

Chalet
DEBONNÉ
Vineyards

TONY J. AND ANTHONY P. DEBEVC

PRODUCERS & BOTTLERS OF FINE HOME MADE WINES

7743 DOTY ROAD
MADISON, OHIO 44057
TELEPHONE: (216) 466-3485

July 29, 1982

Mr. G.R. Dickerson
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
U.S. Treasury Department
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20226

Re: Grand River Valley Viticultural Area Petition
per 27 CFR 4.25 (e) (2)

Dear Director Dickerson:

The Grand River is the dominant stream located between the Cuyahoga River in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) and the Ashtabula River in Ashtabula County. It provides air and water drainage for the majority of land in the Lake and Ashtabula Counties as well as the portion of Geauga County through which it flows. In its valley are located nearly all of the commercially viable vineyards in the area.

It is well known to local residents as a result of the many schools, businesses and political subdivisions which carry its name.

Located within the larger Lake Erie growing region, the Grand River Valley has a number of characteristics which distinguish it from the surrounding areas.

Per the requirements of 27 CFR 4.25 (e) (2), the following information is presented for consideration with respect to the Grand River Valley viticultural area:

- (i) The names "Grand River" and "Grand River Valley" have been locally and nationally known for many generations as evidenced by the following examples:
- 1) The "Grand Valley" School system in Ashtabula County serves communities located near the source of the river. With c. 1700 pupils enrolled in 4 elementary schools, one middle and one high school.

- 2) The "Grand River Academy" was founded in Austinburg (Ashtabula County) in 1831 as the "Grand River Institute." It has an excellent reputation with c. 110 full time students representing six states and several foreign countries. It is one of only two boarding secondary schools in the state of Ohio.
- 3) In 1974, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources designated the Grand River complex as "scenic" to protect it from over development. Several prominent people from each county involved were appointed to serve on the "Grand River Advisory Council" to evaluate current and future development plans balancing them with public and preservation needs. A large handbook was created over several years and progress of the program has been reported since its inception in local and state-wide newspapers.
- 4) The "Grand River Manor", a restaurant and tavern on Mechanicsville Road in Geneva (Ashtabula County) has entertained area residents for three generations and draws hundreds of visitors annually to its historic covered bridge.
- 5) The "Grand River Dam" in Harpersfield, (Ashtabula County) is the site of one of Ohio's longest covered bridges, a metropolitan park and a traditional community swimmin' hole.
- 6) The "Grand River Trailriders" a local snowmobile club, with membership from two counties, has 10's of miles of trails in the area.
- 7) "Grand River", a village in Lake County near the mouth of the river, is the home of Tartan Marine Company, internationally known for the manufacturer of superior quality sail boats.
- 8) In Ashtabula County "South River Road" is located between SR 534 and Doty Road, and generally follows the southern bank of the river. In Lake County, "River Road" is the common name for SR 307 between SR 528 and SR 84.
- 9) The "Grand River Yacht Club" in Mentor (Lake County) has been prominent in local power and sail boat circles for several generations.
- 10) The "Grand River Canoe Livery" on Fobes Road (Ashtabula) County draws hundreds of canoe enthusiasts each summer from ads in local and state-wide newspapers.
- 11) Chalet Debonné Vineyards, a family operated winery in Madison (Lake County) has used the phrase "Grand River Valley" on its labels since its establishment in 1971. Another local winery is called the "Grand River Wine Company". The two operations are listed in nearly all current winemaking publications dealing with the eastern American grape-wine industry, including: Leon Adams, Wines of America, R.E. Church's Wines of the Midwest, "Eastern Grape Grower and Winery News" and Wines and Vines directory issues, the Association of American Vintner's "Tour Guide" and the Ohio Wine Producers Association, "Ohio Wines Today".

12) The Lake and Ashtabula County Metropolitan Park systems have numerous public sites on the shores of the river.

13) At many locations, signs designating the stream "Grand River" are posted on state and county highways.

14) In local telephone directories, the following (in addition to those already cited above) are listed: Grand River Machine Company, Geneva, Grand River Mission, Rock Creek, Grand River Rubber Company, Ashtabula, Grand River (Bowling) Lanes, Rock Creek, Grand River Ranch, Rock Creek, Grand River Food Mart, Painesville, Grand River United Church of Christ, Painesville.

(ii) The historical evidence cited below was obtained from the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland and from sources listed in the Bibliography.

In the early history of the areas east of Cleveland, a river called, Elk River was discovered by a Major Rogers approximately 30-32 miles east of the Cuyahoga River on November 7, 1760. In an interview with the Indian Chief, Pontiac, he referred to the river as "Sheauga" which translates to "Grand River".

From Joanne Rowe's, "Ohio Place Names": the 1804 survey book of Abraham Tappan Papers, reference is made: "Field notes-- State Road, from Lake Erie at the mouth of the Grand River..." From the same source, an 1833 Geauga County Gazeteer lists "Gauga" which means "grand" and ties that to the name of the principal river in the area.

(iii) Located within the proposed Lake Erie Viticultural Region, this "Grand River Valley" is the prime grape growing district in the Tri County Area (Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula) and produces approximately 70% of the total crop harvested annually in the state of Ohio.

The primary feature separating this area from the surrounding lands is the immediate air and water drainage provided by the Grand River and the surrounding valley. In an area beginning at the center point of the river, drawn no more than two miles on each side are located virtually all of the viable commercial acreage in the three county area. (The only exceptions are several relatively small plantings in the immediate vicinity of the lake itself.)

This land has historically been planted in Concord, Niagara and Catawba varieties, now more recently, plantings of French-American Hybrids and Vinifera varieties have been growing in numbers and acres. Without exception, the new plantings have fallen within the proposed four mile range, and those older American variety (labrusca) plantings have been producing good standards of living for the Gruber, Avsec, Zakrasjek, Krzic and Debevc families, as well as for many other for several generations.

Vineyard sites farther from the river have generally not been commercially successful and have been largely abandoned over the years. Some sites within this four mile range have not experienced any significant spring frosts for more than 40 years (e.g. the Joe Gruber farm on South River Road).

The heavier clay soils (as opposed to the light, sandy soils found near Lake Erie) are an integral part of the river valley's make up. From Ohio State University's Bulletin #509, "Grape Growing": "Grapes can be grown on a wide range of soil types. However, highest yields and most efficient production are achieved on soils with good internal drainage. Under good management, vineyards have produced satisfactorily on soils ranging from gravelly loams to heavy clay and silty clay loams. Avoid soils that are persistantly wet during the growing season. These soils have impervious subsoil or other imperfect drainage problems. In poorly drained soil, roots may penetrate only a couple of feet or less, whereas on a deep, well drained soil they will penetrate six feet or more. Growers who use soils with only fair drainage must understand that management of these soils will be more exacting and expensive and satisfactory yield may not be attained." The drainage provided by the combination of soils and natural flow to the river meet the above criteria for "highest yields."

With Lake Erie helping to provide an overall longer growing season (C. 175 days) the Grand River Valley itself contributes in fulfilling the air drainage requirements for prime viticultural lands. Again, from OSU Bulletin #509: "The best vineyard sites are those with maximum sunlight, the greatest freedom from frost injury and good soil drainage. The most frost-free sites are those above the level of surrounding areas. Cold air drains from the higher sites into lower areas." Again reference must be made to sites like the Gruber Farm which have been literally frost-free for several generations.

Many disease problems in vineyards can be directly traced to poor air/soil drainage. From Bulletin #509: "Most American and French Hybrid grapes can be grown successfully where the frost-free period is from 150 to 180 days in length. The longest growing seasons are found along the shores of Lake Erie.... Information presented in climatological charts is general. Therefore, individual sites that have more or less desirable conditions may be found within any general area". The many long-term successful vineyard operations in the Grand River Valley attest to the uniqueness of this "micro-climate."

In the 1975 Grape Survey done by Ashtabula County Extension Agent Lawrence Anderson for his Masters Thesis presentation, virtually all of the commercial vineyards in the Tri-County area fall within this 4 mile wide band along the river, again reinforcing the significance of the Valley's contribution to good viticultural conditions.

(iv) The boundaries of this proposed viticultural area are established by the path of the Grand River itself. Within an area including lands two miles each side from a center point of the river beginning at its source near Farmington, to its mouth near Fairport Harbor, are nearly all of the commercial vineyards in the Tri-County area. Lands not planted in grapes are generally developed for residential or commercial purposes, although a limited amount of land is allocated for agriculture other than grapes, including many peach, plum and apple orchard sites.

Sincerely,



Anthony P. Debevc, President
Chalet Debonné Vineyards, Inc.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2. The Association of American Vintners, 1981. "Wine Tour Guide". Watkins Glen, New York
3. Cahoon, G.A. and Hill, R.G., 1981. "Grape Growing". Cooperative Extension Service, The Ohio State University Bulletin #509.
4. Church, R.E., 1982. Wines of the Midwest. Swallow Press Books/Ohio University Press, Athens, Ohio.
5. Eastern Grape Grower Magazine, Inc. Eastern Grape Grower and Winery News 1981 Directory. Watkins Glen, New York.

WRHS

THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

10825 EAST BOULEVARD / CLEVELAND, OHIO 44106 / (216) 721-5122

December 15, 1981


Anthony P. Debevc
7743 Doty Road
Madison, Ohio 44057

Dear Mr. Debevc:

Thank you for your letter of December 8.

I have enclosed several sheets from books in our collection which mention the Grand River and valley indicating that it was indeed an early name - probably from well before the year 1810. We do have original papers and documents which refer to the Grand River in passing, but since manuscripts as such are not generally indexed, it has been rather difficult - but not impossible to locate a reference to it. I found and have enclosed one reference to the Grand River in the Abraham Tappan Papers. This survey book dated August 15, 1804, reads "Field Notes - State Road from Lake Erie at the Mouth of Grand River...". I hope this helps and arrives in time. Cost of copies is \$3.00.

Sincerely,


James B. Casey
Head Reference Librarian

JBC:CMM

11 ENCLOSURES

OHIO PLACE NAMES

Including
Origin of counties
Creeks and rivers
Post offices
Towns and townships

in the Western Reserve

Typed by Joanne Rowe

Cleveland

1975

COUNTY

ASHLAND COUNTY--County seat is Ashland.

February 26, 1846: Formed taking Sullivan and Troy of Lorain County and Ruggles of Huron County from the Reserve.

February 5, 1847: Part attached to Richland. (Ohio Biog. Directory, 1930)

ASHTABULA COUNTY--County seat is Jefferson.

June 7, 1807: Formed from Trumbull and Geauga Counties.

January 22, 1811: Organized. Named after Ashtabula River which means in Indian "Fish River".

(The Ohio Biog. Directory, 1930; gives the following)

June 7, 1808: Erected and attached to Trumbull and Geauga.

February 20, 1809: Part attached to Trumbull.

May 1, 1811: Organized and part of Trumbull attached.

January 29, 1827: Islands in Lake Erie attached.

CROOKED CREEK COUNTY--County seat is Cleveland.

June 7, 1807: Formed

July 7, 1810: Organized. Name derived from river which means "Crooked".

(The Ohio Biog. Directory, 1930; gives the following.)

June 7, 1808: Erected and attached to Geauga.

May 1, 1810: Organized. Huron and parts of Geauga attached temporarily until organization of Huron County.

January 22, 1811: Boundary established between Huron and Cuyahoga.

February 18, 1812: Boundary between Huron and Cuyahoga altered.

April 1, 1815: Diminished by organization of Huron County.

December 26, 1822: Part of Lorain County attached temporarily until organization of Lorain County.

April 1, 1824: Diminished by organization of Lorain County.

January 29, 1827: Islands of Lake Erie attached. Part of Lorain County attached.

March 6, 1840: Part of Lake County attached temporarily until organization of Lake County.

ERIE COUNTY--County seat is Sandusky.

1838: Formed from Huron and Sandusky Counties.

→ GAUGA COUNTY--County seat is Chardon.

1805: Formed from Trumbull. Name means "Raccoon". or

according to 1853 gazetteer, the name means "grand", that being the name of the principal river.

HURON COUNTY--County seat is Norwalk.

February 7, 1809: Formed.

1815: organized. Named from Wyandot Indian tribe.

CREEKS AND RIVERS, ETC.

- Antone Creek--Huron County--Flows north into Lake Erie, formerly called Old Woman's Creek.
- Ashtabula Creek--Ashtabula County--Rises in eastern part of county, flows N.W. 20 miles into Lake Erie in Ashtabula Township. Called Cerase Creek on Evans map 1755.
- Aurora Pond--Portage County--Pond in Aurora Township.
- Bass Lake--Geauga County--in Munson Twp. Feder for Chagrin River.
- Beaver Creek--Lorain County--N.W. part of County. Flows north into Lake Erie.
- Beaver Creek--see Mahoning River
- Big Beaver--see Mahoning River
- Black River--Medina & Lorain Cos.--Rises in southern part of Medina Co. and flows north across Medina and Lorain Cos. to Lake Erie. Indian name "Canasatahara".
- Cayanoga River--see Cuyahoga River.
- Chagrin River--Cuyahoga County--Flows north into Lake Erie. Said to be named on account of the wreck and sufferings of a French crew at or near its mouth many years ago. (1835)
- Cheraga River--Indian name for the Grand River. The name later became Geauga. (From Johnsons Hist. of Cleveland, page 24.)
- Cherage Creek--Ashtabula County--Appears on Evans map 1755. Name changed to Ashtabula River.
- Chippewa Lake--Medina County--in Lafayette Township.
- Chogage River--Named by Major Rogers. Indian name for the Conneaut, Cuyahoga or the Grand River. Confusion exists as to its identity. See Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland" pages 9-14. Also Johnson's "History of Cuyahoga County", pages 24 & 25.
- Cold Creek--Huron County--Flows north through Margaretta Township, into Sandusky Bay at Venice. It rises in a spring 4 miles south of the Bay on the western border of the county.
- Conneaut Creek--Ashtabula County--Rises in Penna. & flows through Conneaut Township into Lake Erie.

Cunningham's Creek--Geauga County--Flows into Lake Erie near northeast corner of Madison Township.

Cuyahoga River--Cuyahoga County--Flows north into Lake Erie. Rises in Geauga County, flows thru Portage County, then turns north into Cuyahoga County. Sixty miles long. Spelled Cayahoga on Evans map 1755. Name means crooked.

Elk Creek--Appears on Evans map 1755. Name changed to Grand River.

French Creek--Lorain County--Flows into east side of Black River six miles from its mouth in Avon Township.

Witch's Lake--Portage County--In Suffield Township 1915.

→ Grand River--Trumbull, Ashtabula & Geauga Counties--Eastern branches are Mills Creek and Rock Creek. Called "Geauga" by the natives. Rises in Trumbull County, flows north into Austinburg Township, then west, then north again in Rainesville Township. Called Elk Creek on Evans map 1755.

Gahadahuri River--Appears on Evans map 1755. Name changed to Huron River.

Hudson's Run--Medina County--Flows east across Norton Township into southwest side of Wolf Creek, then into Tuscarawas River.

Huron River--Huron County--Rises in Richland County, flows northeast for forty miles and enters Lake Erie. On its most southerly bend called Gahadahuri River on Evans map 1755.

Killbuck Creek--Medina County--Rises in Medina County, flows south for fifty miles across Wayne and Coshocton Counties into Walhonding River.

LaChapelle Creek--Huron County--Flows north into Lake Erie.

Little Cuyahoga--Portage County--Mill stream rising from some ponds in Suffield and flowing northwest into the Cuyahoga River in Portage Township.

Long Lake--Summit County--In Coventry Township.

Mahoning River--Portage & Trumbull Counties--Rises in south part of Portage County, flows twenty miles in northeast direction to Warren in Trumbull County where it turns southeast for forty miles and enters the Ohio River within the Penna. line.

Meander Creek--Trumbull County--Rises in south part of Trumbull County, flows fifteen miles northeast into Mahoning River at Leathersfield. Called so on original surveys.

1798.



PIONEER
AND
GENERAL HISTORY OF
GEAUGA COUNTY,
WITH
SKETCHES OF
SOME OF THE PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

PUBLISHED BY
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF
GEAUGA COUNTY.

1880.

in every other respect to the acceptance of the commissioners and sheriff of said county, and Skinner, on his part, doth agree to rent said house (when built) to the commissioners or their successors in office, for a year, and keep the same in sufficient repair, without expense to the commissioners, so long as they shall wish to use it for a jail, for the sum of fifteen dollars a year.

The name, Geauga, is said to have been taken from the Indian name of the river running through the county, and emptying into the lake at Painesville, now known as Grand river, its meaning in the significant language of the tribe on its borders ("Shreanga sep,") Raccoon river. Geauga was reduced in its eastern limits by the organization of Ashtabula county, which included all the territory east of the sixth range of townships on the reserve, formerly included in Geauga. June 16, 1810, all that part of Geauga lying west of the ninth range, was organized with, and into Cuyahoga county. In 1840, Lake county was organized, taking off seven northern townships from Geauga, leaving but sixteen townships, (being the least amount of constitutional territory for a county) within its limits. Subsequently, nine hundred acres from the southwest corner of Russell was taken into Cuyahoga county, including about half of the village of Chapin Falls, and the same number of acres taken from the northeast corner of Orange, Cuyahoga county, taken in exchange, after legislation returned the tract from Orange township to Cuyahoga (for particulars see Robinson's History of Russell). It is not my purpose to sketch the early history of those counties taken from Geauga, leaving it to be more appropriately written by their own historians. Much of the materials for an elaborate history was destroyed by the burning of the public buildings in Chardon, July 24, 1858. A few facts only are selected relating to adjoining counties once connected with us, such as will be more immediately interesting to Geauga readers.

The first meeting of the county commissioners' board was held at New Market, on June 6, 1800. It was ordered that the following bounties for wolf and panther scalps be paid, to wit: For every wolf or panther over six months old, one dollar and twenty five cents, under six months, seventy five cents. In 1808 rates increased to two dollars, and one dollar for young ones. In 1810 the rates doubled for scalps.

The board, at various times, established ferrage, and the rates therefor, at Cuyahoga, Ashtabula, Grand, Cuyahoga, Black, and Vermillion rivers. One of the heaviest and most important found on the commissioners' books was for opening a road from the mouth of Cuyahoga river to the west line of the Firelands, under the superintendence of Ebenezer Mott, esq. The courts were held at New Market and Champion (now Painesville) until the fall of 1811. The county seat was then established at Chardon, then an unbroken forest. Abram Tappan wrote me, not long before his death, that Gen. Rozen Beall, of New Fishong, and Hunter, of Jefferson, and another whose name he did not recollect, were the commissioners who located it at the above place. It was named "Chardon" after Peter Chardon Brooks, owner of the tract of land where the town now is.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTY.

The county is well diversified with hills and valleys ranging along the water courses. The highest points are on the dividing ridge of highlands, running parallel with the lake shore, and averaging about ten miles from it. The highest point is claimed to be Thompson ledge in the northeast part of the county, Little mountain, in the northwest corner, is computed to be seven hundred and fifty feet above Lake Erie, the surface of that lake lies five hundred and sixty five feet above the ocean. There are places in almost every township where the summit will not vary much from six hundred feet above the lake. Assum-

For the Itch—the only medicine that cures that disagreeable disease by one application, without mercury.

ESSENCE of the WOODS,

An effectual cure for the scurvy, scrophula, kings evil, and all sores and ulcers.

AROMATIC LOZENGES of STEEL,

Being a sure remedy for debilities after long fevers, diseases, peculiar to females at a certain period, bad lying-ins, spasms in the stomach, hysterical and hypochondriacal affections, and various direful complaints usually called nervous.

Doctor Bardwell's genuine and infallible WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

As a speedy, effectual, and easy remedy, stands unrivalled, and has performed innumerable cures, when medical and other worm medicines could effect no relief. These Lozenges not only destroy Worms where they exist, but entirely and effectually prevent their generation. For this purpose, the proprietor recommends their being used in the Spring and Fall.

Dr. Bardwell's genuine AGUE and FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Agues, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers.

Dr. Bardwell's genuine EXTRACT and ES-

... of said Thomas ... consisting of the house lot, containing about six and half acres with the buildings, and partly incumbered by the widow's Dower—one piece of land containing 16 acres—one ditto containing 20 acres, and the half of a four acre lot lying in common and undivided with John Wright. A more particular description of the land will be given and the terms of payment made known at the time and place of sale.

ELIAS HUBBARD,
STEPHEN SEARS, Jun. } Adm'rs.
Suffield, May 3, 1804. (57)

James H. Wells,

Has just received a consignment of the most elegant Goods, imported by the latest arrivals from England. They will be sold on very low terms for Cash, or on credit (where punctual payment may be relied on)—by wholesale only.

- 125 pieces Calicoes and Chintz-
- 50 do. Irish Linens.
- 20 do. Dimity.
- 36 do. Cambric Muffin, black and white.
- Black and white Cotton Hose.
- Black Silk Gloves; Black and Lead Cotton do.
- Lungee Silk Hk's; Black do.

THE ...
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Nic Gloves and ...
Cotton Callime ...
Handkerchiefs
Hats, plaid &c

[Handwritten notes and signatures, including names like 'James H. Wells', 'Elias Hubbard', and various dates and numbers.]

THE WESTERN ...
100 1/2 East ...

← Fields ... - State
Road, from Lake -
Erie at the mouth of Gr.
and River ...

Floraheim Tappan
Papers (1780-1855)
Ms. 259 (P. 60)



EARLY HISTORY
OF
CLEVELAND,
OHIO,

INCLUDING ORIGINAL PAPERS AND OTHER MATTER RELATING TO
THE ADJACENT COUNTRY.

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF THE

PIONEERS AND SURVEYORS.

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1

BY COL. CHAS. WHITTLESEY.

CLEVELAND, O.
1867.

progress of nearly every day, with the courses and distances made on each stretch by the boats.

Historians have assumed, that the celebrated meeting of PONTIAC, "PONDEACH" or "PONTEACH," with Major ROGERS and his Rangers, haughtily demanding by what authority the English troops entered this country, occurred at the mouth of the Cuyahoga.

"On the 7th of November, 1760, they reached the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, the present site of Cleveland. No body of British troops had ever advanced so far. The day was dull and rainy, and, resolving to rest until the weather should improve, ROGERS ordered his men to prepare their camp in the neighboring forest. The place has seen strange changes since that day."

"Soon after the arrival of the Rangers, a party of Indian chiefs and warriors entered the camp. They proclaimed themselves an embassy from PONTIAC, ruler of all that country, and directed, in his name, that the English should advance no further until they had had an interview with the great chief, who was close at hand.

"He greeted ROGERS with the haughty demand what his business was in that country, and how he dared to enter it without his permission." (PARKMAN'S Conspiracy, pp. 147-148.)

ROGERS himself leaves the place of this meeting in much obscurity. In his Journal he does not

speak of PONTIAC, but in his "Concise Account," published in the same year, that warrior, with his lordly bearing, is made conspicuous. The place where the interview was held is not described.

"Nov. 4th, 1760, set out from Presque Isle, (Erie) and made about twenty miles. Nov. 5th, lay by on account of the weather. Nov. 6th, advanced ten or twelve miles. Nov. 7th, set out early and come to the mouth of the Chogage river. Here we met with a party of Attawawa Indians, just arrived from Detroit." (ROGERS' Journal, p. 214.)

After some parley, the Indians held a council, and promised an answer the next morning. Nothing is said of the Chief, or of their assuming a threatening attitude. In the morning, they gave a reply, and said their warriors should go with the party. They were given presents, and charged to prevent annoyance on the way, by sending some sachems with Capt. BREWER, who was driving the cattle along shore.

Major ROGERS was detained at "Chogage" until the 12th. That day, by his reckonings, steering various courses, he made forty-one miles and reached "Elk river, as the Indians call it." Elk river, or "Elk creek" upon EVANS' map, is east of Cuyahoga. During the 4th, 5th and 6th of November, Major ROGERS had advanced from thirty to thirty-two miles, which did not place him beyond Combaud creek. How far he moved on the 7th, is not stated.

From Conneaut creek to Grand river, is forty miles; and thence to Cuyahoga, thirty miles. Could he have made seventy miles on the 7th? If so excellent a day's work had been done, would not Major ROGERS have made note of it? By his reckoning, it is forty-one miles from "Chogage" to the Elk, a distance which they accomplished on the 12th; but this includes the several courses run by his fleet of boats, standing out and in to keep the wind. He did not advance this distance in a direct line along the shore, probably not more than thirty miles, or from Grand river to Cuyahoga. From his Elk creek to Sandusky bay, is fifty miles, as the boats ran; only two rivers having been observed on the way. His failure to note the distance which they made on the 7th, leaves the record very incomplete. On none of the early maps is Elk river laid down west of the Cuyahoga.

In KALM's travels. (London, 1771.) it is placed first on the east. Upon JEFFERSON's map. (Notes on Virginia, 1787,) it is the third river east of this; and on HARRIS' map. (1803.) the fourth. In MORSE's Geography. (London, 1792,) there is neither Cuyahoga or Elk rivers, the Grand river being farther west than the Cuyahoga should be.

It would be a very good day's sail in batteaux, to reach Grand river from Conneaut creek. The computed distances from thence to Sandusky, are approximately correct, which leaves a fair presump-

tion in favor of the mouth of Grand river, at Fairport, as the place where the Ottawas held their first interview with the English troops.

But comparing all of ROGERS' statements in regard to this expedition, which are not entirely consistent, it is by no means clear that PONTIAC was a party in this interview. On the morning of the 20th, the command left a river, about ten miles east of Sandusky bay. (Huron river,) encamping that night at the second stream beyond the bay, which should be the creek next west of the Portage, or "Carrying" river. Here Major ROGERS was met again by an embassy, who demanded his business there, representing that they spoke for four hundred warriors, who were at the mouth of the "great straight," to obstruct his passage. He quieted the sachems by explanations and promises, and on the 21st, they all set forward in good humor. (ROGERS' Journal, p. 218.)

At "Cedar Point," on the night of the 23d and 24th, the same messengers returned, among whom was a sachem of the "Attawawas." The next morning, sixty Indians offered to escort the English to Detroit. PONTIAC is nowhere mentioned. If he was present at a meeting east of the Cuyahoga, he was out of the country of the western Indians, and had no right to question the conduct of the British commander. Until after passing that stream, he was in the Territory of the Six Nations, from which

they had driven the Hurons long before, making the Cuyahoga their boundary. All this must have been well known to PONTIAC, and to Major ROGERS.

Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, while he was Superintendent of Indian affairs, made a journey from his home, on the Mohawk, to Detroit, the next season after the English obtained possession of that place. On his return, by way of the south shore, in the summer of 1761, his Diary has the following sentence:

"Embarked this morning at six of ye clock, and intend to beach near Cayahoga this day."

The "Cayahoga" is a prominent river on EVANS' Map, published five years previous. It was well known to JOHNSON and to ROGERS, who describes the country adjacent, in his "Concise Account." If the interview with PONTIAC had occurred here, a place already notorious among the Indians and well known to geographers, it would have been properly named. As a misprint, Chogage, is too far from Cayahoga, to warrant the conclusion that the words were meant for the same. Sheauga, the Indian name for Grand River, is much nearer both in sound and orthography.

For the present, therefore, something must be left to conjecture, in reference to the spot where this great Indian warrior and medicine man, asserted his ideas of the supremacy of his people. Finding himself grievously mistaken, he soon concerted a

great conspiracy of the north-western tribes, which burst forth simultaneously, upon every English garrison and trading post in the spring of 1763.

The French fort, Junendot, at Sandusky, does not appear to have been garrisoned at this time. Between 1760 and 1763, the British put a schooner afloat on Lake Erie, called the "Gladwyn," which carried supplies to the post at Detroit, and the upper forts. In the last named year, the conspiracy performed its bloody work. The history of that murderous conflict is so familiar, that I confine myself to other events, referring those who would understand this savage tragedy, in all its horrible details, to the fascinating narrations of PARKMAN.

Major ROGERS commanded a detachment, sent to the relief of Detroit during the siege of 1763. His battalion of provincials, assisted in covering the retreat of DALZELL's command, after their defeat at Bloody Run, on the morning of July 31st.

An important expedition was sent into the Indian country in the fall of 1763, in command of Major WILKINS. On the night of the 7th of November, it was shipwrecked, and so thoroughly disorganized as to be obliged to return.

Prof. J. P. KURLAND, of Rockport, resides near the reputed spot where this calamity occurred. He has thoroughly investigated the historical proofs in support of his opinion, and has kindly furnished me his conclusions, with a description of the relics found there. This valuable paper is inserted entire:



DATES IN AREAS BETWEEN DOTTED LINES INDICATE LATEST PROBABLE LIGHT SPRING FREEZE ONCE IN 10 YEARS (10% RISK)

GRAPE GROWING SEASON IN OHIO...
AVERAGE LENGTH OF FREEZE-FREE PERIOD

190 DAYS or more	1	180 to 190 DAYS	3	165 to 180 DAYS	5
150 to 165 DAYS	2	135 to 150 DAYS	4	135 DAYS or less	6

Based on Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Special Circular 94

THE NEEDS AND SCOPE OF
THE OHIO GRAPE INDUSTRY

A Thesis

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree Master of Science

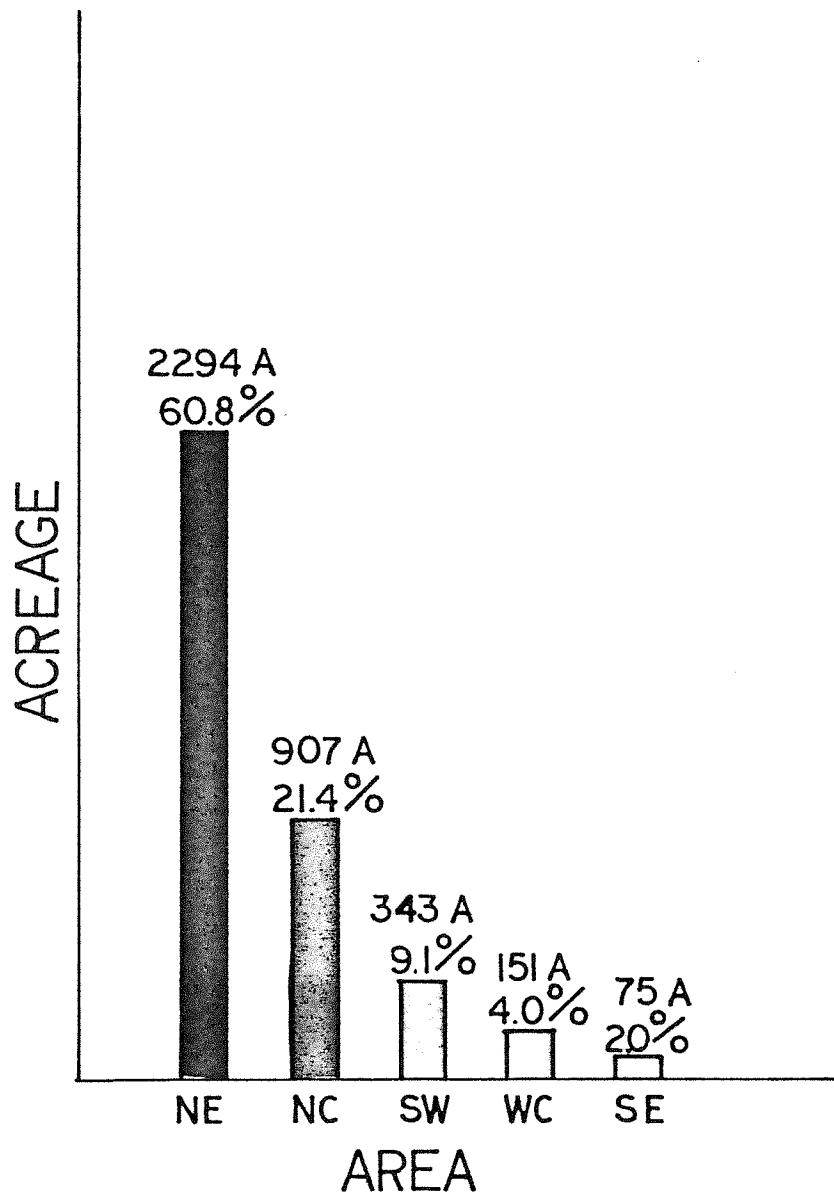
by

Lawrence Gustav Anderson, Jr., BS

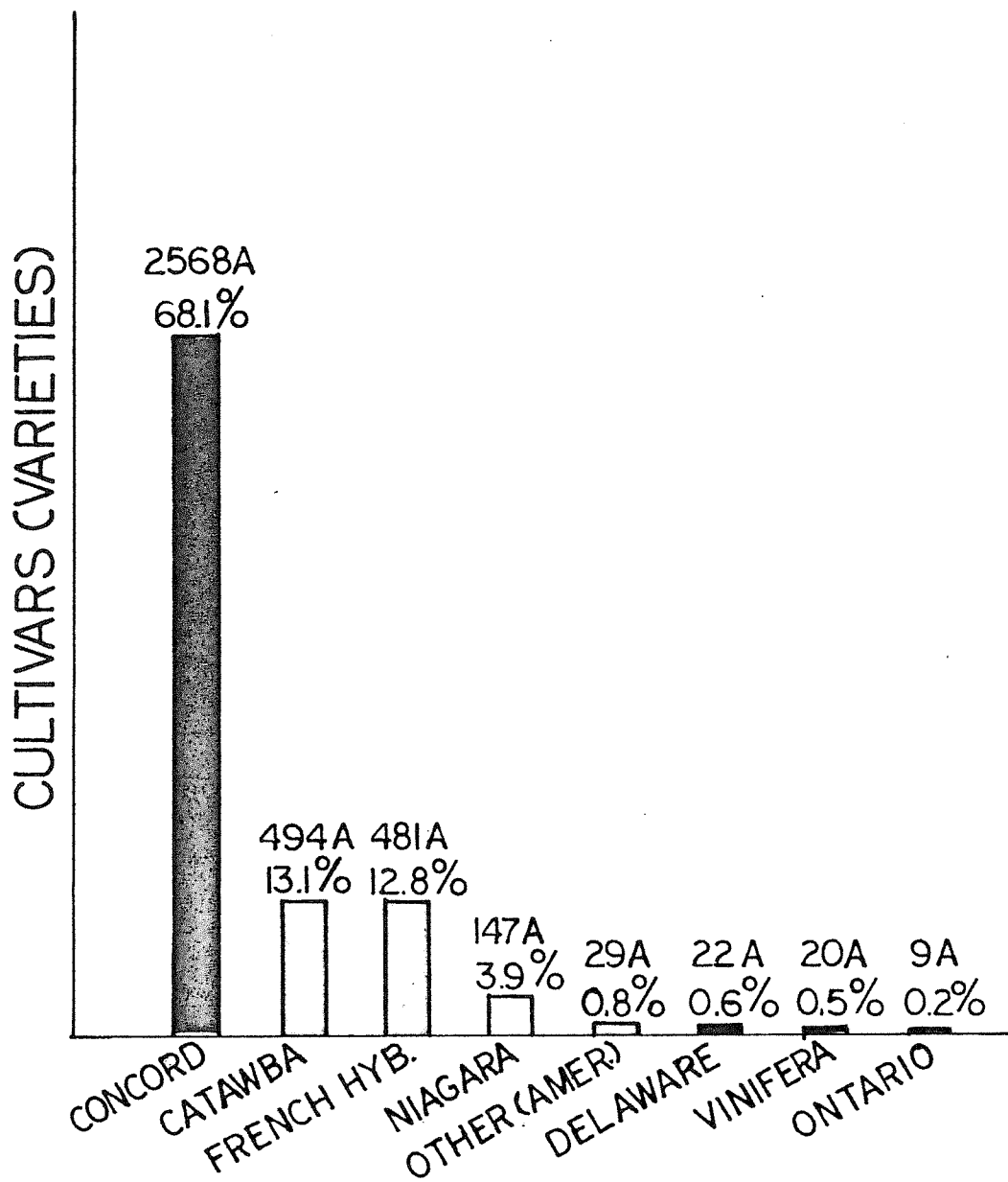
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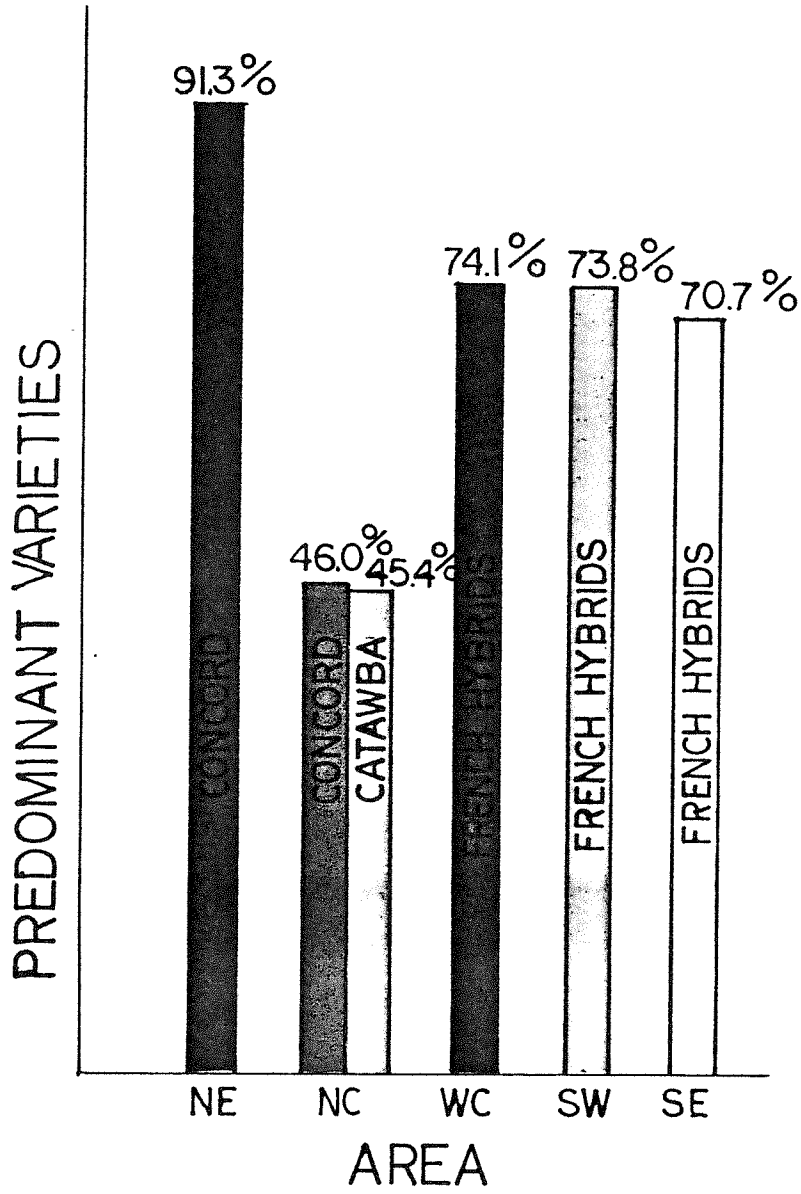
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Agricultural Education



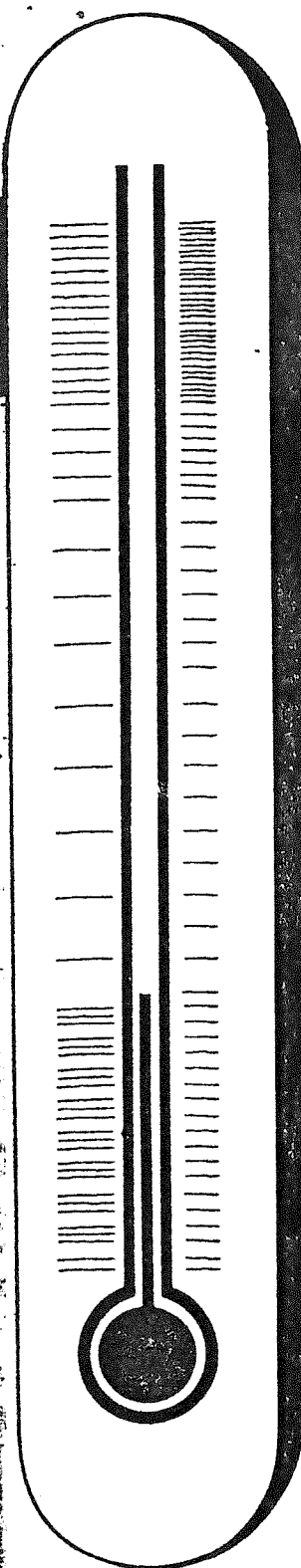
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Ohio



The occurrence of
FREEZING TEMPERATURES
in late spring and early fall

L. T. PIERCE

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station
Wooster, Ohio

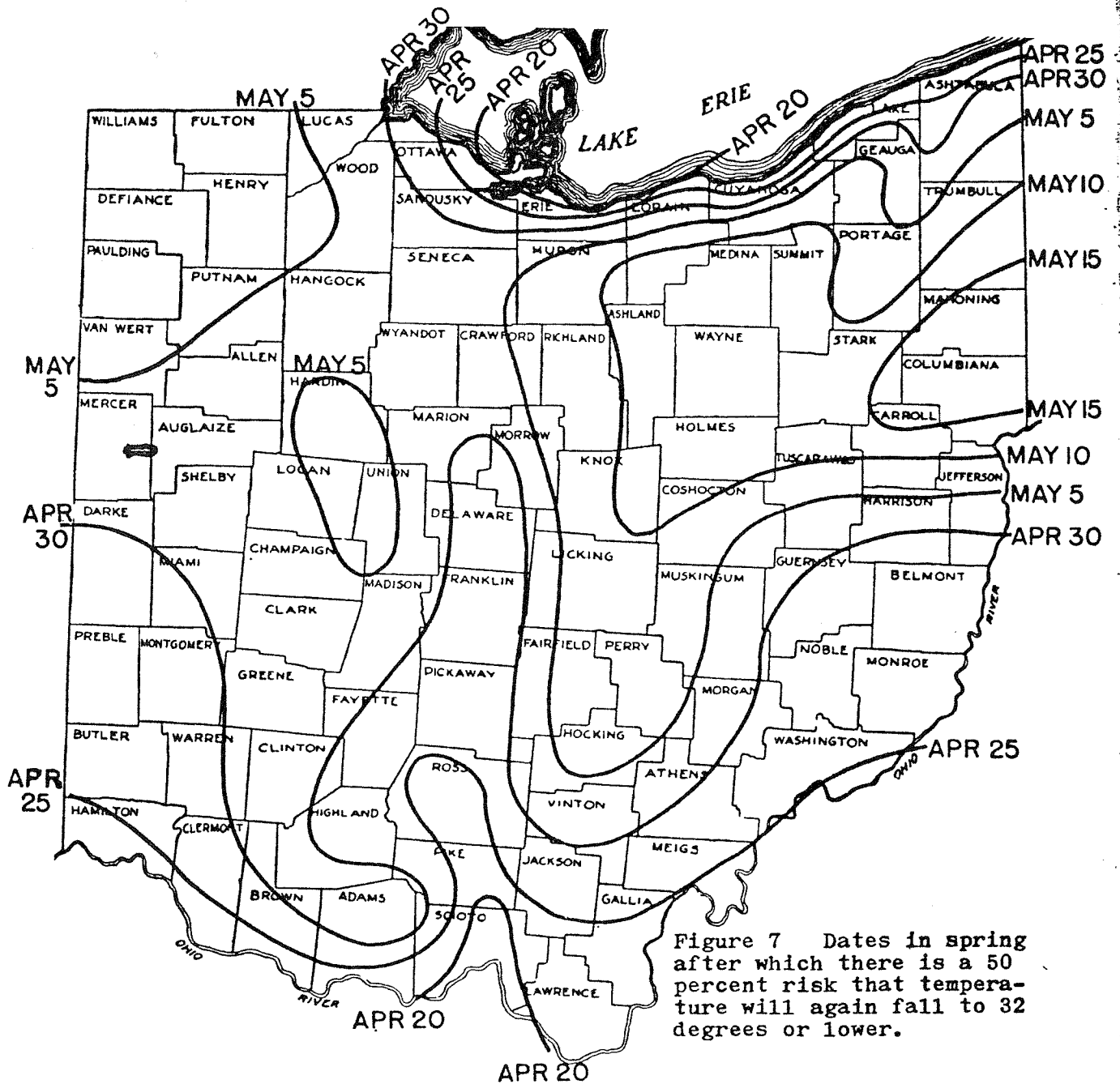


Figure 7 Dates in spring after which there is a 50 percent risk that temperature will again fall to 32 degrees or lower.

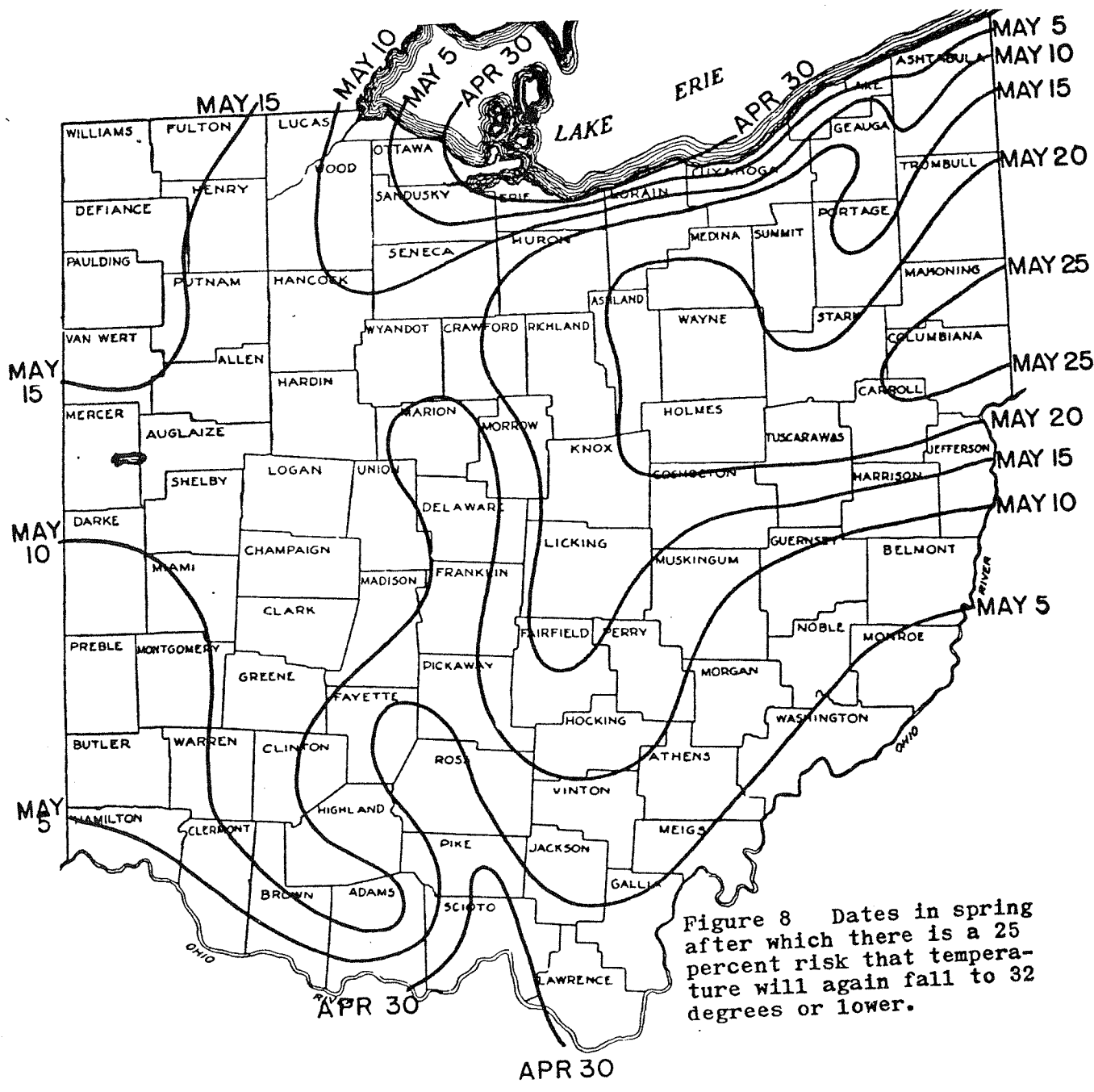


Figure 8 Dates in spring after which there is a 25 percent risk that temperature will again fall to 32 degrees or lower.

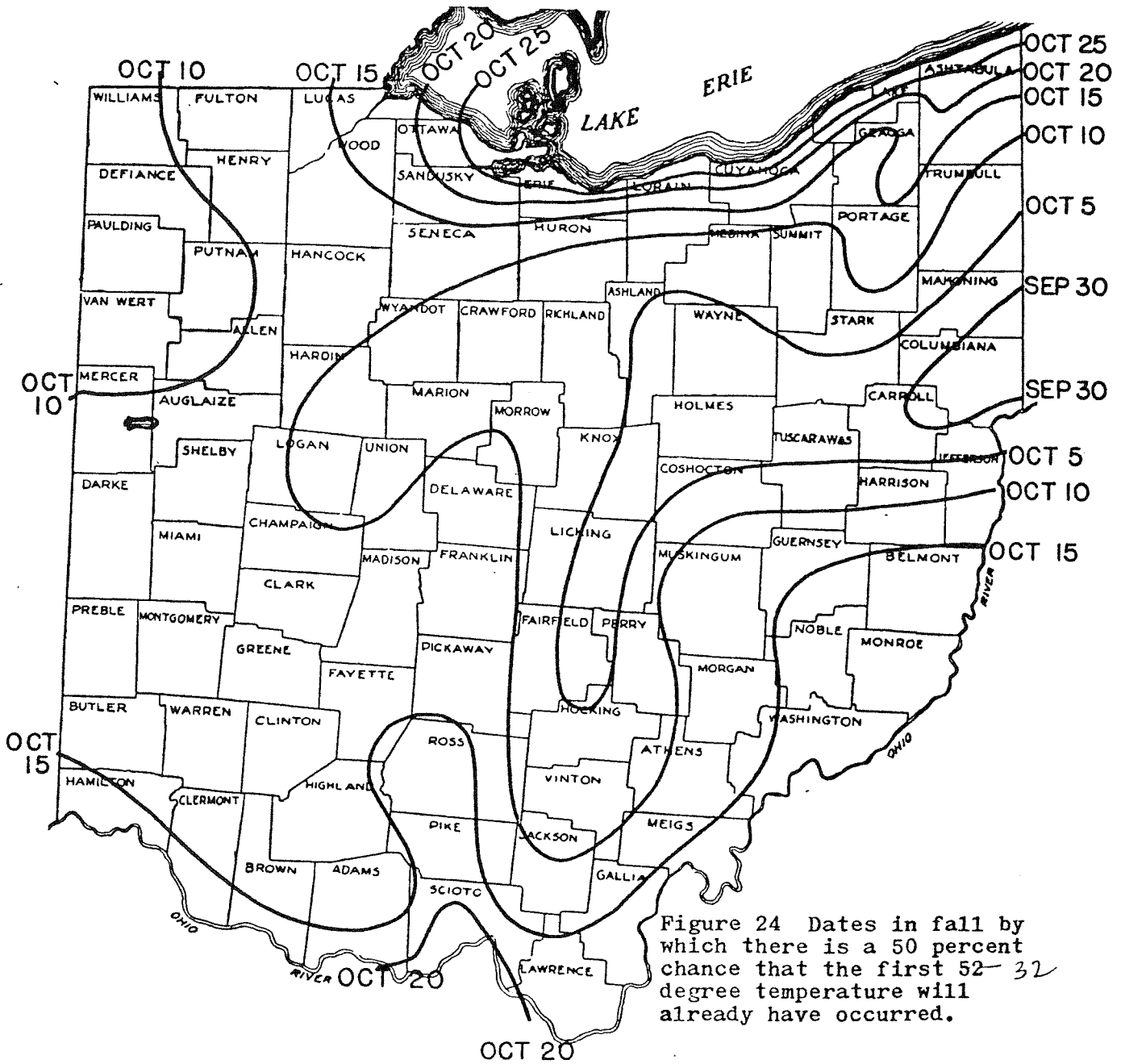


Figure 24 Dates in fall by which there is a 50 percent chance that the first 52-32 degree temperature will already have occurred.

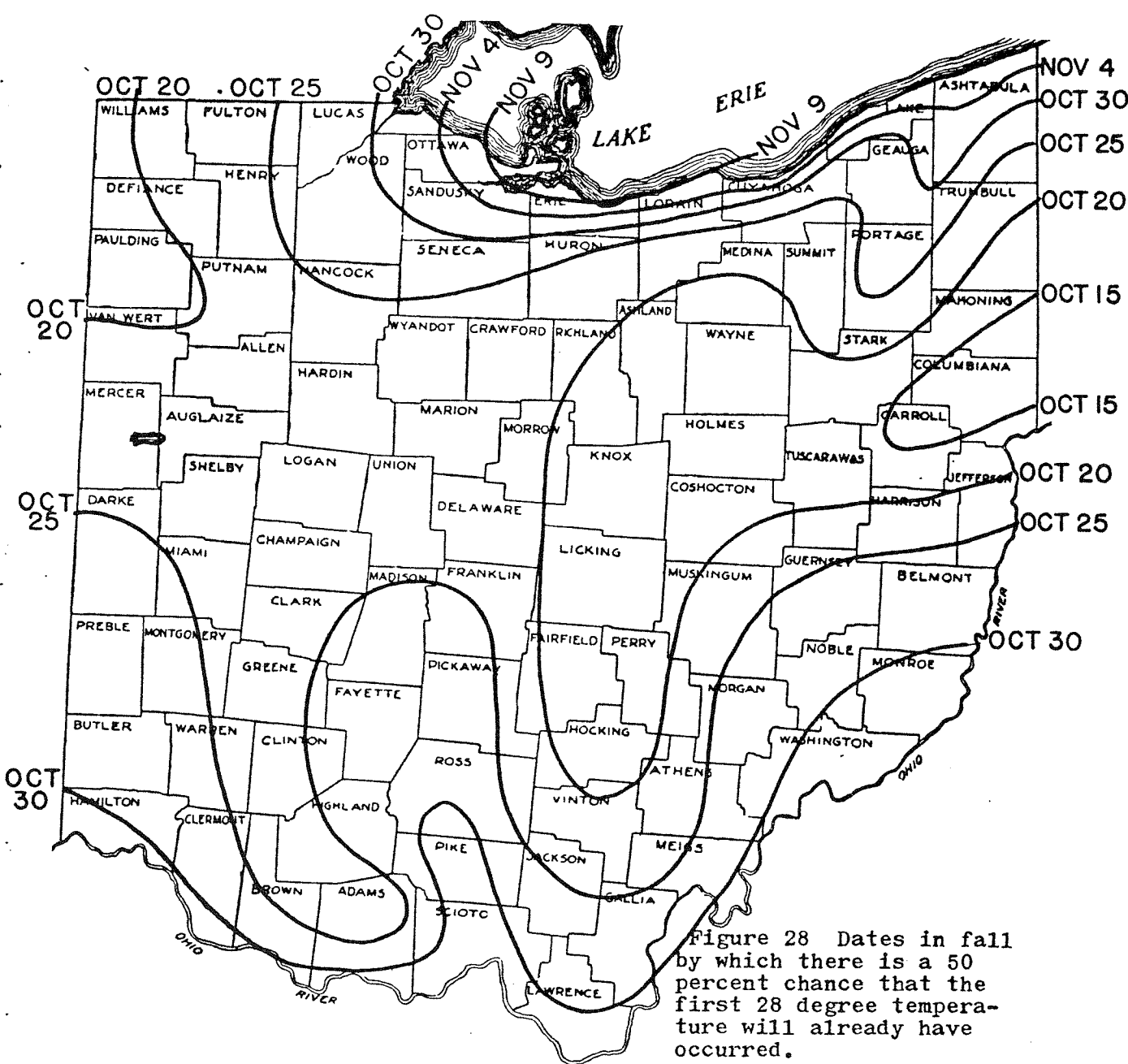


Figure 28 Dates in fall by which there is a 50 percent chance that the first 28 degree temperature will already have occurred.

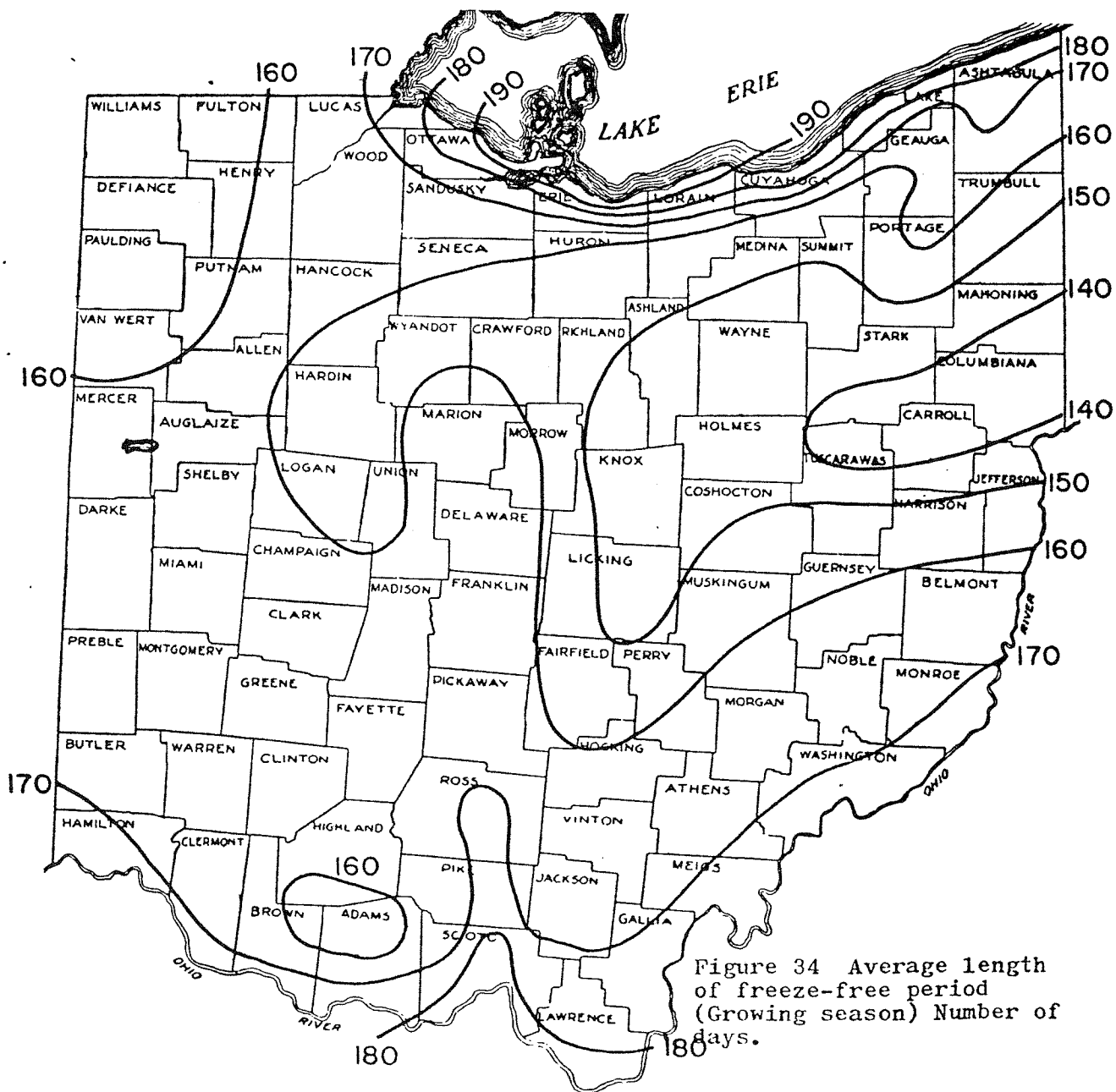
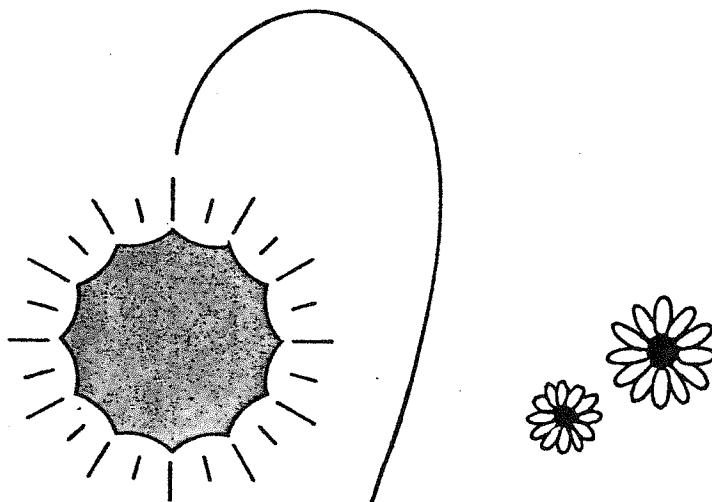
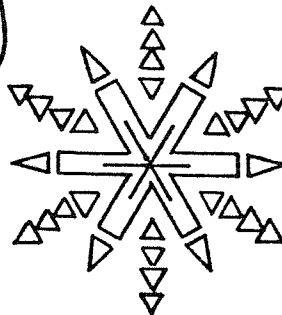
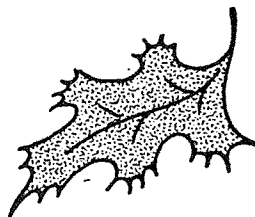


Figure 34 Average length of freeze-free period (Growing season) Number of days.



Extreme Monthly and Annual Temperatures in Ohio

MARVIN E. MILLER
C. R. WEAVER



OHIO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Wooster, Ohio

longest duration in winter of subzero temperatures in Ohio is less than 8 hours (11), 90 percent protection (.90 probability level, Fig. 3) will be sufficient. His vehicle's radiator should therefore be protected to -20° F.

Figure 2 also represents the Ohio plant hardiness zones. Hardiness zones are areas which have approximately the same annual low temperatures. In addition to low temperatures, the inability of plants to survive severe winter conditions is related

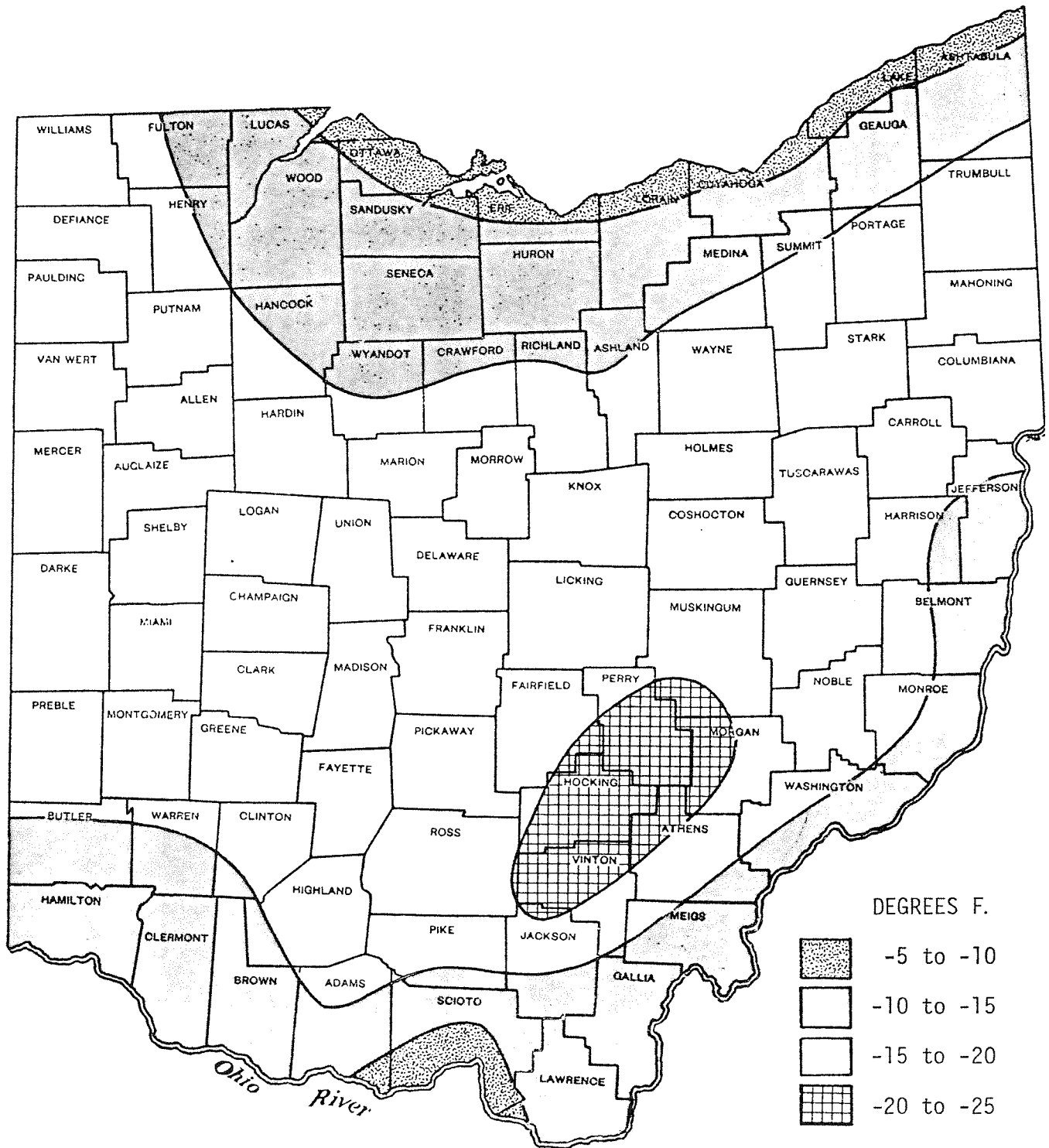


Fig. 3. — Annual low temperatures with a return period of 10 years.



Snow in Ohio

MARVIN E. MILLER

C. R. WEAVER

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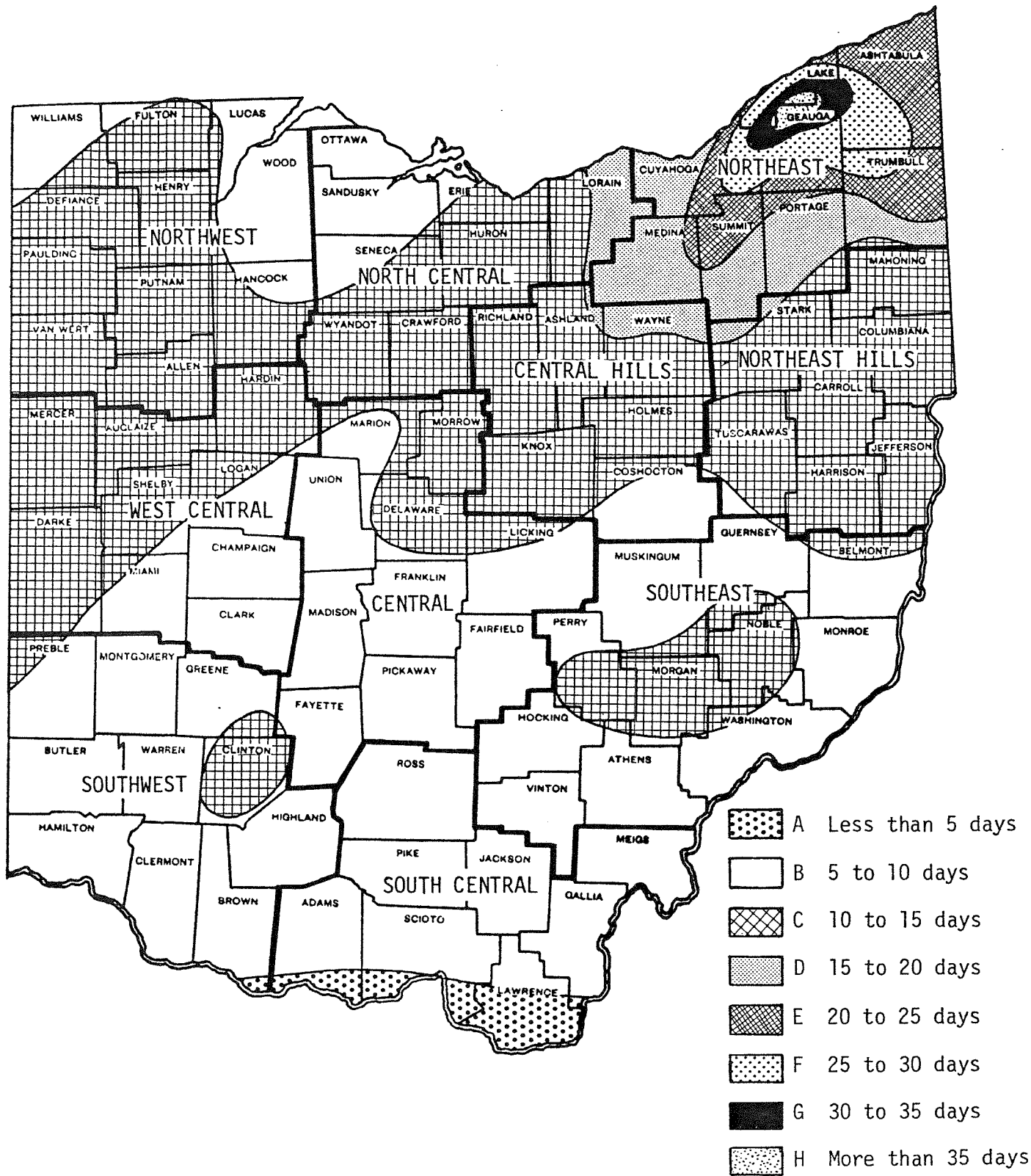


Fig. 2.—Mean number of days each winter with snowfall equal to or greater than 1 inch.