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SKETCH OF

Mound Cemetery

MARIETTA, OHIO

BY

WILLIAM DAWSON COTTON

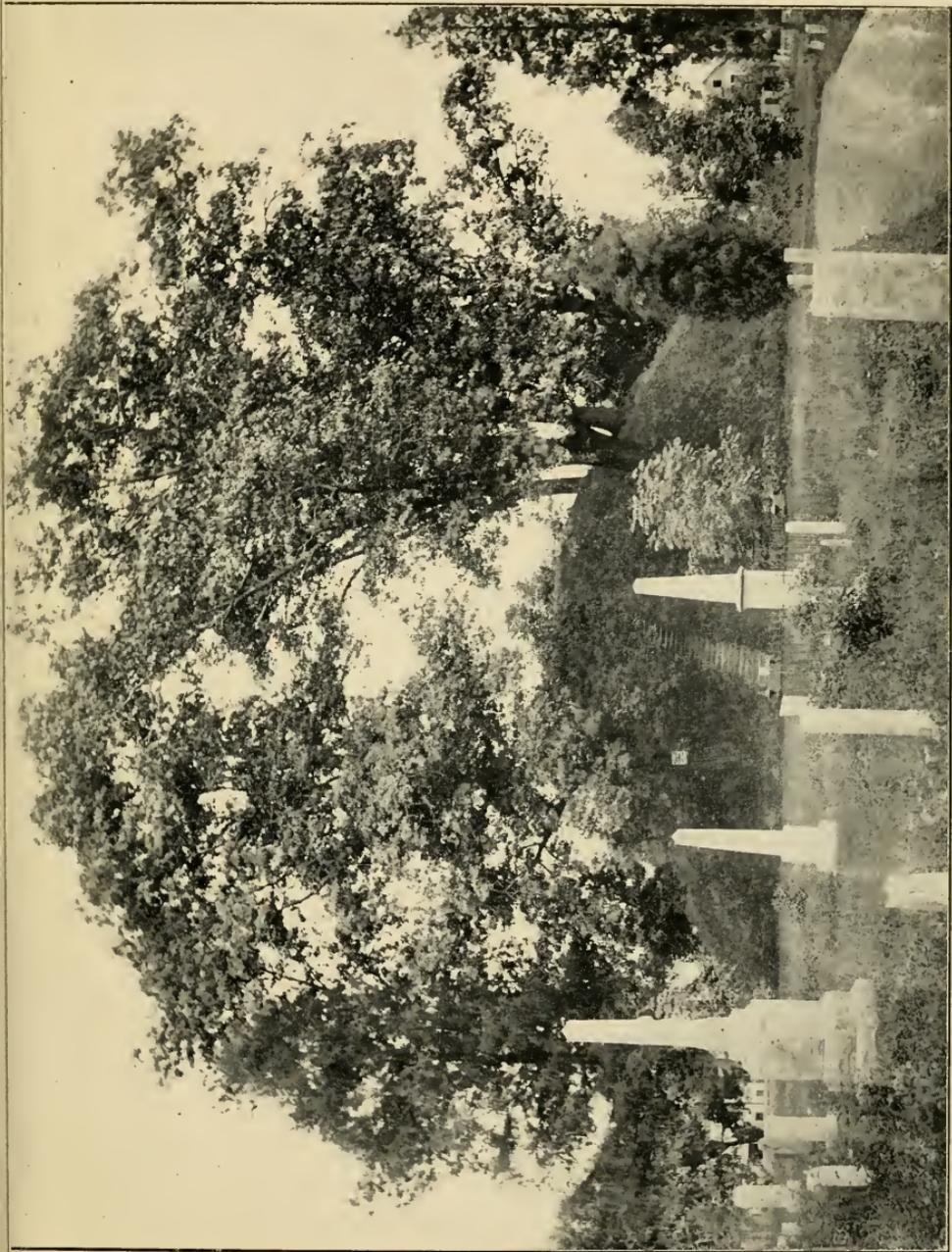


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MOUND CEMETERY

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TO
THE MEMORY OF
THE MEN OF THE OHIO COMPANY
WHO

—Were born under a monarchy,
Fought the battle of Independence,
Assisted in the baptism of a great republic,
Then moved into a wilderness,
And laid the foundations of a state,
Itself almost equaling an empire,"

THIS SKETCH IS REVERENTLY
DEDICATED.

HERE is no spot west of the Alleghanies of more historic interest than the old Mound Cemetery of Marietta, for in it are buried many of the Pioneers of the Great Northwest. Sturdy and true were the men who bade "Good-bye" to the old Bay State, and wended their way westward to establish a new home in the wilderness. Under the leadership of Rufus Putnam they followed the Indian trail over the mountains, and in a large boat, called the "Adventure Galley," floated down the Ohio to the mouth of the Muskingum. Here they landed on the 7th of April, 1788, and laid out a little city, which they named Marietta in honor of the Queen of France, Marie Antoinette.

Too much praise cannot be given to that little band which thus laid the foundations

of the great state of Ohio. It was composed of remarkable men. "Energetic, industrious, persevering, honest, bold and free,—they were limited in their achievements only by the limits of possibility." Many of them were officers of the Revolution. At the end of that long struggle, finding themselves almost penniless and with occupations gone, they hailed with delight the idea of founding a colony in the far away country on the Ohio. They had often heard of its beauty and richness from their old commander, George Washington, who had directed their attention to the West as a land where they might take refuge, should they be worsted in the struggle for independence.

No one knew better than Washington the possibilities of the country west of the Alleghanies. His opportunity for studying the problems and hardships of frontier life began with his service in the old French War, when at the age of twenty-two he fought his first battle on the head-waters of the Ohio. Some years later, in 1770, with a doctor as a companion and two Indians for guides, he made

a perilous expedition in a canoe down that then almost unknown river as far as the Kanawha, and at the close of the Revolution owned large tracts of land in its fertile valleys. He was much interested in the Ohio Company's settlement at Marietta, and wrote: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

The place selected for the little town contained some of those remarkable earthworks whose origin is shrouded in mystery. The Indians could give no information concerning the mounds and squares which lay on an elevated plain above the east bank of the Muskingum, save that they were the remains of an ancient people, who had long since vanished from the face of the earth. The settlers were much interested in these vast monuments, which showed that they were

erected by a race of men greatly superior to the aborigines of the country.

The sides of the ramparts and mounds were covered by grand old trees, the growth of centuries. One day, in the presence of Governor St. Clair, some trees were felled, and the number of concentric circles counted in order to ascertain their age. One of the largest, a poplar tree, contained 452 circles, and therefore was more than 452 years old. The Rev. Manasseh Cutler, from whose journal the above facts were taken, wrote, "Admitting the age of the present growth to be 450 years and that it had been preceded by one of equal size and age, which as probably as otherwise was not the first, the works have been deserted more than 900 years. If they were occupied 100 years, they were erected more than 1000 years ago."

The worthy pioneers gave evidence of their wisdom and culture by laying out broad streets and ample lots, and above all by reserving some of the most perfect of the ancient earthworks for public grounds.

With their country's struggle for liberty



Old view of Miami Cemetery

still fresh in their minds they could not honor sufficiently the name of the beautiful Queen of France, who had helped them during that weary period by her love and sympathy; and at an early meeting it was decided to call the square which contained the conical mound Marie Antoinette Square. It bore this name until 1791, but after that it was simply designated as Mound Square. The Great Mound, or Conus, as it is sometimes called, is as perfect today as it was when first discovered by Putnam's little band. Its perpendicular altitude is 30 feet, and its base is a regular circle, 375 feet in circumference. It is surrounded by a moat 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep, and defended by a parapet 20 feet thick and 585 feet in circumference. What a wonderful piece of work it is! What a witness to the skill and intelligence of a prehistoric people! What lessons it teaches in constancy and patience when we realize that all the earth used was probably carried from some distant place in baskets, and that as it rose foot by foot it was moulded into shape by the hands of the laborers.

Is it the colossal sepulcher of some mighty chieftain, typifying by its magnitude and symmetry the nobility and beauty of his life? Was it erected as a memorial of some deadly conflict, on the very spot where the young braves shed their blood for their nation's cause? Was it an altar built to placate an avenging God and thus to ward off famine and pestilence from the land, from whose sacrificial fires the cries of hundreds of victims ascended to the Great Spirit? Questions like these must have arisen in the minds of our forefathers as they viewed this curious work from the parapet, or climbed its sloping sides to the top, where a great white oak more than 100 feet high spread out its branches in perpetual benediction. They made an opening near the summit of the mound, and found under a large flat stone the bones of an adult lying in a horizontal position on thin stones placed vertically a few inches apart. The opening was filled up for it was feared that the contour of the mound would be destroyed by further excavation, and the search has never been renewed.

In order to preserve these noble remnants of ancient skill, the founders of Marietta resolved to lease them "for as long a time as they were not wanted for the uses for which they were reserved." Marie Antoinette Square was leased in 1791 to Gen. Rufus Putnam for 12 years, with the following conditions: "He would surround the whole square with mulberry trees with an elm at each corner. The base of the mound to be encircled with weeping willows, with evergreens on the mound. The circular parapet outside of ditch to be surrounded with trees; all within the Square to remain undisturbed by the plow and seeded down to grass, the whole enclosed with a post and rail fence."

The settlers had not been long in their new home before death claimed some of their number. The first to be taken was Major Cushing's little daughter Nabby, who died Aug. 25, 1788. She was buried on the ridge south of the present Oak Grove Cemetery, where the house of the late Beman Gates now stands.

On the 15th of January of the following

year, General Varnum was carried to the same spot and buried with military honors. Cut off in his prime, at the early age of forty, his loss was deeply felt by his fellow-townsmen. He was a Brigadier-General in the Revolution, had made a brilliant record in the old Congress, and at his death was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory.

The order of procession, copied by Dr. Hildreth from the original manuscript of Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the territory, was as follows:

THE MILITARY

MARSHALS

MR. WHEATON bearing the sword and military commission of the deceased on a mourning cushion.

MR. MAYO with the diploma and order of Cincinnati on a mourning cushion.

MARSHALS

MR. LORD bearing the civil Commission on a mourning cushion.

MR. FEARING bearing the insignia of Masonry on a mourning cushion.

PALL-HOLDERS

GRIFFIN GREENE, ESQ.
 JUDGE TUPPER
 THE SECRETARY

CORPSE

PALL-HOLDERS

JUDGE CRARY
 JUDGE PUTNAM
 JUDGE PARSONS

PRIVATE MOURNERS

CHARLES GREENE and RICHARD GREENE

FREDERICK CRARY and PAICLIP GREENE

DOCTOR SCOTT and DOCTOR FARLEY

DEACON STORY and DOCTOR DROWNE

Private citizens, two and two

Indian Chiefs, two and two

The Militia Officers

Officers of the Garrison at Fort Harmar

The Civil Officers

The Cincinnati

The Masons

This reservation, which had been selected by Dr. Cutler, one of the Directors of the Company, was used for the burial of the dead till the breaking out of the Indian War in 1790, when it was abandoned because of its long distance from the Block House. Here were buried a Mr. Welsh, from Kentucky, who landed at Marietta, sick with smallpox; eight other persons, adults, who died from the same disease, and several children; Mrs. Rowena (Tupper) Sargent, the first bride of the Northwest Territory, who was afterward removed to Mound Cemetery; Mrs. Shepherd, first wife of Col. Enoch Shepherd, and Mrs. Clark, first wife of Major John Clark. In the Autumn of 1867 the remains of twenty-six

persons were removed from the sunken graves of the old burying ground to Oak Grove Cemetery, and a granite monument was erected to mark their last resting place. General Varnum's remains were identified by the brass buttons found in the grave, but the others were entirely lacking in distinguishing marks.

During the Indian War in June, 1792, General Benjamin Tupper died and was buried between Third and Fourth streets, opposite the Great Elevated Square. The site was commanded by the cannon at Campus Martius, where most of the settlers lived during the four years struggle with the Indians. A description of the funeral, given by Mr. John Heckewelder, who was visiting in Marietta at the time, throws a vivid light on the manners and customs of the little town which then numbered less than three hundred people. Mr. Heckewelder writes as follows:

“Gen. Tupper, who had died the day before, was buried on the 17th. In consideration of the four different offices which he held, first as General in the service of the United States in the late war; secondly as

member of the Cincinnati order; thirdly as director of the Ohio Company; and fourthly as master among the Freemasons; therefore, because of these positions, great honors were shown his remains at the funeral. I will mention what was most remarkable to me. After a company of soldiers had arrived with drum and fife from Campus Martius, and all the Freemasons had gathered, the latter entered the house of the deceased where the remains lay. They stayed for about half an hour, during which time a guard had been placed at the doors of the house. When they came out they were furnished with tools according to their different degrees. They wore leather aprons, skillfully embroidered with red, blue or green ribbons around the edge, and bearing the design of a square and compass in the center. A few wore only a clean white leather apron. Two men with drawn swords placed themselves on both sides of the door through which the body was to be taken, and when at last it was brought forward and placed in the square, the Masons gathered around it and those with swords stood between it and the people, so that none could draw too near. There was a lid with hinges at the head of the coffin which could be opened. On the coffin were laid: first, an open Bible with square and compass; second, a costly sword in a black sheath, lined with red velvet; third, four black boxes, about ten inches square; fourth, green bushes or asparagus greens. On the four boxes, two at the head

and two at the feet, his four written commissions were laid. Some of the Masons wore red, others blue ribbons fastened at the breast. Two of them stood with long, round, beautifully carved wands in their hands, to which a blue ribbon was fastened at the top. Two others held finely carved candlesticks, two and a half feet long, containing white wax candles, at least two inches in diameter. All these arrangements having been completed, the clergyman, who was also a Mason, offered up a prayer, of which however I could understand but little, as he spoke in a very low tone. A very mournful dirge was then sung, and the order of the procession called out. Hereupon the coffin was closed and every Mason broke off a little branch of the greens which lay upon it, and stuck it in his coat. The Bible, with the square and compass, the pocketbook, the four black boxes with the papers resting on them, and the sword, were now carefully lifted up, and carried by as many men as were necessary, and also the coffin, which had been covered by a large white cloth. The soldiers who had stood in double rank from the gates during the whole of the ceremony with stacked bayonets were now in part stationed by their corporal where the procession passed. After the other part had performed various evolutions before their officer, the drums were muffled and covered with a black cloth, and at a given signal they marched off, while a funeral march was being played. The Masons who had not been

occupied with the care of the remains marched behind them, hand in hand, two and two. These were followed by those carrying hammers, measuring lathes, the two round wands, columns, etc., and finally came the clergyman, and behind him a man carrying the open Bible with both hands, and four men, each carrying a black box. The coffin now followed. On each side of the coffin stood a Mason, the Master walking beside it, and the mourners behind him. As they neared the grave, the soldiers who stood in double file approached it, went through a military drill and then retired. Hereupon the Masons drew near to the grave, and after a given signal knelt down around it. The clergyman then said: 'Lord! now lettest thy servant depart in peace,' etc. He pronounced several passages from the Scriptures applicable to the servants of God and closed with the words: 'After labor rest is sweet.' The Masons then arose and threw their green twigs on the coffin, and the grave was immediately filled up. The guards of the different stations were now relieved, and all returned in the former order, the Masons re-assembled in the house for the closing exercises."

Years afterward the remains of General Tupper were removed to Mound Cemetery and laid beside his son, Major Anselm Tupper, who died in 1808. Two plain marble slabs mark their graves.

Major Tupper was probably the youngest hero of the Revolution, for soon after the battle of Lexington, when not twelve years old, he enlisted in the regiment of which his father was Major. With true military spirit he bore the trials and perils of war, and when he was promoted the document embodying the recommendation was indorsed by General Washington. At the close of the Revolution Major Tupper was engaged as surveyor with his father, who had been appointed by the Government to lay out the lands in the territory northwest of the Ohio. After the survey of the seven ranges was completed, he returned to Massachusetts, but in the spring of 1788 he recrossed the Alleghanies as one of the forty-eight pioneers, and became Marietta's first school teacher.

In 1793 the little settlement was again scourged with smallpox, and a daughter of Governor St. Clair, a son of Major Putnam, William Moulton, one of the pioneers, and a number of others were buried just above Wooster street, west of the place where the Presbyterian Church now stands. These, to-

gether with two other interesting characters, Matthew Kerr and Captain Josiah Rogers, who were killed by the Indians in 1791, it is said were reinterred in Mound Cemetery in 1839, but their graves were not marked. Captain Rogers was an officer in General Mogan's rifle corps at the taking of Burgoyne. He was one of the original pioneers and because of his bravery was employed as spy, or ranger, during the Indian war at Campus Martius, his duty being to range the country between the Muskingum and Duck Creek, making a tour of fifteen or twenty miles a day.

When the Indian had buried his hatchet the settlers returned to their homes, and the little town resumed its accustomed activity. Occasionally their busy, happy lives would be saddened by the death of one of their number, for they were bound together by no common ties and seemed like one large family. They continued to use the sand hill on Wooster street for a burying ground, and as late as 1849 some old tombstones could be seen there. It was a dreary place, however,

and when in 1800, some one made the happy suggestion that the Mound Square would be an appropriate and beautiful spot for a cemetery, the idea was received with great favor.

When Congress sold the western land to the Ohio Company, following the recommendation of Dr. Cutler it granted perpetually Section 29 in each township of the Ohio Company's purchase for the support of religion. In 1800 the territorial Legislature appointed Ministerial Trustees, whose duty it was to take charge of the funds which accumulated from the taxation on the land set apart for this purpose, and as Mound Square lay in this section it came under their control.

Rufus Putnam, who, it will be remembered, had leased the Mound Square in 1791 for twelve years, at once ceded it to the town, and in consequence of such cession the Trustees granted the square to the town to be improved as a burying ground. No formal action was taken, however, until May 3d, 1803, when, according to the records of the Ministerial Trustees, it was resolved "that

Mr

Memory of Col.

ROBERT TAYLOR

Who departed this
Life Sep 30th 1801
in the 65 year of
his age

Being The First interment
in this Burying Ground

Mound Square be reserved for the following purposes, viz.: a part thereof for erecting public buildings thereon and the remainder for a public burying place to be laid off by the direction of the Trustees." But nearly two years before that time the first burial had taken place, that of Colonel Robert Taylor, a soldier of the War of the Revolution, who died Sept. 30th, 1801.

In the spring of 1811 the citizens, wishing to make the title good, directed the Council in a town meeting to make application to the Ministerial Trustees for a permanent lease of Mound Square as a public burying ground. Accordingly on the 7th day of May the Board resolved that Mound Square be reserved to the town of Marietta for the purposes above mentioned, free of rent for ninety-nine years, renewable forever.

Thanks to the good sense of our forefathers, the first clause of the resolution of 1803 came to naught, though at one time it seemed likely to be acted upon. This was in 1822, when the proper location for the new Court House, recently destroyed to give place

to a more modern structure, was creating much discussion. On March 27th of that year, the citizens, by order of the Town Council, voted upon the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the Town of Marietta, in town-meeting assembled, that the town do appropriate so much of the west side of the Mound Square as will be adequate to the quantity of land at present owned and occupied by the county at and near the present Court House, for the purpose of erecting the County buildings thereon."

There were 75 votes cast for the resolution and 116 against it.

In 1804 the little town mourned the loss of three of its most influential citizens, Colonel William Stacey, Griffin Greene and the Rev. Daniel Story. At the beginning of the Revolution, Colonel Stacey was a first lieutenant in the militia of New Salem, Mass. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached the town, the excited people rushed to the village green and there awaited anxiously the action of the militia officers.

As the Captain seemed disinclined to express his opinion, the gallant Stacey stepped out of the line, and, declaring that

he would no longer serve a king who murdered his countrymen, he drew his commission from his pocket and tore it into a hundred pieces. This fervid patriotism was greeted by aloud huzza. The old company was summarily disbanded and a new company marched off to Cambridge with Stacey as its Captain.

In 1778, when he had risen by his merits to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he was captured by the Indians, who, under Walter Butler, ravaged the settlement in Cherry Valley, N. Y. After a weary march of two hundred miles he was tied to the stake, the fire was kindled, and he was saved from this dreadful death at the last minute by catching the eye of Joseph Brant, the noted Indian Chief, whom he knew to be a Free Mason, and making to him the well known sign of the fraternity. Influenced by Brant the Indians released their victim but kept him a prisoner for four years.

Colonel Stacey came with his family to Marietta in 1789, and was an honored and respected citizen. His burial place in Mound

Cemetery is not known, for the record of the interments made in the early days is very incomplete, and many of the tombstones have gone to partial or total destruction, so far as the inscriptions are concerned.

Griffin Greene was a native of little Rhode Island. When hostilities began between the colonies and the mother country, he at once enlisted in one of the troops of his state. For this he was cast out of the synagogue of the Quakers at the same time with his cousin, General Nathaniel Greene, and never returned to them again. Mr. Greene was a man of remarkable intelligence, and was noted for his polished manners. When he came to Marietta in 1788 he brought with him a collection of valuable books, which proved a great boon to the frontier village. He was a Master Mason and one of the members of the Marietta Lodge, known as the American Union Lodge No. 1, which was a reorganization of a lodge formed during the Revolution by some officers of the Connecticut line. He was buried by this order in June, 1804, with great ceremony.

On December 30th of the same year the Rev. Daniel Story was carried to Mound Cemetery by loving friends, who appreciated the sacrifices he had made for their sake. On the monument erected by his relatives in Massachusetts seventy-four years after his death are the words, "He was the first minister of Christ who came to labor in the vast field known as the Northwest Territory, excepting the Moravian Missionaries." Mr. Story's life was not an easy one, for his pastoral charge included besides Marietta, the settlements which were springing up on the two rivers. In a little log canoe, he paddled down the Ohio to Belpre, or ascended the beautiful Muskingum twenty miles to Waterford, where the people, gathered in the shade of a fine old elm, heard him gladly.

Sunday in Marietta an hundred years ago was pre-eminently a day of worship. Our forefathers, in whose veins ran the blood of the Puritans, considered it a privilege to be able to attend divine service three times a day, and thought a sermon of two hours none

too long. To prepare sermons for such an audience as gathered in the northeast block-house of Campus Martius was no small task, for many of the men who sat on the hard, wooden benches were graduates of Harvard or Dartmouth, and had listened to the most eminent preachers of the day. However, Mr. Story gave universal satisfaction, and it is said that his sermons were practical and scholarly and fully equal to those of the best preachers of New England.

A few months after Mr. Story's death, in February, 1805, the same friends marched again to Mound Cemetery and laid to rest Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, of the Massachusetts line. Colonel Sproat was the first sheriff of Washington County and opened the first court ever held in the territory, which, according to Dr. Hildreth, was an august spectacle, conducted with great dignity and decorum. Colonel Sproat preceded by a military escort marched with his drawn sword and wand of office at the head of the judges, governor, secretary, &c., to the block-house of Campus Martius, where the court

was held. The Indians, watching the little procession wend its way up the Muskingum, admired greatly the commanding figure of Colonel Sproat, who, being six feet, four inches high, towered head and shoulders above his companions. They always called him hereafter Hetuck, or Big Buckeye, and thus originated the title now applied to the natives of Ohio.

The next hero of the Revolution to be buried near the mound was Lieutenant Joseph Lincoln, one of the "forty-eight immortals." On an old fashioned tomb of sandstone in letters almost illegible can be traced these words:

Here
Are interred the remains of
Joseph Lincoln
A native of Gloucester, Mass.
Who departed this life
Sept. 21st, 1807
In the 47th year of his age.

In 1811 Major Ezra Putnam, the oldest of the pioneers, passed away. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War and was one

of the officers in command of the provincial troops at the taking of Cape Breton in 1758.

A year later, General Joseph Buell, another of the Pioneer settlers, found here his last resting place. He was Sergeant in the U. S. Army in 1785, and arrived at Fort Harmar on the eighth of May of the following year. He took an active part in the affairs of the new territory and was made State Senator in 1803, Associate Judge in 1804 and Major General of Militia in 1805, which position he held until his death.

Not far from the graves of these old soldiers stands a plain granite monument which bears this simple inscription:

Gen. Rufus Putnam,
A Revolutionary Officer
And the leader of the
Colony which made the
First settlement in the
Territory of the Northwest.
Born April 9, 1738
Died May 4, 1824.

General Putnam's whole life is expressed



in that one word, "Leader," for he was truly a leader of men. On the battle field, in the arduous enterprise of founding a colony in the wilderness, in the political life of the new state, in the civil and religious life of the little community where he dwelt, his was the mind that directed, his the hand that led. Well has he been called "The Father of Ohio!" May her sons ever honor his memory.

Not far away from his old comrade-in-arms lies brave Commodore Whipple, to whom the honor is given of firing the first naval gun in the cause of American Independence. Commodore Whipple gave not only his services to his country, but thousands of dollars which were never repaid. "It is presumed that no other one amongst the military or naval commanders of the Revolution expended as much for the men under their care, with the exception of that extraordinary and good man, the Marquis LaFayette." On the white marble monument erected in his memory by Mr. Nahum Ward can be read these words:

Sacred
to the memory of
COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHIPPLE
whose name, skill and courage
WILL EVER REMAIN THE PRIDE AND BOAST OF
HIS COUNTRY.

In the late Revolution he was the
FIRST ON THE SEA TO HURL DEFIANCE AT
PROUD BRITAIN,
gallantly leading the way to arrest from
the Mistress of the ocean, her scepter,
AND THERE TO WAVE THE STAR-SPANGLED
BANNER.

He also conducted to the sea the first
square-rigged vessel ever built on the Ohio
OPENING TO COMMERCE
RESOURCES BEYOND CALCULATION.

Another naval officer who "dared to hurl defiance at proud Britain" is buried in this interesting old place. A brown stone slab which rests about three feet above the ground on six stone pillars bears the following epitaph, in which an old error is evidently corrected:

In memory of
Capt. Nathan Saltanstall
1727-1807
Was first Commandant of Fort Trumble.
During the Revolution
He commanded the Warren Frigate
and ship Putnam; but was not
Commodore of the fleet burned at Penobscot.

West of Captain Saltanstall lies another soldier of the Revolution, Colonel Ichabod Nye, who cast in his lot with the little colony in the summer of 1788.

The curious observer learns from his tombstone that

He was the head of one of the first families
which came from New England
to Marietta where he continued to
reside until his death,
November 27, 1840.

At which time he had been longer
resident at the head of a family than
any other person in Ohio.

Colonel Nye had ever the good of the town at heart. He was intensely interested in preserving the ancient works and in 1837 called the attention of the citizens to the "Big Mound," which had been badly neglected for some years. The sextons had used the grounds as pasture for their sheep and the tracks made had been washed into great holes by the rains. Through Colonel Nye's efforts over \$400 was raised and the needed improvements made in the following year. Stone steps were placed on the north

side of the Mound, which was restored to its original shape and protected by a railing at the summit.

In 1869 the remains of Captain Josiah Monroe, of the Revolutionary Army, who died in 1801, were removed from the first burial ground to Mound Cemetery. Captain Monroe was a member of the Ohio Company, and Marietta's second Postmaster.

Five other Revolutionary soldiers lie buried around the beautiful Mound, not so noted perhaps as those above mentioned but all worthy of our deepest gratitude. Andrew McCallister is one of these, who died in 1816, in the 75th year of his age. In an unmarked grave lies Ephraim Foster, who came to Marietta in 1800; and died in 1824. His army service began with the battle of Lexington, at which time he was twenty-five years old. He marched to Quebec with Arnold, fought in the famous battle of Brandywine, suffered at Valley Forge, and was finally disabled at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778.

"A Patriot of the Revolution" and "Soldier of the Revolution" are the simple inscriptions

on the stones which mark the graves of Capt. Stanton Prentiss and Nathaniel Dodge, tributes to their memory as expressive as a long list of glorious deeds would be. On a quaint little slab erected in memory of John Green, who died in 1832, is this quaint little stanza, which tells of a life well spent:

"A soldier from his youth, first in the cause
That freed our country from a tyrant's laws,
And then through manhood to his latest breath,
In the best cause which triumphs over death."

Here, too, lie soldiers of the War of 1812, for the little town of Marietta though in an isolated position heard her country's call, and sent forth her sons gladly to the conflict. Among them are Colonel John Thorniley, Major William Hart, Major John Clark, Captain Timothy Buell, Jason Curtis, Joseph L. Reckard, Sen., Wyllis Hall, Jasher Taylor, Stephen Daniels. Harry Cogswell, Robert Wells, and Major Alexander Hill, who "recruited a company of infantry in Washington County for the U. S. Service and was personally in command of the company when actively engaged in repelling the night attack of the British at Fort Erie in August, 1814."

His tomb, which contains the above information, also states that he made the coffin for the first interment in the cemetery in 1801.

Soldiers of the Mexican War sleep in this hallowed spot, and on Decoration Day the ground is dotted with little flags which mark the graves of the brave men who died to preserve the Union. Under a tall marble monument with the insignia, a broken sword left in full relief, rests one of these heroes, Colonel Jesse Hildebrand, who at the beginning of the Civil War was General of the Ohio Militia. Although over sixty years of age he raised the Seventy-seventh Ohio Regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel. He commanded the brigade at Shiloh which received the first attack of the enemy, and his conduct on this occasion was so gallant that General Sherman declared him to be "the bravest man he ever knew."

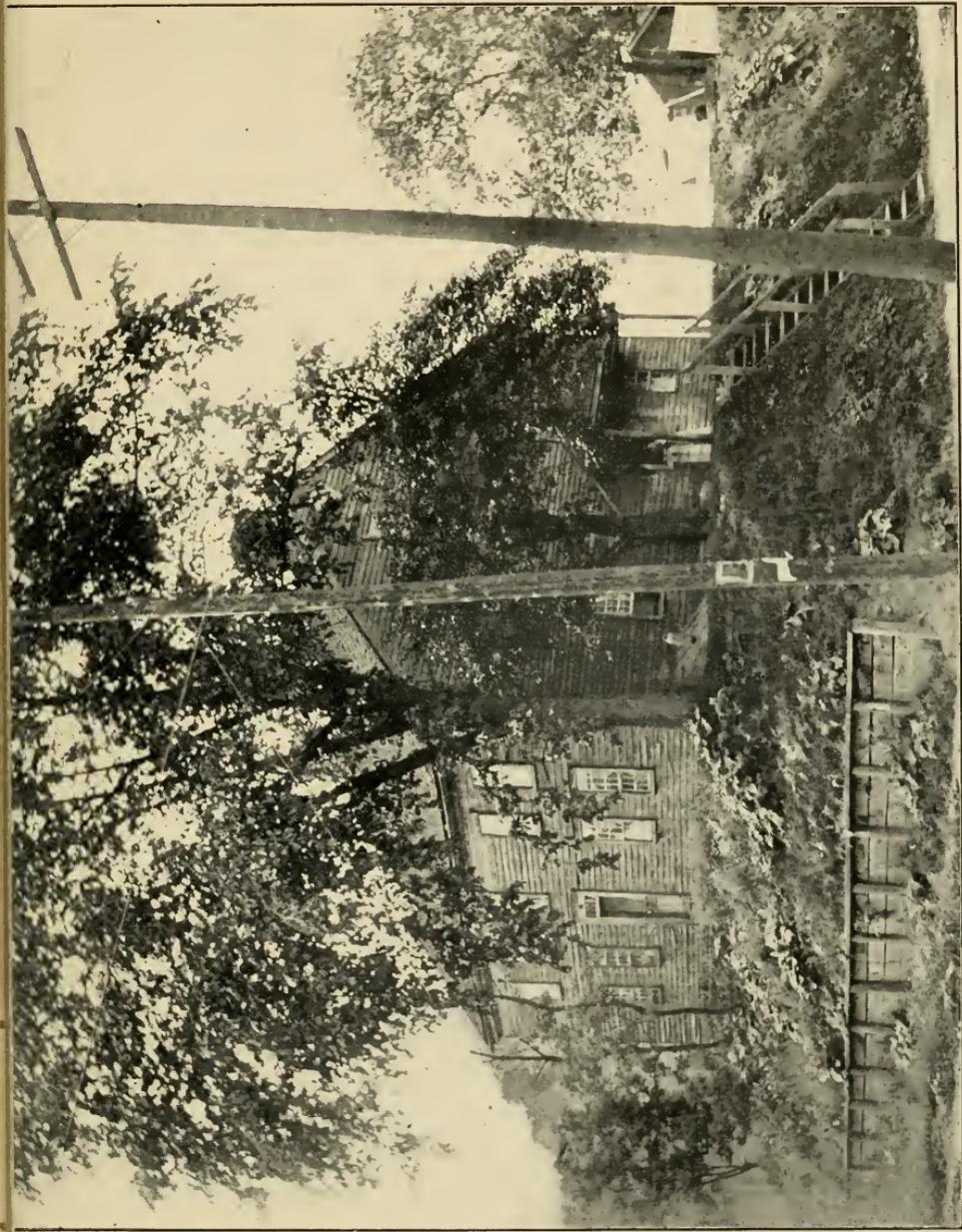
In his youth Colonel Hildebrand was a playmate of Governor Jack Brough, whose parents are buried in Mound Cemetery. John Brough, it is said, came to America with Blennerhassett, and was a well known

figure in Marietta. He kept a tavern in the old Court House, and there in 1811 Ohio's famous War Governor was born.

Side by side with the defenders of our nation lie men who in times of peace gave strength and character not only to their little village but to the great state of Ohio. A large sandstone monument is erected in memory of one of these patriots, Return Jonathan Meigs, third Governor of Ohio. He was a son of Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, a famous officer of the Revolution, who commanded the third division in Benedict Arnold's terrible expedition to Quebec. It may not be amiss to give here the history of the name which was made illustrious by father and son. "At Middletown, Conn., just about one hundred and sixty years ago, Jonathan Meigs, a young man, was dismissed by his lady love, and more than once was this done. At last, when he was going away, looking back with the saddest of tears in his eyes, her heart relented, and in a soft voice came, 'Return Jonathan.' Hence their first born, Return Jonathan Meigs."

Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., at the age of twenty-three came to Marietta in 1788, and from that time was one of her most honored citizens. He was Governor during the War of 1812 and held more offices than any other man who ever lived in Washington County. On his tomb is the following inscription :

Here lies
The body of His Excellency
Return Jonathan Meigs,
Who was born at Middletown, Conn., Nov.
1765,
And died at Marietta, March 29, 1825.
For many years his time and talents were
Devoted to the services of his country.
He successively filled the distinguished places
of Judge of the Territory Northwest of
the Ohio, Judge of the Supreme Court of the
State of Ohio,
Senator in the Congress of the United States,
Governor of the State of Ohio, and
Postmaster General of the United States.
To the honored and revered memory of
An ardent Patriot,
A practical Statesman,
An enlightened Scholar
A dutiful Son,
An indulgent Father,
An affectionate Husband,
This monument is erected by his mourning
widow, Sophia Meigs.



RUFUS PUTNAM HOUSE WHICH STOOD WITHIN CAMPUS MARTIUS

This beautiful tribute to Gov. Meigs was written by his friend, Dr. John Cotton, who sleeps near him in this White City of the dead. Dr. Cotton was a worthy descendant of the famous John Cotton, the "Father of Boston." He came to Marietta in 1815 and for more than thirty years was one of her most successful physicians.

He was a man of fine education, having graduated with honor from Harvard College, and he used his knowledge for the benefit of the community, often lecturing in public and ever trying to stimulate the cause of education. When Marietta College was incorporated, in 1835, he was one of the original trustees, and for many years presiding officer of the board. In 1824 he represented Washington County in the Legislature, and was elected by that body an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which appointment was renewed from time to time until his death in 1847.

Long before Dr. Cotton passed away the town was bereft of its two pioneer physicians, Dr. Jabez True and Dr. Nathan McIntosh,

who both died of the prevailing epidemic fever of 1823.

Arriving at Marietta early in the summer of 1788, Dr. True built a little log office for his books and medicine a short distance from the bank of the Muskingum, and began his arduous work. It was many years after the settlement of the Ohio Company before roads were opened, but that did not prevent Dr. True from going on his errands of mercy. He was always ready to hear the call of the distressed, and would swim his horse across the streams, and follow the old Indian trails marked out by blazes on the trees, often at the peril of his life. Gentle, sympathetic, and generous, he was called the "Gaius" of Marietta by his loving friends, who ever cherished his memory.

Dr. McIntosh came West in 1790. He was surgeon at the Waterford garrison during the Indian War, and at its close located in Marietta, where his obliging manner and skill as a physician won him a large practice.

Another physician rests in this old cemetery to whom we cannot be sufficiently grate-

ful. Dr. Samuel Prescot Hildreth came from his home in Massachusetts to Marietta on horseback in 1806. He was a successful physician, an investigator and writer upon scientific subjects, but his fame rests chiefly on the two works entitled "Pioneer History" and "The Lives of the Early Settlers of Ohio." He collected the material for these volumes from old manuscripts and the lips of the few surviving pioneers, and by so doing preserved a great deal of important history and many valuable anecdotes, which otherwise would have been lost.

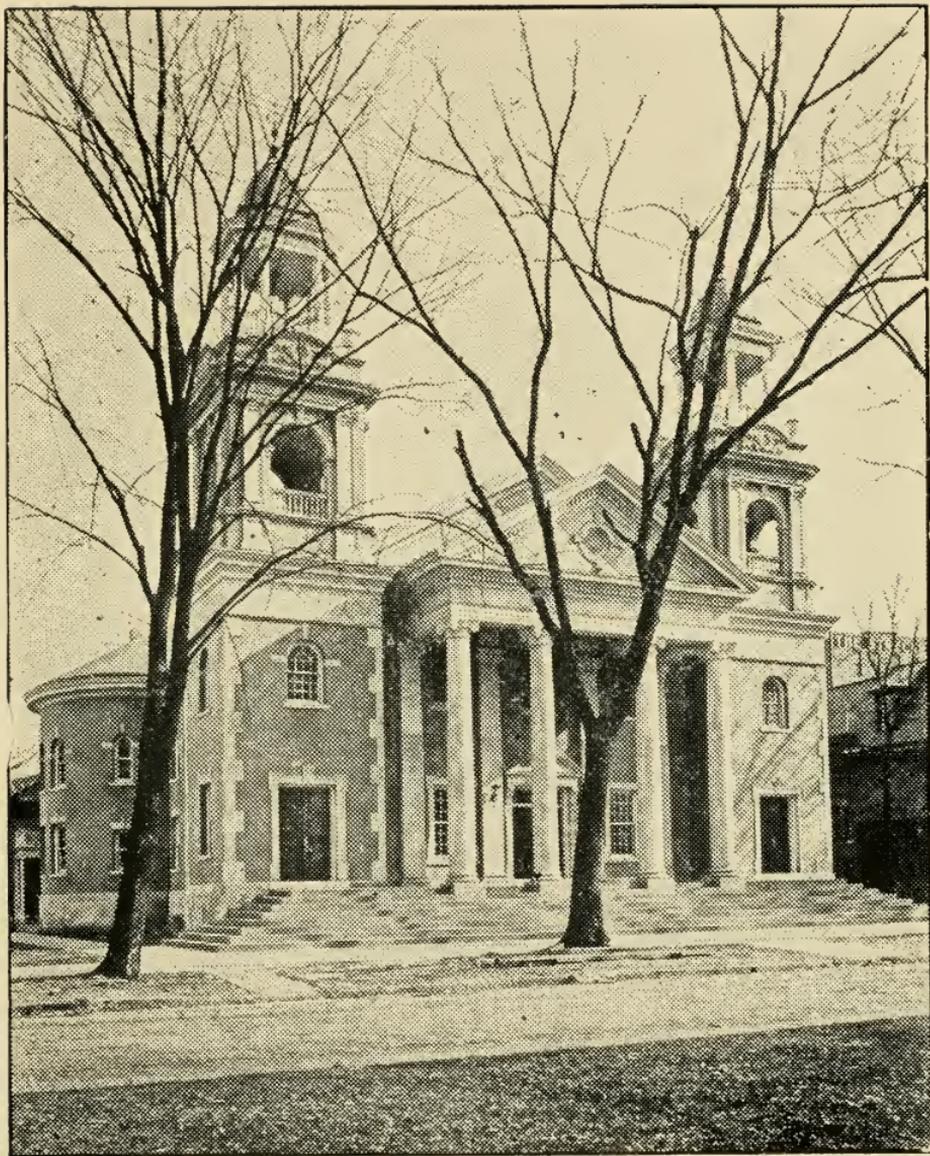
It is impossible to record in this sketch even the names of all the noble men who have passed away after years of usefulness, and are now sleeping in this old burial ground, but a few more of the oldest inhabitants must be mentioned because of the prominent part they took in everything which pertained to the welfare of Marieta.

South of the path which leads to the mound from Fifth Street rest three well known ministers of the early days; the Rev. Hiram Gear, of the Baptist denomination,

and the Rev. Samuel P. Robbins and Dr. Thomas Wickes, the second and fourth pastors of the First Congregational Church. It was during Mr. Robbins' pastorate, in 1809, that the First Religious Society built and dedicated its meeting-house, which soon became known as the Two-Horned Church.

In this part of the cemetery may also be found the graves of two representatives of the early press of Marietta, Royal Prentiss and Caleb Emerson. The former began his newspaper career as apprentice in the office of the Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald, which was published in the Stockade in 1801 by Wyllys Silliman and Elijah Bachus. This paper was purchased in 1810 by Caleb Emerson, who changed its name to the Western Spectator. Mr. Emerson was an attorney of ability, a profound thinker and a graceful writer. When John Quincy Adams stopped at Marietta in 1843, it is said he found his peer in the Marietta editor.

Somewhere in the shadow of the Great Mound sleeps David Everett, who came to Marietta in 1813 and was editor of The



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

American Friend, of which Timothy and Daniel Hand Buell were proprietors. He died in the same year, but the few months passed in the little town gained for him many friends who, we are told, "ever dwelt upon his remembrance with melancholy sensations." Mr. Everett was a man of great literary ability and an author; but while his essays on moral and economical topics have long been forgotten, a few lines of a little poem which he wrote for a small boy to speak at a school exhibition more than one hundred years ago, are often quoted, tho their origin is seldom known.

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage,
And if I chance to fall below
Demosthenes or Cicero
Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But pass my imperfections by.
Large streams from little fountains flow,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

Mr. Nahum Ward was a gentleman of the old school. All who remember him speak of his polished manners, his generous nature and his great hospitality. He had the honor of entertaining the Marquis de La Fayette

in his home when that famous General was traveling down the Ohio in 1825. He added much to the beauty of our town by planting many of the fine shade trees, and in 1857 he built and endowed the Unitarian Church, which still remains from an architectural standpoint one of the finest buildings we possess.

Three generations of the Woodbridge family are buried here. Judge Woodbridge, the first merchant of the Great Northwest, came to Marietta early in 1789, and was for some time a partner of the ill-starred Blennerhassett. His son, Dudley Woodbridge, Jr., who continued his business for more than fifty years, sleeps beside him, and his grand-son, George Morgan Woodbridge, "poet, philosopher, statesman, orator, each in all and all in each," passed away a few years ago, after eighty-six years of active life.

A handsome granite monument marks the grave of Colonel John Mills, who was a leading merchant of Marietta for more than half a century. Colonel Mills did much for the development and prosperity of his native

city. He was one of the founders of Marietta College, which was ever dear to his heart, and profited largely by his generosity. "His integrity was never questioned. He was a Christian without guile, a citizen without an enemy, a man honored and universally beloved. He lived to a great old age, a life which like a summer day grew more and more beautiful until it was hid from human sight by the deepening glories of the sunset."

Here are the graves of Col. Ichabod Nye's sons, Arius and Anselm Tupper, who were born in Campus Martius in the last decade of the eighteenth century. Growing to manhood and then to old age in the little town which gave them birth, they were esteemed by all for their strength of character, well stored minds and honest hearts. They were both much interested in religion, and the Episcopal Church of Marietta owes its being to the influence of Mr. Arius Nye.

Of all the men who rest in this old burial ground, no one is more worthy of mention than Israel Ward Andrews who came to Marietta in 1838, and for fifty years gave his

life and thought, his work and sympathy to the College. President Andrews possessed a strong personality and left a deep impression upon the character of many generations of Marietta students.

Much that is interesting could be written concerning Deacon Adams, Isaac Berry, Sala Bosworth and his son Daniel, Lucius Brigham, Captain Burch, Daniel Hand Buell, Par-don Cooke, Jonathan Cram and his sons, Oliver and Jacob, William Curtis, James Dunn, Ephraim Emerson, the Apostle of Temperance, Luther Edgerton, William Fay, Owen Franks, Capt. Daniel Greene, Benjamin Guit-teau, J. E. Hall, Deacon Hart, John Lewis, John Marshall, Samuel Maxwell, Dr. Jonas Moore, E. W. Nye who was born in Campus Martius, Daniel Protsman, Deacon Putnam, Theodore Scott, Charles and Samuel Ship-man, David Skinner, Louis Soyez, Col. Au-gustus Stone who when a pioneer lad stood watch on the Mound, Weston Thomas, Thomas Vinton, William Warren, Judge Whittlesey, Noah Wilson and Philip Worth-ington.

Their names though now seldom heard, are remembered with reverence by the old citizens of Marietta, who realize how much the present generation owes to their lives of service.

Many quaint old epitaphs can here be found, often faulty in rhyme, but always expressing the sentiments so characteristic of our forefathers,—a realization of the shortness of life and a firm faith in the Unseen.

Their keen sense of responsibility is shown by the following lines which are inscribed on a number of tombstones.

“Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I.
As I am now so you shall be,
Prepare for death and follow me.”

“All you that to this stone draw near
To be informed who’s interred here
If rich or poor think soon you must
Like us be summoned to the dust.”

In its early days Mound Cemetery was far removed from the noise and bustle of the little village, but the years have brought many changes, and the once sequestered spot now lies in the very heart of the city. The

hum of the electric car disturbs its calm repose, and the merry voices of school children as they pass to and fro echo round the beautiful mound. But its gates seldom open to admit the silent procession of mourners, for the streets of this City of the Dead have been thickly settled for many years.

NORTH OF MOUND

EAST SIDE

- 1 Colonel Robert Taylor
- 2 General Joseph Buell
- 3 Major Ezra Putnam
- 4 General Rufus Putnam
- 5 Ephraim Foster*
- 6 Andrew McAllister
- 7 Griffin Greene*
- 8 Rev. Daniel Story
- 9 Colonel Ebenezer Sproat
- 10 Commodore Abraham Whipple
- 11 General Benjamin Tupper
- 12 Major Anselm Tupper

WEST SIDE

- 13 Lieutenant Robert Lincoln
- 14 Major Alexander Hill (1812)
- 15 Captain Saltanstill
- 16 Nathaniel Dodge
- 17 Governor Meigs
- 18 Colonel Ichabod Nye

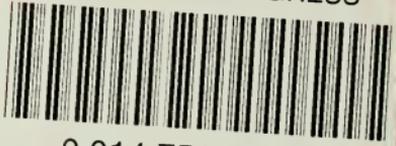
SOUTH OF MOUND

- 19 Captain Stanton Prentiss
- 20 John Green
- 21 Captain Josiah Monroe

Graves of Colonel Stacey and Captain Rogers
unknown

*Not marked

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