EARLY HISTORY

— OF —

AUGLAIZE COUNTY, Ohio

By J. D. SIMKINS,
SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
ST. MARYS, OHIO.

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EARLY HISTORY OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

By J. D. SIMKINS.

BEFORE MAN CAME INTO THE WORLD.

If the earth is 100,000,000 years old, Auglaize county, as well as all the rest of our planet, was without any print or animal for the first half of this time. During the earlier part of this first 50,000,000 years, the earth must have been so hot that all the water now on the land and in the sea was in the form of vapor and in the air above; while during the last half of it, our county was under the water of the ocean. Scarcely any river that [illegible] could.

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During the next 25,000,000 years, our county was still under water. The sea was then inhabited mostly by shell-fish much resembling the muscles or clams along our present streams and by some sea plants. When these animals died, their shells dropped to the bottom and formed the limestone that covers our county under the clay. Making this rock would be a slow process. Some places an inch of stone might form in a hundred years; while in others, over a thousand years might be required. This limestone under us is very thick. It is the principal rock through which our oil-well drillers pass to the depth of a thousand feet, and if they were to go two thousand feet deeper, they would still find limestone. The time required must have been very long in order to make such a great thickness by such a slow process. You may easily find a piece of limestone showing the fossil shells of which it is composed.

About 25,000,000 years ago our county arouse out of the sea and has remained out ever since. It has received no more limestone deposits in all that time; but on the contrary, the top has been weathering and washing away. Probably the upper four hundred feet has been worn off and carried to the sea;—that is, our county would be that many feet higher if time had not weathered the surface and carried it away. The ocean having retreated, of course no sea animals or plants have lived here within this period, but land animals and plants have taken their place. Only a few thousand years ago, a great ice-sheet came down from the north and covered up our limestone to the depth of a hundred feet with a blanket of clay, sand, and gravel; and of course the limestone has not worn off any since that time. Our county was not inhabited by man until after this clay had been deposited.

The times mentioned above are the lowest estimates of the best authorities. As yet, man has not been able to reduce the figures for geologic time to a certainty. However, one thing is certain:—time is so long that you can not think back to its beginning nor forward to its end. Try it.

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THE ESQUIMAUX.—THE ICE AGE.

Not less than 30,000 years ago, a mountain of ice formed near Hudson Bay in Canada. It became so high that the ice flowed out in all directions, covering a large part of North America. The ice may have been a thousand feet thick in our county for it went over the tops of the hills in the county adjoining ours on the southeast, which are over seven hundred feet higher than north-western Auglaize.

The Auglaize and St. Marys rivers rise in our county and flow northwest; and the Wabash rises in the St. Marys reservoir and flows northwest for the first eighty miles. After the ice-sheet had melted off our county it still choked the valleys of these rivers north and west of us. Their waters being unable to escape, formed Lake Wabash. The ice on the northern wall of this lake and the different ridges that pass through our county formed the southern shore.

"The melting ice and snow, together with the rain, formed an enormous amount of water;—so much that even the basin of Lake Wabash could not hold it. As the waters of the lake arose, they overflowed the ridge that passes through Celina, St. Marys, and Wapakoneta, and cut notches or water-gaps out of it. Stretch a string from the top of the hill in west St. Marys across the river to the Chain Works in east St. Marys. It will [illegible] indicates the amount of earth that was removed in making the [illegible] at St. Marys. There is a similar one cut in the same ridge at Wapakoneta (?). After the rushing waters passed south through the gap at St. Marys, they spread out, slowed up, and deposited the enormous amount of gravel found at that place. As the bed of the river at Wapakoneta is only about ten feet higher than the river at St. Marys, the gravel banks at that place were probably made the same way. If the waters of Lake Wabash continued to rise, they would soon overflow Celina, St. Marys, and Wapakoneta, which are at about the same level, and finally reach the ridge in the southern part of the county, which, at New Bremen, is ninety feet higher than the top of the ridge at St. Marys. Or, stating it in another way:—If the waters of our present St. Marys reservoir, a remnant of Lake Wabash, should rise until they reached New Bremen, the lake formed would be ninety feet deep at the highest elevation in St. Marys, one hundred and forty feet deep in the river bottoms, one hundred and thirty feet deep in the Auglaize bottoms at Wapakoneta and in south Celina.

If the waters of Lake Wabash still continued to rise they overflowed the St. John's ridge at New Bremen, Freyburg or near St. Johns. But the ridge at New Bremen is more than twenty miles broad and is part of the great state water-shed which is more than twice as wide at this town as anywhere else in Ohio. It must be wide and level, for there is no lock in the canal between New Bremen and Lockington over twenty miles to the south. If the water ever did flow over this broad ridge at this place, it must have been in a very thin sheet as it cut no water-gap. In order to find a more probable outlet, look at a map of Auglaize county. Draw a string through New Bremen, Freyburg, St. Johns, and on eastward. This line represents the southern shore of Lake Wabash and also locates the St. Johns ridge through which its waters found an outlet. The reader has probably noticed the water-gap in the other ridge at St. Marys. Well, there is a

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similar one east of St. Johns. It is quite probable that the water passed through this instead of over the ridge at New Bremen. The relative altitude of the two places would settle this question. After going through the gap, through which the Muchenippe now flows, the water divided, some going south through the Miami and some through the Scioto. The wide valley of the upper Miami is proof that an enormous volume of water once flowed through it and probably a part of this came from our lake Wabash. While most of this county was beneath this Lake, it is not likely that its waters reached the north-eastern corner especially if it has an altitude of 526 feet greater than the north-western corner, as one writer states. The lake did not last very long or it would have made a sandy beach along its southern shore.

In the Old World during the Ice Age, man lived in caves at the foot of the Glaciers. The Esquimaux now live in the frozen area of North America. When the Norsemen discovered this country about the year 1000, they found the Atlantic coast peopled with dwarfish savage Indians. These, however, had moved far to the north before Columbus landed five hundred years later. So, in very early times when the climate was very cold, this people may have lived here and, later, followed the ice in its retreat to the north. If they ever dwelt here, however, no evidence of the fact has been discovered. None of their tools have been found in [illegible]

If the Esquimaux lived here just after the Glacial Age, when great dams were washing out and enormous floods spreading over the plains and valleys, many of them must have been drowned. The Johnstown flood was a mere road-side gutter compared with the swirling seas of ice water that broke their dams in Auglaize county. As the ice sheet forced back and forth across our county several times before it surrendered, these floods may have been often repeated. Again the water-gaps would become choked with floating icebergs and force the torrents to cut new outlets; or, if the ice-dam should give way, the lake would again rush through the old channel. The gap that was washed out of the ridge at St. Marys is over fifty feet deep. Like the later Indian canoe that paddled through our waste-weirs or described the curves of our winding streams, huge crystal ships broke their moorings in the northern ice harbor and not only sailed through our water-gaps but, at times, over the very top of the ridge at Wapakoneta, St. Marys Celina, and intermediate places. It is a strange thought that the people of these cities now pursue their several vocations on the floor of the old glacier where once they would have been a thousand feet under ice; that they enjoy their social pleasures, conduct their schools, attend their churches, on the bed of ancient Lake Wabash whose waters once rolled a hundred feet over head; that they now lie down to sleep with the knowledge that great icebergs once floated directly over them;—and all without remembering that long, long before all this, Auglaize county was the bottom of the mighty ocean.

Different writers state that man lived in Ohio during the Age of Unpolished Stone, including the Ice Age, but the writer doubts the evidence on what he considers equally as reliable authority. He does not believe that there is conclusive proof that man ever lived in the United States within the Unpolished stone Age; but he is quite willing to believe and does believe that man did live here within this period, or soon after, and that the evidence will yet be found.

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The glacier left three ridges in our county all extending east and west. The St. Marys ridge, or moraine, passes through Kossuth; the Wabash, through Celina, St. Marys, and Wapakoneta; and the St. Joh through New Bremen, Freyburg, and St. Johns. Many an Esquimaux ha have been chased to these elevations from our lower lands to escape the mad rush of rising waters that followed at his heels; at another season many a little Agoomack may have driven her dogs and sled from her snow-house around the race-track on our crystal plains bounded by amphitheaters of resplendent ice; many a plan may have been laid about our shores of broken ice to capture the wild animals now found in the frozen Arctic seas only. All this, however is only probability so far as the Esquimaux of the early Stone Age is concerned. The Ice People may be leaving no permanent remains in the Arctic regions now; they may have lived here and left none. However, one thing is certain:—what Greenland now is, Auglaize county once was. The ice ships that sail from her border to be stranded on the banks of Newfoundland are like those that ran ashore on the tops of our ridges. The glacier that covers Greenland is the remnant of the one that buried our county first under ice and then under clay.

THE SHELL PEOPLE.—THE AGE OF MASTODONS.

Finally the great ice sheet melted off of the lower courses of our north flowing rivers and Lake Wabash was drained through them the same as it would be if it existed today. After the warm Champlain Period had caused a rank vegetation to spring up, a large number of mastodons made their first appearance here. This animal was very much like the elephant but about one-third larger. The body of one of those found in Auglaize county was seventeen feet in length from the front part of the shoulder to the base of the tail and eleven feet in height. The tusks were twenty-eight inches in circumference at the largest place.

The mastodon, or mammoth, reached its zenith here in number and size during this period. Do not make time too short. This animal may not have come here for thousands of years after the ice was melted and may have lived here a thousand years after it did come. This period, which followed the Glacial Age, was very warm—so warm that the mastodon even lived beyond the Arctic Circle. Our climate then may have been similar to that of tropical countries at present.

The remains of this hairy elephant, or mammoth, are found in England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Central Europe, Northern Asia, and North America. They are most numerous along the Arctic coast of Siberia from the mouth of the Obe eastward. As many as a hundred pairs of tusks a year were gathered for the ivory trade, and this for a period of two hundred years. The tusks are about ten feet long and curve upward.

This animal ate reeds, grasses, and bushes which the warm wet climate produced in great abundance. We have read of great buffalo herds; imagine a large number of huge mammoths plowing through the swamps of Auglaize and you may have a new picture. Being very heavy some of them would accidentally get into our mires, sink, and perish. When their bodies were covered with water and earth, they would be pre-

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for many years. We may expect to find the remains of other early herb-eating animals in this county, such as the musk-ox, moose, caribou and sloth. They have been found south of us.

Parts of the skeletons of eight mastodons have been found in our county; also the remains of a beaver as large as a black bear. These may have been preserved thousands of years;—certainly not less than one thousand. Were they in great numbers or did they live here a long time? Probably both. How few of all the animals now living in our county will leave any remains for the people who may dwell here thousands of years hence? How large a number of mastodons must have lived and died in our county to enable us to discover the remains of eight



MASTODON.

How many are yet to be discovered—when you remember what a small proportion of the surface has been excavated? The skeletons are generally found in a standing posture. Besides those that were swamped in the mire, some may have been caught by the frequent high waters that must have flooded our low-lands at times.

LOCATION OF THE MASTODON:

No. 1 was found in Clay township in 1870. Prof. C. W. Williamson, of Wapakoneta, has a large part of the skeleton.

No. 2 was unearthed in Clay township one mile west of number one. The remains, two legs and the feet, are now at Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio.

No. 3 was discovered on Route's farm one-half mile east of Wapakoneta. The remains crumbled.

No. 4 was found in Moulton township. It also crumbled on being exposed to the air.

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No. 5 was unearthed in Wayne township about 1885, while a ditch was being made.

No. 6 was discovered in Wayne township by Samuel Craig in 1891. The only parts found were two vertebrae. No excavations have since been made.

No. 7 was found on Calvin Sibert's farm in Duchouquet township about 1891. It was unearthed while ditching. The tusks were cut off by workmen and carried to Logan county. No further excavations have been made.

No. 8 was a mastodon calf and the most perfect skeleton yet found in the county. It was unearthed in a pond in the southern part of Pusheta township about 1883 and was four feet long, three feet in height, and had tusks about one foot in length. It was kept without proper care until it disintegrated and became worthless.

No 9 was not a mastodon but a beaver-like animal as large as a black bear and known as Castoroides Ohioensis. It was found buried in gravel in the bed of a pond a mile south-east of New Knoxville.



AS THE MASTODON LOOKED IN AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

The mastodon appeared in the world before the elephant and shades off into that animal with no sensible distinction. The oldest remains are found in Siberia and belong to the middle of the Age of Mammals which was long before the glacial period. The tusks of the Siberian mastodon curved upward to three-fourths of a circle. The same species is found in northern England and Europe. In Europe 9 different species have been found; in England, 2; in India, 5; in North America, 1; in South America, 2; and one or more in Australia. Fourteen species of the elephant have

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been found and a larger number of the mastodon. There are now two living species of the elephant and none of the mastodon. White elephants are simply albinos. Remains have been found in Virginia, New Jersey and most of the older states, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Colorado, Missouri, and a hundred at Big Bone Salt-lick in Kentucky. Account for the large number at the last-named place.

Look at the accompanying picture and imagine the animal seventeen feet long between the neck and tail, eleven feet high, and with tusks over two feet in circumference at the largest place. It is difficult for us to realize that the mammoth was once numerous in our county.

While it was warmer here than now, the mastodon probably did not reach the Arctic region at this time. Those that lived here were the last species of this animal. The very earliest ones were those that left their remains in northern Siberia long before the Ice Age.

What became of the mammoth of our county and continent? A very common cause of extinction of both plants and animals is starvation. When the land became drier and forests displaced the bushes, reeds, and tall grasses of our swamps, this animal may have starved out. What became of the large number that died a natural death? Their bodies were left on the dry land and their skeletons decomposed.

The mastodon lived in Europe before the glacial period, also during it and after it; but he did not appear in America until after the Ice Age. He lived in the Old World long before he did in the New; but in the New long after he had become extinct in the Old. The remains of man are found with those of the mammoth in Europe. Pictures of this animal were carved on stone and bone by people that saw him alive, and left for Europeans to discover. The skeletons of no large flesh-eating mammals have been found in our county. The absence of such would make it, in this respect, a particularly safe and desirable place in which to dwell. So it is quite reasonable to suppose, but not at all certain, that man lived here when the mastodon did. It would take more evidence to establish this as a fact.

The Shell People, or Midden Men, dwelt along water courses and lived largely upon shell-fish similar to the muscles of our rivers. They cast the shells aside in heaps after removing the contents, thus making great piles of the remains. Many of these heaps have been found along our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, on the shores of the Great Lakes, as well as along some of the bays and rivers of this country and Europe. Some of these remains are said to belong to a very primitive race while some are more modern. When you are catching or eating fish, oysters, or clams you represent the Midden Men.

The Shell People may have lived in Anglaize county but, if so, no remains have been discovered. If they ever dwelt here it may have been during the mastodon period. The climate was warm and lakes and streams numerous. Our reservoir, prairies, and bogs were then small lakes or large ponds. Time enough had elapsed since the Ice Age for the waters to become stocked with shell fish. The shells that compose the marl of our county are very small and were probably left at a later period: or is there some reason why these small shells might be preserved and larger ones not? Would the small ones fall to the bottom of deeper water and be preserved, while the larger ones, such as clams, be left near the shore and be worn out by the waves or decomposed? It is not likely

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that the small ones belonged to animals that were used for food by man. All this is conjecture so far as the Shell People are concerned with the history of our county.

THE CAVE MEN ;—CLIFF DWELLERS ;—PUEBLOS.

Auglaize county is covered with clay to the average depth of one hundred feet. If this were all plowed and scraped away, the limestone would be bare and the surface hilly. Some of the valleys would be four hundred feet deep and some of the slopes so steep as to make canyons. These valleys were cut in the limestone by running water during the 25,000,000 years closing with the opening of the Glacial Period. The water not only cut out these valleys but probably carried away the whole surface to the depth of four hundred feet as stated before.

The ice-sheet brought some of our clay from the north and made a part by grinding up our local rocks. It then dumped the mass into our valleys and canyons thus leveling off the surface. Having some clay left, it next covered the whole county with it to an average depth of one hundred feet and finished by making our three ridges which range in height from a few feet to over sixty.

Man might have found caves or dug them in our rocky hillsides before the valleys were filled with clay but there is no good evidence that he lived in America so early. The Cave Men did not live here AFTER the filling of the valleys because the rock is now exposed in but one place in our county and that is in the bed of the Auglaize river at Ft. Amanda ;—a poor place to make a home. Their caves are found in rocks not in clay. So the Cave Men never lived here. In many of the natural caverns of America and Europe, the remains of early human beings have been found. In Europe man lived in caves at the foot of the glaciers during the Ice Age ; while in America, he occupied them at a later time, but never in Auglaize county.

In rugged portions of the United States, some of the Cave Dwellers might become Cliff Dwellers and they, in turn, move to the valleys and plateaus and develop into Pueblos. Neither the Cave Men, the Cliff Dwellers, nor the Pueblos ever lived in our county for reasons already explained or apparent ; while it is quite possible that the Esquimaux and Shell People may have made this their home. The Cave Men still live along the coast in Scotland and the Esquimaux in the Arctic regions. It is wrong to suppose that the people of one age became extinct when another appeared. Man, in all ages that we know, developed from preceding peoples who often overlapped in time. Probably all ages of the known past, all known degrees of savagery and barbarism, have living representatives today.

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THE MOUND BUILDERS.

The change to a warmer climate and probably the appearance of more powerful enemies drove the Esquiman from Auglaize county if he ever dwelt here. Animals live upon the vegetable kingdom. The warm Champlain Period brought a dense plant growth and that, in turn, a vast increase in the number and species of animals. If the Shell People lived here, they would finally leave their middens and turn to the woods for a living;—venture far from the streams and roam through our forests in search of game. The large supply of food would probably result in a larger population. This increase might easily reach a point that would overtax the food supply and force the people to add other methods of subsistance. Agriculture is the only means of supporting a dense population and they probably began to clear and plant and reap as well as hunt and fish. Indian corn may have been planted by them and ground in mortars now found in mounds. At least Indian corn has been used for food so long that it is impossible to trace it to its wild state. There is no wild corn now and never has been within the memory or plausible traditions of man. It is true, however, that it was at first found in the wild state but no one knows when or where, it has been so long ago.

If this early people engaged in agriculture, this would increase their skill, quicken their civilization, and lead them to provide a defense for their settlements against more savage or powerful tribes that might seek to displace them. The building of numerous mounds was the result, and thus we have the Mound Builders. Whether they originated as suggested, is purely conjectural, but one thing is certain:—the Mound Builders did live in Auglaize county. It is said that there is a mound in Shelby county that extends across the line into ours. There are mounds in other counties around us. So we have come to a people that we know did take their game in our forests and who probably tilled our soil in places. It is not to be supposed that their settlements were confined strictly to the locations of their mounds which are very numerous. They, at least, ventured into adjoining territory.

The Mound Builders were too numerous in the United States to have lived by hunting and fishing alone and so they probably engaged in agriculture. The more prosperous tribes made more formidable weapons of war, devised more successful means of capturing wild animals for food, selected the most desirable locations for settlements, and threw up embankments for defense and other purposes. No doubt but some of the implements of the Stone Age, so plentiful in our county, were made and left here by them. We find axes, hammers, tomahawks, balls, mortars, pestles, pitted stones, tablets, banners, ornaments, spear heads, and arrow points. Many such relics have been found in their mounds. As nobody would claim that those found in the mounds were all that they left, it is safe to conclude that some of these tools and weapons, picked up in all parts of our county, were left by them.

Northwestern Ohio was largely a swamp in early times except the ridges, at least during the rainy season, and was inhabited by innumerable mammals and birds. These would be very enticing to the wild men of the forest and cause them to locate near the food supply. Possibly they did not use our county to any very great extent as a permanent home because of our swamps but mostly as a hunting ground, judging

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from the scarcity of mounds. One can easily imagine them constructing temporary villages of skins and bark along our ridges while on their hunting expeditions. They could also raise crops along the ridges even if they occupied them for a part of the year only. In stating this the writer realizes that the human mind is generally as ready to invent a reason as it is anxious for one.

If the Mound Builders engaged in agriculture, remember it was from necessity and not from choice. They were forced to it because the woods could not supply sufficient food. Many civilized men in all the various walks of life would leave their vocation today and become hunters instead, if their income would remain the same as it now is. They would do this in spite of the fact that agriculture and modern methods of earning a livelihood have been the great civilizing agencies of the human race. Someone has said the most common inherited tendency of man is the desire to escape work. Probably man never called hunting "work," but it is likely that agriculture has always been looked upon as "work." There is some truth in the statement that every man is as lazy as he dare be.

It is certain that the Mound Builders lived in our county; it is probably true that they engaged in agriculture to some extent. The last statement is plausible when you remember the evidences of a large population and the fact that it takes many thousand acres to support one family by hunting alone except for a short time after a tribe might enter a new hunting ground. The writer does not object to calling the Mound Builders early Indians. Owing to the fact that the tools and implements found in the mounds are as rude—in fact are largely the same—as those used by the red men, many believe the Mound Builders to have been simply early pre-historic Indians. Over 2,000 mounds have been opened between the Mississippi river and Alleghany Mountains, and about 40,000 ancient relics gathered from them.

PRE-HISTORIC INDIANS—POLISHED STONE AGE.

From some unknown reason the Mound Builders disappeared. They may have been driven from our county by more powerful tribes, or they may have left of their own accord, or, which is more likely, the population may have been almost destroyed by some contagious disease. Like us, they would leave if driven to do so. Again like us, they would go the way of least resistance and pass to other Klondikes if sufficient inducements were offered whereby they might gain a livelihood more easily or more quickly. Still like us, they were subjected to many contagious diseases. What would one of our cities do today if infected with cholera, provided it had no better means of protecting itself than had this savage race? The people would nearly all perish and it is possible that our Mound Builders met such a fate.

The population having been reduced, they may have again taken to hunting and degenerated into our Pre-Historic Indians. When later, we shall learn of the oratory, generalship, and statecraft of some of our modern red men, we may be inclined to believe they represent an inheritance of a far more civilized ancestral stock, and that this ancestry may have been the Mound Builders. So the people that constructed so

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many mounds may have degenerated into the Pre-Historic Indians through whom the leaders of the modern tribes may have inherited such a surprising genius. But this is merely a possibility.

The red men at the beginning of authentic annals were so few that it seems that the Pre-Historic ones were also limited in number. There are good reasons for believing that this section of the county was very thinly populated just previous to the advent of the white man. As mentioned concerning the Mound Builders, the sparce population may have resulted from several causes the most plausible being that of destruction from some contagious disease. The Indians told the first settlers of Massachusetts that a great plague had carried off most of their tribes.

While it is quite probable that several bands used our county as common hunting grounds, it is not believed that the last of the Pre-Historic Indians used it as a home. However, earlier Pre Historic tribes may have done so. The very large number of stone tools and weapons found makes it almost certain that there was a settlement here at some very early time. These Indians, of course, added many tools to those left by the Mound Builders. It is not likely that much farming was done when the population was so sparse.

What a vast silent history lies buried around us; what struggles of fathers with wild animals, mothers with hunger, man with man, family with family, tribe with tribe, and all with fate.

PRE-HISTORIC INDIANS—POLISHED STONE AGE—AGES OF MAN.

In order to understand to what age of man our earliest inhabitants belonged, notice the following outline:

1 Wooden Age. Sticks and clubs used for implements and weapons.
2 Stone Age. Stones were used for implements and weapons.
  a—Chipped-stone Age. Paleolithic. Flint tools and weapons.
    (1)—Early Period. Challeen. First rude flint impliments.
    (2)—Middle Period. Mousterein. First rude spear-heads.
    (3)—Later Period. Solutreen. First good spear-heads.
  Polished-stone Age. Neolithic. ALL INDIAN STONE IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, WEAPONS, AND ORNAMENTS FOUND IN AUGLAIZE COUNTY WERE MADE WITHIN THIS PERIOD. That is, the first flint chipped arrow-points were formed within this time, as well as all of our polished stone axes, hammers, tomahawks, pestles, ornaments, etc.
3 Bronze Age. Bronze first used as implements and weapons.
4 Iron Age. Iron used as implements and weapons. Present age.

Chipped implements are such as flint arrow-points and spear-heads. Polished implements are such as our stone axes, hammers, etc.

THE WOODEN AGE. Nobody knows that there ever was such an era, yet few would doubt it. Its existence would be hard to prove because wood is so perishable. Such stones as nature furnished ready-shaped would also be used at this time; just as you use them to throw at the nuts on a tree or at a snake.

WITHIN THE EARLY PERIOD OF THE CHIPPED-STONE AGE, the first flint implements were invented but they were very rude. They were about the form of a peach stone and about the right shape and size to fit nicely into the hand. If any spears were used they were made of wood. The remains of this period have been found in the Old World only.

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In the Middle Period of the Chipped-Stone Age, spear-heads and javelins were first contrived. Handles could be fastened to them. They were very rude—merely flint spalls chipped and sharpened from one side. The relics of this period have been found in the Old World only.

In the Later Period of the Chipped-Stone Age, very fine spear-heads and javelins were first made. No better have been fashioned since. The people also used bone and stone harpoons. The implements are very numerous in Europe. So far, all these ages and periods were very long, yet no arrow-point had been made and man had not yet appeared in the New World so far as is certainly known.

Within the Polished-Stone Age, the New World was first inhabited by man. At least all the chipped and polished stone implements found in our country belong to this period. An invention was made at this time that was to affect the destinies of man even more than did gunpowder at a latter day, and that was the bow and arrow. The first chipped-flint arrow points of our county, and even of the world, were fashioned at this time. Man must have lived in all lands at this period and the use of the new invention must have spread rapidly for arrow-points are found in nearly all parts of every country. This reminds us of the rapidity with which some modern inventions have extended over the world to displace more primitive methods of earning a livelihood. The Esquimaux, Shell People, Mound Builders, and Pre-Historic Indians belonged to this, the Polished-Stone Age. Except the present, it is the only age ever represented in our county so far as known.

Bronze Age. The people used implements of bronze and copper. No bronze tools have been found in our county. This age is pre-historic.

Iron Age. This includes the time of authentic history, although iron was really used before reliable annals began. This is probably much shorter than any of the other ages unless the Bronze be excepted.

No Age Entirely Lost. When a new age was ushered in, it did not fully discard the old implements and weapons but added better ones. Our policemen and marshals with their wooden maces, our boys clubbing hickory-nut trees, our children cracking nuts with rocks shaped by nature, our timber-men with their wooden hand-spikes, our parents and teachers punishing children with the rod, are yet using the tools and weapons of the Wooden Age. Our marble-cutters using the polishing stone, the cook pounding meat with some Indian stone-hammer, our children cracking nuts with the same, our millers grinding wheat between stone buhrs, are now using the tools of the Stone Age and for the same purposes as did the original inhabitants. The Bronze Age is also well represented today. However, as time goes on, we have less and less need for the methods of early ages. As an example, mill-stones are just passing out of use in our county.

Xerxes the Great, King of Persia, died 465 years B. C., or 2565 years ago (1900). Within historic times, he collected the greatest army ever on earth. It was composed of many tribes. One used javelins or spears of wood dried hard by fire, another used arrows tipped with flint, while a third tribe used arrows pointed with iron or brass; thus three or four different ages of man were represented in this one army.

Time Man Has Been on Earth. Authorities differ on this point and estimates range from 30,000 years to 250,000. There is little difference in these figures, however, when you examine those given on the first page

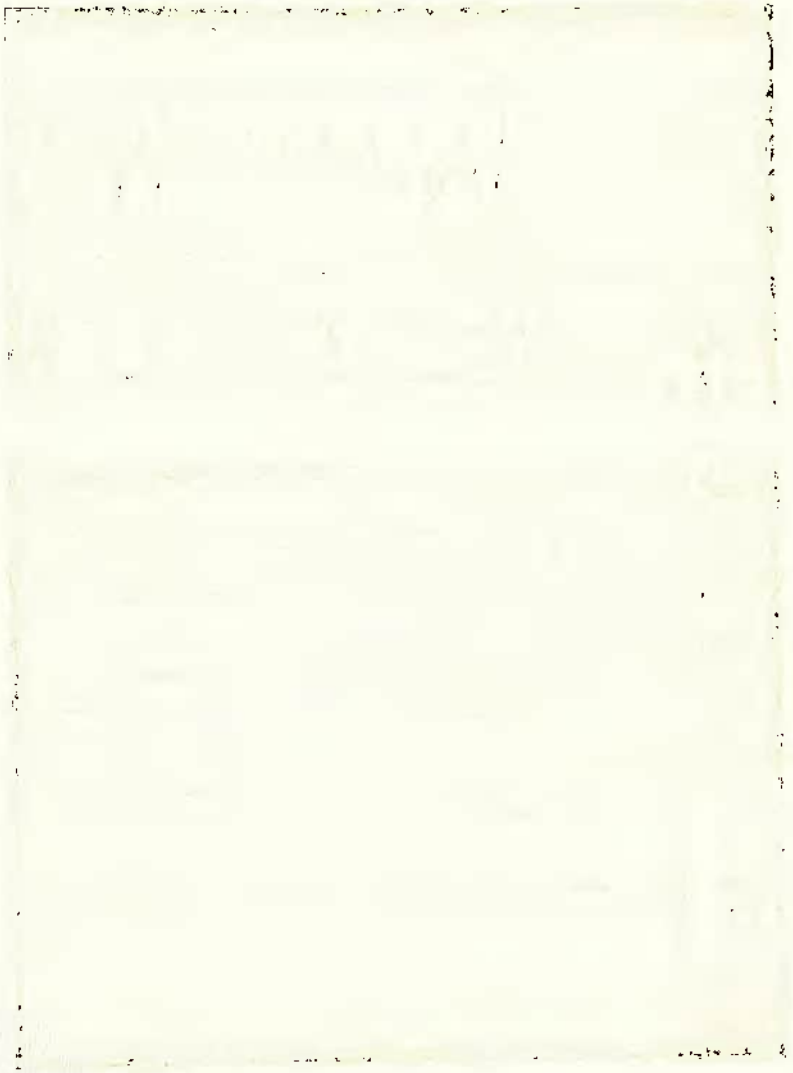
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of this history. Man has certainly lived on earth a long time, if there was but one man and one woman to begin with; for it would take a long period for climate, food, and occupation to make so many different peoples as the following:—The Hottentots of the Pacific Islands, the Bushmen of Australia, the dwarfs of Central Africa, the giants of Patagonia, the earth eaters of tropical South America, the Esquimaux of the polar regions, the American Indians, the Chinese, and the Caucasians. No date can be given for the entrance of the Pre-Historic Indians into Anglaize county, but the Stone Age ended with the advent of the white man. The people of central Africa still belong to the Stone Age and possibly some of them even to the Wooden Age.



PAPPOOSE.

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FLINT TOOLS AND WEAPONS OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

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FLINT TOOLS AND WEAPONS OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY CLASSIFIED.

Not Stemmed. First row. See opposite page.
a–Pointed at Both Ends. Last five in first row.
b–Pointed at One End Only. First fourteen in first row.
c–Triangular. Small. Last five in eighth row.
d–Long Narrow Blade. First one in first row.

2 Stemmed and Shouldered. Rows 2 to 6 and parts of rows 7, 8 and 9.
a–Straight Stem; i. e., no tangs. First two in rows 2, 3, and 4.
b–Pointed Tangs (on stem). Most all in this division.
c–Round Tangs. Like next to last in 4th row.
d–Stem Notched at Base. Last 8 in 9th row

3 Stemmed and Barbed. 7th row up to d.
a–Tangs Sharp; like d in 7th row.
b–Tangs Round; like d in 8th row.
c–No tangs. Like 9 and 10 in 7th row.

4 Peculiar Forms.
a–Blade Beveled One Way; like d in 8th row.
b–Broad Bladed; like first 5 in 4th row. Probably knives and badges.
c–Blunt Pointed; like next to last in 4th row. Probably a knife.
d–Short Blunt Bladed; like the 7 in 8th row beginning at b.
e–Saw-toothed Blades; like 2d in the 8th row.
f–Narrow-bladed. Drills; like first two in 8th row.
g–So-called Paleolithic Flint; like the first in 9th row.

5 Knives; like first half of 9th row; also all broad flints.

SLATE ORNAMENTS, TABLETS, ETC., OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY NAMED.

[Nos. 1 to 8 are usually slate or shale.]

1 Butterfly Banner-Stones. Last three in 10th row.
2 Ceremonial Stones. (Same). Last three in 10th row. Winged.
3 Pick-Shaped Banner-Stones. Third from last in 11th row.
4 Stone Tablets. First six in 10th row.
5 Pendants. The first four in 11th row.
6 Gorgets. Four and five in 10th row.
7 Ornaments, Badges, Insignia. Nearly all in 10th and 11th rows and probably the first five in 4th row, at times.
8 Stones Drilled Lengthwise. Nos. 8 and 9 in 11th row.
9 Pipes. No. 6 in 11th row. Some were shape of cigar-holder.
10 Odd-Shaped Stones. Twelfth row. Some are water-worn.

SHOULDERS are the angles at the broad end of the blade when not very sharp. BARBS are the same except they are more pointed and extend backward more or less. TANGS are much like shoulders except that they are at the base of the stem instead of the base of the blade. Flints under three inches may be called arrow points; those that are longer, spear heads. Large flints, like d in the first row, had no handles but were held in the hand and used as knives, swords, dirks or daggers. Triangular flints are small, scarce, and were used in war. Judging from the picture, what flint is most numerous here? Wide flints were often used as badges by officers and for knives. Blades that were beveled one way were mostly used as skinning knives and were generally right-handed. The teeth in the serrated ones are about the size of moderately fine saw-teeth.

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Wooden arrow-shafts were from two to three feet long; spear-shafts from eight to ten feet. A workman could strike off flakes of flint regularly as large as one-half inch by one and one-half.

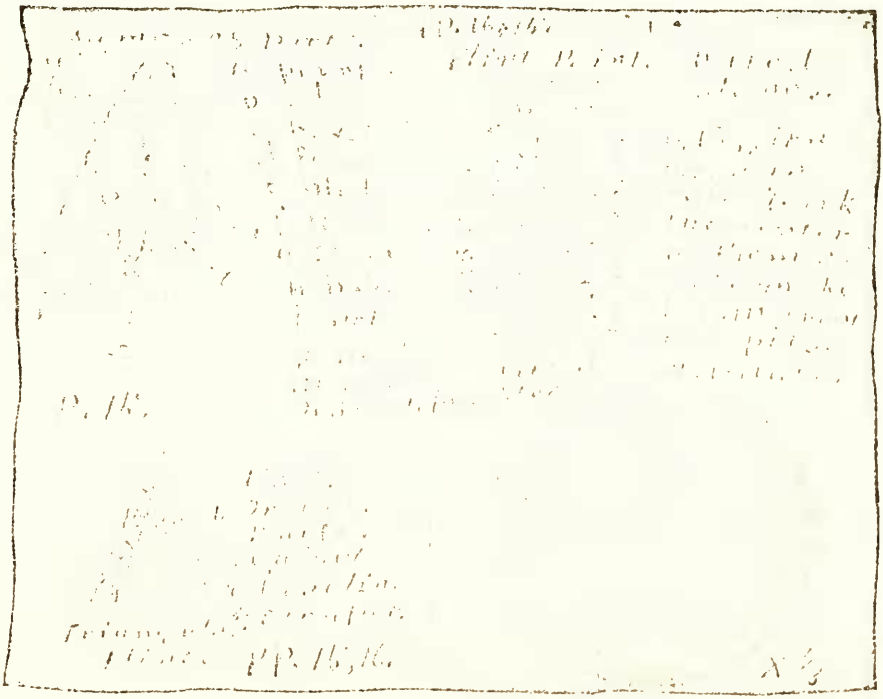
Although there are single machines now that can make 4,000,000 matches a day, the first phosphorus matches were not made until 1833. So making "flint-locks" and "strike-a-fires" was once a great industry. At some of the factories of Europe, as many as twenty-three kinds of gun-flints were made. They were packed in barrels of twenty pounds each and each barrel contained about 2,000 musket, 3,000 carbine, or 4,000 pistol flints. Of course these were made in later times by white men. But there is a pre-historic flint quarry in Belgium that covers fifty acres, and workmen had to sink a shaft thirty-six feet deep to reach the flint. Flint Ridge in Licking County, Ohio, is ten miles long and there were many pre-historic flint quarries there.

One kind of arrow-point used in war was triangular, small, short barbed, straight edged, and was loosely attached to the arrow-stick so it would pull off and work deeper into the wound. Another kind was longer, curved-sided, sharper barbed, and firmly attached to the stick so it would pull out of the wound and lacerate the flesh. Arrow-sticks were made of slender sprouts, or of any twig stripped of limbs and ground smooth with fine sandstone. In fastening the stone on, the stick was split at the end, the flint inserted, and tied or glued fast. The arrow-point for hunting had long barbs and tangs and was firmly attached so it could be pulled out of the animal and not lost. Or if a small animal escaped, it could hardly run through the reeds and brush with such an arrow sticking in it. Most of the very slender arrow-points formerly thought to be drills were probably used for hunting. This kind has very long barbs. As the spear was not intended to leave the hand, usually it was not barbed. See the largest one in the picture. For skinning, a leaf-shaped blade beveled from one side was used. Handled tomahawks, or celts, that were flat on one side, were also used for this purpose; so were axes that were flat on one side. The scraper for rubbing and dressing skins was not flat on one side. Wood was scraped with it much as we use glass for that purpose. It was also used for scaling fish. Fish-hooks were made of a long slender flint or horn, with line tied in the middle and baited at one end. The line was also wrapped loosely around the unbaited end so it would slip off when jerked and leave the flint at right angles to the line. The larger ones of the barbed flints would make good harpoons for striking fish. Sometimes small slender flakes of flint were set in a row along the side of a pole to make a spear or harpoon. Saws were made by setting a number of flint spalls in a line along the side of a stick. Shaving was not much practiced; instead, a small mussel-shell was used as nippers and the hair jerked out by the roots so it would not be necessary to repeat the operation so often. The reason the Indian has so little beard is because his ancestors have been pulling their beards out by the roots for so many ages. The scalping-knife was made from a triangular or ovate piece of flint. It was also used for cutting up game. If an Indian belonged to the prouder class, he preferred to stab his enemy with a knife rather than crush his skull with a tomahawk. Bleeding was done with a sharp flake of flint. The origin of the bow and arrow is unknown. It was probably invented by accident. Fires were started with flint and punk.

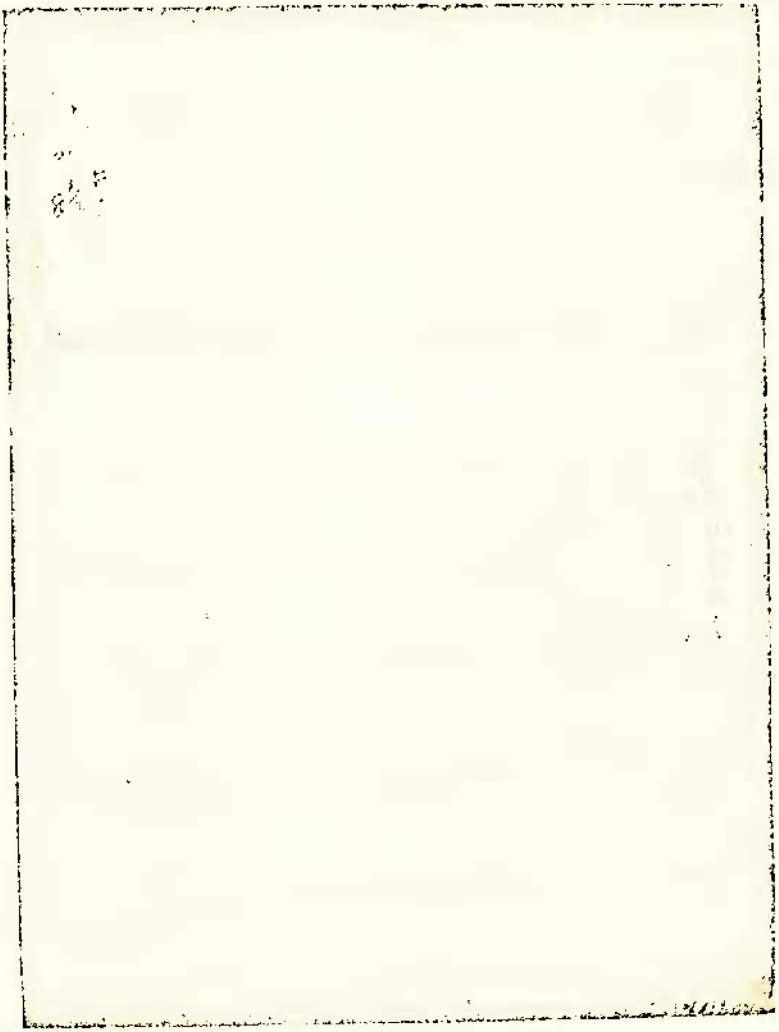
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Twisted, curved, and odd-shaped flints, chips, and spalls were generally used as knives, lancets, scrapers, or chisels. Arrow points that have a very short blunt blade were used for shooting birds or animals when it was desired not to injure the feathers or pierce the skin. They were also used for knives and lances. See some of them in the eighth row. Perforators like the first two in row eight were used for arrow points as well as for drills and punches. By fastening a short handle on almost any flint the Indian used it as a knife. The red-man used the knife for about the same purposes we do. Scrapers were flint spalls and used to scrape arrow shafts, spear shafts, bones, soft stones, and skins. Arrow scrapers were often concave so as to fit the round arrow shaft.

Gorgets were ceremonial stones with one or two perforations and worn about the neck. Banner-stones were pierced through side-ways as you will see in the picture. They were used very much as we use banners; often in certain ceremonies. With the latter use they were ceremonial stones. Butterfly banner-stones are winged. Pendants had one or two perforations near one end and were hung upon the person. Some tablets were perforated, others not. Some were used as a base upon which to fasten ornaments such as stone birds, while others were worn upon the person. Long stone implements with holes drilled deeply in one end may have been used to hold one end of a drill, or as handles, or, in later times, as sling stones. The red-men used some of the stones just as they found them fashioned by nature's forces. See the last row in the picture.



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POLISHED STONE TOOLS AND WEAPONS OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

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POLISHED-STONE TOOLS AND WEAPONS OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

1 AXES.—Grooved. First and second rows. See opposite page.
a-Large. First in first row. Weight, 8½ pounds.
b-Small. First in second row. Weight, 1¼ ounces.
c-Very much worn. Third in second row.
d-Not worn any. Next to the last in second row.
e-Grooved deeply. Next to the last in first row.
f-Grooved slightly. Last in the first row.
g-Straight and ungrooved on one side. No. 1 first row and many others.
h-Flat on one side. For dressing skins. Last in 2d row.

2 HAMMERS—They are grooved. Third row.
a-Long in the bit. Nos. 1, 3, and 7 in third row.
b-Straight and ungrooved on one side. Nos. 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, and 11 in third row.
c-A worn-out or dull ax. First in the third row.
d-Grooved near the middle. Last three in third row.

3 SINKERS—Grooved balls or short hammers. Last three in third row.

4 HATCHET—An ungrooved ax. First in the fourth row.

5 TOMAHAWKS, OR CELTS.—Fourth row except the first.
a-Sides nearly parallel. Last one in fourth row.
b-Sides very tapering. Next to the last in the fourth row.

6 SKINNING KNIVES—Tomahawks flat on one side. Fifth row except last.
a-Long and slender. Two next to last in fifth row.
b-Short and broad. First in fifth row.
c-Made of slate. Second in fifth row.

7 FILE—Long; straight on one side; good grit. Last in fifth row.

8 PESTLES—Sixth row.
a-Bell-shaped with flat base. First five in sixth row.
b-Conical. Sixth in sixth row.
c-Pestle and nut cracker; pitted. 7th and 8th in 6th row.
d-One end rounded, the other flat. Last in sixth row.
e-Both ends rounded. None shown in picture.

9 PITTED STONES. First four in seventh row.

10 FLAT-FACED STONES. Last four in seventh row.

11 POLISHING-STONE BALLS. First and second in eighth row.

12 STONE BALLS—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in eighth row.

13 MAUL. Last in 8th row.

When an ax became dull it could be sharpened by "up-setting". This was done by re chipping the edge. Or, it could be left dull like the first in the third row and used as a hammer. Handles were fastened on the axes and hammers at the groove and tied on with raw-hide or tendons. One of the narrow sides was often left straight and without a groove that a wedge might be driven in there to tighten the handle. See next to the last in second row and many others. Sinkers were tied to fishing nets to sink them. Handles were fastened on the tomahawks usually so the edge was in line with the handle. When the handle was placed at right angles to the edge, the implement was used as we do an adz. The file was used to straighten arrow shafts much as we use a file on wood.

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Pestles with flat bases were used to grind corn in mortars with flat bottoms, or even on flat stones. Those that are rounded at the ends were used in mortars that had round bottoms; while those that are pitted were used for nut-crackers as well as for pestles. See next to the last in the sixth row. The flange on bell-shaped pestles was often broken off, as in the fifth in the sixth row. The use of pitted stones is not known. They may have been designed for playing such games as quoits. The pits would give the thumb and finger of the pitcher a good hold. If a nut were placed in the pit, it would not bounce away when cracked. They would make good lap-stones. They may have any number of pits. Those found here have one pit on each flat side. They are plentiful. The unpitted flat stones may have had the same uses as the pitted. Such a one as the last in the seventh row was probably a polishing stone as it has a fine grit. Some think they were often used as pestles and polishing stones. Polishing stone balls, like the first two in the eighth row, have flat places worn on the sides. Round ones, like the others in that row, had handles and were used as hammers, pestles, and war-clubs. Rawhide was sewed around the ball and its handle. When this dried, it contracted and bound tightly. Sometimes the stone was placed in one end of the skin of a buffalo tail and a stick run in the other for a handle. The maul, like the last in the eighth row, was used for driving stakes and wedges and for general heavy pounding. Axes were used for peeling bark from trees in order to deaden them, for breaking up wood to burn, for splitting logs, and for pounding. The tomahawk was used in battle and for much the same purpose as the ax except pounding. When properly handled they were also used for adzing and digging. They are our most common polished-stone implement. Perhaps our small axes come next in numbers.

A FURTHER INSIGHT INTO THE LIVES OF THE PRE-HISTORIC PEOPLE OF AUGLAIZE.

As soon as the white man came, the Indians traded for iron tools and largely ceased to make them of stone. You might find the wildest Indian now with a fine breech-loading gun. The tools and implements shown in the pictures were used to secure the necessaries of life. There is hardly ever any carving on them. The owners had not developed into the mythological age—hence no mythological implements. The Glacial Age was of great use to our Indians in bringing these boulders down from Canada and often partly shaping them into the desired tool or weapon.

The mussle-shells of our streams furnished, in part, the hoes, scrapers, and barber pinchers. The large flat bones of animals also made good hoes. Our woods furnished plenty of arrow-wood for pipe-stems and arrow shafts. The bark of the hickory, leather-wood, and Indian hemp, made excellent strings for binding. Hickory bends well and made good handles. The red and yellow ochres of our gravel-banks were used for paint. Our numerous wild animals furnished food and clothing, and our streams were stocked with fish. After they learned to farm, our soil was suitable for corn, beans and pumpkins. In 1794, General Wayne's army destroyed 10,000 acres of Indian corn at Defiance. Of course this was at a much later date than the age under consideration.

Sinews of animals were very valuable for tying as they contract and bind with great force; but they were so scarce that raw-hide was often used. Wooden poles and buck-horns were used as hand-spikes. Dug-out

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boats were made by burning trees down. A fire at the proper place cut the log the desired length. The log was hollowed out by fire and by scraping the coals off as rapidly as they formed with a long stone chisel. Boards were split from logs with the larger tomahawks or axes. Fields were cleared for agriculture by peeling off the bark of trees with tomahawks or axes. This deadened them. Corn was pounded by the squaw in mortars of stone or wood. Some of the pipes were like ours and others resembled our cigar holders. Willow leaves were often mixed with tobacco. The cigar-holder pipe was often used to look through at distant objects. The medicine-man sometimes set it over a wound when he bled a patient and sucked his best. Having secretly placed a worm in his mouth, he soon spit out a mouthful of blood and a caterpillar and the patient generally got well; if not, he dropped fire through the pipe onto the wound and burnt the devil out. The pipe was used in some ceremonies: "They smoked the pipe of peace." Devices for playing different games have been found.

You are not superstitious about the arrow-points, spear-heads, polished axes, hammers, tomahawks, etc., found in Anglaize county because you know how they were made:—your ancestors saw them made and sent you word. But not so in other parts of the world. The early white people of Europe had no tradition as to how they were made and so were superstitious regarding them. They would not use them, except for ornaments or charms. They believed these stones were shot down from heaven by thunder and lightning. They called the arrow points "elf-darts". When a person or domestic animal became sick, the people thought the evil spirit had shot an "elf-dart" into the person or animal afflicted and would send for a doctor to cut it out. They said they had picked up some of these implements just after they had been shot from heaven and that they were yet hot. They often carried one of these stones in the pocket, or sewed it in the dress-skirt, or strung it about the neck, or hung it on the bed-post, to protect themselves against fire and lightning and against being shot with an "elf-dart". Some thought these implements fell from heaven during an eclipse of the moon. Most all people except Americans have been superstitious about these relics and many of them are yet. The following may be named:—Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Norway, Denmark,—in fact all Europe; Japan, China,—probably all Asia, and all Africa; Iceland, Borneo, most of the isles of the sea. They thought it would bring bad luck to use them, but that they were just the thing for charms. They are still known in the Old-World by many people as "thunder-stones," "lightning-stones," "elf-darts", etc. They could not make them and could not think that man ever had made them and hence stood in awe of their influence. Man is superstitious about what he does not understand. You are.

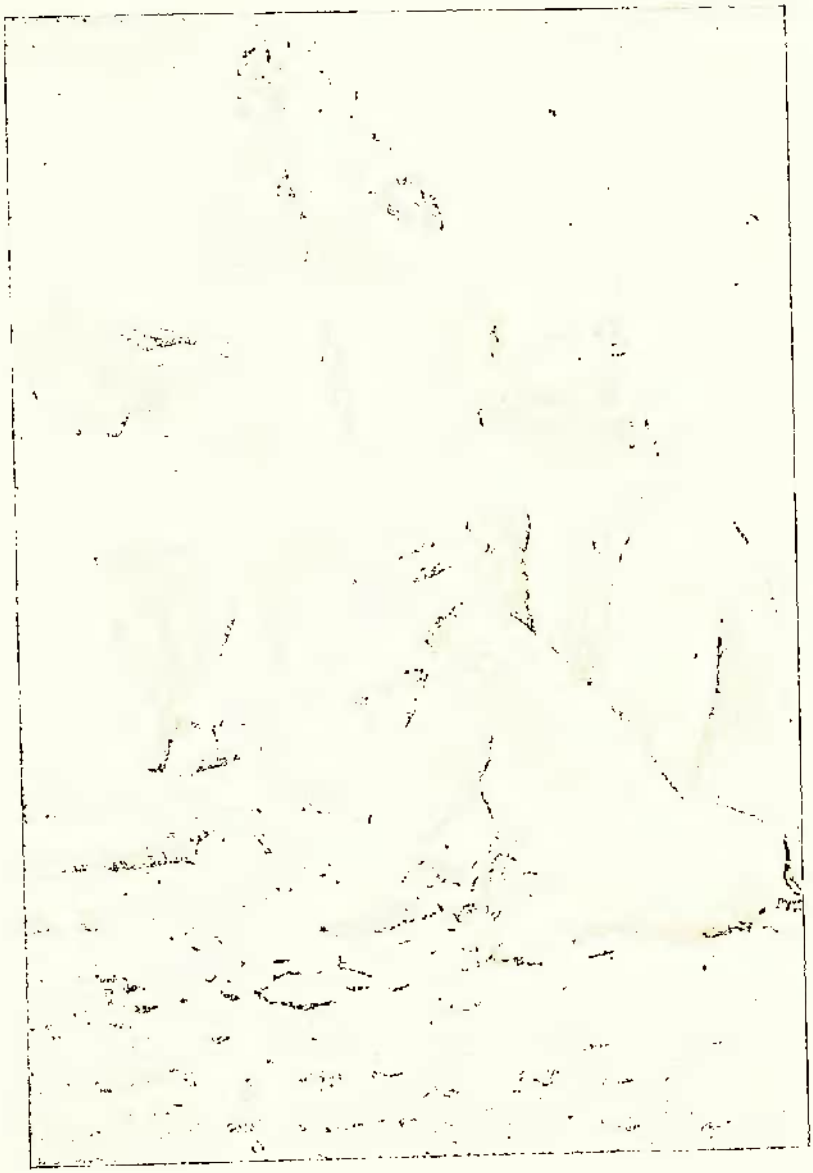
All the specimens shown in this book have been picked up around St. Marys. Probably more have been found in the territory reaching from here into Kentucky and Virginia than in any other similar area in the world. Take your choice and debate the reason as to why there were so many:

Resolved that the large number is due to the fact that,

a They simply represent what were lost.

b The aboriginal preferred to make new implements rather than hunt for those mislaid or shot at an animal.

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Courtesy of Bureau of Ethnology

EARLY WORK-SHOP IN AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

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c The aboriginal had a superstitious fear of using that which had belonged to a previous people.
d The population was so great that the loss of so large a number was a trivial matter.
e The population was so sparse that they were lost while the owners were wandering around in the woods.
f They migrated so suddenly that it was impossible to take such things along.
g That the tribes died out, in the places where the relics are found, from some infectious disease.
h They lived here so many ages that the number lost became large.

HOW THE PREHISTORIC INDIANS OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY MADE THEIR TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS. HOW THE CHIPPED-FLINT ARROW-POINTS, SPEAR-HEADS AND POLISHED-STONE AXES WERE MADE:—

Look at the picture. Workman No. 1 is prying the boulders out of the ground. Instead of taking them from the ground, he would sometimes gather those that were scattered over the surface in our county and bring them to the work-shop. Almost anyone could do this kind of work and so his earnings were not sufficient to enable him to purchase any ornaments.

The second laborer is throwing the boulder down upon a stone anvil with great force in order to burst it and reduce the size. Practice would enable him to burst many stones that an unskilled workman could not break. His earnings are larger and have enabled him to add a feather, a strand of beads, and an ornament.

The third workman is still more skilled and wears a larger feather and two strands of beads. He holds the rock in his left hand and strikes it with a stone hammer in order to knock the flakes off and reduce the rude specimen to something near the proper shape. He knows what kind of an implement can be best made from each particular boulder. If the stone is flinty, he will reduce it to a leaf-shape or strike off leaf-shaped spalls and throw them in the pile at the left of his foot. Another workman will make these into arrow-points and spear-heads. If the stone is more like granite, he will make it somewhat in the shape of a stone ax or hammer and place it with those further to his left for another skilled workman to finish. So this picture may represent a shop for making chipped-flint arrow points and spear heads, or one for making polished stone axes, hammers, and tomahawks.

There are two more skilled workmen to be employed in finishing these tools and implements, but neither is shown in the picture. One is to make arrow-points and spear-heads out of the leaf-shaped flints; the other is to make stone axes and hammers out of the granite-like unfinished products.

How does workman No. 4 finish the arrow point? He holds the rude flint in his left hand and strikes off some more spalls. He then puts on the finishing touches by pressing a hard notched deer-horn against the edges. Notice the small flakes have been neatly and regularly pressed off along the edges of a flint to sharpen it. The notch that makes the

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stem is made by pressure also. An Indian can make a flint implement in about a half hour if everything works well. He can cut a flint in two by pressing off small flakes with a quick firm pressure. This fourth workman did not always have his shop near that of the first three. Captain John Smith said: "He maketh his arrow-points from many different stones with a little bone which he weareth at his side." Our gravel-banks have numerous small flint nodules, as well as jasper and much chert, suitable for making arrow points. Many of the boulders scattered over our county are black quartz or hornstone suitable for making the larger and coarser spear-heads, javelins, knives, dirks, etc.

Workman No. 5, not shown in the picture, takes the rude granite product made by No. 3 and chips it down with a smaller hammer to near the proper shape of a finished hammer, ax, or celt. He then takes a hard sharp stone like quartz or flint and pecks off the elevations. You can see the peck-marks on many of the axes, tomahawks, etc. Next, if he has time and wishes to make a nice implement, he takes a course sandstone and grinds the peck-marks out; or this can be done by rubbing the specimen on a large sandstone. Then he takes a stone-ball with a finer grit and grinds out all the scratches. A polishing-stone with a still finer grit then puts on the polish. No doubt but rubbing with hard wood would make a still smoother finish. You can find specimens that are polished all over; but usually all peck-marks are not ground out except near the edge and there it may have been done by use. The handle generally polished the groove by wearing. These implements gave the name to the Polished Stone Age, although chipped-flint tools continued in more frequent use than polished implements.

These axes, hammers, etc., were seldom made of flint but generally of a much softer rock that could be easily pecked and ground. Though soft, the stone is exceedingly tough and very hard to break. Most of our tomahawks are made of a fine-grained rock that is greenish in color and called greenstone; or of a blackish stone called hornblende; or, the most common, of a very fine-grained rock composed of mingled light and dark shades and called diorite. Axes and hammers were often made of the same rocks as were the tomahawks but sometimes of granite. Occasionally a hard sandstone called quartzite was used. Ornaments were made of slate or shale and are generally soft.

Polished-stone workshops were few compared with the flint workshops. Probably polished tools were often blocked out near where found scattered over the surface of our county.

Both polished and chipped implements can be more easily made from scattered boulders like ours than from rock that is found in strata in the mountains because nature has often largely shapped the tool. Boulders that are covered with earth work much more easily than those on the surface. Many rocks harden on being exposed to the sun, rain, and air. Heavy mortars, pestles, and manls were not usually carried far from the place where manufactured, except fine specimens. Grooved axes, tomahawks, drills, knives, scrapers, spear-heads, and arrow-points were carried far and wide and from tribe to tribe.

The chief eastern work-shops and village sites of this pre-historic race were located near Washington, our capital city. Strange that the oldest stone implements of Europe are found near two of the greatest cities of the world, counting culture and civilization,—London and Paris.

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There are a hundred flints to one polished stone. This shows which was the more useful. The polished ones were luxuries. The edge and groove were made before the stone was polished. For drilling holes in stones, the aboriginal used a straight stick, sand and water oftener than anything else. Sometimes a piece of bone, horn, or flint was used. The drill was sometimes turned by rolling it between the hands, or between the hand and leg. Sometimes the bow-string was wrapped around the drill and worked like a saw, the upper end of the drill being held in a pitted stone. Others ran the drill through a hole in the bow, wound the string about the upper end of the drill, and worked the bow as if pumping. As soon as the hole was started, plenty of sand and water was kept in it.

DISCOVERY.

1000. THE NORSEMEN discovered America about 1000 and found the country inhabited by savage Esquimaux and dwarfs who lived as far south as the Carolinas, as has been determined by their remains. This is some evidence that the Esquimaux may have lived in Auglaize county. Our county being a part of the continent, was discovered on the date mentioned above.

1492. COLUMBUS discovered America on this date and of course our county was included. He found the Indians with dusky skins painted in a variety of colors. They were naked in summer but wore skins in winter. They may have driven the Esquimaux to the north. It is supposed that there were not over 18,000 Indians in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky when Columbus discovered America. Some contagious disease may have depopulated the country. Ohio remained open to Indian immigration long after America began to be colonized by Europeans. It is probable that our county was only a hunting ground at that early date and that there was no Indian settlement or town here. Spain claimed the continent of course, including our county.

From about 1000 to 1492, nearly five hundred years, is a wide gap when you remember it has been only about four hundred years since Columbus discovered this country. Great events evidently took place here, but they are lost to history. Back of the nine hundred years that have elapsed since the Norsemen discovered this country, must be added probably many thousands of years in order to cover the lost history of the human race in our county. Savage tribes pressed from all directions toward these hunting and fishing grounds; thus strange bands met in frightful struggles to determine which should be exterminated. The stone weapons of our county may have been all that was left after many a tribal death-struggle, as frightful in carnage as any chronicled in the pages of history.

1497-8. THE CABOTS explored the Atlantic coast and furnished a basis for England's claim to the United States.

1606. THE LONDON AND PLYMOUTH COMPANIES secured a grant from England, over one hundred miles wide, to be held in common and open to settlement by either company. Our county was included in the tract.

1607. THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT made in the United States was at Jamestown. Notice that this is over one hundred years after the dis-

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covery by Columbus, and about one hundred and fifty years before we have any authentic history of man in Auglaize county. Our history is extremely new. We must jump spaces of millions, thousands, and hundreds of years to reach the authentic beginning. Our written history is a mere light-house of one-candle power that sends its feeble rays in all directions except toward the enormous shaft upon which it stands and upon which Time has expended its energy through millions of years of the prehistoric past.

THE SHADOW OF AUTHENTIC HISTORY.

1669–70. LaSalle, a French explorer, with twenty-four men, went from Lake Erie across our state to the Ohio river and down it as far as Louisville, Kentucky. It is quite probable that they passed through Auglaize county for they went up a river from Lake Erie to our watershed and floated down some river to the Ohio. It was probably the Muskingum, the Scioto, or the Miami that he went down. The last two named rise in our county. So the famous explorer, LaSalle, may have been the first white man to set foot on our soil. We should be glad to begin the authentic history of our county with such a noted person.



LA SALLE.

The First White Man to Set Foot in Auglaize County.

He discovered the Ohio river in this expedition, and France laid claim to our county basing her claims on this and later explorations of this famous traveler, and continued to claim it until 1763—nearly a hundred years.

One night at the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville) LaSalle's men became afraid to follow him further, and stole away in the darkness. Alone, a thousand miles from Montreal, he struck out through the wilderness for that French city and reached it after his friends had given him up for lost. Again, it is quite reasonable to suppose that he passed through our county on his return trip.

LaSalle was selfwilled, had an invincible determination of purpose, was deprived of his inheritance by his father, learned the Indian languages, taught school, was a natural born leader, sought a western passage to China, was the American Livingston, had an excellent character, and made his career add so largely to history that authors have made his life the subject for volumes.

Little we know of the heroism required, or the fortitude endured as he led his band around our swamps, through our thickets, against our savage Indians, after the wild animals;—as he called his frightened men

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around the fire on a wintry night to urge them to follow him one day more into the unknown wilderness. Much less are we able to realize the hardships he endured when he made the return trip alone; lay at midnight upon the frozen ground in the heart of the wilderness a thousand miles from civilization, alone; faced the savage world of man and animals alone; bore the pangs caused by deserting friends, of thwarted ambition, alone. We do not now know what "alone" means; nor realize that the first explorers of a continent, the forerunners of civilization, were often little Spartan bands that not only held whole hordes of savage men and beasts at bay but were the vanguard of the forces that were to chase both off the continent.

THE MIAMIS.

1600. THE ALGONQUIN FAMILY, it has been estimated, had a population of 250,000 in 1600. They occupied all of North America east of the Mississippi and north of the latitude of the mouth of the Ohio, except New York and territory just north, which was inhabited by the Iroquois.

Among the most important tribes of this family were the Miamis, the Shawnees, the Ottawas, (all living in or near Auglaize county at times) the Delawares, and the Powhatans.

The Algonquins numbered about half the original population but were already decreasing when the white man came. Their original seat was on the Ottawa in Canada. The tribes were roaming hunters and suffered more than any other from the white man's spirit, rum and weapons. The great leaders, Black Hawk, Massassowit, King Philip, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket, Pontiac, Blackhoof, and Tecumseh belonged to this family as did also the well-known Pocahontas.

At the close of the French and Indian war in 1763, all their territory in Ohio was ceded to the English by the French. They had favored the French and so were left unprotected. Pontiac united many of the tribes for a final effort against the English but failed at the end of two years, after capturing and butchering many whites.

1689. By this time all the English colonies had been founded except Georgia. LaSalle had given France a wide domain. A struggle between France and England began which lasted until 1763, seventy-four years. Our county was included in the disputed territory that caused their fiercest struggle in America: the French and Indian War.

1700 THE INDIAN tribes probably occupied our county in the following order: Miamis, Wyandots, and Shawnees. They will be taken up in the order named. The first two may have used our county chiefly as hunting grounds; while the Shawnees lived here fifty years.

1700. THE MIAMIS lived in our county or claimed it before 1700. They were the first Indian occupants within historic times. Some writers think they were the original occupants north-west of the Ohio, including even northern Ohio. They were here earlier than the Wyandots. It is certain that they were the chief occupants of the Miami and Maumee valleys and that tract includes our county. They claimed to be the original people of the Miami valley and said that God had created them there. Little Turtle, a Miami Chief, said at Greenville in 1795: "My fathers kindled the first fires at Detroit, thence extended their boundaries to the

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head waters of the Scioto, (in Auglaize county) thence down the Scioto and Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and thence to Chicago." This would include most of our county. It is probable that they once extended further east than the line he names. The Miamis were crowded away from Chicago by the Pottawottomies.

1725. The French were trading with the Indians on the Maumee and its tributaries and may have reached our county.

1732. Washington was born. This section of country including our county was destined to give him great concern during the French and Indian War and during his administration as President of the United States.

1745. THE INDIAN POPULATION of Ohio was only 2,000 to 3,000 when the first white man came to our state. It is more millions now than it was thousands then. This shows the advantage of agriculture and manufactures over hunting as a means of subsistence. The comparison in civilization may show another advantage. Possibly the Indian had been more civilized in previous times when the population was larger and the struggle for existence greater. The population may have been mostly destroyed and the Indian degenerated again to the hunter. A wild man requires 50,000 acres in order to support his family by hunting through a series of years. Perhaps it would be truer to say, by hunting and fishing.

1745. THE FRENCH TRADED with the Indians of our section before this date. Then the English began to come into Ohio from Pennsylvania and Virginia, but got little foothold until after the battle of Ft. Duquesne in 1758 after which time they occupied some portion until after the Revolutionary War in 1783.

1748. AT THE TREATY OF ALBANY, the Miamis joined six other nations in agreeing to support the English; but they failed to live up to the terms of the treaty.

1748. FORT AUGLAIZE was built by the French one and one-half miles east of Wapakoneta. It is supposed that it was an important French trading post. Clothing, ornaments, whisky, guns and ammunition were traded for fur and hides.

Our county was on the line of forts built by the French to protect Louisiana. Loramie, St. Marys, Duchouquet and Auglaize are French names.

1749–1814. THE CHIEF GATE-WAY for Indians and whites between Lake Erie and the Ohio river for the sixty-five years indicated, was Auglaize county. The reader should remember that the Maumee rises in the southern part of our county south of Wapakoneta and flows north into Lake Erie, and that the Great Miami rises a few miles further east in our county and flows south into the Ohio. The source of the St. Marys is really the source of the Maumee. Boats could ply on the Miami from our county to the Ohio and on the Maumee from here to Lake Erie. Boats coming up the Miami usually stopped at Loramie just south of our county. From that point the goods were carried by wagons, pack horses, or otherwise twelve miles north across the watershed to St. Marys. There they were placed in boats again and sent on down the river. Many Indians, white men, and armies traveled across this portage in our county going sometimes north, sometimes south. It often happened that the boats themselves were taken across the portage on wagons. In times of high water they had to be carried but six miles. When the water was low they had to be hauled from Piqua to St. Marys, a distance of twenty-six miles.

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Probably this same portage and these same rivers were used by the different tribes of Indians long before the white man came. In later years, our state recognized the importance of this route by constructing the Miami and Erie Canal over it. In still later years the C. H. & D. R. R. was built over nearly the same route. Now the United States is considering the propriety of building a great ship canal along the path of the old Indian trail—a trail followed by many a hunter, trader, scout, immigrant, U. S. agent, U. S. Judge, and council delegation;—by many a savage band of Indian warriors and by several detatchments of U. S. and state troops. The early history of this trail shows how readily even a barbarous people take advantage of favorable natural conditions.

In the early struggles with the Indians and the British, nearly all the army supplies were carried through here from Loramie to St. Marys.

Being a natural gateway, no doubt but our county was a center to which all trails led—and this long before history was written as well as in later times. Some of the most important Indian war paths in this country converged to a point in Auglaize county.

Minster, New Bremen, St. Marys, and Kossuth are the towns in our county located on or near the trail most frequented. Another important carrying-ground extended from St. Marys to Ft. Amanda.

Our county was also an important council point; especially at Wapakoneta and St. Marys. The St. Marys river and a line drawn from St. Marys to Loramies was an important boundary line in many treaties, and Loramie was one of the most important corner stones in treaty lines to be found in Indian history.

During the early history of this part of the country, the Indians themselves did not agree as to the boundaries that separated the several tribes, but the Miamis always claimed that they had the best original title to our county.

1749. LORAMIE, ST. MARYS, AND WAPAKONETA were important trading stations between the Indians and French at first, then between the Indians and both French and English, and later between the Indians and English

1749. OLD BRITAIN, OR DAMOSELLE, the great Miami chief, came from Canada, probably led his band through our county, settled at Pickawillany (afterwards called Loramie), and built there an Indian town. He was chief of the Miami Confederacy, numbering 2,000 souls.

The English and French both traded at Pickawillany (Loramie) but the English won the favors of the Miamis and secured most of their trade much to the annoyance of the French who claimed the country.

TWO HUNDRED FRENCH and thirty-five Indians, within this year, came down the Ohio and up the Miami to Pickawillany (Loramie) to induce Old Britain and his Miamis to drive the English traders away and and to go with them and settle at Ft. Wayne. The French waited and argued some days giving the Indians tobacco and whisky. The Indians hid the English and promised to move to Ft. Wayne at some more convenient time. They felt that God had created them in the Miami Valley and were loth to leave it. Not being able to get much satisfaction out of Old Britain in the way of promises, they left for Canada passing through our county on the way. These Frenchmen buried lead-plates on the way and again claimed the country for France.

The Miamis continued friendly to the English and more traders came to Loramie. At times there were as many as fifty.

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1749. THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN OHIO was made within sight of our county line at Loramie, in 1749. Up to that time the English had wandered from trading post to trading post but had no settlement. During this year they made one at the great Miami Capital, Pickawillany, or Loramie. This capital had hundreds of wigwams and a large bark council house near the center. Most persons are aware that the French entered Ohio from the west but it is not so well known that the first English settlement in the state was made near the southern boundary of Auglaize country, when George Washington was but seventeen years old.

1750. THE ENGLISH TRADERS at Loramie bought privileges and built a stockade. It is said these rights were obtained the year before by treaty. Of course this made the French angry at the Miamis.

This date, or the year before, is as far back as we have any authentic history of the Indian tribes of our county or state. No doubt but our several tribes had come from the Atlantic coast or near it, from which they had been driven by the whites.

1751. LORAMIE, on this date was one of the strongest Indian towns on the continent. Four hundred Indian families lived there within the stockade. The French trading posts in our county, the English settlement at Loramie at the large fortified Indian town just over our boundary, the natural gateway that this already was, the disputed territory, the first point of contact between the pioneers of the two great nations of Europe all led to make this section prominent in the minds not only of the red and white men on this side of the sea, but also in the deliberations of two great nations beyond the waters.

1751. CHRISTOPHER GIST was the first Englishman to visit our state in an official capacity. He was sent out to explore Ohio. He, with Crogan, came to Pickawillany and were well pleased with the English settlement. This man, so noted in early Ohio history may not have been in our county, but he came to the boundary. Owing to his explorations, which were official, the English laid a stronger claim to our county as a part of Virginia which had sent Gist out on this exploration.



CHRISTOPHER GIST,
The first English Official Explorer to approach our boundary.

1752. THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR was fought just over our southern boundary line when Pickawillany (Loramie) was blotted out of existence by the French and Indians in 1752. This great Miami capital lasted less than four years after the English settled there.

As stated before, the French were angry at the Indians for favoring the English at Loramie. They saw that this town was and would likely continue to be headquarters for trouble unless destroyed: so the Canadians planned to wipe it out with one stroke. A few French and some

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Canadian Indians started south and induced the Ottawas, Chippewas, and other tribes to join them. Two hundred and fifty of these savages came up the St. Marys river in their swift birchen canoes to St. Marys; then crossed the portage to Loramie, the seat of all their trouble with western Indians as Canada thought.

Having arrived at the famous Miami capital, they demanded the surrender of the English traders and attempted to win the Indians over to the French. Failing in both, they attacked and destroyed the town. The Ottawas captured, killed, boiled, and ate poor Old Britain. The attacking Indians also ate the heart of one of the white men captured in the fort, and carried the traders not killed off to Canada. Having accomplished their purpose, they, with their captives, returned through our county no doubt, to Canada.

The Miamis were disheartened by their loss and plead for aid. They sent for English help saying: "We have killed and eaten ten of the French and two Negroes. We saw Old Britain taken, killed, and eaten within a hundred yards of the fort. We have lost. Send us help. We are willing to die with the English." The English could not protect them. Is it any wonder that the Miamis, in after years, decided in favor of the French? The Indians that favored the French in these early times showed the best judgement, for the French liked the Indians, intermarried with them, and disturbed them but little in their happy hunting grounds; while the English hated them, never intermarried with them, drove them from their lands, and ruled them with a club or gun.

While the French and Indian war is said to have begun in 1754, the first battle really was the destruction of Pickawillany (Loramie) in 1752. Every school child knows that George Washington is said to have fired the first shot in this, one of the greatest wars of modern times, and that it was fired near Pittsburg, the gateway to the west, in 1754. But would it not be truer to teach our children that the French had become alarmed at the settlement of the English at another gateway in the west, Loramie, and sent a band of French and Indians to destroy Old Britain's capital and the English settlement there, in 1752. The gateway in Auglaize county between the north and south played as great a part in early history as did Pittsburg between the east and west. The first English settlement in Ohio was at Loramie; the French saw the first step towards checking the inroads of the Ohio Company was to destroy it; they did so and this was the first battle of the great war that France began with twenty times as much territory as the English in North America and ended in defeat with not a foot of land left on the continent; a war which covered a large part of the earth's surface; a war in this country with such generals as Washington, Wolf, and Montcalm; a war that gave to the New World the English language, laws, and institutions instead of the French. War was not declared, however, until Braddock's defeat in 1755.

1752. The Miamis and English, being driven from Pickawillany (Loramie), the French settled there, and established a trading station. A man named Loramie had a store there, hence the name.

1754–1763 THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR was fought within these years, according to the text-books. The French guarded their possessions with over sixty military posts, one of which was Fort Auglaize built in 1748 near Wapakoneta.

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1762. THE BATTLE OF PIQUA was fought in this year and was another one of the French and Indian war. By this time the Miamis had left the English and favored the French. The Wyandots and other northern tribes also adhered to the French. The Miami towns were at Piqua. The Shawnees and some other tribes favored the English. Do you realize that the French and the English each used every effort to gain the support of the several Indian tribes? Is it any wonder that the Indians did not know which to favor—that they first favored one and then the other? The Miamis were unfortunate in being on the wrong side at Pickawillany (Loramie) and they are now again unfortunate in being again on the wrong side at Piqua.

The English traders, the Shawnees, and other tribes attacked the Miamis at Piqua. While the Miamis were not exactly defeated, they found it convenient to move to Ft. Wayne never to return to live.

Other tribes engaged in this war were the Wyandots, the Delawares, the Cherokees, the Catawbas, and a part of the Senecas.

Blackhoof, the great Shawnee chief, led the Shawnees in this battle. He said the siege lasted over a week and that bucketfuls of bullets could be picked up about the fort after the battle.

Fort Piqua was built later by Wayne four miles above Piqua.

The Miamis did not fight this battle alone and no doubt but several of the tribes that joined them came and went through our county. It is also likely that when the Miamis left Piqua for Fort Wayne that they followed the water route and carried their freight and conducted their families over the portage to St. Marys and then went down the river. All the burdens carried over our portage were not strapped on the backs of squaws: some of them were in the hearts of great explorers; of captives on the way to the stake; of naked half-starved savages going home after defeat; of whole tribes driven from their homes to which they had formed closer attachments than we can ever know. Time has seen strange pageants pass our way.

1762. THE SHAWNEES having aided in driving the Miamis from Piqua, now took their places at that place.

So far the history of our county has been given under the Miamis because it seems they had the best title to our county. After a few words concerning the Wyandots, the history will be continued under the caption SHAWNEES.

THE WYANDOTS.

THE WYANDOT-IROQUIAN FAMILY, through one of its tribes, played a prominent part in the history of our county. The Iroquois included the Five Nations of New York, and later the Tuscarawas, the Sixth, and formed such a hatred to the French that they kept them from settling on the Hudson. Think what a great advantage this was to the English. The Wyandots, those in which we are concerned, lived across the lake in Canada. The great family mentioned above included the Eries and Senecas.

1400. Tradition has it that Hiawatha founded the great Iroquoian Confederacy, including the Wyandots, about 1400, and then in view of the council to whom he had given his plan of government, arose with his canoe to the skies.

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In all, there were nine allied nations in this confederacy. These Indians were brave, patriotic, eloquent, faithful, yet terrible. They built a few villages and tilled the soil to some extent. When the whites came, they found the allied tribes with a government of considerable merit and power.

1673. No doubt but straggling tribes or bands of Wyandots had gone even much further west than our county before 1700 for the Miamis on Lake Michigan feared an invasion from the Wyandots in 1673.

1684. LASALLE found Wyandots on the Illinois. Some writers believe they had conquered all the tribes west to the Mississippi but that they were unable to maintain their authority over so broad an area. This tribe claimed they had conquered the country west to the Mississippi before 1700.

1684. TREATY OF ALBANY. In this treaty the Five Nations sold all their claims to their western lands, in Illinois, etc., hence the foundation for England's claims against the French for the western territory. There seems to be some justice in this claim, provided the Wyandots had conquered the western tribes at this date. The Wyandots being a member of the same family as the Iroquois or Five Nations would be bound by this treaty but they did not think so. Our county may have been involved in the territory under question.

1700. THE WYANDOTS, it is certain, occupied spots in a very wide territory, and that one of their chief homes was in the valley of the Sandusky river northeast of our county.

The best authority indicates that the Wyandots reached our county at least as early as 1700 and found the Miamis in possession. While the Miamis continued to claim our county, it is thought that they suffered the Wyandots to occupy it as tenants at will. We may think of the Miamis as the chief occupants of our county previous to 1700 and of the Wyandots as the principal ones for eighty-two years after that date; but we must remember that the Miamis claimed to have the best title to it during all this time and that they, with many other tribes, used it as a hunting ground. If the Wyandots did not live here, they probably used it more extensively than any other tribe as a hunting ground. It is certain that, a few years later, they claimed all our county east of the St. Marys and north of Loramie, near the southermost boundary of our county. Little Turtle, the Miami chief, at the treaty of Greenville in 1795, said the eastern boundary line of the Miamis extended from Detroit to the head waters of the Scioto (in eastern Auglaize), and thence down that river. However, the Indians themselves did not often know the exact boundary that separated the territories of the several tribes and generally used the boundaries as common hunting ground.

1726. THE FIVE NATIONS granted all their lands in trust to the English. As stated before they hated the French. They often sent delegates to our section to plead with our Indians to favor the English but generally without avail.

1744. THE FIVE NATIONS or Iroquois, renewed former treaties and thus strengthened the English claims against the French, at the treaty of Lancaster.

1752. AT THE TREATY OF LOGSTOWN, the Six Nations opposed but finally approved the treaty of Lancaster.

So, long before the French and English trader came to our county,

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the Wyandots were here. Though once a powerful nation, they had dwindled to 800 souls in 1812, when they were sent to Indian Territory, and to 683 souls in 1890.

1764. AT THE TREATY OF DETROIT—the Wyandots, Miamis, Ottawas, and other tribes made an agreement which they afterwards disregarded.

THE SHAWNEES.

THE GREAT ALGONKIN FAMILY, as stated before, was composed of the Shawnees, Miamis, Ottawas, Delawares, Sacs and Foxes, and other tribes.

THE SHAWNEES furnish the principal Indian history of Auglaize county. Their original home, although wrapped in obscurity, was probably in the valley of the Cumberland river. From there they migrated in different directions. Some must have moved to Florida for it is said that Blackhoof, our famous Shawnee chief, brought his tribe from Florida, through Kentucky to the Mad river, later to Piqua, and finally to Auglaize county.

1682. PENN'S TREATY made in Pennsylvania, had Shawnee representatives present; they were also present at his treaty council in 1701.

1684. THE SHAWNEES were in the west on this date and were allied with the Miamis. From the above statements, we are led to believe that the Shawnees lived in the valley of the Cumberland long before 1700.

1721. THE VALLEY OF THE CUMBERLAND ceased to be the home of the Shawnees. They were driven away by the Cherokees. Being of a restless and roaming disposition, they traveled in different directions and settled in many places. At one time, there were twelve different tribes, but in later years they finally dwindled to four. Although the most dreaded, violent, and warlike of all western tribes, they were often driven from one place to another by stronger ones. They thought they were the original Indian people, that all others sprang from them, that they were wiser than any other tribe, and were thoroughly egotistic. This disposition caused other tribes to dislike them. Their frequent conflicts with other tribes had much to do in causing the disposition mentioned above. In many respects, they were like the dreaded Sacs and Foxes of later years. The more suffering and death they could cause the better they were pleased. One warrior boasted that he came home with forty scalps at one time.

1728. THE HEAD WATERS of the branches of the Ohio became the home of a tribe of the Shawnees. (The writer would like to know what branches.)

1730. THE FRENCH TRADERS met the band just mentioned and induced their leader to visit Montreal. Through this chief, they placed themselves under the protection of the French in Canada. For many years the French continued to send them presents and friendly letters. Notice that this was two years before Washington was born.

1750. ON THE SCIOTO AND MAD RIVERS, the Shawnees settled under the leadership of Blackhoof the Shawnee chief. It is said that this marked their advent into Ohio. If this be true, the "head waters" mentioned in 1728 must have been in Kentucky. The Shawnees were the last Indians to enter Ohio. If this be true, the Miamis Wyandots, Erics, Ottawas, Senecas, Delawares, and others were here before 1750.

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The Shawnees that came to Ohio in 1750 and later to Auglaize county, were a last remnant of a once great tribe. As stated before the Miamis were the first occupants of this county and a large portion, if not all, of Ohio; then followed the Wyandots as tenants at will under the Miamis and finally claiming this and other wide territories as theirs of right; and lastly came the Shawnees as tenants at will under the Wyandots. A tenant at will may be forced away whenever the owner so desires, but in practice with the Indians this right could only be enforced when the real original owners had power enough so to do.

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1762. BATTLE OF PIQUA. As stated before under "Miamis", the Shawnees from the Mad river, some other tribes and a few French attacked and destroyed the Miami town at Piqua, killed and ate Old Britain the Miami chief. At this time the Shawnees favored the French and the Miamis the English. This was one of the last battles of the French and Indian War which terminated in 1763. Some authors state that the battle of Piqua occurred in 1765.

The Miamis left Piqua and the Shawnees settled there. The Piqua Indians had the following tradition of the origin of their particular band. After a wonderful feast, the great Shawnee chiefs sat around the conci fire. Evening deepened into night and the fire burned low. Then a puffing noise came from the embers, the coals glowed afresh, the cinders flickered, a cloud of dust rolled up, and forth came the first Piqua Shawnee—a beautiful being, noble and fullgrown. The Piqua Indians came to Auglaize some years later.

The Shawnees and Delawares were the principal barrier against settlement in Kentucky for twenty years. They often went from Ohio to make raids in Kentucky.

1763. THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR closed and the French ceded our county to the English who held it until 1783 when England ceded it to the United States. The French had settled along the Auglaize and St. Marys rivers as early as 1748, for they built Ft. Auglaize on that date. They left our county in 1763 as a result of the war. For many years after their cellars were seen along the high banks of the St. Marys river.

The French in our west made no large purchases of the Indians—only small tracts for forts. So at close of the war in 1763, the French could only convey to the English such title as they had; i. e., these small tracts. However, the Congress did not look at the matter in this way and claimed that the Indian lands were also conveyed. What do you think about it? The Indians did not know much about what had been done. They knew only that they had been handed over from the French, their friends, to the English, their enemies, and so continued to wage war upon us for fifty years more with some intervals of peace and a few tribal exceptions.

1764. PRISONERS SURRENDERED. At the Treaty of Muskingum, just after the French and Indian War, the Shawnees, Delawares, and Senecas made a treaty surrendering all prisoners to the English. Many of these prisoners had learned to like Indian life. It takes centuries to civilize a savage people, but a civilized person may drop back into barbarism in a few years. Look upon the scene that surrended these prisoners: Red Men hiding their faces and crying in grief; children screaming and clinging to their wild captives; lovers weeping at the last parting. Three hundred and sixty prisoners were recovered from the Indians.

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Later, many men of these tribes, as well as others, refused to be bound by the treaty of Muskingum. The Indians promised loyalty to the English in this treaty.

1765. VIRGINIA claimed Auglaize county at this date. George III. ordered that colony to make no attempt at settlement. She refused to comply; so Parliament annexed the county to Quebec in an effort to annul the claims of Virginia. That colony, however, paid no attention to Parliament and continued to claim authority over this section. You will notice that, strictly speaking, our county was once a part of the province of Quebec, Canada.

1769. BOUTETOUST COUNTY was formed by Virginia and our county placed within its boundaries.

1770. Washington floated down the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Kanawha to select 200,000 acres of land for his soldiers, or their widows, that had served with him in the French and Indian War. This was as near as he ever came to our county.

1773. By this date the Shawnees had settled at Piqua in great numbers.

1774. IN ONE OF THE BLOODIEST INDIAN BATTLES ever fought, the Shawnees with some of the Wyandots and Delawares were defeated and agreed to hunt no more south of the Ohio.

Cornstalk, a Shawnee chief, was in command of all the tribes at this battle. He struck his own men dead that wavered, and encouraged those that were brave. He was probably the father of Cornstalk of Auglaize county.

THE SHAWNEES.

1774. TREATY OF CAMP CHARLOTTE, near Circleville, followed the bloody war just mentioned. Logan, the famous chief of the Mingos was in the battle, but he refused to attend the treaty council. He sat sullen under the mammoth Logan Elm some miles south of Circleville. A white man went to see him and try to induce him to sign the treaty.

1774. LOGAN'S SPEECH. For many years Logan had been a friend of the white man and desired to remain so. But after the whites murdered all his relatives, he declared vengence. He came in with thirty white scalps after one summer's expedition.



LOGAN DELIVERING HIS SPEECH.

He was visited by Col. Gibson in order to induce him to consent to the treaty of Camp Charlotte. It was then that Logan, Chief of the Mingoes delivered this famous speech:—"I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and I gave him not meat; if ever he came cold or naked and I gave him not clothing. During the last long and bloody war, Logan remained in his tent, an advocate of peace. Nay, such was my love for the whites, that those of my own country pointed at me as they passed by and said: 'Logan is the friend of the white man'. I had ever thought to live with you but for the injuries of one man.

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Col. Cressup, the last spring in cold blood and unprovoked, cut off all the relations of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it; I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengence. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace. Yet, do not harbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one." (Col. Cressep was not so much to blame as Logan thought.)

Brown says: "Logan was the best specimen of humanity I ever met, white or red."

The following was found fastened to a bloody war club in the home, among the mangled and bloody corpses, of a Virginia family: "Why did you kill my people? I too must kill. I have lately been three times at war, but the Indians are not mad—only myself. I am now satisfied for the loss of my people and will be still. LOGAN."

1776-1783. OUR REVOLUTIONARY WAR. At one time in the war, Washington was the main hope of the United States. Some of the soldiers of that war were buried in our county.

1777. CORNSTALK, the Shawnee chief, went on a friendly visit to the whites at Point Pleasant. A white man had been killed in the neighborhood a few days before. Cornstalk soon fell murdered, pierced by seven bullets. He was noted for his eloquence, energy, courage, generalship, and good judgment.

Our Peter Cornstalk, a Shawnee chief, is believed to have been a son of the Indian just mentioned. He lived at Wapakoneta and was buried on the Auglaize two miles below Wapakoneta. He was large, fine looking, a man of honor, and a true friend of the whites. He often visited the trading posts and was known to a good many pioneers. The writer does not know the date of his death but it was probably after 1800.

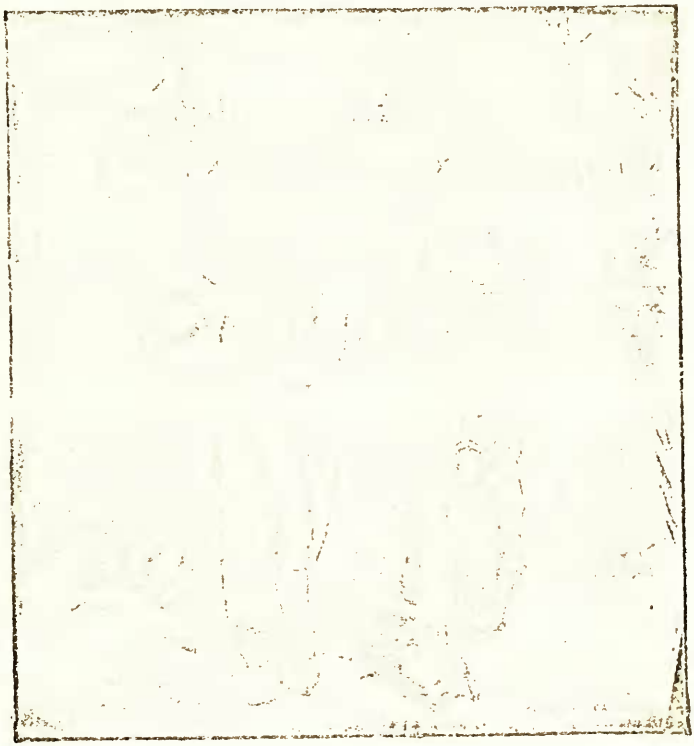
1778. THE COUNTY OF ILLINOIS was formed by Virginia, and our county was included in the same. So Auglaize was once a part of Illinois. Virginia provided a government for the county.

DANIEL BOONE figured in history about this time. On this date he was brought up the Miami valley, as a prisoner, on the way to Detroit. It is altogether probable that he was taken through our county. When his captors, the Shawnees, reached Detroit with Boone, they refused a hundred pounds ransom for him. They brought him back, probably through our county, to Old Town on the Miami. There they shaved off nearly all his hair, tied up the scalp-lock that was left with wooden skewers, smeared his face with vermilion, and held a powwow to determine whether he should be tomahawked, scalped or adopted. A squaw plead his case and won it. The hand-some hunter remained a captive for two months. Then the Indians started to destroy Boone's settlement in Kentucky and took him along. One evening a deer came near and Boone asked if he should follow it and kill it for food. They told him "yes". He escaped, traveled two hundred miles through the wilderness pursued by the savages, and reached home in four days to warn the settlement that the Shawnees were coming.

Boone stands for the representative Path-finder, deerslayer, Indian fighter, and cabin builder of the forest wilderness. Col. Boone and Gen. Simon Kenton were in Benjamin Logan's expedition against the Indians

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on Mad river in 1786. He was also with Clark when Loramie's store was destroyed in 1782. So Daniel Boone has been in our county, probably, and has been on several expeditions that reached near it.



TAKING DANIEL BOONE A CAPTIVE THROUGH AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

1780. THE SHAWNEES, Wyandots, Miamis, Ottawas, and Senecas were almost continually at war with the United States from 1780 until 1794. These tribes either lived here or near here, and our county must have been the scene of very active operations during this period. While the Revolutionary war had closed, England continued to incite the Indians to attack the settlements of the United States. From what follows it will appear that our government was compelled to take some more formidable action against the Indians.

1780. SIX HUNDRED CANADIANS, many Indians, and the renegade Simon Girty invaded Kentucky. It is quite likely that this army went through our county on the way south. There is very strong evidence that they returned through Auglaize county also. They hid their six cannon at the head of the Miami probably because they had no good way of bringing them across the portage, twelve miles, from Loramie to St.

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Marys. Of course some of the Indians might have joined them south of our county on the way to Kentucky.

1780. GEN. GEORGE R. CLARK, with a thousand men, was sent by Kentucky on his first expedition against the Shawnees on Mad river. He drove them away after a desperate battle and they went over and joined the Shawnees at Piqua. He destroyed all the corn around the head waters of the Miami and may have reached our county. One would think that this would stop the expeditions against the Kentucky settlers, but notice.

1782. The English were inciting the Indians against our settlers at this date—especially in Kentucky. No white man was safe there.

The British ordered Major Caldwell to go from Detroit to Kentucky, attack the settlements and break them up. Caldwell collected his men, added a party of Indians at Detroit, also a number from the Maumee and Miami and other points on the way, and arrived in Kentucky with about four hundred men. At the battle of Blue Licks he defeated the Kentuckians in the sorest calamity that had befallen that state. The settlers were led by such men as Boone; Caldwell was aided by such characters as Simon Girty. From the above statements you will see that it is quite probable that Caldwell passed through our county on his way south. It is also possible that he returned through Auglaize. Do you think this should quiet and break the spirit of the Kentuckians? Notice.

1782. GEN. CLARK was sent on a second expedition against the Shawnees. The defeat at Blue Licks had aroused the people of Kentucky, so they sent Col. Clark with 1050 mounted men to inflict vengence on the Indians in our part of the state, especially on those that assisted Caldwell.

Clark came rapidly up the Maumee, one hundred and thirty miles, before the Indians discovered his approach. In a few hours the principal town of the Shawnees at Piqua, was laid in ashes. The Indians had no time to secrete any property but most of them managed to escape with their lives to the woods. Gen. Clark was surprised to find such a large supply of Indian stores. The Indians lost ten scalps and seven prisoners; Clark, one killed and one wounded.

1782. LORAMIE'S STORE, just over our southern boundary, was attacked and destroyed by a detachment of one hundred and fifty of Clark's mounted men.

At last this expedition practically closed the Indian wars in Kentucky and no formidable invasion of that state was again made. Do not forget that the Canadian and Indian armies, in making these expeditions, came up the Maumee to St. Marys passed on through our county to Loramie, and floated down the Miami to Kentucky; also that they returned by the same route. As stated before, Daniel Boone was with Clark.

Some French traders had settled at Loramie after the English settlement had been destroyed by the French thirty years before, in 1752, as described under "Miamis".

1782. THE SHAWNEES CAME TO AUGLAIZE COUNTY because they had been driven away from Piqua by Clark. As had happened with them throughout their whole history, they stopped at the most desirable place until they were driven away. They had no title to or claim on the land in Auglaize. The Wyandots seemed to have the best claim to our county at this time although they had come as tenants at will under the Miamis possibly as early as 1700. So the Shawnees remained here as tenants at will under the Wyandots.

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Most of them settled at Wapakoneta; some probably near the Ottawa towns at Ft. Amanda. The Tewa Shawnees lived at the head waters of the Auglaize. At one time there was a small Shawnee town in Coshocton county and a settlement on the Scioto river.

They hunted in Auglaize, Van Wert, Allen, Shelby, and Mercer counties.

Those that had participated in the Kentucky wars had lived on the Mad and Miami rivers. They were driven from both places by Clark and settled in Auglaize at the sufferance of the Wyandots.

1783. GREAT BRITAIN transferred her title to our county to the United States at the close of the Revolutionary war. England agreed to give up all her forts on the Great Lakes. The Indians favored England because they thought we wanted their lands and they were right. It was easy for England to incite them against our early settlers.

England could not transfer any more territory than she had which was none so far as the territory occupied by the Shawnees, Miamis, Wyandots, and Delawares were concerned. But the Congress thought the Indians had forfeited their titles by their wars and began to grant the Indians peace. In referring to the Wyandots, it is not meant to include the Iroquois.

England did not give up her forts and continued to incite the Indians against us, so there is more trouble ahead.

1784. VIRGINIA claimed our county at this time but ceded it to the United States except the south-east corner which she reserved as a part of the Virginia Military District. After this date our land could be entered under the general government. [See map of Auglaize County, S. E. corner.]

1784. THE UNITED STATES being now free from England can make her own treaties with the Indians.

THE SECOND TREATY OF FT. STANWIX, but the FIRST with the United States, transferred all the possessions of the Iroquois in Ohio to the United States. The Iroquis claimed to have won this western land by conquest a hundred years before. Afterwards, many of the Iroquis disputed the validity of this treaty.

LAFAYETTE was present when this treaty was made, and said that Blue Jacket, our Shawnee chief, was opposed to the treaty and was for war; and that every warrior that heard him was carried away by his eloquence.

Cornplanter, the Shawnee chief from Auglaize, was present and was for peace.

Ft. Stanwix was in New York.

1785. IN THE TREATY OF FT. MCINTOSH, the SECOND ever made by our government, the Wyandots, Ottawas, Delawares, and Chippewas gave up all lands west of the Maumee and St. Marys rivers and south of a line drawn from Loramie north of east across the state. This line from Loramie became the Greenville Treaty Line in 1795. It is shown on all maps of Ohio and will be referred to hereafter as the Greenville Treaty Line. It is very important. The Indians reserved a small tract in the northwestern part of the state as a home and hunting ground.

This was the first treaty-line in Ohio establishing a boundary between the Indians and our government. This left nearly all our county in Indian territory—possibly all of it.

1785. AT FT. FINNEY, on the Miami, the THIRD treaty between the United States and Indians relative to Ohio, many tribes were represented.

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Three hundred mad Shawnee warriors—set off in paint and feathers and the most conceited and warlike of all aborigines—were present. They met Gen. George R. Clark and his seventy men. A tall, villainous, rawboned chief made a threatening speech and threw a black and white wampum on the table. This meant either peace or war. Clark tossed it off the table. Every savage sprang to his feet with an "ugh". Clark said: "Dogs, begone." The next morning the Shawnees returned, sued for peace and signed the treaty. The Wabash tribes refused to attend this council.

By this treaty, the Shawnees surrendered all lands east of the Miami but afterwards refused to abide by the agreement.

1786. WASHINGTON COUNTY, the first ever formed out of the north-west territory, was made. Its northern boundary was somewhere near our southern county line.

1786. COLONEL LOGAN with four or five hundred riflemen led an expedition against the Shawnees on Mad River, burned eight towns, destroyed many fields of corn, took seventy-five prisoners, killed twenty warriors, and put to death the head chief of the nation. So it seems that some of the Shawnees had either gone back there to live or else they did not all leave when raided before.

1787. EDWARDS led an expedition from Kentucky to the head waters of the Miami against the Indians. He may have reached our county.

1787. THE ORDINANCE OF 1787 was passed by Congress and gave a scheme of government for the North-west Territory including our county. This Ordinance forever forbid the introduction of slavery in the territory and encouraged the means of education.

1787. THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, including our county, was given its first organized government. St. Clair was the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief. We were fortunate in starting on our career as part of a territory that had one of the most liberal, profound, far-reaching, and popular governments ever conceived by man—The Ordinance of 1787.

1787. WASHINGTON praised the English colony on the Muskingum in Ohio. There was no colony here as yet.

1789. WASHINGTON was president from 1789 to 1797. The Indians of our section gave him much trouble during his administration, as we shall learn.

1789. TWO MORE TREATIES were made between the Indians and the United States. These merely confirmed the treaties of 1784 and 1785 mentioned before. So far, our Indians have made four treaties with the government, but our county is still in Indian territory and occupied by the Shawnees.

1789. SIMON GIRTY, the notorious white man that spent his life aiding the Indians against the early settlers, lived at St. Marys, according to some authors. The writer believes it was his brother James, a much worse character. It is certain that James lived here later.

1790. THE INDIANS saw the English settlements and pioneers working this way from the east and continued their depredations. It became necessary for the government to take severe action against them. Notice what follows:

1790. HARMAR'S DEFEAT. Remember that Washington was President of the United States and St. Clair Governor and Commander-in Chief of our territory. General Harmar was sent to destroy the Miami towns

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on the Maumee north of us. He, with his 1100 soldiers came from Cincinnati up the Miami through Auglaize county and went on to Ft. Wayne. He had a poorly equipped army. Some of his men were regular soldiers and some were raw recruits.

Some of the guns had no locks, others no stocks; some of his soldiers were infirm with age, others were mere boys; some were so awkward they could not take their gun-locks off to oil them, while others could not put their flints on; the regular soldiers were angry and insubordinate because compelled to march with such raw recruits,—recruits so "raw" and poorly equipped that they were of little strength to the army. Can you imagine this army of 1100 men with their supply trains, feeling their way around the swamps and through the underbrush of early Auglaize?—see them trying to march?—now pitching their tents, if they had any, now drilling, and again moving on? We should now call it a strange looking army.

When Harmar reached the Indian towns they were deserted. He destroyed the chief town, five villages, and 20,000 bushels of corn on the stalk. The Indians stole a great number of his horses. The army skirmished around for awhile and started back. The troops behaved very badly and were ambushed on the way home.

Blue Jacket, our great Shawnee chief, seems to have had command of all the Indian forces. Little Turtle, the Miami chief, commanded the Miamis. His town was at Ft. Wayne at this time.

General Harmar called his expedition a success, but it has come down in history as a failure. The only effect it had on the Indians was to make them bolder than ever. So you must expect further efforts on the part of the United States.

1790. HAMILTON COUNTY, the second made from the North-west Territory, was organized, and extended north to about our southern county line.

1790. TECUMSEH, the famous Shawnee chief, came back to Auglaize county from the south after an absence of three years. He was born at Piqua, probably in 1768. His mother was a Shawnee. He was young during the revolution, 1776-1783. "Rocked in the cradle of carnage to the lullaby of the war-whoop, he became the most famous and fiercest of Indians." He was in every Indian battle up to 1794. This Indian Bonaparte was killed in the battle of the Thames, 1813. It is doubtful if there was ever a greater Indian orator, patriot, and statesman, or a greater Indian savage. He was a scout during St. Clair's defeat in 1791. When you read of him in history, remember that he has been in our county many a time even if he never lived here long. He was too much concerned with the affairs of all Indian nations to live long at any one place.

1791. SCOTT'S EXPEDITION followed after Harmar's defeat. He came up the Wabash west of us with his 800 men, destroyed several towns, took fifty-two prisoners, killed several, and destroyed much corn. One of the towns he burned, had seventy houses.

1791. GENERAL WILKENSON'S EXPEDITION was then sent out from Cincinnati to Ft. Wayne. The men came north near our county and then turned west to the Wabash. They never reached Ft. Wayne but destroyed several villages, took thirty-four prisoners at one place, forty-seven squaws and children at another, and destroyed much corn and passed. They burnt one town that had thirty houses. In all, they cut down about

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450 acres of corn in the milk. At one place they found the Indians digging a root they used instead of potatoes.

Like Harmer's, neither Scott's or Wilkinson's expedition made a favorable impression on the United States: neither did either quiet the Indians, so a still greater effort was made as you will observe. Doubtless you have noticed that the Indians must have been farmers to a considerable extent; you will also find further evidence of this fact.

1791, ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT took place the next year after Harmar's defeat. Hard luck was it not? A new army of 1400 men was organized and St. Clair himself given the command and cautioned by Washington to look out for a surprise.

Probably about three hundred of our savage Shawnee warriors, four hundred Delawares, one hundred and fifty Wyandots, some Miamis, Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawattomies—in all 2,000 Indians—heard of the expedition and planned a surprise. All the chiefs but one advised against the attack; that one was a gloomy giant with silver ornaments dangling from his nose and ears. His judgment prevailed and he was made leader for the attack. This was Little Turtle, the great chief of the Miamis.

St. Clair moved his army north and stopped for the night at what he thought was the St. Marys river but which was the Wabash at Ft. Recovery, west of our county. Just as Washington had feared, Little Turtle with his 2,000 savages fell upon the army and cut it to pieces in the greatest and most disastrous defeat of Americans by Indians in western history. It was a terrible slaughter. St. Clair lost six hundred and thirty killed, besides thirty-nine officers. Two hundred and sixty were wounded. He had four horses for his own use and they were shot in succession.

Although sick at this time, St. Clair was a gallant officer and he closed the defeat with nine bullet holes through his clothing. His failure spread great dismay throughout the country. When Washington heard about it, he said: "O God! O God! He is worse than a murderer!" Then pausing, he continued gently: "St. Clair shall have justice."

St. Clair's army, it is said, was made up out of the refuse of the east. The soldiers received three dollars a month. Like several other expeditions, St. Clair's had started out to destroy the Miamis at Fort Wayne, and like them, failed. He came up to Ft. Recovery from Cincinnati.

Little Turtle, who had planned this surprise and led the Indians, showed great generalship at this battle. Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief was present. Of course, this defeat of the American army made the Indians bolder than ever and their depredations more and more unbearable. While we deplore the loss of so many lives and our patriotism applauds every successful move of mighty civilization, yet a silent sympathy steals in upon us as we see the wild man of the forest facing death for his liberty and his home. We shudder at the scalps of men, women, and children dangling at his belt, but admire his spirit because so hard to crush and his patriotism because it was as genuine as ours, when we remember the cause for which we fought.

What other county in the United States lies nearer the center of the field of great Indian events than Anglaize? What other one can furnish a tribe that will match our Shawnees in making history?

1791. Some days after the battle a detachment was sent to Ft. Recovery to bury the dead in pits. A deep snow covered most of the dead

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bodies and but few could be found. The limbs of some of the wounded had been torn off and stakes as large as the arm had been driven through some of the captured women. The Indians had buried the cannon left by St. Clair's fleeing army.

1792. TREATY OF DEFIANCE (called Auglaize). After Harmar's defeat in 1790 and St. Clair's in 1791, the greatest Indian council ever held up to this time took place at Defiance. They met to decide whether they favored peace or war. The United States had induced several friendly tribes to try and convince the western Indians, and especially our Shawnees, that they should now favor peace. Seven nations from Canada came; the six from New York; in fact so many nations were present that Cornplanter, our Shawnee chief, said they could not be counted. Some lived so far away that it took a whole season for them to reach Defiance. Of course our Shawnees were there.

Many speeches were made by the different chiefs. Finally a test was made when it was found that our Shawnees were the only ones that favored war. Our Shawnee chief spoke as follows: "Elder Brothers, (meaning the Six nations of New York who favored peace and who had been sent by the U. S.) you speak from the outside of your lips. You take your packs and follow the voice of the United States. We see the voice of the United States folded under your arms (a roll of papers; not clear to us. You do not live so far away but we see your conduct plainly. The United States has sent you to us. General Washington sent out an army last fall that fell into our hands (at Ft. Recovery). The blood is deep in our paths. He sends you to convince us. The President thinks himself the greatest man on the island, but we held this country long in peace before we ever saw a white skin. We will treat with him at the Miami next Spring (Maumee City)." So our Shawnees, remembering their recent victories, were in no hurry to make peace and delayed action until "next Spring."

1793. THE TREATY AT THE FALLS OF THE MAUMEE, Maumee City, occurred according to the plans of the Shawnees just stated above. So our Shawnees, also the Miamis, Wyandots, Ottawas, and very many other tribes were present. The Indians claimed they had been forced to sign previous treaties that granted lands north of the Ohio to the United States and refused to make a further treaty unless the whites would make the Ohio river the boundary giving the Indians all north of it. If you will turn back and read about the treaties you will find that the Indians had granted away all their lands as far north as the southern boundary of our county. The Shawnees had, within the past year, reminded the other Indian tribes of their recent victories, urged them to unite for the extermination of the whites, and so did not stand alone at this treaty as they did the year before at Defiance.

The whites of course refused the proposition of the Indians, the council ended without making a treaty, and grim war followed.

The pleas of the Indians for their lost lands were truly touching. They showed as true patriotism and as lofty devotion to race as ever won the applause of civilized men. Think of their condition. Put yourself in their place. The white man had encroached upon their lands; crushed Pontiac's confederacy that had protected his race for thirty years; taken possession of the common hunting grounds of the western tribes; secured their lands on the strength of treaties not understood by the Indians and

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often obtained by false promises and worthless presents to drunken chiefs; drove them from their homes and happy hunting grounds by treaties made by a few younger chiefs of the less important tribes, who, on returning home, seldom even reported that a treaty had been made; laid out settlements in the heart of their country; built forts where the Indians had built towns; and who now sought to re-establish—at this great council—the boundaries of previous fraudulent treaties.

The Indians said: "We were not bound by these former treaties. They were made by chiefs of two or three nations only. They had no right to convey an immense territory which they did not own and in which they were not interested. They were not authorized to make a treaty for the Confederacy. Your commanders were informed that we would not be bound by these treaties."

The poor Indians refused to make a treaty but, alas, it was to do worse—to fall before our army at Fallen Timbers in 1794, as you will learn, and have their proud spirit crushed.

Simon Girty, the notorious renegade, trader, and instigator of Indian wars, was an active member of this council.

1793. GENERAL WAYNE, on Christmas day, sent some soldiers to make a further search for bodies at Ft. Recovery as but few had been found in 1791 owing to the deep snow. His men gathered up six hundred more skulls and buried them. They built a fort and called it Ft. Recovery because they had recovered the place from the Indians. Wayne's army was at Greenville during this winter.

1794. SECOND ATTACK ON FT. RECOVERY, June 30-31. On June 27, two thousand Indians, many British soldiers, and three British officers, came from Defiance through St. Marys—where no doubt, our three hundred Shawnee warriors joined them if they had not done so before—turned to the west and attacked ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons that had been left to guard the new fort at Recovery. The Indians turned over logs and hunted for the cannon that they had hidden after St. Clair's defeat in 1781; but the whites had found all but one and they turned them against the Indians. The "one" has since been found. The British were painted and dressed as Indians. Did they disguise themselves because they were ashamed to be seen fighting with the Indians against us after England had surrendered all this territory to us at the close of the Revolution in 1783?

The Indians were defeated with a heavy loss. The fort was attacked on every side and the battle lasted two days. The red men must have been sadly in want of provision because they killed and ate a number of their pack horses after the defeat.

The British were urging the Indians to [illegible] this time. There is little doubt but England furnished men, [illegible] ammunition to aid the savages in this attack. Perhaps you are [illegible] why the United States does not send out an army that will [illegible] dragoons for all. Well, notice what happens the next year.

1794. BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS, Aug. [illegible] the Maumee. General Wayne started from Gre[illegible] at the St. Marys river and built Ft. Adams just west of [illegible] river [illegible] in county, then across and built Ft. Defiance, a[illegible] a point near the scene of battle and built Ft. Deposit.

Our Shawnees had heard of Wayne's a[illegible] were on the ground

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ready for the conflict. England had been making especial efforts to incite the Indians to drive the Americans out of the country. This was a great battle. About 300 Shawnees, 200 Miamis, 100 Wyandots, 500 Delawares, besides many Ottawas, Senecas, Chippewas, and Pottawattomies—in all about 2,000 Indians—were attacked by Mad Anthony Wayne's 900 soldiers.

Little Turtle, the famous Miami chief, had heard of Wayne and advised the Indians not to fight him, in the following speech: "We have beaten the Americans twice under separate commanders, Harmar in 1790 at Ft. Wayne and St. Clair in 1791 at Ft. Recovery; but the Americans are now led by a chief that never sleeps—the night and day are alike to him. We have never been able to surprise him. Something whispers to me that it will be prudent to listen to his offers of peace." As usual our Shawnees were in favor of war. Blue Jacket, the great Shawnee war chief lived at Wapakoneta at this date. He was for war and led not only the Shawnees in this battle but all the tribes; he was commander in chief. Blackhoof, another of our famous Shawnee chiefs was present and assisted Blue Jacket. Notice that our Shawnees were the cause of this battle, because many other tribes advised against it after hearing Little Turtle's speech.

Well, the battle begins by a rush from Mad Anthony's army which drove the Indians over fallen timbers more than two miles in less than one hour, and completely routed them. Wayne lost about thirty five killed and about one hundred were wounded. The Indian loss is not known but would have been more if they had not been able to make such good time over the fallen trees. There were many white men among the Indians and those killed had British muskets and bayonets.

This was called the battle of Fallen Timbers because the trees had been torn down by a tornado some years before. The Indians probably choose this ground thinking the logs would be an advantage to them in their method of fighting; but it took something more than wild Indians, logs, and tangled underbrush to check Mad Anthony,—even something more than such Shawnee Sachems as Blackhoof and Tame Hawk or such Shawnee war chiefs as Blue Jacket and Captain Johnny.

The loss at this battle disheartened the Indians. They held a council and were all in favor of making a treaty with Wayne, except our Shawnees who were still for war.

Turkeyfoot, the celebrated Wyandot chief, was slain at this battle. The proud spirit of the Indians was broken and some of the tribes promised to make a treaty with Wayne the next year. You will observe that this battle quieted the Indians to a very great extent for sixteen years. Previous to this no portion of the west was more beloved by the Indians than the Maumee Valley and its tributaries and that included the St. Marys and the Auglaize.

The battle being over, Wayne started back. He found much corn and destroyed it. There was a thousand acres about Defiance. When he reached Ft. Wayne on his way back, he found five hundred acres more. He stopped there and built Ft. Wayne. While at Defiance on his way back he had received two hundred kegs of flour and nearly two hundred cattle. At Ft. Wayne, at one time, he received five hundred and fifty-three kegs of powder of one hundred pounds each, and at another time large quantities of flour, beef, and sheep. Yet his army suffered for provisions at Ft. Wayne, for a pint of salt sold for as much as six dollars. There

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can be but little doubt but many of these supplies were hauled across from Loramie to St. Marys, or driven across and, from there sent on to Defiance or Ft. Wayne.

1794. FT. DEFIANCE was built by Wayne while on the way to the battle of Fallen Timbers. It was a strong fort but never used much after the treaty of Greenville in 1795.

1794. FORT DEPOSIT was built by Wayne near the scene of the battle of Fallen Timbers. It was a small affair and used to store his extra supplies in.

1794. FT. WAYNE was built by Wayne on his return from Fallen Timbers.

1794. WAYNE'S ARMY left Ft. Wayne and passed through Fort Adams on the way to St. Marys. Imagine this fiery general with his victorious army passing through our primeval forests over one hundred years ago. If you can not do this, at least, buy his picture and hang it on the wall. His army and his provisions passed through our county; the Indians that caused the battle of Fallen Timbers lived in our county; the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army lived in our county; and the Indians most difficult for Wayne to conquer lived in our county. Have we not a right to have some local interest in the life of this renowned general? Have we not a right to include him in our county history? He left St. Marys for Greenville probably by way of Loramie. He did not pass through our county on his way from Greenville to the Battle of Fallen Timbers, but went through Mercer county. It was on his return that he came this way.

1794. FORT ST. MARYS was built by a detachment of Wayne's army probably after he had returned to Greenville. There is some reason to believe that he did not build it until after the Greenville treaty in 1795. It was built on the west bank of the St. Marys just south of town where the three branches unite. It was probably near where the brick house now stands. It was erected as a supply depot for food and forage and was under command of Captain John Whistler while the garrison was kept within its palisades.

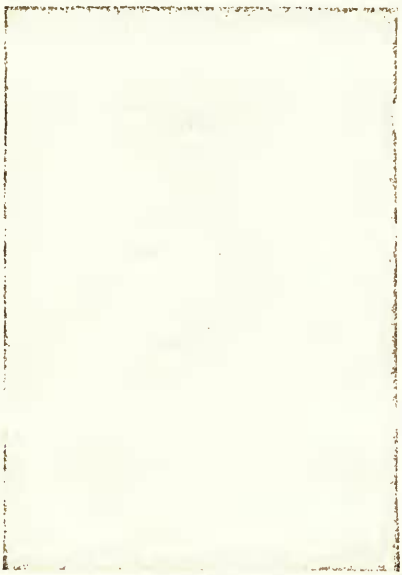
1794. FORT LORAMIE was built by Wayne just over our southern county line, probably after he returned to Greenville. It is also possible that this fort was not built until after the treaty in 1795. It was not used long as a military post.

As stated before it was occupied by English traders for a few years ending in 1752. That year the settlement was destroyed by the French. In 1782, George R. Clark came up the valley and destroyed the French Settlement. Loramie was the name of the Frenchman that had a store there. This is the point so important in treaty lines. Notice that is on a line with the southernmost boundary of our county. It was at one end of the portage between the Maumee while St. Marys was at the other. Being such commanding and important points, no wonder that Wayne built a fort at each place.

1794. GENERAL WAYNE himself deserves a paragraph. We read his history of his valor at Germantown and his storming of Stony Point. His decisive victory in our west crushed the Indians and caused England to give up her hope of annexing our northwest to her domain. This great leader led his army through our county, cut roads through the forests, built a fort here, and conquered our savage Shawnees. We have honored him by Waynesfield, Wayne township, Wayne street, and Ft.

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Wayne pike. Incapable of fear, scorning death, he was named "Mad Anthony." The Indians at first called him "Snake" but they soon changed his name to "Tornado." The national sorrow caused by St. Clair's defeat, was more than balanced by Wayne's victory. He was too shrewd for Turkeyfoot's Indians and more than a match for Simon Girty's cunning. He established boundaries and compelled the Indians to sue for peace. He always had his trusted scouts out, was always prepared for battle, always moved rapidly. His presence awed the Indians and shielded the people from the murderous tomahawk.



"MAD ANTHONY WAYNE."

Washington gave St. Clair and Wayne the same advice—cautioned them against Indian surprises. One heard him, the other did not. General Wayne's fame is one of the greatest in our history and those that now reside peacefully on our farms and in our towns, can never know what he did for Auglaize county in humbling the bold spirit of the haughty, war-loving Shawnees.

1794. THE FRIENDS OR QUAKERS came to Wapakoneta. Isaac Harvey was their worthy leader. They had a school and aimed to assist the Indians. They induced them to cease putting witches to death. This was accomplished by Harvey offering his life to save that of a witch. The Quakers taught the Indian children; taught the Indians to use the horse to carry burdens instead of using their squaws for that purpose; taught them to make and use tools. Some of our older inhabitants remember the Shawnees but not the untamed ones of 1794. Contact with civilization made a great change in them in the next thirty-eight years.

1795. THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE was one of the most important ever made between the Indians and the United States. Wayne knew that all other treaties were weak and denied by many tribes. So he contrived to have all the great chiefs of all great western Indians present in order that there might be no chance to dispute the terms of this treaty in the future.

His victory at Fallen Timbers had made a profound impression on the red men and they were quite willing to meet him on terms of peace. So 143 of our Shawnees, 45 Ottawas, 73 Miamis, 180 Wyandots, besides many Delawares, Pottawattomies, Chippewas, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, and Kaskaskias—in all eleven of the most powerful nations numbering eleven hundred persons—assembled at Greenville. Our Shawnees gave Wayne more concern than any other tribe because the most warlike and stubborn of all Indians, slow in coming to the council, and the last to agree to the treaty. It was no small matter to entertain eleven hundred Indians

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several days in such an acceptable manner as to create and maintain a friendly spirit among them, especially since he had promised them plenty to eat and drink.

Since his advent into the west, Wayne had kept the Indians uncertain as to his strength and had worked one tribe against another in order to keep their common divided until he might meet them in council. Without any very definite previous agreement they began to come to Greenville as early as June and notify him that they had come to sue for peace. They began to make addresses on June 16 and continued until the treaty was signed. A preliminary treaty had been made on January 24 but it was not important.

Many chiefs spoke; among them our noted Shawnee chief, Blue Jacket who made four addresses; Little Turtle, the famous Miami leader, who made eleven speeches; New Corn, Bad Bird, The Sun, and Crane. Little Turtle and Blue Jacket were very cautious. The Shawnees had more to lose than any other tribe. They had been driven from southern Ohio, from the Scioto, from Mad River, from Piqua and feared they would now lose all that remained,—their home in Auglaize county.

At this council the Miamis, Wyandots, Delawares, and several other tribes claimed to own the part of Ohio ceded to the United States by previous treaties. So it is plain they did not know their own boundaries. Many of them owned villages by occupancy or sufferance but their hunting grounds must have been held largely in common.

LITTLE TURTLE'S SPEECHES WERE, in part, as follows:

June 23. I have nothing to say at this time.

June 30. General Wayne, you have told us we should share your provisions while we stayed; we depend upon receiving what you promised. When brothers meet they should always experience pleasure. As it is a cool day, we hope you will give us some drink. You promised to treat us well and we expect to be treated as warriors. We also wish you to give our brothers some wine, and we should like some mutton and pork. I hope you will be pleased with our visit.

July 18. I am entirely ignorant of the treaty of Muskingum. I hope those who held it may give us their opinion. A few of our young men were seduced to attend it. (Wayne had made this treaty at Ft. Harmar on the Ohio with the Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, Delawares, and Pottawattomies in 1789 and it confirmed the treaties of 1784 and 1785. The Wyandots seduced some chiefs of other tribes to sign it. It ceded away all of Ohio as far north as Loramie.)

July 22. Gen. Wayne, I wish to inform you where the Miamis live. Their boundary extended as far east as a line drawn from Detroit to the headwaters of the Scioto (in Auglaize county) and thence down that river to the Ohio. The treaty you propose, cuts a large portion of our territory off. I came with the expectation of hearing you say good things, but I have not heard them.

July 28. I am surprised that you Shawnees are not yet ready.

July 29. You want two miles square at Little River (is that at St. Marys?). This is a request the French or British never made of us—it was always ours. This carrying place has brought to us in one day, the amount of one hundred dollars. Let us both own it.

THE TREATY PROPER was signed July 30; engrossed August 3; and finally ratified was taken August 7. Thus was completed one of the most

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important treaty-lines in history. It extended west from Loramie along our southernmost boundary line for a short distance to Ft. Recovery thence south-west to the Ohio. From Loramie it also extended north of east, in a line shown on every map of Ohio, thence down the Cuyahoga to Lake Erie. All north of this line belonged to the Indians; all south to the United States. This was the same line which had been established by several other treaties but which had been denied by several tribes. This left our county still in Indian territory as the Shawnees desired. The Wyandots and Shawnees owned this county unless we except what was west of the St. Marys which may have been claimed by the Miamis. The Ottawas and Delawares with the tribes just mentioned occupied the Indian territory in Ohio. Did their lands include about one-third of the state? See a map of Ohio, and notice the part north of the Greenville Treaty-line.

SMALL RESERVATIONS in our Indian territory were asked for by Wayne as an evidence that the Indians meant to continue to be friendly. He also told them that these tracts would be used as trading stations and be a great advantage to the Indians. His real object was to secure reservations on which he might build forts. There was much opposition to the proposition but it prevailed and the Indians ceded the United States [illegible] one six miles square near Loramie, and several other reservations in the Indian territory. The Indians also agreed to allow the Americans free passage from Loramie across the portage to St. Marys and from St. Marys to Lake Erie. The Indians requested Wayne to draw the boundary-lines between the several tribes but he wisely refused. By the terms of the treaty, the Shawnees, Miamis, Wyandots, and other principal tribes were to be given a thousand dollars a year forever while the smaller tribes were to receive five hundred. Twenty thousand dollars worth of goods were given the Indians when the treaty was signed. You will notice that the mighty dollar was getting in its work even in this early day.

The two most noted of our Shawnee chiefs at this council were Blackhoof and Blue Jacket. They each took an active part.

So closed the council that established the famous Greenville Treaty Line. After all, this simply means that the parties to the treaty confirmed the treaties of Ft. McIntosh, Pa., 1785; and the treaty of Ft. Hamar on the Ohio, 1789,—both of which established the same boundary between the whites and Indians.

There had been almost continuous fighting for fifty years, showing how dearly the Indians loved their country,—how loth they were to give up their "happy hunting grounds". After 1795, there was but little disturbance until near the War of 1812. While many Indians had refused to be governed by the treaties of 1785 and 1789, the one signed at Greenville broke their spirit until Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief, revived it before the War of 1812.

The Northwest was settled very rapidly after Wayne's treaty and Ohio had a population of 5,000 within a year.

Among other reasons this council concerns us because it was held in a county that corners with ours; because the treaty line established is a part of our boundary line; because our Shawnees with the Miamis, were the acknowledged moving spirits on the part of the Indians; because two of the reservations granted the United States were located in this county

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—they being the entering wedge towards driving the red man from Auglaize; because the Americans were granted the right of free passage through this section; and because it started such a flood of immigration in this direction that every Indian—title and all—was swept from the county within the next thirty-seven years.

1795. LITTLE TURTLE, the famous Miami chief, the gentleman of his race, was the son of a chief. He commanded the Miamis against Harmar in 1790 in the attack on Ft. Wayne; was Commander-in-Chief at St. Clair's defeat at Ft. Recovery in 1791; led the Indians in the assault on Ft. Recovery in 1794; with his capital at Ft. Wayne, he was the master spirit of the allied confederate Indians; fought Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers; at the negotiations which led to the Treaty of Greenville, he had the double task of controlling all the confederate chiefs and matching General Wayne; opposed the schemes of Tecumseh that are yet to be mentioned; looked with horror upon intemperance and human sacrifice; was honest and brave; was our friend at the opening of the War of 1812, and died loved by all. He was buried at Ft. Wayne with honors in 1812.

1795. FT. ST. MARYS AND FT. LORAMIE were built after Wayne returned from Fallen Timbers and probably after the Treaty of Greenville was signed, on reservations secured from the Indians by that treaty. There is [illegible] at the present time.

1795. THE OLD WAR-PATH crossing our county and connecting the headwaters of the Maumee and Miami is becoming famous. You must have noticed the frequency with which its trail has been followed. Neither does this date end its history as you will find. It really extended from Detroit to Cincinnati through Auglaize county.



JAMES GIRTY
After Whom Girty's Town (St. Marys) Was Named.

1795. JAMES GIRTY became afraid to live so near the whites, and sold out his interests and stock in trade to Charles Murray and moved down the Maumee. His cabin stood between the river and canal at St. Marys at a point where the L. E. & W. R. R. crosses. He probably used the spring that issues from under one of the abutments of the bridge. James was a trader and a much more heartless renegade than his brother Simon. Girty's Town (St. Marys) was named after him.

The four Girty brothers had all been taken prisoners by the Indians while young but escaped. James was adopted by the Shawnees, Simon by the Delawares that lived much of the time with the Wyandots, George by the Delawares, and Thomas by another tribe.

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Some authors state that Simon was adopted by the Senecas. After escaping from his captives, Simon enlisted with the English at Pittsburg but deserted with McKee and Elliott. The Girtys, McKees, and Elliott became Indian traders and renegades and gave our people much trouble during the Indian wars and the War of 1812. Simon Girty was the best known of the brothers, being a leader and councilor among the Indians. James was the worst of the four brothers and took delight in inflicting the most fiendish punishments on prisoners, sparing neither women nor children. James led in the attack on Dunlap's Station in 1791; was active in several councils; fought in the War of 1812; aided Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief, in the battle of the Thames; and died in Canada, old, infirm, and blind. Simon was a bosom friend of Simon Kenton and once saved him from being killed by the Indians who had taken him prisoner.

1795. THE FIRST SETTLER in the county might be said to be Charles Murray. He lived here many years and had much to do with the earliest permanent white settlement. His hut must have been within the limits of the two-miles-square reservation at St. Marys, secured from the Indians at the Greenville council.

1795. SEVERAL TRIBES have claimed our county. Now that we are about to pass the historic year, 1795, it might be well to remember the order in which they [illegible]. Probably many years before 1700 the Miamis came here. The Iroquois of New York claimed that they conquered all the tribes west to the Mississippi river before 1700. If so they possessed the lands of the Miamis. For some reason they could not maintain their authority over the west and so this section probably went back to the Miamis. However, the Iroquois did not acknowledge this and ceded all their lands in our section to England at the treaty of Albany in 1684. Of course other tribes here claimed that the Iroquois had no lands at this place. About 1700 the Wyandots came down from the north and occupied our county at the sufferance of the Miamis. In 1782 the Shawnees moved in and occupied the county at the sufferance of the Wyandots. The Shawnees built towns here and I suppose the Wyandots finally acknowledged that the Shawnees owned the town sites by occupancy but still claimed to be the real owners of the hunting grounds. However, none of these early tribes had their boundaries definitely drawn. Again, remember that while the United States, by treaty, acknowledged the Indian territory north of the Greenville Treaty line, the government really claimed that France gave it to England at the close of the French and Indian war in 1763, and that England had granted it to the United States at the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783. The Indians claimed they owned the Indian territory, including our county, and the United States let them think so. What do you think about it? Had France ever gotten a title for it from the Indians? No. Did England get a title for our county from France, that France herself did not have? No. Was the title that England received from the Iroquois in 1684 a good one for our county? No. If the Iroquois ever possessed our county by conquest, they were not able to maintain their authority and of course lost it, and it reverted to the former owners. As a matter of fact, our government made the Indian lands a part of the United States. Had she any other right to it than the right of civilization to take by force the lands of barbarians? Possibly you believe the Indians had forfeited their ownership by engaging in war against the United States. But why did the Indians engage in

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war? Because the whites were trying to crowd them out of the country. Well, the treaty of Greenville left the Shawnees and Wyandots in "possession" of Auglaize county, whatever "possession" meant. What title had the Shawnees to Auglaize county? None; they came in 1782 at the will of the Wyandots. What title had the Wyandots to our county? None; they came here shortly after 1700 at the sufferance of the Miamis. What title had the Miamis to the country? Probably they occupied it by conquest before 1700. Perhaps this question of "best title" will be settled if you debate the subject with someone. Did the Iroquois of New York ever claim this territory? Yes; they claimed to have won it by conquest before 1700. They claimed to have ceded it to England at the treaty of Albany, 1684. Other tribes claimed the Wyandots either never owned it, or if they ever did that they had ceased to occupy it and that it had reverted to the former owners who may have been the Miamis. Who were the original owners of our county? Probably the Miamis, so far as history can determine at present.

The Wyandots belonged to the great Huron-Iroquoian family and lived between lakes Huron and Erie. The French established missions among the Hurons in 1632. The Hurons allied themselves with the Algonquins against the Iroquois but were dispersed by the latter. The Hurons that came west in later years were called Wyandots.

1796. WAYNE COUNTY was organized. This was the third county out of the Northwest territory and included Auglaize. Several states were made from Wayne county in later years.

1796. BETWEEN THE INDIANS AND WHITES a friendly intercourse sprang up. The dissatisfied Indians went further into the northwest wilderness or into Canada. The forts through here were abandoned to decay.

The best authority places Loramie on the boundary line between Hamilton and Wayne counties, but some maps extend the line through St. Marys and Wapakoneta.

1796. JUDGE BURNETT attended court at Marietta and Detroit from this date to the formation of our state constitution in 1802 and on his way sometimes passed through Wapakoneta and sometimes through St. Marys. On one of these trips he and his party of two or three were stopping over night with the Shawnees at Wapakoneta. Blue Jacket, the Shawnee war chief, that had had command at St. Clair's defeat, lived there. Buckingelar was the village chief. The Indians arranged a game of foot-ball for the entertainment of the distinguished party. The women played against the men. The men were not to touch the ball with their hands but were at liberty to shake it from the arms of a squaw. There were about a hundred engaged on each side. The game lasted over an hour when the women won and were given the prize trinkets.

The lawyers and judges that attended the general court at Detroit usually went by way of Cincinnati, Dayton, Piqua, Loramie, St. Marys, Ft. Amanda (the Ottawa towns), Defiance, etc. One time when they were returning from Detroit, they came to Ft. Amanda (the Ottawa town twelve miles north of St. Marys), to find that Blue Jacket had returned from Cincinnati with a large quantity of whisky and that the Indians were on a high frolic. Being afraid to remain in the village, they struck out over the swampy path for St. Marys. The swales were swarming with gnats and mosquitoes. Night overtook them when about half way. There was no moon and the forests were dense. They could not keep the path nor see to avoid quagmires. They wandered about all night

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and arrived at St. Marys at sunrise. The party found the town occupied by Charles Murray and his squad. They breakfasted and proceeded on their way to Cincinnati. They had horses with them because Judge Murray states that he expected them to break away the night they were lost. From this statement, one would judge that they had to lead their horses.

1799. WASHINGTON died leaving our county in the hands of the Shawnees and Wyandots. He had lived to plan the campaigns that brought the red men of our wild west under subjection and to see the Indians driven from about two-thirds of Ohio but not including our county.

1800. In the early part of the nineteenth century the song, "The Hills of Ohio" was sung by nearly all the immigrants.

1800. The Northwest Territory was divided into the territories of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and Auglaize county became a part of Ohio Territory.

1802 Ohio was organized into a state.

1802 GENERAL HARRISON, at the treaty of Vincennes, confirmed the treaty of Ft. McIntosh, 1785, but extends the boundary from Loramie to Ft. Recovery, in accordance with the Greenville treaty.

1802 BLACKHOOF, our famous Shawnee chief, visited Washington and Philadelphia and carried the celebrated letter from Thomas Jefferson to the Shawnees.

1805 TECUMSEH, the Shawnee chief, entered upon the great work he had long contemplated. At this date he was thirty-eight years old. He wished to unite all the Indian tribes against the whites, as Pontiac had done in 1763, at the close of the French and Indian war when the French ceded all east of the Mississippi to the English and left the great Algonquin family unprotected. Two years of useless butchery, of diabolical atrocities, was all that came of Pontiac's scheme but this did not deter Tecumseh.

Having engaged his brother, The Prophet, to assist him, he stayed in the background and worked secretly through his brother. Tecumseh had the reputation of a brave and sagacious warrior,—a cool headed, upright, wise, and efficient counselor,—just the man to carry such a wicked scheme into effect. He had a great task before him. He was to unite the warring tribes; to force the Indian customs back to barbarism; to lead the Indians through superstition; to cause his brother, the Shawnee Prophet, to dream dreams and become inspired and have the power of life and death placed in his hands; and to cause said Prophet to be appointed agent for preserving the lands of the Indians that he might restore them to their original happy conditions. Further, The Prophet, was to spread wild fanaticism among the tribes; extend his fame beyond the Lakes, across the plains, and beyond the Mississippi; draw pilgrims from remote tribes; and finally to win Tecumseh to his wild faith and send him to persuade the Shawnees, Wyandots, and Senecas to join his Confederacy. Tecumseh was to command the tribes on the Wabash, paddle his canoe across the Mississippi, carry his banner among the Creeks and Cherokees of the south, and into the frozen regions of the north. All this was planned and partly effected with the skill of a Cromwell. All this scheming was done in Ohio but Tecumseh was not suspected until years later. The "Annals of the West" states that Tecumseh at first had no designs against the United States in forming his Confederacy. It seems that ambition was his ruling passion and that it was envy that

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caused him to murder many great chiefs through his brother on the pretense of witchcraft. Ambition has crushed the manhood of greater minds than Tecumseh's and erected on the ruins imposters, murderers, and assassins. It may perch in the primeval forest, in the wigwam, in the hut, in the mansion, in the palace, or even on the throne, and swoop down and bury its pitiless talons and beak in unsuspecting innocence.

Although Tecumseh at his best was always a savage, those who knew him felt that within him lay a restrained nobleness. Though his hatred for the whites was such that the sight of a pale face made his face creep; yet he fell in love with a white woman and tried to hire her to marry him; though he put to death many for witchcraft, he did not favor burning prisoners, and captive women and children were safe in his keeping. If from one view he be an ignoble, remorseless savage, from another he was a great orator, patriot, and statesman. If in one word he was a Nero, in another he was a Cromwell; if he was cowardly enough to play the disguised assassin through his heartless brother, he was brave enough to be in every Western Indian battle against the United States up to Wayne's Victory and to die fighting against us in the War of 1812. As badly as he despised the Americans, he hated cruelty to prisoners worse. If he was Ohio's worst Indian, he was her most famous one. If he failed to form a Confederacy that would drive the whites back south of the Ohio and to restore to the Indians their lost homes, the efforts of many a civilized warrior to drive off an invader have met the same fate. If he fled from the field in his first battle, it was because of his horror for the cruelty of the whites; it must be remembered that our first pioneers, at their worst, were savages also.

In 1805 the Tawa Shawnees, at the source of the Auglaize, invited Tecumseh to visit them. He started but met his brother, The Prophet, at Greenville and stopped there to lay the plans for his Confederacy.

In 1805 The Prophet addressed an assembly at Wapakoneta. He said to them that he could not be a sourcerer or impostor but that he was a preacher and prophet and that he had come on a mission to declare some of his tenets that he had received from the Great Spirit. He told them he had visited the clouds and entered the dwelling place of the devil where he had seen all who had died drunkards, with flames issuing from their mouths. He denounced drunkenness and many other evils and closed by assuring them that the Great Spirit had given him power to confound his enemies, to cure diseases, and to prevent death. Such talk was inclined to impress the Indians. No doubt the same language was used with many tribes. Do you see that he is preparing to control the Indians through superstition? This was the first step in Tecumseh's plan for forming his Confederacy. The Prophet was ambitious, cruel, heartless, fiendish and sometimes burnt his victims for witchcraft. We ought not to be surprised that these ignorant Indians believed in witchcraft when we remember that in Germany alone, within one-half of the sixteenth century, a hundred thousand persons perished in the flames for this strange illusion. The British found him worth corrupting and acted accordingly.

Tecumseh had the reputation of being the greatest hunter of the Shawnee nation. In 1795 he brought into Urbana thirty deer-skins at the close of a three-day hunt. It is doubtful if either he or his brother ever lived at Wapakoneta for any very great length of time; but they have

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both been at that place. Probably they were too active to live at any one place very long at a time. William Tecumseh Sherman, one of Ohio's most heroic sons, was Tecumseh's namesake.

Stop, stranger! there Tecumseh lies;
Behold the lowly resting place
Of all that of the hero dies;
The Caesar—Tully—of his race;
Whose arms of strength and fiery tongue
Have won him an immortal name
And from the mouths of millions wrung
Reluctant tribute to his fame.

For oh, if God to man has given
From his bright home beyond the skies
One feeling that's akin to heaven,
'Tis he who for his country dies.
While heave yon high hills to the sky,
While rolls yon dark and turbid river,
Thy fame and name can never die—
Whom freedom loves will live forever.

—*From Charles A. Jones' TECUMSEH.*



TECUMSEH,
Killed at the Battle of the Thames, 1813.

1807. At the Council of Springfield, Tecumseh revealed his plan to form a Confederacy by meeting the men with rash defiance. He now made use of The Prophet's fame and went to work in earnest, and was suspected by the United States from this time on.

1807-9 England began to search our vessels and we began to object. In turn, she commenced to urge the Indians to attack our frontiersmen. She further told the Indians that they owned all the lands north of the Greenville Treaty Line. All this pleased Tecumseh and The Prophet who were strengthening their forces all the time. True, the Indians did own all the area north of the Greenville Treaty Line, but that territory was within the boundary of the United States; that is, the Indians could not dispose of their territory to any country except the United States.

1809. The Wyandots and Senecas were visited by Tecumseh but they refused to join him in his Confederacy. The chief, Crane, said:—"I fear Tecumseh is working no good at Tippicanoe and prefer to wait a few years".

1809. At the Treaty of Fort Wayne the Indians sold more lands to the United States. This aroused Tecumseh more than ever. Our Shawnees also denounced this sale as unjust.

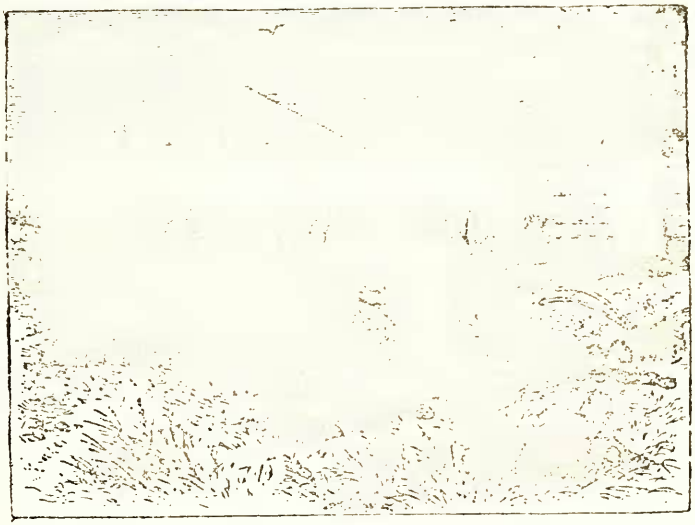
1810. The Shawnee Prophet told the Indians to murder the principal old chiefs and stop this sale of lands. The Sacs and Foxes were ready to strike whenever The Prophet should give the word. So were many other tribes. The Prophet had fought Wayne in 1791 and had been defeated; so he had been smothering his wrath ever since. Remember that the English are urging the Indians on all the time, and that the Indians continued to attack the early settlers. Up to this period, Tecumseh had been telling Harrison that he was trying to unite the Indians in order to assist the United States against England. But on this date, The Prophet was imprudent and boasted that he intended to form a great Indian Confederacy and crush the whites; that he would follow in the footsteps

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of Pontiac. So, everybody knew the designs of Tecumseh by this time.

1810. TECUMSEH came to Wapakoneta to induce the Shawnees to join his Confederacy. Our noble old Shawnee chief, Blackhoof, flatly refused to let the Shawnees join in the conspiracy of Tecumseh even if he were a Shawnee by birth. He attached some importance to the treaty he had made at Greenville in 1795. In the meantime, The Prophet had refused to accept the annual payment from our government and, soon after this, seized some goods belonging to the United States. He did both while Tecumseh was absent from Tippecanoe.

1810. AT VINCENNES, Tecumseh came with forty warriors to meet Governor Harrison. He became very angry, told Harrison that the Indians owned all north of the Ohio, demanded that certain lands be ceded



NOT AN UNCOMMON OCCURRENCE.

back to the Indians, recited all the wrongs done the red men, and came very near making an attack on the Governor. He said, "The sun is my father and the earth my mother and I will recline upon her bosom". He was supported by the following chiefs of his Confederacy:—A Kickapoo, a Pottawattomie, a Winnebago, and a Miami—probably Blue Jacket. While our Shawnees, the Wyandots, and the Senecas refused to join his Confederacy, the Miamis cast their fate with him. These united tribes said that Tecumseh had been appointed their leader. The council closed.

1811. AT TIPPECANOE, INDIANA. General Harrison had notified the government of the actions of Tecumseh, received reinforcements, and now set out for Tippecanoe, the town of The Prophet on the Wabash. When near that place, The Prophet agreed to meet Harrison the next day and pointed out a nice elevated place on which the army might camp for the night. Our army was attacked by the Indians the next

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morning before daylight. There were about seven hundred engaged on each side. After a stubborn battle, General Harrison drove the Indians back into the bushes.

Tecumseh was absent among the southern Indians trying to get them to join his Confederacy. When he returned and saw the result of the battle, he seized The Prophet by the hair and shook him violently and threatened to take his life because of the defeat that had been suffered. He had told The Prophet not to attack Harrison in his absence.

1811. Tecumseh again met General Harrison in council at Vincennes with three hundred warriors after having agreed to bring but few. He was very insolent and told Harrison that he was uniting all the tribes against the United States. A band of Shawnees was with Tecumseh's Indians at Tippecanoe, although most of that tribe had refused to join him, and a Miami chief was with him at Vincennes. About this time he concluded that his Confederacy was ruined and, with The Prophet, left for Canada to join the British with his terrible band of Shawnee followers.

These battles concern our county because so near, because most of our Shawnees refused to join Tecumseh, because they show the active operations that were going on here just previous to the War of 1812, because the efforts of the English to incite the Indians against us took place right in our county in part (although we read of this in history and place the scene in some remote place), and because General Harrison is soon to make his headquarters at St. Marys.

1812. WAR OF 1812. England and the United States became more and more hostile. Finally the United States determined to invade Canada and war was declared. It took thirteen days for the message to be carried from Washington to Detroit. In this war, our ships did great work on the sea but it was not so easy to conquer Canada. Tecumseh and The Prophet who had both joined the English, tried to induce our Shawnees to join them but again failed, through the opposition of Blackhoof, our Shawnee chief, who opposed the war.

MAY. General Hull assembled regulars and volunteers to the number of 1950 at Dayton and marched to Detroit. The army passed through the counties bordering Auglaize on the east. The swamps were almost impassible and he did not reach Detroit until July 5th. Instead of attacking the enemy, he delayed until the British were re-enforced. When he was about to be attacked, he surrendered our whole army. For this cowardice he was court martialed and sentenced to be shot but was afterward pardoned. Some writers find an excuse for Hull's actions.



FLEEING FROM THE INDIANS.

1812. JULY 12. AUGLAIZE COUNTY, indeed the whole of Ohio and all of the Northwest Territory passed again under the control of Great Britain. The pioneers were trembling

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in fear at thought of the atrocities that would be inflicted by Tecumseh who was planning a raid through our Northwest. The United States was thoroughly aroused by Hull's capture, was ready to furnish a large army, but where could they find a general that could be pitted against both Indians and British? He was found in General Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe. (1811) and ten thousand volunteers were eager to serve under him.

SEPT. 8. General Harrison came to St. Marys on his way from Piqua to Detroit and established headquarters here for a short time. Col. Allen had just built some block-houses here for the security of provisions and for the protection of the sick. The block-houses were located just north of the First National Bank.

Major Johnson joined Harrison here on this date making the number of soldiers at this station two thousand strong. The army was put on half rations and started for Ft. Wayne; but those that did not like such fare were permitted to remain at the block-houses. The men refused to move unless they were assured of getting pay for the use of their horses and for the horses also if they should die or be lost. Harrison promised pay for the use but not for the loss and supposed the soldiers were satisfied. They still complained. Harrison mounted the same log from which he had addressed them before, lined them up before him and said: "You want to be assured of pay for your horses should they be lost: now all who prefer a worthless pony to the performance of duty to their country, march off, as I do not want such men". None left but some continued to sow the seed of discord, and by the time Colonel Trimble had reached Ft. Wayne, he reported to Harrison that nearly half of his men had left him.

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON
Has His Headquarters at St. Marys.

General Harrison had been ordered to drive the hostile Indians from this territory, to re-take Michigan, and to invade Canada. He erected several forts through here as we shall learn. A line drawn from St. Marys to Upper Sandusky was his base line of supplies in this campaign.

During this year and the next, St. Marys was an important depot of supplies. It was from here that provisions and munitions of war were forwarded to Defiance and Ft. Wayne. Those that went to Ft. Wayne were sent down the St. Marys; some of those intended for Defiance were sent down the St. Marys and Maumee to Defiance, while a part was carried across to Ft. Amanda and floated down the Auglaize. St. Marys was a point of important military operations, as troops were concentrated there and organized in preparation for the northern campaigns. What a busy place it must have been. Do not think that everything ran smoothly: the army was complaining, deserters were common, rations were scarce, the rains were frequent and heavy, and the roads were almost impassable.

General Harrison says: "The best ground for roads is along the water courses. The country is almost a continuous swamp to the lakes. It is almost impossible to get through the Black Swamp (and that begins in our county and extends to Lake Erie).

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"The road from Loramie to St. Marys and thence to Defiance is almost one continuous swamp—knee-deep to the pack-horses, and up to the hubs of the wagon. We are often unable to get the empty wagons along and many are left sticking in the mire and ravines, the wagoner being glad to get off with his horses alive."

Wagons were often one month in going one hundred and five miles, from Cincinnati to Loramie; and two weeks in going twelve miles, from Loramie to St. Marys. In one instance two teams with forage from Piqua to St. Marys, thirty miles, ate it all but six bushels while on the way.

By this time Indian hostilities had begun in earnest between the Ohio river and Lake Erie. The British had hired the Shawnee warriors—Tecumseh and The Prophet—and the noted renegades—Simon Girty, James Girty, and the McKees—all men of powerful influence most and of whom had lived in our county, to stir up Indian hostilities. We trust that the reader will not place the field of action for this great war entirely in distant lands, but that he may see that Auglaize county was one great center.

SEPT. 21. General Harrison, at Ft. Wayne, directed that the following supplies be sent from St. Marys:—Rations; flour, 150,000; complete rations, Pork, [illegible]; and that the means of transportation be hired wagons and three hundred to four hundred pack-horses. (This may have been "to" St. Marys instead of "from" that place.)

SEPT. 24. Colonel Jennings writes it has become necessary to open a road through the woods from St. Marys to Defiance and says he has two hundred pack horses and three hundred bullocks.

OCT. 4. General Harrison came to St. Marys the latter part of September and left on October 4th for his headquarters on the Scioto. He laid plans for taking Michigan and made three divisions of his troops. The left wing assembled at St. Marys and wintered at Defiance. His plan failed; partly because this left wing was worn out and half starved. Disease was prevalent, the rains heavy in the fall, and ice thick in winter.

The rations at St. Marys on this date were as follows:—

Flour and whiskey, 300,000.

Biscuit and bacon, 15,000 to 20,000.

Beeves just ordered to St. Marys from Hamilton, 200.

The provisions were to be taken to Defiance by way of Fort Amanda and Colonels Jennings and Barbee were ordered to escort the same.

OCT. 22. At St. Marys, Ft. Amanda, and Defiance, many boats and sleds were made in order to take advantage of the rise of water or the fall of snow, as the case might be. You will remember that Lake Erie may be reached by floating down the St. Marys to Ft. Wayne and then down the Maumee through Defiance and Maumee City to the lake.

NOVEMBER—2D WEEK. There was much rain. The boats and dugouts at St. Marys were ready to take advantage of the high water.

DEC. 1ST. Two hundred barrels of flour were started down the St. Marys from the town by the same name for the army at Defiance. Of course the supplies were to go by way of Ft. Wayne. The twenty dugouts and canoes were conducted by twenty men and three officers. It took one week to reach Rockford which is less than twenty miles from St. Marys by straight line; yet one author states it is over one hundred miles by the crooked St. Marys. The river was narrow, crooked, full of

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logs, and obstructed by overhanging trees. The weather became cold and the boats were frozen up at Rockford, and one of the officers was sent back to St. Marys to report. He returned to the flour and offered the men better pay if they would cut their way through the ice. They tried, made a mile in two days, and gave it up. The men left but stationed a party to guard the flour. Just before Christmas a thaw enabled the flour to reach a point near Ft. Wayne where it was again frozen up. The men built sleds and hauled it to the fort and gave up the effort. So far as the writer has learned, the flour never went any further.

1813. FORT BARBEE was erected at St. Marys, south-east of town in what is now the Lutheran cemetery. People yet living remember seeing parts of the old stockade. General Harrison ordered it built as a defense for the large stock of provisions and munitions of war that were kept there for distribution to the forts and army to the north. St. Marys being a point of concentration for the different detachments of the army, it was also built for their defense and comfort. The whites were drawn into various skirmishes with the Indians but were generally successful. Several cannon-balls six inches in diameter have been picked up here and some three inches in diameter have been cut out of trees.

Mr. Samuel Scott says the stockade included a much greater area than the present [illegible] was necessary to accommodate thousands of soldiers. He also says that this block-house was constructed of round logs and poorly built. Although there were springs near, people now remember seeing an abandoned well on the river bank just to the north.

Harrison also built a block-house just north of the First National Bank. This was of hewed logs and was well built and lasted many years. When children, several people now living in St. Marys played in this block-house. The garrison used the spring back of Mr. Pauck's dwelling also the one at the fountain.

Near such trading posts and forts, questionable characters and half-breeds usually had a settlement known as "Squaw Town." There was such a place on the south side of the Reservoir branch just south of St. Marys.



BLOCKHOUSE.
There Were Several Like The Above In Auglaize County.

1813. FORT AMANDA was built in northern Auglaize county on the Auglaize by Colonel Poague of Gen. Harrison's army. The fort was four sided with pickets eleven feet high, with a block-house at each corner, and with a store-house in the center near which was a well. The writer has often seen the depression and stone wall that mark the location of the well; also one of the block-houses that has been removed and now serves as a sheep-shed on a neighboring farm. The fort was well built and remained in good condition long after the war. The pickets stood three feet in the ground. The second st[illegible] block-houses projected over the first three or four

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feet and was pierced with port holes. The first story was used by some soldiers and a company of officers as sleeping rooms. The block-house in the south-east corner was the largest and used mainly as officers' quarters. Col. Jennings says a large sized block-house is twenty-five feet square in the lower story. The large stone-house and well in the center were certainly needed because the army wintered there one or two seasons. Later, it was used as one of the first postoffices in the county and one of the first churches. There were openings in the projections of the upper floor of a block-house, through which those persons in the upper story could fire on those trying to enter the lower story.

Fort Amanda was an intermediate store house between St. Marys, Urbana, and Upper Sandusky on one side, and Ft. Wayne and Defiance on the other. A large ship yard was located there in 1813 for building flat boats and scows for the navigation of the historic Auglaize, also for use on the Maumee. The river was much larger then than now and could float good sized boats. Harrison must have looked upon this fort as one of his most important in connection with his advance upon Canada.

A national cemetery was established at this place. Seventy-five soldiers of the War of 1812 lie buried there and the government has recently erected tombstones at their graves, largely through the efforts of Prof. C. W. Williamson.

It is stated that Colonel Jennings completed this fort and that his troops named it Fort Jennings; but it seems that Fort Jennings was further north.

Francis Duchouquet, a Frenchman, was one of the first white men that lived at this point. He was an interpreter to the Indians. He was kind and highly esteemed by all who knew him. We have a township named after him. He was present at the burning of Crawford and tried to save his life.

Fort Amanda withstood the most violent attacks of the Indians. Our friendly Shawnee leaders—Blackhoof, Blue Jacket, and Brighthorn—were often at the fort. The soldiers stationed at this fort could do but little when the roads were bad. The section of land given Logan is located here and known as Logan section. Some writers give 1812 as the date for Forts Barbee and Amanda.

1813. JAN. 22. THE BATTLE OF THE RIVER RAISIN was fought on this date. Hull had surrendered our army as stated before, and General Harrison succeeded him, and will now try to regain what Hull lost at Detroit. The roads around Fort Amanda were so bad that the army could not move, so Harrison ordered an attack without their help. The English and Indians under Proctor and the Chiefs Roundhead and Splitlog routed Harrison's advance guard and captured many. The next morning the prisoners were dragged into the street one by one and the Indians permitted to kill them in the most horrible manner. Some were hauled alive into the flames of burning houses, some were tomahawked and scalped, and some were flayed alive while running the gauntlet. Proctor, the English general, stood by watching the massacre when Tecumseh rode up and sprang from his horse. The Indians were killing a white prisoner. Tecumseh caught one of the Indians by the throat and the other by the breast and threw them both to the ground; then, drawing his knife and hatchet, and running between the Indians and prisoners, he brandished his weapons wildly and dared the attack on another prisoner. Maddened by

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the barbarity, he turned to Proctor and demanded why this massacre was allowed. Proctor replied: "Sir, your Indians can not be commanded". Tecumseh retorted: "Begone! You are not fit to command; go, you are not a man". Which of the two generals was the barbarian? When you "Remember the Raisin" also remember that it was eight hundred of General Harrison's army that were defeated and one third of them killed or massacred: that it was Tecumseh, the famous Shawnee chief, that stopped the butchery, and that if the roads had not been impassable the army at Fort Amanda would have been present and probably defeated the British and Indians. It is true, however, that Tecumseh's savage band—partly Shawnees—were as desperate and fearless characters as ever appeared in battle. It may be true that no one but a Tecumseh could control them.

1813. FEB. 11. THE HEADQUARTERS of Gen. Harrison was at St. Marys. He had also made this his headquarters about Sept. 8, 1812, and at other times. At this date, wagon roads had been cut through from Loramie to St. Marys. Where he followed the trace of General Wayne, he found that he had to make new roads as Wayne's army had simply cut them for temporary purposes and removed as few obstacles as possible. You may now understand why General Wayne's trace could not be found in a few years after [illegible] pass through the woods.

MARCH 16. Col. Miller was ordered to proceed from Chillicothe to Fort Amanda, the headwaters of the Anglaize, with one hundred and fifty recruits; there to build boats, and then to proceed down the Anglaize and Miami to Ft. Meigs at Maumee City. He employed one hundred and fifty men in building the boats. General Harrison came from Cincinnati to Ft. Amanda where he was joined by one hundred and twenty men from Chillicothe, and by one hundred and fifty of the Ohio militia, and and then proceeded down the Anglaize which was very high and dangerous. They arrived at Defiance all right except that some of the dugouts had upset and some of the arms and baggage had been lost. The dugouts were boats made by hollowing out a log. The Indians did this largely by burning the log at the proper place and scraping the coals off as they formed. Evidently, Col. Miller had more suitable means for making them. Up to this date Gen. Harrison's efforts in the Northwest have been very discouraging. But every reader must see what great obstacles he found in his path.

APRIL 30.—SIEGE OF FT. MEIGS at Maumee City. On this date, 3,000 Indians under Tecumseh and 1,000 British troops, all under Proctor, came up the Maumee, erected their batteries and fired on Fort Meigs. The fort withstood the five-days siege when the Indians and British withdrew, taking with them, however, 800 captives. It was well that General Harrison had erected this fort because this army of Indians and British intended to invade our territory. Having failed to take the fort, they retreated.

SEPT. 13. HARRISON'S ARMY assembled at St. Marys and was reorganized. It is stated that Gen. Harrison had as many as 3,000 troops at St. Marys at one time. On this date Col. R. M. Johnson, from Kentucky, joined him with 300 mounted men. Johnson's men were placed under command with Gen. Tupper's forces. (Tupper seems to have been a coward). R. M. Johnson was elected Colonel. Probably the army went overland from St. Marys to Fort Amanda. The army was to go up the

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St. Josephs into Michigan and attack the British and Indians. At noon of the day they were to start, they received word from Ft. Wayne asking for re-enforcements. Within three hours the army was on the move from Ft. Amanda. It rained on the following day and the roads became very bad. On this second day, while yet near Fort Amanda, they received word that the enemy had retreated from Ft. Wayne; so Col. Poague was ordered back to Ft. Amanda and Col. Barbee to St. Marys. Barbee was also ordered to cut a road to Defiance. Gen. Harrison and Col. Johnson had been with this army but now both went to Ft. Wayne, remained a few days and returned to St. Marys.

General Harrison received his commission as Major General, from the United States while at St. Marys. Before that time he had been acting under a commission from Gen. Scott, of Kentucky.

General Tupper was ordered to go to Ft. Wayne. Having arrived, Gen. Winchester ordered him to go down the river to Maumee City, disperse the Indians, and return by way of Defiance. Tupper was afraid to start. (You would not have been afraid, would you? You would have forgotten the massacre of the Raisin and floated down the Maumee singing a woodland air, would you?) The next morning he was again ordered out but he was still afraid. On the third morning he was ordered to pursue a few Indians that had fled into the camp, but he again refused to obey. Some scouts reported in the evening that there were about fifty Indians ten miles down the Maumee river, and Tupper was, for the fourth time, ordered to pursue them. He seemed willing to start but now his men refused to go with such a general unless some of Winchester's men accompany them. Colonel Trimble offered his services and they started. They went by way of the Auglaize (the writer does not see why) and when they reached the Indian towns, all the men but two hundred refused to obey orders.

Gen. Harrison had gone to Defiance and while there he heard that the Indians were collecting at St. Marys. He returned to that post and found that five hundred mounted volunteers had come to join his expedition to Detroit. They were placed under Col. Trimble who had returned to St. Marys, and ordered to attack the Indians on the St. Joseph sixty miles distant. Half his men backed out before the army reached the Indians, but Col. Trimble went on and destroyed two villages.

1813. OLD TOWN, a Shawnee town north of the St Marys reservoir, was destroyed by Colonel Johnson. This band of Shawnees must have been hostile to the Americans, for the destruction was so complete that the town was never rebuilt.

During the fall and winter of this year, Captain Collins was stationed at St. Marys. He opened many roads and made other provisions for transporting supplies. You will remember that very many supplies came from Cincinnati through St. Marys for Harrison's army.

1814. CHRISTMAS eve, 1814, the war closed by treaty. In the meantime Harrison had invaded Canada and overcome the English and Indians in the battle of the Thames and Perry had captured the British fleet on Lake Erie. The battle of New Orleans then occurred (fought after the treaty had been signed) where Gen. Jackson killed or wounded 2,600 of the English in twenty-five minutes with a loss of only twenty-one killed or wounded.

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When this war occurred, the English and French navies had been fighting for twenty years and the English had captured hundreds of ships but lost only two. During the first six months of her sea fights with us, she had lost six ships and taken none and in 1813 Perry had destroyed her fleet of six ships on Lake Erie. At the close of the war on land, the battles of the Thames (where Tecumseh was killed), Lundy's Lane, and New Orleans had taught the world that there was a new nation that must be reconed with thereafter, and on land as well as at sea. In this great war, it would be difficult to find a county that was the center of more active operations than Auglaize.

1814. IT IS EASY TO BE BRAVE when we are nearly a hundred years from our primeval swamps, deep forests, close thickets, and savage Indians; when we have never had to join an army able to cut its way through the woods at the rate of but six miles a day, compelled to live on half rations, and sleep on water, mud, or ice; when we have never waded through mud or slush, worked loaded down with six-days provision, and labored with one eye on our gun and the other searching for an Indian seeking to scalp us, tear us to pieces, or burn us at the stake; when we have never seen the captive stripped naked and poked with red-hot faggots, forced to run the gauntlet that he might be fayed alive by the red mate's lashes, bound to a stake that his ears might be severed from his head, scalped alive that hot coals might be heaped upon the bare skull, or burnt slowly at the stake that he might witness the savage glee of the war dance around his own funeral pyre. Yet all these inhuman deeds were induced by the wild Indian's love for his home; all this suffering was endured by the pioneers that conquered the barbarous hordes, that you and I might enjoy the blessings of a civilized life. Let us not forget that civilization comes high nor forget to honor the pioneers that suffered that we might live. Neither must we forget that our early history furnishes no greater minds than that of Logan and Tecumseh nor hesitate to drop a tear as we see blind fate shoving them off the earth to make room for the "survival of the fittest."

1814. BLUE JACKET was a famous Shawnee chief. With Little Turtle he commanded the Indians against Harmar in 1790, and was Commander in Chief of all the Indian forces against Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Little Turtle advised him not to attack Wayne but he persisted in doing so. McKee tried to dissuade him from going to the treaty of Greenville but failed. At Greenville, he appeared as a Shawnee speaker although his rank was only that of a Shawnee warrior at that time. At Greenville, he apoligized for his tardiness for arriving so late, promised faithfulness, but was afterwards found implicated in the visionary schemes of Tecumseh.

Before the War of 1812, he lived at Wapakoneta and was engaged in the sale of liquor; but after the war, he became discouraged and dissatisfied and moved west. He probably died at Peoria. It is hard to blame him for listening to Tecumseh.

1814. A SECOND TREATY AT GREENVILLE was concluded with our Shawnees, also with the Wyandots, Miamis, Senecas, and Delewares. Blackhoof, the Shawnee chief, was one of the famous persons present. The result of the War of 1812 again made the Indians ready to listen to the United States instead of England. So long as it looked as if England would again secure possession of our Northwest territory, some of the

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tribes were defiant. But now that Tecumseh had been killed and the English had withdrawn their armies, the Indians felt that it would be proper to be friendly with the United States.

1817. At the Treaty of Maumee (City), Anglaize county secures further titles from the Indians. All we ever secured before this date was the two-miles-square granted us at the treaty of Greenville in 1795, and probably a part of the six-miles-square at Loramie granted at the same time. At the treaty of Maumee, the Wyandots ceded to the United States all their lands between the Maumee (and St. Marys) and a line running south from Sandusky. While the Wyandots had not occupied our county for some time, you will remember that they claimed it and that the Shawnees were simply here by their sufferance. This cession included most of our county. Our Shawnees, and the Senecas, Ottawas, and other tribes agree to this Wyandot cession. But the United States gave the Shawnees a reservation ten miles square at Wapakoneta, and twenty-five square miles on Hog Creek. The Senecas were given a reservation at Lewiston, just south-east of our county. Grants were also given to other tribes but not in this section. The government bought the lands of the Indians and then granted these small reservations. The Shawnees got their first land title from our government by this treaty. The grant on Hog Creek [illegible] one at Wapakoneta on the north. These grants were made to the chiefs of the Shawnee tribes, each being named, and were to be held for the use of all members of each tribe. Though Tecumseh had been killed, he had a Shawnee band that might have been remembered in granting these reservations; but they were "left out in the cold" because Tecumseh had been a "bad Indian"; they received nothing from the government.

1817. Our Canal. The Ohio legislature heard the first resolution looking to the construction of a canal in our part of the state.

1817. Treaty of St. Marys. This council began on Sept. 17 and lasted until Oct. 6. It seems that a treaty was made with two groups of tribes on different days. So there is sometimes said to have been two treaties at St. Marys.

The treaty ground extended from Ft. Barbee, Lutheran cemetery, south to the west branch of the St. Marys and thence west along that branch to Elm Grove cemetery. The governors of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana were present. Uncle Sam's Commissioners tented and boarded where the little brick house now stands in the gravel-pit at the south end of Main street. There was a large force of Indians present, the Shawnees being the most numerous.

The first treaty (made in September) was with the Shawnees, Wyandots, and Ottawas. The treaty was held south of the Lutheran cemetery on the north side of the west branch of the St. Marys. This must refer to the branch that comes from the reservoir and which was much larger before the reservoir was built. The government gave the Shawnees 12,800 acres more adjoining their ten-miles-square reservation on the west, thus extending it to near Moulton. The descendants of chief Logan received 640 acres on the west side of the Anglaize near Fort Amanda and which is yet known as the Logan Section. To the Lewiston reservation of 18 square miles was added a tract of 8,960 acres. These tracts were given to the chiefs in fee simple. Of course Blackhoof was one of the Shawnee chiefs favored. The Shawnees had now no lands in Ohio ex-

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cept their reservations. By this treaty our county lost 13,140 acres that she had gained from the Indians at the treaty of Maumee the year before. The Shawnees must have been dissatisfied with the terms of the treaty of Maumee.

The second treaty was made with the Miamis, Weas, Delawares, and Pottawattomies in October.

These Indians, it is said, had a preference for locations on the St. Marys and Auglaize rivers. They always considered richness of soil, springs, and watercourses in making settlements. This treaty extinguished all Indian titles in Ohio except such as were reserved. The Ottawa reservation was further down the Auglaize.

After the treaty had been signed a grand jumping match occurred. Kalositah, an Indian over six feet tall and weighing over two hundred pounds, cleared fifty feet both ways in two hops and a jump. This was in the road by the German cemetery just south of St. Marys. Then a wrestling-match followed. This same Indian played with his opponent for a time, then said "now me", and laid the white man on the ground as he would a child. A Negro then met the same fate as had the white man. Kalositah afterwards crippled two white men in wrestling and finally refused to wrestle except under extreme provocation. Mr. Samuel Scott, of St. Marys [illegible], once kept him from wrestling by telling him the white man was a fool. The Indian replied, "Me no wrestle fool". In 1832 this Indian threw a white man and broke his leg. When told what he had done he replied: "Leg must be rotten".

This county being a central point amidst several great Indian tribes, it is no wonder that several treaties were made here. The great Shawnee council house was at Wapakoneta and many an Indian assembly had met there.

Keep your eye on Uncle Sam and watch him get possession of the remainder of the Indian lands in our county.

1818. AT THE COUNCIL OF UPPER SANDUSKY, the Indians met to berate one another for granting away their lands. They had already begun to realize what they had done. Each tribe accused the other of being the first to sell at the treaty of Maumee in 1817 and at other times. The Shawnees were told that they were the last to move into the country and the first to sell to the whites. Red Jacket became very odious to the Shawnees who considered themselves the wisest of all tribes. Blackhoof, the Shawnee chief, retorted. He traced the history of the various tribes, treaties, and all alliances and replied to the Wyandots and Senecas with bitter sarcasm. The two great orators, Red Jacket and Blackhoof had opened the discussion. Then all the orators spoke for their tribes. Bitter personalities were used and the council broke up in confusion. The wampum belt was passed and some of the chiefs refused to touch it. Anxiety prevailed all night, all next day, and all the following night. They all acknowledged the mistake they had made but no one had moral courage enough to arise and say so. The silence became oppressive. At last Blackhoof arose, and with commanding ability and celebrated oratory said, among other things, that the chiefs had acted like children, not like men; that he had been driven to defend his nation, but that he was sorry he had made his offensive speech. By the consent of all present, he did regret and recall his words. Then the wampum was accepted by all and the council adjourned in harmony. Poor deluded souls, was it not enough

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to frenzy them to see their lands slipping away with no power to prevent it? Knowing that they must submit, they try to do it gracefully.

Perhaps they were not deluded into making these later sessions, but were simply powerless in the presence of the Great Father (the United States). When we see a few bands of barbarous Indians meeting in council a great civilized nation like the United States—a nation that in two wars had conquered England, the mistress of the sea and possibly the greatest empire in the world—we see how unequally the contestants were matched. The Indian simply had to choose between submission and annihilation. We can never know with what reluctance he surrendered his happy hunting grounds; how his breast heaved as he saw the iron hoof of the war-horse wearing the Indian trails into high-ways of civilization; why his hand so trembled as he signed the treaty that finally surrendered the last acre of even his small reservation that had been guaranteed to him forever as a home.

1819. THE CANAL QUESTION was again agitated in the general assembly of Ohio.

1820. MERCER COUNTY was formed and included the eastern part of our county.

1820. ALLEN COUNTY was formed from old Indian territory and attached to Mercer for [illegible] purposes. It also [illegible] of Auglaize.

1820. CHARLES MURRAY WITH W. A. HOUSTON entered a large tract of land and soon afterward laid out St. Marys. While Murray may have been here ever since 1795, this is the first land title secured by him.

Murray's cabin was between the river and canal about where the L. E. & W. R. R. crosses. A man by the name of Myres was often with Murray. Myres and Murray had some trouble with a man by the name of Frakes, whose home was near Sandusky, and started to Piqua to get the aid of the law. This was about 1810. Frakes overtook them and began yelling and brandishing his weapons. Murray and Myres stepped into the bushes and Murray told Myres to shoot or give him the gun, and Frakes fell dead. The Frakes family undertook to revenge the death and Myres soon disappeared. Murray was haunted by them and always carried a gun. Samuel Scott, now of St. Marys (1900), says he and other children were afraid of Murray.

Murray lived with a squaw for several years but finally concluded he wanted to marry a white woman. He and the squaw fell out. They agreed to go a hunting and the first to get a shot was to have the privilege to shoot the other. The squaw did not go far but returned to the cabin and watched for Murray. She shot him through the shoulder as he came up the path and crippled him for life. Some white men prevented her from killing him with a tomahawk. He soon married the white woman and two children were born, George and Eliza, probably about 1812 and 1814. Probably these were the first white children born in the county. Murray came here as a French trader. He became quite wealthy and owned much of the land where St. Marys is located. The above is related as given by Samuel Scott who came here in 1823.

1820-1. Henry Smith came to St. Marys township. His family of eight children were all born there except one. Hinkle Smith, the oldest child was born in 1822.

1820. Three canal commissioners were appointed in Ohio but they did nothing.

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1822. The question of constructing our canal was referred to a committee.

1822. John Hawthorne and Richard Barrington came to this county.

1823. Thomas Scott, with his son Samuel, came to St. Marys with two wagons. One was drawn by three yoke of oxen and the other by a team of horses. Mr. Samuel Scott has a clear recollection of his early days here. The people here often went to mill at Loramie and to other mills further south. One mill was near Piqua, and people often passed near that town in going to this mill. Sometimes the boys were sent on horseback and sometimes a cart made from the hind wheels of a wagon was used.



DOWN THE ST. MARYS AT HIGH WATER.

Mr. Scott says the flat boats made at St. Marys were about 11 by 41 feet and sided up about five feet high. He went down the St. Marys with a fleet of fourteen boats to Ft. Wayne. The cargo consisted of dry goods, flour, pork, whisky, etc. The boating was done during high water. There was twice as much water in the St. Marys then as now. The St. Marys reservoir cut off half of it. The St. Marys is formed by the three streams that unite just south of the town of St. Marys The stream from the reservoir drained as great an area as the other two, and so the reservoir cut off about half the water supply. The St. Marys was much better for boating than the Auglaize The latter is wide but very shallow. Mr. Scott teamed through to Ft. Wayne when the water was low. One boat that plied the St. Marys between our county and Ft. Wayne was pushed back to St. Marys with poles; the others were not intended to return. Mr. Scott thinks that General Harrison's boats built here during the war of 1812 were about the size given above.

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Before the reservoir was built the Big Chickasaw emptied its water onto the prairie and part of it flowed east and part of it west. The grass on the prairie was very thick and some of it seven feet tall. This held the water back and dealt it out gradually to the St. Marys and so the water did not get so low as now. The prairie occupied less than half the present bed of the reservoir.

Mr. Scott lived at Wapakoneta at the time the Shawnees signed away their reservation in 1831 and until just before they left for Indian Territory in 1832. He saw part of the ceremony of their last famous war-dance. They wore breech-clouts, painted their faces and bodies in hideous style, and then started out yelling and brandishing their war clubs (about the size of our ball-bats, and other weapons. Nearly all the white people fled from the town but Mr. Scott nerved himself up and saw the procession pass.

The famous council house was built of hewn logs and was a splendid structure for the time. The Indians lived in log huts that had small windows and a door. Generally one family lived in each hut. There were only one or two dozen huts in town. Most of the Indians built their houses in the country around. They choose the best land and farmed three or four acres around the house. Visiting Indians were often present and they lived in tents. Only a few of the Shawnees dressed as white men.

Mr. Scott says that many of the later Shawnees were white people and did not know it, having been stolen when very young. He thinks it was these that had light, red or curly hair. Of course there were many half-breeds. He says they had many noble characters among them. They were very clever and expected you to eat with them if you called upon them. They would be offended if you refused.

The squaws did most of the work at home; such as raising corn, skinning deer, stretching and dressing hides. The men hunted, trapped, visited, and rested. At times the whole family would go on a hunt. Several families would go together. They generally went west and returned through St. Marys to trade off the hides and furs. At this time St. Marys was fully as good an Indian trading post as Wapakoneta. They were sharp traders and got good prices. The only way the white man could cheat them was in the goods he traded for the skins and furs.



Early Scene in Auglaize County.

The Indians seldom fought the white men unless when drunk. When the Indian was drinking he wanted to fight and it was necessary for the white man to take a club and knock him not stiff but limber.

When a party of Indians concluded to get drunk they chose one of their number to whom all weapons were delivered. He was to keep sober and try to keep the others from killing one another.

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1823. N. A. Murdock and John Murdock came to Auglaize county.

1823. Logan township was settled. Andrew Russell moved into the old fort at Ft. Amanda. William Berryman, wife, and twelve children came in 1825. It was named after Logan (not the Mingo chief) who lived at Wapakoneta. This Indian was friendly to the whites and possessed the true bearing of a gentleman. Buckland was formerly called White Feather after a chief by that name.

1824. Johnny Appleseed came to our county almost annually from about 1824 to 1840. Mr. Samuel Scott of St. Marys, 1900, says, "I have often seen Johnny." He describes him as peculiar in dress, manner, and habits. He wore second-hand clothes. If he had a good suit, no one ever caught him in the act of wearing it. His shoes were tied on with strings wound around in all directions. He went barefoot in summer, or wore sandals of his own make, and in winter he used such shoes as others had cast aside. When he ran short of a hat, he made himself a paste-board one.

Mr. Scott says that Johnny was not regarded as a fool by any means. On the contrary, he was something of a philosopher—a Swedenborgian—and carried books with him bearing on that doctrine.

The most singular thing about him was his vocation. He traveled over Ohio planting appleseeds where ever he could find a cleared spot and had hundreds of nurseries to see after. He went around about once a year to fix the fences and to sell trees, trade them for old clothing, or give them away. He had a nursery between the south end of Main street and the feeder at St. Marys; also one on the Auglaize and many between that one and Lake Erie.



From Howell's Stories of Ohio. Courtesy of American Book Company, Publishers.

Johnny Appleseed Planting his Nursery Just South of St. Marys.

Johnny Appleseed (John Chapman) was born in Massachusetts but Mr. Scott says he came from Pennsylvania to Ohio when rather a young man with a sack of appleseeds on his back. He was so generous that he has been known to tear a book in two in order to share it with a friend. He lived close to the heart of nature and never injured man or animal—not even poisonous snakes or noxious insects. Some say his manner of life can be traced to a disappointment in love. If he was worrying about anything it did not seem to affect his health much as he once remarked while here that he was sixty-eight years old and felt like he would live sixty-eight more.

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Mr. Scott says that some thought Johnny was not as destitute as he looked and that he had a farm some place in Ohio. All agreed that he was a peculiar, harmless, loving, uncouth character. The Indians loved him because of his kind, sympathetic disposition and because he could drive a pin through his flesh without wincing and because when he got hurt he burnt the place and then doctored the burn. Although his apple-trees were not grafted and hence of little value compared with those of today, yet the apples were an important article of food in the days of the wilderness. His trees were widely planted throughout the state and no other inhabitant of Ohio figures in the early history of so many counties as Johnny Appleseed.

Some of his apple-trees are yet standing. At Mansfield, a modest shaft has been erected to perpetuate the memories of this practical and beneficial character of the early pioneer days.

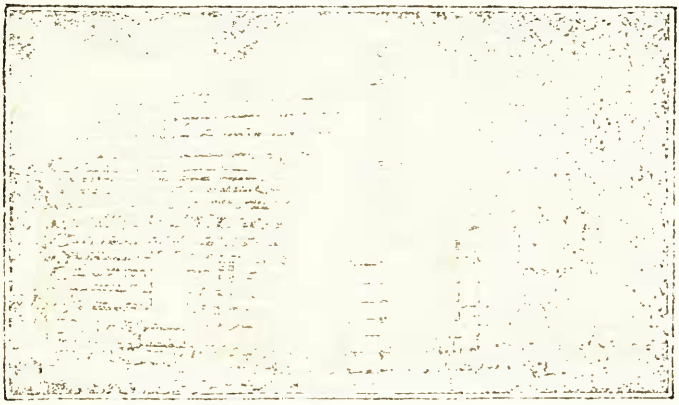
1824. ST. MARYS. No material growth was manifest at the isolated settlement at St. Marys before this date; and even then the outlook was not promising.

The taxes of St. Marys village and township in 1824—only 76 years before 1900—were as follows:

Personal	$26.64	
Road	31—Total	$26.98

The 68 lots in the village and township were valued at one dollar each.

Samuel Houston gave bond to collect all the taxes in Mercer and Van Wert counties for $5. He was appointed after the Commissioners had



A New Home in The Auglaize Wilderness.

called on the county treasurer and found no money. Auglaize was largely included in these counties.

There were twenty-nine tax-payers in St. Marys village and township in 1824. Thomas McKee settled here this year.

1825. The state began in earnest to consider the canal question.

1825. The salary of the auditor of Mercer county was $40.00.

1825. THE QUAKERS. Henry Harvey, a Quaker, brother of Isaac, came to Wapakoneta to live and labor with the Shawnees. The Friends erected a grist mill and saw-mill on the Auglaize.

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1827. THE FIRST MAIL ROUTE was established in the county. Wapakoneta was one of the first post-offices.

1827. ST. MARYS was the county seat of Mercer county from 1827 to 1840. John Blew and Henry M. Helm came in 1827.

1828. NOBLE township was settled. Israel Johns came on this date.

1829. THE DELAWARES, by treaty, sold out their last rights in Ohio.

1829. COL. JNO. JOHNSON, appointed by Jefferson, had had his headquarters at Wapakoneta for many years before this date. He was Indian Agent for the United States and the business of the agency was with the Shawnees, Wyandots, Ottawas, Senecas, and Delawares. The Colonel had the agency over the Shawnees for nearly thirty years.

1830. "Capt." John Elliott came to Wapakoneta in 1830, and moved to St. Marys in 1831. He was the government Blacksmith

1830 or '31. Wayne township was settled. William Hiett and John Hurley came first.

1830. Washington township was settled. Shadrack Montgomery moved here in this year. New Knoxville was laid out in 1836.

1831. THE SHAWNEES sold out, by treaty, to the United States. They left the next year, 1832, having lived here since 1782—fifty years. The first land in our county that was assigned away by the Indians was at the treaty of Ft. Stanwix, 1784, when the Iroquois of New York assigned the whole county to the United States. Other tribes said the Iroquois had no lands here to assign. The next session was the two-miles square at St. Marys, at the treaty of Greenville in 1795. This grant was made by the Wyandots, Shawnees, and all other tribes that claimed any interest here. Then at the treaty of Maumee (City), 1817, our whole county was assigned to the United States by these same Indians, but the government granted the-ten-miles square and the Hog Creek tract to the Shawnees. The following year, the United States returned some of the land to the Indians. This was done at the treaty of St. Marys, 1817. No further grants were made until 1831, when the Shawnees sold out their entire reservation to Uncle Sam.

At last, we secured every foot of their land and sent them into the far west.

It was not an easy matter to secure the Anglaize reservation from the Shawnees. The Indian agent told them that the government desired to purchase their lands. Imagine their confusion on receiving this information. The wise Shawnees knew very well what it meant. The chiefs refused to talk to anyone on the subject. Then some English traders saw the Indians and told them that they MUST sell in order to raise some money for the Indians. They also, as usual, bribed some of the chiefs to favor the sale. The commission from the United States came and talked and argued with the Indians for two days making many misrepresentations.

Wayweleapy was the Indian orator on this occasion. He said that Gardner, the commissioner, had spoken of a Great Spirit of which he knew nothing and that his ideas were all wrong. He stated that Gardner had said that the Great Spirit had made three classes of men:—the white man with a great deal of sense, the red man with a little less, and the black man with very little sense. His own idea was that all men were created alike and that any other view was curious and false.

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In a day or two the treaty was signed and the report announced that the Indians had been deceived and cheated. John Perry, an Indian, visited the Friend, Harvey, and was told that the Indians had been robbed of their lands. Perry wept like a child and asked the Quakers to help the Indians secure their lands back.

There were other societies of Friends besides the one at Wapakoneta. At their yearly meeting they appointed a number of men to investigate. The commission met the Indians in council at Wapakoneta, smoked the pipe of peace, then fixed their eyes on Wayweleapy, the orator, and waited for him to speak. The Indian orator arose and with keen, black but tearful eyes, looked at each of his brethren and then at the committee. He spoke but a few words, when he had to pause to control his feelings. Again he began, but in a moment faltered; tears washed his cheeks, emotion overcame him, and he sank to his seat. A struggle ensued with his feelings; finally he mastered the agitation, regained self-control, and rising, delivered a pathetic statement of the wrongs done by treaties, said that ruin stared the Shawnees in the face, and appealed to the Quakers for help.

As a result of the assembly, a petition to the Congress was prepared setting forth the fraud, and asking for $115,000 more money for their lands, and showing that the Indians had been deceived to that extent. Blackhoof, Wayweleapy, and other chiefs were sent to present the petition. The Quakers also prepared a petition and sent Harvey and other Friends to carry it to the capital of the United States. Harvey had been a witness to the treaty and could show the fraud.

The Indian chiefs and Quakers started for Washington on December 1, 1831. Duchouquet, the interpreter and friend of the Indians, took sick and died on the way. Poor old Blackhoof must have suffered for the books say he died at Wapakoneta in December of this year at the age of one hundred and ten years. The writer does not see how the journey could be made in time for Blackhoof to return to Wapakoneta within a month. Remembering the cause and failure of their mission, the death of their beloved Duchouquet, the age of Blackhoof, the cold season, and the many difficulties that beset the traveler in those early days, this must have been a sad journey.

The deputies reached Washington, examined the treaty, and satisfied themselves that they had been defrauded out of $115,000. Gardner had been the agent of the United States for making this treaty. The Secretary approved the plan of annulling the Gardner treaty but the President would take no action. Then an appeal was made to the Congress and finally $30,000 was allowed.

The Indians were promised that they would be removed from Auglaize county in the early spring of 1832 and that they would be given $3,000 on leaving. They were told to sell off everything. So they sold 200 head of cattle, 1200 head of hogs, in fact they sold almost everything and bought clothing, wagons and guns.

1831. Blackhoof Dies. This great Shawnee chief died in December of this year. He was the most celebrated chief of the Shawnees. He was born in Florida, was present at Braddock's defeat in 1754, and was engaged in nearly all the Indian wars of Ohio from that time until the treaty of Greenville in 1795. Brave, fierce, cunning, and a bitter foe to the whites, he believed the pale face should be driven back over the Alleghe-

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nies. He was a great orator, had a good memory, knew all about the wrongs of his people, fought a hundred battles; and yet he was always loyal to his agreement with the United States at the treaty of Greenville in 1795, and refused to join Tecumseh against Wayne in the Battle of Fallen Timbers, 1794; forbid his tribe to join Tecumseh's Confederacy in 1810; and refused to fight against the United States in the War of 1812. He died at the age of 110 years just before being hauled off with his tribe to Indian Territory. How fortunate it was that his noble spirit took its flight from the home he had guarded for fifty years, from a county which his life had made rich in tradition, from woodlands hallowed by a thousand memories—rather than from the untried waste of land beyond the Father of Waters.

He lived at St. Johns which village formerly bore his name. His log cabin was 18x20 feet.

At his grave, not a word was spoken but dancing and feasting followed in the evening. Twenty deer, many turkeys, and much other game were served.

Blackhoof led the attack on Piqua in 1782, signed the treaty of Greenville in 1795, visited Ft. Arthur in 1813 where some miscreant shot him through the cheek, carried Jefferson's famous letter to the Shawnees in 1802, and signed the article that conveyed the Shawnee Reserve to the United States in 1831. Perhaps you wonder why he signed the treaty that granted away the Shawnee reservation in our county; if so, let him answer:—

Did you agree to the sale?

No.

Why did you sell?

Because the United States wanted to buy our land and move us away. I consented because I could not help myself. I knew I might as well give up first as last because I knew the United States was bound to have our land. I never knew the United States to want anything and not get it.

There is a stream in the county and a street in Wapakoneta named after Blackhoof.

This famous Indian chief opposed the burning of prisoners, loathed polygamy, had a high sense of honor, and would not violate a treaty. He was small in stature, mild in manner, vivacious in conversation, and had a cheerful disposition. The great chief was buried with ancient Indian honors, with pipe, knife, and tomahawk at his side.

When a chief was buried, holes were bored in the lid of the coffin over the eyes to let the good spirit in and out. Presents were laid over the graves, also provisions, for the good spirit to take at night (and he always did).

1832. THE SHAWNEES MOVED. Spring came but the agents did not move the Shawnees according to agreement. The Indians had sold everything and so had nothing to live upon. Want and almost starvation seized the tribe. As usual, the Quakers came to their rescue and brought food from other missions. The government finally sent some provisions also.

Finally in September, after it was too late to raise a crop in their new home, Gardner came and started, very poorly equipped, with 700 Shawnees and 250 Senecas for Indian Territory, 800 miles across the prairie. All ages, all classes, all ranks, all conditions—the remnant of a

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proud people—were led from the reservation on the Anglaize, where they had learned to use and enjoy many of the advantages of civilization, once again into the wilderness toward the setting sun,—to once again pass the winter in the primeval solitudes.

It took some time for the Indians to get ready to start from here. They had a religious ceremony that lasted several weeks. They took away the fences from the graves of their forefathers and sodded them over so the white man could not find them. The chiefs visited other nations to give and receive presents. Warriors took off all clothing but breech clout; covered their faces and bodies with pictures of snakes, insects, and other animals; armed themselves with war-clubs, and then danced and yelled terrifically. After this, both sexes followed in the usual dance. They sang and danced around the fire. They sang what



THE LAST DANCE AT WAPAKONETA, SEPTEMBER 1832.

we call "a round". Being ready to start, they got onto their horses or into their wagons and were led by their High Priest bearing on his shoulder "the arc of the covenant" which was a large gourd with the bones of a deer-leg tied to its neck.

1832. PETER CORNSTALK was a large fine-looking Shawnee chief that lived in this county and often visited the trading posts. He was a friend of the whites. The writer has been told that he was buried on the bank of the Anglaize, two miles below Wapakoneta.

1832. CAPTAIN JOHNNY and his braves lived on the west bank of Pusheta creek just north of the bridge (on the St. Marys and Wapakoneta pike).

1832. DUCHOUQUET TOWNSHIP was organized. The French built a fort here in 1748 and may have traded here as early as 1725. The Shawnees came in 1782 and the Quakers in 1791. The Shawnees left in 1832 and the township was organized the same year. It was named after a

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popular French interpreter, Francis Duchouquet who was an Indian government agent and interpreter. The agent died in 1831 while on his way to Washington.

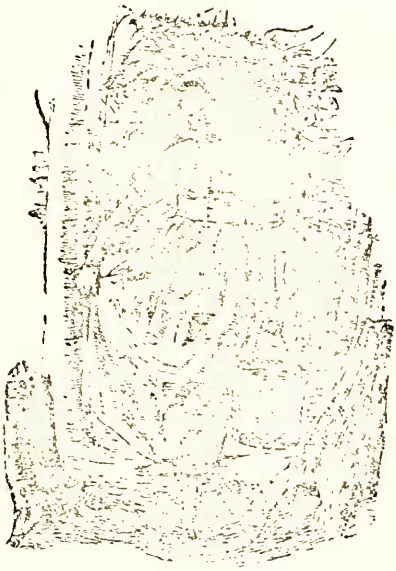
1832. CLAY TOWNSHIP was settled. St. Johns was founded in 1835.

1832. UNION TOWNSHIP was settled. There are many springs in Union township.

1832. MOULTON TOWNSHIP was settled.

1832. THE FIRST CHURCH erected in our county was by the Catholics at Minster. Churches followed rapidly in our county after this date. German and Jackson townships formerly belonged to Darke county but were a part of Mercer when settled.

1832. WAPAKONETA is on the site of an Indian village which occupied the center of the Shawnee reserve in our county. It was the Indian capital of the Northwest. Being a central point for many surrounding tribes, many a council was held here. A large council house was built for their accommodation. The many sided character of the Indian might have been seen at these councils:—The fidelity of a Logan; the rashness and violence of a Blue Jacket; the fidelity of a Captain Johnny; the frenzied lunacy of The Prophet; "the gentleman of his race" as was Little Turtle; the ambitious zealot as was Tecumseh; the heartless renegade as found in James Girty; and the lofty honor of a Blackhoof. Here many of the greatest orators of the surrounding nations met to discuss their grievances; and here it was, at these assemblies, that Blackhoof's council was considered the oracle of wisdom and inspiration. It was to this town that Blue Jacket and Little Turtle came for warriors worthy their leadership and here Blackhoof repudiated Tecumseh as a pretender and denounced The Prophet as a fraud. It was Tarhe the Crane, that came at last to win Blackhoof to the interests of Tecumseh and failed; it was Winnemac, the mighty cruel Ottawa, that made a final attempt to force Blackhoof to place his tribe in the hands of The Prophet and failed likewise.



A BELLE OF EARLY AUGLAIZE.

The town was regularly visited by Indian Agents and by numerous traders, hunters, and trappers. Letters from President Jefferson, Secretary Cass, and General Harrison were often directed to this Indian capital. It was here that Colonel Johnson distributed the annuities to the Shawnees, Senecas, Wyandots, Ottawas, and Delawares. It became an important Quaker mission. Wapakoneta was the name of an Indian chief. Wapakoneta and Pataskala are the two most musical Indian names in the state, some one has said.

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1832. THE SHAWNEES had 66,000 acres in our county and, in conjunction with the Senecas at Lewiston just south-east of the county, 48,300 more. These Senecas joined the Shawnees in their removal to Indian Territory in 1832.

The Shawnees have a long and varied history. We know them at their best which covered the period between 1795 and 1832. Their reputation before that was not good. They were boastful and warlike, rejoicing in battle, stratagem, deception, and carnage:—slew old and young, male and female without pity or remorse. It is stated that our Shawnees, Miamis, and Wyandots were fiercer than the Indians of the eastern coast; even more so than the later western Sioux, Apachees, and Comanchees. They were treacherous, filthy, vile, and false, yet sagacious and brave. They always beat us at war until they taught us to kill men, women, and children; to tomahawk and scalp the wounded; and to butcher prisoners. Yet they produced great orators, statesmen, and generals.

The Shawnees were at home wherever they stopped; whether in Georgia, New York, Cumberland Valley, Florida, on the south shore of Lake Michigan, on the Muskingum, Scioto, Mad, and Miami rivers, or in Auglaize county. Restless, warlike—always fighting with other tribes or the whites—they wasted from twelve tribes to four as a result of their incessant battles. While the tribe that lived here was a mere remnant, yet it was powerful. The Tawa tribe lived at the headwaters of the Auglaize, a band lived at Old Town, north of the St. Marys reservoir, and the writer believes there was a tribe west of our state. These, with the one at Wapakoneta, are all the writer can locate in the early part of the 19th century.

The Shawnees, Wyandots, Ottawas, and Delawares used our county at an early period as a hunting ground but the Shawnees was the only tribe that had its villages in our county within historic times, unless some of the Ottawa towns near Fort Amanda were in the county. The Pottawattomies and Weas lived west of us, the Senecas just over our south-eastern boundary at Lewistown, the Ottawas just north near Ft. Amanda, the Wyandots northeast at Upper Sandusky (but claimed our county until 1817), the Miamis just south of us at Piqua and Loramie but later at Fort Wayne northwest of here, and the Shawnees in our county; so it is plain that the Shawnees occupied a central point.

Some of our Shawnees were intemperate and lazy, some cultivated their farms, some cooked good meals, others made butter and a kind of cheese, while one chief had a set of carpenter tools and made plows, harrows, wagons, bedsteads, tables, bureaus, etc. While of course he secured his tools and knowledge from the whites, he claimed the Great Spirit had taught him how to make the above-named articles. You remember that the Shawnees were proud and always claimed that all wisdom originated with them.

It is an easy thing for a white man to become an Indian but very difficult for an Indian to become a white man. A civilized man may drop into barbarism by the slightest incident, but it takes centuries to civilize a tribe of Indians as our government will testify. When our nation built the Indians their first houses in Indian Territory, they took the windows out and burnt them and slept out of doors. When our women and children were captured by the Indians, they would often refuse to go back to the whites—preferring the life of the savage. The Shawnees had a [illegible]

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tive white woman that always refused to go back to the whites. She lived to be nearly a hundred years old and became a squaw in appearance and habits. The Indian is the natural man and it is easy to be natural.

Intemperance, consumption, and scrophulous diseases killed many of the Indians. Johnson, the Indian agent, had seen them decline from 2,000 to less than 800 souls in our county. He observed that there were three deaths to one birth during his acquaintance with them.

The Indian had many virtues. He was punctual, honest, brave, and patriotic. Yet when he choose "revenge" for his battle cry, his savage nature knew no bounds. He believed in witchcraft and murdered those suspected of being witches, just like we used to do. Indians have traveled from the Mississippi river to Wapakoneta to shoot down a witch and return unmolested, after the manner our forefathers in Massachusetts.

When an Indian became very sick, he was placed alone with watchers in the woods to die. At the grave no one spoke and no one looked back as he marched away.

The Shawnees that left Auglaize in September, 1832, had found our county a very favorable hunting ground, largely owing to the ridges that pass through our county. Earlier, the Girtys, McKees, and French fur-traders had many stations here for the purchase of peltry. When the earliest white settlers entered our county, they found it densely covered with timber and a vast number of deer and other game roamed through the forests. A great many wolves thronged the dense timber and made night hideous with their discordant serenades.

The population of the Shawnees in 1890 was 1,449.

THE OTTAWAS lived twelve miles north of St. Marys near Ft. Amanda, also in the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky rivers. They belonged to the great Algonquin family. The famous Pontiac was an Ottawa chieftain. The population of the Ottawas in 1890 was 4,794.

THE DELAWARES used our county for a hunting ground. They lived in the valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers. Since they seemed to be in our county so often and were with the Shawnees so much, the writer believes they also had a town near here, possibly close to the Ottawas north of us. They also had a settlement on White river, Illinois. Their population in 1890 was 1750.

THE SENECAS were an offshoot from the Iroquoian family. One of their tribes lived just south-east of our county at Lewistown. They went to Indian Territory with the Shawnees in 1832. Their population in 1890 was 3,055

The WEAS lived west of Auglaize on the State line.

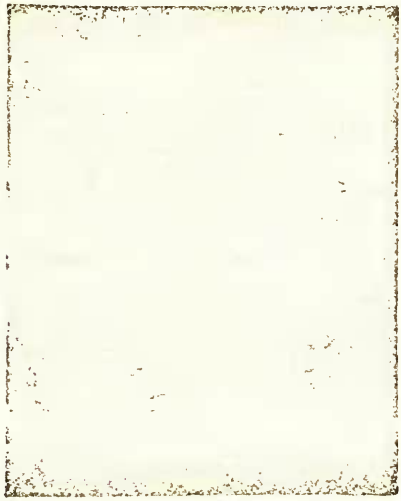
The ERIES lived south of Lake Erie, but were extinguished by the Hurons, according to tradition.

THE CHIPPEWAS were few in number and lived on the south shore of Lake Erie. They were the least civilized of all the Indians in this section.

1832. The Indians are gone. The reader must have noticed what an eventful year this was for Auglaize county. How quickly the county was settled after the treaty with the Shawnees in 1831. This alone shows what a pressure had been brought to bear against the Indians. What happened when the avarice of the white man chose the Shawnee reservation for its object? The Shawnees thought of home, of the fraud that had deprived them of it, dropped a tear, hung their heads, and turned their steps 820 miles to the westward never to return. The white man

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came to take the place of the red man, to kill or drive off the deer, wolves, bears, and panthers and you know the rest.



The White Man and His Family and the Black Bear and His Family Went Visiting in Early Auglaize.

So ends the story of the proud warlike Shawness that lived in our county for fifty years. They were the disinherited offspring of the Algonquin nation and knew no superiors and acknowledged no equals. They thought they sprang from the head of the Great Spirit and that all other tribes were inferior because they had sprung from the inferior parts of the body. They thought that they were endowed with superior wisdom and that all the wisdom of other tribes came through them. Brave, generous, strong, of a wandering nature, their history almost covers the United States. Their foot-prints may be traced from the great cold lakes to the broad warm gulf; from the Father of Waters to the Atlantic.

They appreciated nature, were able orators, and had a rich language. They were in harmony with nature until the pale-face intruder swept forest and savage away together like a whirlwind.

Driven thither and thither, they settled in Auglaize county in 1782 and the treaties of Maumee, 1817, and St. Marys, 1818, sealed their reservation to them forever. Ah, the false promises, the delusive hopes. If permitted to live here in peace, they would refuse to engage in other Indian wars; refuse to join England against us; would surrender all their wide hunting grounds and retain merely enough to build homes upon; would be willing to be educated, to cultivate the soil, to raise stock, to gather crops; would be willing to renounce their ancestrial lives and adopt the habits of civilization. The United States, their Great Father, promised them peace but changed his mind and again crushed their hopes in 1831. Tender cords snapped asunder, and warriors that knew not how to flinch before the tomahawk nor yet to weep before the stake, wept like a child as they took a last look at their old home on the Historic Auglaize.

It is claimed by some writers that the Quakers said the Shawnees came to Wapakoneta directly from Pennsylvania rather than from Piqua; but this is hardly probable.

1832. Now that the Indians are gone, immigration sets toward Auglaize county. Within this year came M. N. Shaw, John Tam, Geo. Burke, and Robt. and James Skinner.

1832. According to the plan of the writer the "Early History of Auglaize County" ends with this date; so, but little history will be added in the following pages.

1833. JACKSON TOWNSHIP was settled.

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1833. PUSHETA TOWNSHIP was settled. It bore the name of an Indian chief that lived within its borders.

1833. SALEM TOWNSHIP was settled.

1833. GERMAN TOWNSHIP was settled about this date. There was but one hut in New Bremen sixty-seven years before 1900, and that was built of logs and was 12x24 feet. The hut was so open that deer ate the straw of the beds through the cracks between the logs. The first building erected for a church and school house combined, cost forty dollars. It was soon after this date that Mr. Graver, in one day, walked to Piqua, twenty-three miles, and carried home a No. 7 plow on his shoulders.



On the Way to Early Auglaize From Southern Ohio.

1833. The Hog Creek tribe of Shawnees joined their fellows in Indian Territory.

1834. The Quaker, Harvey, left our county for the Shawneesin Indian Territory. He taught school there until 1839 when he returned on account of sickness. The Indians were greatly attached to him and were deeply grieved at his departure.

1835. The first post-office was given New Bremen.

1836. GOSHEN TOWNSHIP was organized. New Hampshire was laid out. This township was about one-fourth covered with water for years after the first settlers came.

1836. WAYNE TOWNSHIP built her first school-house. Since it may be taken as a type of our first schools, it may be described. It was built of logs. The windows were made of paper greased with coon's oil. Writing desks were made of saplings hewn on one side and pins fastened in the other for legs. The teacher was Asa R. Mahan. He received ten dollars a month and probably taught from daylight to dark, six days in the week, and "boarded 'round".

1837. OUR CANAL was finally commenced.

1840. THE COUNTY SEAT of Mercer county was removed from St. Marys to Celina.

1843. THE WEST BANK of our reservoir was completed.

1845. THE ST. MARYS RESERVOIR was completed in this year and the canal finished. Dams and saw-mills had been constructed along the St. Marys to saw lumber for the locks.

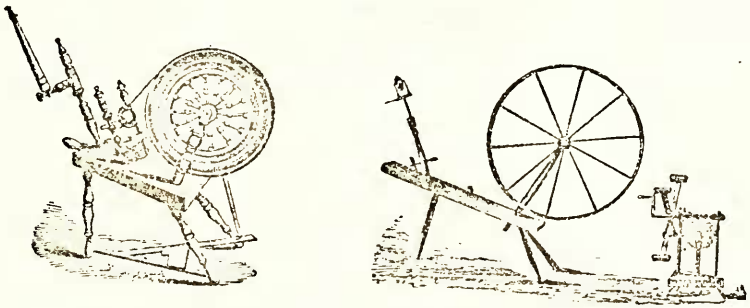
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To understand what the canals did for our county you need but ask some of the older citizens. You can name four towns that grew up along its banks. The canal made ready markets and better prices for the farmer. Several mills were built along it. Manufacturing and commerce were stimulated, population grew, and wealth increased rapidly. The



On the Way to Early Auglaize From Pennsylvania and Virginia.

canal was prosperous for many years and was the chief highway for travel and transportation. It gave us intercourse with all parts of the state and had very much to do with our rapid development. We now hope to see it made a ship-canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Ohio that it may revive the scenes of the fifties along its banks.



Ask Your Grandmother What These Are.

1848. AUGLAIZE COUNTY was formed from Allen, Logan, Darke, Shelby, Mercer, and VanWert counties. St. Marys was formerly in Mercer county and Rockford (Shane's Crossing) contested for the county seat. St. Marys won, but lost it in 1840 when it was changed to Celina.

1853. THE SHAWNEES of Indian Territory had not forgotten that they had been robbed of their reservation in Auglaize county and, no doubt, still pressed their claim against the United States. Congress appropriated $66,000 more and their claims were extinguished.

1854. The First Church was built at St. Marys, by the Catholics.

1856. Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad completed.

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1877. Lake Erie & Western Railroad completed.

1890. The Indian wars have cost the United States over $800,000,000. The estimated losses from killed and wounded from 1790 to 1842 are: United States, 2,582; Indians, 2,145. Ohio Indian population, 1890, was 206; Auglaize county, none. Though once a powerful nation, the Miamis had dwindled to 374 souls in 1890. The population of the whole Algonquin family was only 1,559 in 1890.

1901. Columbus Northwestern Railroad completed.

1901. Western Ohio Railway in progress of construction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further evidence that the Indians raised a great deal of corn: In August, 1779, Washington sent General Sullivan to the headwaters of the Susquehanna to destroy forty towns and 160,000 bushels of corn which belonged largely to the Senecas. At about the same time, John Montour went to the headwaters of the Alleghany and destroyed over 5,000 acres of corn and other vegetables that also belonged largely to the Senecas. He says: "I never saw finer corn but it was planted much thicker than we plant it." The plunder taken amounted to about $3,000 when sold. The Indians raised a great deal of corn in Auglaize county.

The histories tell about Virginia sending Washington and his guide, Christopher Gist, three hundred miles over the mountains and through the forests to council with the French on Lake Erie; how he was clad in the robe of an Indian; how he struggled through snows, slept in frozen clothes on pine brush, broke through the treacherous ice, was fired at by prowling savages, was thrown from a raft into the rushing Allegheny, escaped to an island and waited until the river was frozen over, plunged into the forest, and finally returned home. Teachers should add to the above that Washington was sent on this mission in the fall of 1753 because the French had destroyed the first English settlement in Ohio, which was at Loramie, in 1752. Thus Washington's mission is directly connected with the history of our county.

Murray's grave-yard is about a mile southeast of St. Marys on the east bank of the river. James Murray was buried there.

Mr. N. Swisher saw the Indians building hickory-bark canoes along the Auglaize. He says they often used hickory-bark for this purpose.

He once saw a snake killed in the following manner on the banks of the Auglaize:

About twelve deer came along the trail in single file and found a black-snake lying across their path. They each jumped on and off the snake; formed a circle, and continued until the snake was killed and badly mangled by their sharp cutting hoofs.

Esquire Johns says there was a block-house about a mile north of St. Marys on the west bank of the river near a spring.

Older citizens tell of a battle that was fought with the Indians about four miles down the river from St. Marys.

Samuel Scott was eight years old when he came, with other members of a large family, to this county. His father brought about 20 sheep, 20 hogs, and 60 head of cattle.

The Ohio river rose seventy-one feet during the flood of 1884.

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How would it do for St. Marys to erect modest shafts to mark the following?:

a—Site of James Girty's hut purchased by James Murray in 1795.

b—Site of Ft. St. Marys erected in 1794 or 1795 by order of General Wayne.

c—Site of Ft. Barbee erected in 1813 by order of General Harrison.

d—Site of Treaty of St. Marys, 1818.

Within our county monuments might also mark the location of Fort Anglaize, Ft. Amanda, the graves of Wapakoneta and Blackhoof, and the great Shawnee Council House. Shelby county should erect a suitable monument at Loramie.

1900. The huge mastodon and the great beaver selected our county as a home soon after the Ice Age, as evidenced by their remains. Later the turkey, deer, bear, wolf, panther, and other wild animals thronged our forests. Some of these, together with our lakes and ridges, attracted the red man of the Stone Age, who left the evidences of his residence in the numerous stone implements and tools now found upon the ground. Then the Miamis, Wyandots, and Shawnees followed within historic times.

When white men first heard of our part of the State it may have been inhabited by the Eries, who became involved in a war with the Iroquois, and apparently were entirely exterminated. For a hundred years before its occupation by white settlers a large portion of Ohio was an unoccupied wilderness, visited only by passing bands of savages, or by a few daring explorers and hardy traders.

It is claimed by some that the Wyandots did not settle in our part of the State until 1751, when they fled from Detroit to Sandusky and changed their name from Hurons to Wyandots.

Our county has been claimed by the Indians, Spain and Louisiana, France, Quebec and England, Virginia and the United States. It was included in Boutetoust county, 1769; in Illinois county, 1778; Wayne county, 1796; and parts of it have been within the former boundaries of Allen, Logan, Darke, Shelby, Mercer, and Van Wert counties. The present boundaries of Anglaize were established in 1848.

Our county figures largely in the remains of the Great Ice Age; in our Age of Mastodons; in the weapons, tools, and implements of the Stone Age; in all the great western Indian wars; in the War of 1812; and in all the later conflicts of our county not mentioned in this history.

The large reservoirs; canal; four steam railways; electric railway; good pikes; large gravel-banks; variety of soil; healthful climate; oil industries; numerous factories; thrifty farmers; successful business men; good schools; intelligent, law-abiding, and progressive citizenship; with homes, property, rights, liberty, and life protected by such a State as Ohio and by such a nation as the United States,—all these distinguish Anglaize county as one of the most desirable abodes for man in the world.

In 1900 Ohio ranks as the fourth state of the Union in population. Her inhabitants number 4,157,545. She is the second state in manufacturing and commercial interests, first in value of farms and manufacture of agricultural machinery; produces annually great quantities of coal, iron, salt, petroleum, limestone, wheat, corn, flour, tobacco, fruit, wool, livestock, and dairy products; has twenty-three representatives in Congress and the Electoral College, and is recognized as one of the foremost States in political and industrial importance, and in general prosperity. Every Republican President since Lincoln was born in Ohio.

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THE SHAWNEES AT WAPAKONETA.

A HISTORICAL JINGLE.—1782-1832.

Astray in the wilderness, driven from home,
The Shawnees to Wapakoneta did roam.
The banks of Auglaize had hardly been found
Till Indian Wigwams dotted the ground.

Here Wapakoneta, the chief of his tribe,
And Logan, the friend of the white man, reside;
Blue Jacket, as well as The Turtle so brave,
Selected such warriors no other tribe gave;

Tecumseh, pretender, was stripped of his mask
By Blackhoof whose judgment then found it no task;
The Prophet, the wizard, the brother, bemeaned
And by the same oracle proven a fiend.

Here Johnny and Brighthorn met Logan their friend—
Not chief of the Mingoes—he had no "revenge".
Here Johnson, the agent, selected the scout
Most daring by far of any 'twere out.

The hunter, the trapper, the trader met here
To deal in the peltry long year after year.
When Tarhe (The Crane) of Tecumseh had dreams,
To him our old Blackhoof exposed the bad schemes.

Here Winnemac, mighty, cruel Ottawa chief,
Did come to appease but met with such grief;
He found he had roused such a terrible band
That it soon happened he fell at their hand.

Here Roundhead, the warrior, came Prophet to meet,
Saying "If you're from Heaven I'll kneel at your feet";
But our chiefs again the illusions dispell,
Pronouncing The Prophet the agent of hell.

Here Harvey, the Quaker, the witch doth save
By off'ring his life in place to the knave.
Here Senecas, Wyandots, Delawares join
The Ottawas, Shawnees (for) Samuel's coin.

The fiercest and proudest of Indian bands—
Their home was the center of Indian lands:
A council was here before a campaign—
A council was here when over again.

In this capital town for some forty odd years,
Our Samuel's Indian business appears.
Jefferson, Harrison, Cass inscribe
Some letters of note to this powerful tribe.

Cincinnati, Detroit, where the courts were held—
The judges through here to pass were compelled
When they stopped over night, so pleased were the tribe,
The squaws and the bucks gave a dance on the side.

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We took their last title by fraud and by force
And left the whole tribe but little recourse:
Wayweleapy, orator, sank in his tears
While showing his tribe "There is fraud it appears".

A committee was sent the Great Father to see
At Washington city and make a last plea;
Wayweleapy, Parks, Duchouquet, and Buck
Joined Blackhoof and Perry to try for good luck.

The journey was long and the roads there were none,
The weather was cold,—but little was done.
So civilization had leveled the OLD
To give to the NEW a firmer hold.

Here witchcraft, polygamy, torture were stayed
By the heart of the Quaker—not avarice' blade.
Here Johnson, the agent, saw two thousand strong
Reduced to eight hundred by sickness and wrong.

Though their star it had set, they now wind again
Near eight hundred miles across the great plain.
As gloomy and sad they turn from their home
You'll glority virtues, their faults will condone.

The forest primeval has gone from us now,—
The trails are all turned by the white man's plow.
While our liberty bell was ringing their knell,
It proclaimed to Progress that "All is well".

ANONYMOUS.

THE BLACK HAWK war broke out in the Northwest Territory in 1832. Like the Shawnees, the Sacs and Foxes had sold their lands to the government, but unlike them they refused to leave. War followed, Black Hawk their famous chief was captured and the Indians forced from their homes.

THE SEMINOLE WAR, FLORIDA, began in 1835. The Seminoles, too, had sold their lands to the United States but refused to move. Osceola, chief of the Seminoles, was so defiant that General Thompson had to put him in chains before he would consent to the treaty. As soon as he was released he plotted a general massacre of the whites, shot General Thompson while at dinner, waylaid and killed a hundred men under Major Dade, fled into the everglades of Florida where his men were finally conquered in 1842. Do you blame Osceola? G. W. Patten has written a poem giving his supposed speech. The words of this poem might have been those of our Shawnees prior to 1795, when their vengence was aroused. The poem in part:

THE SEMINOLE'S DEFIANCE.

I've scared you in the city; I've scalped you on the plain;
Go, count your chosen where they fell beneath my leaden rain!
I scorn your proffered treaty; the pale-face I defy;
Revenge is stamped upon my spear, and "blood" my battle-cry!

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Some strike for hope of booty; some to defend their all—
I battle for the joy I have to see the white man fall
I love, among the wounded, to hear his dying moan,
And catch, while chanting at his side, the music of his groan.

You've trailed me through the forest; you've tracked me o'er the stream;
And struggling through the everglades, your bristling bayonets gleam;
But I stand as should the warrior, with his rifle and his spear;
The scalp of vengence still is red, and warns you, "Come not here!"

I loathe you with my bosom! I scorn you with mine eye!
And I'll taunt you with my latest breath, and fight you till I die!
I ne'er will ask for quarter, and I ne'er will be your slave;
But I'll swim the sea of slaughter till I sink beneath the wave!

SPRAGUE very truthfully and elegantly says in part:—Not many generations ago where you now sit encircled by all that exalts and embellishes civilized life, the rank thistle nodded in the wind and the wild fox dug his hole unscared. Beneath the same sun that rolls over your head, the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer; gazing on the same moon that smiles for you the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate. Here the wigwam blaze beamed on the tender and helpless and the council-fire glared on the wise and daring. Now they dipped their noble limbs in your sedgy lakes, now they paddled their light canoes along your winding streams. Here they warred; the echoing whoop, the bloody grapple, the defying death song, all were here; and, when the tiger-strife was over, here curled the smoke of peace.

Here too they worshiped; and from many a dark bosom went up a fervent prayer to the Great Spirit. God had not written his laws for them on tables of stone, but he had traced them on the tables of their hearts. The poor Indian knew nothing of the God of Revelation, but the God of the universe he acknowledged in everything around. He beheld him in the star that sank in beauty behind his lonely dwelling; in the great orb that flamed on his from his mid-day throne; in the flower that snapped in the morning breeze; in the lofty oak that defied a thousand whirlwinds; in the timid warbler that never left his native grove; in the fearless eagle whose untired pinion was wet in clouds; in the worm that crawled at his feet; and in his own matchless form.

But all this has passed away. Across the ocean came a pilgrim bark bearing the seeds of life and death. The seeds of life were sown for you; the seeds of death sprang up in the path of the simple native. Two hundred years have changed the character of a great continent and blotted forever from its face a whole peculiar people. Here and there a stricken few remain to remind us how miserable is man when the foot of the conqueror is on his neck.

As a race they have withered from the land. Their arrows are broken, their springs are dried up, their cabins are in the dust. Their council fire has long since gone out and their war cry is fast fading in the west. Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountain and read their doom in the setting sun. They are shrinking before the mighty tide which is pressing them away; they must soon hear the roar of the last

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wave which will settle over them forever. Ages hence the inquisitive white-man, as he stands by their disturbed remains, will wonder to what manner of persons they belonged. They will live only in the songs and chronicles of those that crushed them. May we remember their virtues and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate as a people.

SPRAGUE in his "Prospect of The Cherokees" might as well have had in mind our Shawnees. He writes, when somewhat changed, in part, as follows:

"Whither are the Indians to go? What are the benefits to them of the change? These questions are answered by false promises. They now live by the cultivation of the soil and the mechanical arts. It is proposed to send them from their farms and gardens to a distant and unsubdued wilderness: to remove them from their work-shops, their schools, and churches near the white settlements to frowning forests, surrounded with naked savages, that they may become—enlightened and civilized!

2 Who is brave enough to look an Indian in the face and tell the truth? Say to him:—"We and our fathers, for more than forty years, have made you the most solemn promises; we now violate and trample upon them all: but offer you in their stead—another solemn promise." West of the Mississippi, our tribe will be attacked by the primitive tribes, will suffer for food and the living orphan will be buried with the dead mother because no one can spare it food.

3 "Our conscience speaks to us and reminds us of the time when not what we have done for ourselves but what we have done for others will be our joy and strength; when to have secured even a poor and despised Indian, a spot of earth upon which to rest his aching head—to have given him but a cup of cold water in charity—will be a greater treasure, than to have been conquerors of kingdoms and lived in luxury upon the spoils."

Miss FRANCIS, in her "Lone Indian" might have referred to some of the Shawnees that returned on a visit to Wapakoneta, to stand by the graves of their departed and meditate on happier days. She says, in part:

"For thirty years after they were driven away, the lone Indian was seen to return in autumn and stand by the grave of his departed. His step was then firm, his figure erect, though he seemed old and way-worn. Age had not dimmed the fire of his eye, but an expression of deep melancholy had settled on his wrinkled brow. The great chief had come to lie down and die beneath the broad oak that shadowed the grave of Sunny-eye.

"On this last visit, alas, he found the white man's ax had been there. The tree he had planted was dead; the vine which had leaped so vigorously from branch to branch, now yellow and withering, was falling to the ground. A deep groan burst from the soul of the savage. For thirty wearisome years he had watched that oak with its twining tendrils. They were the only things left in the wide world for him to love and they were gone.

"He looked abroad. The hunting-land of his tribe was changed like its chieftain. No light canoe now shot down the river like a bird on the wing. The ladened boat of the white man alone broke its smooth surface. The white man's road wound like a serpent around the banks; and iron hoofs had so beaten down the war-path, that a hawk's eye could not discover an Indian track. The last wigwam was destroyed; the sun looked down boldly upon the spot he had only visited by stealth during thousands

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and thousands of moons; for the Indians had destroyed all evidences of graves and did not wish the white man to know where they were located.

"All things spoke a sad language to the heart of the desolate Indian. He said: 'The oak and the vine, like my people, are cut down and trampled on. The leaves are falling and the clouds are scattering like my people. I wish I could once more see the trees standing thick as they did when my mother held me to her bosom and sung the warlike deeds of the Mohawks. The white man carries food to his wife and children and he finds them in his home; but where is the squaw and pappoose of the red man? They are here (pointing to the grave).' A mingled expression of grief and anger passed over his face as he watched a loaded boat in its passage across the stream. He fixed his eye thoughtfully on the grave. After a gloomy silence, he again looked around upon the scene with a wandering and troubled gaze. Said he: 'The pale face may like it but an Indian can not die here in peace.' So saying he broke his bow-string, snapped his arrows, threw them on the burial place of his fathers, and departed forever."

THE MASTODON.

On page 3 no distinction is made between the mastodon and mammoth but there is a difference. The mastodon was generally smaller, probably had shorter hair, and its teeth had but from three to five cross-ridges of enamel while those of the mammoth have more. The elephant also differs slightly from these animals. Its frame is nearly as tall as that of the mastodon but delicate in comparison.

In 1613 remains of the mastodon were found but were not certainly identified until 1832. The first bones of this animal studied by the scientific men of Europe were taken to France from Kentucky in 1739.

Its range, in America was from a point north of Lake Erie far into South America and from the Connecticut river to the Rocky mountains; also in Oregon and California. The greatest number of bones have been found in Big Bone Salt-Lick, Kentucky, and at Kimmswick Bone Hill, near St. Louis.

Those persons that have witnessed hogs struggling to get to the feed-trough must have noticed that they are not very considerate of their fellows. In like manner, if a herd of mastodons should follow a trail through the forests to some salt-lick or swamp, in their eagerness to get salt or water, those coming in the rear might shove those in front into the swamps to be buried. Their remains are generally found in such places.

Hair from one and a half to seven inches long and of a dull brown color was found with remains in New York and at the mouth of the Wabash. So some of these animals must have had hair. The mastodon had twenty-four teeth—six in each side of each jaw. The six did not all appear at once but in succession as the older ones wore out. They increased in size from the first to the last which was about ten inches long, four wide, and weighed from ten to twelve pounds. This animal ate grass, reeds, leaves, twigs up to one-half inch in diameter, brush, and probably fruit and roots; but some of the tusks were too much curved for digging roots. From four to six bushels of such material have been found with the remains of one of these animals.

The extinction of the mastodon may have been due to change in climate, exhaustion of suitable food, or to other animals such as blood-

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suckers, or to man. The remains found in Auglaize county are those of the mastodon although the mammoth probably lived here as bones of that animal have been found in different parts of Ohio.

THE MAMMOTH.

It was the mammoth that lived in Siberia and this may have been either before or after he was here. Some of these animals were eighteen feet in height. The Siberian mammoth had three coats of hair; one rough, black, and about eighteen inches long; a second was shorter, more closely set, finer, fawn-colored, and from nine to ten inches long; while the third was soft reddish wool, and about five inches long. It had a copious mane upon its neck and along its back. The curve of the tusks ranged from nearly straight here to three-quarters of a circle in Siberia. Probably the picture on page six resembles the mammoth of this country and with somewhat shorter hair also the mastodon.

The teeth were larger than those of the mastodon. One found near Zanesville was eighteen inches long and weighed seventeen pounds. In number and method of growth they were largely the same as those of the mastodon. The last tooth occupied the whole side of the jaw. The Asiatic elephant has very similar teeth.

The range was wide:—from Siberia to western Europe and as far south as Rome; and from Behring strait to the Gulf of Mexico. The remains of twenty-five have been found with those of the hundred mastodons in Big Bone Salt Lick thirty miles down the Ohio from Cincinnati. The mammoth first appeared in Europe and Asia many thousands of years after the mastodon made its first appearance there, but the two lived here together. However, the mammoth probably became extinct before the mastodon did in this country because the remains of the mastodon are so much better preserved; but they both lived here as late as the early part of the Recent Period. J. P. Maclean has written an excellent book on "Mastodon, Mammoth, and Man"; published by The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati.

Nearly all countries have historical accounts of the early discovery of huge bones; but in early times they were ascribed to fabulous gods, heroes, and giants. No doubt but many of these were the bones of the mammoth or mastodon. A monster knee-cap was ascribed to Ajax; a skeleton thirteen feet in length was said to be that of Orestes; about 1456 the bones of several "giants" were discovered in France; in 1517 a "giant" nineteen feet tall was discovered; in 1663 Leibniz constructed a "unicorn" with a dozen teeth in each jaw and each a foot long andwith the tusk of a mammoth in the middle of the forehead for the horn; Germany believed in this unicorn for thirty years. In nearly every instance these false conclusions were reached by the learned man of the day. In 1705 gigantic bones were discovered thirty miles south of Albany, New York. Governor Dudley of Massachusetts saw the teeth and wrote to Cotton Mather: "I am perfectly of the opinion that the tooth (which may have weighed from ten to eighteen pounds) will agree only to a human body, for whom only the THE FLOOD could prepare a funeral. Without doubt he waded as long as he could keep his head above the clouds, but must, at length, be confounded with all other creatures". Quoted by Maclean.

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THE ELEPHANT.

The mastodon, mammoth, and elephant shade off into one another with little or no sensible distinction. Their traits must have been very similar. The mastodon having once been numerous in our country, we probably have the most interest in him. We may guess at some of his characteristics from those of the elephant.

The elephant continues to grow for over thirty years and has been known to live one hundred and thirty. The mother is never less than fifteen years old. The calf has considerable hair at first, and sucks with its mouth, not with its trunk.

Sometimes as many as four million men herd together as at London. Elephants also live in herds. Like wild geese and men they have a leader that all follow and defend if necessary. If one leaves the herd, no other will adopt it, so it lives alone and becomes very sulky.

The elephant is used in war, in the tiger hunt, as a beast of burden, for food, and for ivory. As many as a hundred thousand have been slain for ivory in a single year. Africans are very fond of his flesh. As many as thirty-two soldiers can ride on one animal at a time; but he often becomes confused in battle and does more harm than good. He has been used in war from time immemorial. In India he is used in road-making and bridge-building, and can lift a log weighing half a ton with his tusks.

A working elephant eats two hundred pounds of green stuff and one bushel of grain per day. He likes grass, foliage, shrubs, roots, grain and is especially fond of fruit of all kinds. He pulls branches down with his trunk and natives say, with the help of others, he can uproot trees thirty feet high with his trunk and tusks. He may uproot them for something that grows on top or for the roots. Some species that feed largely on grass have no tusks. The tusks are also used for defense. With those that turn upward and outward the elephant has been known to toss a tiger thirty feet; while those that point downward are used for pinning animals to the ground.

The six teeth in each side of each jaw come in succession and so the elephant never has more than one and a portion of another at a time in each side of each jaw—much the same as the mammoth and mastodon. The newer tooth comes in from behind and pushes the older one forward as it wears out and is larger than the preceding one. While the "six" last a life-time the elephant is always teething. It has a stomach for carrying water, that holds about a quarter of a barrel—much the same as the camel. When it wishes, it raises this water into its trunk and takes a bath.

The elephant kneels in the same manner as does man—hind legs pointing backwards [pre meditated]. He is very obedient but may have spells when he becomes terrific. However his keeper is no more afraid of him than you are of your horse. This animal wades around in the tall grass and brush and so has not much use for long sight; so his eyes are small and near sighted; but he hears and smells extremely well.

When the Hindoos wish to capture a herd, they surround the elephants and drive them into an enclosure. With the help of some tame ones that are turned in, a wild one is lassoed, tied to a tree, and, within three months, tamed. Sometimes half of them die within a year after being put to work. They are often sick. Wild ones often tramp down fields of rice and other grain; but a small fence will turn them as they are very suspicious.

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OTHER EARLY ANIMALS.

[All the life has been condensed out of these paragraphs. Have pupils expand each into a respectable composition.]

Strange sights would meet our eye if we could look back into our primeval forests. There browses the reindeer, a fellow creature of the mastodon: the reindeer akin to the one that left his eighty-pound antlers in the bogs of Ireland, that did not become extinct in Scotland until the twelfth century, and that even yet drags his sledge a hundred miles a day over the snow-fields of Lapland.

See, too, the great elk, or moose, taller than the horse, wind his trail through the woods in his shambling trot; or, now that he is pursued, see him throw his great fourteen-pronged, sixty-pound antlers horizontally over his back and rush frantically through the close forest without becoming entangled; or, being tormented by swarms of mosquitoes until he has become exhausted, see him easily captured by the simple native. On the brow of the moraine is one that fails to reach the grass because his neck is to short and so feeds contentedly on leaves, twigs, and shrubs interrupted only now and then when necessary to kick a wolf to death with a single blow of the hoof. Notice that he lives alone in summer but herds in winter; that he is timorous in peace, yet furious in defense or when fighting a duel with a rival; that the native pursues him for food but fails to domesticate him in his country.

Yonder, hanging from the thick branches of a tree, with hook-like toes and back downward, the sluggish, solitary, arboreal sloth is feeding on leaves, young shoots, and fruit—using one long fore-foot and leg for pulling the boughs to his mouth. Not being able to leap, he waits until the wind swings the branches of another tree near enough for him to cross over. While not likely to be injured if he falls to the ground from any height, he crawls on the ground to another tree with extreme difficulty. Now he bleats like a sheep and now, when seized by another animal, snorts violently. It is break of day and so he rolls his greenish algae-covered body up in a ball to sleep among the green leaves.

There goes the now-extinct beaver, as large as the black bear, making a tour of our swamps: and here the modern beaver, of half the length, is pursued for food, fur, or his chisel-like incisor, by the native. Each year, we see, when frost has come, the social beavers return from their summer outing to give the tops of their houses a fresh coat of mud that it may freeze so solid that the wolf and wolverine can not break through; and to repair their dams in the deepish flowing streams, or even in our swamps and lakes, until in time they become solid and covered with willows and poplars. Again a new colony is formed and not only new houses are necessary but a new dam, for the stream is small and may dry up. The timber is felled in early spring and in August the drift-wood, green willows and poplars are dragged with their teeth for the new dam and homes while the stone and mud are carried in their fore-feet. In autumn, a fresh coat of mud is added and four old ones and about six young ones move into each house which is partitioned off to support the roof. A few old bachelors may leave the colony and live alone. The beavers prefer the water and swim with their hind web-feet and scaly flat tail. (The tail is not used for a trowel.) Watch and you may see them feeding on water-plants, berries, willow and poplar bark. As many as 200,000 skins were sent to Europe annually for the fur-trade in the early part of the 19th century.

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Two herds of buffaloes heave in sight—one of either sex. The great shaggy-haired muscle on top of the shoulder carries the head firmly and gives the animal the appearance of having tremendous strength. Now the two herds intermingle and the great bulls fight bloody duels. Though generally shy unless wounded, they are now furious and the Indians keep away. At other times we see the Indians on horse-back or in wolf-skins shooting them for food or hides.

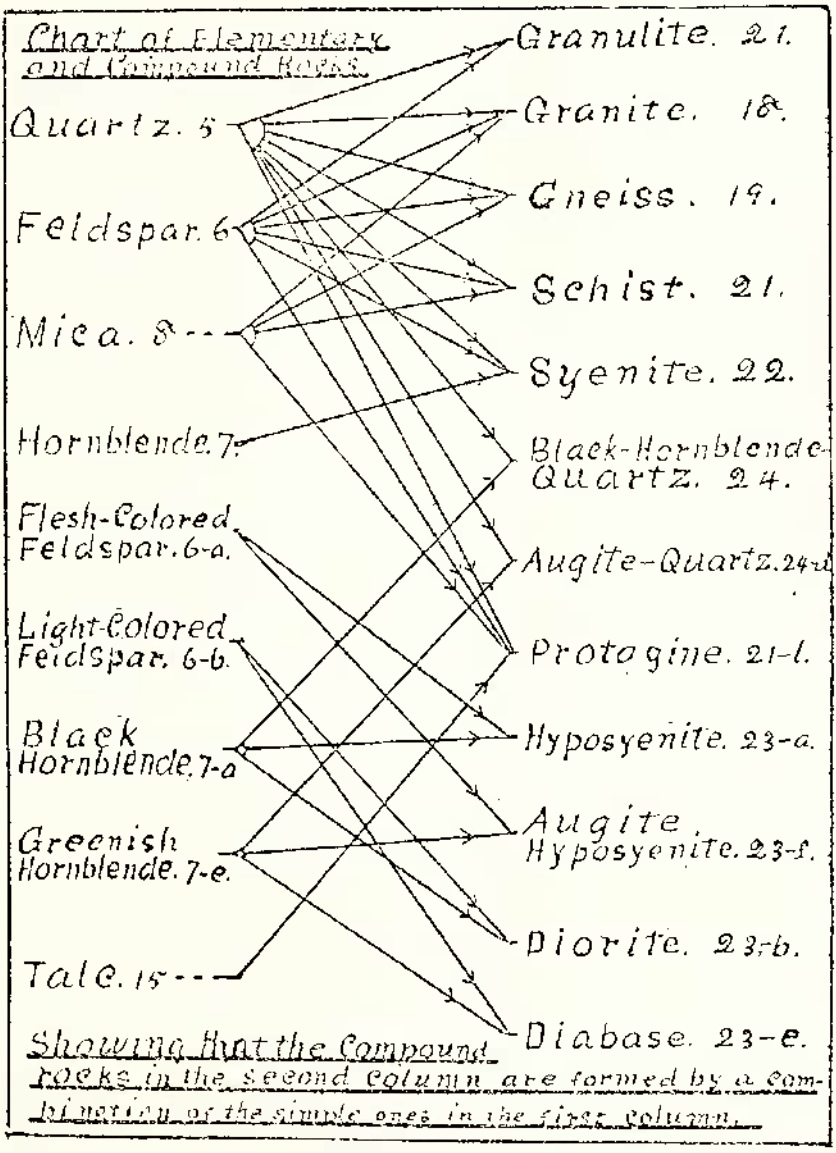
Here stands the cabin of the early settler. A panther, three and one-half feet long, the largest cat-like animal in the New World, though an expert climber, leaving the forest, creeps up close to the cabin, and lies in ambush ready to spring onto a sheep or calf. After destroying many more than he can eat through his propensity to kill, he returns to the woods and changes his child-like cry to hideous howling at sight of a rival. Multiply the screaming, growling, and snorting of the cat by about six and you have it. Edmund Kean had a tame one that purred like a cat, when caressed, and followed him like a dog.

There sits the superstitious Indian apologizing for killing a black bear although he needed it for food and clothing. Another scene shows a wounded bear making a desperate effort to hug his pursuer. He can hug, bite, dig, and climb but his toes are not enough like the cat's to tear. Winter has come and he rolls himself up to sleep and eat bear's grease. The hunter takes advantage of his sleepy condition, kills him and adds his hide to the other 25,000 that were sent to England for the army in 1803.

Last night a pack of wolves attacked a herd of sheep and today with remarkable endurance and with combined and persevering effort they overpower and kill a great American buffalo. Pressed still more by hunger, they attack dogs, children, and even grown people.

Probably all these animals lived here after the glacial period and many of them also before. Of course the great ice-plow destroyed all evidences of those that lived here before that time. If we could look back into the pre-glacial period we should probably see our limestone hills, small canyons, and narrow valleys thickly populated with animals and among them the reindeer, and beaver. Here is a drove of from ten to a hundred hog-like peccaries with their sharp-cutting canines. Over there in the shady forest the nocturnal, solitary, shy, thick-skinned tapir is eating shoots, bushes, buds, and leaves or taking a bath. In the timber the megotherium—a cross between the sloth and ant-eater and nearly as large as an elephant—sits on his hind legs and heavy tail and reaches up eighteen feet after a choice branch for food. Yes, strange sights we might see if we were not so short sighted.

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ROCKS OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

QUARTZ. If quartz be scratched with a point of a knife-blade a streak of steel is left on the rock. It ranges from a glassy appearance to that of flint. Very common.

FELDSPAR. Flesh colored. Its shining crystals reflect the light. Associated with quartz and other rocks in the same stone. Very difficult to scratch with knife point. Very common. There is a white variety called Albite, which is not so common.

MICA. The windows in stove-doors are mica. Small scales of it are common in other rocks and can be picked out with a pin. Soft and easily scratched and crushed. Its softness and thin flakes distinguish it from feldspar. There is a black variety called Biotite.

HORNBLENDE. Black. Often massive; i. e., showing no crystals. The scratch left by a knife point is a white line. Easily scratched. Alone or associated with other rocks in the same stone. Not stratified and is thus distinguished from shale. Does not effervesce (boil) when acid is placed on it and is thus distinguished from limestone. Rather common but the greenish variety called Augite, Pyroxine, or Greenstone, is far more common.

GRANULITE and GRANITE are not stratified. Gneiss is coarsely stratified and Schist finely.

DIORITE. Composed of very finely intermingled black and white shades and often without crystals. The hornblende in it is easily scratched. The feldspar is light colored and is not in crystals. Indian stone celts, or tomahawks are often made of it. A common rock but the variety with greenish hornblende and called Diabase, is far more common and more often used for stone tools.

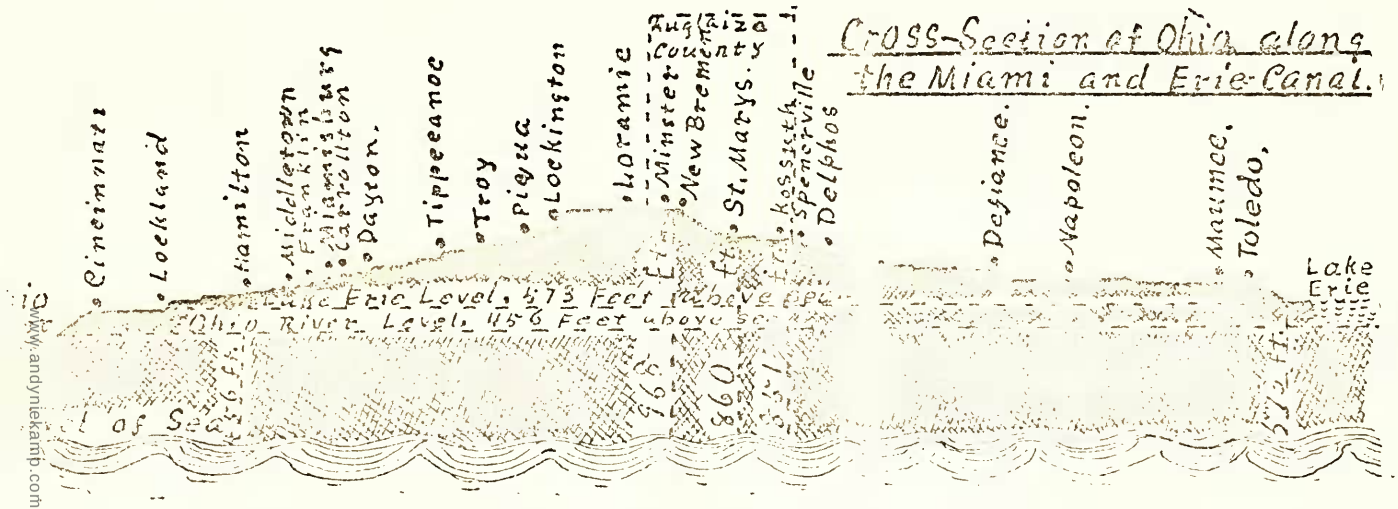
TALC is not a very common rock here but you can get a piece of some dealer. Hard blackboard crayon is Talc. Soapstone is a variety.

Pupils making a collection might add the following: Two kinds of Salt, two kinds of Coal, two colors of Marble, different Ores that may be found or given them, Fossils, Shells, kinds of rock as to Structure, Pebbles, Gravel, Sand, Soil, Clay, Shale, Slate, and Limestone. Soft blackboard crayon is gypsum.

There are immense gravel banks in our county and most of these specimens can be found in any of them. This gravel has been used to pike roads and streets and to ballast railroads and hence is accessible even if no gravel-bank is very near the pupil. All of the boulders of our county are composed of these rocks. Nature ground up enough of these rocks to make all the clay in our county, which has an average depth of one hundred feet; it then mixed some decomposing vegetable matter with the surface clay and made our soil. Did you ever stop to think what SOIL means to man? It is the flour from nature's big mill and made by grinding up boulders.

For further discussion of this subject, see the writer's "One Hundred Rocks Found among the Boulders and How to Determine Them." The numbers on the charts refer to this outline, but Schist should be numbered 20.

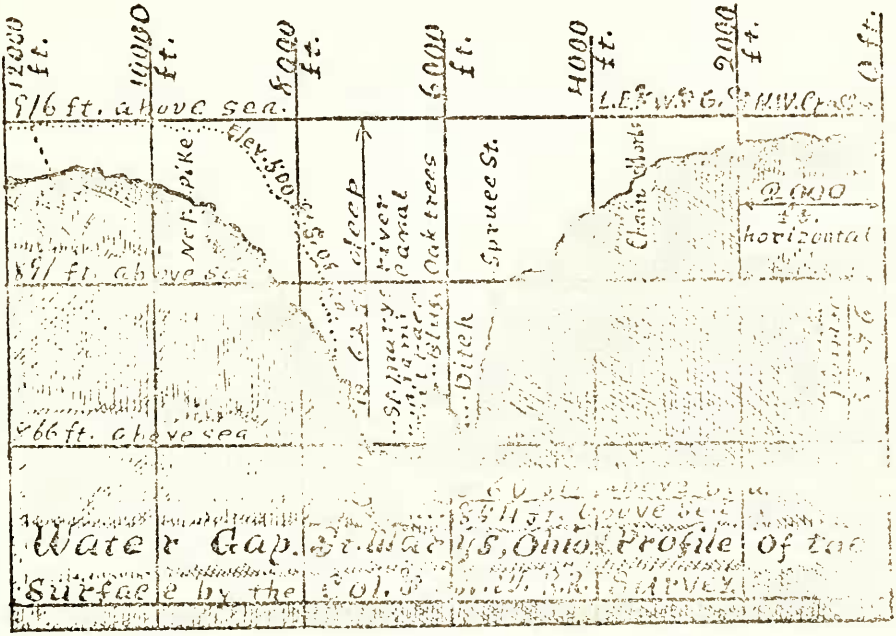
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HORIZONTAL SCALE 37 MILES TO 1 INCH; VERTICAL, 746 FEET TO 1 INCH.

The water in the canal comes from what source? 2—How can boats go over the hill from Cincinnati to Toledo? 3—What part of our county is on the summit?—What two towns on the summit? 4—What great water-shed is on the summit? 5—How far above the sea is Cincinnati?—Loramie?—New Bremen?—St. Marys?—Kossuth?—Toledo? 6—1825, Ohio granted 438,301 acres to aid in extending the canal from Dayton to the Maumee. 7—Length:—Cincinnati to Loramie summit, 100 miles; summit 21½ miles; summit to Toledo, 123 miles; total 244½ miles. 8—Cost, $5,920,200. 9—Lifts:—Cincinnati to Loramie summit, 53 locks making 512 feet; Toledo to summit, 52 locks making 395 feet. 10—Size of canal in our county:—top, 50 feet; bottom, 26 feet; depth, 5 feet. 11—Original area of reservoirs:—St. Marys 17,603 acres, cost $528,222; Lewiston 7,200 acres, cost $600,000; Loramie [illegible] acres, cost $22,000. 12—The locks are each 90 feet long, and 15 feet wide, and have an average depth of over 8½ feet.

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1 The river and canal channels seem narrow in the cut because the horizontal scale is 2000 ft. to the inch while the vertical scale is but 25 ft. to the inch. The railroad grade seems too steep for the same reason. West of the river, it is not on the extreme top of the ridge.

2 Using the same scale for length as is used for depth would widen the gap to eighty times its present width; i. e. eighty times as much clay was removed in making the gap as might seem from the above cut.

3 How deep is the gap? The top of the bank is a mile from the river in places. The cut shows a width of two and one-quarter miles.

4 South of St. Marys, the river has made no high banks for itself; how far north does it continue to have high banks?—i. e., how wide is the ridge at St. Marys? Go and see.

5 If the water-gap averages 2 mi. x 1 mi. x 25 ft., how long would it have taken 100 teams to make it if each hauled 5 loads of clay per day and 27 cu. ft. each load?

6 The river flowed south when making this gap and carried all the fine clay away with it; but the small pebbles were too heavy to carry and so were dropped to make a vast gravel bank just south of St. Marys and through which the river now flows north. All this gravel was sorted out of the clay that once filled the water-gap. An enormous amount of this gravel has been used for grading railroads, pikes, and streets. Locate the gravel banks and pits that spread out in a fan shape from the south end of the water-gap. Of course the water rushed through the narrow gap but spread out, slowed up, and deposited its gravel on leaving it. What cemeteries at St. Marys are on this gravel bank? Locate several abandoned gravel pits, and several still in use.

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1 Glassy Quartz. 5-a Glassy.
2 Rose Quartz. 5-c Rose colored.
3 Pink or Purple Quartz. 5-d Pink to purple.
4 Smoky Quartz. 5-e Smoky color.
5 Milky Quartz. 5-f Whitish.
6 Iron Quartz. 5-j Rusty-reddish. Ferruginous.
7 Dull Waxy Quartz. 5-l. Chalcedony.
8 Flint Quartz. 5-q May use arrow-point.
9 Black Flinty Quartz. 5-r Hornstone.
10 Greenish Quartz. 5-h and 5-m
11 Chert Quartz. 5-s Impure flint.
12 Jasper Quartz. 5-t Greasy on weathered side.
13 Fossil Quartz. 5-v Usually coral.
14 Granular Quartz. 5-w Grains closely cemented.
15 Gravel. (Largely Quartz.)
16 Quartz pebbles. 5-z Larger than gravel.
17 Red or Yellow Sand. 5-dd Ferruginous.
18 Whitish sand. 5-ee
19 Quick Sand. 5-ff. From wells and some gravel banks.
20 Limestone Sand. 5-ii Effervesces. Calcareous.
21 Sandstone. 5-tt
22 Quartzose Sandstone. 5-ll Very hard sandstone.
23 Iron Sandstone. 5-mm Dark to rusty-reddish. Ferruginous.
24 Red Sandstone. 5-tt
25 Crumbling Sandstone. 5-pp
26 Whetstone. 5-ss Use piece of broken one.
27 Flesh-colored Feldspar. 6-a Orthoclase.
28 White Feldspar. 6-c Albite.
29 Black Hornblende. 7-a Hornblende.
30 Green Hornblende. 7-c Greenstone. Augite. Pyroxine.
31 Slaty Hornblende. Slaty. May be stratified.
32 Pale Mica. 8-a Muscovite.
33 Black Mica. 8-b Biotite.
34 Rusty to Black Iron-ore. 9-a Hematite.
35 Yellowish Iron-ore. 9-b Limonite.
36 Brass-yellow Iron-ore. 9-c "Fool's Gold." Pyrite.
37 Black Shale. 10-a Carbonaceous.
38 Gray Shale. 10
39 Limestone Shale. 10-c Effervesces.
40 Rusty-Reddish Shale. 10-b Ferruginous.
41 Gray Roofing Slate. 11-a
42 Black School Slate. 11-c
43 Blue or Yellow Clay. 13-a
44 White Brick (Clay.) 13-b Use white brick.
45 Dish (Clay). 13-d Use piece of dish. Kaolin.
46 Limestone Clay. 13-f Effervesces.
47 Stream-Deposit Alluvium. 14-a Along the stream.
48 Soil Alluvium. 14-b Just under the sod.
49 Drift Alluvium. 14-b Any glacial drift.
50 Common Limestone. 16-a Effervesces.
51 Coral Limestone. 16-c Has coral in it.
52 Shell Limestone. 16-d Has shells in it.

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53 White decomposing Limestone. 16-i Rock Milk.
54 Half-crystalline Limestone. 16-r Has some crystals.
55 Cherty Limestone. 16-a Like chert but effervesces.
56 White Marble. 16-i A limestone. At marble yard.
57 Colored Marble. 16-g Get piece at marble yard.
58 Chalk. 16-t A limestone. Get piece of druggist.
59 Common Calcite. 16-w White crystallized limestone.
60 Common Dolomite. 17-c Non-effervescing limestone.
61 Granite. 18-a Quartz-feldspar-mica.
62 Fine Granite. 18-h
63 Coarse Granite. 18-i
64 White-feldspar Granite. 18-b Feldspar white.
65 Black-mica Granite. 18-c Mica black.
66 Crumbling Granite. 18-m Decomposing.
67 Gneiss. 19-a Coarsely stratified granite.
68 Black-mica Gneiss. 19-c Mica black.
69 Mica Schist. 20-a Finely stratified granite.
70 Black-Mica Schist. 20-c Mica black.
71 Granulite. 21-a Quartz-feldspar.
72 Fine Granulite. 21-e
73 Coarse Granulite. 21-i
74 White feldspar Granulite. 21-b Feldspar white.
75 Crumbling Granulite. 21-j Decomposing.
76 Syenite. 22-a Quartz-feldspar-hornblende.
77 Diorite. 23-b Orthoclase and hornblende. Indian tomahawks.
78 Diabase. 23-c Orthoclase and greenstone. Indian tomahawks.
79 Common Table Salt. 26
80 Rock Salt. 27 Get it of dealer.
81 Soft Coal. 28 Bituminous. Get it in coal house.
82 Hard coal. 29 Anthracite. Get it of dealer.
83 Gypsum. Use soft black-board crayon.
84 Petroleum. Use vial of Kerosene Oil.

FOSSILS.

85 Honey-comb Coral. 35 Favocites.
86 Cup Coral. 36 Cyathophylloid.
87 Crinoid Stems. 37 Indian Beads.
88 "Lucky Stones." 38 Micronates.

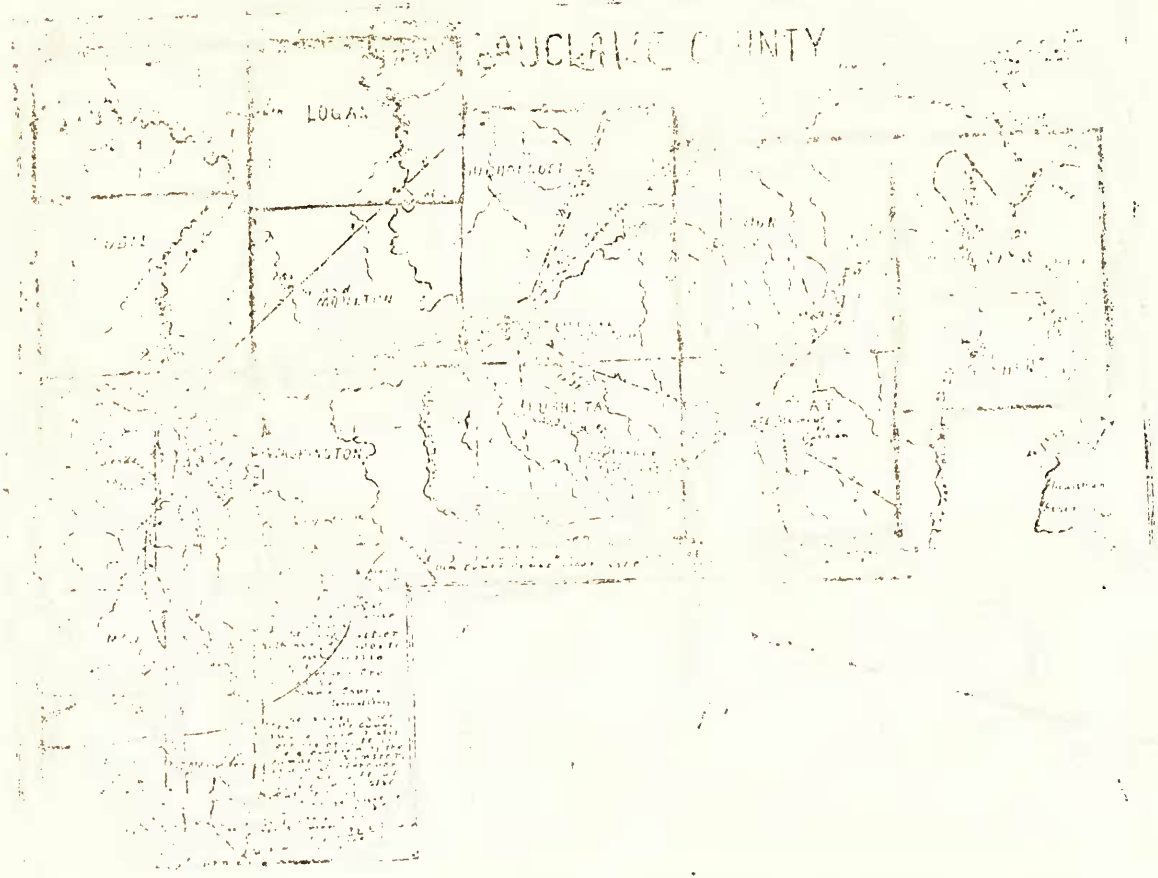
MODERN SHELLS.

89 Snail. 39 Helix.
90 Pond Snail. 40 Limnea.
91 Rough Mussel Shell. 41 Anodon.
92 Smooth Mussel Shell. 42
93 Oyster. 43 Ostria. Get it of dealer.

ROCKS AS TO STRUCTURE.

94 Massive Rock. As quartz.
95 Crystalline Rock. As granite.
96 Stratified Rock. Shows strata.
97 Fossiliferous Rocks. Contains fossils.
98 Sedimentary Rock. As sand-stone.
99 Conglomerate Rock. Pebbles cemented together.
100 Decomposed Rock. Crumbled
101 Cellular Rock. Full of cavities. As Cellular Limestone.
102 Concretionary Rock. As Lenticular [illegible]

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AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

1. Organized in 1848.
2. Area, 367 sq. mi., or 246,926 acres.
3. Length of the boundaries; width, 22½ mi.
4. Population, 1900, 31,502.
5. Its county-town is ——? Name them.
6. Locate the Shawnee Clay Gates.
7. Locate two other tribes.
8. Locate the first Parish settlement in Ohio. Locate the first battle of the French and Indian War.
9. Locate six forts. Give dates.
10. Locate the Greenville Treaty Line.
11. Locate the Virginia Military Lands.
12. Locate two large creek channels.

13. Are the deep buried rock gorges filled with gravel and clay. They were made by rivers in pre-glacial times. Geologists expect to prove that one or both of these pre-glacial streams is the abandoned channel of the pre-glacial Ohio River.

14. Is it possible that the Ohio once flowed through our county and along the present site of Cincinnati? Yes, it is even probable.

15. Glaciers spread over a hundred feet deep over our county and built the three moraines. The moraines are ridges and were formed by the ice-sheet and either represent three pauses made by the front ridge of the glacier in melting back to the north or they represent the southern limit of three different glaciers.

The road from Wapakoneta to St. Marys is on the short, steep, south slope of the Wabash moraine, while the north slope has a gradual fall to the north and extends back several miles in places.

16. Locate three moraines, or ridges.
17. Locate the five water-gaps in them.
18. These water-gaps were made by streams flowing in opposite directions. Name the streams that flow(ed) through them.
19. Where does water flow(ed) through these gaps? Why?
20. Are you to look for the location of three other water-gaps?
21. Why is no pre-Glacial mastodon remains in the county likely to be found?
Where are the eight mastodons that have been found?
Do not the great water-shed [illegible]
[illegible]

22. Suppose the reservoir should rise until it equalled ancient Lake Wabash, would its waters overflow at New Bremen, at Uniopolis or at Waynesfield? (There may be a gap in this ridge lower than at any of these places.)

23. Name four large rivers that rise in our county.

24. The gravelly ridges hold water like a sponge and deal it out in springs to form small streams. Where do the small streams rise? Why? Locate many springs.

25. What forces the small streams to unite to form the Auglaize?—to form the St. Marys?

26. What two large streams are crossed at Cassel? At Waynesfield? Which is not crossed and what one lakes to cross the St. Marys moraine?

27. Close the water-gap at Wapakoneta, then where would the Auglaize flow? Close the water-gap at St. Marys also, then trace the St. Marys and the Auglaize as one river to the sea.

28. How can the river at St. Marys flow north when Wayne street slopes southward? The slope on Wayne street is over half a mile long and has a fall of over forty feet. Do you see that this is the measure of the slope on the south side of the Wabash moraine at St. Marys?

29. On which side of the ridge is the St. Marys reservoir?

30. May the ridge be seen at Wapakoneta?

31. Give general slope of the county; also of the extreme eastern, south-eastern, and south-western parts.

32. Tell about the old Loramie and St. Marys Portage. (See Hist. Auglaize Co., page 28.)

33. Locate the Miami and Erie canal.

34. Why was a "deep cut" made where the canal leaves county on northern border? Why not at St. Marys? The ridge is twenty-one and one-half miles broad from New Bremen south and so no "cut" was attempted there for canal. Why? Suppose a ship-canal should be constructed through here and the cut at New Bremen be lowered to a level with north St. Marys, how many locks would be saved and how deep would the cut be, judging from the figures on Lock chart?

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38. Do boats and water pass up and down through our fourteen locks?

39. Name and locate four steam R. Rs. and one electric road.

40. Oil and gas may be found in most parts of our county. They are minerals.

41. The act of March 3, 1849, established a post road from Troy through Piqua, St. Marys, Ft. Wayne, Defiance, to Ft. Meigs.

42. How deep is the water-gap at Fryburg and St. Marys judging from the figures on the ridge and along the creek at each place?

43. Account for the direction taken by Pusheta creek.

44. Why would the St. Marys river be twice as large if the St. Marys reservoir were abandoned?

45. Why was a fill made 24 ft. high and over a mile long for the canal at the first stream south of Kossuth (Prairie creek), rather than drop the canal down by three locks? Remember "Deep-cut."

46. There is a culvert at Prairie creek. What for?

47. There is an aqueduct at the second stream south of Kossuth (Six-mile creek). What for?

48. There is an aqueduct just south of St. Marys. What for? The fill there for the canal is 17 ft.

49. How many streams does the canal cross?

50. When would aqueducts be used rather than culverts?

51 Into what would the St. Marys reservoir empty if the east dam should wash out?

52. Into what would the canal empty if the aqueduct south of St. Marys should break down?

53. The aqueducts leak. In winter time what load would they have in them and what one hung to the under side? Which would be the heavier? Is the load any heavier when a boat is crossing?

54. The townships are each the same width. How wide is each? See 3d question.

55. What townships are drained chiefly by the Auglaize? The St. Marys?

56. What part of the country is in the St. Lawrence basin? In the Mississippi basin?

57. What townships are partly in one basin and partly in the other?

58 Name the line that separates these basins. What town on the divide? What ones near the divide?

59. If the Water gaps at Wapakoneta and St. Marys were filled, on what moraine would the great water-shed, or divide, then be?

60. Do the figures along the Auglaize and canal show that they flow down grade?—or up grade?

61. Would you pay twice as much for a farm along the foot of a moraine as on the top of it? Why? Why a difference in soil?

a. Place Santa Fe in south-eastern Clay where the R. R. crosses the line. Elevation 1004 ft.

b. Place Layton near north-eastern corner of Union.

c. If you add 2.89 ft. (3 ft.) to the survey by Samuel Craig, you will have the elevation as calculated from the U. S. survey which was run through the county in 1900.

d. Fort Adams was six miles west of our county on the south side of the river.

e. The Weas lived a few miles west of our county on the state line.

f. The Lewistown feeder empties into the canal at the south end of the SUMMIT, the Loramie into the north end of the SUMMIT, and the St. Marys NORTH OF the SUMMIT.

g. Where the canal leaves county at "Deep-cut" on our northern boundary line, the excavation has a depth of 39 ft. to bottom of canal according to measurements by Canal Commission in 1888, counting the earth that had been thrown out on top. According to the writer's measurement in 1901, the greatest depth is 44 ft including about 10 ft. of fill on top. How high is the natural moraine, counting from the bottom of the canal which is at about the general level? See 36th question.

h. Place on map mastodon remains No. 9 about two miles south of Buckland, where John Link found the skull, a tooth and a tusk while ditching in 1899. (?)

i. Place another pre-glacial channel just west of Cridersville and passing south to Wapakoneta. Try to find out from "oil men" if it did not pass from the latter place toward St. Marys or New Knoxville to join the other channel there. If you learn of an oil well on this line that is 300 to 400 feet to the rock, it is in this channel.

j. Rinehart's Cross-roads is about three miles east of Uniopolis. Elevation, 989 ft.

k. Bowdle's church is east of Waynesfield near county line. Elevation, 1031 ft.

County map like the one in this book but 14x17 inches are for sale.

Persons desiring further information concerning these questions may generally find it by referring to the index in this history.

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Geological times and ages from earliest times to present with emphasis on parts concerning Auglaize county. The mark (?) means denied by some writers.

I. Archaean Time. Time when there was little or no life.

II. Paleozoic Time. Early life found.

A. Eopaleozoic Section. Early Section. Age of Invertebrates. When animals similar to our corals and river mussels were most numerous.

1. Cambrian Era.
2. Lower Silurian Era.
   a. Canadian Period.
   b. **Trenton Period, in the rocks of which our Gas and Oil are found a thousand feet below the surface.**

B. Neopaleozoic Section. Later Section.

1. Age of Fishes.
   a. Upper Silurian Era.
      x. **Niagara Period, that furnished the limestone that covers the southern part of our county just under the clay.**
      y. Onondago Period.
      z. **Lower Helderberg or Water-Lime Period, that furnished the limestone that covers the central and northern parts of our county just under the clay.**
   b. Devonian Era.
2. Age of Amphibians. Age of Acrogens.
   a. Carboniferous Era. Coal formed then. Age when frog-like animals were numerous.

III. Mesozoic Time. Middle Time. Time of Reptiles, to which class our snakes belong.

IV. Cenozoic Time. Recent Time.

A. **Tertiary Era. The Ohio river (?) completed the pre-glacial channels in our county.**

1. Eocene Period.
2. Miocene Period. **Mastodon appeared in Europe and India.**
3. Pliocene Period. Mastodon in California (?) and Mammoth in Europe (?). Siberia (?), and California (?). **Man appeared in Europe and California (?).**

B. Quanternary Age. Age of Man. Post Tertiary Era.

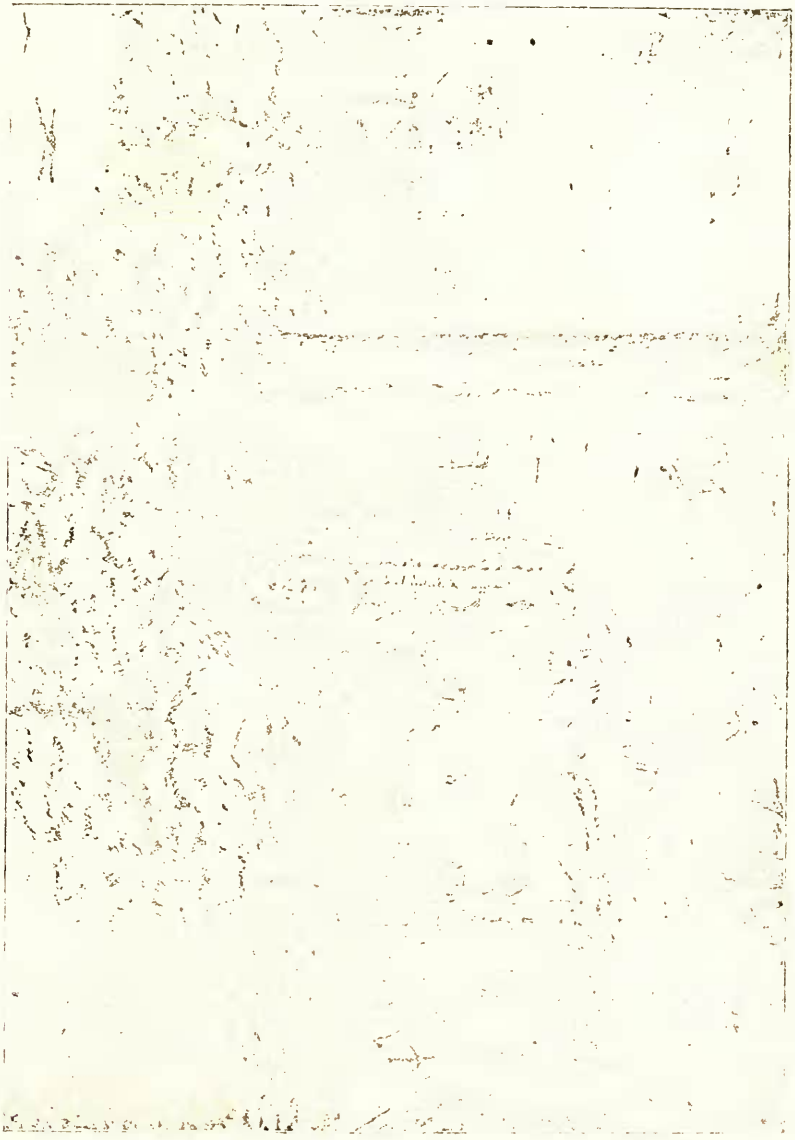
1. **Glacial Period.** Ice Age. Age of the Mammoth. Within the last of the three glacial epochs, **the glacier spread clay over our county to the depth of one hundred feet and made our three moraines.** There were two interglacial epochs during which forests grew. Mastodon in the United States (?) but became extinct in Europe. Mammoth in United States (?) and Europe. **Man** in United States (?) **England and France.**
2. **Champlain Period.** Diluvial period. Reindeer Epoch. **Ice melted and the water-gaps were cut in our ridges, our gravel banks made, the present drainage system of our county established, soil formed, and plant and animal life revived.** May have been fifteen thousand years since. Mastodon in United States (?). Mammoth in United States (?) but became **extinct in Europe.** Man in United States (?).
3. **Recent Period** including the present. Alluvial epoch. **Mastodon, Mammoth and man appeared in the United States, in Ohio and,** except the mammoth (?), **in Auglaize County.** Man burnt a mastodon to death in a swamp in Missouri and in Ashtabula county, Ohio. Likely that man helped destroy the great mammals of pre-historic times. Pictures of the mastodon or mammoth were cut on the pre-historic palaces of Mexico and Central America. The mastodon and mammoth became extinct before historic times.

Man now inhabits nearly every part of the earth and has increased in population to nearly a billion and a half. Belgium now supports a population of 571 per square mile. This indeed seems to be the age of Man; yet he must not claim too much as even the common earth worm outnumbers him and man supports a larger family of common houseflies than of his own kin.

For above outline see Dana's Revised Text Book of Geology.

The parts in heavy type generally concern Auglaize county.

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LITTLE HIAWATHA'S TROUBLES

IN AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

(SOME INDIAN WORDS.)

I am too little to walk on the ground,
So hang me up gam-ma, and swing me around;
The leaves are all dancing the merry day long,
The tune of the birdies that warble their song.

CHORUS:

Rockey by baby, on the tree-top;
When the wind blows, the cradle will rock:
If the bough break, the cradle will fall,
And down come rockey-by-baby and all.

Ke-neut, the great eagle, is sailing around,
Don't leave me here longer upon the damp ground;
Wa-wa, the goose, is high in the sky,
Then hang me up quickly and hang me up high.

Ke-na-beck, the serpent, and Mok-wa, the bear,
Are certain to get me, so hang me up there.
His gam-ma agreed, the day was so bright,
And hung him up quickly and hung him up right.

Baim-wa-wa, the thunder, is roaring aloud,
Please take me down, gam-ma, I see a dark cloud;
Sub-be-ka-she, the spider, is swinging too close,
Sug-ge-ma, mosquito, is biting my nose.

Pah-puk-kee-na, grasshopper, has jumpe in my tree,
Way-muk-kwa-na, caterpillar, is looking at me;
Take me down, gam-ma, for evening is here,
And Je-be, the ghost, will frighten your dear.

Take me down gam-ma, or I'll die of fright,
Wa-bas-so, the rabbit, is out for the night;
Da-bin-da, bull-frog, is clearing his throat,
Ko-ko-ko-ho, the owl, is hooting his note.

O-wais-sa, my blue-bird's too tired to sing,
O-me-me, my pigeon, with head under wing;
O-pe-chee, my robin's asleep in the tree,
And that old whipporwill is whistling at me.

Well, my pappoose, your gam-ma believes
She'll put you to sleep down under the leaves;
You're talking too much, I can't skin the deer,
And the warrior is coming and hungry, I fear.

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UP STREAM,

OR HOW TO SEE A STREAM.

Next Saturday, if the weather be fine, go up stream alone for one and one-half miles. There are two reasons why you should go alone: a friend having little interest in your purpose, would simply interpose obstructions to your flow of consciousness; and you can give little information to your friend because, mayhap, you have never yet seen a stream. Since most of us see only what we look for, you should have a fair conception of what to expect. It matters little whether the nearest stream be a river, creek, run, ravine, gully, or ditch, because knowing a mile and one-half of any stream is knowing the full length of all. The following may give some idea of what to expect. If you are a teacher imagine your pupils with you and say aloud to yourself:

Let us gather some gravel from the school ground. Children, here are two pebbles—one round like a marble and one round like a plate. They are river pebbles. They are smooth. Running water has tossed and rolled them about until all angles have worn away. Those like the flat ones are called shingle. Here is a rough angular one. It is a piece of boulder broken up by the glacier and is called a glacial pebble. As you see, it has never been rolled and ground smooth like the river pebbles. Keep your eye open for more of these pebbles to-day.

Let us examine the drainage system of our school ground. Look at these little dry depressions; let us call them rain rivulets. Here are three large ones a foot deep; there, three small ones three inches deep. Here are six whose channels extend eastward; there, one sloping westward. Notice the mouths are on a level with the gutter; this level is called a base-level. The base-level of the Mississippi extends up to Cairo and is lengthening at both ends each year. These of ours lengthen every rain. Here is one five feet long; there one, ten. Do you see that they widen as you approach the mouth? Here is a large one. Notice that one side of the base-level is lower than the other. The lower part is the bed, or channel; the higher part is called the flood plain. When the water is low, the channel contains it; when high the flood plain is covered. Let us mark the length and width of this one and notice later in the season, whether it has lengthened and widened. Do you see that in time the whole play ground will be reduced to this new plain? How many inches or feet do you believe the play ground will be lowered? When reduced by these rain rivulets to the lowest level possible, the school ground will then be a peneplain. Is much of the Mississippi valley a peneplain? The northern Appalachians have been reduced to a peneplain once and the southern twice. But afterwards, mountains again arose and the rivers are again at work carrying them into the sea and making another peneplain. Do you see that the drainage of this play ground is very similar to that of all lands?—that streams will reduce not only this school ground but all hills and mountains to base-levels? Mary believes she has found a watershed. Right. Do you see there are lakes on it when it rains?—

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and that the streams will finally drain the lakes? So with all lakes; they are doomed. They will either be drained or filled by streams.

Get your note-books. Write the names of all trees found on the play ground and add the names of all other trees we may find to-day. Take full notes of what you observe and learn.

Let us go down to this stream. Here is a bridge or foot-log. If not, let us make one. Step the length of this bridge and the width of the water. See the high-water mark on the trees over yonder. Measure the distance between high-water mark and low. Do not neglect your notes. Just above the stream is wide, slow and deep. Measure it at that point because we shall find places to-day where it has a very different appearance. Who can think of some way to get the width?

This stream has a flood-plain too, has it not? The channel winds like a serpent back and forth across it. The bed is nearest the steeper bank except where it is crossing the flood plain. Most rivers, especially in level countries keep near the steeper bank. Do you see that the river comes across the plain here and strikes this steep bank nearly at right angles?—and that its inertia keeps continually filing and hammering the bank away? No wonder the bank is steep. The wearing will cease when the bank has all been carried away. The bank over yonder opposite this steep one—I mean over yonder on the opposite side of the flood-plain—has a very moderate grade. It was steep when the river was there and will be steep again when the river goes back. It has not been there for some hundreds of years and the bank has weathered down. When the channel goes over to that side, then this steep bank will weather down to a moderate grade like that across the plain now is.

Robert, you used the magnetic needle in your watch charm at the bridge, to give us the direction of the river. Since that was an iron bridge, you had better try it here because the iron may have influenced the needle.

Step the distance up stream to the nearest bend—say six hundred feet. When the water strikes this bank, the current is checked, and we may expect that mud would be dropped just above the bend and an island formed. Is there anything there answering to an island? When the water strikes this bank, it makes a sharp turn. This gives the water on the outside of the curve a much swifter current than that on the inside. So some of the clay that is swept off the steep bank is carried directly across the channel and is left as a mud-flat. Do you see how deep the water is next the steep bank and how shallow just across the channel?

Here is a large island above the bend. What caused it? Boys, will you build a foot-bridge? We shall cross the stream here. Step the length of this island. Is it made of mud or gravel? If of gravel, the current was sufficient to carry away the mud but not strong enough to lift or roll the gravel. It is said the early settlers had a foot-bridge here. Wonder why.

Since we are to make a drawing of the part of the stream that we explore to-day let us stop until you start your map. Note direction and distance. The boys have learned to step three-foot paces and the girls two. Of course, the map you draw to-day will be very imperfect but it should show directions, branches, and distances. The latter can be given in figures. When you re-draw your map, you can get the proportions nearly correct.

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See how the water is undermining those large trees. Some of them are about to give up the battle and surrender to the stream. Do you see that there is a constant warfare between the trees and the stream for the bank? How long has that tree been fighting, judging from its age? There are some willows that seem to be more successful. They have roots like matting and the water has but slight effect on them. Wonder why the farmer has planted willows along here.

Hello, here is a shallow. Boys, see if you can jump it. Guess you may build another foot-bridge and assist the girls in crossing. Measure the length, width, and depth of the narrows. How do the figures compare with those of the widest part as measured below? Estimate difference in elevation between the wide, deep, level stretch below and the wide, deep, level stretch above. A kind of stair-step here, is there not? All rivers have these steps from base level to source. Imagine a giant with legs longer than trees, walking up stream. In going toward the source of a river, the giant would step up stairs from one level stretch to another. We could have seen these steps in the little gullies on the school ground. So going up stream is going up stairs. Going down stream, is going down stairs. Notice how much narrower, shallower, and swifter the water is here at this "riffle" than it was at the widest place. The bed slopes more here because the clay (or rock) is firmer and wears less rapidly. In wearing away, is this step moving up stream? Is it chasing another like it but some distance ahead? Is it chased by another but some distance behind? Clay (as well as stone or rock) is often in layers—some harder than others. The firmer layer is at the rapids or falls. It is this variation in strata that causes nearly all the rapids and falls in the world. The great rapids about which you read, are in no way different from these before you. Do you notice any little falls in these rapids? Niagara is simply a fall in a rapid. Here is a little water-fall. Let us examine the clay (or rock) beneath it to see if it is caused by a hard layer resting upon a softer one. If so we see why the falling water excavates the pool below, how it undermines the softer clay, and how all falls are made. There are falls in the rain rivulets on the play ground and at every road side, and on every steep bank. There are several names for this "ripple:" shallows, rapids, narrows and fords. Account for all of them. Why do we cross at the rapids? Did you ever read of any person or army crossing at the rapids? Why did our fore-fathers ford the stream at such places? Why do we not use the word ford so often as they did? Wonder why the old road used to cross here? You will gather some of these beautiful river pebbles, I know. The current has washed all the mud to the flat below. The boys know that the narrows have a pebbly bottom and that the deep slow water below has a muddy bottom. Martha, stir up the bottom of this ford, and notice that the water is not made much milky because the mud is rapidly carried down stream by the current. These rapids would drain the level stretches above but for the fact that they too travel up stream. The The level is continually shortened at the lower end but just as continually lengthened at the upper. This process gradually urges all the mud toward the sea. Speaking of rapids traveling up stream, the Niagara is approaching the water-shed in Ohio at the rate of three or four feet in a year. Will it not travel much more rapidly than that through Lake Erie and much more slowly than that when divided into several falls or

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rapids to ascend the several rivers that now empty into the lake? Trace the route that Niagara Falls will take to reach Auglaize county, Ohio.

Let us go up this level and stir up the mud. Some mud is so fine that it will stand for days in still water. Maggie throw some sticks in the water near the margin and some near the middle, to see where the water is swiftest. Can you account for the facts?

Here is a sharp bend to the east and back again making a horse-shoe or ox-bow curve. Where the river crosses the flood-plain, does it seem to be wearing the faster on the down-stream bank? If so, may be your stream is traveling down through the flood plain sidewise. This bend doubles back upon itself so nearly that the neck of land will soon be worn off. If you will notice the direction of the channel, you can see why the stream tends to become more and more crooked until finally this neck will wear in two and the stream will be straightened for a time at this place. When such occurrs, there will be a cut-off here. Do you see any evidences of old cut-offs in this flood-plain? There are many such cut-offs in the lower Mississippi flood-plain. Making a cut-off usually means that the stream has gone back to its former channel ready to begin a new horse-shoe or work over the old one. Explain how this river is widening its channel. It will continue until it reduces all those high banks and hills yonder to its base-level.

Here we come to the second rapids. Notice that spring flowing from the bank. Some day in class, I shall tell you how it is formed. Look at this large boulder. How many others are in sight? This is a venerable old Canadian: made over fifty million years ago, five hundred miles from here, in a mountain range that once partly surrounded Hudson Bay. The ice tore this mountain to pieces and carried part of it down here at the rate of two or three feet a day. Would this journey require about three thousand years? Is the boulder stratified? If so, this shows that the waves spread it out. It also shows that it had existed as rock before it was worked over into the mountains around Hudson Bay. Wonder how many times it has been worked over? Hard as it is, it is slowly wearing away and becoming mud. All clay and most soil is mud made from ground-up rock. Some places in Ohio, this clay is five hundred feet deep. How far beneath you to the rock? Took a big mill to grind enough rock for all this clay and soil, did it not? This little stream and all others in the world are working day and night to carry the soil, clay, and mud back to the sea. There it will be spread out and made into rock again ready to be raised into another mountain. What relation between you and the old "Canadian"? Mountains, boulders, gravel, mud, soil, plants, men; or mountains, mud, men; or mountain, man. Or do you prefer to think it in this way: mountains, boulders, gravel, mud, and then repeat? Do you see why we are out today—why this wreck of continents concerns us?—why the posibilities of man are wrapped in these pebbles? The plant kingdom touches the mud of these pebbles with organic life, and the animal magnetizes the plant molecule with mind.

What has this deep soil in this flood-plain to do with this locality as the home of man? Do you see that this soil was washed from the hills? Do you see why these bottom lands bring twice the price of the hill lands? What is meant by saying that the Mississippi flood-plain is composed of the cream of the continent, and why do the United States and local authorities expend so many millions annually to protect it from floods? Would not this old "Canadian" grow a pedestal in our school-room, more

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than would any Greek or Roman bust? How do we know but its possibilities are yet in their infancy. Trusting that when the "World Ridge" shall have been lowered to a peneplain, that another may arise, let us pass on.

Here is the first tributary we have found. Name it Reservoir Branch. Notice that its water has checked the current of the main stream and made it deposit a mud-delta just at and above the mouth of the branch. Like our main stream, its channel is very crooked and becoming more and more so. Its valley is becoming wider and wider and longer and longer.

Why, here in sight, is a second branch and it is quite as large as the main stream. Call it West Branch. Let us cross it and send two scouts up stream a short distance. We shall wait until they return. Here they come back. Although they have kept to the bank, and have not traveled over one thousand feet, it has led them back almost to the place of starting. What a crooked stream. It doubles back upon itself. Look here. When the water is high, the water flows across this neck. It is the old channel. This is a kind of cut-off. The branch strikes the main stream at a right angle and its current is so checked that it drops its mud. It has filled its mouth up, so it now is obliged to flow around this deposit. It now flows a thousand feet where formerly fifty answered.

Our main stream takes a new name here. So we are at the head of the stream we started to explore. From here up the main stream is called East Branch. Notice that three good sized streams come together here. Is it any wonder that our stream by the school house has high water when it rains? Just think of the area it drains. What was the difference between high water mark and low at the place of starting? The fields about here where these three streams join are of little value because of floods. Do you see why? When you get home look in your geographies to see what five great rivers join near Cairo, Ill., and you will realize the cause of the Mississippi floods;—why the river overflows its banks and spreads out from twenty-five to eighty miles wide over the bottoms and destroys millions of dollars worth of property. On a small scale, you have the same conditions before you.

Here is a half-moon cut-off bending south from East Branch and two others extending west from the west side of the crescent. These are old channels and they are used yet at high water. One of these has a lake in it. Many rivers have lakes in their cut-offs. These are called ox-bow lakes. Did you ever read in history about General Grant trying to assist the Mississippi in making a cut-off?

TO THE GRAVEL PIT.

Let us go home past Mr. Miller's gravel pit. See, they have taken out gravel until the banks have a height of twenty feet. Do you see that it has all been stratified by water? There is quicksand beneath and the strata are of coarser and coarser material above. The fine sand was laid down by a very moderate current; the gravel by a swifter one; and that near the top, with stones as large as your fist, by a much more rapid one.

The larger the gravel, the swifter the current. Notice that the fine sand below is on a level with the stream and is full of water. Water is standing in the bottom of the pit. So there is water under us—rivers and lakes of water that supply the wells about here. The gravel above is a better reservoir for water than is sand, but you see why it drains out.

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You see why our people always sink a well until they come to sand or gravel. Water flows through sand in rivers. There is as much water flowing in the sand and gravel beneath the Miami as in the visible river, and the underground river probably feeds as much water to the Ohio as does the stream proper. Some wells are fed by veins instead of sheet-water. How deep must you dig a well here in order to get water? The water-shed of Ohio is composed largely of sand and gravel. This makes a spongy reservoir for water as you see. Can you name the large rivers in the state, that rise in the water-shed? Do you see why they rise there?

Just look at these strata—in every direction, of every width, and composed of gravel of every size. Each wave has left its record for you—a record of its velocity, its size, its direction. Here is a day-and-night record. Possibly the sun at mid-day caused a little more iron to oxidize and this makes the rusty lines between layers. May be the wind was higher in day-time than at night and this had its effect. Some lines are dimmer. May be these were made on cloudy days. Must have been a flood or a large amount of ice melted to wash away all the fine gravel and leave that coarse layer. Here is a layer of mud. How was the water that deposited that? Are there not evidences here, of the force and direction of winds? See this beach with its angle of fifteen degrees; and there one, half swept away. Notice these ripple marks; they resemble the ripples that made them. There is an ebb-and-flow structure. You can tell it by the diamond-like figures it leaves.

Some day we shall come out here to sketch this; and to gather some quartz, chert, hornblende, feldspar, mica, granite, limestone, drift, sand, and soil? Look up there. How deep is the soil? What color is it? What difference in the depth of the soil here and in the flood-plain? The gravel has decomposed into clay and soil near the top. While the soil is continually washing away on top, more is continually being made by the decomposing gravel. Notice that some bits of this gravel are so disintegrated that you can crumble them to powder in your hands.

Now that we are nearing home, I wish you to pick all the different kinds of seeds you find clinging to your clothes: burdock, cockle-bur, spanish-needles, beggar-ticks, and bush tre-foil. For what purpose have these plants been seeking to use us? Take these home with you that we may examine them to see how they stick so closely. We may want to draw them, too.

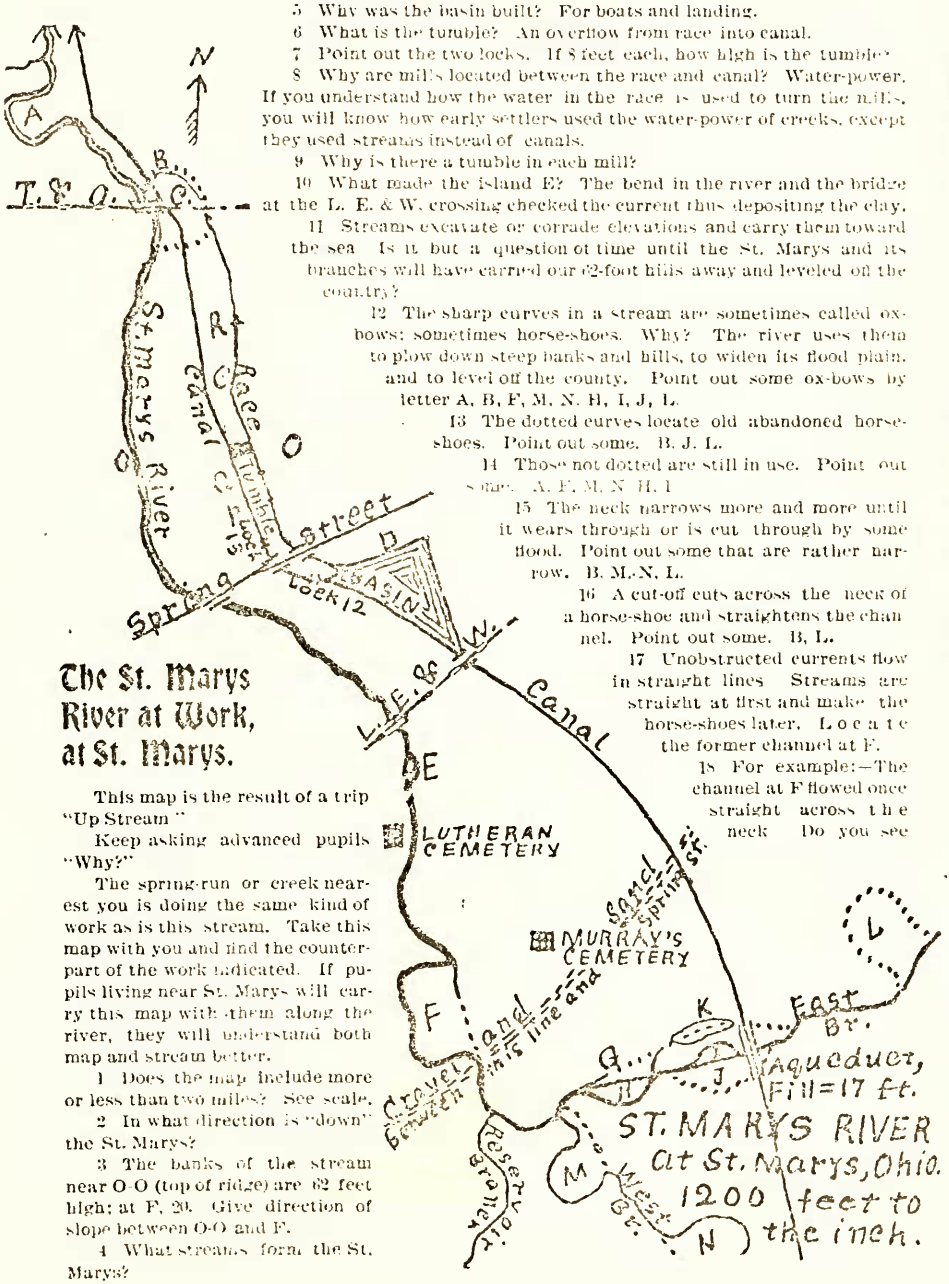
We have seen so many things to-day that seem designed for man's benefit. I trust that you will name them all when you write the story of our trip. Do not loose your notes. When you write, you must draw the river. If you wish to write this as a letter to your friend, you may do so. I am glad you have been so pleased and interested, and so orderly and quiet. We have been out all the afternoon; it is now nearly dark, and you may go to your homes. Good-by.

Remark to the reader: It may take you several months to see that stream near your school house. Do not take the children out until you have something to tell them. Don't ever go unless you want to. Don't tell them as I have done, but ask your questions in such a way that they will tell you.

Several teachers have taken the pupils of the St. Marys schools up the St. Marys river. These pages give an idea of what was done. Any creek or spring-run would have done as well as the river.

See cut of St. Marys river.

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The St. Marys River at Work, at St. Marys.

This map is the result of a trip "Up Stream."

Keep asking advanced pupils "Why?"

The spring-run or creek nearest you is doing the same kind of work as is this stream. Take this map with you and find the counterpart of the work indicated. If pupils living near St. Marys will carry this map with them along the river, they will understand both map and stream better.

1 Does the map include more or less than two miles? See scale.

2 In what direction is "down" the St. Marys?

3 The banks of the stream near O-O (top of ridge) are 62 feet high; at F, 20. Give direction of slope between O-O and F.

4 What streams form the St. Marys?

5 Why was the basin built? For boats and landing.

6 What is the tumble? An overflow from race into canal.

7 Point out the two locks. If 8 feet each, how high is the tumble?

8 Why are mills located between the race and canal? Water-power. If you understand how the water in the race is used to turn the mills, you will know how early settlers used the water-power of creeks, except they used streams instead of canals.

9 Why is there a tumble in each mill?

10 What made the island E? The bend in the river and the bridge at the L. E. & W. crossing checked the current thus depositing the clay.

11 Streams excavate or corrade elevations and carry them toward the sea. Is it but a question of time until the St. Marys and its branches will have carried our 62-foot hills away and leveled off the country?

12 The sharp curves in a stream are sometimes called ox-bows; sometimes horse-shoes. Why? The river uses them to plow down steep banks and hills, to widen its flood plain, and to level off the county. Point out some ox-bows by letter A, B, F, M, N, H, I, J, L.

13 The dotted curves locate old abandoned horse-shoes. Point out some. B, J, L.

14 Those not dotted are still in use. Point out some. A, F, M, N, H, I.

15 The neck narrows more and more until it wears through or is cut through by some flood. Point out some that are rather narrow. B, M-N, L.

16 A cut-off cuts across the neck of a horse-shoe and straightens the channel. Point out some. B, L.

17 Unobstructed currents flow in straight lines. Streams are straight at first and make the horse-shoes later. Locate the former channel at F.

18 For example:—The channel at F flowed once straight across the neck. Do you see

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any evidence that the neck has commenced to narrow?

19 The outside of the stream on the outside of the ox-bow F, has a swift current because the water has further to go; so it digs off the steep bank there. Of course the momentum of the water helps. On the inside of the curve the current is slow because it does not have so far to go, so deposits are made on the inside. This inside deposit throws the stream still more against the west bank. Now state why the earth within the bow F came to be deposited there and why the bow tends to become larger.

20 The channel is deepest where the current is swiftest. In an ox-bow would water be deeper on the outside or on the inside of the stream?

21 Steep banks are on the outside of ox-bows. Locate some.

22 At F the stream may have been a hundred years in working its way from a straight course into a horse-shoe. So its channel gradually moved to the west over the entire area between the straight course and the curved one. Some of the clay that was excavated was carried across the stream and deposited on the inside and some was floated down to the flood plain or ox-bow below. Point out a bow where some of it may have been deposited. A. Point out other bows above from which some of the material within F may have come. M. N. H. I.

23 Formerly there was a high bank where the field F now is, but it was excavated and carried away in making the curve. You may think of F as a cellar dug in the high bank by the stream.

24 When the stream abandoned the straight course at F, it did not entirely fill the lower part and so the water backs up into that end. Point out the back-water.

25 After the neck at F is eaten nearly off, the stream may change from its bow into a [illegible] It will [illegible] ready to begin [illegible] on the same side of the river or on the opposite one. If it form on the same side, it will not take so long to make the next bow as it did the first one because there will not be such a high bank to move; but in time it is likely to dig further into the high bank west of F. Point out a place where the stream has straightened and is now ready to begin a new horse-shoe. L.

26 Sometimes a new cut-off will form before the new ox-bow reaches the limit of the former curve. Point out such a place. I

27 For a time after a stream straightens its course, the river may flow through the cut-off and ox-bow both. Point out two such places. H. I.

28 Later the stream will fill the upper end of the bow and flow in the straight course only. The stream may then back into the lower end of the former curve. Point out two such places both near G.

29 Still later the stream will fill the lower end of the curve also and leave a lakelet in the old ox-bow. There would be such a pond in the curve at B even if the tail race did not empty into it. This is an ox-bow lake.

30 Look at a map of the lower Mississippi and from the scale of miles determine how far to the right or left some of the ox-bows extend. There are many ox-bow lakes along that great river, which your map may not show.

31 A man has built a fish-pond at K. Is it in an old ox-bow or curve? He soon found he must help make the cut-off at I. Guess why.

32 During floods all the area within the horse-shoes, also that within the larger curves is under water and the river flows in its original straight line over its broad flood-plain. At such times the three branches carry more water than the St. Marys can handle and the flood becomes very high at the mouths of the branches. Why do the several bridges in town cause higher water at the source of the St. Marys?

33 If the branches of the stream have any horse-shoes in them, point them out. M. N. H. I. L.

34 Point out two long curves (not ox-bows) in the main stream. One is just north, the other south of Spring street. All curves, great and small, work in the same way as do ox-bows. Their steep banks are on the outside of the curves. On which side of the stream is the steep bank just south of Spring street? Just north of Spring street? Suppose you look as you are crossing the river on the bridge

35 Ox-bows are simply slight curves at first. Is the ox-bow into which the Reservoir branch empties very well developed yet?

36 Streams are robbers. Do you see the ox-bow that has started to form on the east side of the Reservoir branch? Do you see that it and M will finally meet and fight it out as to which

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shall have both streams from that point down? If the west curve M should be abandoned and an east one formed, what would capture it?

37 Trees that are just outside of horse-shoes and other curves are larger than those just within. Why?

38 Trees that are on the outside of horse-shoes and other curves are often undermined and dumped into the river. Why not those on the inside?

39 If a tree or even brush should lodge in a channel, a horse-shoe might be started. Why?

40 Suppose you build a board fence east and west through F. The floods will tumble over it and dig the posts up from the down-stream side. Why from the lower side rather than the upper?

41 The river is ready to make a cut-off at A; but the man that owns the rich field within A is trying to prevent it by building a dam across the upper part of the neck. Why does he care?

42 Suppose you owned the field A when it was on the west side of the river; i. e., when the river was straight. And suppose I owned a field across the stream on the east side of the river. If the curve A be gradually formed, your field will then belong to me; and then if it straightens quickly, the field still belongs to me; and the river has robbed you in both instances, you will think.

43 Why can a horse-shoe not form again exactly where the aqueduct is?

44 Why will the old ox-bow B not form again? Man will prevent it. Why and how?

45 Why do the numerous bridges in town tend to prevent the river from changing its course there?

46 Clay mixed with gravel and sand once filled the water-gap from O-O north. This was washed out as soon as the river found the clay current away. Locate the gravel and sand now that once was in the water-gap. The line on the map that marks the southern limit of sand and gravel should be extended much further east and west.

47 How many hours a day do you work? The river? How old are you? The present river may be 30,000 years old. Do you work harder some days than others? When does the river work hardest?

48 All streams from the great Mississippi down to the smallest road-side gutter work on the same plan. What has been said of F is true of all curves. An ox-bow may measure ten miles on the Mississippi and a half inch on the school-ground. When you see a horse-shoe, remember that generation after generation of such curves may have existed at the same place. The river is very busy, but just think of the work it has to do.

REMARKS.

A branch pre-glacial stream has been traced from a point east of Lima, south-west on a line passing just west of Cridersville and through Wapakoneta, thence to join the other buried channel just east of New Knoxville. Place this third channel on your county map.

The pre-glacial Little Miami is thought to have flowed up the present valley by that name to a point west of Xenia, thence across to the Great Miami at Tippecanoe, thence on a line just east of Troy and Piqua, thence just west of Berlin and Minster, thence to the north of Celina from where it has been traced to a point north of Marion, Ind. See county map.

The other buried stream probably flowed through St. Paris (west of Urbana) through Anna, just south of New Knoxville, through the St. Marys reservoir to join the second stream mentioned above, in the reservoir just east of Celina. See county map.

The figures on the map just west of Wapakoneta, on the river, are 864.

James R. Albach, author of Annals of the West, 1857, writes of an Indian that, on three different occasions, discharged from his bow an arrow which, after perforating one buffalo, killed another. This is a measure of muscular strength and shows the possibilities of the bow-and-arrow.

The last pages of this history were published about one year after the first ones appeared. The Errata corrects some errors in elevations as given on the second and third pages.

The figures at the right on pages 98 and 99 refer to the writer's manual on "One Hundred Rocks". The following might be added to the list on page 99:

103 Round River pebble. 41-a.
104 Flat River Pebble. 41-c.
105 Angular Glacial pebble. 41-b.

On page 99, Nos. 77 and 78 should read:

77 Diorite. 23-b. White feldspar and hornblende.
78 Diabase. 23-c. White feldspar and greenstone.

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ERRATA.

CORRECT THE SPELLING OF THE FOLLOWING.

(Figures refer to pages.)

1, 7, 16, 20, mussel. 11, Indians. 12, buhrs, historic times. 32, Blackhoof, Shawnees, Iroquoian. 40, Tawa. 58, impassible. 59, through. 65, reckoned, Delawares. 73, with. 80, ancestral. 102, east. 103, and India. 105, jumped. 106, pebbles.

WRITE THE WORDS IN THE FIRST COLUMN IN THE PLACE OF THOSE IN THE SECOND.

2.	52.....ninety	47.	that it is.....that is
2.	148.....one hundred forty	48.	Indian tribes [12th line from from bottom].....Indians
2.	108.....one hundred thirty		
3.	near Fryburg..east of St. Johns	49.	established .....completed
3.	252 526	54.	Judge Burnett...Judge Murray
6.	Old World.....Siberia	60.	thirty-six.....thirty
7.	Old World....northern Siberia	60.	and most.....most and
11.	country.....county	66.	1818 treaty [of St. Marys] 1817
12.	county..[12th line, top] country	71.	The township.....It
16.	seventy.....twenty	73.	1818 [treaty of St. Marys] 1817
20.	1,000.....10,000	75.	grave.....graves
28.	thirty-six.....twenty-six	78.	Shawnees were..Shawnees was
32,	station..... places	80.	hither.....[first] thither.
39.	up the Miami..up the Maumee	83.	Charles.....James
40.	Red Jacket.....Blue Jacket	84.	Charles .....James
41.	1788 [Wash. co.].....1786	94.	20.....[for schist] 21
41.	five.....four	95.	chart.....charts
42.	1794.....1784	97, 100.	T. & O. C..... C. & N. W.
43.	he.....we	99.	rock.....[No. 97] rocks
45.	driven.....drove	99.	albite...[No. 77, 78] orthoclase
45.	1791.....1781	102.	maps.....map

IN SOME WAY MARK OUT, OMIT, THE FOLLOWING:

4. "x" in Esquimaux	41. Its northern boundary, etc.
36. [middle of page] THE SHAWNEES	44. Our Shawnee chief
40. our Shawnee chief	57. probably blue Jacket
40. the Shawnee chief from Auglaize	88. figures "2" and "3"

INTERLINE THE PART IN QUOTATION MARKS.

3. the water "of another stream" divided	48. Write "in Auglaize county many a time", near picture.
7. appear in "eastern" America until	51. Write "Simon brother of" James Girty, as title under picture
28. At the "second" treaty of Albany	56. Write "in Auglaize county many a time", near the picture.
33. of Loramie "which is" near	
47. between the Maumee "and the St. Marys" while the St. Marys	

PLACE:

11. "b" before "Polished Stone".	47. comma before "and", not after.
15. "1" before "Not Stemmed".	59. comma after "1811", not before.

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INDEX.

Ages of Man. 3-11
Agoonick. 4
Agriculture. 9, 10, 11, 28, 33.
Algonquins. 27, 34, 53, 51, 79, 80, 81
Allen, Col. 59
Animals. 4-11, 16, 17, 20, 21, 26, 53, 75, 89-93
Appleseed, Johnny. 71, 72
Army. 59, 61-65
Arrow Points. 11, 15-17, 19-21, 24, 25
Auglaize County. 101-103
  Central point. 29, 60, 67
  Chief Gateway. 28, 31
  Claimed by
    Norsemen—1000. 25
    Spain—1492. 25
    England—Cabots—1497. 25
    England—London and Plymouth Company—1606. 25
    France—LaSalle—1669-1763. 26
    Miamis, before 1750. 27
    Wyandots, before 1750. 27, 34
    Italy—Celoron Plates buried—1749. 29
    English—Ohio Co. 1751. 30
    Virginia—1765. 36
    Quebec—1765. 36
    Boutetoast county, Va.—1769. 36
    Illinois county, Va.—1778. 37
    Shawnees—1782. 39
    United States—1783
    Virginia ceded it to U. S.—1784. 40
    Ordinance of 1787. 41
    Hamilton county, partly. 42, 53
    Wayne county, 1796. 53
    Ohio Territory—1800. 54
    Ohio State—1802. 54
    England in War of 1812. 58
    Surrounding counties till 1848. 82
    Auglaize county—1848
  In, Near, or Passed through (Auglaize.)
    La Salle—1669. 26
    French—1725. 28
    French at Wapakoneta—1748. 28
    200 French and 35 Indians against English at Loramie—1749. 29
    Gist, Christopher—1752. 30
    250 Indians and French to destroy the Eng. at Loramie—1752. 31
    Indian warriors before and after battle of Piqua—1762. 32
    Daniel Boone, a prisoner—1778. 37
    600 Canadians besides Indians against Kentucky settlers—1780. 38
    Simon Girty—1778. 38
    1000 soldiers under Clark against the Shawnees—1780. 39
    1059 Kentucky soldiers against the Shawnees—1782. 39
    100 British and Indians from Canada against Kentucky—1782. 39
    150 Kentucky soldiers destroy Loramie 1782. 39
    500 Kentucky soldiers against the Shawnees 1786. 41
    Kentucky soldiers under Edwards against the Shawnees—1789. 41
    Tecumseh—1790. 42
    1400 soldiers under Harmar against the Miamis—1790. 41
    800 soldiers under Scott against the Miamis—1791. 42
    Wilkinson's army sent against the Miamis—1791. 42
    1400 soldiers under St. Clair defeated at Ft Recovery—1791. 43
    900 soldiers under Wayne, after his victory—1794. 46, 47.
    General Harrison—1812. 59
    3000 soldiers under Harrison, War of 1812. 63
  Map of. 100
  Cross-section. 96
  English at Loramie—1749. 30
  French on Auglaize and St. Marys—1748. 28
  In War of 1812 65
  Organized, 1848. 82
  Revolutionary soldiers buried in. 37
  Under vapor, ocean, air, drift, lake. 1, 2, 3
Auglaize river. 35, 37, 40, 46, 55, 59, 62—64, 69
Axes. 19—25
Bad Bird. 49
Barbee, Col. 60, 61
Barrington, Richard. 69
Battles: 91
    Loramie. 31, 32
    Piqua. 32, 35
    1774. 36
    Hamar's defeat. 41
    St. Clair's defeat.
    Wayne's victory. 45, 46, 47, 51, 65, 77.
    Thames. 51, 61, 65.
    Tippecanoe. 57
    Detroit. 61, 64, 65
    Raisin. 61
    Ft. Meigs. 63
    New Orleans. 64, 65
    Lundy's Lane. 65
Beans. 20
Beard. 16
Pears. 84, 92, 93
Beavers. 5, 60, 84, 92, 93
Berryman Wm. 71
Birds. 17
Black Hawk. 27, 86
Blackhoof. 27, 32, 34, 46, 49, 51, 57, 58, 62, 65-67, 74, 75, 77, 81
Black Swamp. 59
Blew, Jno. 73
Bleeding. 16, 21
Block-House. 59, 61, 62, 83
Blue Jacket. 27, 40, 42, 46, 49, 50, 53, 51, 65, 77
Boards. 21
Boats 20, 28, 60, 52, 63, 65, 67, 96, 102, 112
Boone, Daniel. 37, 39
Boulders. 23—24, 94, 95
Boundary. 27, 29, 30, 33, 40, 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, 81
Bow and Arrow. 12, 16, 25
Bowdle's church. 103
Boys. 12
Braddock. 31
Bribery. 55
Brieuthorn. 62
British. 49, 58—60, 63—64
Bronze Age. 11, 12
Buckingelar. 54
Buckland. 71, 102

www.andyniekamp.com

Buffaloes. 93
Burial. 75
Burke, George. 80
Burnett, Judge. 53, 54.
Cabots. 25
Caldwell, Maj. 39
Canal. 28, 51, 66, 68, 69, 70, 81, 82, 84, 96, 100, 101 102
Canoe. 3, 31
Cat'ons. 8
Capitals. 30
Captain Johnny. 46, 77, 76.
Captives. 55
Catabas. 32
Cattle. 71, 85
Caves. 3, 60, 87
Cave Men. 8
Celina. 2, 3, 4, 81.
Cellars. 35
Ceremonies. 17
Cessions. 49, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57
Cherokees. 32
Chippewas. 31, 40, 43, 45, 48, 49, 79
Chipped flint instruments. 11, 12, 24, 24
Children. 68
Churches. 62, 77, 81, 82
Cincinnati. 51, 53, 54, 96
C. H. & D. R. R. 28, 82
Cities. 10
Civilization. 9, 10, 24, 27, 28, 35 43, 48, 65 78
Clams. 7
Clark, Gen. 38—41, 47
Clay. 8
Clay township. 5, 77
Clearing. 20, 21
Cliff Dwellers. 8
Climate. 2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 25, 37, 45, 89
Clothing. 20, 25 28, 32, 43, 71, 93
Collins, Cap. 64
Columbus. 3, 25
Confederacy. 54—58.
Constitution of Ohio. 53
Copper implements. 11, 12
Corn. 9, 20, 21, 30, 41, 42, 43, 46, 84.
Cornplanter. 40
Cornstalk, 36, 37, 76
Council. 49, 50, 52, 56, 67, 77
Council House. 30, 70, 84
Counties:
Allen. 68, 81
Auglaize. 68, 84
Boutetoust. 36, 84
Hamilton. 42, 53
Illinois. 37, 84
Mercer. 47, 68, 84.
Wayne. 53, 84
Crane, 49, 56
Crawford. 62
Crops. 10, 42, 75, 80
Cruelty. 65
Dancing. 70, 75, 76
Declamation, for. 76, 56, 85, 87, 88
"Deep-Cut." 101
Deer 37, 75, 79, 83
Defiance. 20, 46, 47, 53, 54, 63, 62—64
Delawares, 23, 34, 35, 36, 39, 43, 47—51 65, 67, 73 77, 79
Debate: Indians vs Whites 1, 2, 53, 65, 67, 73-76, 86; and see "treaties."
Detroit 49, 51, 53, 58, 79
Discovery 25, 26, 90.
Disease. 10, 11, 23, 25, 55, 91
Doctor 24
Dress. 78
Drunkenness 55
Duchouquet Township 6, 76
Duchouquet, Francis 62, 74
Dudley, Gov. 90
Dugouts 20, 61, 63
Earth, age of 1
Education 41
Edwards 41
Eel-rivers 48
Elephant 4, 6, 7, 91, 93
Elevation 3
Elliotts. 52
Elliott, Capt. Jno 73
Enemies 9
English and England 28, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 80
Erie 32, 34, 79, 84
Esquimaux 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 25
Expeditions. 39, 41, 42
Explorations 25, 30, 32 43
Fallen Timbers 45, 47, 48, 51
Farmers 43, 70, 81
Fire 16, 20, 21, 27, 41, 42, 83, 84
Fish 7, 16, 19, 21, 28
Five Nations 32, 33
Flint 11, 15, 16, 23, 24
Floods 2—4, 85, 90
Flour 60, 61, 69, 100, 101
Forts:
Adams 1794 45, 47
Amanda. 1813 29, 49, 50, 53, 59, 60, 61—64, 66, 71, 84
Auglaize, 1748 28, 36, 84
Barbee. 1813 61, 62, 68, 84
Defiance. 1794 45, 47
Deposit. 1794 45 47
Jennings, 62
Loramie. 1794 47, 51
Meigs 63
Piqua 32
Recovery. 1793 43, 46, 50, 53, 54
St. Marys. 1795 47, 51, 84
Stockwix 73
Wayne, 1794 29, 32, 42, 46, 47, 50, 51, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 69
59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 69
Frakes 68
France and French 28, 49, 52, 53, 54, 76, 79
Francis, Miss. 88
Fraud. 74, 79
Fryburg. 2, 4, 101, 102
Fur. 28, 70, 92
Game. 16
Games. 20, 21
Gardner. 75-75
Generalship. 10, 43
Geology, ages. 103
Genius 11
German township. 77, 81
Girty, Simon. 38, 39, 41, 48, 51, 52, 60
James. 51, 52, 60, 77, 79, 84
George. 51. Thomas. 51
Girty's Town. 51
Gist. 30, 83
Glaciers. 2, 3, 4, 8, 20, 87, 93, 101-109
Goshen township. 81.
Government. 32, 35, 37, 33, 41
Governors. 66
Gravel. 24, 84, 95, 97, 106, 107, 110
Graves. 76
Great Spirit. 55, 73
Greenville Treaty Line. 49, 47-49, 59, 54.
Gunpowder. 12
Guns 24, 28, 31, 56, 65, 93
Hair. 16, 37, 80, 90, 93
Handles 19, 20, 24
Hardship. 27
Harmar, Gen. 41, 42 43, 45, 51, 53
Harrison, Gen. 54, 55-64, 69, 77 84 87
Harvey. 48, 71
Hawthorne, John. 70
Helm, Henry. 73

www.andyniekamp.com

Hiawatha. 32, 105
Hogs. 74, 83, 89
Hog Creek. 66, 73, 81
Home. 9, 11, 32, 34, 45, 55, 68, 70, 81, 92
Horses. 42, 45, 48, 54, 59, 60, 69, 76, 92, 93.
Horseshoes. 109 112
Houses. 70, 75, 81, 92
Houston, Samuel. 72. W. A. 68
Hull, Gen. 58, 59, 62
Hunger. 11, 98
Hunting. 9-11, 16, 25, 27-29, 31, 46, 49, 50, 55, 68, 70, 77, 93
Huron-Iroquois. 32, 53, 81
Ice Age. 2-4, 84, 101, 109
Icebergs. 3
Immigration. 25, 29, 50, 53
Implements. 9, 10, 12, 15-17, 19-21, 23, 24, 78
Indians. 10, 11, 83, 87, 88, 93
Inhabitants. 25, 27
Invention. 12
Iron. 24
Iron Age. 11
Iroquois. 32, 40, 52, 53, 73, 79, 84
Jackson, Gen. 61
Jackson township. 77, 80
Jamestown. 25
Jefferson, Thos. 54
Jemmaes, Col. 60, 62
Johnson, Col. 59, 63, 64, 73, 77, 79
[illegible]. 67
[illegible]. 48
Kane, Edmund. 93
King Philip. 57
Knife. 15-17, 19
Kossuth. 4, 29, 96, 102
Lafayette. 40
Lake Erie. 56, 64, 86
Lake Wabash. 2, 3, 4, 101
L. E. & W. 68
Language. 31
LaSalle. 26, 27, 43
Layton. 102
Lewistown. 86, 77, 79
Limestone. 1, 8, 93, 95
Little Turtle. 27, 33, 42, 43, 46, 49, 51, 65, 77
Living, making a. 9
Lockington. 2, 96
Logan. 36, 62, 65, 66, 71, 77
Logan, Col. 41
Logan township. 71
Loramie. 28-32, 38 40, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53, 54, 60 63, 66, 78, 81, 96
Maclean, J. P. 90
Mad River. 34, 38-41, 49
Magnetic needle. 107
Mammoth. 4, 89, 90, 91, 103
Man. 1, 3, 103
Map. 100, 112
Marriage. 31
Massassowit. 27
Mastodon. 4, 81, 89, 90, 91, 92, 100-103
Matches. 16
Maurice City. 60, 62-64
Maumee river. 27-29, 38-41, 46, 47, 51, 59, 60, 96
Megotherium. 96
McKees. 52, 60, 65, 70
McKee, Thos, 72
Medicine Man. 20
Mercer county. 47, 68, 81
Mounds. 27-35, 38, 39 43, 46, 48-53, 57, 58, 65, 67, 68, 83, 84
Miami river. 3, 26-28, 37, 39 41
Migration. 23, 34.
Miller, Col. 63
Mills. 9, 12, 16, 20, 21, 24, 69, 72, 81, 82
Minster. 29, 77, 114
Missions. 53
Money. 49, 50
Montcalm. 31
Moose. 92
Moraine. 2-5, 8, 9, 32, 87, 100, 101
Mosquitos. 92
Moulton township. 5, 77
Mounds. 9 12
Muchnippi. 3
Murdock, N. A. and Jno. 71
Murray, Charles. 51, 52 54, 68, 83, 84
Mussel Shells. 1, 7, 16, 20
Myres. 68
New Bremen. 2, 4, 29, 81 96, 101, 102
Newcorn. 49
New Hampshire. 81
New Knoxville. 6, 73, 114
Norsemen. 3, 25.
Northwest Territory. 11, 12, 53, 54, 58, 59, 63
Ohio. 49, 50, 54, 55, 84.
Ohio, the. 49, 50, 55, 57, 60, 96
Ohio Company. 31
Oil. 81, 102
Old Britain. 29, 31, 35
Old Town. 64, 78
Orators, orations. 10, 33, 36, 42, 55, 67, 75, 77, 78
Ordinance of 1787. 11
Ornaments. 11, 15, 21, 23, 24, 28
Osceola. 86
Ottawas. 31, 34, 38, 40, 43, 45, 48 50, 66, 67, 73, 77-79
Ottawa Towns. 53
Ox-bows. 109, 113, 115
Oysters. 7
Paint. 20, 25, 37, 41, 76
Panther. 84, 93
Patriotism. 33, 43, 55, 71, 79, 80
Peccaries. 93
Peneplain. 106
Perry, Com. 65
Pickawillany. 29-32
Pictures. 7
Pioneers. 58, 65
Piqua. 32, 34, 39, 42, 49, 53, 68, 69, 78
Portage, Col. 61-64
Pocahontas. 27
Policemen. 12
Polished-stone Implements. 10-12, 19-21, 23, 24
Pontiac. 27, 54, 57, 79
Population. 9, 25, 25, 27-29, 33, 50, 72 79, 82, 83
Post Office. 62, 73, 81
Pottawattomies. 43 46, 48, 49, 67
Prairie. 7
Prisoners. 35, 41, 42, 55, 56
Proctor. 62, 63
Provisions. 59
Pueblos. 8
Pumpkins. 20
Pusheta township. 6, 91
Quakers. 48, 72, 74 77, 80, 81
Quarries. 16
Railroads. 28, 82, 83, 95
Rapids. 108
Rations. 60, 65
Red Jacket. 67
Reindeer. 92
Relics. 10, 12
Religion. 56
Remains. 25, 89, 90
Reservations. 50, 51, 52, 63, 68, 70, 73, 79, 82
Reservoirs, St. Marys. 1, 6, 7, 96, 69, 70, 81, 84, 96, 101, 102
Lewiston. 96 102
Lovanie. 96, 102
Ridges. 2-5, 8, 9, 92
Robbs Cross Roads. 102
Roads. 47, 50, 62, 63, 64, 68, 91, 95
Rockford. 60, 61
Rocks. 94, 95, 98, 99, 109
Roman Catholic. 62
Rose. 27 29

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Russell, Andrew 71
Santa Fe. 102,
St. Clair. 41-43, 48, 51, 53
St. Johns. 3, 4, 75
St. Marys: Lake Wabash, 2; Icebergs, 3; Ridge, 4; Water-gap, 23; supplies through, 29, 60, 47; Girty, 41, 50; Wayne 47; reservation, 60; Meeray, 52, 68; on boundary, 52; Judge Burnett, 54; Gen. Harrison, 58, 59, 63, 64; blockhouse, 59, 2,000 Shawnees under Johnson, 59; on baseline of supplies, 59; bad roads, 60; troops, 60, 63; rations, 60; Col Barbee, 60; Col Jennings 60; boats, 60; treaty, 60; governors, 60; Kaleshtah, 67; Laid out, 68; trading-post, 70; nursery, 71; in 1824, 72; county seat, 75, 81; lost county seat, 82; Elevation, 150; St. Marys river, 28, 29, 35, 40, 45, 46, 47, 50, 59, 60, 69
Salem township 81
Salt-lick. 89, 90
Savages 9, 34
School 45, 81, 84
Scioto the. 3, 25, 28, 31, 40, 49
Scott, Gen. 42, 43
Scott, Samuel. 61, 67-72, 83
Senecas 32, 33, 35, 38, 46, 52, 54, 56, 57, 65-67, 73, 75, 77-79 83
Settlements. 9, 11, 25, 30, 31, 34, 38, 39, 47, 52
Shaving. 17, 20, 37
Sauk [illegible] 80
Shawnees 32, 34-44, 46-58, 60, 62, 63, 67-69, 75-81, 82, 85, 87
Shell People 4 7-9, 12
Sherman, Gen. 56
Skinner, Robt. and Jas 80
Slate. 15 24
Sloth. 92
Smith, Cap. 24
Smith, Henry and Hinkle. 68
Soil. 9, 102, 109
Songs. 54, 76
Spear Heads 12, 11, 17, 21, 23, 24
Speech. 26, 41, 43, 46, 49, 55, 57-59, 63, 73-75
Splitlog. 52
Sprague. 86, 87
Springs 61, 67
Squaws. 37, 42, 48, 54, 70, 78
Stake. 32.
Statecraft 10
Statesmen. 55
Stone Age. 11-13, 84
Strike-a-fire. 16
Strings 20
Struggle 11
Superstition. 21, 23, 54, 55
Supplies. 29, 46, 47, 50, 57, 60, 61
Swamps. 4-7, 9, 26, 42, 53, 58-66, 65, 81, 89, 92
Swisher, N. 83
Tapir. 93
Tarbe. 77
Tawas. 40, 55, 78
Taxes 72
Teachers. 12, 81
Tecumseh 27, 42, 43, 50-52, 54-60, 62, 63, 65, 66, 75, 77
Teeth. 89-92, 94
Tenant-at-will. 35, 39
Territories 54, 68
The Prophet. 54-58, 60, 77
The Sun. 40
Thunderstorms. 21
Time, geologic. 1-4, 12, 103
Tippecanoe. 56-58 59
Title 29, 35, 39, 40, 52, 53, 66, 67
Tomahawked 57, 80
Tools and Weapons. 3, 4, 9, 11, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 48, 55, 95
Towns. 29, 30, 33, 41, 42, 52, 83
Trading and traders. 28-32, 34, 37, 39 47, 49, 52, 61, 68, 73, 77, 79, 84
Transportation 28, 60, 69, 75, 81, 82
Treaties: 29, 46, 59, 67, 71.
Albany, 1684. 35, 53
Albany, 2d treaty, 1748. 28
Camp Charlotte, 1774 59
Confirmatory, two. 1789. Ft. Harmar. 41
Detroit, 1764. 34
Five Nations, with. 1726. 33
Fort Finney, 1786. 40
Fort McIntosh, 1785. 40, 70, 54
Fort Stanwix, 1784. 40, 49
Fort Wayne, 1809. 56
Greenville, 1795 47-51, 57, 65, 69, 73, 74
Lancaster, 1744. 33
Logstown, 1752. 33
Loramie, 1748. 30
Maumee, 1817 66, 67, 75 80
Muskingum, 1764. 35, 36 43
Penn s, 1682. 34
St. Marys, 1818. 66, 73, 80, 84
Vincennes, 1802. 54
Wapakoneta, 1831 73, 79
Turkeys. 84
Union township. 77
United States. 45, 59, 72, 74-79, 84-88, 77-75, 80, 82
Upper Sandusky. 67
Vertebrates. 88
Villages. 10-42, 49
Vincennes. 57, 58
Volunteers. 59
Wabash Tribe 41
Wapakoneta: Water-gap, 2; Lake Wabash, 2; icebergs, 3; ridge, 4; mastodons, 9; Ft. Ft. Auglaize, 28; Cornstalk, 37; Shawnees, 40; BlueJacket, 46, 65; Quakers, 48, 80; on boundary, 53; The Prophet, 55; Tecumseh, 57; reservation, 66, 77; Council house, 67, 77; trading post 77; post office, 73; Col Johnson, 73; treaty, 73; Blackhoof, 74, Cornstalk, 76; Cap. Johnny 76
Wars: 35, 38, 40, 50, Black Hawk, 36; Early, 25; Piqua, 32; French and Indian, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 52, 54 Cost of Indian wars, 85 Loramie, 31; Revolutionary, 37, 38, 40, 52; Seminole, 86; Fallen Timbers, 46, 50, 51, 52, 55, 58, 62, 64, 65, 75
Warriors. 75
Washington city 24, 58, 74
Washington, George. 28, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 41, 43 48, 51, 83
Washington township 73
Water-gaps. 2, 3, 97, 101, 102, 111
Water-shed. 96
Wayne county. 73
Wayne, Gen. 20, 45-51, 55, 56, 63, 65
Waynesfield 47
Wayne township. 6, 47, 81
Waywcapy. 73, 74
Weapons. 9, 11, 12, 15, 23, 24, 25, 27 70
Weas. 45, 67, 78, 79
Whisky. 53, 60, 69, 70
Wilkinson, Gen. 42, 43
Williamson, Prof. C W, 62
Winches or Gen 64
Winnebagos. 57
Winnemac. 77
Witchcraft. 18, 55, 79
Wolf, Gen. 31
Wolves. 79, 84, 92, 93
Wooden Age 11-13, 16
Work. 10, 91
Workshop. 23, 24
Wyandots. 32-35, 38-43, 45 46, 48 51, 56, 57 63 67, 73, 77, 78, 84

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