

the year 1814, was issued the first number of the pioneer religious journal of America, the *Weekly Recorder*, founded and for several years successfully edited by John Andrews, a Presbyterian preacher.

Thomas Worthington, as has been stated, came from Virginia in 1798. Before leaving, he and his brother-in-law, Edward Tiffin, liberated a large number of slaves, some of whom, however, chose to remain with their masters, and accompanied them to Chillicothe, where a few of their descendants remain to this day. Worthington at first located in the village which Massie had laid out two years before, but he soon removed to a log-cabin on the plateau two miles northwest of Chillicothe, where he afterward built the large stone house known as "Adena."

The visitor finds this historic and picturesque house in almost exactly its original condition, and is received hospitably by a son of the old Governor, himself almost fourscore years of age. The house, we are told, was fully completed in 1806, the work having been begun in 1798, and progressing very slowly on account of the hugeness of the undertaking in a pioneer settlement, and the difficulty of obtaining many of the materials.

Thomas Worthington, on coming to Ohio, was possessed of considerably more of this world's goods than most of the pioneers enjoyed, and coming from a home of old-style luxury, he naturally desired to form one in the West which should supply some of the elegancies as well as the necessities of life, and one in which he could comfortably entertain his friends. Accordingly he took great pains to select a picturesque location upon the great tract of land which he bought, and employed that famous architect, the elder Latrobe, of Washington, to design his dwelling-place. The work was done strictly in accordance with the plans he furnished, and mostly by workmen who were sent West by him. The edifice rose slowly, and the utmost care was taken to secure thoroughness and insure durability. The heavy stones, quarried in the vicinity, were carefully laid by experienced masons in walls two feet thick, and all of the wood-work was made massive and strong, but simple. The nails and the iron and brass work were brought from Philadelphia, and the glass from Pittsburgh, at great cost. The marble for mantels was packed on horses across the

mountains from the Quaker City at an expense of seven dollars for every hundred-weight. The cost of the house was, for the time, enormous, twice what it would have been a score of years later; but when completed, it was a marvel of beauty and luxury to the backwoodsmen—a palace in the wilderness. People flocked to Adena from all parts of the country round about, even from Kentucky, to gaze upon the massive walls of this many-chambered two-story stone mansion. The novelties of papered walls, the large panes of glass, curtains, and marble mantelpieces, we are told, seemed especially to attract attention, and excite amazement and admiration. The house was seldom without visitors. During the earlier years of their occupancy the Worthingtons entertained hosts of people, among them some of the most eminent men of the time, who came to consult with their host upon grave public questions, as well as to enjoy the hospitality of the finest house in the West. Aaron Burr was at Adena not long before the dark close of his brilliant, audacious schemes. John Polk, James Monroe, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, William Henry Harrison, Daniel Webster, and Thomas Corwin were among those whose footsteps have echoed in the old-fashioned hall, or upon the stone-floored veranda. And to this list may be added Paul Cuffey, the celebrated preacher; Judge Bibb, of the Supreme Court; Poletica, the Russian diplomat; General Macomb, commander of the army under Monroe; De Witt Clinton and Thomas A. King, Governors of New York; Thomas Ewing, Samuel F. Vinton, James Brown, member of Congress, and afterward ambassador to Paris; and a host of lesser lights among the statesmen of a past generation. Early in the history of the State, when the line of Indian battle had scarcely swept westward beyond the Miamis and the White-water, and when the settlements along the Scioto were still occasionally startled by rumors of danger, there was a great gathering of the braves of different tribes at Greenville, under Tecumseh, and his brother the Prophet. The Governor dispatched Thomas Worthington and Duncan McArthur to ascertain the object of such an assemblage. The commissioners were entirely convinced of the sincerity of Tecumseh in his protestations of pacific intentions toward the United States; but as there was a deep-seated and wide-spread