



MEMORIAL TABLET ON THE ROSS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE IN CHILLICOTHE, WHICH STANDS ON THE SITE OF THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

The Making of Ohio.

BY JANE W. GUTHRIE.

IN MAY THERE IS CELEBRATED THE CENTENARY OF ONE OF THE GREAT FORMATIVE EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE WEST, THE ADMISSION OF THE FIRST STATE CARVED OUT OF THE UNITED STATES' FIRST COLONY.

THE Iliad of our country closed with the treaty of Paris in 1783. Its later epic is read in the history of those heroic adventurers who gave to the nation, and to civilization, the vast imperial West. This is a wondrously thrilling chronicle, dramatic in intensity, splendid with daring deeds, crowded with inspiring events; and not the least stirring part of it is told in the contest for the admission of Ohio to the Union as a State, just a century ago.

It was a contest between the forces of progress and those of conservatism, as they were then represented in the territory northwest of the Ohio River. On the one side were men who had cast aside

tradition, given up their homes, liberated their slaves, and migrated to the wilderness for an ideal. There were those among them who had listened to Thomas Jefferson's seductive reasoning on the rights of man. There were Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, Jerseymen, whose schemes for Statehood were sufficiently subversive to cause alarm to the Federalist party, represented by the Governor of the Territory, General Arthur St. Clair. On the other side there were the New England settlers and those who, in coming to the West, held to an inherent conservatism.

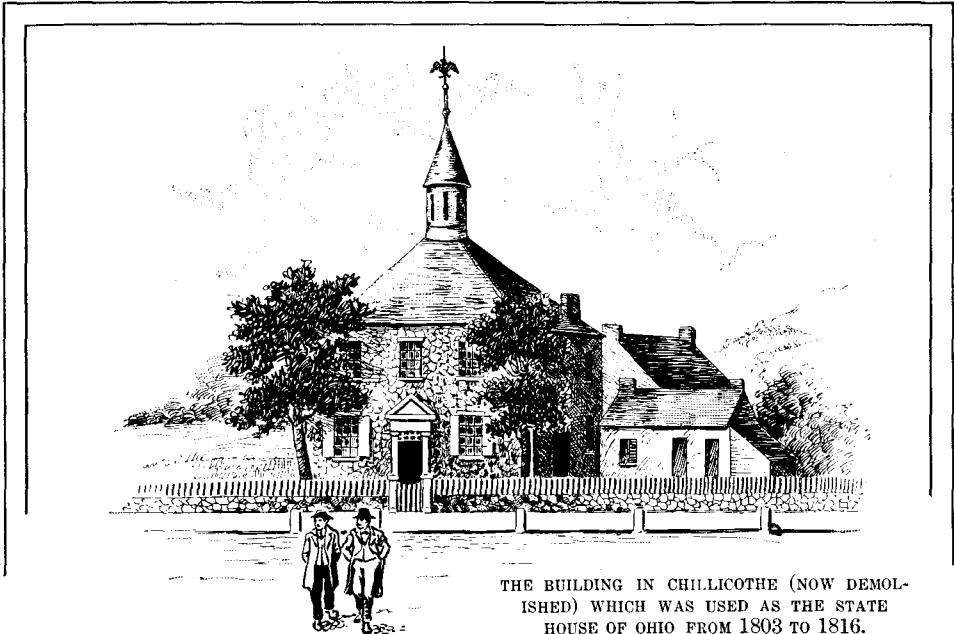
That contest, local as it seemed, was but the echo of the larger national one

then taking place—the struggle between the Federalists and the new political party, the Democratic-Republican, headed by Jefferson, whose French-born theories were swaying the thoughts of his countrymen. In a wider significance, it was a part of the contest that has been going on ever since the world began between the might of man and the rights of men.

A century ago the Northwest Territory

Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory, and in the Constitution of the United States, the demand was yet more radically met in the first constitution of the State of Ohio.

This product of democratic principles must be looked at from the human point of view. We must observe its power as a shaping influence, a cohesive force to draw together and mold into



THE BUILDING IN CHILLICOTHE (NOW DEMOLISHED) WHICH WAS USED AS THE STATE HOUSE OF OHIO FROM 1803 TO 1816.

From a print dated 1846.

—the United States' first colony, that princely domain lying between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi, and north of the Ohio—was largely a wilderness. To-day, become an imperial group of sister States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—it bids fair to fulfil Richard Cobden's prophesy made in 1835:

Here one day will be the headquarters of agricultural and manufacturing industry; here one day will center the wealth, the power, the civilization of the entire world.

A study of the causes that produced this growth will reveal the evolution of the American ideal—the constantly increasing desire for government of the people, by the people, which had first asserted itself in the struggle for independence. Finding expression in the

form peoples of diverse racial instincts and characteristics.

In his "The Winning of the West," President Roosevelt touches lightly upon the making of Ohio, and curtly asserts that "the Ohioans adopted a very foolish constitution." Professor McMaster is more appreciative:

The adoption of the constitution was a political event. It was another triumph for the rights of man; another victory in that great struggle on the results of which are staked the dearest interests of the human race. It was the full expression of the most advanced ideas of free government.

The fact that the typical Ohioan has ever been a man of action and affairs may be traced to formative influences. The Territory was sponsored by the soldiers of the Revolution, and received from Congress a singularly wise sys-



THE OHIO STATE HOUSE, IN COLUMBUS, WHICH SUCCEEDED CHILlicothe AS THE CAPITAL IN 1816.

From a photograph by Baker, Columbus.

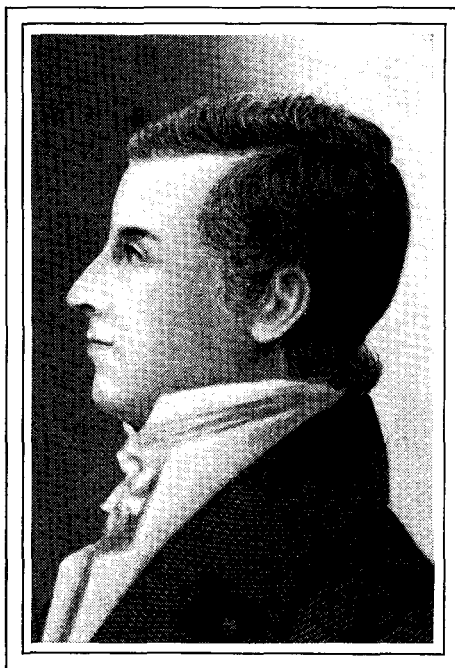
tem of government in the Ordinance of 1787. It became the meeting ground for men from widely scattered sections with diverse political ideals. This infused the healthy spirit of competition, and the separate ethnic strains merged into a vigorous union of racial characteristics. All had been taught and developed by the vital movements of the time—the resistance to colonial charters, the Declaration of Independence, the making of State constitutions, and the Revolutionary struggle.

All were in sympathy, too, with the general outcry against slavery. It was of deep import

to Ohio that in Virginia alone more than ten thousand slaves were liberated in the years between 1782 and 1791,

and that the first anti-slavery society in this or any other country was established at Philadelphia in 1775; for the most flourishing settlements of the Northwest Territory were in the military land grants peopled by the best class of Virginians and Pennsylvanians.

Suggestive, also, was the presence of Scotch-Irish peoples who were moving toward the West, and who became a vital force in its development. But the most potentially forceful influence of all was



EDWARD TIFFIN, THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO (1803-1807).

environment. Unconquered nature and a virgin soil hinted of enormous potentialities of freedom to the pioneer.

First settled in 1788 at Marietta and Cincinnati, the Territory progressed but slowly until after the victories of Wayne, in 1794. These made possible the opening up of the military lands, where freedom from the hampering re-

Ordinance of 1787, which, he said, "was formulated when civil liberty was not so fully understood as it is now, and contemplated only a government by the few over the many." He argued that the government was anti-republican, and that neither the Governor, the judges of the general court, nor the Legislative Council were amenable to the people,



A TYPICAL COLONIAL HOUSE IN CHILICOTHE, THE HOME OF GOVERNOR TIFFIN'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

straints that retarded growth in other sections produced rapid development. The Virginians and Pennsylvanians settled there began to desire larger political opportunity, and the Jerseymen at Cincinnati were in sympathy with them. All saw in the Territorial government a menace to progress.

THE STATEHOOD MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

In the yellowed folds of the *Scioto Gazette*, of Chillicothe, for the year 1801, may be found a letter published by Mr. Tiffin, afterwards first Governor of Ohio, giving his reasons for desiring Statehood. He drew attention to the

and that the Governor controlled the will of the representatives of the people. He wrote:

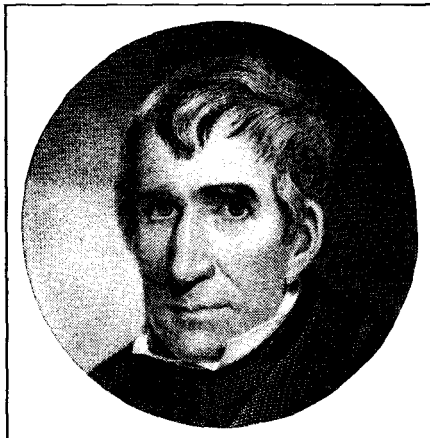
Let a government congenial to American sentiments be adopted, and it will be like opening the flood-gates to a mill. Wealth will flow in upon us; improvements will adorn our lands; agriculture will flourish; our rivers emptying into the Ohio will convey, by way of the Mississippi, our surplus crops to thousands suffering for want of food. . . . Our government, like a tree of liberty, will extend its shelter over all our citizens, and cause men to contemplate our rising greatness with amazement, and our people to cry out with the venerable Franklin: "Here dwells Liberty! Here is *my* country!"

Who shall say that Edward Tiffin was not right?

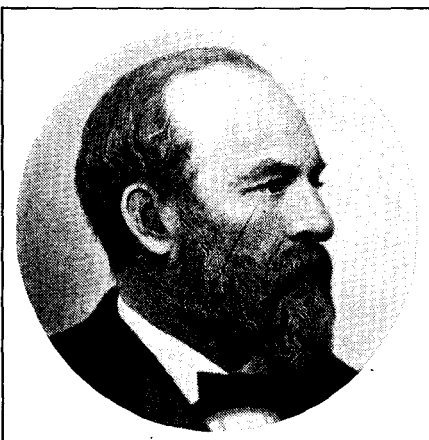
The movement to create a State roused



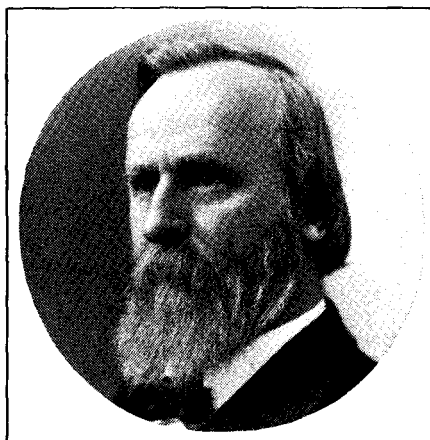
ULYSSES S. GRANT, EIGHTEENTH PRESIDENT,
BORN IN OHIO.



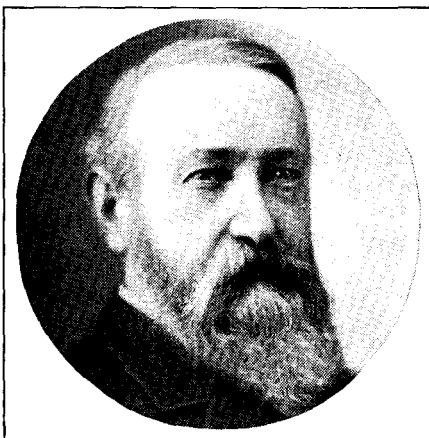
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, NINTH PRESIDENT,
ELECTED FROM OHIO.



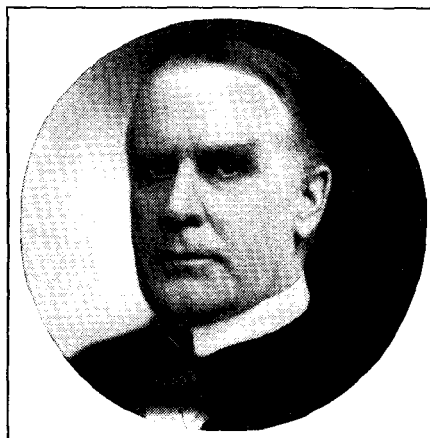
JAMES A. GARFIELD, TWENTIETH PRESIDENT,
BORN IN AND ELECTED FROM OHIO.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, NINETEENTH PRESIDENT,
BORN IN AND ELECTED FROM OHIO.

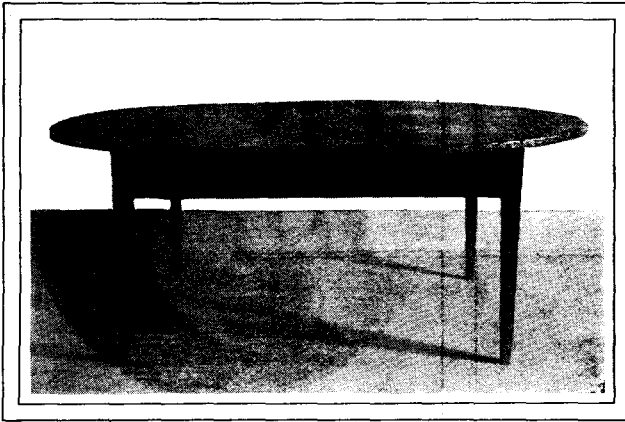


BENJAMIN HARRISON, TWENTY-THIRD PRESIDENT,
BORN IN OHIO.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY, TWENTY-FIFTH PRESIDENT,
BORN IN AND ELECTED FROM OHIO.

OHIO'S SIX PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.



THE TABLE ON WHICH THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO WAS WRITTEN,
NOW IN THE CHILLICOTHE ARMORY.

Governor St. Clair, an avowed Federalist, to action. He saw in it nothing but a political trick to strengthen the hand of Jefferson. The clash thus provoked was like many other partizan contests; but it was momentous in its shaping influence on the State constitution, in the personalities it brought to view, and in the fact that it became a national issue. The question was taken before Congress, and argued with passionate zeal; and while Congress debated, the Territory was in a ferment. On one side were Governor St. Clair, Judge Jacob Burnet, the Marietta settlers, Solomon Sibley, and Charles Hammond; on the other, Thomas Worthington, Edward Tiffin, Michael Baldwin, Nathaniel Massie, William Creighton, Charles Willing Byrd, Return Jonathan Meigs, Jeremiah Morrow, and Samuel Finley. It was a battle of giants, for all were men of intellect, and nearly every man on the side for Statehood became prominent afterwards, not only in the affairs of the State, but also in the nation.

The convention called, by permission of Congress, to vote upon the subject, met in the old State House at Chillicothe, November 1, 1802. On November 29, having decided for Statehood and framed a constitution, it created the first pure democracy in history. Here, for the first time, three great democratic principles found full recognition. The Governor had no veto; the judges were elected, not for life, but for a term of years; and there was no property qualification for office. The people, whom

ever molested. Here no slave was ever born or dwelt. When older States and nations, where the chains of human bondage have been broken, shall utter the proud boast: "With great cost I obtained this freedom," each sister of the imperial group—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—may lift up her queenly head with the yet prouder answer, "But I was free-born!"

Woodrow Wilson says that the history of a nation is only the history of its villages written large. Here in this quaint old town of Chillicothe one may read the epic of a nation—suggestions of that march across the mountains that was almost Wagnerian in its *motifs*; of the sturdy settlers' demand for self-government, and of the founding of younger States beyond.

OHIO'S FIRST STATE CAPITAL.

Settled in 1796 by General Nathaniel Massie's pioneers from Kentucky and Virginia, Chillicothe deserves to live in history, not alone as the birthplace of Ohio's Statehood, but as a settlement made in defense of a principle. Its pioneers left the older communities because of their convictions on the subject of slavery.

Beautifully environed, set like a jewel in the hills that girdle the horizon; with wide, well-paved streets; with fine old colonial homes built when the century was young; with old gardens where bloom the descendants of the seeds brought across the mountains in the deep pockets of the pioneers; with the fine flavor of an old-time courtesy which bespeaks the gentle living of an intellectual existence rather than the strenuous life,

Louis the Magnificent stigmatized as "that animal," were supreme in Ohio from the foundation of the State.

A commemorative tablet marks the site of the building where this historic event occurred. Looking at it, the thoughtful may recall Senator Hoar's tribute to Ohio at Marietta, in 1888:

Here was the first human government where absolute civil and religious liberty always prevailed. Here no witch was ever hanged. Here no heretic was

ever molested. Here no slave was ever born or dwelt. When older States and nations, where the chains of human bondage have been broken, shall utter the proud boast: "With great cost I obtained this freedom," each sister of the imperial group—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—may lift up her queenly head with the yet prouder answer, "But I was free-born!"

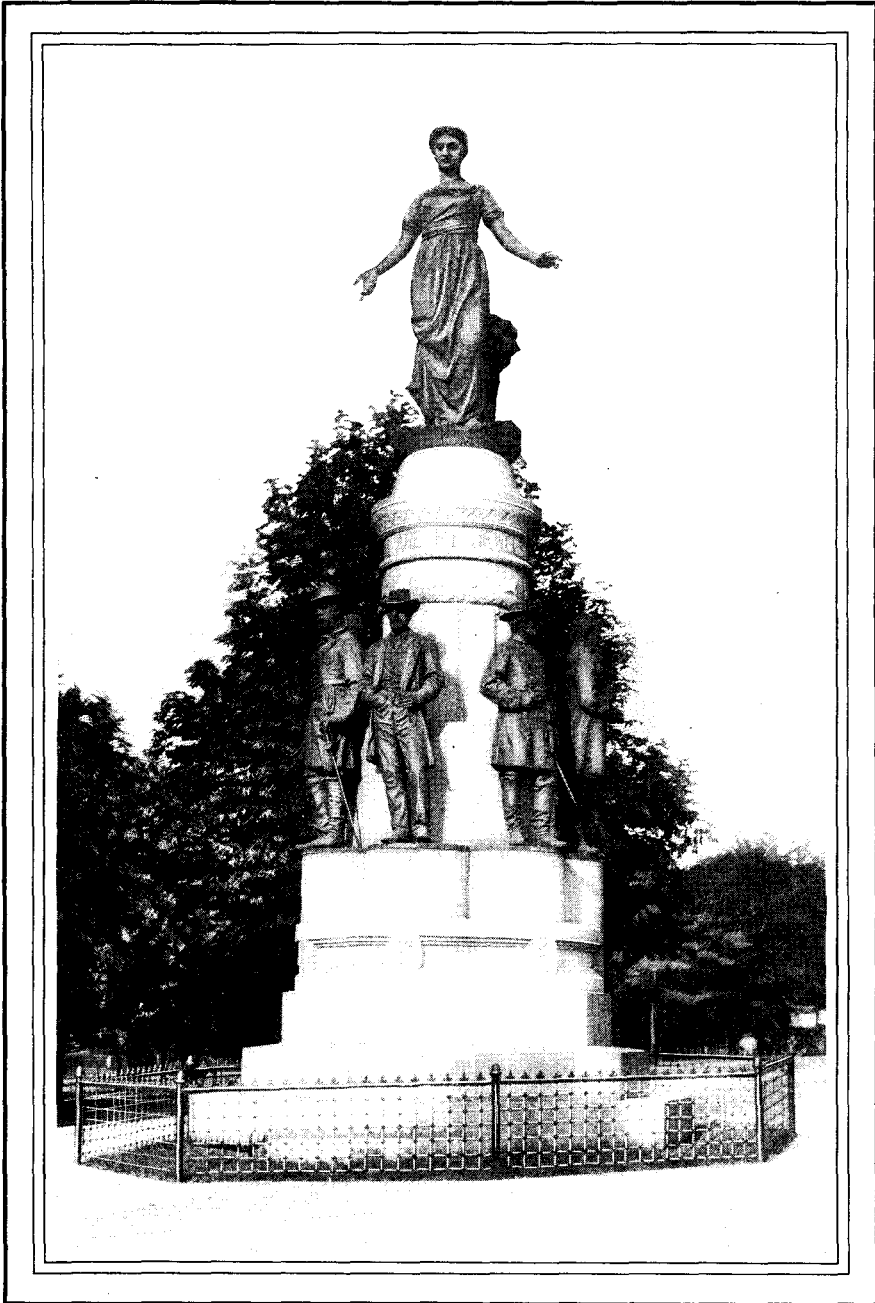
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Chillicothe offers much to the student of the past. and Delaware struggled with other war-like tribes for the right of way. In the

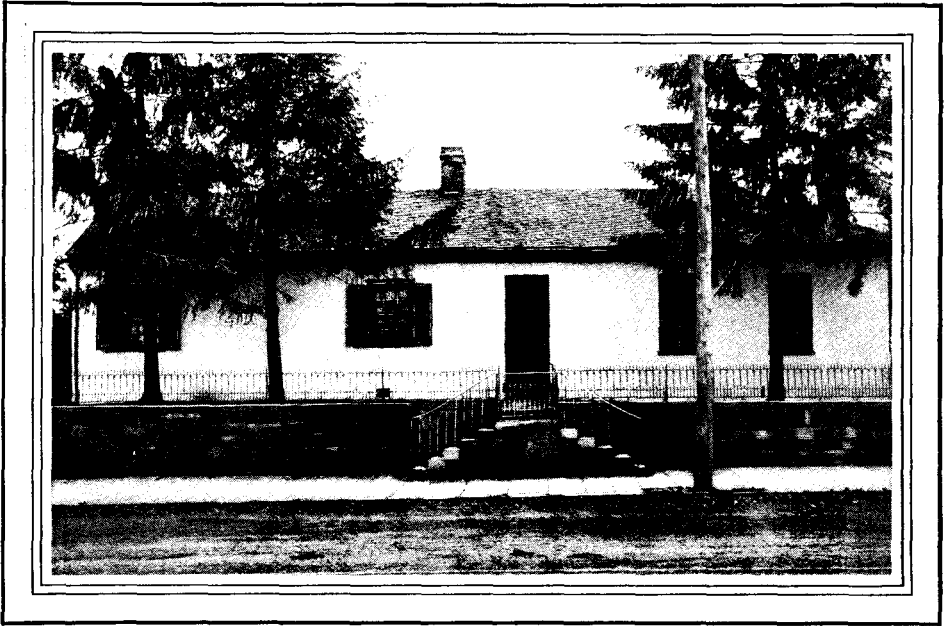


THE FAVORITE SONS MONUMENT IN THE GROUNDS OF THE OHIO STATE HOUSE AT COLUMBUS—THE INSCRIPTION IS "THESE ARE MY JEWELS," AND THE STATUES ARE THOSE OF SIX CIVIL WAR HEROES : GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, HAYES, GARFIELD, AND STANTON.

Centuries ago the mound builder erected here his altars and practised his rites of sepulture. Shawanoe, Mingo, clustering shadows of the years are La Salle, George Rogers Clark, and Anthony Wayne, epoch-makers of the West.

In 1798 there came to the little hamlet Edward Tiffin and Thomas Worthington, of Virginia. These men, who were in sympathy with the first settlers, brought with them friends, relatives, and their liberated slaves. Idealists, if you will, they were instrumental in forcing the Territory into Statehood, and left a deeper impress upon the young commonwealth than any other

breezes. Great stretches of maize toss their green banners high in the quivering heat of the August sunshine. In October the torch of autumn sets the landscape ablaze with color and tempts one to echo the words of Daniel Webster, who stood on the heights above Chillicothe, and, looking across the wide valley and down the wooded aisles of the Scioto, said: "I have never seen the



THE OLD CREIGHTON HOUSE IN CHILLICOTHE, BUILT ABOUT A CENTURY AGO BY THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

men of their time. Governor St. Clair's arbitrary rulings and free use of the veto seemed to them a menace to progress. In the contest thus provoked, the enthusiast became the man of action. Toughened by the struggle with the wilderness, hardened by contact with the savages, he showed himself the man for the time and place, the man that opportunity asks in America, and that she almost always finds.

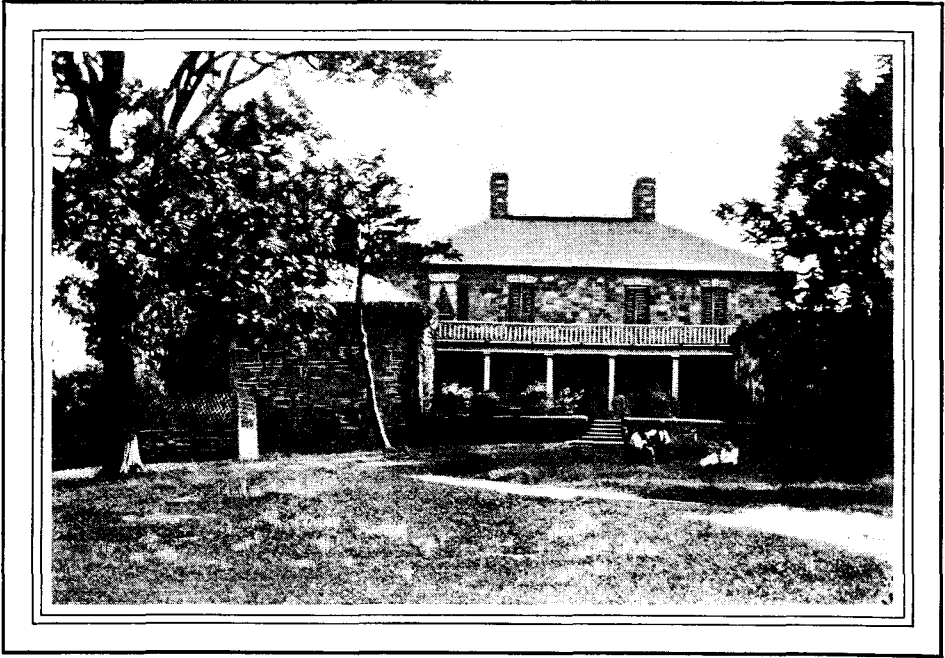
In the celebration of her centenary, Ohio shows to-day this prosperous little city looking toward the dim blue hills that enfold the horizon, where, broader and loftier than the rest, stands Mount Logan, as pictured in the great seal of the State, brooding over the river and the valley at its base. Here vast fields of yellowing grain sway in the June

fertile and the picturesque so beautifully combined."

Ohio was never formally admitted to the Union, but the organization of a State government took place with the meeting of the first General Assembly on March 1, 1803, at Chillicothe. The city was then the Territorial capital, and it remained the State capital until 1816, when the seat of government was removed to Columbus, forty-five miles further north, and almost at the geographical center of the commonwealth.

OHIO'S ROLL OF FAMOUS SONS.

The men who made Ohio laid its foundation with sure and steady hands, and directed its policies for more than a score of years. They made it the expression of all the impulses, thoughts,



A HISTORIC HOUSE IN CHILLICOTHE—ADENA, THE HOME OF THOMAS WORTHINGTON, GOVERNOR OF OHIO 1814-1816, AND ONE OF THE MAKERS OF THE STATE.

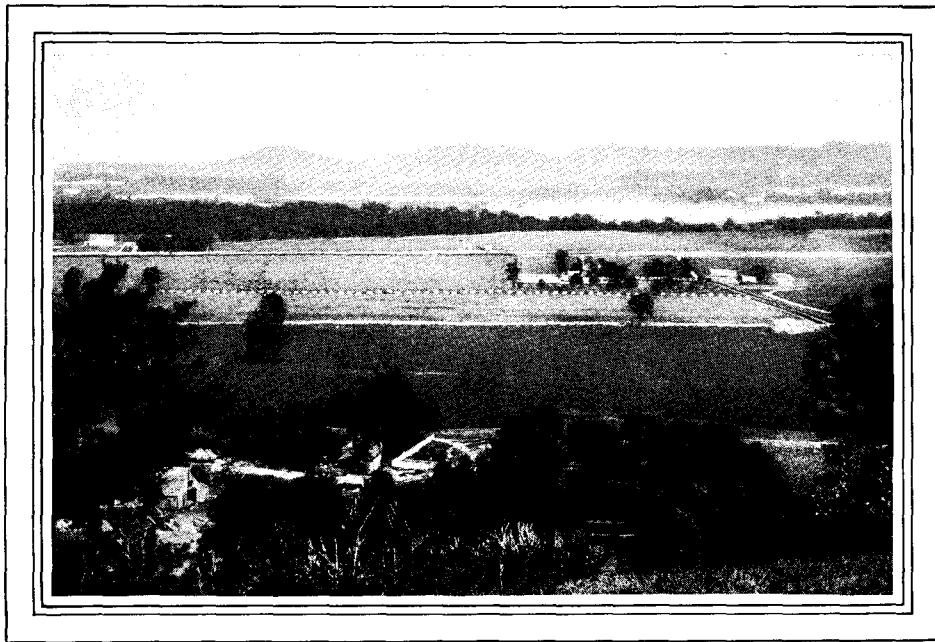
and hopes that were pressing the young nation forward. They made Ohio the embodiment of opportunity.

Fortunately situated, with waterways on the north, south, and east, at the gateway to a wider West, with splendid forests and rich mineral and agricultural resources at her command, Ohio speedily rose to power and prestige. In the list of famous sons that she has given to the nation she is unequalled. She has distanced her parent, Virginia, as the mother of Presidents, for of these she counts six, including both of the Harrisons as Ohioans. Benjamin Harrison was so by birth and education, and William Henry Harrison, though born in Virginia, had early cast in his lot with the Northwest Territory. He had been its representative in Congress, and, after a picturesque civil and military career, had made his home at North Bend, on the Ohio, near Cincinnati. It was as the "Buckeye" candidate of 1840, in one of the most exciting campaigns ever known, that he was elected to the Presidency, and Ohio first came to her place as a power among the States.

But it was at the time of the Civil War that the commonwealth showed

what heredity and destiny had done for her. She gave lavishly of men and means to help preserve the Union, and no other State can show a more splendid record. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, McPherson, the McCooks and McDowells as generals, and Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, came forward then as her sons; and she put into the field one-ninth of the whole Federal force. After the close of the war she gave to the Presidency Grant, Hayes, and Garfield in unbroken succession, and later, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley.

To the Supreme Bench, Ohio has contributed seven men—Chief Justices Salmon P. Chase and Morrison R. Waite; Associate Justices Noah H. Swayne, Edwin M. Stanton, Stanley Matthews, William B. Woods, and William R. Day. She has sent an important Cabinet officer to almost every administration since 1814, when Return Jonathan Meigs was made Postmaster-General; and has seldom failed to be represented among ministers and ambassadors to foreign courts. Her sons have won fame in the navy and army, and her Senators and Con-



THE SCIOTO VALLEY, NEAR CHILLICOTHE, ONE OF THE EARLIEST-SETTLED DISTRICTS IN OHIO—IN THE DISTANCE IS MOUNT LOGAN, WHICH APPEARS ON THE STATE SEAL OF OHIO.
(SEE THE ENGRAVING ON PAGE 385.)

gressmen have shaped the trend of national conditions.

Ohioans have done their full share in American literature, science, and art. In finance, the State has produced Salmon P. Chase and John Sherman, each Secretary of the Treasury at a critical period; Jay Cooke, whose services during the Civil War were of inestimable value, and the Rockefellers, who, while not born in Ohio, developed with Ohio associates, and at Cleveland, the Standard Oil Company, the most colossal industrial combination in the world. Many other men of unusual ability have helped to develop the resources of this fertile State, and to give her fourth place in the Union.

In this human, personal point of view,

then, must we consider the first Constitution of Ohio, which stood unchanged for fifty years, and under which the State took the place of commanding importance that she has since held. It stands in history as an expression of advanced thought, by the impulse that it gave to the development of a wider West and by the stimulus of its example to older communities. Individualism, in its broadest, fullest, most altruistic sense, is the freedom that has been won by a century of democracy and expansion in the West; individualism that has made men thinkers and leaders, and fitted them to see things in the large; that has given them the national vision and made the Westerner the type and master of our American life.



IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Miss Gould and Her Charities.

By an unfortunate error, due to a curious coincidence of names, two charitable institutions of which Miss Helen Gould has been a benefactress were confused in a paragraph recently published in this department. The building of which we printed an engraving in the March number is not the home for children at Woody Crest, near Tarrytown, but a larger institution of similar purpose, the Home for the Friendless, located on Woody Crest Avenue, in the Bronx Borough, New York. The money for its erection was not wholly or mainly furnished by Miss Gould, though

she contributed a substantial sum to the fund; but most of it was derived from the sale of the home's former quarters on East Thirtieth Street.

Of the Tarrytown house, which was Miss Gould's own idea, and which has for years been one of her favorite charities, a view appears on this page. It is quite a modest place, one of the old stone houses that dot the hills above the Hudson River; but it has given health and pleasure to many a child from the slums of the metropolis.

It is interesting to add that the first request for the correction of our misstatement came from Miss Gould herself, who "does not like to have the



THE HOME FOR CHILDREN AT WOODY CREST, NEAR TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK, FOUNDED AND MAINTAINED BY MISS HELEN GOULD.

From a photograph by Underhill, New York.