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Courtesy, William B. Guitteau.

**COMMODORE OLIVER HAZARD PERRY LEAVING HIS DISABLED FLAGSHIP, THE
LAWRENCE, FOR THE BRIG NIAGARA, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1813**

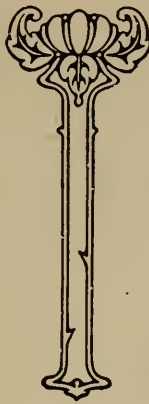
General Harrison Told Peter Navarre: "This daring move of Commodore Perry, amid the rain of shot from the enemy's vessels, so inspired the soldiers and the sailors, that the act alone won the victory of the Battle of Lake Erie."

The Early History

of the

MAUMEE

VALLEY



REVISED SECOND EDITION
(ILLUSTRATED)

— BY —

JOHN E. GUNCKEL

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DEDICATED

*To Officers and Members of The Maumee Valley
Pioneer and Historical Associations in honor of
their unselfish and devoted work to re-
claim and preserve the histor-
ical grounds of this
f a m o u s
valley*

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

THE First Edition of The Early History of The Maumee Valley contained a brief history of the struggles and conflicts for the possession of The Northwest Territory: and an appeal to the public to recognize the importance of erecting monuments to the memory of the brave soldiers who died and were buried within the achieved territory.

At the time of the publication of the book, in 1902, there were no monuments to mark the resting places of these pioneers of our country who are sleeping away the centuries in unmarked graves.

Since that time, however, Ohio and Michigan came nobly to the front and have erected monuments that are an honor to the states, and have made preparations for the permanent preservation of Fort Meigs and other historical property.

Naturally the history fell into many hands, relatives of those who were participants in the battles, sieges, marches, etc., and have sent valuable historical information, gleaned from hidden records, much of which has never been in print; and since the first edition has been exhausted, and the country is about to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, the writer has been requested to publish a second edition, giving the new historical facts, incidents, pictures, with a few corrections, and other noted events.



TURTLE ISLAND AND LIGHT HOUSE—Lake Erie

Built on a natural island, 1831. Rebuilt, 1867. Abandoned as a Light House May 15, 1904.
Sold December, 1904.

THE MAUMEE VALLEY.

The territory embraced in the Maumee Valley covers an area of about 6,500 square miles, of which 4,450 are in Ohio; 1,375 in Indiana, and 375 in Michigan. The Tiffin and Auglaize rivers flow into the Maumee river at Defiance. The Auglaize river has two tributaries—the Blanchard and Ottawa rivers. The Maumee river is about 150 miles in length, with an average fall of one foot per mile.

Lucas County, having the largest population, was named after Governor Robert Lucas, by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, June 20th, 1833. There is no section of the country where so many hard fought battles were lost and won as in this Valley. The military history begins back in the seventeenth century. Most of the fighting with the Indians, during the Revolution, centered in this Valley. The war with the Indians in 1794-5 ended most victoriously, and forever taught them the life lesson, as declared by the Prophet of the Shawnees, after the Battle of Fallen Timbers: "When you see more than ten white men, run." This battle changed the fighting tactics of the Indians. As the great Chief Tecumseh said to General Proctor, of the British army: "Americans come like a whirlwind, stay like a rock, fight running, walking or sleeping." In this Valley, as well as in other lands, the Indians always selected the most beautiful country, inhabited by the most game, whose waters were filled with the choicest of fish, for their camping grounds. From Turtle Island, around whose base the clear waters of Lake Erie play at will, to the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers, there is scarcely a tract of land bordering these rivers but what has been the camping, hunting and fishing grounds of Indians.

Turtle Island Light was built in 1831, on a natural island. It was rebuilt in 1867, and abandoned as a light on May 15, 1904, and sold in December, 1904. It was named after the Indian chief, Little Turtle, who lived on Presque Isle. This chief was one of the signers of the Fort Greenville treaty, and with the chief, Ottokee, was always a friend of the whites. Of him General Clay wrote: "Little Turtle was a brave and dignified warrior, with a touch of human sympathy for wounded soldiers. He proved himself to be true to his promises, and was granted special favors and privileges from the government. He was given a white man's burial at Fort Wayne in 1812."

All the land at the mouth of the Maumee river belonged to the Indian chief, Ottokee, who became a noted character in the Valley.



INDIAN CAMPING GROUND
Now Bay View Park. Overlooking Maumee Bay.

The late Judge Francis L. Nichols, who came to the Valley when the Indians were in power and owned the land, told the writer that "Ottokee was a great chief, loved by his people, and proved himself to be a most honorable Indian. He had two wives who always accompanied him when he visited the white people. I exchanged visits many times, eating at the same table. He represented the tribes who claimed ownership of the land and was one of the signers of the deed selling eight hundred (800) acres to a Buffalo syndicate, in 1826, for fifteen dollars an acre. This land was known as the Manhattan District."





FORT MIAMI

Facing the Maumee River. Indian Trading Post in 1680. Fort held by the British in 1794-1813.

Fort Miami,
The First Fort on the Maumee. Expeditions
of General Harrison, General St. Clair,
General Wayne and The Battle
of Fallen Timbers

FORT MIAMI—GENERAL HARRISON, GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

The waters of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Maumee river, had never been navigated until La Salle, in 1672, and Louis De Frontenac, the French Governor of Canada, in 1677, sailed from a port in Canada to explore the new territory, rich in fur animals, and occupied by Indians. Frontenac had the spirit of an explorer, and was successful in trading with Indians in his dominion, but the Indians of the Maumee Valley were so often deceived and their number decreased to remnants of tribes, Frontenac's experiences with them did not prove successful. "Three years were spent in exploring this region, and in endeavoring to secure the alliance of the savages, and the gains of the fur trade. The sufferings of his men were exceedingly severe. It was not until the Christian influence of Father Pere Marquette had extended in the territory south of Detroit, did Frontenac again venture at the mouth of the Maumee river."

It is said: "Frontenac was the first white man to explore the Maumee river, known then as THE MIAMI OF THE LAKE."

"He found Indian trails coming from the west and north, leading to and from the Indian villages of the interior, all centering at a point on the river bend, a high bluff, extending near the brink. This was the meeting place of the Indians of various tribes—for visiting and trading."

In the spring of 1680 Frontenac established a trading post at this point and called it THE MIAMI TRADING POST.

For many years it was the most noted trading post on the lake, and was occupied by Frontenac until his death, at Quebec, November 28, 1689.

For territorial and political gains a war broke out between England and France, which was known as "The Seven Years' War," and ended in favor of England. A treaty was signed at Paris, February 10th, 1763, ceding Canada and "all claims to the disputed territory east of the Mississippi river."

A few years after the English had taken possession of Canada, they stationed a company of soldiers at the trading Post Miami, and in 1764 built several block houses and an irregular parapet and called it FORT MIAMI. The Maumee river became one of the water routes much used by explorers and missionaries.

The chiefs representing the various tribes of Indians along the lake shore and the Maumee Valley, notwithstanding war had ceased and a treaty established sovereignty, the Indians were dissatisfied,

and it was not until in the year 1783 did the English "have that friendly intercourse that so characterized the Frenchman, Frontenac, with the Indians," and trading resumed.

As time passed and peace along the borders seemed to reign, and the Indians were not disturbed in what they claimed their rights by possession, "of all the land below the rapids—the hunting and fishing grounds of the Miami," and owing to the extremely friendly disposition of the Indian chiefs, invited other tribes, of the east, to visit and hunt. These semi-annual expeditions resulted in the inter-marrying of the young men and women, particularly of the Miami, Ottawa, Wyandotte and Pottawatomie tribes, and a friendship was formed that continued until the land was occupied wholly by the whites, and the Indians removed to Government Reservations to the far west.

The slow advancement of the white man from the Atlantic coast, gradually occupying the hunting and fishing grounds, working through the dense forests and following the rivers, aroused a feeling of jealousy and a desire to drive the invaders from their territory. At times, however, friendly intercourses between the whites and Indians existed, and to such an extent that muskets, powder, bullets, clothing and other articles were exchanged for furs. It was not long until the old weapons, such as bows, arrows, clubs and war axes were replaced by more modern implements. Bad whiskey was introduced, and was the cause of many disturbances among the savages; in fact, it was one of the greatest evils which opened the gap of bitter hatred between the whites and the Indians.

The late D. W. H. Howard told the writer: "A study of pioneer days does not always redound to the credit of civilization. As long as the Indian could live in a land which was certainly his own, and care for his family by hunting and fishing, as he had been taught by God, he was not disposed to attack the advancing settlements of the white men, but driven to desperation by those who sought to take from him his home and hunting grounds, naturally he resented, and with all the zeal and energy of his savage nature."

Whiskey, unfair dealing and the rapidly increasing white population all along the frontier, together with the secret hand of Great Britain, from Canadian ports, instigating the chiefs, resulted in starting the Indians in their bloody warfare against the frontiersmen, which soon was followed by war. Some of the more savage tribes who were reduced to so few in number that they formed themselves into "marauding bands," roving over the country, annoying the settlements, and committing crimes that were terrible in their results.



OTTOKEE

The chief who opposed war, was friendly to the whites, and the last to leave the valley. He was the original owner of the land at the mouth of the river, known as the Manhattan District.

France laid claims: "To the land west of the Great Lakes and east of the Mississippi river, and when satisfied it legally and rightfully belonged to the United States an agreement was signed, known as 'The Treaty of Paris,' on February 6th, 1778, not only ceding all lands to the United States, but recognizing the independence of the United States."

On July 15th, 1788, General Arthur St. Clair was inaugurated as Governor of the "Territorial District of Ohio."

The English became more anxious to occupy the land along the Maumee river, and renewed their friendly intercourse with the Indian chiefs, particularly Tecumseh, Little Turtle, Turkey Foot and Blue Jacket. They were frequently reminded of the advancing of the Americans from the east who would drive them from their hunting and fishing grounds. A secret alliance was formed between the English and the chiefs, with the purpose of driving back the advancing Americans, along the frontier.

The depredations and horrible murders committed by the Indians so aroused the Americans to the necessity of protecting the lives of the frontiersmen. For this protection a small body of regulars, men who served in 1776, were enlisted and were under command of Brigadier General Harmer, with orders to march against the Indians and "Inflict such punishment as would prevent future depredations."

On September 30th, 1790, General Harmer, with 450 regulars, started for the Ohio river to execute the plans of President Washington. He was reinforced by 1,000 militiamen from Ohio and Kentucky. The Indians, more familiar with the country, concentrated all their forces near what is today Fort Wayne, while a few scouting parties were sent to meet the Americans and "to coax them into a trap." General Harmer met with but little resistance in his difficult march through the dense forest, until he arrived at Fort Wayne, where, on October 22nd, 1790, he was surprised by an overwhelming number and met a most disastrous defeat. The Indians in this engagement were led by Little Turtle and Blue Jacket, with about three thousand warriors.

President Washington expressed himself as being greatly distressed at General Harmer's misfortune. However, immediate preparations were made to send another army to the frontier. General Arthur St. Clair was chosen commander of two thousand regulars and one thousand militia. He was instructed: "To forever suppress Indian invasion." He built Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) in September, 1791, and on October 12th had completed Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami. This was the first of the line of forts extended to Lake Erie.

On November 4th the army reached the Wabash river where it met the combined Indian forces under command of the chiefs, Tecumseh, Little Turtle, Turkey Foot and Blue Jacket, who closely watched every movement made by General St. Clair, concentrating their forces at a point where they had every advantage of defense. General St. Clair was not prepared to meet any great force of the enemy, and, forgetting the last words of General Harmer, "Beware of a surprise," he continued to advance.

General St. Clair was so completely taken by surprise by an overwhelming force of savages that his men became bewildered and lost control of their senses. He met a most unfortunate defeat. Every officer and more than two-thirds of the men engaged were killed and wounded. The official report showing 550 killed and 200 wounded and the remainder scattered in the forest.

This was the second defeat of the Americans in one year. The frontier settlements were now in greater danger than ever. The Indians became bolder and more venturesome.

After the elapse of about a year, by popular consent, General Anthony Wayne, of Pennsylvania, the daring hero of the Revolution, was selected by President Washington "To protect the frontier and put down these Indian attacks."

General Wayne, with a thoroughly disciplined army of 1,900 regulars and 1,500 mounted volunteers, from Kentucky, slowly drifted down the Ohio river from Pittsburg, "using hugely built rafts," and arrived at Fort Washington in June, 1792.

In the march through the forest, northward, they met but little resistance. He arrived at the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers, and built a fort, naming it Fort Defiance, on April 10th, 1794.

"Slow was our march, but we made no mistakes. The Indians were constantly on the alert, and at no time did General Wayne have his men in a position to be surprised. We were on duty both day and night, with forerunners out in every direction."

General Wayne arrived at the Great Rapids (now Grand Rapids) on August 10th, and soon after arrival he received word from the Indian chiefs that they wanted to talk.

On August 18, 1794, under an elm tree, General Wayne met the chiefs, Little Turtle, Turkey Foot, Blue Jacket and Black Hoof, representing seven tribes, but no agreement could be reached. In a letter written by one of the soldiers we quote: "We could not tell how far we dare follow the Indians, because we knew behind them were the British at Fort Miami, and with a force that could worry us."



FORT DEFIANCE.
Block Houses as they were in the early days.



GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

The hero of The Battle of Fallen Timbers. Born in Chester County, Penna., January 1, 1745.
Died at Presque Isle, (Erie,) Penna., December 15, 1796.

The Battle of Fallen Timbers.

On August 19 General Wayne left Great Rapids, following the river until he arrived at a point a short distance above the present village of Waterville, and established a camp which he called Fort Deposit, where he left all of his superfluous baggage, ammunition and provisions.

At sunrise on August 20 he called his officers together, among them Lieutenant William H. Harrison, and on a rock known as Roche de Boeuf (meaning "Standing Rock") a plan of march and battle was discussed and adopted. "We knew the Indians were in considerable force in the rear of a hill known as Presque Isle, where a recent storm had felled the timber."

Immediately after the council of war the army advanced towards the hill. A recent hurricane made havoc with the large trees and formed an almost impassable barrier against an army of cavalry. The Indian chiefs declared "No army the Americans could bring could fight them." It was a natural fortification for Indians. The cavalry followed the rocky shores of the river, while the infantry marched, to the left, in the rear.

Without warning, not even the exchange of picket firing was heard, General Wayne came down upon them like a second hurricane. So terribly surprised were the Indians that they paid no attention to the commands of their chiefs, notwithstanding Chief Turkey Foot stood upon a huge rock waving his tomahawk, and trying to encourage his warriors, a mark for an American, who saw the chief fall upon the rock. The battle was mostly a hand-to-hand conflict until the Indians gave way and were driven in great confusion for two miles down the river. No Indian can stand in front of a bayonet. The battle was short, but fierce. So fierce that it forever frightened the Indians from undertaking to fight the Americans alone, without the support of the British. A Canadian, taken prisoner in the action, estimated the force of the Indians at 1,400. Among them were about 70 Canadians, and that Colonel McKee, Captain Elliott and Simon Girty were on the field. The Indians lost nine chiefs. Americans lost 33 killed and 100 wounded.

Turkey Foot Rock, now a noted and familiar landmark, is about six feet long, three feet wide, about four feet high and weighing, perhaps, three tons. The chief, Turkey Foot, was buried immediately after the battle by American soldiers and near the rock. Upon its surface are distinct tracks of turkey feet, rudely carved by Indians with their tomahawks. The late D. W. H. Howard wrote: "For many years after in single file the Indians passed the rock without halting or uttering a word. Each in silence and sor-

row placing his tribute of respect upon the rock—a piece of tobacco. This was done until the last wigwam was torn down, and I took the Indians west.”

Recently, within a few years, additional fame has been added to the rock. Some person or persons, at the dead hour of night, confiscated the rock, and so completely placed it out of sight that the inhabitants of two villages, Maumee and Perrysburg, in their searching for weeks failed to discover it. When those interested were satisfied the people appreciated and revered the monument of the Battle of Fallen Timbers, the rock appeared in the village as suddenly as it had disappeared. Which gave the citizens of the county an opportunity to celebrate its recovery. The Battle of Fallen Timbers settled all savage warfare in the northwest. The Indians gave General Wayne the name of “Che-no-tin,” or the Whirlwind. Several months after the battle a number of Pottawatomie Indians arrived at Fort Wayne, and when asked about the engagement, replied, “At the battle the Wind was like a hurricane which drives and tears everything before it.”

After resting his army, General Wayne marched down the river, passed Fort Miami, which was occupied by the British, but silent, and camped at the mouth of Swan creek, and “for immediate protection he built a stockade and so expeditiously was it built he named it Fort Industry,” now Toledo, Ohio. The dimensions of the fort were about 200 by 250 feet.

On August 23, 1794, General Wayne left Fort Industry for his return to Fort Defiance.

Fort Industry is on the easterly corner of Summit and Monroe streets. The site is now occupied by a large building and known as Fort Industry Block.

Shortly after General Wayne passed in sight of Fort Miami he received the following from Major Campbell of the British army, stationed at this fort:

“An army of the United States of America, said to be under your command, having taken post on the banks of the Miami (Maumee) for upwards of twenty-four hours, almost within reach of the guns of this fort, being a post belonging to His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, occupied by His Majesty’s troops, it becomes my duty to inform myself as speedily as possible in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison? I have no hesitation on my part to say that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America.”



FORT DEPOSIT

Where General Wayne deposited his surplus baggage before the battle of Fallen Timbers.



ROCHE-DE-BOEUF—(Standing Rock)

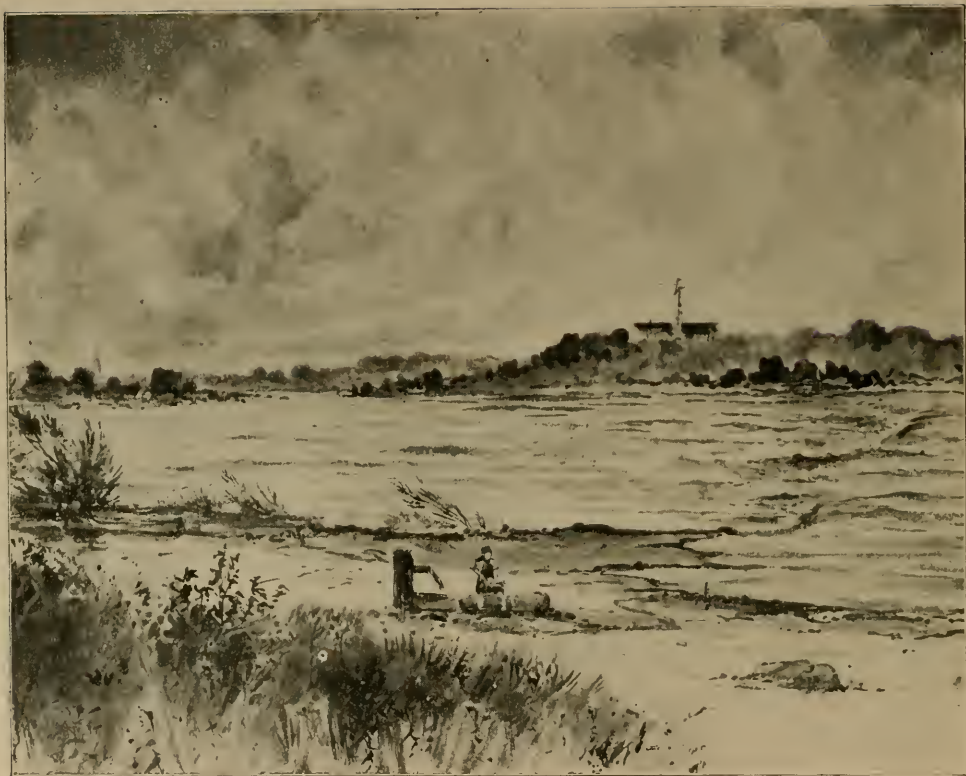
Where General Wayne and Lieutenant Harrison held the council before
the battle of Fallen Timbers.



TOLEDO IN 1794
Now the easterly corner of Summit and Monroe streets.



TOLEDO IN 1913



THE MAUMEE RAPIDS
At Turkey Foot Rock, Sulphur Spring.



HEAD OF THE MAUMEE RAPIDS

Showing Buttonwood Island where "the last body of Indians were gathered together previous to taking them to the Neosho Reservation. There were nine remnants of tribes—800 in all."

To this General Wayne replied :

“Without questioning the authority or propriety, sir, of your interrogation, I think I may, without breach of decorum, observe to you, were you entitled to an answer, the most full and satisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my small arms yesterday morning in the engagement in the vicinity of your post, which terminated gloriously to the American arms, but had it continued until the Indians were driven under the influence of the post you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army under my command, and no such fort was established at the commencement of the present war between the Indians and the United States.”

Major Campbell replied the next day with the statement that he had foreborne to resent the insults which had been offered to the British flag flying at Fort Miami. “But,” he concluded, “should you after this continue to approach my post in the threatening manner that you are at this moment doing, my indispensable duty to my King and country will oblige me to recourse to those measures which thousands of either nation may hereafter have cause to regret.”

After this communication was received General Wayne and staff reconnoitered Fort Miami. It was found to be a very strong fort. The front covered by the Maumee river and protected by four guns. The rear had two regular bastions furnished with eight pieces of artillery. The whole surrounded by a wide ditch, about 25 feet deep, from the top of the parapet. It was supposed to have been garrisoned by 450 soldiers.

General Wayne sent a note to Major Cambell stating, in effect, that the British government had no right to occupy the territory, and demanded an immediate evacuation of the fort.

To this no reply was received.

Recognizing the strength of the position that he had occupied, General Wayne concluded to withdraw his army, perfectly satisfied with the results of his campaign, having accomplished all the government required of him.

On August 27, 1794, he started with his army for Fort Defiance, where he remained for several weeks.

On September 5th he returned to Fort Washington.

During the winter following, General Wayne and his staff spent most of their time in holding councils with Indian chiefs. “Smoking the pipe of peace,” and the result of these council gatherings was concluded at Fort Greenville, where, on August 3rd, 1795, a treaty was signed which declared permanent peace between the Indians and the United States. The agreement was signed by twelve hostile tribes.



PRESQUE ISLE HILL AND TURKEY FOOT ROCK.

The scene of the battle of Fallen Timbers. The chief Turkey Foot was killed while standing upon this rock commanding his savages. He was buried near the rock.



THE RETURN OF TURKEY FOOT ROCK
Reception and jollification of the citizens of Maumee and the valley.



THE TOMB OF GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

General Wayne returned to Erie, Pennsylvania, early in the winter of 1796. He remained but a short time until he was prostrated with what proved a fatal illness. He died December 15th, 1796. At his request, he was buried under the old flag-staff, at the block house, Fort Erie, on the bluff commanding the entrance to the harbor.

The result of the Battle of Fallen Timbers restored peace and tranquility on the northwest frontier.

Trading posts were established, a more friendly relationship existed between the whites and the Indians.

Marietta was the first settlement in the Northwest Territory, and for many years was the center of "general dealings with the Indians of the interior."



INCIDENTS WHICH LED TO THE WAR OF 1812 AND 1813.

Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1803.

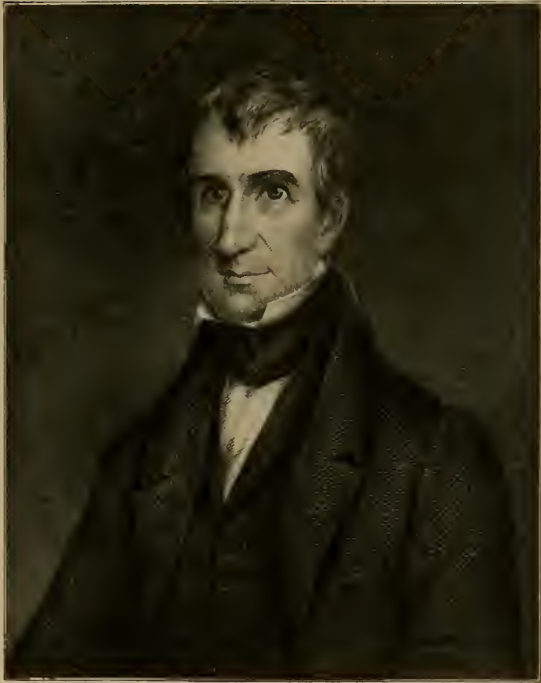
It was a new country, rich in land, timber, and became one of the attractive "Western States."

England saw this rapid advancement of the Americans and "threw a barrier across the northwest, and, through the Indians, warned the Americans they would be driven from the country."

The Indian depredations continued until a requisition was made by President James Madison upon Governor Return Jonathan Meigs, of Ohio, for 1,200 militia.

On June 26th, 1812, the United States declared war against England. Immediately the soldiers of the Ohio militia camped in the Miami Valley at Fort Hamilton and Fort Greenville were ordered to report at Piqua, where General William Henry Harrison was stationed with regulars.

On September 17th, 1812, General Harrison was made commander-in-chief of the Northwest Territory. He was familiar with the country, having served as lieutenant under General Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. General Harrison was born at Berkeley, Virginia, February 9th, 1773, and at the time of his appointment was thirty-nine years old. His army consisted of regular troops, rangers, militia from Ohio, volunteers from Kentucky and detached militia and volunteers from Pennsylvania and Virginia, making an army of two thousand able-bodied men. Stationed at Fort Wayne and Fort Defiance, under General James Winchester, there were twenty-seven hundred men.



GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Ninth President of the United States. Born at Berkley Virginia, February 9, 1773.
Died at Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841.

When General Harrison arrived at Fort Defiance he found the old fort, built by General Wayne, in ruins, and it was necessary to build a new one. This was done, and completed October 15, 1812, and named Fort Winchester. After leaving sufficient men, provisions, ammunition and extra equipment at the forts along the frontier border, General Harrison arrived at the Maumee rapids with twenty-three hundred men.

“The story of General Harrison’s march to the Maumee rapids from Fort Greenville is the saddest that the history of the Maumee Valley has recorded, the sufferings of the men were probably the greatest of their kind that American soldiers have ever endured. Cold, rain, snow, mud, almost impenetrable forests, swamps, scarcity of food, sickness; but withal the Military vigilance was maintained as fully as practicable against being surprised by the savages. Reconnoitering parties kept the immediate country under surveillance and spies were often dispatched to more distant points. It took eleven days to march forty miles.” General Harrison and his staff of able officers had well in hand the activity of the Indians and were familiar with the movements of the British, throughout the entire Northwest. While General Harrison was not always with the main army in its advancement toward the mouth of the Maumee river, he was well informed of all movements, and held frequent councils with his officers.

THE BATTLE AND MASSACRE OF THE RIVER RAISIN.

General Winchester had command of the left wing of the army and advanced without orders from General Harrison as far as Fort Deposit. His excuse for this rash act was that the people along the west shore of Lake Erie, and especially on the Raisin river, in Michigan, reported that the British soldiers and the Indians, at Frenchtown, were committing such horrible depredations among the scattered settlers, they implored protection. On January 10, 1813, General Winchester arrived near Presque Isle Hill, on the south side of General Wayne's battlefield of Fallen Timbers. Here a camp was fortified, and a store house for provisions and baggage was built, and on January 19th, with about 900 men, arrived at Frenchtown (now Monroe, Michigan), after a hard march across the ice, which was not solid, on the afternoon of January 20th. General Winchester divided his little army into two divisions, the main under his command, the second under Colonel Lewis, who had the south side of the river. Colonel Lewis defeated the savages in several skirmishes, and Colonels Allen and Wells, with a force of one hundred and fifty, were ordered to join Colonel Lewis. They again engaged the enemy near Frenchtown, and defeated them, driving them beyond the Raisin river.

General Winchester, on learning of the success of his Colonels, marched, with the remainder of his army, about five hundred men, to the settlement, where, in the home of a friend, he, rejoicing at the success of his men, lived in luxury, which he needed after many weeks in the midst of forest wilds, privation and sufferings, but did not take the necessary precaution to guard against surprises. Soothed by the kind hospitality of his host and the false assurances received from a Frenchman in sympathy with the British, "there was no truth in the report that the British and the savages were camped near the settlement with large forces," he settled down to some enjoyment. This was a magic spell of security and peace, like the momentary calm preceding a disastrous storm. No spies were sent out, no special preparations made for the safety of the troops.

At daybreak on the morning of January 22, 1813, his army of about seven hundred were aroused by the discharge of grape-shot from the British battery, erected during the night and within three hundred feet on the north side of the camp, and the yells of the Indians, who had surrounded them on all sides.

The result was inevitable. About three hundred were killed in the fierce combat and later massacred. Five hundred and forty-



MONUMENT—RIVER RAISIN—MONROE

The lettering on the Monument:

“Site of battles, Jan. 18-22, Gen. Winchester in command, and River Raisin Massacre,
Jan. 23, 1813.”

“Erected 1904 by the Civic Improvement Society of the Women of Monroe.”

seven were taken prisoners. Others were missing. General Winchester was taken prisoner.

General Henry A. Proctor, who was in command of the British, informed General Winchester that Colonel Lewis, with one hundred and fifty men, were stationed behind pickets, and, "If you desire to save the lives of these men, and the 447 already prisoners, he must command Colonel Lewis to surrender."

General Winchester sent a flag of truce across the river, ordering the men under command of Colonel Lewis to surrender. They surrendered on condition of being protected from any indignities by the Indians. General Proctor agreed to these terms.

How these promises were ignored, and how fully the savages reveled in butchery, is not within the province of this history to describe. Officers and soldiers were tomahawked in cold blood. But thirty-seven men escaped.

The British officers claimed: "We had no control over the Indians when they began to massacre."

One of the men who escaped told General Harrison: "The scene of massacre was the most hideous sight ever witnessed by man."

General Winchester was sent to Quebec, where he was confined until the spring of 1814, when he was exchanged. He returned to his home in Tennessee, where he died July 26, 1826.

When General Harrison learned of the disastrous defeat of General Winchester he sent relief, but, meeting the few escaped soldiers, they returned to Fort Meigs.





MONUMENT COMMEMORATING RAISIN RIVER MASSACRE

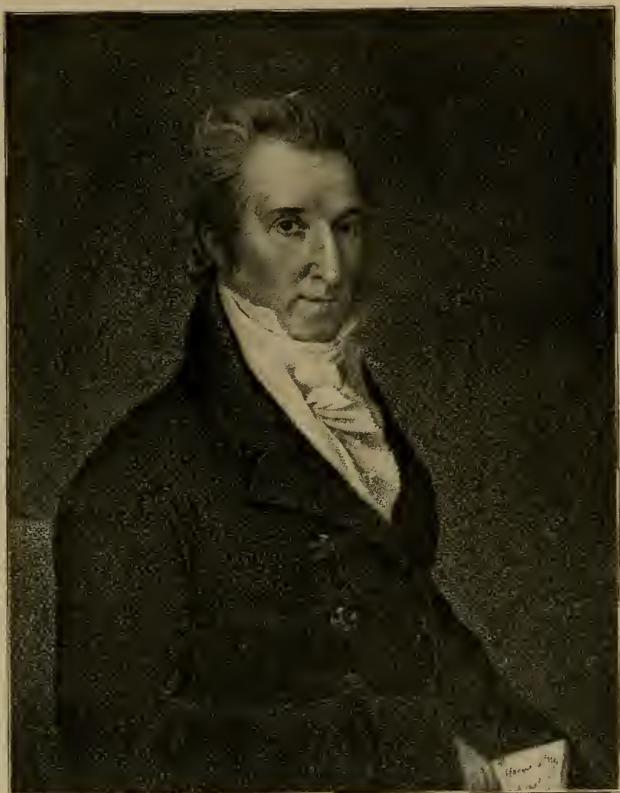
In 1904 the State of Michigan erected a monument at Memorial Place in the City of Monroe to commemorate the massacre. The lettering on the monument is as follows:

"Michigan's Tribute to Kentucky."

"This Monument is Dedicated to the Memory of the Heroes who Lost their Lives in Our Country's Defense in the Battle and Massacre of the River Raisin, Jan. 22 and 23, 1813."

"Erected by the State of Michigan, 1904."

Eight Hundred Americans, under Colonels Lewis, Allen and Wells fought desperately against 3,000 British and Indian Allies under General Proctor. Forced to surrender, though promised British protection, the prisoners left unguarded were attacked and killed by the Indians.



GOVERNOR RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS

United States Senator, from Ohio, 1808-'10. Governor of Ohio, 1810-'14. United States Postmaster 1814-'23. Born at Middletown, Conn., December 1740. Died at the Cherokee Agency, January 28, 1823.

THE SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS.

No series of events in the entire history of the United States are more interesting or form a stronger link in the successful struggles for national independence than those connected, directly and indirectly, with the history of Fort Meigs.

It is surprising that so little prominence is given, in the many histories of the United States, to the campaigns, battles, that gave to America the Northwest Territory, which comprised the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Fort Meigs was the headquarters of this territory. It was the gateway through which England expected to pass.

General William Henry Harrison was commander-in-chief of the Army of the Northwest Territory, which not only included the land forces, but he held daily councils with the commanders of the new navy, and kept in touch with every movement both land and water, "along the shores of Lake Erie." The fort was named after Governor Meigs. The peculiarity of his name, Return Jonathan Meigs, often causes one to ask, why "Return?" Governor Meigs had been a soldier, a Senator and Postmaster General of the United States. He was named after his father, Jonathan Meigs, with the addition of "Return," on account of the following incident: Jonathan Meigs had a sweetheart, a very pretty Quaker girl, who was destined to become the grandmother of the governor. To young Jonathan's plea for grace and favor at her hand, her lips said no, while her heart said yes. The unhappy youth, with shattered hopes and a broken heart, turned from her to face the cold, unsympathizing world. With bowed head he slowly crossed the meadow field, and as he was about to climb the old rail fence, he turned his head to take a farewell look. Their eyes met, she beckoned him to come back with her hand. His face brightened as she called to him in her prim Quaker parlance, "RETURN JONATHAN." The sweet voice sounding across the meadow was to him the pardon of a queen. His heart was light; he hastened to her side and—the love quarrel ended. That he might always hear the words spoken by that same sweet voice, they named their first-born "RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS."

On February 2nd, 1813, General Harrison began the construction of Fort Meigs, and completed it on February 16, 1813. It was composed of heavy timber, earthworks; two traverses, one had the base of twenty feet, twelve feet in height, about nine hundred feet in length; the other, the smaller of the two, about five hundred feet in length and ten feet in height. They were raised as a protection against the batteries of the British on both sides of



Photo—C. R. Morgan

GENERAL GREEN CLAY'S BATTLE GROUND

General Clay with 400 men, while Colonel Dudley went across the river, was surprised by the great number of Indians in trying to stop his entrance into Fort Meigs. A battle ensued, and not until General Harrison sent Major Alexander, with 200 Pennsylvania volunteers, to assist the Kentuckians, did Clay succeed in arriving at the fort. The Indians were within 150 yards of the fort, behind trees. "For 30 minutes it was a hand to hand fight." Today, after the elapse of 100 years, after every spring freshet, the inhabitants find more bullets, cannon balls and Indian relics on this ground than upon any other in the valley.



FORT MEIGS

Facing the river and Maumee City. Showing the line of fortification where were stationed the guns and mortar batteries, the block houses and lookouts.

the river. The fort covered about nine acres of land. A deep ravine ran through a portion of the fort, in which were caves made for the retreat of the men when they saw the flash of the enemies' big guns on the opposite side of the river. These rooms were shot and bomb proof, except when a large shell fell into the traverse. The block houses, batteries, magazine and connecting lines of defense were such as to inspire confidence of the little army. Two or three wells were instantly dug. General Harrison, anticipating that the British would make their appearance on the opposite side of the river, as soon as the ice broke up, put all the force at command in making the fort "A grand bulwark of defense." Early in April General Harrison was advised that the British, under General Proctor, and Tecumseh commanding the Indians, were in great force at and around Fort Miami. According to British reports, the "British army consisted of 1,000 regulars and Canadians, accompanied by a train of artillery, attended by two gunboats, and Tecumseh's Indians, numbering about 2,100. One of the battery guns was a twenty-four pounder." General Harrison, to defend the fort, could not muster more than 1,000 men. On April 27th the British established their gun batteries, directly opposite Fort Meigs, in places to suit conditions. These guns were moved from one place to another where the gunners could throw bombs into the fort. In the rear and on both sides of the river Tecumseh had his Indians. In all, the British and allies numbered about 3,000.

On May 1st over three hundred shots were fired from the shore batteries and one hundred from a gunboat in tow of a small steam vessel, some distance down the river. On May 2nd and 3rd a continuous firing resulted in killing six Americans and wounding twenty-eight. The Americans feebly returned the firing, using the balls gathered from the ground, coming from the enemies' guns. At one time four wagon loads of balls were picked up.

On the night of May 3rd General Harrison received word that a British officer, Major Chambers, had landed at the foot of the hill, bearing a flag of truce. Major Hukill, General Harrison's aide, was sent to meet him. The officer told his errand, that he came to demand the surrender of the garrison. Major Hukill replied that such a command was useless. The officer insisted on seeing General Harrison. He was taken, blind-folded, to the general. The following is the conversation:

Major Chambers—"General Proctor has directed me to demand the surrender of the post. He wished to spare the effusion of blood."

General Harrison—"The demand, under present circumstances, is a most extraordinary one. As General Proctor did not send me a



REAR VIEW OF FORT MEIGS

Showing the portion of the Grand Traverse where the soldiers retired in artificial caves, in command of one of the militia men who stood upon the embankment and forewarned them of every shot. "He was so skillful he could predict the destination of every ball. One day there came a shot that seemed to defy his calculations. He stood silent, motionless, perplexed. In the same instant he was swept into eternity."

summons to surrender on his first arrival, I had supposed that he believed me determined to do my duty. His present message indicates an opinion of me that I am at a loss to account for."

Major Chambers—"General Proctor could never think of saying anything that would wound your feelings. The character of General Harrison, as an officer, is too well known. General Proctor's force is very respectable, and there is with him a large body of Indians, larger than was ever assembled before."

General Harrison—"I believe I have a very correct idea of General Proctor's force; it is not such as to create the least apprehension for the result, whatever shape he may be pleased to give it hereafter. Assure the general however, that this spot will never be surrendered to him on any terms. Should it fall into his hands, it will be in a manner calculated to do him more honor, and give him higher claims on the gratitude of his government than any capitulation could possibly do."

Major Chambers shook hands with the general and took his departure. Immediately after his return there followed a continuous heavy firing.

At twelve o'clock, on the night of May 4th, Captain William Oliver brought the message to General Harrison that General Clay, with about 1,200 Kentuckians, was approaching down the river in flatboats, and was within two hours of the fort. Under orders of General Harrison, 800 of the men, under command of Colonel Dudley, landed on the British side of the river, near the battlefield of Fallen Timbers, and by a rapid and secret march, were to come down upon the enemy's batteries, spike their cannon, and then retreat under cover of Fort Meigs. The other division of 400 men came down the river upon the side occupied by the Americans, and when within a short distance from the fort they discovered Indians in great numbers hidden in the forest. After hard fighting they succeeded in reaching the fort with but little loss. The conflict upon the eastern side of the river attracted the attention of the British, and heavy cannonading followed from their guns stationed on the banks opposite Fort Meigs. The firing was so heavy and continuous that the Americans did not hear their artillery or notice the cannon balls plowing the hillsides. While the foe was engaged in this act Colonel Dudley's Kentuckians rushed down upon the rear, took their batteries, spiked their guns, gaining a most glorious victory.

"If Colonel Dudley had retreated to the rear," said General Harrison, "as I had commanded him to, happy would it have been for him and his men; but unfortunately the Indians raised their war-whoop in the forest, and that was more than any Kentuckian ever could stand, so our victors rushed madly to meet their mortal foe." Colonel Dudley pursued the enemy far into the forest, to such a



FORT MEIGS

The natural ravine where the soldiers were quartered during the siege in 1813.

distance that General Proctor was enabled to throw from his camp, at Fort Miami, a sufficient force to intercept, kill and capture all but 150 of those brave and most unfortunate men. The surrender was made to the British, and not to the Indians. The prisoners, 685 men, were taken down to Fort Miami, and there was enacted a tragedy that will never be forgotten by those who claim kinship, either in blood or patriotism, to that devoted band. Approaching the fort, and in the fort, the men were stripped, scourged, shot and tomahawked by the Indians, under the eyes of the British officers, whose weak protest against this appalling cruelty bears conviction that they were worse men at heart than the savages themselves, whom they encouraged. It comes from English authority that the flesh of some of the prisoners was boiled and eaten by the Indians, and in the vicinity of the British officers' headquarters. It was Tecumseh who put an end to this carnage. He upbraided Proctor for not preventing the massacre, and told him he was unfit to command.

So sincere was Tecumseh's protest against the manner of killing the prisoners that he held a council of chiefs and informed Proctor that the Indians would desert him. In fact, so great became their dissatisfaction, and the heavy firing from Fort Meigs continuing, that, on May 5th, the Indians retired to the forest, "away from Proctor's camp." There was no firing from the British guns from May 6th to the 10th. On the 11th Proctor raised the siege and returned down the river, and sailed out upon the lake. He retreated to Amherstburg.

After Proctor's departure a detachment from General Harrison's army was sent to gather up the dead, and the majority of the bodies found through the woods were brought to Fort Meigs and buried. One of the men, who entered Fort Miami and saw the result of the massacre, wrote the following: "My face turned white as snow when I looked down over the fort and saw more than a hundred of my fellow comrades all lying in one mass of blood, so that it was impossible to recognize my most intimate companion."

“REPORT OF THE DUDLEY’S DEFEAT.”

By a Prisoner.

“I, Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, was a soldier engaged in the battle known as The Dudley’s Defeat. We had 800 men, and came out with 150. I was a prisoner taken by the Indians. Tecumseh had fallen upon our rear, and we were compelled to surrender. We were marched down to old Fort Miami in squads. The Indians, fully armed, had formed themselves into two lines in front of the gateway, between which all of us were bound to pass. Many were killed or wounded in running the gauntlet. The small British guard around us were utterly unable to afford protection. They called loudly for General Proctor and Colonel Elliott to come to our relief. At this critical moment Tecumseh came rushing in and denounced the murderers of prisoners as cowards. I shall never forget the gallant bearing and sonorous voice of that remarkable man, while addressing his warriors in our behalf. He was brave, human and generous. At Fort Miami he saved the lives of all of us who had survived the running of the gauntlet.”

General Proctor, on the morning of the 9th, raised the siege and departed.





FORT MEIGS—(Harrison Point)

Where General Harrison stood watching the movements of Colonel Dudley's attack upon the opposite side of the river.



FORT MEIGS
The Northerly section of the Grand Traverse.



THE BURIAL GROUND OF COL. DUDLEY AND HIS MEN

"On May 6, 1813, after the massacre of Col. Dudley and his men, we brought to Fort Meigs the remains of Col. Dudley and about one hundred and thirty Kentuckians and buried them there."

SECOND SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS.

Believing the British would again visit the valley, General Harrison enlarged the fort by building a double stockade and "piling logs over the face of the ravine entrance; repairing the block houses, magazine, and making the entrenchments deeper and longer."

On the 20th of July General Proctor returned with a larger force. The Indians, under Tecumseh, had been gathering from all parts of the country, and when General Proctor returned he was assured of their earnest support; and the second siege began by the Indians. Tecumseh planned to draw the garrison from the fort by a ruse. On July 26th the British camped beyond a ravine below the fort, and the Indians were stationed in the forest to the east. "About an hour before dark they began a sham battle among themselves." As the fort proved too strong to be taken by assault, they expected to deceive the Americans into the belief a battle was going on between the Indians and a reinforcement for the fort. "So true was the battle, and so perfect the firing, mingled with the yells of the Indians, that many of the officers believed the enemy were really attacking reinforcements for the garrison, and every man was ordered to arms."

General Clay satisfied the men that no new troops were sent to the fort. A heavy shower of rain ended this sham battle.

Many shots were fired from the British guns, but without effect. For several days the enemy surrounded the fort, the Indians keeping well out of the range of the guns.

General Proctor, finding his efforts were in vain, and fearing the loss of several tribes of Indians, who were dissatisfied, he again sailed down the river and towards Fort Stephenson. He was seriously annoyed by the Americans in the successful use of the artillery as he sailed down the bay and out upon the lake.

The Americans lost, in the siege of Fort Meigs, eighty-one were killed in the fort, and one hundred and eighty-nine wounded. Sixty-four were killed in the sorties, and one hundred and twenty-four wounded. Colonel Dudley's detachment is not included in this estimate.



THE HARRISON WELL
Which supplied the garrison with water, Fort Meigs.



Photo—C. R. Morgan

WHERE THE BRITISH BATTERIES WERE LOCATED OPPOSITE FORT MEIGS

It was the order of General Harrison that Colonel Dudley, with a detachment of regulars, should go to the rear of these batteries, spike the guns, and fight his way back to the fort. This was done, but so great was the victory Colonel Dudley followed the savages until he was caught in a trap.



THE ELM TREE, MAUMEE

Made famous on account of Indian Sharpshooters stationed in the tree tops who annoyed the soldiers at Fort Meigs, by firing at them when near the river bank. When discovered General Harrison ordered the use of the old musket, known as "The Blunderbuss"—it was so heavy it took two men to handle it. After several shots were fired no more Indians in the elm tree. They killed two.



Photo—C. R. Morgan

**THE OLD ELM TREE, AT MAUMEE, AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MORRISON
R. WAITE, WHERE HE LIVED FROM 1839 TO 1849**

Chief Justice Waite was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29th, 1816. He died in Washington, D. C., March 23rd, 1888. In 1874 he was nominated to the high office of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, confirmed by the Senate March 4th, same year, and immediately entered upon his duties.

THE DEFENSE OF FORT STEPHENSON.

Fort Stephenson (now Fremont, Ohio) was the rendezvous of General Proctor's army and the Indians. The fort was in command of Colonel George Croghan, who was born near Louisville, Kentucky, November 15, 1791.

On the evening of July 31, 1813, General Proctor, with his fleet, arrived at the head of navigation of the Sandusky river, a short distance below the fort. The Indians, under Tecumseh, were stationed in the forest on the road leading to Fort Meigs. The combined forces of the British and Indians numbered about 3,700.

On the morning of August 1st, General Proctor demanded the surrender of Fort Stephenson, with threats of a general massacre in case of refusal. The young commander, worthy of the blood that bounded in his veins, answered: "If you take this fort you will find nobody left to surrender it. Rather than yield, the garrison will die to the last man." About four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy fired its first gun from one of the boats. The firing continued at intervals during the night. To induce the belief that Colonel Croghan had more than one gun, he changed the piece from one place to another. During the night the enemy had planted two cannon on a small hill about 250 yards from the fort. By this movement Colonel Croghan concluded that General Proctor intended storming the fort. He at once strengthened that point. Under cover the cannon was removed to the block house, in a position from which it could rake the ravine. The embrasure was masked, and the cannon loaded with a double charge of slugs and grape shot. As was anticipated, "a column of 350 British regulars, followed by Indians, attempted the assault."

With shouts of the men, the yells of the Indians, and the discharge of the musketry, the enemy, certain of victory, rushed up the narrow enclosure. Suddenly there was a pause. The masked port hole was seen to open, and the six-pounder, at a distance of forty feet, poured such destruction among them that but few who entered the ditch proper were fortunate enough to escape. The Indians quickly retreated to the forest.

The loss of the enemy, killed and wounded, was 156. The loss of the Americans was one killed and seven wounded. The assault lasted but half an hour. The white flag of the mortally wounded leader was seen through the smoke, and his cries for mercy heard above the groans of the wounded—"asking for that mercy which, but a short time before, he had directed his men to deny." The Indians disappeared through the forest, and General Proctor made a hasty retreat down the river.



"OLD BETSY CROGHAN"

Cannon used by Colonel George Croghan against the British in the defense of Fort Stephenson,
August 1st to 2nd, 1813.

The cannon used by Colonel Croghan at this famous battle now stands at the fort overlooking a beautiful city. It is familiarly known as "Old Betsy Croghan."

Colonel Croghan died at New Orleans, Louisiana, January 8th, 1849.

It is often asked who was, and what became of General Proctor? Henry A. Proctor was born in Wales, 1765. He was in command of a regiment in Canada in 1812. He defeated the Americans, under General James Winchester, at Frenchtown, in 1813. Was repulsed by General Harrison at Fort Meigs; by Colonel Croghan at Fort Stephenson, and by General Harrison at the battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813. This battle forever broke up the confederacy of the English and Indians against the United States. Eight hundred out of 875 British regulars surrendered to General Harrison. The battle was so quickly decided that few were killed on either side. General Proctor made his escape with a squadron of dragoons. He died at Liverpool, England, in 1859.



PETER NAVARRE

History of his life, as a Scout to General
Harrison.

Written by Himself.



PETER NAVARRE
The famous scout, under General Harrison.

PETER NAVARRE.

By M. P. Murphy.

Some day when the Truth has reclaimed from the tomb
This tale, which a century has shrouded in gloom,
The tongue of a master shall tell it, and then
Men will listen, and clamor to hear it again.
And when it is told in the ages to come,
Men's eyes will be moist and men's lips will be dumb.
And the patriot pilgrim will come from afar,
To kneel at the Grave of Peter Navarre.

The frontier blazed and the borderland bled
With the tomahawk's stroke, and the midnight was red
With the fierce flames which followed the red raider's brand,
For the fiends of Tecumseh were abroad in the land
It was then, in the moment of danger and dread,
The Avenger strode forth with a price on his head.
And the legends still tell, how all through that war,
Death rode in the saddle with Peter Navarre.

* * * * *

Defrauded by Fate and neglected by Fame,
No stone tells the story, no slab bears the name
Of the hero whose life was an epic sublime.
But a people will know in the fullness of time,
When the love of a Nation and voice of a bard
Shall give to a hero a hero's reward.
Then stain shall not tarnish or blemish shall mar
The glory which halos the name of Navarre.

PETER NAVARRE.

Written by Himself. Published for the First Time.

On the 18th day of January, 1813, my brothers, Robert and James, and I took part in an engagement fought on the Raisin river; we were commanded by Colonel Lewis, who defeated the enemy. In this engagement we brothers took an Indian prisoner. On the 22nd day of January the English attacked our forces on the same place and defeated us, being vastly our superior in numbers. They took General Winchester, Colonel Lewis and the whole army prisoners; two or three hundred that tried to save themselves in the woods were surrounded and unmercifully butchered by the Indians. When we saw that General Winchester and Colonel Lewis were surrendering, I escaped in the company of my brothers, James and Robert, being dressed as Indians. This, however, the Indians soon discovered, and they sent a volley after us and also many followed us, but we were too far in advance, and not relishing the idea of being scalped and tomahawked, and being, moreover, good runners, we succeeded in making our escape unhurt.

We arrived at the lake shore near the mouth of the Raisin river and crossed on the ice in the direction of Cedar Point, whence, after having rested a few moments, we made for Presq'ile, where our parents lived, by a circuitous route through the woods. Next day we set out to bring tidings to General Harrison of the defeat of General Winchester and the catastrophe of the massacre. We met him at Portage river, near the foot of the rapids, and came back with him and his force to the place where Fort Meigs since stood, and which fort was then immediately begun. It was there that we entered the army as volunteers and there I received my gun by order of General Harrison.

The first engagement during which I used this gun was between the American General Dudley and the English General Proctor. In this battle Dudley was defeated and made prisoner. When the Indians, at the instigation of Proctor, were about to kill him, Tecumseh, the great Indian chief, prevented the massacre of this General and two hundred and fifty or three hundred Americans who had been taken prisoners with him. The remainder of the force, five to six hundred, had been killed in battle. Only two escaped and they were Lesley Comb and I. My brothers, James and Robert, did not take part in this battle. We took refuge in Fort Meigs. The cause of this defeat was this: General Dudley had received orders from General Harrison to take or spike the English cannon on the other side of the river, opposite the fort,

and to retreat immediately into the fort, but he disobeyed orders, and trying to attack the Indians in the woods, he fell into an ambush and met with a most disastrous defeat.

In the month of June of the same year (1813), the English attacked Fort Stephenson at Sandusky. General Harrison was then at Seneca Town, now Fremont. Colonel Croghan, a young man, commanded the fort and defeated the English, who left four hundred dead, and retreated to Fort Malden, whence they came. When General Harrison left Fort Meigs he placed General Grinckley in command of said fort. I accompanied General Harrison in all of his subsequent movements.

I carried this gun when bringing dispatches to Commodore Perry, relative to the naval engagement on Lake Erie, which soon followed. This was during the first days of September. After Perry's victory we marched to Detroit and arrived there on the 29th day of September in the same year (1813).

I took part in the battle of the Thames, which was fought in the month of October. This battle, which lasted only three or four hours, was fierce in the extreme. Here, as is well known, Tecumseh was killed. Colonel Johnson, under whose command I fought, was wounded and had his horse killed under him, while he was down. Tecumseh sprang from behind a tree to tomahawk and scalp him. I saw an Indian pouncing upon my Colonel and fired with this gun upon him. He fell and the war cry of Tecumseh was heard no more. As soon as the Indians knew that Tecumseh was killed they fled precipitately and were gone in an instant. On the next morning early General Harrison commanded Nedard LeCadie and me to help him look for the remains of Tecumseh. He expressed the opinion that Tecumseh must be killed as the Indians had fled so suddenly. We repaired to the place where Colonel Johnson had been wounded, and found the Indian that had been killed by me. The Indian, dead, had been mutilated and disfigured, especially in the face, by our soldiers after the battle, and it would have been almost impossible to recognize Tecumseh had it not been for his powerful frame and imposing stature; the convincing proof of the identity of the man, however, was a large scar caused by a very severe burn on his right thigh. General Harrison, who knew Tecumseh intimately, thought of this and, having examined the corpse, we at once saw that it was he. General Harrison ordered us to give the remains of Tecumseh a decent burial, and, having fulfilled his orders, he told us, "You have buried a brave man."

After the battle of the Thames, we returned to Detroit and I was there relieved from service and returned to Pdesq'ile on the Maumee river. After having obtained my honorable discharge I



TECUMSEH

Tecumseh was a member of the Turtle tribe of Indians, of the Shawnee Nation. Born on the banks of the Great Miami River in the year 1768. He had great influence over all Indians, and was engaged in nearly every battle participated in by Indians. "His face was finely proportioned; his nose inclined to the aquiline, and his eye displayed none of that savage and ferocious triumph common to the Indians. When a young man his favorite pastime was canoeing on the Miami. He was killed by Peter Navarre in the battle of The Thames, October 5th, 1813."

offered to leave my gun, but General Harrison bade me keep it, saying: "Navarre, the gun which you used during the service is yours." I took it along and have used it until a few years ago, when my eyesight becoming too weak, I could not make use of it any longer.

With this identical gun I have killed panthers, bears, wolves, wild cats and innumerable quantity of deer, coons, foxes, wild turkeys, geese, swans and ducks, prairie chickens and quails, and all other kinds of small game. Although I had never occasion to use this gun to defend myself against Indians, after the war alluded to above, it has, however, often saved my life, for without it I should have starved. It was originally supplied with a flint lock, but as it wanted repairs, I took it to Detroit in the year 1837 and there it was changed into a percussion lock.

This gun has been in my possession during an uninterrupted period of fifty-six years, and was new when I received it at Fort Meigs. The powderhorn and ammunition bag with this gun are not those I made use of in the war spoken of above, having been worn through by reason of the friction against each other, and having thus become completely useless, they were substituted by new ones, but the leathern strap attached thereto is the original strap which I wore attached to my powderhorn and ammunition bag from the time I received my gun.

Being desirous that this gun and accompanying articles be preserved as relics of the war of 1812, I have presented them this day to Henry Hall, Esq., of Toledo, who also owns my full length portrait, painted from life, with great truth to nature, by Wm. H. Machen, of the same place, in the year 1867. Hoping thereby to contribute something towards the further elucidation of the early and interesting history of this country and thus to render in my old age this my last service to my countrymen.

I was born on the 22nd day of January, 1787, in the city of Detroit. It was there that my grandfather, Robert Navarre, settled, coming from France. My father was also born in Detroit; my mother, whose maiden name was Marie Louise Panat V. Campean, was born in Vincennes, Ind. I came to the Maumee river with my father, mother and the whole family, comprising six boys, Francois, Robert, Jacob or James, Peter, Antoine, Alexis, and three girls, Nan, Louise, Geneveva Archange. There was nothing remarkable in the event of our family until the time that General Hull betrayed his army in so cowardly a manner at Detroit. My brothers and I had gone to Monroe to take up arms against the English, but after Hull's surrender we were all paroled by some English officers coming from Detroit for that purpose; this was, if I recollect right, in

August, 1812; we stayed in Monroe until the next year, when my narrative properly commences.

The powderhorn, pouch and strap mentioned above I give to my friend, F. S. Nichols, whose acquaintance I made in the month of January, 1836, and we have been best friends ever since.

The strap is the identical strap I used in the war of 1812, and which was given to me by General Harrison. I wish you to keep it in remembrance of your old and true friend, Peter Navarre.

THE INDIANS OF THE MAUMEE VALLEY.

The problem of the origin of the North American Indian has never been satisfactorily solved by those who have made a line of study of this interesting subject.

From scattered researches, traditional legends, it is believed the Indians came originally from Asia, via Behring strait.

The names of all the nations and tribes who occupied the territory centering in the Maumee Valley would form an extensive catalogue. It is sufficient to mention the names of tribes and number of people, gathered from the most authentic authority, the government, taken in 1796. The names of the tribes appearing as they came to the Maumee Valley:

Wyandottes	350	Kickapoos	600
Shawnees	380	Choctaws	700
Pottawatomies	750	Foxes.	300
Senecas	650	Sacs	450
Ottawas	950	Hurons	780
Delawares	390	Mohicans	275
Miamis	400	Catawbas	280
Sioux	560	Tonawandas	700
Cherokees	2700	Chipewas	5000
Eries	850	Mingoes	380
Iroquois	980	Tuscarawas	400

Not all these tribes engaged in the wars in the valley, many stopping for months en route to the west of the Mississippi river. Major B. Stickney, long an agent of the government, writes: "Prior to the nineteenth century, all the Indians in the Northwest Territory were at war with the Indians of the east, and it was not until the great chiefs, Tecumseh, Little Turtle and Turkey Foot, be-

came such powerful leaders, did the wars cease between these now greatly reduced tribes."

So many different tribes were in this valley that when councils were held interpreters were necessary between the tribes, as it was between the Americans and the Indians.

Among the most influential chiefs of the country none equalled the great Tecumseh. He was one of three at a birth. One was a "Prophet," and lived the greater part of his life in the Miami Valley, having his home in the little valley of Shawnee Creek, in Montgomery county. The third never appeared in history.

The "Prophet" gained his reputation from the following: He had obtained the knowledge that there would be an eclipse of the sun in 1805. He told the chiefs and the warriors, "There will be darkness over the sun this year." It came true, and he became the "Prophet" for all the tribes in the valley. His dreams and prophecies ceased after his terrible defeat in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7th, 1811.

Tecumseh means "Shooting Star," and the chief received this appellation from the following incident: He was sent to represent his, as well as a number of other tribes, at an Indian council of the Creeks in Illinois, to solicit their aid in fighting the Indians of the east. He was the greatest of Indian orators and had a magnetism which held the savages. While the Creeks were impressed with his eloquence, they refused to follow his advice.

"Very well, my brave men, I will go straight to the lakes; my people will stamp their feet upon the earth and the stars will fall." A month later the Creeks saw a comet, with shooting stars, in the northern skies. The Creeks appeared before Tecumseh, calling him "Shooting Star," and furnished warriors to fight the Indian Nations of the east, but to their sorrow, as they returned to their village a band.

The late D. W. H. Howard, who knew Tecumseh, said: "His eloquence was concise and impressive. His friendship was steadfast; his promises were sacredly kept; his anger was dreadful. His revenge was, like all savages, though often cherished in secret, horrible and effective as it was certain. The first battle in which he was engaged was on the site of Dayton, between a party of Kentuckians, under Colonel Benjamin Loga, and a band of Shawnees. He was then but seventeen years of age. He was one of the leading chiefs in the various battles along the frontier of the Northwest Territory. When the Indian Nations were reduced to tribes, and later to marauding bands, Tecumseh enlisted as a British subject. He was killed at the Battle of the Thames, in Canada, October 5, 1813. At the time of his death he was 44 years of age, and held the commission of Brigadier General in the British army."



INDIAN VILLAGE. (From an old drawing—1793)

“The village of a tribe of Indians at the meeting of the waters of the Au Glaize and Miami-of-the-North (Maumee) Rivers.”

Next to Tecumseh was Little Turtle, the chief of the Miamis. At a council of the Indians, nine tribes being represented, before the battle of Fallen Timbers, he said to the warriors: "Listen to me. The Americans are led by a man who never sleeps. Day and night are alike to him. During his advances into our territory our spies report he was ever watchful, always on the lookout. He knew more about us than we knew about his army. Go slow. He eats our corn in perfect calmness. He sleeps with open eyes. He is a fighter. Go slow." His warriors did not heed his advice and the battle of Fallen Timbers forever discouraged Indians of the valley to fight without the aid of the British. Little Turtle, with Tecumseh, visited President Washington, at Philadelphia. He died at Fort Wayne, and for many years the Indians visited his grave.

The chief whose home was always in the Maumee Valley was Turkey Foot, of the Ottawas, and claimed all the land in the valley by right of possession. He was killed at the famous battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20th, 1794, and was buried where he fell, "beside the big rock."

D. W. H. Howard wrote this for the author: "The Indians, with all their foibles and vices, there was something fascinating about them. I became so attached to some of the chiefs I knew in my boyhood that I cried when they were sent away from the Maumee. I have known many whites, who were stolen from their parents when very young, that when young men nothing could induce them to leave the Indian village. There was a woman among the Shawnees who, after I had secured the consent of several noted chiefs to release her, she absolutely refused. I also knew a woman, who was 105 years old, who was stolen from a frontiersman at Day-tion, when a mere child, but nothing could induce her to leave the Indians. With all the great number of Indians who made their homes in the valley, after so many years of war, between their own kind and the whites, there remained but a few hundred to take west. I had charge of the last lot, and on June 24th, 1838, as an agent for the government, I took 800 Indians, representing seven tribes, to the Neosho Valley. A few old chiefs remained."



Photo—C. R. Morgan

MONUMENT AT FORT MEIGS

"Erected by the State of Ohio, A. D. 1908, in recognition of the services of the gallant men who defended their country on this spot." Showing part of the Grand Traverse—the rampart—as it was in 1813 and is today, 1913. The walls of earth had a base of 20 feet, 12 feet in height, and Grand Traverse was about 900 feet in length. "The traverses were made on each side with good artillery great and small." The monument cost \$14,000. It is 82 feet high and is located on the most prominent elevation of the fort and from its base can be seen one of the most inspiring and enchanting natural scenes in America. It is not only a monument in honor of the hundreds of buried soldiers but to the memory of the great events of the past.



FORT MEIGS AND MONUMENT IN THE WINTER



Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, born South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23rd, 1785. Won The Battle of Lake Erie, September 10th, 1813. Died at Port Said, Island of Trinidad, August 23rd, 1819.

"He announced his victory in a note to General Harrison, stationed at Fort Meigs, in these words—'WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY, AND THEY ARE OURS.'"—The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

During the occupation of Fort Meigs by General Harrison, the government learned that the British were preparing to invade the southern waters of Lake Erie, with a view of assisting General Proctor in his attacks upon the various American forts and stations, and that the British had a number of gunboats, comprising a fleet of half a dozen vessels.

COMMODORE OLIVER H. PERRY was placed in command of an army of veteran soldiers, experienced both on land and water, and ordered to make his stand on the southern shores of the lake, where he could be in constant communication with General Harrison. After the raising of the siege of Fort Meigs he was ordered to take his force to Fort Erie and superintend the construction of a number of vessels for his use. When he arrived two brigs, the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara*, were about completed. Two gunboats and a schooner were well under way. When the vessels were completed the American fleet consisted of the *Lawrence*, Commodore Perry's flag ship; the brig *Niagara*; the *Caledonia*; the *Ariel*; the *Scorpion*; the *Somers*; the *Porcupine*; the *Tigress*, and the *Tripp*, nine (9) vessels in all, with fifty-four guns, and four hundred and ninety officers and men.

Commodore Perry was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, on August 23rd, 1785. He received a common school education, was a great reader, and from his youth loved the sea. At the age of 14 he became a midshipman in the United States navy and served in a number of battles. He received his commission as Lieutenant in 1812. He was 28 years of age when placed in command of the Lake Erie fleet. "He was a man of lofty stature, with a broad forehead, regular features, large black eyes, a smiling face, and his whole air was expressive of health, freshness, bearing the testimony of temperance and moderation." Peter Navarre, who had carried many messages between General Harrison and Commodore Perry, told the writer: "He was a man loved by everybody. He had great personal magnetism, and he could not only draw men to him, but hold them. His energy and ability to meet surprises were wonderful. The movements of the British fleet were known to General Harrison through scouts sent to Malden (now Amherstburg, Canada), and were sent to Commodore Perry, so that Fort Meigs was an important station in this naval battle."

During the summer of 1813 Commodore Perry rendezvoused his fleet in and about the Put-in Bay Islands. Daily messages were received during the month of August from General Harrison. On

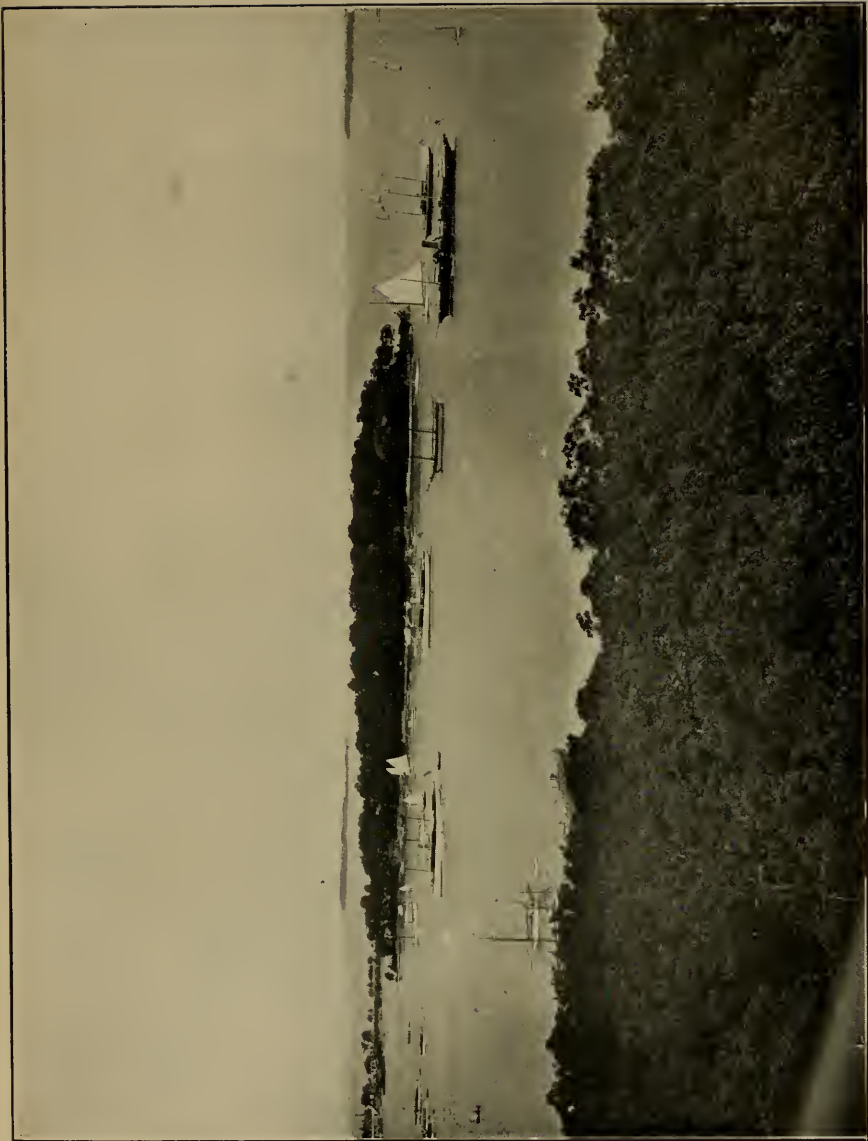


Photo by H. A. Herbster, Put-in Bay

PUT-IN BAY

And the Islands, showing where Commodore Perry's fleet was anchored, and where the Battle of Lake Erie was fought.

September 3rd Peter Navarre carried this message to Commodore Perry: "The British are getting ready to sail, under command of Commodore Barclay, with six (6) vessels."

Commodore Perry's fleet sailed into Put-in Bay harbor, where the vessels were prepared for battle. Daily sails were made far out into the lake. Commodore Perry visited, several times a day, Gibraltar, an island containing about eight acres, covered with trees, about fifty feet above the lake. "This remarkable island bears forty-nine different kinds of trees." It is one solid rock. Upon the summit Commodore Perry built a lookout, and upon this spot, many years after, Jay Cooke, the owner of the island, erected a monument to the memory of Commodore Perry, with a lookout tower 130 feet above the water. The entire group of islands can be seen from its summit.

Early in September messages were received from General Harrison, that the British vessels were prepared for battle, and sailed down the Detroit river and out upon the lake. The fleet was under command of Commodore Robert Heriot Barclay, an able officer who had served with honor and distinction under General Nelson, and contained six vessels, namely: The Detroit, Commodore Barclay's flag ship; the Queen; the Charlotte; the Lady Provost; the Brig Hunter, and the Little Belt, with sixty-three guns and four hundred and forty officers and men.

Immediately Commodore Perry began preparations to sail. His fleet consisted of nine vessels, as follows: The Lawrence, Commodore Perry's flag ship; the brig Niagara; the Caledonia; the Ariel; the Scorpion; the Somers; the Porcupine; the Tigress, and the Tripp; with fifty-four guns and four hundred and ninety officers and men, three-fourths raw recruits.

At sunrise of the morning of the 10th of September, far out to the northwest, the British fleet could be seen slowly sailing towards the islands. A light wind made sailing slow. Commodore Perry ordered his fleet to sail out upon the lake, and for several hours they drifted about, watching the approaching enemy. Commodore Perry's flag ship, Lawrence, sailed in advance, with a large blue flag floating from the mast, emblazoned on it the dying words of Captain Lawrence, "Don't Give Up the Ship." At ten o'clock the wind changed to the southeast, which brought the American squadron to the windward. "Down the lake came the British fleet with flying colors." The lightness of the wind occasioned the hostile squadrons to approach slowly, and prolonged for two hours the solemn interval of suspense and anxiety which precedes a battle. At fifteen minutes after eleven a bugle sound broke the silence. It came from the enemy's flag ship, the Detroit, and immediately a



KETPARCH

A HOME-MADE BATTLESHIP THAT WON A GREAT VICTORY A CENTURY AGO.

The newly recovered hulk of Commodore Perry's "Niagara," built on the shore of Lake Erie. From it he sent the message: "We have met the enemy and they are ours!"

Courtesy, Leslie's Weekly. Copyrighted 1913



Courtesy, Commodore G. T. Bliss.

THE HULL OF THE NIAGARA

The newly recovered hull of Commodore Perry's Flag Ship, the Brig Niagara, after resting at the bottom of "Misery Bay" off Erie, Pa., for one hundred years. Being re-built, at Erie, Pa., to take part in the various Perry Centennial celebrations, at many lake ports.

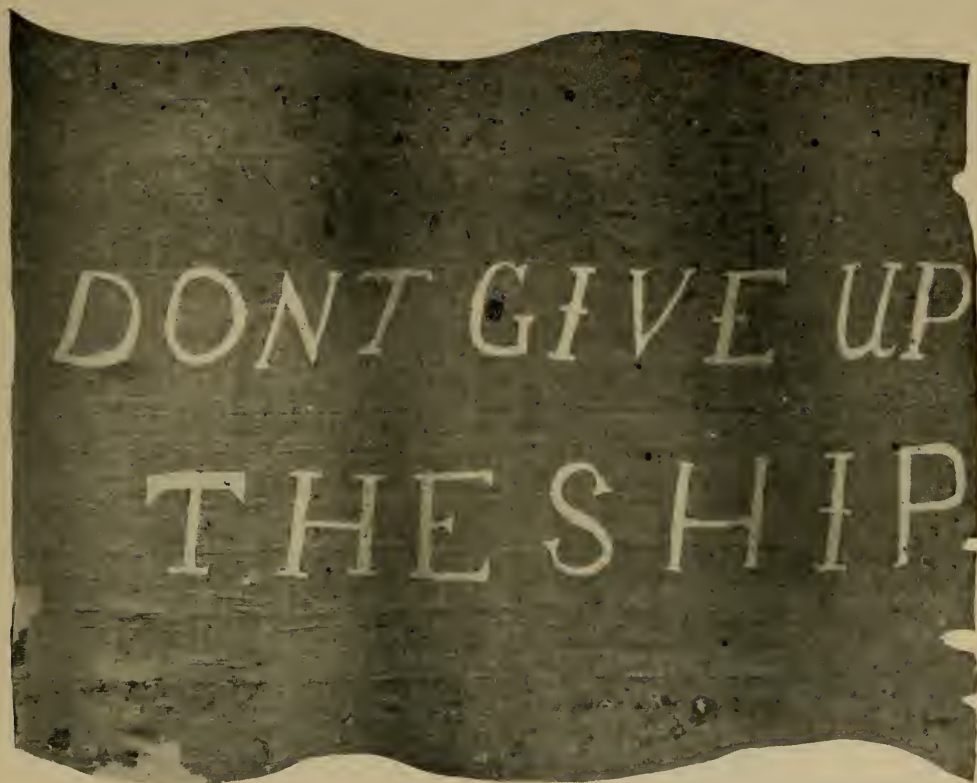


Photo., by permission, C. R. Morgan.

COMMODORE PERRY'S FLAG

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP"

"When Commodore Perry was about to leave his flagship—THE LAWRENCE, he hauled down the Union Jack, taking it under his arm, jumped into the waiting boat, and ordered his men to pull him to the Niagara, now more than half a mile distant."

tremendous fire opened upon the Lawrence from the British long guns. These shots the Lawrence could not return on account of the small guns. About noon the Lawrence, getting closer to the enemy, opened fire, and so continuous were the shots fired into the approaching enemy's vessels, the British thought Commodore Perry intended to board the Detroit. The heavy guns of the Detroit were too much for the Lawrence. Their shots pierced her sides in all directions. The Lawrence was considerably cut up without being able to do much damage to the British fleet. It appeared to be the enemy's plan to destroy the flag ship at all hazard. The heavy firing of the enemy upon the Lawrence soon disabled the vessel and she became unmanageable. Many were killed and wounded, and while the Lawrence drifted about the enemy "raked the vessel with heavy guns." The utmost order prevailed during the scenes of horror. As fast as the men on the guns were wounded they were taken below, and others stepped into their places. The dead remained in the position in which they fell. At this time the British believed the battle was won. The Lawrence was a wreck. Her deck was covered with the dead and wounded. By this time the Niagara managed to come near and Commodore Perry ordered a boat to take him to the Niagara. Hauling down the Union Jack, waving it above his head, he entered the boat, saying as he left the disabled Lawrence, "If victory is to be gained, I will gain it." The little boat was a conspicuous mark for the guns of the enemy, especially the showers of the muskets from three of the vessels caused the oarsmen to force Commodore Perry to "sit down," said Peter Navarre, "and one shot made a hole in the boat, which Commodore Perry stopped with his coat. He arrived safely on board the Niagara, and, finding the vessel in good condition, gave the signal for all vessels for close action."

When the Union Jack floated at the mast, with its animating motto, new life, new energy, came to the men, and each vessel made every effort to break the enemy's line. The enemy's vessels were soon enclosed between the Niagara and the small vessels, and in this position the Americans kept up a most destructive fire on both quarters until every ship of the British struck her colors. Within forty minutes after Commodore Perry was on the Niagara the British surrendered. The engagement lasted about three hours and never was victory more decisive and complete. More prisoners were taken than there were men left on board of the American vessels. The principal loss in killed and wounded was on board the Lawrence. Of her crew twenty-two were killed and sixty wounded. On board the other vessels but five were killed and thirty-six wounded. The British officers were received on board the Lawrence.



PERRY'S WILLOW—PUT-IN BAY, LAKE ERIE
Where are buried British and American officers.

One by one, the officers offered their swords, which Commodore Perry requested them to retain. Commodore Barclay was seriously wounded, but was received with the utmost courtesy by every American, as also were all officers and men. As soon as the victory was assured Commodore Perry wrote his famous dispatch to General Harrison:

“We have met the enemy, and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop.

Yours with great respect, and esteem,

“O. H. PERRY.”

A majority of the dead of the British and Americans were committed to the lake after the action.

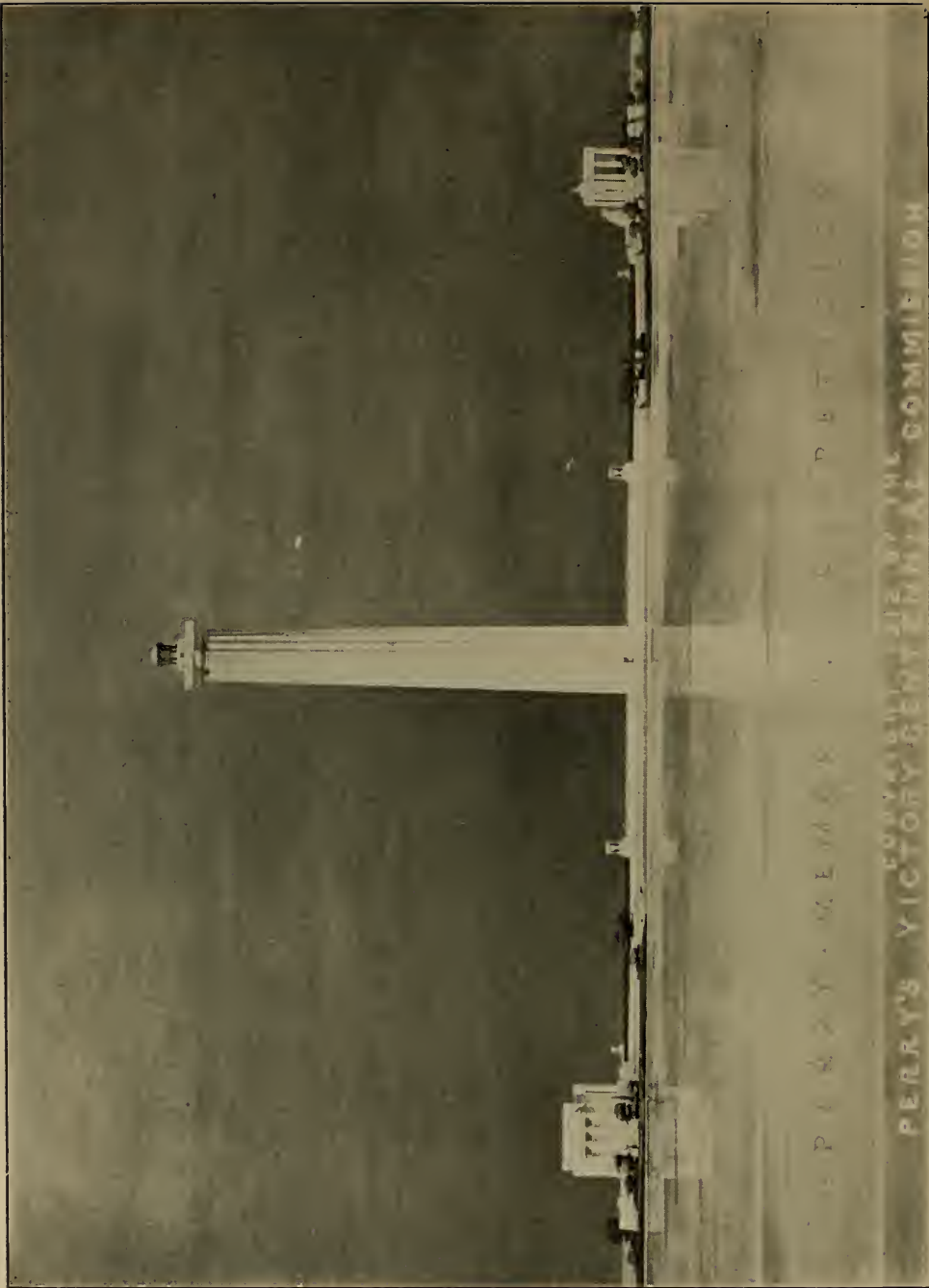
Commodore Perry's great victory enabled General Harrison to invade Canada and, by the support of Commodore Perry's squadron, in the battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813, restored to the United States and established the supremacy of the Americans in the Northwest frontier.

On September 11 the following British and American officers were buried under a willow tree: The British—Captain Finnis, Lieutenant Stakes, of the Charlotte, and Lieutenant Garland, of the Detroit. The Americans— Lieutenant Brooks, Midshipman Laub, of the Lawrence. Officers and crews of both fleets united in the ceremonies. Friend and foe marched side by side, and friend and foe were buried in one common grave, and for one hundred years these two great nations have been side by side, one mind, one thought—for the welfare, happiness, prosperity and the common good of mankind.



Photo by H. A. Herbst, Put-in Bay

COMMODORE PERRY'S "LOOKOUT" AND "NEEDLES EYE," GIBRALTER
From this point Commodore Perry watched daily for the coming of the British fleet. On the morning of September 10th, 1813, he saw the fleet far out to the northwest approaching under full sail.

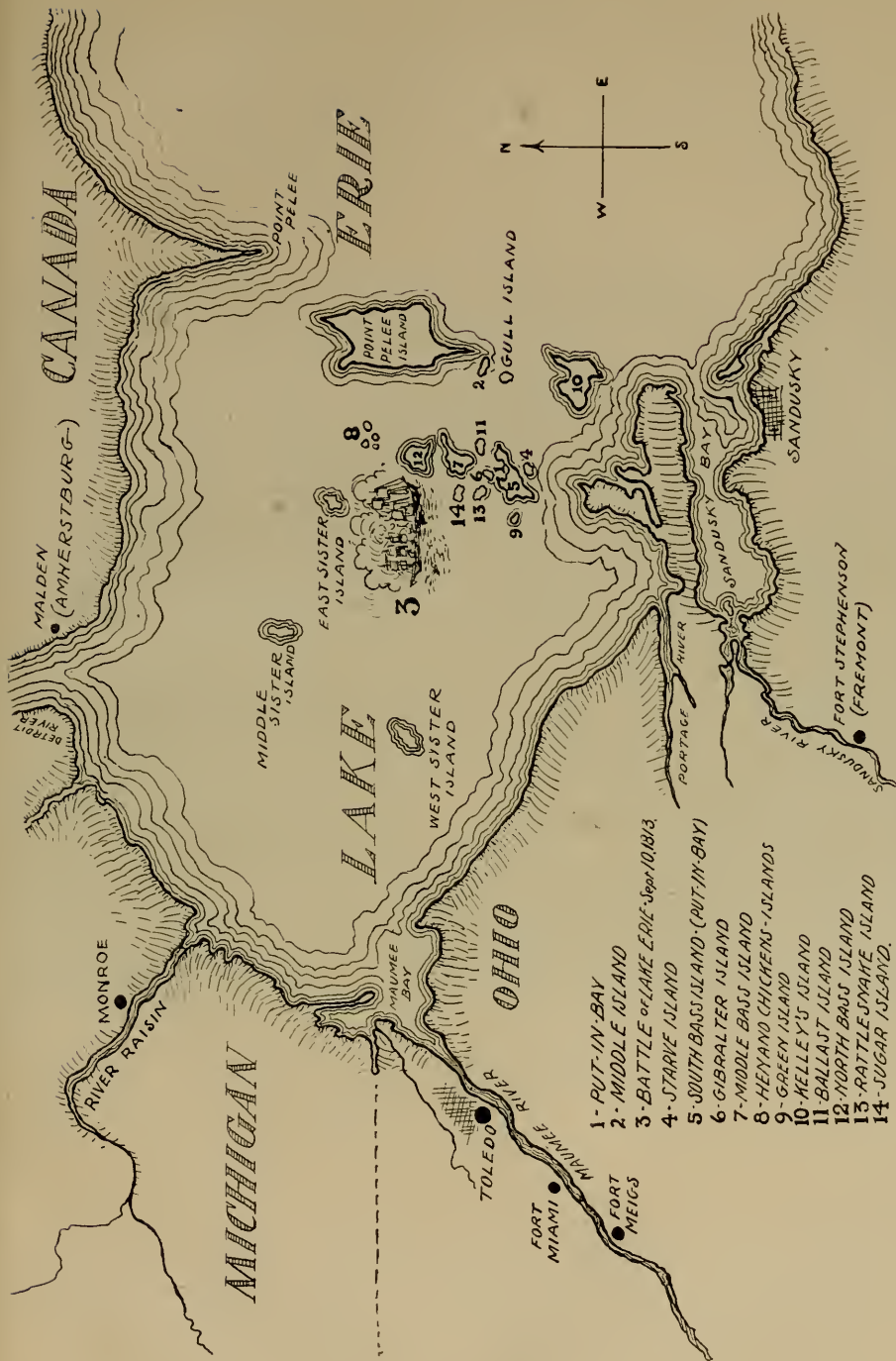


THE PERRY MEMORIAL, 1813-1913, PUT-IN BAY, OHIO

Courtesy Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, Copyrighted, 1912

THE PERRY MEMORIAL MONUMENT, PUT-IN BAY

This monument will cost about \$1,000,000.00. It will consist of a Doric column 365 feet high, in the center of an immense plaza 750 feet long and 500 feet wide, at one end of which will be an historical Museum containing a floor space of 3,000 square feet, and at the other end a building emblematic of the one hundred years of peace that have ensued between two of the greatest nations of the world.



- 1 - PUT-IN-BAY
- 2 - MIDDLE ISLAND
- 3 - BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE - Sept. 10, 1813
- 4 - STARBUCK ISLAND
- 5 - SOUTH BASS ISLAND - (PUT-IN-BAY)
- 6 - GIBRALTER ISLAND
- 7 - MIDDLE BASS ISLAND
- 8 - HEYLAND CHICKENS-ISLANDS
- 9 - GREEN ISLAND
- 10 - KELLEY'S ISLAND
- 11 - BALLAST ISLAND
- 12 - NORTH BASS ISLAND
- 13 - RATTLE-SNAKE ISLAND
- 14 - JUGAR ISLAND.

MAP OF THE ISLANDS OF LAKE ERIE AND SHOWING WHERE THE "BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE" WAS FOUGHT SEPTEMBER 10th, 1813



THE FIRST LOG CABIN
Built in the Maumee Valley, near Fort Miami.



THE OLD MAUMEE COURT HOUSE—(The site of Col. Dudley's Defeat)

Built in 1841. First court held October 21, 1841. Used until October, 1852, when county seat was transferred to Toledo. Hon. Emory D. Potter was the first judge, and James Wolcott, J. H. Jerome and John Berdan associate judges.



THE MAUMEE RIVER AND VALLEY, BELOW BRITISH POINT

A view taken from British Point opposite Fort Meigs. From this site the British stationed their artillery during the siege of Fort Meigs. Perrysburg to the right, in the distance.

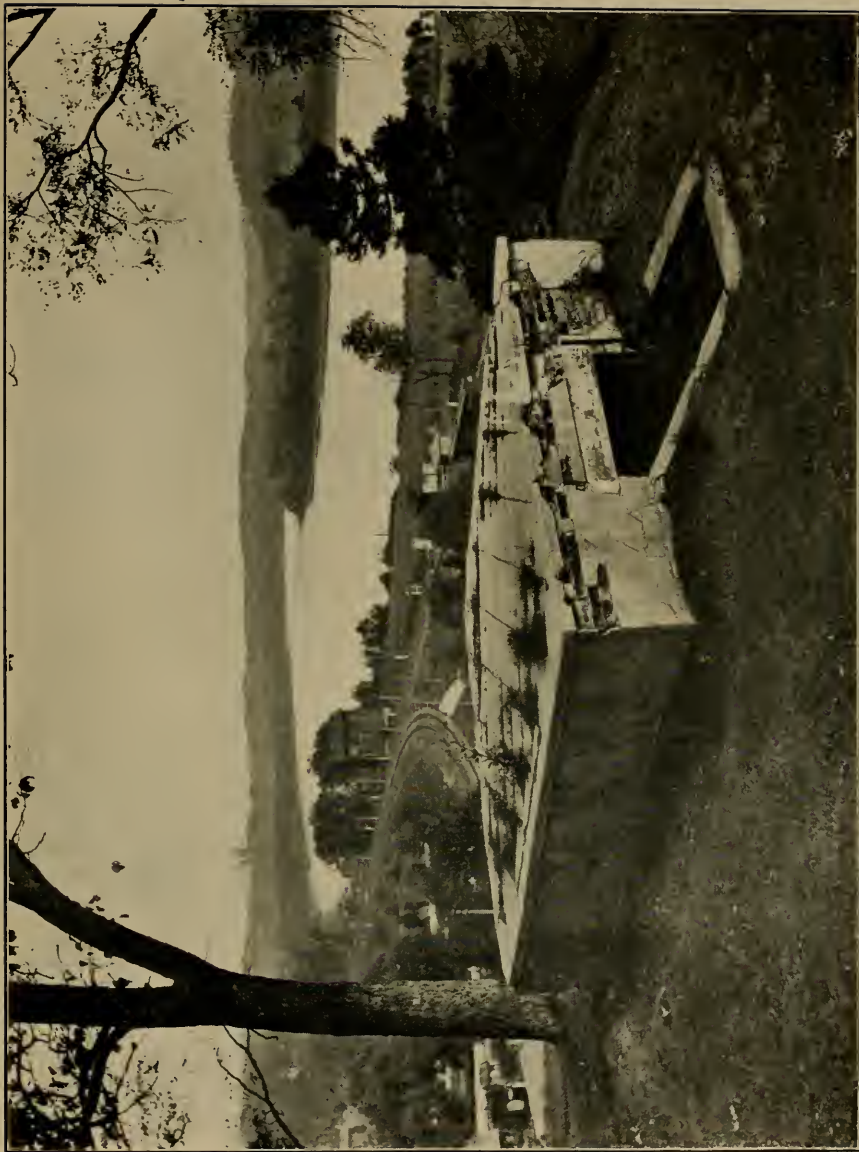


THE UPPER VALLEY—MAUMEE



THE MAUMEE RIVER AND VALLEY

A view taken from British Point, Maumee City. The head of navigation and the foot of the Rapids



THE TOMB OF GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, AT THE HARRISON HOME,
NORTH BEND, OHIO, 16 MILES FROM CINCINNATI

It stands upon a summit of a small hill, overlooking the Ohio River.

The Maumee Valley Of Today

It is interesting to note and trace the wonderful growth and development of the Maumee Valley, and especially the city of Toledo. The growth from a wilderness inhabited by Indians and a few whites, to a prosperous community of thousands, is seemingly a miracle. Toledo as a center is but an example of the advancement of the whole. Originally Toledo consisted of two sparsely settled townships—Port Lawrence, in 1817, and Vistula, in 1832, and in 1835 the two “active contestants, at a public town meeting, it was called Toledo. Willard J. Daniels had been reading the history of Spain and urged the name of the old Moorish capital for the reason there was no town of that name in America.”

Toledo was incorporated in 1836. From a settlement of a few rude log buildings, surrounded by malarial marshes, Toledo has grown to be one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities of the United States; and with a record for healthfulness second to none in the country. This wonderful change has taken place during the lives of many of our citizens, and is due to the public spirited activity and extraordinary liberality of her people. Toledo today has become a noted important commercial center and is so recognized all over the world.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS FOR THE STUDENT.

The Maumee Valley was discovered by the French in 1680.

Fort Laurens, Tuscarawas County, was the first fort built in Ohio, 1773.

Fort Harmer, mouth of Muskingum River, built in 1785.

Fort Marietta, the first settlement, 47 persons landed, April 7th, 1788.

Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), built in September, 1791.

Fort Hamilton, built in October, 1791.

Fort Jefferson, built in October, 1791.

Fort Greenville, built in November, 1793; rebuilt in 1812.

Fort Recovery, built in 1793.

Fort St. Clair, built in the winter of 1791-92.

Fort Wayne, built in October, 1794; rebuilt in September, 1812.

Fort Defiance, built April, 1794; rebuilt and called

Fort Winchester, October, 1812.

Fort Deposit, built in August, 1794.

Roche-de-Boeuf (Standing Rock), on which General Wayne and Lieutenant Harrison planned the battle of Fallen Timbers, August 19, 1794.

Battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20th, 1794.

Fort Meigs, built by General Harrison, February, 1813.

First siege began May 1st, and ended May 11th, 1813.

Second siege began July 20th, and ended 27th, 1813.

Fort Stephenson, built by Colonel Croghan, August, 1813.

Colonel George Croghan was born near Louisville, Kentucky, November 15th, 1791. Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, January 5th, 1849.

General Green Clay was born in Powhattan County, Virginia, August 14th, 1757. Died October 31st, 1826.

Turtle Island Light was discovered by the French in 1679. It was a natural island. Used by the government as a Light House 1831. It was rebuilt in 1867. Abandoned as a Light House May 15th, 1904, and sold December, 1904.

Put-in-Bay Islands—A group of ten, contains about 3,200 acres.

Commodore Oliver H. Perry was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23rd, 1785. Died at Port Said, Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819.

Battle of Lake Erie, September 10th, 1813.

Peter Navarre was born in Detroit, Michigan, January 22nd, 1787. Died in Toledo, Ohio, March 20th, 1874.

The Walk-in-the-Water was the first steamboat to land at the foot of the Maumee rapids (now Perrysburg).

Fort Industry (now Toledo), built as a stockade by General Wayne, in August, 1794. Used as a trading post until 1805, when nine tribes of Indians held a council, conceding certain dividing lines between the whites and the Indians. It was used as a fort by General Harrison in 1813. "For the deposit of surplus ammunition, clothing, etc., while en route to Canada."

Fort Miami, built by the French as a trading post in 1680. Rebuilt by the British for a fort in 1794 and 1812.

General Henry A. Proctor, Commander British forces in the Maumee Valley, was born in Wales, 1765. Died in Liverpool, 1859.

The Treaty of Greenville, which made Ohio part of the Northwest Territory, was signed at this fort, August 3rd, 1795.

Ohio was admitted into the Union by an act of Congress in 1803.

General William Henry Harrison was born at Berkly, Virginia, February 9th, 1773. Died at Washington, D. C., April 4th, 1841.

General James Winchester, born White Level, Maryland, February 6th, 1752. Died in Tennessee July 26th, 1826.

Battle and Massacre, River Raisin, January 22-23, 1813.

General Anthony Wayne, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 1st, 1745. Died at Erie, Pennsylvania, December 15th, 1796.

Fort Meigs, built by General Harrison, April, 1813. The siege began May 5th, 1813. British withdrew, first siege, May 9th, and second, July 20, 1813.

Pontiac, the celebrated chief of the allied tribes of the Ottawas, Ojibways and the Pottawatomies. Born on the Ottawa river—1720. Murdered by an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe at Cahokia, Illinois, 1769.

Tecumseh, chief of the Shawnees and one of the greatest chiefs, was born in 1768 and died at the Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813.

Lake Erie, named after the Erie tribe of Indians, who lived along the lake shore, but were almost exterminated by eastern nations.

Ohio, takes its name from the river (Indian name) Ohionhin, meaning "beautiful river."

Toledo was incorporated January 7th, 1837.



THE OLD STAGE COACH

Method of traveling in 1813, in the Maumee Valley.



TRAVELING IN 1913. PASSENGER CAR ON THE MAUMEE VALLEY (ELECTRIC)
RAILWAY

From the cars of this line, can be seen Fort Industry, Fort Miami, the old Court House, the battle ground of Colonel Dudley's defeat, the old elm tree, the fort where the British batteries were located, opposite Fort Meigs; the battlefield of General Clay, Fort Meigs and monument, and the great Maumee River and Valley.

The Early History

of the

MAUMEE

VALLEY



REVISED SECOND EDITION
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— BY —

JOHN E. GUNCKEL

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