first families which accompanied Judge Symmes in settling his little colony at Columbia in 1789 or 90. She was left a widow shortly after their arrival at their new abode, with two infants—one at the breast—the other but two years old. When Mr. C. died they occupied a cabin on the outskirts of the little colony at Columbia. The loneliness of Mrs. C’s situation, was thus described by herself: In her gloom she preferred to occupy her cabin alone—tho’ exposed to danger—rather than enter a crowded blockhouse or neighbor’s quarters, where the noise and bustle were in little unison with her feelings. She spent several months thus by herself—At night it was not uncommon to hear & see the Indians around her cabin and it was her constant practise to use this singular precaution—her babes were deposited in a small hole under the puncheon floor made warm and comfortable by blankets &c. When wanted the breast or nourishment she raised the puncheon, gave the infant suck hushed them to rest—deposited them in their hiding place—and placed herself in a position to watch the movements of the bloodthirsty foe—Thus night after night, and week after week, her babes and the Indians were the subjects of her nightly vigils.”

As yet there was no organized government in Columbia; and yet offences were not left unpunished: “Of law, we had little use, until it was organized, though some seemed necessary; & what we did use, was both summary, & energetic, tho cheap without fea [sic] or cost the first was a felony, a man had lost a barrel of flour, from the bank of the river, the first man he met, being informed, proposed to search every house, & add every housekeeper to their party, as they went on, until they mustered 13, the next man, refused their admittance but the determined serch, prest forward, & found the barrel of flour under the bed. the 13 first formed themselves into a court, & determined the

⁴⁷ A. H. Dunlevy to Dr. Daniel Drake, December 20, 1831, *Draper Mss.* 1093. A. H. Dunlevy was the author of the *History of the Miami Baptist Association*, Cincinnati, 1869.

punishment, then provided each a good whip, tied up the culprit to a thorn tree, and gave him three stripes each, which made the complement of 40 save one: the property being restored all was settled. Some other small causes were settled by the same spirit."⁴⁸

In 1790 John R[e]iley⁴⁹ began the first school in Columbia, and not long after 1791 Fr. Dunlavy commenced another for the classics—This we presume to have been the first Latin school, in the immense region ceded by Virginia to the United States, out of which have been erected the states of Ohio Indiana Illinois & Michigan with the Territory of Wisconsin—the population of which must be at least 2 millions and a half. Both Judge Dunlavy and M^r. Riley are still alive.

In the year '90 the population had risen to about 200—

The first regular Clergyman who visited Col. was the Re^d. David Rice a Baptist,—probably a baptist church was already organized in year 1790—In 1792 a Baptist and a presbyterian meeting house was begun but not finished.

In 1790-91 several individuals were killed in and about Columbia, the particulars of whose death we have not received. Among these were, David Jennings, Clements, Newell a brother of M^r. Sam^l. Newell long a respected citizen of this place—a man by the name of Cox—another Jacob Morris Biddle, Welsh, Reason Baily and Ball was captured. The last remained with the Indians & married a squaw. After some years he returned saw his white wife & then went back to the Indians.

Two little boys the sons of M^r. Seward, about sundown, were playing at a short distance from their fathers cabin:—with the stealthiness of the panther, some Indians crept up and tomahocked both, scalping them and leaving one of them to die.⁵⁰ A small party of Columbians immediately followed the Indians, and on the head waters of Duck Creek, a few miles beyond where the Lane Seminary now stands, two of them engaged in cooking venison, were found by Hugh Dunn and Charles Brice, both drew & fired at the same moment, but unfortunately at the same Indian. He fell dead, both the bullets having entered his body.

⁴⁸ Luke Foster to Thos. Clark, May 23, 1819, Appendix IV, p. 107.

⁴⁹ John Reily to Dr. Drake, December 21 and 22, 1831, Appendices VI & VII, pp. 110 & 113.

⁵⁰ Luke Foster to Thos. Clark, May 23, 1819, Appendix IV, p. 105.

His companion escaped into a prickly ash thicket, and the party returned with the first scalp that had been brought in as a trophy. "On the 24th of Dec^r. 1788 The Indians took prisoner three of our men—& proposed to them a Treaty of peace which was accepted by the Garrison, and was fully ratified the next day, by a Christmas Dinner given to the Indians in the Woods a short distance below the fort, & at the time appointed the Indians came in on horseback, stacked their Guns a short distance from the Table left one Indian on horseback to Guard them & to await any Orders that Cap^t. Blackfish should give as he was their Spokesman and leader—after the Indians were seated at the Table—Major Stites directed a Sargents comand of soldiers that the fort had as a Guard to march to the table from the Blockhouses & as soon as Cap^t. Blackfish discovered them he gave the signal & the man on horseback Put to the Woods—but as soon as the Cap^t. was assured there was no hostile intention on our part he raised the Indian Yell & the horseman returned—all things went on friendly untill March, when the Indians started for their homes—they stole every horse belonging to the Fort."⁵¹

In the spring of 1791 the following incident occurred. Col. Spencer a revolutionary officer of great dignity & respectability of character, came to Columbia in Dec^r. 1790, and built a hewn log house, on the lower slope of the high hill north of the present M^cAdamized road. The doors of houses at that time were made of thick puncheons which could not be penetrated by bullets. In the absence of hardware the hinges and fastenings were of wood—the latter consisting of great heavy latches and strong bars. In the spring of 1791, when there was a slight snow, early in the evening, before the string of the latch had been drawn in, as he and M^{rs}. Spencer his little son and three daughters were sitting by the fire which was their only light, his oldest daughter happened to turn her eyes towards the door and saw the great latch slowly and silently rising out of the deep mortices in which it rested. With surpassing presence of mind, & the courage of a soldiers daughter, she sprang in silence to the door, and held down the latch, till her father put up the great bar. In a few minutes they heard the sound of a rifle in the direction of one of their neighbours. The next morning they read in the mockasson tracks, impressed on the slight snow about the door, how near

⁵¹ I. Dunn to Griffin Yeatman, December 17, 1838, *Draper Mss.* 1084.

they had been brought to the most horrible of death. The neighbour, at whose house the gun was fired, was M^r. John Bowman. He and his family, by the light of their fire, were seated round their rude table at supper, when an Indian crept up, and shot his rifle through the chink, one of the crevices of the cabin; the ball [struck] M^{rs}. Bowman on the bosom, but from having passed through a part of one of the logs, its force was so spent that it made but a slight wound.⁵²

In the summer of the same year 1791 Nathaniel Reeder, long known as an orderly & upright merchant of this City, but then a Columbia pioneer, was on a visit with Maj^r. Stites to Losantiville. It was near noon & they were on horseback. In a little hollow, the first one this side of Lewis' tavern, three miles up the river in Fulton, they heard a noise behind the roots of a large oak tree which had been blown down by the roots, but had the presence of mind not to stop. They were, however, instantly fired on by four Indians, who raised at the same moment a most hideous yell. Reeder was wounded through the right arm, and in the same side, but kept upon his horse; Stites was not injured & they both rode off towards Losantiville. The indians pursued them but a short distance—then stopped & disappeared. A party from our village pursued but could not overtake them.⁵³

At that time their blind or ambuscades of spice wood, were often to be seen along this road, and their whistle on the powder charges, could frequently be heard on the summits of the neighbouring hills.

(Read the Narrative of O. M. Spencer, son of Col: Spencer, then 9 years old.)⁵⁴

Several other indian incidents of Columbia might be narrated but our time will not permit. We must bring the early history of this place to a close.

The exceeding fertility of the soil made this place in a few years the granary of the Miami Colonies.

The first water mill for grinding corn in Symmes' purchase

⁵² John Reily to Dr. Drake, December 21, 1831, Appendix VI, p. 112.

⁵³ Narrative of Nathaniel Reeder, undated, *Draper Mss.* 20122. Nathaniel Reeder, a merchant on Main Street, Cincinnati, was alive as late as 1831. *Cincinnati Directory, for 1819*, p. 136, *for 1831*, p. 125, Cf. also Judge Francis Dunlavy to Dr. D. Drake, December 9, 1831, Appendix III, p. 101.

⁵⁴ For this "Narrative" cf. O[liver] M. Spencer to Dr. Daniel Drake, December 23, 1831, Appendix V, p. 108.

was erected by the people of Columbia. Gen^l. Taylor of Newport, an accurate and indefatigable observer, who came hither in June 1792, has included in his letter the following memorandum of this mill.⁵⁵

The state of Society in Col^a. at and after the close of the military epoch in 1794, was in many respects very good. It was the residence of many genteel and respectable families; and from the attractive influence of the garrison of this place it was less infested with bad men than this; but the same attractions acted powerfully on the better class and on emigrants and at length it was so far absorbed by Cincinnati, that we shall now dismiss it from separate consideration.

1789 *North Bend*

We have seen that North Bend unlike Columbia & Losantiville was settled with a small military force; and that on the 2^d. of Feb^y. 1789 the proprietor with his immediate party landed & proceeded to lay off a town.

Not long after this the settlement was visited by the Indians which had visited and been staying for some time at Columbia. They wished to know of Judge Symmes through their interpreter Gerrard whether he was supported by the United States. [Insertion from Symmes' letter]⁵⁶ "The chief (the others sitting round) wished to know how far I was supported by the United states, and whether the thirteen fires had sent me hither. I answered them in the affirmative; and spread before them the thirteen stripes, which I had in a flag then in my camp. I pointed to the troops in their uniform, then on parade, and informed the chief that those were the warriors which the thirteen fires kept in constant pay, to avenge their quarrels; and that though the United States were desirous of peace with them, yet they were able to chastise any aggressor who should dare to offend them. And to demonstrate this I showed to them the seal of my commission on which the American arms were impressed; observing that while the eagle held the branch of a tree as an emblem of peace in one claw, she had strong and sharp arrows in the other which denoted her power to punish her enemies. The

⁵⁵ Unfortunately this letter cannot be found. Cf. p. 000 (note 74) *infra*.

⁵⁶ John Cleves Symmes to Jonathan Dayton, May 18, 19, and 20, and June 5, 1789, cf. p. 58 (note 31) *infra* (Author's notes in Draper Mss, 20137).

chiefs, who observed the device on the seal with great attention, replied by the interpreter—"That he could not perceive any intimations of peace from the attitude the eagle was in; having her wings spread as in flight, when folding of the wings denoted rest and peace. That he could not understand how the branch of a tree could be considered as a pacific emblem, for rods designed for correction were always taken from the bows of trees. That to him, the eagle appeared, from her bearing a large whip in one claw, and such a number of arrows in the other, and in full career of flight, to be wholly bent on war and mischief." Symmes at length succeeded in convincing him of his mistake and he appeared to be entirely satisfied of the friendship of the United States.

[Insertion from Dr. Drake's notes on Symmes' Letter]⁵⁷ These Indians complained bitterly of the treatment that [they] had received in Columbia in their trade with the people of that settlement. The Chief Blackfish had demanded of Stites \$20, which Col. Morgan on his way to Mississippi, had promised to him for carrying letters to Muskingum and Sandusky. Stites referred him to Symmes; Symmes gave him a calico shirt, because he had worn out his in Morgan's service. This did not satisfy him. He could not be made sensible but that what one white man owed an Indian, every white man was bound to pay—Symmes at length offered to pay him in whisky whenever he would call for it, and he went away contented.

Early in the Spring as provisions were scarce Lieut Kearney [Captain Kearsy] left the settlement and descended to the Falls. At this Symmes was very indignant, as K. had been sent expressly to guard his colonies, and he was now left in a most defenceless condition for no block houses had been erected, and the departure of the soldiers greatly dispirited his people and prevented immigrants from joining him. However on the 30th of March Lieut. Luce with 18 men arrived from Fort Harmer, and in one week built a good blockhouse. A boat load of provisions also arrived, and confidence was restored.

Nevertheless on the 21st of May the block house at North Bend was attacked by the Indians—One white was killed and six wounded. This caused about fifty of the settlers to make their escape immediately, apprehending another attack. This

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* (Author's notes in Draper Mss, 20137).

induced the settlers to commence building a stockade. This was what Kearsy and his 45 men should have done, as Symmes justly says. He adds "It will embolden many a citizen to settle in this town, whose nerves will not bear the thought of sleeping out of a fort." The block house was only large enough for the few troops. Not a citizen could be admitted in case of an attack. "The citizens must provide for their own defence, which is peculiarly hard on them, to be obliged to leave their corn planting and clearing, late in the season as it is, (it was now the 15th of June) in order to make some place where they may deposite their wives and children in safety, while themselves rest from the hard labours of the day." To increase their alarm, intelligence had just been received that the Miami and Wabash Indians had resolved to attack the settlements during the summer. The day after this was received, their strength was diminished by the departure of 16 or 18 men to Louisville.

* * * * *

Just before the assault was made upon the block house a number of Indian women and children, taken prisoners in Kentucky, were sent to the commander of the garrison here, "to be forwarded towards the Indian towns, or turned at liberty into the woods, to find their way home or starve, whichever might happen." Symmes took advantage of this occurrence to conciliate the Indians, and at the same time ascertain their situation and strength. He sent a white man with an Indian, bearing a message that they might have their wives and children if they would send for them, and requesting an exchange. Several young men showed an alacrity to undertake the dangerous embassy. Isaac Freeman was selected, "on account of his approved courage and activity, and a certain manner of address which is pleasing to the Indians." Symmes thought this embassy would reduce to certainty whether the Indians meant to be friends or enemies, and that at worst, they would only sell Freeman to the English. Symmes writes to Dayton, that Freeman had returned safe, but brought most frightful accounts of the warlike preparations of the Indians. The English had sent to each chief in all the towns a supply of 500 weight of powder, an equivalent of lead, and 100 muskets. Freeman himself saw two of the chiefs receive their quota. He was at the same time distinctly informed that the destination was against the Miami Settlements.

And this information was confirmed by reports from other quarters. Fresh desertions from the settlement were the immediate consequence. It seemed as if all was to be ruined. But Symmes was determined to hold out—"What will be the issue God only knows. I shall however maintain the ground as long as possible, illy prepared as we are. I can but perish as many a better man has done before me. It will be but just however, if we are to have no assistance, to advertize me thereof immediately, that we may all resort to one station, which will be put in the best posture of defence that we are able to fortify." [end of insertion]

This anticipated attack was never made, and, indeed, the North bend settlement does not seem after this to have been disturbed by indians. Its history is less romantic than that of Columbia. Its population never became considerable. Its attractions were not great. It had, however, the dignity of being the residence of the proprietor, and its early history is composed in a great degree of his biography. The location of a great city that should command the trade of the great Miami for 200 miles back was with him a favourite project. At length he fixed on a spot—the east bank of the Miami, 5 miles from its mouth; and one from N[orth]. B[end]. Here he laid off a city which in honor of one of his maternal ancestors he named Cleves. At an early period he built a house which was then the best in the Miami country, and leaving N[orth]. B[end]. went there to reside. Six or eight years afterwards it was burned down. Cleves never became a town and North bend is now & has long been the plantation of Gen^l. Harrison, the son in law of the proprietor. Thus the city near the mouth of the great Miami like that near the mouth of the Little Miami planned after the ancient Babylon was absorbed up by the city opposite to the mouth of Licking—to which we shall now return.

1790

Cincinnati

In coming back in the month of Jan^y. 1790 to Losantiville which we left with Dec^r. 1789, we find it under a great nominal change; no longer designated by the original and auspicious epithet, which composed of four tongues, gave presage of that variety in its people which the early future should contribute to its population; but known by the classical name which it now bears. An epithet, equally dear to the lover of learning and the

friend of freedom; recalling the purest days of Roman glory, and reminding us of the return by our Revolutionary fathers from the field of blood to the field of peaceful industry. Till then it had never designated a city and even to this hour, it mysteriously remains, the cherished title of our beloved city only. When and by whom it was thus baptized will appear from the following extract of a letter from Judge Symmes, which at the same time designates the author of the name by which our county has been known from the time of its organization. "Governor St Clair arrived at Losantiville on the 2^d instant. He could be prevailed upon to stay with us but three nights. He has organized this purchase into a county—His Excellency complimented me with the honor of naming the county—I called it Hamilton County after the Secretary of the Treasury—General Harmer [Harmar] has named the new Garrison Fort Washington—The Governor has made Losantiville⁵⁸ the county town by the name of Cincinnati, so that Losantiville will become extinct."⁵⁹

Judge Foster gives the following account of the colloquy on this subject. When Gov. S^t. Clair arrived from Fort Harmar, he came in a schooner. Israel Ludlow went on board, & the Gov^r. asked him what he called his town and was answered Losantiville. Give me exclaimed the Governor, a name I can read and write; then,—Will you, said Ludlow, please to name it? And S^t Clair answered "Let it be Cincinnati."⁶⁰

The object of Gov. S^t Clair's visit was to organize the Miami settlement into a County and establish in the form of Government prescribed under the Ordinance of 1787 for the N. W. Territory. This he immediately proceeded to do. Thus Hamilton was the second co. of the Territory, Washington at the mouth of the Muskingum being the first, and thus we see it is not yet quite 49 years since a civil and political organization was effected on this spot. The laws which the governor & Territorial Judges, Parsons, Varnum and Symmes had adopted from

⁵⁸For *important new material* regarding the name, *Losantiville*, cf. Notes on John Filson, Appendix II, p. 98.

⁵⁹ John Cleves Symmes to Jonathan Dayton, January 9, 1790, in the collection of Peter G. Thomson, Esq. (Author's notes in Draper Mss. 20137). Cf. Quarterly, Vol. XVII, p. 17 (note 16).

⁶⁰ Probably Dr. Drake received this information, and that in the next paragraph, orally from Judge Foster. For the controversy over the change of name, cf. Quarterly Vol. XVII, p. 17 (note 16).

the other States of the Union for the use of the infant Territory were now to come into operation, a court of civil & criminal jurisdiction was established, and a militia organized. In the selection of officers both civil & military, Judge Foster recollects that the Gov^r. relied chiefly on Judge Symmes. Cincinnati was made the seat of justice.

The judges of the Court of Common Pleas were the Venerable William Goforth of Columbia, a native of Penn^a. W^m. McMillan, one of the first settlers of Losantiville from N. Carolina; and W^m. Wells. Jn^o S. Gano⁶¹ (Israel Ludlow) was appointed Clerk and John Brown of Columbia Sheriff. These original judicial officers are all dead. Justices of the peace were also appointed & constables but we have not their names.

Of militia officers none higher than captains were appointed. Those for Columbia were Jn^o. S. Gano, and James Flinn—for Cincinnati Israel Ludlow—for North Bend, Brice Virgin. We have not the names of all the subalterns in these companies, but can state that Luke Foster, now present & Ephraim Kibby were the Lieut & Ensign of Cap^t. Gano's company and Jn^o. S. Wallace and Jn^o. Vance in Ludlow's.⁶²

It is stated by Judge Foster, that the commissions to these officers were given out by Judge Symmes the proprietor, on the 7th. of Feb^y. in a cabin on front street between Sycamore & eastern Row or B[road]. W[ay].

Francis Kennedy appears to have been the Captⁿ. of the next Co. organized in Cincinnati—and Levi Woodward was also appointed in this year.

The first Major in the Miami Country was Cap^t. Gano, at a future time the first Maj^r. Gen^l. of Ohio.

Gov^r. S^t. Clair and the Judges from Marietta who accompanied him hither remained for 3 or 4 days in Cin. and proceeded to Kaskaskia & Cahokia the latter nearly opposite S^t. Louis to establish counties. Two years ago I visited the latter French Settlement, and its contrast with our city was one of the most striking that I ever saw. On his return S^t. Clair fixed upon Cincinnati as the seat of Territorial Government, and this [sic]

⁶¹ John S. Gano was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Hamilton County, Quarterly, Vol. XV, pp. 3-4; Israel Ludlow was a surveyor, Quarterly, Vol. XVII, p. 17 (note 17). From the Ms. it would seem that Dr. Drake was uncertain which of the two was the actual appointee.

⁶² John Reily to Dr. Drake, December 21, 1831, Appendix VI, p. 111.

the civil as well as the military sceptre were transferred from Marietta to this place.

I am not able to say who were the first lawyers or who was the first school master. The first physician was D^r. Hole, who, however, before the close of the year out of respect to alarm of his wife removed to Kentucky. His place was supplied by D^r. Richard Allison, of the medical staff of the army and afterwards surgeon in chief to the close of the War; who furnished medicines from the fort and in that spirit of practical benevolencē which so eminently characterized him throughout life, refused to take compensation for his services.

In the spring of this year several Stations were begun in the country back of the original settlements

Round bottom	}	Covalt's 9 miles up the Little Miami
Colerain		Dunlap's 17 miles of the G ^t . Miami
Cummingville		Ludlows 5 miles up Mill creek &
Carthage		Whites 4 miles further up the same stream

Small bodies of Troops, sent from Fort Washington by Gen^l. Harmar were stationed for some time, at most of them.

Cincinnati Meanwhile was advancing—one individual J. Scott put up four hewed log houses with shingled roofs—and considerable land had been cleared and was planted with Corn. Cap. David Strong of the Fort cleared and planted 2 squares (8 acres) where the park now is. While some of the soldiers worked others watched.

Provisions were now brought down the river to some extent, but the difficulty of getting back, limited the importation. The return to Western V^a. & P^a. was by water only, and the voyage was equally tedious & dangerous. The following incident will illustrate the danger.

In the spring or summer of this year Solomon Strong kept a little store on the corner of Front & Eastern Row; where he sold provisions.⁶³ A number of traders from Western P^[a]. & V^[a]. had got ready to start home and he fitted out a little keel which he put under the command of his enterpid young nephew, Elijah Strong, soon after a gallant officer in the Indian Campains. The traders had their provisions & baggage transported in the little

⁶³ The reference is doubtless to the store that was kept by Solomon Strong in partnership with John Bartle. John Bartle's Recollections, December 24, 1838, Appendix VIII, p. 117.

boat, but they were to walk, on the condition that if attacked by the Indians, they should be taken on board & transported to the other side of the river. When opposite the Mouth of Brush Creek above Limestone, they were fired upon by an ambuscade of Indians and all killed or captured. The boat was shot into at the same time, the steersman wounded in the arm and two that were rowing one on either side of the stripling commander killed dead. The boat was turned to the opposite shore, but on nearing it they were fired upon anew, and they then turned to the middle of the stream, and fell back to Limestone. Afterwards the boat returned to Cincinnati.

A horsemill was erected this year or the next on the west side of Main Street, and north of pearl. Previously hand mills were employed, & the soldiers were provided with a kind of large coffee mills.

In this horse mill it was common to have preaching, when a preacher came this way. But an aged lady, with whom I have lately conversed recollects once to have attended the preaching of a Baptist minister M^r. Clark of Kent^y. on the very spot where we are now assembled, under some large trees, the audience sitting round on the trunks of trees that had been cut down, & the men with their rifles by their sides.

Who was the first person born in Cincinnati? Several have been named as such; but the testimony of tradition goes to establish the following record from a family bible with which M^r. Owen has favoured us: "David Cummings son of John & Janet Cummings, born in Cincinnati, Hamilton County June 5th 1790 —The first white person born in Cincinnati."

This record is in the handwriting of M^r. Jn^o. Cummings, and is preceded and followed by other records of the same kind. It seems therefore to be authentic.⁶⁴

David Cummings is then the first native Cincinnatian. He has, in bad taste wandered from a city with which he has such an enviable connexion as [he] resides in Madison Indiana. He is, however, a respectable man as is evinced by holding the office of Judge of probate. M^{rs}. Cummings the mother has resided since 1794, about a mile from Sharon in this County. She would have been present with us, but for an illness which [prevented.]

About 44 cabins were erected this year. The emigrants were

⁶⁴ Cf. Greve, *Cincinnati*, Vol. I, pp. 352-353.

chiefly from the State of Jersey. We are indebted to a venerable female correspondent of our committee for a peep into one of the most genteel of these edifices.

"My first place of residence, says she, was a log cabin the furniture consisting of one bed stead, a table one chair, and several wooden stools—the flooring of our house was of boat plank, which was quite a luxury, for most of our neighbours had nothing but logs split in two and laid the flat side uppermost."⁶⁵

It was extremely difficult at this time to bring household furniture and utensils from the old states, as the Alleghenies, now surmounted and subdued with macadamized highways Canals, and Rail roads, were then almost as rugged as the Alps in the days of Hannibal; and hence, families who had all their lives before, enjoyed the comforts and even luxuries of their native town in the east, were now reduced to a number not greatly exceeding the furniture of the Indian's wigwam.

Then was the time for domestic manufactures. The dangers tried mens spirit—the deprivations their genius. Courage without, invention within, was the practical motto. Every man was at once a soldier and an artisan—defending and creating at the same time; he went forth with the rifle in one hand and the axe in the other; while his tomahock answered equally for defence and manufacture. Floors were made of puncheons split from the trunks of ash and walnut trees, roofs were formed of riven clapboards, & chimnies built of sticks plastered over with mud. Tables and benches were made of boat plank, brooms of the young hickory, shovel tongs of clapboards and forked sticks, and trays and plates, and bowls & tubs & troughs of Buckeye. The trough was then made to supply many wants as appears from the following reminiscence of the respected widow of one of the most distinguished pioneers of the Colony.

"As the Buckeyetree has risen to so much fame amidst the sturdy trees of the forest, I will relate the great use this beautiful tree was to us in our early settlement. As it was impossible to convey many articles over the mountains we had but little or no wooden furniture. So my husband, although unacquainted with the axe, said to me, one day—Well! I will see if I cannot make some utensils, that will be of use to you. So he immediately went

⁶⁵ H. Wallace to Dr. Drake, *Draper Mss.* 1025.

to work and cut down a large sweet buckeye tree and split a part of its body in two, very neatly, and made me too [sic] large trays, and made them very smooth and nice; & one of them answered for a wash tub, and when the clothes were dry, it answered to fold them down in, and when ironed served the purpose of a bureau! Into the other tray we put our cold victuals—*when we happened to have any.*"⁶⁶

Up to this time and afterwards the communication with the parent states was exclusively by two routes—one, already indicated, the Ohio river, the other a half cut road through the State of Kentucky by Lexington to the Cumberland through Bean's Station, in east Tennessee and Abingdon in Virginia.⁶⁷ But on both routes it was necessary to travel in companies with arms and carry provisions, except meat on the Ohio which was obtained on shore, by hunters, who walked and acted as spies. Reports from the West were then of course seldom made to friends left behind, and as the materials for writing were scarce, and the qualifications of many of the immigrants extremely limited, months and sometimes even years rolled by without any distinct accounts being sent back. They who remained behind, therefore, had no adequate notion of the hardships and privations of their brethren in the wilderness. Mean while reports of the lofty grandeur and fragrant beauty of that wilderness, the magnitude of its great river running westwardly into the heart of the Continent, and thus inverting the order of nature, the variety of its wild animals, & the matchless fertility of its soil spread over the people of the east, inflamed their imaginations, awakened their enterprise, and perpetually put in motion new companies of emigrants. Thus notwithstanding all the perils of an indian war, & the accidents of a journey of [sic], which occupied more time than is now required to visit Europe and return to Cincinnati, the stream of emigration after the commencement of the year 1790 was lively, and the earlier pioneers constantly cheered by the arrival of relatives, or by newcomers, recognised as friends because they had once been countrymen. At that time taverns were few in number, and they who arrived must either remain for awhile in their little flat bottomed boats, beneath the water maples and willows, which yet continued to skirt our shores (as

⁶⁶ Dr. Drake does not indicate the source of this statement.

⁶⁷ This land route was the Wilderness Road. Cf. Quarterly, Vol. XVII, p. 29 (note 34) and p. 31 (note 36).

our elegant visitors now sometimes continue to lodge in the splendid steamers, that repose on the same beach,) or be received into the cabins of those who had preceded them. The latter was the general practice, and in the year, of which we are now speaking, these cabins were often crow[d]ed to overflowing. There was in the older emigrants, a hospitality which deep sympathy of feeling quickened into life; but it was not unalloyed with a little mixture of another element, for the new inmates contributed to the common defence, and it was an object to have young men lodging on their arms, upon [sic] the earthen or puncheon floor, immediately within the cabin door.

Thus most of the year 1790 was decidedly one of increase and civil and social organization; and brought forth less of heroic incident than '89. But its close was overclouded and filled with alarm.

On the 30th. of September⁶⁸ Gen^l. Harmar left F^t. Washington with 320 & 833 Penn^a. & Ken^y. militia on an expedition against the Shawanese then residing towards the sources of the Little Miami & extending his march to the Tawa [Ottawa] towns on the S^t. Mary's. An account of this expedition as well as those which followed under S^t. Clair and Wayne, belongs to the history of Cincinnati (many of whose citizens, whose descendants are now here) but our limits render it impossible to speak of either. We can only say therefore that the expedition failed in its object, & that the Indians skulked after the retreating army almost to the summits of the beautiful hills which overlook our city, and that the alarm which was excited caused some of the immigrants to escape to Kent^y. while the whole had their minds turned strongly on the means of defence. Thus closed the second year of our infancy.

In May 1790, the number of men capable of bearing arms, between the two Miamies, was as follows.

Cincinnati	100	Covalt's Station	40
Columbia	150	North Bend	70
Ludlow's Station	20	Colerain	30
		Total	410

⁶⁸ In this date Dr. Drake follows Captain John Armstrong, who asserts that September 30 was the day the army left Fort Washington. McBride, *Pioneer Biography*, Vol. I, p. 118. Major Denny, probably a more reliable authority, claims that the army marched September 26. *Military Journal of Major Ebenezer Denny*, Publications, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, 1859, p. 141.

1791—The panic raised by this repulse or at least unsuccessful expedition, had not yet subsided, when the new year was ushered in by a most formidable attack on one of the stations commenced in the spring of 1790. It stood where the village of Colerain now stands on the bank of the great Miami about 15 m[iles]. w. of Cincinnati. This was in fact a military post (although Dunlap and his associates had laid off a town) for it consisted of three indiferent block houses, connected by a palisade. It was garrisoned with 18 regulars from fort Washington under Lieut Kingsbury, and 14 militia, or settlers, several of whom had their families in the block houses. Several days before the attack, Cap^t. Jn^o. S. Wallace one of the most acute and fearless of the scouts of that day, with Abner Hunt John Stone & a M^r Cunningham. The[y] reconnoitred between the Great Miami and the town of Harrison on White water for three days when they were suddenly fired upon by a party of Indians. Ten or twelve guns were discharged nearly at the same time. Cunningham was killed, Hunt was thrown from his horse and taken prisoner, & Stone was wounded but by the assistance of Wallace he escaped and in four hours they reached the block houses at Dunlaps station. Five days previous to this David Gibson of the block house was taken prisoner, and remained with the Indians till the treaty of Greenville. On his return he stated that the party which were near the Station were Wyandotts and amounted to 300. Such was the force that appeared before the block house on the following day, and advanced within two rods of it when the garrison fired upon them. The Indians then bound their prisoner Hunt with a rope and required him to demand a surrender of the block houses. Lieut. K[ingsbury] raised his head over the logs and conversed with Hunt. The conversation ended with a command to his men to renew the battle. It continued through the remainder of the day having commenced in the morning. Many of the Indians had treed within point blank shot and were compelled to stand all day in the snow in the same spot; or run the risk of being shot. Night came on but the enemy kept up his attack. The bullets of the garrison were exhausted, and the women melted up whatever they had of pewter plates & spoons and bravely aided in providing the means of defence. After dark the entrepid Wallace contrived to pass through the enemy and reach Cincinnati. The next morning Capt. Freeman with a party of 30 regulars and 33 volunteers set off for the scene of

action with Wallace, & Cap^t. Gano of Columbia with Lieut Foster & James Lyon both now with us and about 30 men did the same. But before they reached the place the foe had disappeared. The body of Hunt the prisoner was found in their camp dreadfully wounded, and from Gibson their prisoner, it was learned when he returned that they had lost 60—Wallace however thinks the number not so great. The whites had 1 man wounded & lost none. The Station was immediately afterwards abandoned. The gallantry of this defence was only equalled by the fierceness of the attack.⁶⁹

There is no other spot in the vicinity of Cincinnati where so much Indian blood was ever spilt, nor was there any other battle which so fully counterpoised that of Newport in 1779 in which Cap^t. Benham was wounded.

The portentous opening of the year 1791, was followed in the spring by attacks on individuals within our town limits, the first that had yet been made.

On a beautiful May morning, two men Scott and Shepherd, were ploughing and hoeing corn in a little field where Western Row now passes, a short distance N. W. of the Hospital. As they directed, at the moment, the ploughshare instead of the sword, they could of course do nothing but retreat. Cap^t. Wallace, however, who was at work hard by, with his faithful gun at hand, ran towards the spot and fired on the Indians. The[y] had time, however, to detach the horses from the plough (the object of their visit) and mounting them to retreat uninjured. On the outside of the fence in their ambush they left a part [of] their plunder, consisting of 8 blankets, a cappeau or blanket coat with a hood, a powder horn full of powder and leg of bears meat. It was conjectured that the party consisted of at least nine. Twenty-two Cincinnatians, Wallace one, 11 on foot and 11 on horseback with provisions but without a commander, put off instantly after them, and followed on their trail till night when they encamped. The next morning they had the mortification to find that if they had gone but a quarter of a mile further, they would have surprised the Indians in their encampment. They crossed the great Miami about about [sic] a mile above where Hamilton now stands; and on discovering this the Cincinnatians gave up the pursuit. On their way back they discovered the tracks of two

⁶⁹ Cf. Quarterly, Vol. XVII, p. 19.

Indians who had travelled in the direction of the Great Miami lower down, these they also followed to the bank of the river, without overtaking, and then returned to the village. The party all the time were in high spirits.

The next attack, not long after, within the town limits, was on Joseph Cutter and George Geans. They were clearing land near where the canal enters the Corporation line, late in the afternoon, Geans escaped, but Cutter was made a prisoner, and was never heard of afterwards. Cap^t. Ludlow & his Lieut Wallace with 5 or 6 others, snatched up their guns, and made instant pursuit on foot. The weeds were so high that the indian tracks through them could be seen when the party followed on a run. When they had reached where the farm of Col. Riddle now is, the night had set in, & they returned, without having overtaken the invaders.⁷⁰

Not a week after this fatal attack another net still more tragical was made, as a small party were at work, clearing the land where that noble monument of the Charity of our city, the orphan Asylum now stands. It was in the forenoon and the indians had laid concealed in the adjoining woods, beneath a thick under growth of spice wood and other shrubs. One of the party was considerably seperated from the others, consisting of Seth Cutter, Ezekiel Sayre & some boys, who were unarmed. Benjamin Vancleve, was the individual on whom they made the assault. He fled but was overtaken, but finding himself overtaken, turned round when the indian stabbed him with the fatal scalping knife. He siezed [sic] the knife, which cut his hand, when he fell, was stabbed again then scalped, and left bleeding on the ground. His companions could do nothing in his defence, but went to his relief, when the Indians retreated. The village was thrown into great agitation. The wounded man was laid on a kind of bier made of bushes, and brought in along the road which is now main street. As they approached the settled parts of the village they were met by many of its women, one of whom is now among us, and has described to me herself, his wounds, and the streams of blood which fell on the path as he was borne by the spot where we are now assembled. He was taken to his own cabin on the corner of 4th and Sycamore streets, where he had the able services of the good D^r. Allison, but expired almost im-

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 20.

mediately in the arms of his wife. Benjamin Van Cleve was the only martyr whose blood mingles with *our* soil. His name should be embalmed in every heart, and a monument erected by the city to commemorate his death.⁷¹

While [these] things were transacting in the infant metropolis others not less tragical were acting among its little colonies in the neighbourhood.

At South Bend, the residence in early times of the family of our esteemed fellow citizen M^r. Symmes, when their [sic] were but 2 or 3 families, M^{rs}. Horner was in the edge of the woods near her cabin with a boy by the name of Demint from Cincinnati. They were both killed, by the same Indians, it was supposed that stabbed VanCleve. They were not pursued.

A few months after this catastrophe as a man, whose name is no longer recollected, was coming on foot, alone, from the same place or from North Bend below, and was in front of where Ethan Stone now lives, he was killed & left at the waters edge. Cap^t Wallace and two or three others went down in a canoe. The[y] found no Indians, and taking the body crossed the river and buried [it] in the edge of the bank above what is now called Elmwood the beautiful residence of Israel J. Ludlow.

Soon after this a rumor of attack came from North Bend & Cap^t. Strong & 20 soldiers, from Fort Washington, with Wallace, Vance & M^cHenry, as volunteers from the militia, repaired instantly to the spot; but the alarm proved to be false. This was the only time that forces went from C[incinnati]. to N[orth]. B[end].

About the same time, it has been stated the attack was made in Columbia, on the houses of Col. Spencer and M^r. Bowman whose wife was slightly wounded. The report of this reached Cincinnati in the early part of the night, and was magnified into an attack on the whole village. Cap^t. Strong with some regulars, and Cap^t. Ludlow with his Lieut, the active and fearless Wallace, and 20 or 25 militia immediately flew to the relief of their neighbours. But when they arrived, they found that the Indians were few in number, and had been pursued by the Columbians. They did not think it necessary to follow, nor proper to return immediately as the village might be attacked while a part of its forces were away. They, therefore, spent the day in that place

⁷¹ John Van Cleve, not his son, Benjamin, was killed by the Indians. *Ibid.* p. 20.

and amused themselves in jumping & running races. The pursuers returned without having overtaken the enemy. This was the only party that ever went from Cincinnati to Columbia for such a purpose;

Covalts Station has been mentioned in the History of the last year. The spot is now known by the name of Round bottom, on the little Miami about 14 miles from Cin^{ti}. The settlement was composed of Jeremiah Covalt and family, Abel Cook and two or three others. M^r. Cook had been down in Columbia, and on his way home, alone, was shot by the Indians and deplorably mangled. The appearances on the ground indicated that he had gone through a violent struggle with the enemy. He and Covalt had put up a small block house. One day as the latter with a M^r. Hinkle and some others were hewing logs near their block house, the Indians suddenly broke upon them and killed & scalped Covalt and Hinkle, and another whose name is not recollected.

Whites Station—This settlement made the year before by Jacob White consisted of three houses on this and one on the other side of Mill creek, a short distance beyond the present Carthage. In the autumn of this year it was attack by Indians. A man by the name of Goble was killed. The house of Prior on the further side of the creek was invaded. Prior himself was not in. His wife was in the door yard milking, about sundown. The Indians fired and killed one of her sons who stood near her; the[y] caught up the other child and succeeding in escaping across the creek. Her infant however was asleep, in a little trough.— When the savages had gone it was found dead and mangled on the sill of the cabin door. Cap^t. White made a gallant defence and with his own gun killed at least one of the indians. M^r. Flinn another. After which they retreated. A number of Cincinnatians went out as soon as the report reached this place.

Ludlows Station—Ludlow's Station was so called from its being the early residence of Col. Israel Ludlow, one of the proprietors, a much respected and intelligent gentlemen, who died 35 years ago. Its first inhabitants were Scot Spencer and Newkirk, who composed the station and were for awhile its only inhabitants. In pawpaw time of this year, Cox & Spencer went up Mill creek one morning about a mile, near where the canal

now looks down upon the ruins of an old mill dam. Their object was to look after their beaver traps. Discovering a group of horses, they were not surprised a moment after by seeing a number of Indians. They instantly fell back, and then curved round, through the woods in hope to get a shot, and afterwards escape. But the wiley man of the woods was not to be overreached in his own element, and at the moment when Cox fired he himself received a mortal wound. Having long before declared that his favourite rifle should never fall into the hands of the enemy he summoned all his strength and gave it such a blow against a tree, destroyed it, when he laid down and died. Spencer returned uninjured to the station, which was immediately deserted: the widow of daring Cox escaping to Cincinnati on foot with her children.

Let us turn from these scenes of blood to an incident, communicated by an aged & respected pioneer now present.

"It was believed, says his letter, that the Indians were often through the town in the dark. One M^r. Martin kept a house of entertainment on Main street near front street & one night the officers of the garrison and some of the people had a ball at his house. Several of them rode their horses, and fastened them on the other side of the street & while they were at their amusements, the Indians came and stole them."⁷²

It would appear from these incessant and daring inroads of the Indians carried on to the very walls of Fort Washington, that the presence here of its feeble and previously defeated garrison, under Gen^l. Harmar, in no degree overawed their dauntless and revengeful spirits, and had not the Gen^l. Government, provided more efficient means of defence, the infant colony must in all probability have either perished or retreated.

The father of his country was not, however, indifferent to the danger which menaced his children in the wilderness, and while the depredations we have described were in execution he was preparing for a second and more formidable campaign into the heart of the Enemy's Country. The army confided to Gen^l S^t Clair the Gov^r. slowly assembled in Cincinnati and on the 5th. of Aug^t. moved out to Ludlow's Station for the sake of forage for their horses. The The [sic] overwhelming and fatal defeat of the

⁷² This information was probably given orally to Dr. Drake. The source he does not indicate.

4th. of Nov^r. on the banks of the Maumee, dwells painfully in the memory of the nation to this very hour. The gallant blood of our elder sister Kentucky flowed in torrents among the tall grass, and even in the distant states of the east whence troops had been enlisted whole communities were thrown into mourning. Many of the brave spirits of the little Miami Colony were attached to this army, and one of them who first stepped upon its banks and led the little band in the hymn of thanksgiving under the trees of Columbia was the surveyor who marked out the path to the field of blood. The return of broken fragments, of hundreds who had marched into the wilderness flushed with hopes of victory and emulous of glory, but now weak, subdued, & with garments tattered, and wounds festering and inflamed, spread dismay and horror over the town and caused the stoutest hearts to ache, while the feebler quailed and sunk. The consternation was universal, and many sought safety by a removal to Kentucky.⁷³ Thus ended the exciting and bloody 1791—emphatically the romantic & military year of our history.

The summer of this year presented the pioneer villages with a novelty. Upwards of 60 prisoners of the piankeshaw Delaware & Kickapoos including (in the flowery language of Col. Wilkinson) the sons and sisters of the King of the last tribe were captured in two expeditions by himself & Gen^l. Scott in May and Aug^t. of this year. After being taken into Kent^y. by way of Louisville they were sent to Fort Washington where they remained in captivity for some time. The[y] consisted of men women & children. I have not been able to collect anecdotes concerning them.

Notwithstanding this, the village increased in population up to the fatal 4th. of November. About 30 families were added, among whom were several mechanics. Two frame houses were put up, with nearly as many cabins as would accommodate the immigrants; and about 20 small fields were planted with corn. The first Presbyterian church was organized this year, by the Rev^d. David Rice of Kent^y. and the late venerable & Rev^d. James Kemper of the state of V^a. was made its pastor. This was the first religious Society organized in Cincinnati. In this year

⁷³ See Gano's Ms. pp. 11 & 12 (Author's Note). The particular Ms. referred to cannot be found, but if, as is probable, the author was John S. Gano, the narrative founded upon it may be regarded as reliable. Cf. p. 75 (note 61).

the first school was established but I have not been able to learn the name of the teacher nor the place where his log school house stood.

1791-5

Newport

We must now turn our eyes across the beautiful river to the oldest of our two sister towns.— The site of this place was owned by Col. James Taylor who resided near Fredericksburg Virg^a. and by whom it was given to his sons Reuben, Edmund, & James, the last of whom now resides there and has made to us a liberal contribution of his early recollections of this region of country.⁷⁴ In the autumn of 1791 the year we are now considering, his older brother Hubbard visited the spot, about 3 years after the settlement of Cincinnati, laid off [f] a town, and named it Newport. Next spring [1792] their [sic] was a garden or truck patch cultivated, where the barracks now stand and a part of the few settlers then there had cleared and cultivated similar spots. It was now, as indeed it had been for some time before a crossing place for many of the people of Columbia who [wished] to avoid the Indians on this side. Among the first settlers of in [sic] Newport were M^r. Fowler the father of Cap^t. Jacob Fowler, Ulrich Hardesty, Hugh Steers, Jacob Barrickman, Jacob Riffle, J. Calvert (son in law of Cap^t. Robert Benham wounded on the same spot in 1779) Nathan Kelly, W^m. Spencer, with a large family of sons and Cap^t. Jn^o Bartle. Cap^t. Bartle, was born in the city of New York in 1745 and came to Losantiville in the spring of 1790, where he was the third or fourth merchant. He dug the cellar and built the first house where the Cincinnati Hotel now stands. He did a large business, for that day, furnishing the army with many of its supplies. For these he received drafts on the government which he cashed in Lexington at a premium of two and a half percent. Whence they were remitted to Phil^a to purchase goods for the new settlements of Kentucky. Cap^t. B. imported empty flat or as they were called Kentucky boats from Limestone the great landing place of that state giving as they were of [no] use to the handful of settlers in Limestone, for each six shillings, four & six pence, three shillings, and some-

⁷⁴ The letter from James Taylor cannot be found, but for the early history of Newport and especially an account of the Taylor family, cf. Lewis Collins, *History of Kentucky*, revised edition, Covington, 1874, Vol. II, pp. 110-117.

times a bottle of whiskey! These boats he sold to the Losantivillians to build houses and furnish them with tables and benches. Cap^t. Bartle resides with one of his daughters 6 miles from Newport. He is perhaps the oldest living male emigrant to Losantiville, & certainly the oldest of the mercantile community—now distinguished for their intelligence, and enterprize, throughout the United States. His age is 93—and yet he has volunterily encountered the chill winds, and ice bound river, to mingle with us, on this joyful occasion—and now sits by my side!⁷⁵

1792—*Covington*⁷⁶

The settlement of Covington in 1792 Site 140 acres owned by Welsh in P^a. when in Jail for debt sold it to Kennedy for 200\$ Kennedy built a log house & established a ferry
The town laid off in 1815 (Bartle)

Remarks on the relations between Cin. N[ew]. P[ort]. & Covington.

1792 *Cincinnati*

Notwithstanding these signal disasters as there now were garrisons at Fort Hamilton and Fort Jefferson where, the towns of Hamilton and Eaton now stands, the indians were far more cautious than they had been in the preceding year, and consequently committed fewer depredations.

In the spring of this year an ox which was one of a yoke that had drawn Sam^l. Williams and his family from Elizabeth town New Jersey, was turned out to browse. In the half cleared woods along second street west of Elm he was found dead with an Indian arrow shot with such force that its point came out on the opposite side; while another arrow had just penetrated the skin. His tongue had been cut out and taken away like that of the buffaloe for food. This was perhaps the first emigrant ox that fell a victim to the desire of ruminating amidst the luxuries of the western woods; and the incursion of the enemy which destroyed him was the last ever made into Cincinnati.

But this year brought a greater increase of inhabitants than the

⁷⁵ John Bartle's Recollections, December 24, 1838, Appendix VIII, p. 115.

⁷⁶ Cf. Collins, *Kentucky*, Vol. II, pp. 427-428.

last. Forty or fifty families came in & cabins for their accommodation were put up. Some framehouses of a better quality were also erected. But what most signaled the year was enclosure of the Ground on which we are now assembled with a post and rail fence for a grave yard, and the erection on this very spot of a church. As this was the first in the city it deserves to be long preserved. Against its walls the rifles of its devotees were rested during divine service, to its threshold all denominations of christians repaired & sat side by side as we sit today. It was removed many years afterwards to make room for that in which we are assembled. and is now the property of the Rev^d. W^m. Barke on Vine street. Among the magnificent modern churches which adorn the city in her 50th. year, it can boast of no other dignity than having been the temple of the pioneers.

The spring of 1793 was made memorable by the great flood, which was at its height on the 18th of March. At that time the *bottom* between where pearl & lower market streets now are, and the south side of 2^d. street were many feet lower than at present, and consequently the water over that part was far deeper than in the flood of 1832, though the actual height of the river was not quite so much. As the inhabitants were poorly provided with the means of escape and the number of houses on the Hill was very small, their sufferings may readily be imagined by those who felt the inconveniences of the 2^d. inundation.

This spring is, also, memorable for the arrival of Gen^l Wayne and his army which encamped below Western Row on the River bank Called Hobsons Choice, where the army lay for several months. He threw some breast works around them; and cut off the top of the mound and placed a picket guard upon it.

During this year the efforts of the Indians were chiefly directed against those who were engaged in furnishing the garrisons to the north with supplies and this henceforth became a most dangerous while it was an indispensable business. Early in this year as three men Stephen Flinn, James Dement and Moses Prior men of the greatest courage were transporting supplies to Hamilton in wagons, they encamped at pleasant Run & were attacked by Indians. Prior was killed on the spot, Flinn escaped but Demint was captured. They unharnessed his horses, tied him with his lines, and, mounting, drove him before them with his own wagon whip! He was purchased by a French man & afterwards liberated.

No other incident of this kind seems to have occurred in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati during this year; and the presence of the army led to a rapid immigration, with corresponding growth in every thing. On the 9th. of November the first newspaper was established under the title of the Centinel of the North Western Territory by W^m. Maxwell— Its motto *Open to all parties influenced by none*. It was issued once a week.

Towards the close of summer Gen^l. Waynes army marched off and wintered at Greenville.

1794—*Cincinnati*

The presence of a large force in the rear of the [sic] Cincinnati commanded by Wayne inspired great confidence and the town grew with rapidity this year— The Indians were drawn off from the river above and emigrants of all kinds floated down in numbers; various comforts were introduced and the style of living of the people underwent a great improvement.

The Indians no longer invaded the settlers of the surrounding country which was rapidly filling up, but directed their energies on those who were engaged in supplying the troops with provisions, and we have still to record two melancholy catastrophes of this kind which occurred near our city.

In the summer the brave Cap^t Robert Benham, wounded at Newport in 1779,⁷⁷ the Commandant of the pack horse, Quartermaster gen^l. Department, with 3 or 4 brigades of packhorses of 60 each, left Fort Wash. with an escort of Regulars, 17 miles from Cin. on Big Hill he was attacked by a large party of Ind^s. They immediately made a breastwork of their packhorses from behind which they bravely defended themselves. While the parties were engaged a small party of Lighthorse came up to their assistance and engaged in the defence. Some of the Indians were killed & the rest driven back. They then proceeded on to Fort Hamilton unmolested.

Death of Elliot—Read Col. Harts Letter.⁷⁸

This gallant merchant, a native of the state of Maryland was

⁷⁷ Cf. p. 47 (note 11).

⁷⁸ Colonel Hart's letter cannot be found, but the allusion is to the murder in 1794 of Colonel Robert Elliott, of the firm of Elliott & Williams, army contractors. The murder which was a particularly brutal one, was committed by the Indians on the high road between Fort Hamilton and Cincinnati, Greve, *Cincinnati*, Vol. I, p. 276.

buried, in the grave yard which surrounds this church; whence his remains were removed to the new burying ground and a marble monument manufactured in Europe has lately been erected over them, on which is the following inscription.

In Memory of
Robert Elliot
Slain by a party of Indians
in 1794
near this point, while in the
service of his country
placed by his son
Com. J. D. Elliot
U. S. Navy
1835

Filson & Elliot first & last 15 miles apart in distance—6 years

With this melancholy event ends the Military history of Cincinnati. The decisive Victory of the 20th of Aug^t. purchased its security from Indian invasion in all coming time; and should embalm the name of Wayne in every heart which throbs within her walls.

The result of this great battle, in which several whom I have the honor to address were distinguished actors, diffused through the nation an unspeakable joy, and turned the thoughts of all upon the infant city, whence the warrior had gone forth in bravery to return in triumph.

The most important civil event of this year was the establishment of a post office with a mail to Pittsburgh by Washington Kentucky. It was brought once a week. Nothing could have been of deeper interest to the pioneers many of whom had passed years without being able to communicate with the friends they had left behind. The first P. M. was Daniel Mayo now of Newport. For several years, but a weekly mail was received and then in bags not much larger than those used in that day by travellers. Cincinnati now has 63 mails a week, receives in the same time 650 [bags] & pays letter postage to the amount of 50,000 in the present year.

This single fact may be received as an expression of her growth—and an augury of her future greatness. We cannot

here enumerate elements of that prospective distinction but may safely affirm that they are more diversified and more equally balanced than those of any other city of the Union.

Let her cherish as she has done all the great interests which conspire to the elevation of society—Learning & Science Religion, Commerce, & the arts— Let her be true to her destiny, and the majestic river which rolls its bright waters by her feet shall forever send send [sic] up the loveliest of images.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

*Garrard's Transcript and Abridgment of Denman's Affidavit.*⁷⁹

[Draper Mss. 10107]

The following fact maybe relied upon as certain; they were derived from Matthias Denman of Springfield New Jersey in the month of February 1827 and from Col Robert Patterson in April 1827 who resided near Dayton. Judge Symmes made his contract for the lands between the two Miamies with the board of Treasury some time between October 1787 & January 1788. At the time that this contract was made by Judge Symmes for himself and his associates he had never seen the subject of his purchase, but was induced to make it from the representations given him by Cap^t Stites who had visited the country in 1786 or 1787. So far as it related to the personal knowledge of the Judge, he was figuratively if not literally purchasing land in the moon— After the contract was made with the board of treasury Cap^t. Stites who was one of the associates made a rough map of the general outlines of the country, on which the entrance of the two Miamies on the North of the Ohio & of Licking on the South was particularly noted. Upon this map Judge Symmes marked the entries of land to different persons who were desirous of purchasing and who made their locations on the map according to

⁷⁹ As the original purchaser of the site of Cincinnati, under the Symmes patent, Matthias Denman was qualified to speak regarding the early history of Losantiville. The other authority that is quoted, Colonel Robert Patterson, was equally competent, having helped, in partnership first with John Filson and later with Israel Ludlow to found Losantiville. Cf. *Quarterly*, Vol. XVII, p. 22 (note 28). For a full account of Matthias Denman, cf. Greve, *Cincinnati*, I. pp. 154-155, and a Brief Sketch of the Life of Matthias Denman, by D. F. Denman, in the Collections of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. The affidavits from which J. D. Garrard, a well-known lawyer, drew up this transcript were doubtless secured for one of the suits, brought at this period, regarding land titles in Cincinnati. Greve, *Cincinnati*, Vol. I, p. 164.

the best information which they could get from Cap^t Stites of the character of the country. It was on this general & indefinite kind of information that Matthias Denman entered and marked on this map the section & fraction of land that might lie nearest opposite the mouth of Licking river in the month of January 1785 and Gen^l. Dayton entered 2000 acres next below on the Ohio. Denman gave for the section seven soldiers warrants of 100 acres each which he had purchased at the rate of \$7 per hundred acres, which was \$49 for the 640 upon which the city now stands principally.

During the Spring & Summer of 1788 Judge Symmes came to see and make a settlement in his purchase; in July of the same year Denman came to the West, landed at limestone and went from there to Lexington where he became acquainted with Co^l. Patterson and John Filson with whom he made a contract of sale of two thirds of his purchase at the Mouth of Licking river. There will be found in the Museum an advertisement in August 1788 in the Kentucky Gazette, giving notice that a party would leave Lexington on the 1st of Sept to proceed to the Mouth of Licking to Meet Judge Symmes and others to lay out a town on the North side of the Ohio & inviting those who were disposed to join in this party— Agreeably to that notice a party came from Lexington and joined Judge Symmes and his party on the site of Cincinnati about the 10th of September 1788— An erroneous idea has prevailed to some extent about what was done at this meeting on the ground— Denman states explicitly and so does Patterson that nothing was done at this [meeting] towards laying off the town. Israel Ludlow was one of the party who was with Judge Symmes and was employed by him to make the first surveys of the Miami purchase. Although a plat was made of the town which they fancifully enough called Losantiville no survey of the streets was made till January 1789. The company who had assembled were divided into two parties who went to look further into the interior of the country: The party with whom John Filson was in company was attacked by the Indians on the big Miami it is supposed near where Miami Town now stands. The party has [sic] dismounted from their horses and were gathering plums when the Indians made the attack. Two guns were fired by the Indians when each one made for their horses. Filson was one of the hindmost of the party or nearest the Indians

and he was never heard from afterwards.⁸⁰ When the parties returned to Limestone and Lexington new arrangements were made to make another attempt to establish a settlement at the place. Filson having been killed Patterson and Denman took in Ludlow as a partner on the same terms that Filson had agreed upon. Between the first and seventh of January the town east of Main street was surveyed and the streets marked out on the trees. On the 7th of January a lottery was drawn for lots by the first thirty settlers who had come to make improvements on their lots which were given by the Proprietors as a bonus to induce emigrants.

The name of the thirty adventurers were set down in a column and opposite each name in two columns were set down the numbers of the in & out lot drawn by each in the order which they drew— The name of Joel Williams is at the head of the list who drew the lot on which he lived and died. Lot No. 402 (it was then No. 2 fractional). The terms on which the donations were made & the whole proceedings of the lottery is in the handwriting of Israel Ludlow.⁸¹ During the year 1789 there were a number of houses built and several out lots partially cleared by the inhabitants. The lot on which Commercial & Lorings rows are situated was cleared off by Ludlow and a log fence made out of the trees which stood on the lot and he had a bachelors garden on it in 1789— He erected a log office on the opposite lot, during the same year and in the Spring of 1790 the first frame house West of Main street was built on this lot for him by his brother John Ludlow.

The first settlement at Ludlows Station was in 1790. A man by the name of Cox built a cabin and commenced raising a cropt there, but was killed by the Indians during the summer.

by J. D. Garrard

⁸⁰ Greve, *Cincinnati*, Vol. I, p. 163-164; also, Statement of John Henderson in Charles Cist's *Cincinnati*, 1859, p. 50.

⁸¹ Record of the Distribution and Sale of Lots in Losantiville, 1789. This manuscript is in the collections of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

Appendix II

Notes on John Filson.

(for the greater part of the important and *fresh* material in these Notes, the editor is indebted to Miss Louise Phelps Kellogg of the State historical Society of Wisconsin.)

The Name, Losantiville.

According to a tradition that has long been accepted, the whimsical fancy of the schoolmaster, John Filson, was responsible for the name Losantiville which was so soon changed to the more familiar one, Cincinnati. The traditionary view as to the origin of the former name is strengthened, if not confirmed, by the following scrap of manuscript, undated and unsigned, but in Filson's handwriting.

[Draper Mss. 2MM60]

Losantiburg [sic] is derived from four Languages Viz English, latin, Greek, and German and Backwards will read thus a Town opposite the mouth of Licking.

Filson's Interest in the Losantiville Settlement.

The following letter from Matthias Denman gives important evidence regarding Filson's actual interest in the Losantiville enterprise. Colonel Durrett has commented very severely upon the pillaging of Filson's estate by the transfer of his one-third interest at Losantiville to Israel Ludlow⁸². Denman's statement effectually answers such criticism, for obviously Filson's heirs could not set up a legitimate claim for property upon which he had made no payments. Also, Colonel Durrett quotes a very pointed criticism by Robert Filson, who acted as his brother's executor, upon the transfer to Ludlow. In contrast to this hearsay evidence, it is interesting to note that in a letter to Robert Patterson with respect to his brother's estate at Vincennes, Robert Filson does not even mention Denman's bargain with Ludlow. Had he been at all aggrieved, presumably he would have mentioned the transaction to Robert Patterson, his brother's partner.⁸³

⁸² Reuben T. Durrett, *John Filson, the First Historian of Kentucky, An Account of His Life and Writings*, Filson Club Publications, Vol. I, Cincinnati, 1884, pp. 95-98.

⁸³ Robert Filson to Robert Patterson, May 23, 1789, *Draper Mss.* 2MM98 ; Durrett, *John Filson*, p. 98; cf. also, Greve, *Cincinnati*, I, 164.

Matthias Denman to [Robert Patterson]

[Draper Mss. 2MM57]

October [sic] 5, 1788

Sir

As you are fully acquainted with the fate of M^r. Fillson and as you are fully acquainted that I have not been paid according to Contract and by Agreement you are Bound to me on M^r Fillsons accompt fifty Dollars for the Section and so in proportion for the fractions which from the survey made by M^r Ludlow appear to amount to [a] full Section more the whole Amounts to one Hundred Dollars after having taken the best Opinion I have Agreed that if the money is not paid before I go up the River which will be about the 13th Ins^t. I shall cancell the Obligation and take in another partner in order that we may form the settlement

Matthias Denman

Appendix III

*Judge Francis Dunlavy to Dr Daniel Drake*⁸⁴

[Draper Mss. 1O113],

Lebanon Dec. 9, 1831.

Dear Sir,

I regret much that I was unable to attend promptly to your polite request. I was then and am yet confined to my room by sickness. I have waited from day to day for better health & assure you that this is the first hour that I have been able to take my pen in hand.

I am still more sorry to inform you that I have nothing I fear worth communicating. Upwards of three years ago my wife died, since which I have not kept house and a chest of papers was left in the country where I resided and of which I never again got possession. Among them were several which I was reluctant to loose, and some of which would have been useful on the present occasion.

⁸⁴ Judge Francis Dunlavy went first with his father from Winchester, Virginia, to Western Pennsylvania, and later to Columbia in 1791. Moving in 1797 to Lebanon where he died in 1839, Judge Dunlavy for fourteen years presided over the court of common pleas for the first circuit. His testimony regarding pioneer times is of great value. McBride, *Pioneer Biography*, Vol. I, pp. 100-101.

In the year 1785—Filson published a pamphlet history of Kentucky, (which I have not) and therein gave a short geographical description of the Miami country.⁸⁵ In 1786, John Cleves Symmes, accompanied by his nephew, the late Judge Daniel Symmes and James Carpenter (and perhaps others) came out from N. J. to view the country, but it being a perfect wilderness, there not being a single white inhabitant west of the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to the mouth, they passed on to the falls and wintered at Taylor's station on Beargrass. They returned next Spring by way of the Crabb orchard &c Of this journey a short memorandum or abstract written by Judge Symmes own hand, was in my possession for near forty years, but was lost as above mentioned. It was however a mere journal of the incidents, expenses and settlements on the route still I valued it highly.

The same year Judge Symmes made his proposition to Congress and [Blank in mss.] and in the summer of 1787, returned to Kentucky with others and came down from Limestone with a company late in the fall or winter.

I was not in the country at that time, for, though often previously I had traversed the (new) state of Ohio, I was never on the Miamies until 1791.

I would refer you to He^y. Stites of Columbia—J. B. Miller, mouth of Little Miami—John Matson, North Bend,—John S. Wallace of your city—Luke Foster, Mill Creek—and Col. John Riddle and James Lyon Esq. near your city.

Of those who were killed and taken prisoners at and about Columbia I can name Seward J. Newell (brother of Samuel Newell of your city) David Jennings,—Clemens, I think (also a Cin.) killed. Franciss Bidle,—Ball—Welsh, Reason Baily, & Oliver Spencer, (Of Cin.) taken prisoner.

The remarkable escape of Mrs. Coleman who leaped into the Ohio at the moment Mr. Spencer was taken is worthy of recollection. She floated down a mile or more and escaped further pursuit. Nathaniel Reeder was the last person shot by the Indians, except one—Paul who was killed a month or two afterwards. Mr. Reeder was wounded but escaped with his life & now lives in Cincinnati or near it. This was in the fall of 1794

⁸⁵ Evidently the allusion is to Imlay, *Topographical Description*, pp. 78-79 (ed. 1793, New York). Judge Dunlavy has confused Imlay's work with Filson's *Present State of Kentucky*.

There were wounded during the first few years of the settlement, besides Mr. Reeder, Jonathan Tichenor, Benj. Orcutt & Mrs Bowman who was shot in her own cabin.

In the new city some persons were attacked while at work on the lots. One at least killed, the others escaped, but whether any were wounded do not recollect. Kitchell was the name of one of this party, but as there were many of that name, do not recollect whether it was he that was killed.

It would take too much time to enumerate the numbers killed between Cincinnati & Hamilton. One case deserves notice, which occurred at the mouth of Bloody run, so called from this circumstance. The Indians attacked a company of waggoners in 1793 or 4, at that place—some were killed but do not recollect who. Daniel Voorhis, an old man had an ox team with two horses in the lead. His son a youth of 17 or 18, also Daniel & now living near Lebanon, notwithstanding the suddenness of the attack, cut the horses loose, mounted his father on one & sprang on the other himself & both escaped. Matthias Ross, near 60 years old, was along, on foot, and made his escape. On this and other cases Jacob White can furnish you with particulars.

You are no doubt in full possession of the misfortune which befel Col David Rogers of Virginia near Cincinnati. Returning from a voyage to New Orleans, in Oct. 1779 or thereabouts, with a number of Keel boats, he fell into an embuscade on the sand bar, up the river and in sight of Cincinnati. Rogers & his whole party were killed or taken except 7 or 8. The late Capt Robert Benham, (father of J. S. Benham Esq.) and one Kinder were left on the ground desperately wounded.⁸⁶ But after much suffering lived and escaped. Mr. Bannon, editor of the *W. Agriculturist* has a pretty correct printed account of this disaster. Capt. Benham was afterwards wounded in St. Clair's defeat.

Of the early settlers at Columbia James Baily, and Jacob Morris were killed, and John S. Gano wounded in St. Clair's defeat. Thomas Flinn and Joseph Garrard were killed and William Smalley taken prisoner in 1792, when Col. Hardin & Maj. Freeman, were killed near Fort Defiance—Isaac Freeman of Cincinnati was killed at the same time.

⁸⁶ Cf. p. 47 (note 11).

Besides the first inhabitants of Columbia before named, were Ephraim Kibby, Benj. & Elijah Stites, Thomas Wade & 2 or 3 brothers—Mills, several of the Garrards. Most of the settlers here were originally from New Jersey, Garrards from Virginia.⁸⁷

In Cincinnati, Joel Williams, from N. J.—Isaac Felty, Pa—Samuel Dick, originally from Ireland—several Kitchells, N. J.—Wm. McMillan & John Vance N. C. now East Tennessee. For religious society here see James Kemper jun—none but Presbyterian in Cin. until this century

Baptist Church in Columbia in 1790—In 1797, Baptist members much scattered by going out to settle farms in various parts of the country—met at the “Island” near Newtown, in October of that year and formed an association— After much consultation and some debate resolved not to hold communion with slave holders. D^r. D. Drake⁸⁸

Yours with due respect

[Endorsed:] Judge Francis Dunlavy’s Letter

[Addressed:] Lebanon O 11 Dec^r D^r D. Drake Medical College
Cincinnati

Appendix IV

*Luke Foster to Thos Clark, Esq^r*⁸⁹

[Draper Mss. 1012]

23^d May 1819 Springfield
Hamilton cy Ohio

Sir,

Since you applied to me, to draft, from my recollection, any thing pertinent to a history of the early age of the settlement of this country; I have been generally unable to attend to it. I mentioned to you, that in the early part of my time in this countey, I kept a diery, which since my conversation with you, I

⁸⁷ Cf. List in, John Reily to Doctor Drake, December 22, 1831, Appendix VII, pp. 113-115 (especially note 95).

⁸⁸ “See Benedict’s History of the Baptists, Vol. 2, pp. 268-9” (Dr. Drake’s note).

⁸⁹ Luke Foster, one of the early settlers at Columbia, later moved to Springfield township, and became an associate judge of the court of common pleas. Judge Foster’s recollections, like those of Judge Dunlavy, are of much importance. McBride, *Pioneer Biography*, Vol. I, p. 214.

am not able to find, nor would it be of use except to establish some dates—

I will therefore, relate some general occurrences, which my present recollection extends too & that principally relating to myself—I arrive at Columbia, one mile below the mouth of the little Miami, on the 27th April, 1789, where Maj^r. Benj. Stites was chief proprietor; with a settlement, of about 30 families, who informed me that that number of families, landed there together on the 12th day of November previous; that is in 1788. When I arrive, I think there were not 5 acres of land cleared nor even one, quite cleared; though several patches were begun. At that time, we were in no other condition of defence, than that some of the huts were built block house fashion; & the men chiefly hunters, & of course well armed, with rifles. On the 30th. I visited North-bend, the immediate settlement of Judge Symmes, who had a small number, I think perhaps not to exceed 6 or 8 families; also defenceless, except a block house, wherein was stationed Lt. Luse [Luce] with 20 men, of the 1st. Regt. U. S. troops; & a few riflemen hunters as in Columbia, and no cleared land. Two days after, I came to the town which is now Cincinnati; but was then called Losantiville! the original name, given by M^r. Fillson, an early surveyor in this country, and a proprietor of said town. I was instructed, that it (*viz.* Losantiville) was meant to signify a village, opposite the mouth of the river Licking; as L stands for Licking, os for mouth, anti opposite, & ville for village.⁹⁰ At that time I think, there was but one woman, who inhabited that town; it was even more inconsiderable, than either of the other two settlements. Judge McMillin was at that time, agent for the proprietors of the town; who shew me, I believe more than an hundred lots, marked donation on the plat, any of which, he was ready to give out, without any other compensation than a restriction, on the grantee, to build a logue cabin, 16 feet square, by or before the first of the next year. Cincinnati then made a very unsightly appearance, having no cleared land, & the forest a lofty thicket of large beaches, particularly on the bottom, & also very wet, & swampy.— We cultivated that season in Columbia, in corn, perhaps about 60 acres, which was nearly all cut off by an early frost, which took place on the 10th. Sept. after which, we went & stript the husk open, so as to expose the ear,

⁹⁰ Cf. Notes on John Filson, Appendix II, p. 98.

in order to dry the corn, & but very little if any, was saved in condition good enough to grow: we therefore, had to send to Kentuckey, the next spring, for seed-corn, & it was but little better there, except in the southern parts of that state. The corn that we fetched down Licking, out of Burbon county, was so much injured by the froast, that no horse would eat it. In the spring of 1789, some indian prisners were sent to Judge Symmes, by order of Govt. with directions to send them to the towns, for which purpose Mr. Isaac Freeman of Cincinnati & a man from Northbend, was sent to the Tawway [Tawa] towns, on the Auglaze; at which place they arrive, about the first of July, & found the indians in council, which terminated in war. On their return they informed us, that 700 waryers were gone out, for the express purpose, of breaking up our settlements. We in turn counceled, & commenced fortifying, on the 20th. of July, & in about 2 weeks, put our selves into two strong stockaded works, in Columbia. The other settlements of Cincin, & Northbend, did the same. Bu. in the following month, a detachment of the U. S. troops, under the command of Maj^r. Doty, chief Engineer, of the army, came from fort Harmer, to find a site for, & build fort Washington. On the 27th. of the (same) month, August, 1789; I met the first party of hostile indians, that ever came with hostile designs, against these settlements; & which was the commencement of the war, of about six years continuance, in which was the two notable defeats; viz that under the command of Gen. Harmer; & that of St Clair; & ended by the expedition & treaty by Gen. Wayne, in June 1795. The party I met was four indians, on the road or rather path, to our cornfield, about 1¼ mile from our fort, where I then resided, it was by moon light, about 7 oclock in the evening; the path was narrow; & grown up on either hand, in weads, very thick & high. The next day, my self, with eight others, pursued them, when coming on their trail, found they had taken our horses, which made their trail more plain, we followed them on horseback, up the east fork of Little Miami; about 30 miles, (as near as we could gess) when to our surprise, we heard a yell, it was their Centry a mile back on their trail: we put too our best mettle, & soon past their fire, where they had stopt to refresh; at which we made no stop, but pursued in full speed, about 1½ mile, when from the extraordinary spead of their horses, & from a consideration, that 2 of our men whose

horses were tired & not able to keep up, we feared for their safety, returned back to the fire; where were our two men, who had by this time exchanged their tired horses, for two of the indian horses, they had left six; four of their own; & two they had taken; which we took back & restored. When they left the fire, their haste was such, that they left at the fire, ears of corn roasting, one buck skin drying, one black fox skin of tobacco, one scalping knife, & one tomyhok: they were so pressed, that they left of[f] the noose, of each bridle, on the stake, to which they were hitched, cut off about 2 feet long. About 6 weeks after this; Obed. & John Seward, was taken, the later attempting to escape, was killed, by a pipe tomyhock, twice drove through his skull; so that his brains ran out; the whole scalp was taken off his head, yet he lived 39 days, & was rational.— Obediah, was taken nearly to the town, there shot by one of his captors; who alledged it to have been an axcedent; but they cut off his head, & skined his body, below the breast, & set it up on a stake. Two weeks after Edrd Larkins, was taken the same rout, who recognized the head of Seward, & inquired of one M^r. Rush, a trader, in the town, who informed him relative to O. Seward. Larkins, was purchased by a french man at Detroit, and liberated, & conducted to Pittsburgh, from whence he returned, & informed, of the fate of Obed. Seward. At this time living in garrison became disagreeable, to my self & some others, we returned to our huts, made them as strong as possible, & choose rather to defend ourselves, than live confined in garrison. After this, surprises were frequent, deaths & captors often, though I cannot recollect the dates: but many were the victims. That winter, was a winter of warfare, & we all minute men.

In February 1790, Gov. S^t Clair arivd before Cincin. in his schooner (which sch^r. Col. Wallace thinks was sunk in Bargrass Ky. & never got up again) & commenced the organization of civil & millitary government: the 7th. I think was the day, which those of his appointment, were called to receive commissions. In the spring, a still more serious evil was found to exist, than even a savage war, with all its horrors. A famin! being harassed, & pent up by the indians, that we could take no wild meat, and our corn so frosted, that it would not sprout, neither would a hungry horse eat it; for I tryed mine, with the best I had, & he would not taste it: but what was still worse there was not enough

of it for every one to have a little. There were, perhaps, in Columbia, near 200 persons, of all sex & ages; & I believe not one pound of pork, or any other kind of salted or any other meat; & but little milk, & no flour. In fact, our subsistence, was an insufficiency of such poor corn ground by hand, or boiled whole; & the roots of bargrass, which was found on the rich bottoms, boiled, mashed up, & baked, some times with, & some times without a mixture of our hand mill meal: but then it was good, I dont know how it would eat now. In order, to secure our safety at labour, we had to hire, two active hunters, to serve as spies (as we called them) who was to keep every day in motion, without the cultivated ground. I worked in an old field, that the indians had raised corn on, 8 or 9 years before, as I was informed, by M^r. Joseph Garrard, who was a prisoner with them about the same time: this clear land was called Turkey-bottom. I will remark, that it was common, every morning, in the time we were ploughing, to see by the time the sun was an hour or two up, perhaps 30 or 40 persons, mostly women, hunting & scratching up the beargrass roots; for to make bread of: & I conceive that was the principle subsistence of some whole families. And to help forward our miseries, the army was at short allowance at Cincinnati; or rather in fort Washington, where Gen Harmer had concentrated the western army. The indians at this time, were formidable along the banks of the river, above us, they took several boats & injured others, & did in short, effectually stop, all most all that we could neither increase, our number, or procure provision; nor had we either money to send off, or men that we could spare to send, or any where to send too in fact: for the northern settlements of Kentuckey, were too much in our own condition to help us much; their corn was in the same way injured, & as for other grain they had none. The army was in, if possible, a still worse condition, than the citizens, having but very few half rations, of poor corn, which they had to grind on their little steel mills, in which condition I lent them all the corn I had, about 100 bushels, which Col. Strong, after[wards] told me, was the only alternative from a retreat, by starvation: but which was returned me in kind, when their supplies came on. In Sept. following, Gen. Harmer, made his expedition, with his own Regt. & some militia, to the Maume villages, where he obtained a victory, in the nature of a defeat he took the ground but

lost his men. The year following, Gen. St Clear raised, & lost his army. But such matters, as stand on official reports, you have better means of obtaining than by my recollection. Of law, we had little use until it was organized, though some seemed necessary; & what we did use, was both summary, & energetic, tho cheap without fea or cost the first was a felony, a man had lost a barrel of flour, from the bank of the river, the first man he met, being informed, proposed to search every house, & add every housekeeper to their party, as they went on, until they numbered 13, the next man, refused their admittance, but the determined serch, prest forward, & found the barrel of flour under the bed. the 13 first formed themselves into a court, & determined the punishment, then provided each a good whip, tied up the culprit to a thorn tree, and gave him three stripes each: which made the complement of 40 save one: the property being restored all was settled. Some other small causes, were settled by the same spirit. Marriages were seldom, in the early part of the settlement. The first in this county, was Elijah Mills, to Polly Bayly, by his honor Judge Symmes, in March, 1789.⁹¹ The general manners, of the first settlers, were rough & profane. Religious characters, were but few, though there were some, we usually met on sundays for religious worship & were obliged by law (as soon as we had law) to go armed, & equipt to meeting, as if we were going on a tour of military duty; our meetings were generally attended too, for we were always glad to see one another, if I mistake not, the Rev. mr. Rice, of Kentucky, was the first regular minister of the Gospel, that ever preached on our Miami ground: though of that I am not confident. We were early visited by missionaries Marshall, & Allen. Dan. Clark, & Jn^o. Smith late senator, Baptists, were the first who settled with us James Kemper was next a presbyterian; the last three named were settled amongst us within the first three years. To a few of the first years of our settlement, I principally confine my remarks, because other means may be resorted too, for information, much more correct, than any persons recollection of 30 years. The first News paper, was published by W^m. Maxwell & called the Centinal of the N. Wⁿ. Territory, but a history of the progress of printing, may be obtained better, from the Picture of Cincinnati.⁹² In the fall of

⁹¹ Cf. Greve, *Cincinnati*, Vol. I, p. 353.

⁹² Daniel Drake, *Natural and Statistical View or Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country*, Cincinnati, 1815, pp. 152-153.

1790, we caught fish in grate abundance, & very large, I think to more than 50 pounds and eels perhaps 8 or 10 lbs. & remarkably well flavoured, I liked them better, than any salt water eel. I might remark on the difference in temperature of seasons, winters were not so cold as of late years. There might be some remarks on the wild game, which was then plenty, but is now scarce, & some kinds extinct. A large buffalo having freshly past through our cornfield in Turkey bottom, when the horses came to the track, became most unmanageable, though probably the horses had never seen one of these animals.

Appendix V

*O[liver] M. Spencer to Dr. Daniel Drake*⁹³

[Draper Mss. 1015]

Cincinnati Decem^r. 23^d. 1831

Dear Sir,

* * * * *

The particulars of my own captivity, are briefly these—A part of our family having accepted an invitation to spend the fourth of July 1792 at Fort Washington in Cincinⁱ. I accompanied them, and remained there until the 7th.—when growing home-sick I set out to return in a canoe, with some neighbours who had come down to market. Our company, at first, consisted of three men, a woman, & myself. We had moved but a few hundred yards up the River, when one of the men, being very drunk, fell out of the canoe & scrambled to shore; and I, not knowing how to swim, & fearing that the unsteady craft would upset, persuaded the men to set me on shore.

We then proceeded on. One of the men (a M^r. Light, now living) standing in the bow of the canoe, and with a pole aiding in its propulsion—the woman, (a M^{rs}. Coleman) sitting in the middle, and one man (a stranger) seated in the stern and steering with a paddle. I, having left my shoes in the canoe, was walking just below it, on the Beach, amusing myself with picking up shells in the edge of the river, or skimming its surface with

⁹³ Oliver M. Spencer was a Methodist minister and a well-known business man, President of the Miami Exporting Company, Greve, *Cincinnati*, I, 174-175. For fuller details of Spencer's captivity, see O[liver] M. Spencer, *Narrative of the Capture of O. M. Spencer by the Indians in the Neighborhood of Cincinnati*, New York, 1835.

smooth flat stones, and occasionally listening to the conversations of the company. We had in this way progressed about three miles, when the steersman looking back, and seeing the drunken man whom we had put on shore, reeling along the beach about half a mile below us, remarked with an oath that the Indians would catch him. He had scarcely uttered these words, when the Indians (two in number) who were lying in ambush, and waiting our approach, fired through the bushes that concealed them, wounded mortally the man at the stern, and slightly, in the left wrist & arm the woman in the bow.

The instant I heard the report of their Rifles, I looked towards the Willows, and saw the Indians with faces black—as jet, rushing through the smoke, down to the canoe. I was for a few seconds fixed to the spot where I stood, with sudden surprise, fear & astonishment I said, mentally, I have several times narrowly escaped death, but now it is inevitable. By this time the foremost Indian with a knife in his left hand, and tomahawk uplifted in his right was within a rod of me. I instantly wheeled & ran a few steps towards the canoe, with an intention to reach it if possible, and make my escape. I saw the woman, who had jumped out of the canoe floating on the water. M^r. Light swimming out into the river, and the man at the stern mortally wounded lying in the water with his head near the shore. The canoe had floated out as I judged beyond my depth, and the foremost Indian having by this time passed me, was in the act of scalping the poor man whose existence he had just terminated with two or three strokes of his hatchet. I again turned and ran a few rods down the river when I was headed by the other Indian, who taking me by the hand and pointing northwardly across the hills, thus conveying his intention of taking me with him as his prisoner, dispelled every present fear of danger. From the time that the Indians fired, until they commenced their retreat with me across the hills, not more than fifty seconds had elapsed, so expeditious, and skilled were they in the work of death— To give you an account of my painful and fatiguing journey to the mouth of Auglaize, where we halted—my unsuccessful attempt to effect my escape from them on the third day of my captivity, and their consequent severe treatment, would occupy a larger place than would consist with your present object. It is enough that by the goodness of Divine Providence through the means of

friends I was ransomed on the last day of Feb^y. 1793—and after a captivity of nearly 8 months and an absence from my family of a little more than two years, I returned to the state of Ohio.

I am very respectfully

Your friend

O. M. Spencer

Doct. Daniel Drake M.D.

[These are Drake's questions written on the letter, and Spencer's replies, written in pencil]

What tribe captured you? Two Indians, one Mohawk, the other Shawanese Where were you taken? How treated? 3 miles above deer creek—well compared with the treatment of other captives

What Indian used to visit you? The Indian whose prisoner I was—his name Wapamáqua—White Loon

Appendix VI

John Reily to Dr. Drake⁹⁴

[Draper Mss. 1023]

Hamilton 21st Decr 1831

Dear Sir

Your favour of the 3^d. Decr inst was duly received the answer was however unavoidably delayed until this time.

I am not entitled to the honor of being classed with the first emigrants to the Miami purchase. I came to Columbia on the Eighteenth day of December 1789 at which time there were about forty families in Columbia the first of them came there in the month of February preceeding. Several of the first settlers had raised crops of corn in the Summer of 1789—the corn crops had been very light not more than sufficient perhaps to bread the families which had raised the crops, and from the increase of the inhabitants and the scarcity of Bread stuffs their great anxiety appeared to be to devise or provide means of subsist-

⁹⁴ John Reily moved from Columbia to Cincinnati in 1794, and in 1803 he finally located at Hamilton. As an early pioneer and for nearly thirty-seven years clerk of the court of the common pleas, John Reily was well-known and held in high esteem. His recollections of the pioneer days are, therefore, of special value. McBride, *Pioneer Biography*, Vol. I, pp. 1-70; *Quarterly*, Vol. XVII, p. 64 (note).

ance during the next summer Flour was not to be procured without going to Wheeling or Pittsburgh and corn could only be procured by going a distance of from sixty to seventy miles through the Wilderness into the interior of Kentucky to this however the inhabitants had to resort and corn was brought from Kentucky some from Maysville in Boats and some down Licking river in Canoes and when it was brought to Columbia it was sold at from two thirds of a Dollar to one dollar per bushel with the aid of corn thus procured and Venison and other wild game procured by the Hunters the inhabitants subsisted through the Spring & Summer of 1790 and during that summer they made very fine crops of corn after which they had abundance of food for their own use and some to dispose of.

In the Winter of 1789 A Mr [blank in ms.] Covalt who was afterwards killed by the Indians settled at the place afterwards called Covalts Station about ten miles from Columbia on the little Miami river and in the Spring of 1790 Dunlaps Station (afterwards called Colerain) on the Great Miami was settled both at Covalts and Dunlaps Stations small Guards of Soldiers from the Garrison at Fort Washington were furnished no Guards however were furnished at Columbia after the Winter of 1789 but certain of the Guards being well satisfied that the Indians were frequently in and near to Columbia the inhabitants employed spies at their own expense whose duty it was to keep out in the Woods and give notice should any Indian signs be discovered notwithstanding this precaution it was almost impossible to keep any Horse creatures at Columbia.

In the Summer of 1790 the Militia were organized two companies were formed in Columbia one under the command of Capt John S Gano (afterwards General John S Gano) the other under Capt James Flinn—one company in Cincinnati under the command of Captain Israel Ludlow and one company at North Bend under the command of Captain Brice Virgin Oliver Spencer of Columbia was appointed Colonel

After the companies were formed when we had Preaching (as we some times had) we used to attend very regularly with our Arms and other accoutrements the same as on training days

In the Summer of 1790 two schools for the instruction of the young people and children were commenced and continued

And two houses for public Worship one by the Presbyterians

and one by the Baptists were commenced in the summer of 1792 And the one commenced by the Presbyterians was soon after finished.

We had several excursions after the Indians during the three first Summers and at all times when required the people turned out quite willingly in pursuit but it so happened that we could never overtake the Indians And when the attack was made on Dunlaps Station it was certainly very fortunate that the Indians had moved off before the Militia got to the station as the Indians were at that time certainly more numerous than the Militia who went in pursuit We had frequently evidence sufficient to satisfy us that the Indians were frequently in and near to Columbia.

The family of Jonas Bowman who lived in one of the Outermost Houses under the Hill one night in the Spring of 1791 sat down to their supper near the fire to eat by the light of the fire An Indian who had got near the House fired his Gun at Mrs. Bowman through a crevice between two of the logs of the House the ball struck one of the logs and afterwards struck Mrs. Bowman but by having first struck the Log of the House it afterwards went through the clothing of Mrs. Bowman and lodged in her bosom without doing her much injury.

According to the best information I have I think that the settlement at North Bend was commenced about the same time with that at Columbia—and that at Cincinnati a few Weeks previous to either of the other two however Colonel John S Wallace and William Woodward could give a better account of the settlement at Cincinnati than I can do I will therefore leave that to these Gentlemen

The first improvement in Newport was made in the summer of 1791 and after S^t Clairs defeat which was in November 1791 several families moved to Newport from Cincinnati

Respectfully yours

John Reily

Doctor Dan^l Drake

Addressed: Doctor Daniel Drake Cincinnati

[Draper Mss. 1021]

[Apparently this is a postscript to the preceding letter]

In the summer of 1789 M^r James Seward had two sons young lads killed by the Indians In the summer of 1791 Mr Covalt at Covalts Station and another man were killed by the Indians

James Bailey was killed at S^t Clairs defeat Mrs Bowman was slightly wounded in her own House at night in the Spring of 1791 M^r Newall a young man was killed near Columbia in the Spring of 1792 and at the same time Henry Ball a young man was taken Prisoner and after several years returned

In the Summer of 1792 William Moore was wounded but made his escape from the Indians If either in this or any other letter anything is contained which will be of any service to you you can use it as to you will appear proper however do not give me more credit for anything than what will be reasonable

Respectfully your obeden^t serv^t

John Reily

A native of Pennsylvania

Raised in Virginia

Doctor Daniel Drake

Note In my letter of yesterday when I mentioned the attack on the family of Bowman in the night I called Mr Bowman by the name of "Jonas" his name however is "John Bowman" please correct the error M^r Bowman is a worthy Old Gentleman was residing but a few years since in the South West corner of Warren county

J Reily

Addressed: Doctr Dan^l Drake Cincinnati

Appendix VII

John Reily to Dr. Drake.

Draper Mss. 1022]

Hamilton 22^d. Decr 1831

Dear Sir

So far as I can now recollect and from some memorandums which I have the names of the Persons whom I found residing in Columbia in December 1789 or who had been there in the summer but who were then gone for a short time with the intention of

returning and who did return in the early part of the Winter & Spring of 1790 are as follows⁹⁵

Benjamin Stites—The Proprietor

William Goforth }
John S Gano } from New York

Oliver Spencer }
David Davis }
Benjamin Davis }
Ichabod B Miller }
James Seward }
Jonath Pitman }
John Webb } from New Jersey
Hugh Dunn }
Isaac [John?] Morris }
Ephraim Kibby }
Enos Potter }
Thomas C Wade }
Elisha Wade }
[Ezekiel?] Larned }

Henry Warren }
Luke Foster }
Gabriel Foster } from New York
Zebulon Foster }

James Matthews from England

Robert Harper }
John M^cCullough }
John Manning }
Jonathan Ross } from Pennsylvania
Daniel Griffin }
John Harden }

⁹⁵ As John Reily wrote down this list partly from memory, more than forty years after the date referred to, it cannot be regarded as wholly trustworthy. Of special value are the notations that give the place of origin of each settler. Cf. Names of early settlers of Columbia, in *Record of the Distribution and Sale of Lots in the Town of Losantiville, 1789-1790*, (Robert Clarke, ed.) Cincinnati, 1870, p. 12; also *A Return for Columbia Township, August 22, 1796, Quarterly*, Vol. XIV, pp. 7-16.

James Flinn	}	from Pennsylvania
Thomas Flinn		
Daniel Flinn		
Jacob Wickerham		
[blank in ms.] Wickerham		
Patrick Moore		
William Moore		
Joseph Gross		
John M ^c Donald		
Angus M ^c Donald		
John Davis		
Daniel Davis		
Capt [Aaron?] Mercer		
[blank in ms.] Newell		
Zepher Ball		
Greenbright Bailey		
James Bailey		
Elijah Mills		
John Brown		
John Bowman	}	from Virginia
John Phillips		
Cornelius H[ur]ley	}	from New Jersey
James Carpter [sic]		
Francis Beedle		
[blank in ms.] Ward		

Some other heads of families were then residing in Columbia but whose names I can not now remember.

Appendix VIII

*John Bartle's Recollections, taken down at D' Drake's*⁹⁶

[Draper Mss. 20120]

Dec^r. 24^t. 1838

John Bartle, born in the city of New York, in the year 1745, emigrated to Maysville, Kent^y. in 1789, late in the fall, with a boat load of merchandize. From thence he went for winter

⁹⁶ These Recollections are of special importance in connection with the early commercial history of Cincinnati. Although Captain Bartle dictated them when he was more than ninety-three years old, his memory appears to have been quite dependable. Cf. Collins, *History of Kentucky*, Vol. II, p. 112.

quarters to Lexington, and in the spring of 1790 came to Cincinnati, while Fort Washington was building.

Bought of capting Cushing, and opened a store, on the spot where the Cin^a Hotel now stands. There was but one other store in the place & that was owned by Henry Reed. Had in his store groceries, wines & dry goods. Obtained some [of] his groceries from Maj^r. W^m. Barr of Lexington. Was married in this place by the revd. M^r. Woods of Washington.

Mathew Fowler, [blank in ms.] McHenry, [blank in ms.] Kibby and three others were in the employ of M^r. Bartle, in suppling [sic] Harmar with provisions: All but Kibby were killed, while out hunting, north of Cincinnati. Salt then worth 4\$ per bushel at Louisville. Flour obtained from Pennsylvania & Kentucky & worth from 5 to 7\$ per barrel. His hunters used to kill plenty of buffalo, bear & deer in Bank Lick, six miles South of Covington. Some few hogs owned in Columbia. Little or no specie or bank bills in circulation. Orders or drafts on Government, drawn by the officers, were principally used as a circulating medium.

Had preaching at his house, on Front Street, in 1790, the men bringing their guns with them.

3 months from time orders were sent until goods were received in Cin^a. from Phil.

First Court held in a beech log house, east side of Main St. just above Cutters Well. Owned by Cha^s. Avery.

Thinks M^cMillin taught school first in a small loghouse Main Street, near Cochran's tavern.

Remembers the Tornado which M^{rs}. Sam^l. Williams recollects, to have blown up the trees in the "bottom" towards Hobsons choice.

Thinks that M^r. Silvers taught school.

Bought a lot on Front street, in 1790 or 1791, for \$26—and another on Market street for \$16. $\frac{50}{100}$

Recollect's Smith & Findlay's distillery—Whiskey worth a dollar per gallon

Carpenter's received \$1.25 per day, for work. Built the house at the corner of Broadway and Front Street, afterwards occupied by Vattier. Bought at one time, 47 flat boats at Maysville, & brought them down to Cincinnati for the boards. The boats

cost from 50 cts to \$1 each. Shingles for his house were made here out of white walnut.

Says Gen^l. Wilkinson run in debt, and gambled with every body, who would play with him.

M^r. Bartle tried to purchase the land below the mouth of Licking. It was owned by Welsh who was in Jail for debt in Penn^a. He sent a man with \$800 for the 140 acres of land but before the person arrived, it had been purchased by Kennedy for \$200. Kennedy came to it about 1792.

Cap^t. Bartle says that Tho^s. H. Cushing was the first merchant of Losantiville and that upon Cushing's going into the Army, he & Solomon Strong purchased Cushing out, and gave upwards of 5000\$.

Cap^t Bartle moved to Newport in 1794. Had a store there better than a year before.

Cap. Bartle send W^m. Stanley his clerk⁹⁷ with Cap^t. D^l. Gano, 4 boat loads of Tobacco Gano supercargo Stanley. Sailed from Frankfort.

⁹⁷ Cf. *Diary of Major William Stanley in Quarterly*, Vol. XIV, pp. 19, 21 especially.

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ANNUAL REPORT

CINCINNATI
THE ABINGDON PRESS

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The meetings of the Society are held in its rooms in the Van Wormer Library Building, Burnet Woods, at three in the afternoon of the first Saturday of each month from October to May.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Historical and Philosophical
Society of Ohio

For the Year Ending
December 3, 1923



CINCINNATI
THE ABINGDON PRESS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Historical and Philosophical Society
of Ohio for 1923

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

DECEMBER 3D, 1923

To the President and Members of the Society:

During this corporate year 570 volumes have been added to the library. 69 of these were donated; 442 purchased; 59 acquired by the binding of periodicals and a few pamphlet volumes. With the exception of two volumes that were credited to the Society of Colonial Dames fund, the purchases made were credited to the Income derived from the Estate of Eugene F. Bliss. These additions increase the total number of volumes in the library to 30435. The pamphlets donated number 484 and 3 purchased.

Other purchases are Plats of early dates of Delhi and Green townships; Chart of Cincinnati Southern Railway, changes & crossings of Covington and Lexington Turnpike, a tracing furnished by C. B. Simrall, attorney and agent of the Railroad Company, to the Committee of Directors of Covington & Lexington Turnpike Company, 1874; Plan of Maysville, Kentucky, drawn by James Stevenson, 1795; and a manuscript volume of 175 plats of Hamilton, Ohio, indexed, and includes copy of Israel Ludlow's original plat of Hamilton, April 28, 1802 and copy of his plat of Rossville, 1804, plan of Fort Hamilton, plat and subdivision of Sec. 31, Tp. 2, R. 3, for heirs of John Cleves Symmes, 1833, and others.

Owing to the generosity of Judge Force, Rufus King, Julius Dexter, Robert Clarke and other pioneer members of this Society, the library has a fine collection of early Americana, pub-

lished during the 17th, 18th and early part of the 19th centuries. The increase in the value of such books, caused by the scarcity of copies to be obtained, is astonishing. Volumes that were purchased in past years for a few dollars are now rated by dealers anywhere from \$50 to \$100, 200 or more each, and every year this increased value becomes greater. Such rarities give character as well as valuation to our collection and during the past two years we have acquired additions of this nature, more particularly of the early nineteenth century. As it may be interesting to our members the titles of some are listed here.

Pride of Britannia humbled or Queen of the Ocean unqueened by the American Cock Boats, 1817, by William Cobbett. *An early Cincinnati imprint.*

History of the British Empire from 1765 to 1783, containing an impartial history of the origin, progress & termination of the American Revolution, by a Society of Gentlemen. pub. 1798 Philadelphia.

Impartial history of the War in America between Great Britain and her colonies from its commencement to 1779, published in London, Eng., 1780. This volume contains an unusual engraving of Washington and of various officers, British and Americans who were in the war, together with numerous maps.

History of the War with America, France, Spain & Holland, 1775-83, 2 vols. by John Andrews, 1785, pub. by Fielding, London.

Friend of Peace, by Philo Pacificus [Noah Worcester], 1817. This is *an early Cincinnati imprint*, pub. for the Warren County, Ohio, Peace Society.

Memoirs of the Campaign of the North Western Army of the United States, 1812, by William Hull, Brig. Gen., U. S. A. Pub. 1824.

View of the United States of America, written in a series of papers between 1787-94, by Tench Coxe, U. S. Com^r of Revenue. Treats largely of exports, imports, ship-building, navigation, manufactures, etc. of that period.

Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories between 1761-1776, by Alexander Henry. Pub. New York, 1809.

History of the War between the United States & Great Britain, June, 1812-Feb. 1815, containing correspondence which passed between the two Governments; correspondence between commissioners; Treaty of Peace; *List of vessels* taken from Great Britain during the war. pub. 1815, Hartford, Ct. (Russell, J. Jr. Comp.)

An authentic history of the late war between the United States and Great Britain with a full account of every battle by sea or land; the defection of Gen. Hull, his trial & sentence; the massacre of River Raisin; the destruction of the city of Washington; the Treaty of Peace, 1815, by Paris M. Davis.

View of Louisiana together with a journal of a voyage up the Missouri River in 1811, by H. M. Brackenridge. Pub. 1814, Pittsburgh.

Narrative of a voyage to Hudson's Bay in His Majesty's ship Rosamond, containing account of North-eastern coast of America and the tribes inhabiting that remote region. by Lt. Edward Chappell, R. N. pub. 1817, London.

Emigrant's Guide or Pocket Geography of the Western States & Territories, 1818. *Cincinnati early imprint.*

Letters of John Paul Jones, printed from unpublished originals in Mr. W. K. Bixby's Collection, the introd. remarks by Gen. Horace Porter & F. B. Sanboon. [In Bibliophile Soc. Publications.]

Major Andrés Journal, 1777-1778, 2 vols. with fac-sim. reproductions of original maps and plans drawn by Major John Andre while serving in the British cause during the American Revolution. Pub. by the Bibliophile Society. Ed. Henry Cabot Lodge.

Travels in Canada and the United States in 1816 & 1817, by Francis Hall, Boston, 1818.

American Ornithology or the natural history of the Birds of the United States, illustrated with plates engraved & colored from the original drawings taken from nature, by Alexander Wilson [1766–1813], 9 vols. folio, Phil. 1808–14. In 1825 Charles Lucien Bonaparte continued this work and added 4 vols. [A beautiful and choice publication and the first book upon Ornithology published in America.]

Letters on the condition of Kentucky in 1825, reprinted from the Richmond Enquirer, Ed. E. G. Swem.

Life and Adventures of Col. Daniel Boon. . . . written by himself, printed for C. Wilder, Pub. by the Daniel Boon Club, Brooklyn.

Translation of M. Pouchot's Memoir upon the Late War in North America between the French and English, 1755–60, 2 folio vols. 1866.

History of Printing in America with a Biography of Printers and an account of Newspapers to which is prefixed a concise view of the discovery and progress of the Art in other parts of the World. 2 vols., by Isaiah Thomas, printer, 1810. Worcester, Mass.

“The North-East Boundary Arbitration”, Statement on the part of the United States, of the case referred, in pursuance of the Convention of 29th September, 1827, between the said States and Great Britain, to His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, for his decision thereon. “*Printed but not published*”, Wash. 1828. The latter part of this volume contains all the documents of Great Britain upon the subject.

Laws of Maryland at large, published from the Original Acts & Records remaining in the Secretary's Office of the said Province. . . . compiled by Thomas Bacon, Rector of All-Saints Parish, . . . , Annapolis, 1765.

Acts and Laws passed by the General Court or Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay . . . from 1692-1719, London, 1724.

Laws of New York from the year 1691 to 1751, incl., pub. 1752.

Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, 1691-1765, pub. 1764 & 65. 2 vols.

Collections of all such Acts of the General Assembly, Ordinances of the Conventions of Virginia, passed since the year 1768 . . . Richmond, 1785.

American Military Biography, containing the Lives & Characters of the Officers of the Revolution . . . pub. for E. Walters, 1830, Cincinnati.

To our early editions of Histories of Southern States, we have added Williamson's Hist. of North Carolina, 1812; Martin's Hist. of North Carolina, 1829; McCall's Hist. of Georgia, 1811; Translation of Le Page du Pratz' Hist. of Louisiana—we have the original in French; and, to these we have added a reprint of Stith's History of Virginia.

The purchase of more modern publications, and perhaps more interesting for general reading, are far too many to be itemized in this report; they embrace United States, State and County histories, biographies, travels, records of Soldiers of the Revolution as given by different States, genealogies, atlases, and other volumes of current topics. One of these additions is the "Abraham Lincoln", in two vols., Lea & Hutchinson prepared the "Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln" furnishing the English and American ancestry, with cognate families, abstracts from official records, and numerous illustrations; Carl Schurz & T. H. Bartlett supplied the biography of Lincoln and many portraits of him for the accompanying volume.

Two small pamphlets of modern dates but somewhat scarce are included in our purchases, namely: "The Travelling Church" an account of the Baptist exodus from Virginia to Kentucky in 1781 under the leadership of Rev. Lewis Craig and Capt. William Ellis, by George W. Ranck; and the other pamphlet, "Four Miles up Kentucky River" by L. F. Johnson.

Gifts of miscellaneous character have been received as follows:

From Mr. Thomas Scallan:

A manuscript account book of the Miami Manufacturing Company. This company erected a cotton mill at Freeport, now Oregonia, in Warren county, Ohio, 1816, which was burned 1818. Two entries only were made in May, 1816 and about twenty in June but increased later until in Sept. 1819 the account ended. The names of patrons number about 400 on the book of accounts. Another account begins in 1820 by the Trustees of the Company but ceases in March, 1824.

Mrs. John H. Woods (of Bloomington, Ill.):

Two oil paintings, portraits of Benjamin Mason and his wife, Sarah B. Mason; both born in England, married in Baltimore, Md., 1799, and settled in Cincinnati 1804, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. Both are buried at Spring Grove cemetery. They were the parents of Major J. Washington Mason of this city, whose death occurred in 1867, and

Two certificates, one of naturalization of Benjamin Mason, 1798, and the other of his confirmation in St. Paul Episcopal church in Baltimore, 1801. Accompanying these donations are a number of quaint old time Invitations to attend funerals at private residences in Cincinnati of dates 1809-1813.

Mrs. B. W. Foley:

Twelve photographs of U. S. Steamers, which were among the effects of Lieut. William Pitt Higbee (an uncle of the donor), who served in the navy during the civil war and died in 1806 from exposure at that time. These photographs have written on them the names of the steamers in his hand writing, and are as follows:

Eastport; Fort Henderson, 1861; Neosho, 1862; Pittsburg, 1862; Forest Rose at Vineville opposite Alexandrig, La., 1862; General Price at Pineville, La. 1863; U. S. Gunboat, 1862; View of Alexandrig, Parish Rapids, La. 1862; and 2

different views of Red River Dam built by U. S. Army & Navy, for relief of gunboats above the Rapids at Alexandrig, 1862; U. S. Steamer Mound City, 1863.

Mrs. Cora Carter Kendall:

Photograph of the Guthrie Grays taken during the civil war while standing in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel in Cincinnati.

Dr. A. J. Carson:

Photograph of the Cincinnati Commercial Hospital & Lunatic Asylum, 1832.

Mr. B. W. Bond, Jr.:

Copy of manuscript written by General William Henry Harrison to General John Armstrong, Sec. of War, Mar. 22, 1814.

Mrs. James A. Henshall:

Two swords formerly belonging to Captain James Ferguson, her grandfather, which he carried in St. Clair and Harmar campaigns. A framed picture containing the photographs of Capt. Ferguson, Abijah, his son, and James K. Ferguson, his grandson. All residents of Cincinnati.

Mr. William C. Smith:

Assessor's records of Taxes in the different townships of Switzerland county, Indiana, ranging from 1820 to 1835, in all about 55 reports.

The Society purchased lately the Proceedings of the Lebanon, Ohio, Mechanics Institute, which contains a list of the names of its members, from 1834 to 1843. A manuscript volume.

The catalogue of the volumes in the library is kept up to date and there is a general improvement in the condition of the collection. The publication of the "Quarterly" has continued regularly and this number four completes Vol. XVIII, including the index. The Indices for this publication have been issued every third year so as to bring under one binding three volumes together with indexes covering them.

L. BELLE HAMLIN, *Librarian.*

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Aldrich, Mrs. E. B.		1
American Antiquarian Society	1	
American Relief Clearing House	1	
American Woolen Company		1
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Bond, B. W., Jr.	1 Mss.	
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Bureau of Railway Economics		84
Burton Historical Commission		1
Canada Royal Society	1	
Carson, A. J.		3
Chatfield, Mrs. Albert H.		4
Chicago Historical Society		9
Cincinnati:—		
American Bar Association	1	
Chamber of Commerce	1	
Literary Club	1	
Museum Association		10
University of Cincinnati		7
Clark, Mrs. Jesse R.	1	
Cleveland, Associated Charities (Ohio)		1
Colorado Scientific Society		2
Colorado State Historical & Natural Hist. Society		2
Connecticut Historical Society	1	
Connecticut State Library	1	3
Crocker, D.	1	
Currie, Miss F.		6
Custer, Mrs. Elizabeth B.		1
Detroit Public Library	1	1
Dickore, Miss Marie		2
Dupuis, C. W.		1
Essex Institute		4
Foley, Mrs. B. W.	Misc.	
Foraker, Mrs. J. B.		27
Frear, J. A.	Misc.	
Georgia State Historical Society		11
Hamlin, Miss L. B.		2
Harrison, C. L.	1	1
Helen S. Trounstone Foundation		1
Henshall, J. A.	Misc.	
Hill, J. Stacy		1
Hinkle, F. W.	Misc.	1
Illinois State Historical Library	4	
Illinois State Historical Society		3
Indiana State Historical Commission	4	2
Indiana State Library		4
Iowa Grand Lodge	1	

	VOLS.	PAM.
Iowa, History Department of.....		3
Iowa State Historical Society.....	7	17
Johnson, D. B.....		1
Jones, Charles D... (West Union, O., Village Register, 1823-6)	2	
Jones, Frank J..... Newspapers		1
Kellogg, Edwin E.....		1
Kendall, Mrs. Cora Carter..... Misc.		
Kentucky State Historical Society.....		4
Lancaster County (Pa.) Historical Society.....		15
Leather Belting Exchange.....		1
Levy, H. M..... Misc.		
Louisiana Historical Society.....		6
Massachusetts Historical Society.....	1	
Mazdaznan Press.....		9
Medford Historical Society.....		5
Methodist Book Concern.....	1	
Metropolitan Insurance Co.....		1
Mexico Instituto Geologico.....	2	1
Michigan History Commission.....		3
Military Order of Loyal Legion, U. S.:—		
New York.....		1
Ohio.....		12
Wisconsin.....		5
Minnesota Historical Society.....		6
Missouri State Historical Society.....		5
National Genealogical Society.....		3
Near East Relief Association.....		9
Nebraska State Historical Society.....		7
Netherland Chamber of Commerce (N. Y.).....	1	
New Hampshire Historical Society.....		1
New Haven Colony Historical Society.....		4
New Jersey Historical Society.....		4
New York Institute for the Deaf & Dumb.....		1
New York Public Library.....		12
New York State Historical Society.....		5
Nova Scotia Institute of Science.....		1
Ohio:—		
Archæological and Historical Society.....		4
State Board of Health.....		11
State University.....	1	
Oregon Historical Society.....		3
Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors.....	1	
Philippine Commission..... Newsp.		5
Portland Cement Association.....		2
Redwood, Mrs. M. B..... Misc.		
Rhode Island Historical Society.....		4
Russell, Miss L.....		39
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association.....		1
Scallan, T..... Mss.	1	
Short, C. W.....		1
Smith College.....		2
Smith, W. C..... Mss.		4
Starke, J. A.....	1	
Swift & Company.....		1
Taylor, C. LaV.....	2	
Tennessee Historical Society.....		2
Texas State Historical Society.....		4
Thayer, Rev. G. A..... Misc.		28

	VOLS.	PAM.
United States:—		
Bureau of American Ethnology	3	
Census Department	4	2
Library of Congress	1	1
National Museum (Smithsonian)	1	
Smithsonian Institution	2	11
University of California		4
University of Illinois		2
University of Kansas		2
University of New York	1	2
University of North Carolina		1
University of Pennsylvania		1
Washington State University State Historical Society		4
Western Pennsylvania Historical Society		3
Western Reserve Historical Society	2	
Westerville American Issue, Editor of Newsp.		
Wilby, Joseph Misc.	2	8
Wilcox, W. A.	1	1
Wilder, F. J.	3	
Wilson, S. M.		1
Wisconsin State Historical Society		4
Wood, Mrs. A. G.	1	
Woods, Mrs. John H. Mss. & Misc.	2	
Wyoming Historical & Geological Society	1	

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The Quarterlies published by the Society during the past year have been as follows:

Volume XVIII. No. 1, January–March.

Selections from the Gano Papers VI, edited by L. Belle Hamlin; being the sixth selection from the military papers of John Stites Gano, Major General Commandant of the First Division of the Ohio Militia.

Volume XVIII. Nos. 2 and 3, June–September.

Doctor Daniel Drake's Memoir of the Miami Country 1779-1794, collected by Doctor Lyman C. Draper and placed in the collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison; edited, and with explanatory note, by Beverley W. Bond, Jr., Associate Professor of History, University of Cincinnati.

Volume XVIII. No. 4, October–December.

Consisting as usual of the annual reports of the Society.

The Book Value of investments of the funds of our Society as of November 25, 1922, was \$86,018.59; that Book Value is now \$88,197.95.

During the year now closing the Society has lost by death two corporate members:

Judge William Worthington died January 1, 1923. He had been a corporate member since 1882.

Merrick Whitcomb, Professor of History, University of Cincinnati, died October 12, 1923. His membership dates from 1902; continuously from that time he was one of the curators of the Society.

William Roscoe Thayer died September 7, 1923. He had been a corresponding member since 1913.

I take occasion to mention here the death, November 20, 1923, of Mrs. T. L. A. Greve. Though not a member at the time of her death, Mrs. Greve was for seventeen years a corporate member of the Society, elected in 1889, and resigned in 1906 when she gave up her residence in Cincinnati. She was always zealous and helpful in the affairs of the Society.

The year has been a normal one for the Society in the performance of its charter purpose of collecting and preserving historical material.

JOSEPH WILBY, *President.*

December 3, 1923.

*For the President and Members of the Historical and Philosophical
Society of Ohio:*

I have the honor to present my annual report of the assets and liabilities of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio for the year ending November 30, 1923, as shown by the following statements of the Central Trust Company (now known as The Fourth and Central Trust Company).

JAMES WILSON BULLOCK, *Treasurer.*

December 3, 1923.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
 IN ACCOUNT WITH
 HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922 \$2,414 95

RECEIPTS

Dues 1922-1923	270 00
Interest on Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.	87
Income from Investments	1,966 01
From Estate of E. F. Bliss Income	2,000 00
Baldwin Company Bond called	1,015 00

\$7,666 83

PAYMENTS

Salary of Librarian	\$750 00
Cash for expenses of library	150 00
Books purchased	1,151 62
Subscriptions & dues	21 00
Paper, printing & supplies	429 98
Light, heat & janitor service Van Wormer Library	300 00
Comparing Drake manuscript	36 00
Purchase of 1,550 U. S. 4th Liberty Loan Bonds	1,525 82
Accrued interest on same	8 96
The Central Trust Co., Commission 3% on \$2,182.92	66 08

4,439 46

\$3,227 37

Less Interest on Savings Acct., added to Investments 87

Cash Balance May 25, 1923 \$3,226 50

Appleton Fund	\$68 75
Binding Fund	25 92
Bliss Fund	1,185 42
Building Fund	1,393 16
Colonial Dames Fund	48 10
Dexter Publication Fund	56 79
Gest Fund	101 55
Howe Fund	118 94
King Fund	103 29
Life Membership Fund	44 89
Neave Fund	79 69

\$3,226 50

INVESTMENTS

		PAR		BOOK VALUE
145 Shares	Cincinnati Street Railway.....	\$7,250	00	\$8,448 88
15 "	Western Pacific Ry. Co. Com.....	1,500	00	
10 "	" " " Pfd.....	1,000	00	1,870 00
7,000 Bonds	C. H. & D. Ry. 4½%.....	7,000	00	7,395 00
8,000 "	C. & O. Ry. 4½%.....	8,000	00	8,285 00
5,000 "	C. L. & N. Ry. 4%.....	5,000	00	4,547 50
4,000 "	N. & W. 4%.....	4,000	00	3,547 50
1,000 "	Chattanooga Sta. Co. 4%.....	1,000	00	930 00
2,000 "	Ky. Central Ry. 4%.....	2,000	00	1,950 00
2,000 "	C. N. & C. 5%.....	2,000	00	2,035 00
1,000 "	American Book Company 6%.....	1,000	00	1,115 00
2,000 "	St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line 4%.....	2,000	00	1,835 00
2,500 "	Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge Co. 5%.....	2,500	00	2,557 50
2,500 "	Cin'ti 4½% Sewer Imp.....	2,500	00	2,653 90
500 "	Cin'ti 4½% Hospital.....	500	00	535 60
1,500 "	Cin'ti 4½% School.....	1,500	00	1,441 25
1,500 "	Hamilton Co. 4½% Longview Hosp..	1,500	00	1,564 50
3,000 "	Pa. Ry. 4%.....	3,000	00	2,698 75
1,000 "	B. & O. Ry. 3½%.....	1,000	00	881 01
4,000 "	Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5%.....	4,000	00	3,980 00
9,550 "	U. S. 4¼% Liberty.....	9,550	00	9,115 78
1,500 "	U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes.....	1,500	00	1,500 00
5,000 "	Warren, Ohio, 5%.....	5,000	00	4,675 00
2,000 "	Toledo, Ohio, 5¼%.....	2,000	00	2,000 00
1,000 "	Dayton, Ohio, 5%.....	1,000	00	1,000 00
2,000 "	Cin'ti 4%.....	2,000	00	1,820 00
		<hr/>		
		\$79,300	00	\$78,382 17
Savings Account, No. 7169, The Central Trust Co...				88 11
Collateral Loans.....				8,050 00
				<hr/>
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND:				\$86,520 28
600 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Bonds.....		\$554	58	
100 U. S. 4¾% U. S. Treasury Notes.....		100	00	
87 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....		4,714	75	
Interest, 2,000.00 C. & O. Ry. Bond.....		314	38	
Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.....		13	84	
				<hr/>
				5,697 55
JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND:				
12 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry.....		\$834	00	
Part Int. C. L. & N. Ry. Bonds.....		224	25	
City Short Line.....		152	92	
500 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds.....		486	32	
100 U. S. Treasury Notes.....		100	00	
Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.....		27	62	
				<hr/>
				1,825 11
E. H. APPLETON FUND:				
15 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....		\$822	00	
Interest, 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bonds.....		314	37	
3,000 C. H. & D. Ry. Bonds.....		2,882	50	
Interest, C. L. & N. Ry.....		97	50	
1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....		191	15	
500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge.....		253	75	
500 Hamilton Co. 4¼%.....		521	50	
550 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds.....		521	18	
200 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes.....		200	00	
Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.....		46	65	
				<hr/>
				5,850 60

HALSTED NEAVE FUND:

2,000 C. L. & N. Ry.....	\$1,912 50	
2,000 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds.....	175 08	
4,000 N. & W. 4%.....	3,547 50	
Interest, 1,000 Ky. Central Bonds.....	487 50	
Interest, 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bonds.....	165 75	
Interest, 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....	458 75	
Interest, 1,500 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co.....	995 00	
500 Cin'ti 4½% Hospital Bond.....	535 60	
1,000 American Book Co. Bonds.....	1,115 00	
500 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds.....	500 00	
200 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes.....	200 00	
	<hr/>	10,092 68

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND:

4,000 C. H. & D. Ry. 4½%.....	4,512 50	
Interest, 2,000 C. & O. Ry.....	1,551 25	
Interest, 1,000 L. & N. Ry. 4%.....	390 00	
Interest, Ky. Central Ry. Bonds.....	1,462 50	
Interest, St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line....	458 75	
500 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer.....	535 30	
1,000 Penn. Ry. Bonds.....	998 75	
500 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co.....	490 00	
12 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	839 38	
	<hr/>	11,238 43

COLONIAL DAMES FUND:

4 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry.....		200 00
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BINDING FUND:

10 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry.....	680 63	
Interest, 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry.....	97 50	
Interest, 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City.....	114 68	
Interest, 500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge Co.....	253 75	
Interest, 200 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds...	187 10	
	<hr/>	1,333 66

ERASMUS GEST FUND:

1,000 C. & O. Ry. 4¼%.....	1,017 50	
1,000 Chattanooga Sta. 4%.....	930 00	
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry.....	1,045 00	
500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge Co.....	515 00	
Interest, 500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge.....	253 75	
1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City.....	229 37	
450 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bond.....	422 74	
200 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes.....	200 00	
15 Shares Western Pacific Co. Common.....	} 1,870 00	
10 " " " " Pfd.....		
5 " Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....		358 12
	<hr/>	6,841 48

A. J. HOWE FUND:

5,000 C. & O. Ry. 4½%.....	\$5,087 50	
1,000 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge Co.....	1,027 50	
Interest, 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City.....	229 38	
1,000 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bond.....	981 74	
100 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes.....	100 00	
	<hr/>	7,426 12

BUILDING FUND:

2,000 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer	\$2,118 60	
1,000 Hamilton Co. 4½%	1,043 00	
1,500 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5%	1,485 00	
3,350 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds	3,191 18	
400 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes	400 00	
Collateral Loans	1,230 00	
500 B. & O. Ry. 3½%	411 63	
2,000 Penn. Ry. 4%	1,700 00	
5,000 Warren, Ohio, 5%	4,675 00	
2,000 Toledo, Ohio, 5¼%	2,000 00	
1,000 Dayton, Ohio, 5%	1,000 00	
2,000 C. L. & N. Ry. 4%	1,660 00	
2,000 Cin'ti, Ohio, 4%	1,820 00	
1,000 Cin'ti, Ohio, 4½%	907 50	
		<u>23,641 91</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND:

500 Cin'ti 4½% School	533 75	
500 B. & O. Ry. 3½%	469 38	
1,000 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5%	1,010 00	
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry. 5%	990 00	
Interest, 500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge	253 75	
2,200 U. S. 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds	2,095 86	
Collateral Loans	6,820 00	
200 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes	200 00	
		<u>12,372 74</u>
		<u>\$86,520 28</u>

GENERAL FUND:

Dues 1922		\$30 00
Dues 1923		240 00
Transferred from Endowment Fund		216 87
Life Membership Fund		145 97
E. H. Appleton Fund		40 00
Building Fund		220 26
Gest Fund		60 00
Howe Fund		60 00
King Fund		75 00
Neave Fund		20 00
		<u>\$1,108 10</u>
Salary of Librarian six months	\$750 00	
Cash for expenses of Librarian	50 00	
Light, heat & janitor service, Van Wormer Library	300 00	
Commission 3% on \$270.00	8 10	
		<u>\$1,108 10</u>

E. H. APPLETON MEMORIAL FUND:

Balance 11/25/22		\$250 92
Interest, C. H. & D. Ry. 4½% to 1/1	\$67 50	
" Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to 1/1	6 25	
" St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line 4¼% to 2/1	4 70	
" C. & O. 4½% Regd. to 3/1	6 43	
" U. S. 4¾% notes to 3/15	4 75	
" U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 3/15	2 12	
" Hamilton County 4¼% to 4/1	10 64	
Dividend, Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.	22 50	

Interest, U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 4/15.....	25 48	
“ Dayton, Ohio, 5% School to 4/30.....	25 00	
“ C. L. & N. Ry. Co. 4% to 5/1.....	40 00	
“ Pa. Ry. 4% to 5/1.....	40 00	
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to 5/15.....	6 38	
“ on Secured Collateral Loan.....	28 53	
		<u>1,620 41</u>
		\$1,928 58
Bought 300 U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L.....	\$295 32	
Accrued Interest.....	1 73	
		<u>\$297 05</u>
Commission 3%.....	\$605 41	
Less Accrued Interest.....	1 73	
		<u>\$603 68</u>
To General Fund share expenses of administration.....	18 11	
	220 26	
		<u>535 42</u>
Cash Balance May 25, 1923.....		\$1,393 16
EUGENE F. BLISS FUND:		
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1922.....		\$806 87
From E. F. Bliss Estate.....		2,000 00
Interest, Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5% to 4/1.....		25 00
		<u>\$2,831 87</u>
Printing & binding.....	\$352 25	
Books.....	1,059 47	
Subscriptions & dues.....	21 00	
Supplies & Equipment.....	77 73	
Library expenses.....	100 00	
Louise P. Kellogg typewriting & comparing Drake manuscript.....	36 00	
		<u>1,646 45</u>
Cash Balance May 25th, 1923.....		\$1,185 42
COLONIAL DAMES FUND:		
Balance Nov. 25th, 1922.....		42 28
Dividend, Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....		6 00
		<u>\$48 28</u>
Commission 3% on \$6.00.....		18
		<u>\$48 10</u>
Cash Balance May 25th, 1923.....		
JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND:		
Balance Nov. 25th, 1922.....		\$167 22
Interest, U. S. 4¼% 1st L. L. to 12/15.....	\$5 33	
Dividend, Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	18 00	
Interest, St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line 4½% to 2/1.....	3 75	
Interest, U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 3/15.....	2 12	
“ U. S. 4¾% Notes to 3/15.....	2 38	
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 4/15.....	3 14	
“ C. L. & N. Ry. Co. 4% to 5/1.....	4 54	
“ Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co... ..	26	
		<u>39 52</u>
		<u>\$206 74</u>

Bought 150 U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L.....	\$147 66		
Accrued interest.....	87		
		\$148 53	
Commission 3% on.....	\$39 52		
Less accrued interest..	87		
	\$38 65	1 16	
			149 69
Interest on Savings Acct. added to Investment Acct.....			\$57 05
			26
Cash Balance May 25, 1923.....			\$56 79

ENDOWMENT FUND:

Interest, U. S. 4¼% 1st L. L. to 12/15.....			\$4 22
“ Covington & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to 1/1..			12 50
“ B. & O. Ry. 3½% to 1/1.....			8 75
“ C. N. & C. 5% to 1/1.....			30 00
“ Cin'ti 4½% School to 2/9.....			11 25
“ U. S. 4¾% Notes to 3/15.....			4 75
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 3/15.....			21 25
“ Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5% to 4/1.....			25 00
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 4/15.....			21 25
“ on secured collateral loan.....			84 61
			\$223 58
Commission 3% on \$223.58.....	\$6 71		
Transfer to General Fund.....	116 87		
			\$223 58

ERASMUS GEST FUND:

Balance Nov. 25th, 1922.....			\$165 83
Dividend, Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	\$7 50		
“ Northern Pacific Ry. Pfd.....	30 00		
Interest, Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to 1/1.....	18 75		
“ Chattanooga Sta. 4% 1/1.....	20 00		
“ C. N. & C. Ry. 5% 1/1.....	30 00		
“ St. Paul & Kansas City 4½%.....	5 63		
“ C. & O. Ry. 4½% Gen'l Mtge 3/1.....	22 50		
“ U. S. 4¾% notes 3/15.....	4 75		
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 3/15.....	2 12		
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 4/15.....	5 31		
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to 5/10.....	2 12		
			148 68
			\$314 51
Receipts.....			314 51
Bought 150 U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L.....	\$147 66		
Accrued interest.....	87		
		\$148 53	
Commission 3% on.....	\$148 68		
Less accd int.....	87		
	\$147 81	4 43	
To General Fund share expenses of administration.....		60 00	212 96
Cash Balance May 25, 1923.....			\$101 55

A. J. HOWE FUND:

Balance Nov. 25, 1922.....			\$314 17
Interest Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge Co. 5% 1/1.....	\$25 00		
“ St. Paul & Kansas City 4½% 2/1.....	5 63		
“ U. S. 4¾% notes 3/15.....	2 38		
“ C. & O. Ry. 4½% 3/1.....	112 50		
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 4/15.....	12 76		
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to 5/15.....	8 50		
		<u>166 77</u>	
			\$480 94
Bought 300 U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L.....	\$295 32		
Accrued interest.....	1 73		
		<u>297 05</u>	
Commission 3% on.....	\$166 77		
Less accd int.....	1 73		
	<u>\$165 04</u>	4 95	
To Gen'l Fund share expenses of administration..		60 00	
		<u>362 00</u>	
			\$118 94
Cash Balance May 25, 1923.....			

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND:

Balance Nov. 25, 1922.....			\$29 53
Interest Cin'ti 4½% Sewer 12/16.....	\$11 25		
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	18 00		
Interest C. H. & D. Ry. Co. 4½% to 1/1.....	90 00		
“ Ky. Central Ry. 4% to 1/1.....	30 00		
“ St. Paul & Kansas City 4½% 2/1.....	11 24		
“ C. & O. 4½% Reg. Bond to 3/1.....	32 14		
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to 5/1.....	7 90		
“ Pa. Ry. 4% to 5/1.....	20 00		
		<u>220 53</u>	
			\$250 06
Bought books.....	65 15		
Commission 3% on \$220.53.....	6 62		
To Gen'l Fund share expenses of administration..	75 00		
		<u>146 77</u>	
			\$103 29
Cash Balance May 25, 1923.....			

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND:

Balance Nov. 25, 1922.....			340 35
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	\$130 50		
Interest C. & O. 4½% Regd. Bonds to 3/1.....	6 43		
“ U. S. 4¾% notes to 3/15.....	2 38		
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 4/15.....	12 76		
“ on Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.....	14		
		<u>152 21</u>	
			\$492 56
Bought 300 U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L.....	\$295 32		
Accrued interest.....	1 73		
	<u>\$297 05</u>		

Commission 3% on.....	\$152 21		
Less accd int.....	1 73		
	<u> </u>	\$150 48	4 51
Transferred to Gen'l Fund.....			<u>145 97</u>
			447 53
			<u> </u>
			\$45 03
Less interest on Savings Acct. added to Investment Acct.....			<u>14</u>
Cash Balance May 25, 1923.....			\$44 89

HALSTED NEAVE FUND:

Overdraft Nov. 25, 1922.....			\$111 99
Interest American Book Co. 6% to 1/1.....	\$30 00		
“ N. & W. 4% to 1/1.....	80 00		
“ Ky. Central 4% to 1/1.....	10 00		
“ Cin'ti 4½% Hospital to 1/1.....	11 25		
“ St. Paul & Kansas City 4½% to 2/1...	11 24		
“ U. S. 4¾% notes to 3/15.....	4 75		
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 3/15.....	2 12		
“ Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5% to 4/1.....	12 50		
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 4/15.....	10 65		
“ C. L. & N. Ry. Co. 4% to 5/1.....	43 60		
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to 5/15.....	2 12		
	<u> </u>		218 23
			<u> </u>
			\$106 24
Commission 3% on \$218.23.....	6 55		
To General Fund share expense of administration.....	20 00		
	<u> </u>		26 55
			<u> </u>
Cash Balance May 25, 1923.....			\$79 69

November 25, 1923.

THE FOURTH AND CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Cash Balance May 25, 1923. \$3,226 50

RECEIPTS

Dues 1922-1923.	140 00
Sale of Publications.	8 00
Interest on Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.	1 47
Income from Investments.	2,109 85
From Estate of E. F. Bliss Income.	500 00

\$5,985 82

PAYMENTS

Salary of Librarian.	\$750 00
Cash for Expenses of Library.	150 00
Books Purchased.	1,421 00
Subscription and Dues.	16 00
Paper, Printing & Supplies.	341 45
Premium on Insurance on Books in Library.	24 76
Rent of Typewriter.	5 00
Purchase of \$1,700 U. S. 4th Liberty Loan Bonds.	1,676 20
Accrued Interest on Same.	9 22
Commission of Fiscal Agent 3% on \$2,267.10.	68 01

4,461 64

\$1,524 18

Less Interest on Savings Acct. added to Investments. 1 47

Cash Balance November 25, 1923. \$1,522 71

Cash Balance Appleton Fund.	\$179 07
Binding Fund.	49 25
Building Fund.	499 19
Colonial Dames Fund.	53 92
Dexter Publication Fund.	94 89
Gest Fund.	115 71
Howe Fund.	150 65
King Fund.	203 40
Life Membership Fund.	45 03
Neave Fund.	304 63

\$1,695 74

Overdraft, Bliss Fund. 173 03

Cash Balance November 25, 1923. \$1,522 71

INVESTMENTS

		PAR		BOOK VALUE
145 Shares	Cin'ti Street Ry.....	\$7,250	00	\$8,448 88
15 "	Western Pacific Ry. Co. Com.....	\$1,500	00	1,870 00
10 "	" " " Pfd.....	1,000	00	
7,000 Bonds	C. H. & D. Ry. 4½%.....	7,000	00	7,395 00
8,000 "	C. & O. Ry. 4½%.....	8,000	00	8,285 00
5,000 "	C. L. & N. Ry. 4%.....	5,000	00	4,547 50
4,000 "	N. & W. 4%.....	4,000	00	3,547 50
1,000 "	Chattanooga Sta. Co. 4%.....	1,000	00	930 00
2,000 "	Ky. Central Ry. 4%.....	2,000	00	1,950 00
2,000 "	C. N. & C. 5%.....	2,000	00	2,035 00
1,000 "	American Book Company 6%.....	1,000	00	1,115 00
2,000 "	St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line 4%.....	2,000	00	1,835 00
2,500 "	Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge Co. 5%.....	2,500	00	2,557 50
2,500 "	Cin'ti 4½% Sewer Imp.....	2,500	00	2,653 90
500 "	Cin'ti 4½% Hospital.....	500	00	535 60
1,500 "	Cin'ti 4½% School.....	1,500	00	1,441 25
1,500 "	Hamilton Co. 4½% Longview Hos...	1,500	00	1,564 50
3,000 "	Pa. Ry. 4%.....	3,000	00	2,698 75
1,000 "	B. & O. Ry. 3½%.....	1,000	00	881 01
4,000 "	Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5%.....	4,000	00	3,980 00
11,250 "	U. S. 4¼% Liberty.....	11,250	00	10,791 98
1,500 "	U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes.....	1,500	00	1,500 00
5,000 "	Warren, Ohio, 5%.....	5,000	00	4,675 00
2,000 "	Toledo, Ohio, 5¼%.....	2,000	00	2,000 00
1,000 "	Dayton, Ohio, 5%.....	1,000	00	1,000 00
2,000 "	Cin'ti 4%.....	2,000	00	1,820 00

\$81,000 00 \$80,058 37

Savings Account, No. 7169, The Central Trust Co... 89 58
 Collateral Loans..... 8,050 00

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND: \$88,197 95

2,000 U. S. 4¼% L. L. Bonds.....	\$1,934 98
100 U. S. 4¾% U. S. Treasury Notes.....	100 00
87 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	4,714 75
Interest \$2,000.00 C. & O. Ry. Bond.....	314 38
Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.....	14 08

\$7,078 19

JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND:

12 Shares Cin't Street Ry.....	\$834 00
Part Int. C. L. & N. Ry. Bonds.....	224 25
City Short Line.....	152 92
500 U. S. 4¼% L. L. Bonds.....	486 32
100 U. S. Treasury Notes.....	100 00
Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.....	28 06

1,825 55

E. H. APPLETON FUND:

15 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	\$822 00
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry. Bonds.....	314 37
3,000 C. H. & D. Ry. Bonds.....	2,882 50
Interest C. L. & N. Ry.....	97 50
1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line.....	191 15
500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge.....	253 75
500 Hamilton Co. 4¼%.....	521 50
550 U. S. 4¼% L. L. Bonds.....	521 18
200 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes.....	200 00
Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.....	47 44

5,851 39

HALSTED NEAVE FUND:

2,000 C. L. & N. Ry.....	\$1,912 50
2,000 U. S. 4¼% L. L. Bonds.....	175 08
4,000 N. & W. 4%.....	3,547 50
Interest 1,000 Ky. Central Bonds.....	487 50
“ 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry. Bonds.....	165 75
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line....	458 75
“ 1,500 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co.....	995 00
500 Cin'ti 4½% Hospital Bond.....	535 60
1,000 American Book Co. Bonds.....	1,115 00
500 U. S. 4¼% L. L. Bond.....	500 00
200 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes.....	200 00

10,092 68

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND:

4,000 C. H. & D. Ry. 4½%.....	\$4,512 50
Interest 2,000 C. & O. Ry.....	1,551 25
“ 1,000 L. & N. Ry. 4%.....	390 00
“ Ky. Central Ry. Bonds.....	1,462 50
“ St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line....	458 75
100 U. S. 4¼% L. L. Bd.....	98 60
500 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer.....	535 30
1,000 Penn. Ry. Bonds.....	998 75
500 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co.....	490 00
12 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	839 38

11,337 03

COLONIAL DAMES FUND:

4 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry.....	200 00
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BINDING FUND:

10 Shares Cin'ti Street Ry.....	\$680 63
Interest 1,000 C. L. & N. Ry.....	97 50
“ 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City.....	114 68
“ 500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge Co.....	253 75
“ 200 U. S. 4¼% L. L. Bonds.....	187 10

1,333 66

ERASMUS GEST FUND:

1,000 C. & O. Ry. 4¼%.....	\$1,017 50
1,000 Chattanooga Sta. 4%.....	930 00
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry.....	1,045 00
500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge Co.....	515 00
Interest 500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge.....	253 75
1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City.....	229 37
550 U. S. 4¼% L. L. Bond.....	521 34
200 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes.....	200 00
15 Shares Western Pacific Co. Common }.....	1,870 00
10 “ “ “ Pfd. }	
5 “ Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	358 12

6,940 08

A. J. HOWE FUND:

5,000 C. & O. Ry. 4½%.....	\$5,087 50
1,000 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge Co.....	1,027 50
Int. 1,000 St. Paul & Kansas City.....	229 38
1,100 U. S. 4¼% L. L. Bond.....	1,080 34
100 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes.....	100 00

7,524 72

BUILDING FUND:

2,000 Cin'ti 4½% Sewer	\$2,118 60	
1,000 Hamilton Co. 4½%	1,043 00	
1,500 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5%	1,485 00	
3,350 U. S. 4¼% L. L. Bonds	3,191 18	
400 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes	400 00	
Collateral Loans	1,230 00	
500 B. & O. Ry. 3½%	411 63	
2,000 Penn. Ry. 4%	1,700 00	
5,000 Warren, Ohio, 5%	4,675 00	
2,000 Toledo, Ohio, 5¼%	2,000 00	
1,000 Dayton, Ohio, 5%	1,000 00	
2,000 C. L. & N. Ry.	1,660 00	
2,000 Cin'ti, Ohio, 4%	1,820 00	
1,000 Cin'ti, Ohio, 4½%	907 50	
		<u>\$23,641 91</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND:

500 Cin'ti 4½% School	533 75	
500 B. & O. Ry. 3½%	469 38	
1,000 Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5%	1,010 00	
1,000 C. N. & C. Ry. 5%	990 00	
Int. 500 Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge	253 75	
2,200 U. S. 4¼% L. L. Bonds	2,095 86	
Collateral Loans	6,820 00	
200 U. S. 4¾% Treasury Notes	200 00	
		<u>12,372 74</u>
Total		<u>\$88,197 95</u>

GENERAL FUND:

Dues 1922		\$20 00
" 1923		120 00
Sale of Publications		8 00
Transferred from Endowment Fund		323 93
Life Membership Fund		147 37
E. H. Appleton Fund		22 00
Building Fund		119 66
Gest Fund		33 00
Howe Fund		33 00
King Fund		41 00
Neave Fund		11 00
		<u>\$878 96</u>
Salary of Librarian, Six Months	\$750 00	
Cash for Expenses of Librarian	100 00	
Premium on Insurance on Books in Library	24 76	
Commission 3% on \$140.00	4 20	
		<u>\$878 96</u>

E. H. APPLETON MEMORIAL FUND:

Balance May 25, 1923		\$68 75
Interest C. H. & D. Ry. 4½% to 7/1	\$67 50	
" Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to 7/1	6 25	
" St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line 4½% to 8/1	4 70	
" C. & O. 4½% Regd. to 9/1	6 43	
" U. S. 4¾% Notes to 9/15	4 75	
" U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 9/15	2 13	
" Hamilton Co. 4¼% to 10/1	10 62	

Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	22 50	
Interest U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 10/15.....	7 45	
“ C. L. & N. Ry. Co. 4% to 11/1.....	1 98	
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to 11/15.....	2 13	
“ Savings Account, The Fourth and Central Trust Co.....	79	
		<u>137 23</u>
		\$205 98
Commission 3% on \$137.23.....	\$4 12	
To General Fund.....	22 00	
		<u>26 12</u>
		\$179 86
Interest Savings Account, The Fourth and Central Trust Co., added to Investment Account.....	79	
		<u>179 07</u>
Balance Nov. 25, 1923.....		\$179 07

BINDING FUND:

Balance May 25, 1923.....		\$25 92
Interest St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line 4½% to 8/1.....	\$2 81	
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 9/15.....	2 13	
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 10/15.....	2 13	
“ C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to 11/1.....	1 98	
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....	15 00	
		<u>24 05</u>
		\$49 97
Commission 3% on \$24.05.....	72	
		<u>49 25</u>
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1923.....		\$49 25

EUGENE F. BLISS FUND:

Cash Balance May 25, 1923.....		\$1,185 42
From E. F. Bliss Estate.....		500 00
		<u>1,685 42</u>
To Neave Fund, Int. Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 4/1, Credited in Error.....	\$12 50	
To King Fund Do.....	12 50	
Printing & Binding.....	291 30	
Books.....	1,421 00	
Rent of Typewriter.....	5 00	
Subscriptions & Dues.....	16 00	
Stationery & Supplies.....	50 15	
Library Expenses.....	50 00	
Overdraft.....		173 03
		<u>1,858 45</u>
	\$1,858 45	\$1,858 45
Overdraft Nov. 25, 1923.....	173 03	

BUILDING FUND:

Cash Balance May 25, 1923.....		\$1,393 16
Interest U. S. 4¼% 1st L. L. to 6/15.....	7 45	
“ Cin'ti 4¼% School to 7/1.....	21 26	
“ B. & O. Ry. 3½% to 7/1.....	8 75	
“ Toledo, O., 5½% School to 8/1.....	52 50	

Interest U. S. 4¼% Notes to 9/15.....		9 49	
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 9/15.....		31 87	
“ Cin'ti 4½% Sewer to 9/1.....		45 00	
“ Hamilton Co. 4¼% to 10/1.....		21 24	
“ Cin'ti Gas & Elec. to 10/1.....		37 50	
“ Warren, O., 5% to 10/1.....		125 00	
“ Cin'ti 4% Viaduct to 10/1.....		40 00	
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 10/15.....		55 23	
“ Dayton, O., 5% School to 10/30.....		25 00	
“ C. L. & N. Ry. Co. 4% to 11/1.....		40 00	
“ Pennsylvania Ry. to 11/1 4%.....		40 00	
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to 11/15.....		6 38	
“ on Secured Collateral Loan.....		65 75	
			<u>632 42</u>
			\$2,025 58
Bought 1,400 U. S. 4¼ 4th L. L.....	\$1,380 40		
Accrued Interest.....	7 59		
		\$1,387 99	
Commission 3% on.....	\$632 42		
Less Accrued Interest.....	7 59		
	\$624 83	18 74	
To General Fund Share Expenses of Administration.....		119 66	
			<u>1,526 39</u>
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1923.....			\$499 19
COLONIAL DAMES FUND:			
Balance May 25, 1923.....			\$48 10
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....			6 60
			<u>\$54 10</u>
Commission 3% on \$6.00.....			18
			<u>\$53 92</u>
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1923.....			\$53 92
JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND:			
Balance May 25, 1923.....			\$56 79
Interest U. S. 4¼% 1st L. L. to 6/15.....		\$5 34	
Dividend Cincinnati Street Ry. Co.....		18 00	
Interest St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line			
4½% to 8/1.....		3 75	
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 9/15.....		2 13	
“ U. S. 4¼% Notes to 9/15.....		2 38	
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 10/15.....		3 15	
“ C. L. & N. Ry. Co. 4% to 11/1.....		4 54	
Savings Account, The Fourth and Central Trust			
Co.....		44	
			<u>\$39 73</u>
			\$96 52
Commission 3% on \$39.73.....			1 19
			<u>\$95 33</u>
Interest on Savings Account Added to Investment			
Account.....			44
			<u>\$94 89</u>
Cash Balance November 25, 1923.....			\$94 89

ENDOWMENT FUND:

Interest	U. S. 4¼% 1st L. L. to 6/15.....	\$4 23	
"	Covington & Cin'ti Bridge 5% to 7/1..	12 50	
"	B. & O. Ry. 3½% to 7/1.....	8 75	
"	C. N. & C. 5% to 7/1.....	30 00	
"	Cin'ti 4½% School to 8/9.....	11 25	
"	U. S. 4¾% Notes to 9/15.....	4 75	
"	U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 9/15.....	21 26	
"	Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5% to 10/1....	25 00	
"	U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 10/15.....	21 25	
"	on Secured Collateral Loan.....	194 96	
			<u>\$333 95</u>
Commission 3% on \$333.95.....		\$10 02	
Transfer to General Fund.....		323 93	
			<u>333 95</u>

ERASMUS GEST FUND:

Balance May 25, 1923.....			\$101 55
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.....		7 50	
" Northern Pacific Ry. Co. Pfd.....		30 00	
Interest Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge 5% 7/1.....		18 75	
" Chattanooga Sta. 4% 7/1.....		20 00	
" C. N. & C. Ry. 5% 7/1.....		30 00	
" St. Paul & Kansas City 4½% 8/1.....		5 63	
" C. & O. Ry. 4½% Gen'l Mtge 9/1....		22 50	
" U. S. 4¾% Notes to 9/15.....		4 75	
" U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 9/15.....		2 13	
" U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 10/15.....		7 44	
" U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to.....		2 12	
			<u>150 82</u>
			<u>\$252 37</u>
Bought 100 U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L.....	\$98 60		
Accd Int.....	55		
		99 15	
Commission 3% on.....	\$150 82		
Less Accd Int.....	55		
	\$150 27	4 51	
To General Fund Share Expenses of Administra- tion.....		33 00	
			<u>136 66</u>
Cash Balance November 25, 1923.....			\$115 71

A. J. HOWE FUND:

Balance May 25, 1923.....			\$118 94
Interest Cov. & Cin'ti Bridge Co. 5% 7/1.....		\$25 00	
" St. Paul & Kansas City 4½% 8/1.....		5 63	
" U. S. 4¾% Notes 9/15.....		2 38	
" C. & O. Ry. 4½% 9/1.....		112 50	
" U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 10/15.....		14 89	
" U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to 11/15.....		8 50	
			<u>168 90</u>
			<u>\$287 84</u>

Bought 100 U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L.	\$98 60		
Accd Int.	54		
			99 14
Commission 3% on	\$168 90		
Less Accd Int.	54		
		\$168 36	5 05
To Gen'l Fund Share Expenses of Administration.			33 00
			<u>137 19</u>
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1923.			\$150 65

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND:

Balance May 25, 1923.			\$103 29
Interest Cin'ti 4½% Sewer 6/15.	\$11 25		
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.	18 00		
Interest Cin'ti Gas & Elec. Co. 5% 4/1.	12 50		
" Do 10/1.	12 50		
" C. H. & D. Ry. Co. 4½% to 7/1.	90 00		
" Ky. Central Ry. 4% to 7/1.	30 00		
" St. Paul & Kansas City 4½% to 8/1.	11 24		
" C. & O. 4½% Reg. Bond 9/1.	32 14		
" C. L. & N. Ry. 4% to 11/1.	7 90		
" Pa. Ry. 4% to 11/1.	20 00		
" U. S. 4th L. L. to 10/15.	2 13		
			<u>\$247 66</u>
			\$350 95
Bought 100 U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. Bd . \$98 60			
Accd. Int.	54		
			99 14
Commission 3% on	\$247 66		
Less Accd Int.	54		
		\$247 12	7 41
To Gen'l Fund Share Expenses of Administration.			41 00
			<u>\$147 55</u>
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1923.			\$203 40

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND:

Balance May 25, 1923.			\$44 89
Dividend Cin'ti Street Ry. Co.	\$130 50		
Interest C. & O. 4½% Regd. Bds to 9/1.	6 43		
" U. S. 4¾% Notes to 9/15.	2 38		
" U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 10/15.	12 77		
" on Savings Acct., The Central Trust Co.	24		
			<u>152 32</u>
			\$197 21
Commission 3% on \$152.32.	4 57		
Transferred to Gen'l Fund.	147 37		
			<u>151 94</u>
			\$45 27
Less Interest on Savings Acct. Added to Invest- ment Acct.			24
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1923.			<u>\$45 03</u>

HALSTED NEAVE FUND:

Overdraft May 25, 1923.....		\$79 69
Interest Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5% to 4/1.....	\$12 50	
“ American Book Co. 6% to 7/1.....	30 00	
“ N. & W. 4% to 7/1.....	80 00	
“ Kentucky Central 4% to 7/1.....	10 00	
“ Cin'ti 4½% Hospital to 7/2.....	11 25	
“ St. Paul & Kansas City 4½% to 8/1....	11 24	
“ U. S. 4¾% Notes to 9/15.....	4 75	
“ U. S. 4¼% 3rd L. L. to 9/15.....	2 13	
“ Cin'ti Gas & Elec. 5% to 10/1.....	25 00	
“ U. S. 4¼% 4th L. L. to 10/15.....	10 65	
“ C. L. & N. Ry. Co. 4% to 11/1.....	43 60	
“ U. S. 4¼% 2nd L. L. to 11/15.....	2 12	
	<hr/>	\$243 24
		<hr/>
		\$322 93
Commission 3% on \$243.24.....	\$7 30	
To General Fund Share Expense of Administration.....	11 00	
	<hr/>	18 30
		<hr/>
Cash Balance Nov. 25, 1923.....		\$304 63

CORPORATE MEMBERS

Anderson, Mrs. Wm. P
Ault, Lee A.
Brunswick, B. H.
Caldwell, Charles E.
Dandridge, Miss Mary E.
Emery, Mrs. Thomas J.
Foley, B. W.
Freiberg, Maurice J.
Gano, John V.
Gates, John
Goepper, Edward
Graydon, Joseph S.
Greve, Charles Theodore
Hamlin, Miss L. Belle
Harrison, William H.
Hinkle, Mrs. A. Howard
Hinkle, Frederick W.
Hinkle, Philip
Hoadly, George
Holmes, Mrs. John R.
James, Davis L.

Keys, Miss Mary E.
Le Blond, Richard K.
Levy, Harry M.
Outcalt, Miller
Patterson, Jefferson
Patterson, Robert
Pendleton, Elliott H.
Procter, William Cooper
Procter, Mrs. William Cooper
Roelker, Miss Annie L.
Rowe, John J.
Shillito, Stewart
Shinkle, A. Clifford
Strobridge, Nelson W.
Strong, Edward W.
Taft, Charles P.
Wilson, Mrs. Obed J.
Winslow, Mrs. John F.
Worthington, Edward
Worthington, Miss Julia
Wulsin, Lucien

LIFE MEMBERS

Balke, Rudolph F.	Laws, Miss Annie
Bullock, James W.	Livingood, Charles J.
Chatfield, Mrs. Albert H.	Neave, Miss Jane C.
Chatfield, Frederick H.	Scarborough, Miss Rebecca
Chatfield, William Hayden	Storer, Mrs. Bellamy
Chatfield, Mrs. William H.	Thomson, Peter G.
Fleischmann, Julius	Vail, Henry H.
Fletcher, Miss Clara B.	Walker, Mrs. Paul Francis
Gest, Joseph H.	Wilby, Joseph
Hanna, Miss Mary	Woods, Harry F.
Jones, Frank J.	Wright, Mrs. Clifford B.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Bixby, William K.	Morrow, Josiah
Bond, Beverley W., Jr.	Quaife, Milo M.
Cox, Isaac J.	Rowland, Dunbar
Foulke, William D.	Storey, Moorfield
Galbreath, Charles P.	Young, Bennett H.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Hicks, Frederick C.	Hulbert, Archer B.
Howe, Mrs. Andrew J.	Taft, William H.

DIED

Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, November 20, 1923.
Judge William Worthington, January 1, 1923.
Merrick Whitcomb, October 12, 1923.
William Roscoe Thayer, September 7, 1923.

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