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TEN CENTS A WEEK

Some Comparative Facts

CONCERNING THE

History of Washington County.

Washington County was formed July 26th, 1788, by proclamation of Governor Arthur St. Clair, being the first county formed within the limits of Ohio.

The original boundaries of the county were as follows: "Beginning on the bank of the Ohio river, where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of Cuyahoga river; thence up the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage on that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the lower Shawnee town to Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto river, and thence with that river to the mouth, and thence up the Ohio river to the place of beginning." The area comprised more than the eastern half of the now State of Ohio. The present area of the County is 627 square miles, and its population as shown by the census of 1900 was 48,245.

FIRST SETTLERS.

According to the records the following are the names of the first forty-eight settlers of Washington county, who landed on the east bank of the Muskingum river on the 7th day of April, 1788: General Rufus Putnam, Superintendent of the Colony; Colonels Ebenezer Sproat, Return Jonathan Meigs, Major Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, surveyors; Major Haffield White, Steward and Quartermaster; Captains Jonathan Devol, Josiah Munro, Daniel Davis, Peregrine Foster, Jethro Putnam, William Gray and Ezekiel Cooper; Jabez Barlow, Daniel Bushnell, Phineas Coburn, Ebenezer Corey, Samuel Cushing, Jervis Cutler, Israel Danton, Jonas Davis, Allen Devol, Gilbert Devol, Jr., Isaac Dodge, Oliver Dodge, Samuel Felshaw, Hezekiah Flint, Hezekiah Flint, Jr., John Gardner, Benjamin Griswold, Elizur Kirtland, Theophilus Learned, Joseph Lincoln, Simon Martin, William Mason, Henry Maxon, William Miller, Edmund Moulton, William Moulton, Amos Porter, Allen Putnam, Benjamin Shaw, Earl Sproat, David Wallis, Joseph Wells, Josiah White, Peletiah White, Josiah Whitridge.

The first boat of families arrived on the 19th of August, in the same year, consisting of General Tupper's, Col. Ichabod Nye's, Col. Cushing's, Major Coburn's, and Major Goodale's. In the spring of 1789 settlements were pushed out to Belpre, Waterford, and Duck Creek, where they began to clear and plant the land, build houses and stockades. At Belpre (the French for "beautiful meadow") were three stock-

delighted with the fertility of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate and the beauty of the country. Their town was at first called Adelphia, but this name was changed as soon as the directors met on July 2nd, to Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette, the Queen of that French King and nation who had helped these brave men, in the times that tried men's souls."

PORT OF CLEARANCE.

Way back in the early days Marietta was made "a port of clearance," from which vessels could receive regular papers for a foreign country. "This circumstance was the cause of a curious incident, which took place in the year 1806 or 1807. A ship, built at Marietta, cleared from that port with

the massacre at Big Bottom was the most alarming event. The escape of the settlers from greater suffering from this source was owing to the strong fortifications erected, and the admirable judgment and foresight they displayed, in taking precautions against danger. Among the incidents connected with the troubles with the Indians, to which we have barely space to allude, was the taking prisoner at Waterford of Daniel Conyers (then a lad of sixteen) who was carried to Detroit; the murder of Warth, while at work near Fort Harmar; the taking prisoner of Major Goodale, of Belpre, who was, it is supposed, murdered, the death of Captain Rogers, who was out with Mr. Henderson, as a spy, and was killed near the Muskingum, about a mile from Marietta; the death of a Mr. Waterman, near Waterford, and the narrow escape of Return J. Meigs, into Fort Harmar, by his fleetness of foot, while pursued by the enemy. On the other hand retaliation was in a measure inflicted upon the Indians and among those most active in this duty was Hamilton Carr, a man eminently distinguished as an Indian hunter and spy. During the war a stockade was erected near the mouth of Olive Green Creek, above Waterford, which became the frontier garrison, and had in it about seven or eight men and boys able to bear arms, called Fort Frye. Just before Wayne's victory, August 4, 1794, they lost one man, a Mr. Abel Sherman, who went into the woods incautiously, and was killed by the Indians. A tombstone with a scalped head rudely carved upon it marks the spot where he lies.

THE LANDING.

Speaking of the landing, Howe says: "With the aid of ropes and some soldiers from the garrison sent to their assistance by the Commander, and crossing the Muskingum a little above its mouth they landed at the upper point about noon on the 7th day of April, 1788, ever since observed as the anniversary of the first settlement of Ohio. Jervis Cutler, a lad of sixteen, always claimed that he was the first person who leaped ashore when the boat landed; and was also the first to cut down a tree, which commenced the settlement of Ohio. At the time of landing, Captain Pipe, a principal Chief of the Delaware Indians, who lived on the headwaters of the Muskingum with about seventy of his tribe, men, women and children, was encamped at the mouth of the river, whither they had come to trade their peltries with the settlers at Fort Harmar. They received the strangers very graciously, shaking hands with them, saying they were welcome to the shore of the Muskingum, upon whose waters they dwelt. The pioneers immediately com-

delighted with the fertility of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate and the beauty of the country. Their town was at first called Adelphia, but this name was changed as soon as the directors met on July 2nd, to Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette, the Queen of that French King and nation who had helped these brave men, in the times that tried men's souls."

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City Electrician—Thomas Hancock.
Chief of Fire Department—Earl Davis.
Wharfmaster—F. H. Harding.
MEMBERS OF PRESENT COUNCIL.
First Ward—B. Eveleigh, Jacob P. Marsch.
Second Ward—Warren D. Strain, L. J. Cutter.
Third Ward—Dr. H. N. Curtis, William L. Kerns.
Fourth Ward—Adam Lorenz, Samuel H. Plumer.
Fifth Ward—J. L. Toller, George Sterck.
Sixth Ward—B. F. Gossett, S. A. Coffman.
NEW COUNCIL.
First Ward—Jacob P. Marsch,

Corner-Stone Laying

BY THE

Order of Masons.

(BY J. H. BROMWELL, GRAND SECRETARY.)

The question is often asked why it is that the members of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons are called upon to lay corner stones of public buildings while other secret organizations of a similar character are not thus called upon. The answer is found in the historical origin and development of these bodies. It is undisputed that of all the existing secret organizations in the world Masonry is the most ancient. All others date their origin to no more remote periods than the beginning of the last century while the tradition of the Masonic Order carries it back to the days of Solomon's Temple and actual historical evidence exists of Masonic organization in England and on the Continent at least as far back as five hundred years ago. During all this time of its existence it has claimed this privilege and honor of laying corner stones and thus appropriated that field into which none of the modern orders of more recent origin have attempted to intrude.

The reason that modern speculative Free Masons, very few of whom have any actual knowledge or skill in handling the working tools of an operative Mason, are called upon for the performance of these public ceremonials is that the Free Masonry of today is the direct outgrowth of actual Operative Masonry, made up of men who shaped the rough ashlar into smooth stones; laid them in courses in the edifice; ornamented it with suitable designs or as Masters acted as overseers of the work. The change from this system of operative Masonry to the modern form occurred some three hundred years or more ago. At that time the guilds of Masons in England and Scotland began to admit into their Lodges gentlemen of distinction as honorary members. They also elected men of title and rank to act as patrons of the Order. This system of honorary membership became quite popular until the number of non-operative became so great and their influence, by reason of their high standing in society, so strong that they began to and did organize Lodges of speculative Masons in which membership was open to those who were not actual workers.

These speculative Lodges retained the system of instruction and the method of government together with the means of recognition by signs and passwords that had been in vogue in the operative Lodges. Each implement of Masonry had its special allegorical lesson. The Lodges had their Masters, Wardens, Deacons, whose duties were almost identical with those of the older Lodges. They received beginners as apprentices; after a certain period of probation and instruction they were made craftsmen; and with still further knowledge, experience and

under a discipline more or less strict. The remarkable resemblance between these Masonic guilds or associations of five or six hundred years ago and the modern trades unions and labor organizations of today has been often noticed and commented upon but the limited space for this article will prevent my tracing these resemblances.

The custom of placing the corner stone at the North East angle of the building is comparatively modern as it was indiscriminately placed at any corner to suit the convenience of the work until at least quite modern times but it is now a settled custom to place it in that position and one of the lessons of the Masonic degrees is based on this fact.

Most of the public buildings of the United States and other countries where Free Masonry flourishes have had the corner stones laid by the Masonic Craft and the most distinguished men who have been members of the Order have at various times participated in these ceremonies.

It is especially appropriate that here in the city of Marietta the corner stone of this public building should be laid by the Masonic Order for in this very city was laid, by American Union Lodge No. 1, the corner stone of that magnificent Masonic edifice which has been constructed in the State of Ohio which is made up of over five hundred Masonic Lodge rooms and gives shelter to nearly fifty thousand worthy Master Masons and we may well hope that as our Masonic Order has thus been laid in this city upon so stable a foundation that the shock of the elements and the violence of man has not been able to shake its beautiful superstructure, so this building which is to be erected on the corner stone about to be laid shall withstand the ravages of time and be handed down to the future generations who shall make their homes in this beautiful city as a monument to the enterprise of the citizens of Marietta and Washington county of today.

STEEL CORPORATION

Will Not Consider Any Demands of the Engineers' Union.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Ill., April 8.—The United States Steel Corporation today indicated its position in the marine engineers' strike by a clear cut intimation to the Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association that it would not consider any demands upon the part of the Engineers' Union; that its boats would be taken out of the Lake Carriers' Association and if the employes of the



Washington County's New Court House, Erected in 1901.

a cargo of pork, flour, etc., for New Orleans. From thence she sailed to England with a load of cotton, and being chartered to take a cargo to St. Petersburg, the Americans being at that time carriers for half the world, reached that port in safety. Her papers being examined by a naval officer, and dating from the port of Marietta, Ohio, she was seized upon the plea of their being a forgery, as no such port was known in the civilized world. With considerable difficulty the Captain procured a map of the United States and pointing with his finger to the mouth of the Mississippi, traced the course of that stream to the mouth of the Ohio; from thence he led the astonished and admiring naval officer along the obvious track of the latter river to the port of Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum, from whence he had taken his departure. This explanation was entirely satisfactory and the American was dismissed with every token of regard and respect."

WASHINGTON COUNTY'S FIRST OFFICERS—1788.

Sheriff—Ebenezer Sproat.
Prosecuting Attorney—Paul Fearing.
Clerk of Courts—Return J. Meigs.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Following are the officers for Washington county and the city of Marietta:

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Representative—C. C. Middleswart.
Auditor—C. C. Chamberlain.
Probate Judge—C. H. Nixon.
Treasurer—H. P. Bode.
Clerk of Courts—Orlando Trotter.
Sheriff—J. C. Morrow.
Prosecuting Attorney—J. C. Brennan.
Recorder—G. W. Bonnell.
Surveyor—Levi Bartlett.
Coroner—Dr. J. B. McClure.
Commissioners—W. L. Hadley, Henry Strecker, D. R. Shaw.
Infirmary Directors—George Smith, William Cranston, J. K. Gregory.

MARIETTA'S FIRST OFFICERS—1801.

Marietta was incorporated January 1, 1801. The first officials were:
Rufus Putnam, Chairman.
Ichabod Nye, Treasurer.
David Putnam, Clerk.
Rufus Putnam, Griffin Greene, Joseph Gilman, Councilmen.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—William E. Sykes.
City Clerk—Carl Becker.
City Solicitor—C. W. Richards.
Marshal—Jacob H. Dye.
City Commissioner—Charles J. Best.
City Engineer—William P. Mason.
Superintendent of Water Works—J. S. H. Turner.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

R. L. Curtis, President.
Charles Meisenhelder, Clerk.
George B. Eysen, Treasurer.
Members—R. L. Curtis, W. S. Dye, George B. Eysen, Charles Meisenhelder, G. A. Palmer, C. R. Richardson.
Members-elect—E. M. Booth, L. P. Hill, H. H. Miller.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

President, W. E. Sykes.
Clerk, Dr. J. P. Mason.
Health Officer—Dr. J. B. McClure.
Sanitary Policeman—D. W. Sharpe.
Milk and Meat Inspector, Phil Peters.
Members—W. E. Sykes, W. A. Hall, Herman Fischer, John McCall, Phillip Spies, R. A. Underwood, John Cisler.
Policemen—George Slobohm, Charles O. Ray, Rolla G. Putnam, Amos Wright, Charles M. Coffman, James A. Roney, Paul Goerlitz, Frank Kerns.

CHILDREN'S HOME OFFICIALS.

Prof. J. L. Jordan Superintendent.
Trustees—S. J. Hathaway, W. A. Sniffen, L. W. Ellenwood, W. F. Robertson.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

10:00 O'CLOCK, A. M.
Informal reception of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, F. & A. M., at American Union Lodge room.

1:00 O'CLOCK, P. M.

All civic and military bodies and visiting Masons will meet at the City Hall, where the first division of the parade will be formed in the following order:

1. City Marshal and Police.
2. S. of V. Drum corps.
3. G. A. R.
4. Sons of Veterans.
5. Co. B. O. N. G.
6. College Cadets.
7. Marietta Cadets.
8. City Council.
9. City Officials.
10. Waterworks Trustees.
11. Board of Health.
12. Board of Education.

(Continued on eighth page.)



Washington County's Second Court House, Erected in 1822.

ades, the upper, lower and middle; the last of which was called "Farmer's Castle," which stood on the banks of the Ohio, nearly, if not quite, opposite the beautiful island since known as "Blennerhassett," the scene of Burr's conspiracy.

NYE'S REMINISCENCES.

Under the head of "Nye's Reminiscences" in Howe's History of Ohio, we find the following: "During the Indian war which soon succeeded the first settlements, the inhabitants suffered much for the necessities of life. Although some of the settlers were killed, and others carried into captivity, yet

menced landing the boards brought from Buffalo for the erection of temporary huts and setting up General Putnam's large marquee. Under the broad roof of this hempen house he resided and transacted the business of the colony for several months until the block houses of Campus Martius, as their new garrison was called, were finished. On the 9th the surveyors commenced to lay off the eight-acre lots. The laborers and others commenced to cut down the trees, and by the 12th about four acres of land were cleared. Log houses were built to shelter their provisions and for dwellings. All were



Washington County's First Court House, Erected in 1799.

probation they were made Masters or Overseers.

Just when the operative Mason began to observe the customs of placing the corner stone upon which the building was to be constructed in its place with special ceremonials is not at all positively known but undoubtedly had its origin in that era of church, castle and palace building which mark the days of the upheaval from the darkness of the middle ages. There is historical evidence to show that the craft who were employed upon these great buildings were divided regularly into various classes, each with its appropriate duties and all

Steel Corporation desired to take up any grievances, they would be respectfully received and the grievances taken under consideration. The right of the Engineers' Union to say whether boats belonging to the steel trust should be enrolled in the Lake Carriers' Association or not was flatly disclaimed.

It was reported today that President Uthor had decided to withdraw his boycott on the Lake Carriers and allow members of the union to treat directly with their employers without regard to membership in that organization. If such action is taken the majority of engineers will be at work tomorrow.