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THE BIENNIUM REPORT

of

The Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission

Created by Authority of the General Assembly and Appointed By the Governor.

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FIRST BIENNIUM REPORT OF THE OHIO REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL COMMISSION

To the Governor of Ohio:

SIR: We have the honor to submit herewith the Report of the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission for the years 1929 and 1930.

Respectfully,

A. D. HOSTERMAN, *Chairman,*

C. B. GALBREATH, *Secretary.*

By direction of the Commission.

To the Governor of Ohio and the General Assembly:

The Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission, appointed pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly, passed April 6, 1929, and approved by Governor Myers Y. Cooper, April 25, 1929, and filed in the office of Secretary of State April 26, 1929 (Amended Senate Bill No. 91 by Senator M. S. Kuhns) entitled "An Act to provide for the creation of an Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission; defining its powers and duties

and making an appropriation for the work of the Commission."

Respectfully reports:

The Act of the Legislature under which we were appointed, defining our duties, is as follows:

(Amended Senate Bill No. 91 Mr. Kuhns)

AN ACT

To provide for the creation of an Ohio revolutionary memorial.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

OHIO REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a commission to be known as the Ohio revolutionary memorial commission, of nine members, two of whom shall be the director and the secretary of the Ohio state archæological and historical society, and the other members of which shall be appointed by the governor. It shall be the duty of said commission to carry into execution the provisions of this act.

OHIO REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL

SECTION 2. There shall be an "Ohio revolutionary memorial" to consist of (1) the Ohio part of a proposed tri-state (Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio) "Revolutionary memorial trail" and (2) an "Ohio revolutionary memorial state park."

OHIO REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL TRAIL

SECTION 3. The course of the Ohio revolutionary memorial trail shall be designated by said commission, along roads now existing, and shall extend from near Toledo to Cincinnati, the aim being to pass through as many of Ohio's historical sites of the revolutionary war and the war of 1812 as possible, consistent with fairly direct lines, and to approximate in general (where feasible), the lines of march of American, British, and Indian expeditions of those periods, and also, where reasonably practicable, to include historical sites of importance not connected with said two periods, as well as sites of archæological, geological and scenic interest, with the purpose of affording maximum interest and education. Along said trail the commission shall erect

at the principal unmarked historic locations such stone markers, bronze tablets, monuments, and statues as in the judgment of the commission are suitable and appropriate, having in view the relative importance of the site or event to be marked or commemorated. The general line of the trail shall be as follows:

From Toledo passing the site of the British Fort Miami to the battlefield of Fallen Timbers, thence to Fort Meigs, thence to Bowling Green, Findlay, site of Fort Findlay, following from Bowling Green the line of Hull's and Tupper's march in 1812 to the site of Fort McArthur near Kenton;

North from Kenton a fork to extend to Upper Sandusky past the scene of Crawford's defeat (June, 1782), through Tiffin, Fremont, the site of Fort Stephenson, and of Croghan's defence in the war of 1812, to a point on Lake Erie conveniently opposite the scene of Perry's victory;

South from Kenton to site of Simon Kenton's last cabin and his grave (1836-1865), to Zanesfield (Zanestown, home of Tarhe, location of two blockhouses, etc.), thence to Wapatomica (the Shawnee capital and scene of the great council of 1782 and where Kenton ran the gantlet), to Mac-O-Chee Castle, Piatt Castle, to Urbana (present burial place of Simon Kenton, and place of Hull's rendezvous in 1812), to Springfield, to the site of the Kenton stockade of 1799, to the Piqua battlefield on Mad River (1780);

From this site two forks to descend respectively the Little Miami and the Big Miami valleys to Cincinnati, as follows:

East fork (in general the line of march of the forces of Clark in 1780, Bowman in 1779, and Logan in 1786); from Piqua battlefield, to Yellow Springs, Clifton Gorge, the John Bryan State Park, old Chillicothe (Old Town), Xenia, Spring Valley, Waynesville, Fort Ancient, Lebanon, Mason, Reading, and Sharon to Cincinnati;

West fork (the general line of march of Bird in 1780, Wayne in 1794, and St. Clair in 1791); from Piqua battlefield to Dayton, West Carrollton, Miamisburg, Franklin, Middletown, Hamilton, and Cincinnati.

The commission is authorized to erect the following:

In the city of Cincinnati a statue of General George Rogers Clark to commemorate the building of the blockhouse by him,

August 1, 1780, the base for the campaign culminating in the battle of Piqua and a shelter for the wounded, the first structure on the site of that city;

In or near Zanesfield a monument to Tarhe, the Wyandot chief and ally of the Americans;

A fitting monument or marker upon or near the site of the treaty between Clark and the Shawnee Indians (Fort Finney, 1786, Hamilton county).

Monument to the 19 Revolutionary soldiers killed in the Battle of Piqua and buried on the battlefield;

Approximately 35 monuments or markers with bronze tablets or appropriate inscriptions, of various sizes, at points of historic interest along the trail where no suitable marker or monument exists, with at least one marker in each county through which the trail passes, including the following sites: Old Town (Green county): Wapatomica; Mac-O-Chee (battle and village); Fort McArthur (Hardin county); Zane blockhouse; Pigeontown; Bluejacketstown; place where Gen. Hull took command of his army (Montgomery county); Fort Washington (1790) (Hamilton county); scene of Bowman's defeat; Kenton stockade at the forks of Mad river; locations of Boone's and Kenton's captivities; Fort Hamilton.

The commission may erect along the trail stone mile posts or other markers of a distinctive and uniform character giving information as to distances to points of historic, geological, archæological, or scenic interest. Upon request of the commission the director of highways shall assist in the erection and location of such markers, and furnish for such work, equipment, motor trucks, and labor.

SIMON KENTON MEMORIAL

SECTION 4. The commission is authorized to purchase the site of Simon Kenton's last cabin and original burial place (in Logan county) as a permanent state memorial and park, to improve the grounds, and to erect suitable tablets and markers there.

OHIO REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL STATE PARK

SECTION 5. The commission is authorized to acquire by purchase, part of the site of the battle of Piqua as a permanent Ohio

revolutionary memorial state park; and is empowered to construct thereon a stockade or pioneer type of fort, of the kind which stood there, and to prepare therein, or in another structure adjacent thereto, facilities and space for a museum concerning Indian, frontier and pioneer days. The commission may improve the grounds and buildings thereon, as to drives, paths, fences, drainage, landscaping, and the like for their use as a public park and educational memorial. The commission may rebuild or reconstruct the foundation, and base and steps of the statue of George Rogers Clark now on the site.

ACQUISITION OF REAL ESTATE

SECTION 6. The commission is empowered to purchase real estate for sites for the monuments, statues, and memorials authorized in section 3 hereof; and such may be located within the limits of public roads and highways, but only with the approval of the director of highways as to such location.

If the commission deems it necessary or to the best interest of the state to appropriate by condemnation proceedings real estate authorized to be purchased in sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act, it shall make written request to the superintendent of public works that he appropriate the property, describing it. Whereupon the superintendent shall promptly proceed to appropriate the same in the manner provided by law for the appropriation by him of property for the public works of Ohio.

No purchase of real estate shall be made by the commission except upon the approval of the board of control.

All real estate acquired by the commission by whatever means shall be deeded to the state of Ohio, and the attorney general shall prepare all deeds required to pass title to the state. No part of the purchase price for any land shall be paid until the attorney general shall approve the title.

HISTORICAL CELEBRATION

SECTION 7. The commission is authorized to arrange for and conduct a celebration in dedication of the memorial trail and state park hereinabove provided for, and in commemoration of the battle of Piqua and the accomplishments of George Rogers Clark, on or about the 150th anniversary of that battle, August 8th, 1930, or other suitable time, which celebration shall be of an educa-

tional and patriotic character and in keeping with the importance of the occasion and the traditions and dignity of the state.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SECTION 8. The commission shall meet as soon as possible after the effective date of this act, and execute the provisions hereof as expeditiously as practicable. It shall select a chairman, secretary, and other necessary officers. It is empowered to employ such employes as are absolutely necessary for the carrying out of the provisions hereof.

The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be paid actual and necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of the duties imposed by this act. No vouchers for expenditures under this act, including expenses of members and administration and incidental expenses shall be allowed and paid until approved by the commission or by an executive committee duly authorized thereto by the commission. For the transaction of this and other business a majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum, although it may delegate particular tasks to sub-committees and to other civic and patriotic organizations, and to individuals, always subject, however, to approval by the commission.

Vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission, by death or resignation, shall be filled by appointment by the governor.

The commission may publish maps, printed matter, and other publicity of an educational nature giving information concerning the trail and park, the monuments, markers, etc., and the historical data connected therewith.

The commission may accept and enlist the aid and cooperation of archæological, historical, patriotic and civic societies and organizations, and citizens. It may join with and cooperate with the states of Michigan and Kentucky in creating, designating, and marking the proposed tri-state revolutionary memorial trail or similar project, and in matters related thereto.

The commission is empowered to receive in the name of and for the state of Ohio, gifts and contributions, for the purposes of this act, of real or personal property, including articles of historical or archæological interest, money and services.

Upon completion of the work authorized by this act the functions of the commission shall cease, it shall make full report of its doings to the governor, and it shall deliver all property, both real and personal, however acquired, into custody of the Ohio state archæological and historical society, and thereafter all such property shall be in the care and custody and under the supervision and management of said society for and on behalf of the state. The commission may from time to time before the completion of its work turn over property to said society, if it deem such transfer of custody and management then advisable.

O. C. GRAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN T. BROWN,
President of the Senate.

Passed April 6, 1929.

Approved April 25, 1929.
MYERS Y. COOPER,
Governor.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State April 26, 1929.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the engrossed bill.

CLARENCE J. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

Pursuant to said Act the Governor appointed and commissioned the following persons to serve as authorized by the Legislative Act.

A. D. HOSTERMAN, Springfield,
MILES S. KUHNS, Dayton,
C. B. GALBREATH, Columbus,
FREDERICK W. HINKLE, Cincinnati,
MRS. WALTER F. TOBEY, Hamilton,
H. C. SHETRONE, Columbus,
G. B. FULTON, North Baltimore,
O. K. REAMES, Zanesfield,
EARL E. RUTLEDGE, Kenton.

ORGANIZATION

The members of the Commission met at the office of the Governor, in the State House, on July 23rd, 1929, and the prescribed oath for State officials was taken. The following permanent officers of the Commission were elected and formally inducted into office:

A. D. HOSTERMAN, *Chairman,*
MILES S. KUHNS, *Vice Chairman.*
C. B. GALBREATH, *Secretary.*

A code of regulations for the government of the Commission was adopted. One of which provided "that the Commission shall be governed by the laws of Ohio which created it, and shall carry out the purposes outlined in the Legislative Act, expending the money provided in a judicious manner and securing the active cooperation of the communities, civic and military bodies and individual citizens wherever possible."

The regulations also provided that "an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman, Secretary and one other member to be named by the Commission shall transact the business of the Commission in the interim between its meetings. Mr. F. W. Hinkle was named by the Commission as the third member.

A general discussion of the work to be taken up by the Commission followed. In view of the fact that only $50,000 of the $245,000 requested, was appropriated by the Legislature, for the ensuing biennium, it was realized that but a small part of the program outlined in the Act creating the Commission could at once be undertaken. It was agreed that the first essential thing for the Commission to do was to acquaint itself with the Revolutionary and Post Revolutionary campaigns and marches; and the decision was reached that the Commission as a whole should visit the different counties through which the trails pass.

FIRST COMMISSION SURVEY TRIP

For the first trip of investigation, the Commission met in Cincinnati on Monday morning, September 9th, 1929, to spend a week on a trip along the General George Rogers Clark march to the Piqua battlefield and from there on the Hull and Logan trails to Toledo and Fremont, this being the main part of the Tri-State (Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky) Revolutionary Memorial Trail.

On this first survey trip at the various stops the Commission held conferences with groups of leading citizens representing newspapers, Chambers of Commerce, City, County and School officials, Automobile Clubs, Historical Societies, D. A. R. and S. A. R. groups generally at luncheon or banquet events.

It was fitting that the start should be in Hamilton county. Besides the historic importance of old Fort Washington, this was the second county formed out of the old Northwest Territory. Moreover, this County is most interesting archæologically. Over 200 prehistoric mounds, earthworks and aboriginal sites have been found.

HAMILTON COUNTY

The Commission were the guests of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. At the evening banquet Mr. William C. Culkins, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. Among the guests were Governor Myers Y. Cooper, Mayor Murray Seasongood, Hon. Charles T. Greve, prominent historian; Philip Hinkle, Jackson W. Sparrow and Howard M. Wilson of the Historic Sites Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of

Commerce, Mrs. Emma Backus, President of the George Rogers Clark Commission of Ohio, Mrs. John G. Lippelman and other leading members of the D. A. R. and S. A. R., also members of the Cincinnati Park Board.

Great interest was expressed in the work of the Commission and satisfaction that Ohio was now starting under the far-seeing Legislative Act to locate and mark the early war marches through Ohio as well as the many historical, scenic and archæological points.

Definite pledges were given to assist in furthering the State project and to do everything possible in the Cincinnati territory to support the work. This was also voiced in strong newspaper expressions from the leading papers, including Cincinnati *Enquirer* and *Times-Star*. One of the policies of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, daily appearing on the editorial page, since the Commission was appointed, is endorsement of the Ohio Historical marking plan. We quote from expressions in city papers on the occasion of this visit:

The Cincinnati *Enquirer:* "No Act of any recent Legislature has met with such unanimous and widespread approval as that which established the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission in the civic interests shown by the patriotic societies of both men and women and Chambers of Commerce."

Cincinnati *Times-Star:* "There is a great trail of history running from Detroit, Michigan, seat of British power in the west during the Revolutionary period through Cincinnati to Harrodsburg and Boonesboro in Kentucky, farthest outposts of Colonial settlement. Along it moved British, Americans and Indians in a struggle for supremacy in the trans-mountain region. Near the center of this trail was fought in August, 1780, the Battle of Piqua, between American forces under George Rogers Clark and the Shawnees and allied Indian tribes along with British allies the only pitched battle upon Ohio soil during the Revolution. * * * The project of the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission

speaks for itself. It is a significant step in the growing recognition by the people of the old west, that they were doing things of some importance at a time when if you believe the New England historians—nothing was happening except along the seaboard."

Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune:* "The *Commercial Tribune* approves the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial movement on principle. We do this for the honor and glory not alone of Cincinnati and Hamilton county, but the State at large."

During the day a trip of inspection was made to the site of Old Fort Washington, around which particularly all early Ohio military campaigns center. Here was the approximate site of two very early blockhouses where General George Rogers Clark, August 1st, 1780, established the base of his campaign and gathered his few regulars and 1,000 Kentucky frontiersmen and started the march up the Little Miami River to destroy the Indian towns of Old Chillicothe and Piqua on the banks of Mad River. This was also a shelter for the wounded.

Leaving Fort Washington visits were made to Fort Finney, site of the treaty between General George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Samuel Parsons acting as plenipotentiaries for the United States and the Shawnee Indians in 1786; the prehistoric old Miami Fort; the tomb of Gen. William Henry Harrison; the birthplace of President Benjamin Harrison; Hobson's choice; and to the mouth of the Big Miami River, where Celeron de Bienville on his historic trip in 1749 buried lead plates, appropriating the Ohio Country to France.

BUTLER COUNTY

Leaving Cincinnati early Tuesday morning the motorcade passed up State Route 9, approximately the lines of march of Gen. Arthur St. Clair and Gen. Anthony Wayne. A short stop was made at the Alice and Phoebe Cary old homestead, Clovernook, now a school for the

blind, and then the party went on to Hamilton and were met some distance from that City by a large delegation of prominent citizens who escorted the party through the "Memory Lane" to Fort Hamilton. The Commission party was enthusiastically received on their arrival here and shown many sites that had become famous before Ohio was admitted into the Union. They visited the replica of old Fort Hamilton, now a beautiful museum along the river front in the center of the City, which was built in 1791 by Gen. Arthur St. Clair. The party was conducted to the grave of John Cleves Symmes, the younger.

At Hamilton the Commission was entertained by the Chamber of Commerce of that City at a noon luncheon at the Anthony Wayne Hotel. Mr. L. L. Kahn, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. Mayor R. H. Burke and John E. Northway, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, made welcoming addresses and presented to the Commission handsome bound books of information of the early history of Hamilton. Mrs. Fred E. Lacy, Regent of the D. A. R., Mrs. W. B. Shuler, F. G. Mueller, P. E. Rentschler, P. T. Centner and others joined in presenting Hamilton's claims for historical marking. The conference was largely attended and in the addresses of welcome and endorsement of the work of the Commission, it was found that Hamilton has developed a fine appreciation of her own past and a great pride in State historical matters.

At the luncheon, Mrs. Tobey, a member of the Commission, exhibited a model of a statue of Alexander Hamilton, after whom the City of Hamilton was named. This was molded by Guiseppi Moretti, a famous Italian sculptor. The hope was expressed that the Commission

and State might aid in erecting a statue after this model in the City of Hamilton.

Leaving Hamilton and the Indian mounds in that vicinity the Commission party followed up what has since been designated as the Bird 1780 trail to Miamisburg and Dayton. At Miamisburg a reception committee from Dayton headed by Mr. William Pettit, was waiting the arrival of the party.

The famous Miamisburg Mound, the largest conical shaped mound in Ohio, one of the outstanding archæological (mound building period) treasures of the State was visited. This mound and surrounding lands was acquired by Mr. Charles F. Kettering and donated to the State. It promises to be one of the outstanding points of interest on the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Trail System.

Escorted by the Dayton reception committee, the Commission passed then to the City of Dayton. Visits were made to Newcom Tavern, built in 1796 (still standing), a Quartermaster's Headquarters in the War of 1812; site of Camp Meigs, where General William Hull took command of his army; Hole's Creek Camp, Hull's Rendezvous; Wayne's supply trail; Wilbur Wright airport; the shop where the Wright Brothers built their first aeroplane; home of the poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar; site of the first legally established library in Ohio incorporated by the Legislature in 1805; several retaining dams of the Miami Conservancy District, the greatest engineering feat achieved in Ohio since the building of the canals.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

The Commission became the guests of the Dayton Chamber of Commerce, the Jonathan Dayton Chapter,

D. A. R., and the local chapter of the S. A. R. at a banquet at Van Cleve Hotel Tuesday evening. This proved to be a most worthwhile conference, clearly showing the very great interest of Dayton and Montgomery County in the work of the Commission and the earnest desire to have Dayton given the prominent place it deserves on the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Trails System. Robert Dun Patterson, a direct descendant of one of the officers of General George Rogers Clark's army; Mrs. Valentine Winters, Mrs. A. H. Dunham, Regent of the D. A. R., Mr. William Pettit and many others prominent in that city and section attended the banquet conference.

WARREN COUNTY

The itinerary carried the Commission party to Lebanon for a conference and luncheon event on Wednesday noon, given by the Lebanon Chamber of Commerce. Mayor Ralph H. Carey and Mr. Stanley M. Sellers extended cordial greetings.

Mrs. Harry L. King, Regent of the D. A. R.; Mrs. L. S. Owens and others voiced the deep interest of Lebanon and Warren county in historic marking and left no uncertain sound that the Legislature had done a wise and timely thing in creating the Commission and starting the Ohio marking plan.

Here are old Fort Ancient, called the master piece of the mound builders' work in the Ohio Valley, a Serpent Effigy Mound and the old Shaker Village.

CLERMONT COUNTY

In close proximity to Lebanon are the counties of Clermont and Brown along the Ohio River. Both abound in many historic points and the beauty of scenery along the river is unsurpassed. The home of Nathaniel Massie at Manchester, built in 1791, still stands on the

picturesque heights of the Ohio shore. The first Methodist Church in Ohio was organized at Milford in 1797. In this county, near Edenton, was Gen. Wayne's Camp and the old warriors' Indian trails over which Daniel Boone escaped, are marked at Edenton. Gen. Logan with his troops crossed the Ohio river from Maysville, Kentucky, near Aberdeen; end of Zane's trace.

BROWN COUNTY

On a hill near Ripley, Brown County, stood the old John Rankin home, where a light that shone across the river was a beacon of liberty to slaves fleeing to freedom. Here Eliza crossed the ice. Bald Point and Buttermilk Falls and the former home and school of Gen. U. S. Grant at Georgetown, are points of great interest. Point Pleasant marks the southern margin of the Ohio glaciated region.

A short stop was made at Xenia where a group of prominent citizens, headed by Dr. W. A. Galloway, met the Commission for a conference at the Court House.

GREENE COUNTY

That Greene county has developed greatest interest in things historical and stands ready to support the work of the Commission is unquestioned. Among those attending were Prof. H. C. Aultman, County Superintendent of Schools, who is vitally interested in the Bullskin trail which was an old buffalo path to the salt licks in Kentucky, later an Indian warriors' trail; and representatives of many of Xenia's civic, patriotic and cultural groups. They showed by their presence and reception fullest co-operation in working out the legislative marking plans. Later they accompanied the visitors to Old Town (Old Chillicothe) Indian village and

council house and where Bowman met defeat, in 1779; scene of Simon Kenton running the gantlet; Boone's and Kenton's captivities; Kenton Elm; Caesar's Creek; Howell's homestead.

Here in Greene county is the prehistoric Williamson Mound; Clifton Falls Scenic Gorge; Pompey's Pillar; Steamboat Rock, one of the scenic attractions of Ohio; John Bryan's State Park and Arborium.

CLARK COUNTY

Upon reaching Springfield, Wednesday afternoon, several hundred citizens headed by Mrs. C. C. Cory, Miss Carrie M. Zimmerman and Mrs. J. S. Heaume of the D. A. R., R. C. Bancroft, Judge Frank M. Knapp, President, Chamber of Commerce, Orton G. Rust, C. L. Bauer, H. E. Freeman, N. H. Fairbanks and W. W. Keifer, chairman of the Springfield committee, welcomed the visiting party at the Chamber of Commerce. Judge James C. Johnson, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, made the address of welcome.

The Commission party was then escorted to the site of the stockade fort, built by Simon Kenton in 1799. On the way to the Piqua battlefield, about four miles west of Springfield, the Madonna of the Trail monument, Ohio's pioneer mother statue, was passed. This is located at the point where the "Cumberland" or National road built by the United States ended. Reaching the battlefield at the beautiful granite monument and statue of General George Rogers Clark, an explanation was made as to the battle fought August 8, 1780. Here George Rogers Clark and his followers signally defeated the Shawnee Indians, their Indian confederates and British allies. An excursion was made over the farm which the Commission was negotiating to purchase for a State Park, as set forth in the Legislative Act. Here

also at the old Piqua Indian Village was the birthplace of Tecumseh, the noted Indian chief.

The same evening at the Springfield Country Club, the Commission was guest at a banquet attended by a large assembly. Here again enthusiatic endorsement of the work of the Commission was given.

Judge Johnson in his evening address, dwelt especially on the importance of the battle of Piqua as a decisive influence in shaping the boundaries of the United States in the treaty with England at the close of the Revolutionary war. Dean B. F. Pershing of Wittenberg College, emphasized the views advanced by Judge Johnson. Mr. Frederick W. Hinkle for the Commission, Lieutenant Governor John T. Brown and others made addresses on this occasion.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

Thursday, following Hull's line of march in his disastrous campaign of 1812, the party stopped at Urbana where a conference was held at the Court House with representatives of the city and county and D. A. R. Among those present were noticed Hon. Charles Brand, Congressman from the Seventh district, Miss Alice L. Gaumer, Mrs. E. P. Middleton, Mrs. D. H. Moore, Regent D. A. R., Mrs. Wm. Barger, Mr. John James and Mayor Dr. C. C. Craig.

At this point Gen. Hull took formal command of his army and had his headquarters in the war of 1812. At Urbana are the grave and monument of Simon Kenton and J. Q. A. Ward's famous Indian bronze statue.

Urbana and Champaign county manifested much interest in the Ohio historic marking plan and support was promised in carrying forward the work.

Moving on to Logan county, the home of the Shawnee Indians, the Ohio and Zane Caverns were visited. These are very close to the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Trails and will be points of great interest to tourists following the trails as they are among the outstanding scenic wonders of Ohio.

LOGAN COUNTY

This section is full of interesting historical places among which are Chateau Piatt Castle, Mac-O-Chee Castle, Squaw Rock, old Mac-O-Chee Indian village and battleground; Wapatomica, the Shawnee capital and scene of the great council of 1782, where Kenton ran the gantlet, and home of the great war chief Black Hoof, the Grand Sachem of the Indian nations. It was here the different tribes met in general council, where they made their laws and planned their wars; where the British came to sit with them in Council; Kenton's last cabin and grave; six blockhouses, one of which was Zane's and one McPherson's; ten or more Indian villages, including Pigeontown, Blue Jacketstown, Solomon Town, Round Head, the Wyandotte Town, and Campbell Hill, the highest point in Ohio. Many of the Indian villages in Logan county were destroyed by Gen. Logan in 1786.

After visiting these the Commission proceeded to Lima for a noon luncheon, which was attended by a large number of citizens of that city. Following the luncheon, escorted by a motor cop squad, the party made a trip to the site of the Shawnee Council House, Fort Barbee and to old Fort Amanda across the line in Auglaize county. Here an engagement was fought in the War of 1812. Fort Amanda is rich in historic interest. Here were the first military operations in that region; here was the first shipyard, the first farm, the first hospital, the first religious meeting house, the first postoffice, the first national cemetery, and here was born the first white child.

ALLEN and AUGLAIZE COUNTIES

At Lima a group of interested citizens from Van Wert, Paulding and Defiance counties, headed by Mr. O. W. Priddy of Van Wert, met the Commission to urge that a visit be made to those counties, where they stated much outstanding Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary history was enacted, in the campaigns of Gen. Anthony Wayne and Gen. William Henry Harrison.

So great was the interest in the three counties from which the delegation came, that a tri-county organization had been formed to urge upon the Commission the historic claims of that part of Ohio, and to co-operate with the Commission in every way possible in carrying on its work. An assurance to visit these counties, and the western border counties of the state later, was given by the Commission.

Returning to Zanesfield Thursday evening, the Commission was guest of the Zanesfield Chamber of Commerce in the Dr. Sloan library building, where a splendid banquet meeting was attended by groups from every part of Logan county. A capacity audience was present and much interest and enthusiasm was manifested.

At this meeting addresses were made by A. E. Harris of DeGraff, Prof. Glen Drummond, county superintendent of schools, Hon. J. H. T. Gordon, member of the legislature from Logan county, Capt. George Middleton, President of Bellefontaine Chamber of Commerce, Judge John C. Hover of Bellefontaine, Guy Skinner of Kiwanis Club of Bellefontaine, Homer Stanley of West

LOGAN COUNTY

Liberty and others. All these and others gave for that section of Ohio unqualified endorsement and emphasized the timeliness of the Ohio historical marking plans as well as "making travel in Ohio cultural."

It was apparent to the Commission that it would be impossible out of the first appropriation to mark more than a few of the historic places in Logan county, as all counties must be considered. But in years to come, with further funds made available by the Legislature, it seems fitting that many of these historical places should be marked. It is a matter of interest to know that Zanesfield was founded by Isaac Zane, who married the daughter of Chief Tarhe, the Wyandotte chief and ally of the Americans.

HARDIN COUNTY

Passing on to Kenton, the points of historic value in Hardin county were found to be site of old Fort McArthur and Revolutionary burial ground; Fort Necessity; Knight's escape at Pfeiffer's station and Hull's Trail. There are in Hardin county, many traces of ancient Indian habitations and of prehistoric peoples. Hardin county was ceded to Ohio by the Indians in 1817. The Shawnee Trail sometimes designated as the old Sandusky Road, passes through the county.

From Kenton the east fork of the Revolutionary Trail was taken, this being the march of Governor Shelby in 1813 to Upper Sandusky, Tiffin, Fort Seneca and Fremont.

At Upper Sandusky, the next important point on the tour, the Commission party was met by a large representation of citizens at a luncheon conference sponsored by Mrs. H. H. Sears of Harpster, Regent of the D. A. R., and Mr. H. E. Kinley. Rev. J. W. Holland, Historian, Wyandot County Historical Society, mentioned the many important historical points in Wyandot county that should be considered for marking.

WYANDOT COUNTY

The afternoon was spent in visits to the site of old Fort Ferree, built in 1818 by General Harrison; the old Indian jail, built from one of the blockhouses; the Council House in Upper Sandusky; the old Wyandotte Mission, the first Protestant mission in America, 1816, the first Industrial school in America, was established here; Battle Island, where Col. Crawford was captured, tortured and burned at the stake by the Indians. Col. William Crawford, a friend of Washington, in June 1782, led a company of 480 men against the Indians. They were outnumbered and defeated in this. This was the last Revolutionary battle with the Indians in Ohio; Tarhe's Village at Cranetown where he died 1818, and his monument; the historic Nine Oaks Council Ground, where peace treaties were formed and a meeting place for the Indians; the Wyandotte Council House and Cemetery, where the last Indian Treaty in Ohio was signed; the Indian Mill, built by the Government in 1816, still operating; the old Indian gantlet ground where the Indians made the prisoners run the gantlet. Prisoners were brought from points as far south as Adams county; Indian Spring used by Harrison's army, Col. Crawford and his men drank at the spring, Charles Dickens drank at this spring in 1842, and it is mentioned in his American notes; site of Pikestown; site of Indian villages at Wharton, Crawford, Tymochtee, Sycamore, Deunquat, Little Sandusky, Warpole and Wyandotte.

Wyandot county has within its borders many outstanding historic points, including St. Mary's Shrine, one of the three shrines in the world. While the Com-

mission out of its first appropriation will be able only to mark a very few of the important ones that should have permanent historical markings, it is the hope and the plan of the Commission that from future appropriations most if not all, the important historic points in that section can be properly marked.

EASTERN and SOUTH EASTERN OHIO MARCHES

Most of General Harrison's artillery and supplies came west through Ohio from East Liverpool to Upper Sandusky and also north from Gallipolis, joining his army at Franklinton (Columbus). Gen. Harrison's Virginia brigade in 1813, crossing the Ohio river, opposite Gallipolis, marched from that point to Chillicothe, over what is now Route 11 and thence over Route 23, through Circleville to Franklinton and joined the army for the campaign toward Lake Erie.

With the marches and trails ultimately laid down in eastern Ohio, these will be some of the routes to be officially designated.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Franklinton (Columbus) was an important military center in the campaigns of 1812. Here was Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison's headquarters, which has been located and will be marked by the Commission; Indian mounds; the Harrison-Tarhe Memorial, marking a memorable conference between Gen. Harrison and Chief Tarhe, the Crane, in 1813, when support was pledged to the Americans in the second war with Great Britain; Leatherlip's monument, are among the interesting and worth while points, dating back to the very early pioneer days, besides the State Capitol and many state institutions, including the Ohio State Museum, a treasure house for everything of historic and archaeological

value in Ohio. It is the finest archaeological museum in the Mississippi Valley.

Franklin county was also in the Refugee Tract. Here land was set aside by Congress for Canadians and other British subjects, who sympathized with and helped the American cause.

DELAWARE COUNTY

In Delaware county the Harrison military trail is already marked by a monument. In Delaware along State Route 23, following Harrison's march, is the old location of Pluggy's Town which was a large Mingo town of the Revolutionary period and a constant menace to settlers east and south of the Ohio. Here the noted Indian Chief Logan lived for some years and here was the birthplace of President Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. E. M. Wickham, attorney at Delaware, has greatly assisted the Commission as Advisory Historical Committeeman in the studies made by the Commission in that county.

MARION COUNTY

The important historic point found in Marion county is old Fort Morrow, a stockade fort built by Captain Taylor about 1812, and a place of common refuge for the pioneers during many Indian attacks. This is also on Route 23 and on the march of General Harrison.

SENECA COUNTY

In its continued journey northward, the Commission made a very brief stop at Tiffin, Seneca county. Seneca county has an important pioneer history in the sites of two forts erected in the war of 1812, namely Fort Ball and Fort Seneca, both erected by Gen. Harrison. There was great activity in Seneca county during the war of 1812, especially in 1813, when Gen. Harrison had his headquarters at Fort Seneca.

Very close to Fort Ball, in the heart of Tiffin, stands a beautiful bronze statue of an Indian maiden marking the location of the old spring used in Fort Ball.

A group of citizens had gathered at the Chamber of Commerce to meet the Commission, but unexpected delays made the arrival of the party too late to have any general conference. The reception committee included members of the Chamber of Commerce, headed by Mr. B. R. Miller, President; Mr. Naylor B. Biggs, Secretary; H. B. Cole, Attorney; Mayor John Drietzler, also members and officers of the local chapter D. A. R., headed by Mrs. George A. Downey, Regent, and Mrs. Cora B. Fiege. Accompanied by several members of the reception committee, the Commission visited the two historic points mentioned. The local group gave every assurance of deep interest in Seneca county in the plans of the Commission and the Ohio historical marking program, including the recognition of Tiffin as being entitled to a place on the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Trail system.

Seneca county in the earliest period of Indian occupancy of Ohio, was a favorite hunting ground. The army road or Harrison's trail from Fremont to Upper Sandusky and on to Fort Franklin (Columbus) surveyed during the war of 1812, passed through Tiffin. Many historic events occurred on or near the Harrison trail.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

The City of Fremont, which was a trading post as early as 1764, was next reached, and at Hotel Fremont a dinner was served to the Commission and other guests by the Chamber of Commerce. Paul W. Kridler, Vice Mayor of Fremont, presided. Judge A. E. Culbert made an interesting statement in regard to the historic

importance of Fremont and Sandusky county. In speaking of Spiegel Grove, the home of Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, Judge Culbert referred particularly to the former home of President Hayes being built into a shrine at very considerable cost principally by his son, Col. Webb C. Hayes. Judge Culbert suggested this as the most beautiful shrine in Ohio. Hon. Myron C. Cox, A. W. Last, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. A. G. Walter, Regent D. A. R., were prominent in this conference.

During Saturday forenoon, the Commission visited old Fort Stephenson, where 21-year-old Major Croghan in the war of 1812, conducted one of history's most heroic defenses against tremendous odds and saved Harrison's army for the decisive victory over the British at the Thames. With one cannon, Old Betsy, still on the site, loaded with slugs and grape shot, and with only 160 men, he defeated 800 British regulars and 2000 Indians under General Proctor and Chief Tecumseh, losing but one man and destroying forever English supremacy on our northern boundary.

The trip included also visits to the Indian Race Course and Gantlet; Brady's Island; Major Croghan's grave; Whittaker's Reserve; Bradstreet's Expedition and Putnam's Camp; Seneca John Indian Chief Monument; Harrison's Trail; Ball's Battlefield; Table Rock along with Spiegel Grove and the Hayes Memorial where an interesting and rare collection of exhibits were found; Negro Point "Nigger Bend," where the Indians captured and forced them to work in their corn patches; Blue Banks, somewhere in vicinity was one of the Junquindundeh one of neutral cities of refuge of the Eries, and others, each worthy of marking.

Leaving Fremont during the forenoon, the party followed U. S. Route 20, which was the military road from Fremont to Toledo, cut through from Fort Meigs to Fremont by General Harrison in his campaign to the Thames.

The limited time left for the itinerary made it impossible for the Commission to reach Ottawa county from where General Harrison embarked for the decisive battle of the Thames; or to visit the Firelands; monument to Ohio Militia men of 1812; Blue Hole discharging 5000 gallons of blue water every minute; or Camp Perry monument on the site where on September 10, 1813, Commodore Perry won his famous victory over the British and originated "Don't give up the ship" and "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

OTTAWA COUNTY

Port Clinton, Ottawa county, is one end of the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Trail, the point on Lake Erie conveniently opposite the scene of Perry's victory. On Gilbraltar Islands stands the great national Commodore Perry victory monument, within the limits of Ohio. This is one of the most beautiful, impressive and imposing monuments in America.

Port Clinton is historically a place of great interest in the state. Near it was the first trading post established by white men in Ohio. The D. A. R., Mrs. Grace E. Ward, Regent; Mr. Alfred Duff, a member of the Commission's Historical Advisory Committee for Ottawa county, and other leading citizens, have expressed great interest in the plans of the Commission and given fullest approval of the Legislative Act creating the Commission.

The Commission reached Toledo Saturday in time to attend the dedicatory ceremonies at the unveiling of

the statue to Major General Anthony Wayne at the site of the battle of Fallen Timbers. The same evening they were guests at the banquet in Hotel Commodore Perry where the main address was made by Secretary of War, Hon. James W. Good. The members of the Commission returned to their respective homes on the day following.

RESULTS OF THE FIRST SURVEY TRIP

On this survey trip the Commission was accompanied by Mr. B. A. Aughinbaugh, Director of Visual Education of the State Department of Education, Dr. Harlow Lindley, Curator of History connected with the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society; Mr. H. R. McPherson, Business Manager Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society and Mrs. S. E. Spicer, Special Staff Correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer,* who was specially commissioned by the *Enquirer* to report the activities of the Commission on the week's itinerary to furnish that prominent Ohio daily not only daily reports of the visits to the different cities and communities but also to prepare a series of special feature articles, many of which have already appeared in the Sunday Magazine section of Cincinnati *Enquirer.*

The first week's inspection trip brought to the attention of the Commission the many outstanding interesting historical places in the different counties as mentioned besides many others that could be considered for marking within the scope of the act under which the Commission is doing its work; and also determinations as to the routes of the march and trails that should be embraced in the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial System.

The newspapers in the different cities visited gave much publicity to the Commission and its work. Gen-

eral satisfaction that Ohio had begun its program of historical markings, was expressed.

Many invitations by telegrams, letters and personal visits came to the Commission to visit the counties along the western border of Ohio through which General St. Clair, General Wayne and General Harrison passed on their campaigns.

So insistent were these requests and so important did it seem to the Commission, that a second survey trip was decided on.

The Commission found these marches fell within the scope of the Legislative Act, which provides that "the course of the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Trail shall be designated by the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission, along roads now existing and shall extend from near Toledo to Cincinnati, the aim being to pass through as many of Ohio's historical sites of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 as possible, consistent with fairly direct lines, and to approximate in general (where feasible) the lines of march of American, British and Indian expeditions of those periods, and also where reasonably practicable, to include historical sites of importance not connected with said two periods, as well as sites of archaeological, geological and scenic interest with the purpose of affording maximum interest and education."

THE SECOND COMMISSION SURVEY TRIP

For the second trip, the Commission met in Eaton on the morning of October 15, 1929, where a large and representative group of citizens of Preble county greeted them and at a luncheon presented Preble county's claim for historical recognition.

Among those expressing Preble county's interest were Judge A. C. Risinger, Major W. H. Ortt, President of the Preble County Historical Society and Senator G. M. Kumler.

PREBLE COUNTY

On the second trip Mr. B. A. Aughinbaugh and Mr. Frank E. Wilson of the State Department of Education, accompanied the Commission. Mrs. S. E. Spicer, Special Staff Correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer,* was again a member of the party commissioned as on the first trip to make daily reports to the *Enquirer* and gather data for special feature historical articles for that leading Ohio daily.

Visits were made to Fort St. Clair, built by St. Clair 1791-1792, and where a battle with the Indians occurred November 6, 1792; Wayne's Forty-Foot Pitch; Lowry's Run; Ludlow Springs; Foot Print Rock; Fort Nesbit and other points along the military marches in that locality.

DARKE COUNTY

A committee from Greenville headed by Hon. Frazer E. Wilson, met the Commission upon leaving Eaton and guided the party to Fort Jefferson, built by St. Clair 1791, and on to Fort Greenville, built by General Wayne 1793-94, where he trained his troops and where the famous treaty with the Indian tribes was made August 3, 1795; Prophetstown and other points of outstanding historic interest in Darke county were also visited. The treaty of Greenville has been declared to be second only to the Ordinance of 1787 in bringing peace and prosperity throughout the Northwest Territory.

At the evening banquet given by the Greenville Historical Society and D. A. R. with Hon. Frazer E. Wil-

son officiating, Mrs. E. G. Stoltz, Vice Regent co-operating, great enthusiasm in historical matters was shown. Mayor Guy D. Hawley and Hon. M. Murphy made addresses of unusual significance.

Mr. W. H. Burtner, Jr., and Mr. Morton Carlisle, Chairman of State and National Park Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, both of Cincinnati, who are particularly interested in the proper determinations as to the General St. Clair and General Wayne War Roads, accompanied the Commission from Eaton to Greenville and contributed much in the conclusions reached over that part of the marches.

From Greenville the party passing Fort Rowdy, went to Piqua, where an equally interesting and largely attended meeting was held in charge of Mrs. John H. Prince, Regent of the D. A. R. and chairman of that organization's committee on preservation of historic spots.

MIAMI COUNTY

At the meeting held at the Piqua Club, Mr. W. W. Wood presided. A complete brief setting forth the fine historic background of that section was presented covering Fort Pickawillany Indian Village, visited by Celeron de Bienville, the representative of France in 1749; Fort Piqua, built in 1812; Fort Staunton; the John Johnson Indian Agency Headquarters; Harrison's Trail; Ludlow Falls and Greenville Falls.

From Piqua the party moved on to Sidney, Shelby county, where a brief conference was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms. Mrs. Grace J. Huffman, Regent of the D. A. R., presided.

SHELBY COUNTY

A very interesting meeting was held at old Fort Loramie, now known as the Village Beautiful. A local committee headed by Miss Anna M. Raterman, set forth in a noon luncheon conference the strategic and historical points in that particular section. Here was an important portage of very early days between the St. Marys and Miami rivers. Loramie's store, long a source of inciting the Indians to maraud the whites, was a trading post built in 1750 and destroyed by George Rogers Clark 1782. Fort Loramie was rebuilt on the same site by General Wayne 1794. Close by is Fort Barbee, Girtystown and Fort St. Mary.

The next stop of the Commission was at Fort Recovery, a point of great historical value, where General Arthur St. Clair met his disastrous defeat, November 4, 1791, and where the Indians were defeated in 1794. The fort was built by General Wayne in 1793-1794.

The local committee was headed by Mr. H. W. Long, President of the Fort Recovery Welfare Association. As a result of this visit, plans were made by the citizens to acquire the site on which old Fort Recovery was located and deed it to the State to be properly marked.

MERCER COUNTY

The same evening at Celina a banquet very largely attended by groups not only from Mercer county but also from Van Wert and other nearby sections was held which again served to show the great interest every community has in the Commission carrying out the work of locating and marking trails and historical places. Judge Frank Short, Mr. C. H. Murlin and other leading citizens welcomed the Commission.

A group of citizens from Van Wert headed by Mr. O. W. Priddy and from Paulding county headed by Mr. W. C. May, with the Mercer county groups accompanied the Commission on its visits through these several counties going particularly to the site of Wayne's Bridge over Beaver Creek; to the crossing of the Harmar and Wayne's trails, also to Fort Adams and from there over the march of General Wayne to Van Wert.

The site of old Fort Adams, located a short distance off of State Route 9 on the St. Mary's River, belongs now to the State of Ohio and will be properly marked by the Commission.

VAN WERT COUNTY

Again at Van Wert, site of an old Indian town, a large noon meeting and conference was held with great enthusiasm convincing the Commission of the importance of its work. Among the prominent citizens of Van Wert expressing unqualified approval of the work of the Commission and promising support in carrying through the Legislative Act was Mr. C. C. L. Purmont, Mr. O. W. Priddy with City and D. A. R. officials and representatives, headed by Mrs Eva Hines, Regent.

PAULDING and PUTNAM COUNTIES

From Van Wert delegations from Paulding, Putnam and Van Wert counties accompanied the Commission over the old Wayne Trail to Fort Jennings on the Auglaize river, built by the western division of Harrison's army in the War of 1812, and to Fort Brown in Paulding County, beautifully located on the banks of the Auglaize River.

At Fort Brown, erected by the western branch of Gen. William Henry Harrison's army of 1812, as had been the case at other points along the itinerary, hundreds of school children were waiting the arrival of the Commission, a most inspiring sight, and showing the interest and enthusiasm of school children in coming to a knowledge of Ohio's great and wonderful Revolutionary historical background.

The site on which Fort Brown is located should belong to the State of Ohio for marking and developing into a beautiful park full of historic interest and scenic value. It is now marked by a temporary crude wooden and weatherbeaten cenotaph. Local citizens have plans under way for acquiring the site to present to the State that the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission may properly mark it.

On the way north old Charloe Indian village, formerly Oquanoxe's Town, and Flat Rock camp were passed.

One of the most enthusiastic meetings on this trip was at Defiance, where a large delegation of citizens from that city and section met the Commission at the Country Club for an evening banquet conference after visits were made to some of the historic points in that vicinity.

DEFIANCE COUNTY

Old Fort Defiance, built in 1794 (Wayne and Harrison); Fort Winchester 1812 (Harrison); General Wayne's Road and Camp; Birthplace of Pontiac; General Winchester's Abatis; Moccasin Bend; junction Maumee and Tiffin Rivers; French and Indian Apple Tree and the many other intensely interesting historical points in that vicinity were visited. Defiance county was once a black swamp covered by a dense forest.

Hon. E. S. Bronson, Mayor of Defiance; Hon. C. J. Thompson, Congressman from that district, Mrs. Au-

gust Minsel, Regent D. A. R., with other executives of Defiance, officials of the Park Board and officers and members of the D. A. R. attended and urged on the Commission carrying through the fullest details of the Legislative marking plans, promising also unqualified support and assistance from that part of the State.

The enthusiasm of the citizens of that section to have the work of the Commission carried through in largest possible way, leaves no doubt of the interest in Northwestern Ohio in the plans for historic marking.

HENRY COUNTY

The Commission, after leaving Defiance, viewed the beautiful and historic territory along the Maumee River to Napoleon. Here another stop was made and conferences held with Mr. W. A. Ritter, head of the Maumee River Scenic Association, and others who gave full approval of the work of the Commission for Henry county. Two points of special interest in Henry county are Girty's Island and Goethe's Island.

FULTON COUNTY

Reaching Wauseon the Commission found a large group awaiting them for a noon conference with the Exchange Club as hosts. Here Mrs. W. H. Maddux and others representing the D. A. R. organization stressed the fact that Fulton county is rich in Indian lore with parts connected with the Revolution. Senator D. B. Johnson, who helped materially in securing the passage of the Revolutionary Memorial Bill through the Legislature, presided.

Among other worthwhile points visited was a group of mound builders' mounds near Wauseon of greatest archæological interest; also the old tree to which Indians tied their victims feet up and head down, and made them targets for Indian arrows.

WILLIAMS COUNTY

Williams, the extreme northwestern county of Ohio boasts of Nettle Lake, the largest natural lake entirely within the limits of Ohio.

The next interesting contact and conference was at Bowling Green, Where Mr. C. S. Van Tassel and Dr. H. B. Williams, President of Bowling Green College, greatly assisted the Commission in its study of the history of that particular section.

WOOD COUNTY

Among other points the party visited was a part of the old General Hull Trail on the Grant farm along the Dixie Highway near Cygnet. Here in a piece of woods the old corduroy trail still shows. No trees have grown on the trail since. This is a striking illustration of the task required to cut the way for the marches through virgin forests and swamps to enable the armies to pass to their objectives. It is the hope of the Commission at some time that this small wooded tract with what probably is the only undisturbed section of the General Hull original trail remaining, will also be acquired by the State to preserve for the future as unmistakable evidence of the hardships of the early Ohio military campaigns and marches. Other interesting points in Wood county are Fort Meigs, Portage Stockade, the old Maumee Indian Mission and Hull's Crossing.

HANCOCK COUNTY

The most important historic point in Hancock county is the site of old Fort Findlay along the river in the center of Findlay. This point already carries a bronze marker. East of Findlay is Wyandotte Cave, a point of interest. The Hull trail passes through the county and Indian Green several miles west of the City was the site of a fortified Indian village and scene of a some-

what legendary battle between General Wayne's troops and the Wyandottes. This is now a natural beauty spot. Hancock county is fortunate in having many citizens greatly interested in her history, several of whom greatly aided the Commission in its investigations in that section, including Miss Florence Blackford, Miss Gertrude Jones, H. F. Burket, W. D. McCoughey and Claude Worden.

The last day of the second survey trip was spent in Wood and Lucas counties. The events in Toledo in many respects were the high water mark with a noon luncheon event largely attended at the Chamber of Commerce with the Chamber of Commerce as hosts. During this conference and the trip of the party during the afternoon to the many historical places and shrines in and near Toledo, very great enthusiasm and interest was manifested.

LUCAS COUNTY

The Toledo events were directed by Mr. W. J. Sherman as Chairman of the local committee, Regents of Fort Industry Chapter, D. A. R., Ursula Wolcott Chapter of D. A. R., the Anthony Wayne Chapter, S. A. R., Nevin O. Winter and other members of the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio as well as representatives of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce.

Visits were made to the sites of old Fort Industry; Fort Miami; Fallen Timbers Battlefield, where Wayne defeated the Indians August 20th, 1794, preparing the way for the important and historic treaty of Greenville; Dudley's Massacre; Roche de Boeuf; Turkey Foot Rock; Hull's Crossing and Fort Deposit; Peter Navarre Memorial.

Across the river at Fort Meigs in Wood county in 1813, Harrison's army withstood the attacks of the

British until Perry's victory on Lake Erie opened the way for the invasion of Canada.

Of special importance in the Revolution and earlier period of the Old Northwest and the United States is old Fort Miami, located on the Maumee River on the eastern border of Maumee City and immediately outside the western border of the City of Toledo. This old fort has much of the history of the Northwest territory and the State of Ohio wrapped up in it. It is perhaps the oldest fort in the west, first built by the early French, coming later into the possession of the British and after the Revolutionary campaigns into the possession of the Colonies and the United States. It therefore has flown the flag of three great nations.

Fort Meigs, across the Maumee River, was in these campaigns, the American center of action. Between these two forts much early history of America was written. Fort Meigs already belongs to the State of Ohio and the hope of the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission is that old Fort Miami shall also come into the possession of the State to be preserved and improved as a park for the public.

Fort Miami is on the Tri-State Revolutionary Trails, near the Michigan border. That State already has plans under way for marking the part of the Tri-State trail through Michigan to Detroit.

With these two trips, the field surveys of the Commission were completed and with the receipt of complete briefs and historical data from Committees from each of the counties in the western half of Ohio, the Commission then began its study of the different campaigns which finally resulted in 22 marches, embracing about 1350 miles, passing through 35 or more counties in central and western Ohio, during the period covered

by the Legislative Act, being found to have had sufficient historical value to be included as parts of the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Trail System, as apparently within the primary scope of the Act.

OHIO REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL TRAILS SYSTEM

The Revolutionary conflicts in Ohio between American troops on one side and the British forces and their Indian allies on the other, began in 1778 and did not finally terminate until the close of the War of 1812, thirty years after the Paris Peace Treaty between England and the United States was signed.

Indians from southern Michigan and eastern Indiana joined the tribes in central and western Ohio, forming a formidable hostile force which by frequent raids into Ohio and Kentucky, aided and abetted by men and supplies from the British at Detroit, called for vigorous action upon the part of Virginia and the Government at Washington. Armies were embodied, led by Bowman, Clark, St. Clair, Wayne, Hull, Harrison, Logan and other officers some of whom had served under Washington east of the Alleghanies.

The point of departure for all but three of the American Expeditionary forces for the seat of conflict in western and northern Ohio was Fort Washington in Cincinnati, opposite the mouth of the Licking River; the exceptions being armies of Hull from Dayton, Logan from Maysville, Kentucky, and Harrison's right wing from Franklinton, now Columbus.

Following is a detailed description of the military expeditions and marches officially designated and now being marked by the Commission:

Bowman's Trail—Route No. 1.

Over this trail passed the mounted Kentucky troop-

ers commanded by Col. John Bowman in 1779, from the site of Old Fort Washington. The trail as located goes north over the Dixie Highway, Route 25 to Sharonville; thence on Route 42 through Lebanon, Waynesville, Spring Valley to Xenia, and then on Route 53, three miles north to Old Town (Old Chillicothe) where Bowman's army was defeated by Chief Blackfish and compelled to retreat to the Ohio.

Clark's Trail—Route No. 2.

This was the march of General George Rogers Clark in August, 1780. General Clark with 100 regulars from the Falls of the Ohio and 1,000 Kentucky volunteers followed practically the same route Col. Bowman had taken in 1779 to Old Chillicothe and the Shawnee village of Piqua on Mad River. On August 8th after fierce fighting, he completely defeated the Indians and their British allies, burning the Piqua stockade fort and village with the loss of 19 of his soldiers and a greater unknown loss to the Indians.

The Tri-State Revolutionary Memorial Trail passes north on State Route 53 from Springfield to Kenton and Routes 31, 24 and 25 to Toledo and the Michigan state line.

Clark's Second Trail—Route No. 3.

General George Rogers Clark's second expedition in 1782. Clark with 1050 men again crossed the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Licking to Dayton, where he crossed Mad River and proceeded northward along the Big Miami to Piqua, passing through Troy and established headquarters at Upper Piqua, about three miles north of the present city of Piqua. The objective of this expedition was to destroy the Indian villages near the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers. It

was successful, after sacking and burning the Loramie post.

Logan's Trail—Route No. 4.

In October, 1786, Col. Benjamin Logan was detached from General Clark's army and sent to the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky, to raise an army to punish and drive out the Indians on the Mac-o-chee and the head waters of Mad River, and destroy their towns. With 700 or 800 men he crossed the Ohio at the mouth of Limestone Creek, now Maysville, Kentucky. At Aberdeen on the Ohio side his army passed near what is now Ripley taking a northwesterly course to near the Old Winchester Trail on Route 38 through Hillsboro to Samantha, thence on present Route 72 to Jamestown and on No. 11 to Xenia, at which point he struck the Clark Trail. He followed this through Old Town Yellow Springs, Springfield, thence marched to Urbana and West Liberty on Route 53. At West Liberty he marched east with his troops, where he encountered the Indians. In a few hours he burned seven or eight of their towns and drove the Indians from that section. The next day he departed for Kentucky. Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton were captains on this expedition.

Harmar's Trail—Route No. 5.

This is the 1790 march of General Josiah Harmar who came with 1300 Pennsylvania and Kentucky troops and 350 U. S. troops up the General Clark Trail from Fort Washington to Springfield. From this point he branched off to the present town of Troy, and thence to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he was defeated by the Indians. From Springfield this trail goes over State Route No. 70 to Troy and then on Route No. 25 to Piqua, and from there on Route 66 to St. Mary's. At St. Mary's,

the trail follows Route 54 to Decatur, Indiana, and then on Route 27 toward Fort Wayne.

St. Clair's Trail—Route No. 6.

This is the General Arthur St. Clair Trail, 1791, from Fort Washington to Fort Recovery. This march leaves Cincinnati on State Route 9 and runs north through Hamilton, Eaton, Fort Jefferson to Greenville, and from there on Route 51 to Fort Recovery. This campaign resulted in a disastrous defeat. Gen. St. Clair resigned his command at Washington and was court marshalled.

Wayne's Trail—Route No. 7.

This is the march of General Anthony Wayne (Mad Anthony) from Fort Washington to Greenville and the Battle of Fallen Timbers on the Maumee River. The Wayne Trail follows also State Route 9 from Cincinnati to Hamilton, and on the same route through Eaton and Route 121 to Fort Jefferson and Greenville (1793). From Greenville to Fort Recovery on Route 51. At Fort Recovery Route 119 is taken east to the inter-section of State Route 9; thence north on Route 9 to Van Wert. Three miles north of Van Wert, on Route 9, the trail takes Route 17 for a short distance and then goes northeast through Roselms, Melrose, Oakwood, Fort Brown, following the Auglaize River northeast to Route 11 at Junction, and from there into Defiance. From Defiance, over Route 24, through Napoleon, Grand Rapids and Waterville, to Fallen Timbers, which was reached in the fall of 1794.

Wayne's Trail—Route No. 8.

This is the march of General Wayne in returning after the victory of Fallen Timbers. The return as far

as Defiance was over the same route he had gone to the battle. General Wayne then marched to Fort Wayne over Route 24 to within a short distance of the Fort where Route 24 joins Route 30 into Fort Wayne.

Wayne's Trail—Route No. 9.

This is the return march of General Wayne to Greenville, 1794. This march was over Route 27 to Decatur, Indiana, thence on Route 54 to St. Mary's; south on Route 66 to the junction of Route 68 and west on Route 68 to Greenville, where he went into winter quarters with his army and where he concluded a treaty of peace with the Indians in 1795.

Harrison's Trail—Route No. 10.

War was declared with England in 1812, and in the fall of that year General William Henry Harrison marched with a small body of troops from Fort Washington to Fort Wayne. He took the old General Clark Trail to Lebanon and then over present Route 48 to Dayton. From there Route 25 through Troy to Piqua and Route 66 to St. Mary's. From this point he followed General Wayne's old trail on Routes 54 and 27 to Fort Wayne.

Hull's Trail—Route No. 11.

This is the General William Hull march of 1812. This expedition started at Dayton up the Miami in May with the troops that had assembled there. The 4th Regiment regulars from Vincennes and 1200 militia in three regiments made up the main force. The trail is now marked north from there on Route 25 to Troy; thence east one mile to Staunton, and from there to Urbana on State Route 55. At Urbana General Hull assembled his forces and went north with Detroit as the

objective of his army, cutting the road through the wilderness and bridging streams. The Hull Trail takes State Route 53 from Urbana through West Liberty, Bellefontaine to Kenton. There Route 31 is taken to Findlay at which point Route 25 is followed through Van Buren and Bowling Green to Perrysburg, passing Fort Meigs on the left. The trail crosses the Maumee River at Turkey Foot Rock and proceeds north on Detroit Avenue passing the site of old Fort Miami on the edge of Maumee City and Toledo. The march then follows Route 25 to the Michigan State border line where it connects with the southern end of the Michigan division of the Tri-State Revolutionary Memorial Trail.

This will lead on to Detroit, which was the center of the British activities during the Revolutionary War and War of 1812.

Tupper's Trail—Route No. 12.

This is the trail of General William Tupper's march, starting from Urbana and passing over the Hull Trail to Fort McArthur and Fort Meigs.

Harrison's Trail—Route No. 13.

General Harrison upon his return from Fort Wayne to St. Mary's, cut a new trail in 1812 north to Defiance, now designated as State Route 66.

Winchester's Trail—Route No. 14.

In 1812 General Winchester marched from Fort Wayne to reinforce General Harrison at Fort Meigs. This followed Wayne's old trail on Route 24 down the Maumee River. He stopped at Defiance and built Fort Winchester, arriving at Fort Meigs in the early spring of 1813.

Clay's Trail—Route No. 15.

This is the General Green Clay Trail (Central Division of Harrison's army) from Cincinnati to Defiance and down the Maumee to Fort Meigs. It leaves Fort Washington, over Route 25, following Clark's old trail to Lebanon, thence over Harrison's trail, Route 48, to Dayton, thence north through Troy, Piqua and St. Mary's to Defiance, and follows the Wayne-Winchester Trail, State Route 24, to Fort Meigs (1812-1813).

Harrison's Trail—Route No. 16.

This is the march of the right wing of Harrison's army beginning at Franklinton, Columbus, and passes through Worthington, Delaware, and Marion, over State Route 23, to Upper Sandusky, thence on Route 53 north through Tiffin, and Fort Seneca, Fremont to Port Clinton.

Harrison's Trail—Route No. 17.

While at Upper Sandusky, in 1813, General Harrison received an express from Fort Meigs calling for help, and taking a detachment of his army, he made a forced march from Upper Sandusky through Crawford (near which, on Tymochtee Creek, Col. Crawford had been burned at the stake by the Indians, in 1782) to Carey over Route 23, and from there over Route 15 to Findlay, opening a new trail. From Findlay he proceeded over Hull's Trail Route 25 to Fort Meigs.

Harrison's Trail—Route No. 18.

Some time later in 1813, a new route was opened upon General Harrison's orders, from Fort Meigs to Fremont, State Route 20. Over this route the troops that were withdrawn from Fort Meigs were sent to Fremont.

Shelby's Trail—Route No. 19.

This is the march of Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky, 1813, from Cincinnati to Lake Erie. This was one of the largest expeditions of the entire period. Some authorities state there were as many as 4000 or more troops in this expedition. This army passed over the old Clark, Logan and Harmar Trail, through Lebanon, Spring Valley, Xenia, Old Town and Yellow Springs, to Springfield; thence to Urbana, where he halted two days. From Urbana over Hull's Trail Route 53, through West Liberty and Bellefontaine to Kenton. From Kenton, over what is now State Route 67, to Upper Sandusky; thence north on Route 53, through Tiffin, Fort Seneca and Fremont, to the vicinity of Port Clinton, where he overtook General Harrison and his troops. General Harrison and Gov. Shelby crossed with their forces to Canada, September 27, 1813. They were taken over by Commodore Perry in his fleet. The battle of the Thames resulted where Tecumseh was killed, and the British power in the west finally broken.

Campbell's Trail—Route No. 20.

Col. Campbell in 1812, by orders of Gen. William Henry Harrison, left Franklinton (Columbus) with 700 mounted men against the Munsee Indians in eastern Indiana. This expedition came via Springfield, Xenia, Dayton and Greenville and has been laid down by the Commission on Route 40 to Springfield, Route 53 to Xenia and Route 11 to Dayton and Eaton and from there on Route 9 to Greenville and from Greenville to the western Ohio border on Route 29.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONS

Bird's Trail—Route No. 21.

This is the line of Bird's march in 1780 from St. Mary's, through Piqua, Troy, Dayton, Miamisburg and

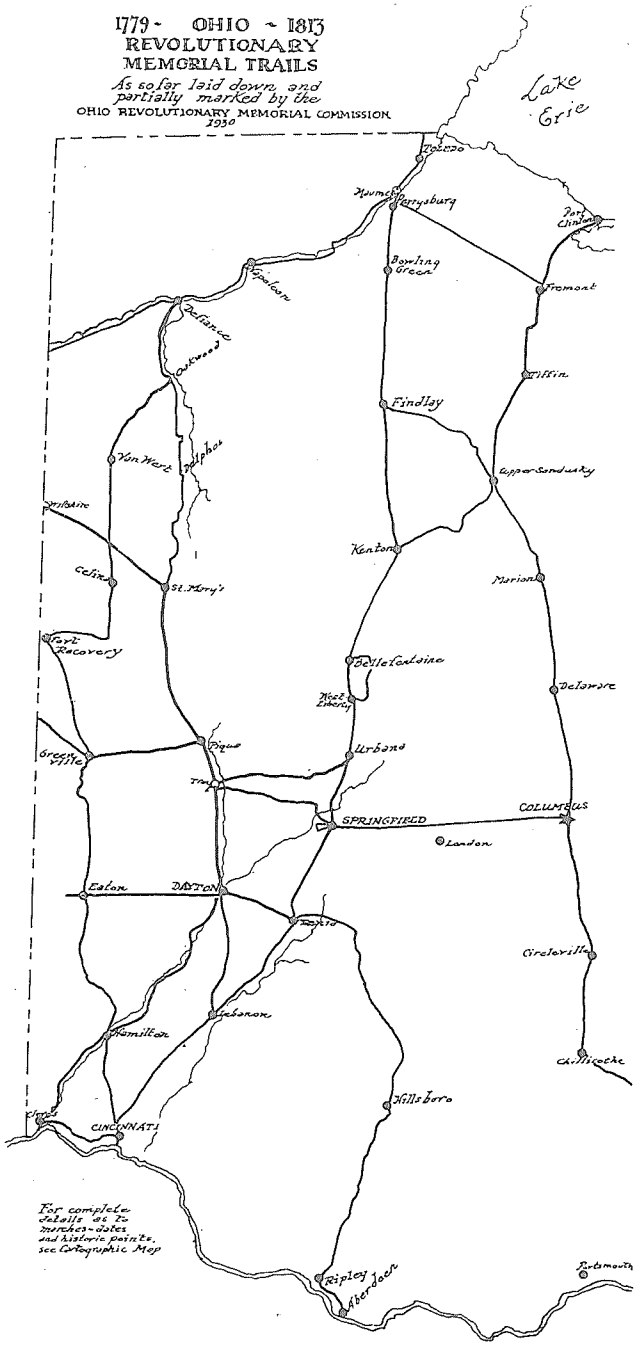
Franklin on Route 25; from there to Middletown on Route 73; thence to Hamilton on Route 4; from Hamilton on Route 128 to Cleves; thence along Ohio River to Fort Washington.

Caldwell's Trail—Route No. 22.

This is the line of Caldwell's march in 1782 from Port Clinton on Lake Erie where he had come by water from Fort Detroit with an army of several hundred British. From there through Fremont, Tiffin, Upper Sandusky, Kenton, Bellefontaine, reaching Springfield and the vicinity of the old Piqua village. He had gathered Indians along the way and upon reaching the Mad River section had probably a total force of 1500. The Girty brothers, Mathew Elliott and Alexander McKee, famous white renegades, accompanied Caldwell and at Wapatomica the great seven war Council was held. Hearing Gen. George Rogers Clark was again coming from Kentucky with a large force, Caldwell with his army started for old Piqua Village site near Springfield to give battle. Not overtaking General Clark, a large number of the warriors deserted and returned north. Caldwell however with about 300 Indians and 60 Rangers, marched on to the Ohio, following the Clark Trail to the mouth of the Licking River and on into Kentucky. At Bryant Station an engagement occurred and after 48 hours siege, Caldwell was driven back. Being followed by a band of Kentuckians the famous battle of Blue Licks was fought. On November 4th, 1782 an army under Gen. Clark pushed into Ohio in retaliation completing his earlier victories of 1780.

CARTOGRAPHIC MAPS

The Commission placed the contract and issued 100,000 copies of a cartographic map of central and western



Ohio, on which the Revolutionary Memorial Trails are printed in colors — the paper and two color printing representing the National colors. This map shows in an attractive form illustrations of battles, forts, historical incidents, etc., over the entire trail system, also with half-tone cuts, and explanatory reading matter. These maps are for free distribution everywhere through hotels, auto clubs, filling stations, garages, Chambers of Commerce, restaurants and other public places, easily accessible for tourists.

The Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Trails System as officially laid down by the Commission and above described as to the marches, so far as determinations have been made up to the present time, are shown on the cartographic map and are outlined on the map of the trails appended.

HISTORICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Early in the work of the Commission, it was decided to appoint an official Historical Advisory Committee, to cooperate in making decisions as to the authenticity of the history in the various counties.

It was deemed best, as far as possible, to select for this important committee from each county, a citizen recognized as knowing the local history as well as its relation to the Revolutionary history of the State. Officials of D. A. R. and S. A. R. groups, Chambers of Commerce and others were consulted with the result that the following appointments were made and acceptances received.

The Commission wishes to acknowledge the fine work, tireless effort and valuable cooperation of this

Committee which has been of very great assistance in reaching conclusions.

Allen County	Mrs. E. B. Taylor	Lima
Auglaize County	John H. Hauss	St. Marys
Butler County	Mrs. W. B. Shuler	Hamilton
Champaign County	Miss Alice L. Gaumer	Urbana
Clark County	Orton G. Rust	Springfield
Clinton County	M. R. Denver	Wilmington
Clinton County (Bullskin Trail)	Mrs. Matella Doughman	Blanchester
Darke County	Fraser E. Wilson	Greenville
Defiance County	E. S. Bronson	Defiance
Delaware County	E. M. Wickham	Delaware
Erie County	Judge Roy H. Williams	Sandusky
Fairfield County	L. G. Silbaugh	Lancaster
Fulton County	Mrs. W. H. Maddox	Wauseon
Greene County	Dr. W. A. Galloway	Xenia
Hamilton County	W. H. Burtner, Jr.	Cincinnati
Hancock County	Miss Florence Blackford	Findlay
Henry County	Fred Sattler	Napoleon
Highland County	Mrs. J. P. Elton	Hillsboro
Jackson County	D. W. Williams	Jackson
Logan County	Judge John C. Hover	Bellefontaine
Lucas County	W. J. Sherman	Toledo
Madison County	Miss Hattie D. Smith	London
Mercer County	Charles H. Murlin	Celina
Miami County	W. W. Wood	Piqua
Montgomery County	William M. Pettit	Dayton
Ottawa County	Alfred Duff	Port Clinton
Paulding County	W. C. May	Oakwood
Preble County	Judge A. C. Risinger	Eaton
Ross County	Mrs. Robert T. McCallum	Chillicothe
Sandusky County	Myron C. Cox	Fremont
Seneca County	Heath K. Cole	Tiffin
Shelby County	Miss Anna M. Raterman	Loramie
Van Wert County	O. W. Priddy	Van Wert
Warren County	Mrs. L. S. Owens	Lebanon
Wood County	C. S. Van Tassel	Bowling Green
Wyandotte County	Rev. J. W. Holland	Upper Sandusky

REVOLUTIONARY TRAIL MARKERS

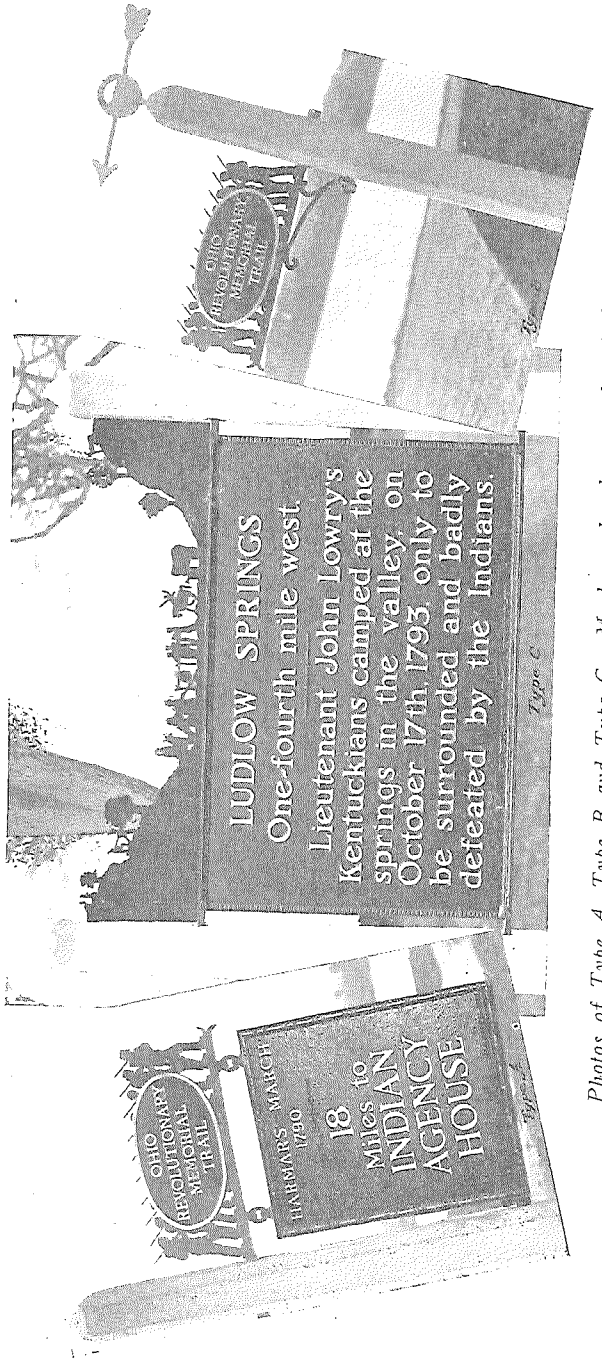
While the surveys as to the various marches and campaigns were being made by the Commission, investigations were also under way as to the best system of marking the routes as set forth in the Legislative Act.

The Chairman of the Commission made a special trip to Virginia, which state it was found had done perhaps the most advanced piece of historical marking of any of the other states. Mr. Reames of the Commission also made a trip through New York State, New England and Pennsylvania and brought the Commission information as to the type of markers and systems being carried out in those states.

Considerable correspondence was also carried on by the Chairman with many other states including Kentucky, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Oregon, Indiana, Illinois and various southern states where historical marking plans are under way.

The Commission decided as a matter of policy, if it was possible to obtain from manufacturers in Ohio, markers and tablets best adapted to carry out the Ohio plan that contracts for the markers should be let in Ohio instead of placing them outside the State.

The careful investigations that were carried on for a considerable period finally established the fact that there were in Ohio concerns producing markers that would fit the ideas of the Commission and finally acting on a written opinion of the Attorney General of Ohio that the contract for markers should properly be let by competitive bidding and public advertising, specifications in accordance with the determinations of the Commission were prepared by Mr. T. Ralph Ridley, State Architect of the Ohio Department Public Works. Legal advertising for a period of a month according to the law was carried in the *Ohio State Journal;* and every concern in Ohio the Commission or the State Purchasing Department and State Department of Public Works knew of that were in position to submit proposals to supply the markers were advised and sent specifications.



Photos of Type A, Type B and Type C. Markers already erected and showing the general style. They are made of special aluminum alloy, with raised letters faced with 22 caret gold leaf.

Only two bids were received and these were opened at the office of the Department of Public Works by State Architect Ridley on June 2, and a written report from the State Architect to the Commission, showed that the bid of Sewah Studios, Marietta, Ohio, was the lowest and best. On the strength of this recommendation the Commission entered into a contract with Sewah Studios to supply three types of markers, namely, Type A designated as route markers, Type B directional markers, Type C historical monumental signs, and besides this 100,000 cartographic maps.

Contract was prepared and executed with the approval of the Attorney General of Ohio, the Auditor of State and the Board of Control.

The contract for markers entered into by the Commission with the additional orders placed later as the contract provided, covered a total of 168 Type A markers, 177 Type B markers, 67 Type C historical monumental signs, also 100,000 cartographic maps.

The Commission felt it advisable to have metal plates made and fastened to each marker, giving notice of arrest for destruction or damage to the markers. There were 411 of these plates at 41c each or a total of $168.51, making a total for the contract covering markers, cartographic maps and damage plates so far as orders have been placed by the Commission, $22,236.89. In several counties patriotic citizens and groups ordered and are paying for a number of Type C markers in addition.

THE COMMISSION TYPE A MARKERS

The list and location of the Type A markers with the information as to distances to important historical points in both directions follows:

SPRINGFIELD TO XENIA TO CINCINNATI

Clark-Harmar-Shelby-Logan Marches

A-4	North 13 miles to OLD CHILLICOTHE.	South 8 miles to PIQUA BATTLEFIELD.
A-5	North 49 miles to FORT ANCIENT.	South 20 miles to KENTON MONUMENT.
A-6	South 17 miles to PIQUA BATTLEFIELD.	North 5 miles to SITE OF SHAWNEE VILLAGE.
A-8	East 33 miles to FORT ANCIENT.	West 25 miles to PIQUA BATTLEFIELD.
A-7	North 55 miles to FORT WASHINGTON.	South 3 miles to OLD CHILLICOTHE.
A-9	North 29 miles to FORT ANCIENT.	South 55 miles to WAPATOMICA.
A-10	South 11 miles to OLD CHILLICOTHE.	North 47 miles to FORT WASHINGTON.

Clark-Bowman-Shelby-Harmar Marches

A-11	South 37 miles to PIQUA BATTLEFIELD.	North 21 miles to FORT ANCIENT.
A-12	North 39 miles to FORT WASHINGTON.	South 19 miles to SITE OF SHAWNEE VILLAGE.
A-13	North 13 miles to FORT ANCIENT.	South 43 miles to KENTON'S STOCKADE.
AB-14	East 8 miles to FORT ANCIENT	West 46 miles to SPRINGFIELD
AB-15	North 39 miles to FORT WASHINGTON.	South 27 miles to CAMP MEIGS.

Clark-Bowman-Shelby-Harmar-Harrison-Clay Marches

A-14	North 138 miles to HARRODSBURG, KY.	South 12 miles to FORT ANCIENT.

A-15	North 123 miles to BOONESBORO, KY.	South 41 miles to OLD CHILLICOTHE.
A-16	North 13 miles to FORT WASHINGTON.	South 24 miles to FORT ANCIENT.

SPRINGFIELD TO PIQUA BATTLEFIELD VIA ROUTE 40

A-1	East PIQUA BATTLEFIELD to Right.	West PIQUA BATTLEFIELD to Left.
A-3	East 3 miles to PIQUA BATTLEFIELD.	West 2 miles to SPRINGFIELD.
A-2	West PIQUA BATTLEFIELD 1 mile.	East PIQUA BATTLEFIELD 1 mile.

SPRINGFIELD TO FORT MEIGS

Logan-Shelby Marches

A-62	South 10 miles to HULL'S HEADQUARTERS.	North 20 miles to OLD CHILLICOTHE.
A-63	South 6 miles to KENTON MONUMENT.	North 13 miles to PIQUA BATTLEFIELD.
A-64	South 20 miles to BLUE JACKET TOWN.	North 15 miles to KENTON'S STOCKADE.

Hull's March

A-65	East 48 miles to HULL'S RENDEZVOUS.	West 19 miles to WAPATOMICA.

Hull-Logan-Tupper-Shelby Marches

A-114	South 7 miles to MAC-O-CHEE TOWN.	North 5 miles to HULL'S HEADQUARTERS.

Hull-Tupper-Shelby Marches

A-109	South 4 miles to BLUE JACKET TOWN.	North 15 miles to KENTON MONUMENT.
AB-112	South 24 miles to FORT McARTHUR.	North 18 miles to MAC-O-CHEE TOWN.

SPRINGFIELD TO FORT MEIGS

Hull-Tupper-Shelby Marches

A-104	South 29 miles to FORT McARTHUR.	North 6 miles to BLUE JACKET TOWN.
A-1040	South 49 miles to INDIAN GREEN.	North 26 miles to WAPATOMICA.
A-1041	South 6 miles to FORT McARTHUR.	North 27 miles to ZANESFIELD.

Hull-Tupper Marches

A-115	South 6 miles to FORT NECESSITY.	North 6 miles to FORT McARTHUR.
A-116	South 6 miles to FORT FINDLAY.	North 12 miles to FORT NECESSITY.

Hull-Tupper-Harrison Marches

A-117	South 13 miles to HULL'S CROSSING.	North 13 miles to INDIAN GREEN.

SPRINGFIELD TO FORT MEIGS

Harrison-Hull-Tupper Marches

A-118	South 15 miles to PORTAGE STOCKADE.	North 7 miles to FORT FINDLAY.
A-121	South 10 miles to FORT MEIGS.	North 14 miles to HULL'S CROSSING.
A-122	South 6 miles to DUDLEY'S MASSACRE.	North 12 miles to PORTAGE STOCKADE.
A-123	South ½ mile to FORT MEIGS.	North ½ mile to FORT MEIGS.

WEST LIBERTY TO BELLEFONTAINE

A-110	South 1 mile to MAC-O-CHEE TOWN.	North 6 miles to WAPATOMICA.
A-111	South 2 miles to ZANESFIELD.	North 7 miles to MAC-O-CHEE TOWN.
A-105	South 3/10 mile to KENTON'S FARM.	North 3/10 mile to KENTON'S FARM.

A-106	East 3 miles to BLUE JACKET TOWN.	West 10 miles to WAPATOMICA.
A-113	East 24 miles to FORT McARTHUR.	West 9 miles to KENTON'S FARM.

KENTON TO UPPER SANDUSKY

Shelby's March

A-144	West 3 miles to KNIGHT'S ESCAPE.	East 7 miles to FORT McARTHUR.
A-145	West 14 miles to FORT FERREE.	East 4 miles to KNIGHT'S ESCAPE.
A-146	West 12 miles to BATTLE ISLAND.	East 18 miles to FORT McARTHUR.
A-1460	West 14 miles to CRAWFORD'S BURNING.	East 12 miles to KNIGHT'S ESCAPE.

UPPER SANDUSKY TO FINDLAY

Harrison's March

A-140	South 2 miles to CRAWFORD'S BURNING.	North 6 miles to BATTLE ISLAND.
A-141	South 13 miles to FORT FINDLAY.	North 8 miles to CRAWFORD'S BURNING.
A-142	South 24 miles to FORT NECESSITY.	North 21 miles to FORT FERREE.
A-143	South 11 miles to INDIAN GREEN.	North 25 miles to BATTLE ISLAND.

XENIA TO ABERDEEN

Logan's March

A-26	East 46 miles to WAPATOMICA.	West 93 miles to LOGAN'S OHIO RIVER CROSSING.
A-27	East 29 miles to PIQUA BATTLE-FIELD.	West 39 miles to KENTON-TECUMSEH FIGHT.

A-28	North 5 miles to DESERTED CAMP.	South 22 miles to OLD CHILLICOTHE.
A-29	North 14 miles to TECUMSEH - KENTON FIGHT.	South 9 miles to DESERTED CAMP.
A-30	East Turn right for LOGAN'S MARCH.	West 9 miles to LOGAN'S OHIO RIVER CROSSING.

CINCINNATI TO MIAMI FORT

A-201	East 15 miles to MIAMI FORT.	West 42 miles to FORT ANCIENT.
A-168×	East 10 miles to FORT FINNEY.	West 13 miles to FORT WASHINGTON.
A-200	East 24 miles to FORT HAMILTON.	West 1 mile to HARRISON TOMB.
A-1200	East WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON TOMB.	West WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON TOMB.
A-164×	East 7 miles to FORT FINNEY.	West 17 miles to FORT WASHINGTON.
A-166×	One side only 3 miles to MIAMI FORT.	

CINCINNATI TO EATON TO GREENVILLE TO FT. RECOVERY

Wayne-St. Clair Marches

A-31	South 15 miles to FORT HAMILTON.	North 10 miles to FORT WASHINGTON.
A-32	South 40 miles to FORT ST. CLAIR.	North 38 miles to MIAMI FORT.
A-33	South 5 miles to FORT HAMILTON.	North 43 miles to FORT FINNEY.
A-34	South 25 miles to WAYNE'S 40-FOOT PITCH.	North 8 miles to FORT HAMILTON.
A-35	South 18 miles to LUDLOW SPRINGS.	North 41 miles to FORT WASHINGTON.
A-36	South 5 miles to FORT ST. CLAIR.	North 25 miles to FORT HAMILTON.

Wayne-St. Clair-Campbell Marches

A-37	South 8 miles to FORT JEFFERSON.	North 11 miles to FORT ST. CLAIR.
A-39	North 14 miles to WAYNE'S 40-FOOT PITCH.	South 8 miles to FORT GREENVILLE.
A-40	South 19 miles to FORT RECOVERY.	North 5 miles to FORT GREENVILLE.
A-41	South 14 miles to ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.	North 30 miles to LUDLOW SPRINGS.
A-42	South 10 miles to FORT RECOVERY.	North 22 miles to FORT JEFFERSON.
A-43	South 5 miles to ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.	North 45 miles to FORT ST. CLAIR.

FORT RECOVERY TO CELINA TO FORT ADAMS

Wayne's March

A-44	West 28 miles to FORT ADAMS.	East 4 miles to FORT RECOVERY.
A-45	West 42 miles to WAYNE'S STRATEGY.	East 8 miles to ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.
A-49	South 4 miles to FORT ADAMS.	North 51 miles to FORT GREENVILLE.

FORT ADAMS TO VAN WERT TO CHARLOE AND DEFIANCE

Wayne's March

A-47	South 30 miles to FORT BROWN.	North 40 miles to FORT RECOVERY.
A-46	South 4 miles to WAYNE'S STRATEGY.	North 28 miles to FORT ST. MARYS.
A-77×	West 24 miles to CHARLOE INDIAN VILLAGE.	East 17 miles to FORT ADAMS.
A-78	South 4 miles to CHARLOE INDIAN VILLAGE.	North 20 miles to WAYNE'S STRATEGY.

Wayne-Harrison-Clay-Bird Marches

A-81	East 10 miles to FORT DEFIANCE.	West 4 miles to CHARLOE INDIAN VILLAGE.
A-82	South 9 miles to FORT WINCHESTER.	North 8 miles to FORT BROWN.
A-83	South 4 miles to PONTIAC'S BIRTHPLACE.	North 34 miles to WAYNE'S STRATEGY.

Wayne-Harrison-Winchester-Clay-Bird Marches

A-95	South FORT DEFIANCE.	North FORT DEFIANCE.
A-96	South FORT WINCHESTER.	North FORT WINCHESTER.

Wayne-Winchester Marches

A-97	East 1 mile to WAYNE'S ABATIS.	West 14 miles to CHARLOE INDIAN VILLAGE.

Wayne-Harrison-Winchester-Clay-Bird Marches

A-98	South 13 miles to GIRTY'S ISLAND.	North 16 miles to FORT BROWN.

COLUMBUS TO INDIANA LINE VIA SPRINGFIELD, XENIA, DAYTON, EATON, GREENVILLE

Campbell's March

A-153×	East 12 miles to VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT.	West 7 miles to HARRISON HEADQUARTERS.
A-154×	East 25 miles to PIQUA BATTLEFIELD.	West 5 miles to VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT.
A-155×	East 5 miles to KENTON'S STOCKADE.	West 41 miles to HARRISON HEADQUARTERS.
A-255×	East 15 miles to CAMP MEIGS.	West 8 miles to OLD CHILLICOTHE.
A-257×	East 4 miles to NEWCOM TAVERN.	West 16 miles to KENTON GANTLET.

A-258x	East 21 miles to FORT ST. CLAIR.	West 5 miles to HULL'S RENDEZVOUS.
A-259x	East 17 miles to WAYNE'S 40-FOOT PITCH.	West 10 miles to NEWCOM TAVERN.
A-260x	East 8 miles to LUDLOW SPRINGS.	West 19 miles to WAYNE'S SUPPLY TRAIL.
A-159x	East 38 miles to MUNCIE TOWN.	West 8 miles to FORT GREENVILLE.
A-160x	East OHIO - INDIANA LINE.	West INDIANA-OHIO LINE.

TIFFIN TO UPPER SANDUSKY TO MARION TO DELAWARE AND COLUMBUS

Harrison-Shelby Marches

A-136	North 17 miles to BATTLE ISLAND.	South 5 miles to FORT BALL.
A-137	North 14 miles to FORT FERREE.	South 30 miles to INDIAN RACE COURSE.
A-138	North 11 miles to CRAWFORD'S BURNING.	South 24 miles to FORT SENECA.
A-139	North 6 miles to FORT FERREE.	South 46 miles to FORT STEPHENSON.

Harrison's March

A-147	North 24 miles to FORT MORROW.	South 8 miles to FORT FERREE.
A-148	North 24 miles to PLUGGY'S TOWN.	South 20 miles to BATTLE ISLAND.
A-149	North 35 miles to HARRISON HEAD-QUARTERS.	South 33 miles to CRAWFORD'S BURNING.
A-150	North 11 miles to PLUGGY'S TOWN.	South 7 miles to FORT MORROW.

A-151x	North 13 miles to HARRISON'S HEADQUARTERS.	South 6 miles to PLUGGY'S TOWN.
A-152x	North 8 miles to HARRISON'S HEADQUARTERS.	South 20 miles to FORT MORROW.

FREMONT TO PORT CLINTON

Harrison-Shelby Marches

A-1310	East 23 miles to "THE FIRELANDS".	West 17 miles to LAND END HARRISON'S TRAIL.
A-129	South 24 miles to PERRY'S VICTORY.	North 4 miles to INDIAN RACE COURSE.
A-131	South 15 miles to "THE FIRELANDS".	North 7 miles to PUTNAM CAMP.
A-132	South 5 miles to LAND END HARRISON'S TRAIL.	North 13 miles to FORT STEPHENSON.

INDIANA STATE LINE TO MICHIGAN STATE LINE VIA DEFIANCE, NAPOLEON AND TOLEDO

Wayne-Winchester Marches

A-953	West OHIO - INDIANA STATE LINE.	East INDIANA-OHIO STATE LINE.
A-952	West 19 miles to FORT WINCHESTER.	East 28 miles to FORT WAYNE.
A-951	West 14 miles to WAYNE'S ABATIS.	East 12 miles to OHIO-INDIANA LINE.
A-950	West 6 miles to FORT DEFIANCE.	East 42 miles to FORT WAYNE.
A-93	West 49 miles to FORT MIAMI.	East 5 miles to FORT DEFIANCE.
A-92	West 46 miles to FORT MEIGS.	East 9 miles to FORT WINCHESTER.

Wayne-Winchester-Harrison-Clay-Bird Marches

A-91	West 27 miles to HULL'S CROSSING.	East 9 miles to GIRTY'S ISLAND.
A-90	West 19 miles to FALLEN TIMBERS.	East 30 miles to FORT DEFIANCE.
A-89	West 14 miles to DUDLEY'S MASSACRE.	East 5 miles to BLACK SWAMP.
A-88	West 2 miles to ROCHE de BOEUF.	East 43 miles to FORT WINCHESTER.

INDIANA STATE LINE TO MICHIGAN STATE LINE VIA DEFIANCE, NAPOLEON, DAYTON

Hull-Winchester Marches

A-84	North 5 miles to HULL'S CROSSING.	South 25 miles to RIVER RAISIN.
A-85	North 15 miles to FALLEN TIMBERS.	South 50 miles to DETROIT.
A-86	North MICHIGAN - OHIO STATE LINE.	South OHIO - MICHIGAN STATE LINE.

DAYTON TO HAMILTON

Bird's March

A-300	North 11 miles to MIAMISBURG MOUND.	South 5 miles to CAMP MEIGS.
A-162×	North 33 miles to FORT HAMILTON.	South 7 miles to HULL'S RENDEZVOUS.
A-163×	North 30 miles to FORT FINNEY.	South 25 miles to MIAMISBURG MOUND.

TROY TO SPRINGFIELD

Harmar's March

A-60	West 25 miles to PIQUA BATTLEFIELD.	East 18 miles to INDIAN AGENCY HOUSE.
A-61	West 22 miles to OLD CHILLICOTHE.	East 45 miles to FORT LORAMIE.

DAYTON TO LEBANON

Harrison-Clay Marches

A-161×	North 51 miles to FORT WASHINGTON.	South 2 miles to WAYNE'S SUPPLY TRAIL.
A-23	North 26 miles to FORT ANCIENT.	South 9 miles to CAMP MEIGS.
A-24	North 42 miles to FORT WASHINGTON.	South 12 miles to HULL'S RENDEZVOUS.
A-25	North 12 miles to FORT ANCIENT.	South 52 miles to FORT PIQUA.

URBANA TO TROY VIA ROUTE 55

Hull's March

A-66	East 61 miles to THE PORTAGE.	West 17 miles to MAC-O-CHEE TOWN.
A-67	East 32 miles to INDIAN AGENCY HOUSE.	West 10 miles to KENTON MONUMENT.
A-68	East 28 miles to HULL'S RENDEZVOUS.	West 23 miles to HULL'S HEADQUARTERS.

Harmar's March

A-69	East 13 miles to FORT PICKAWILLANY.	West 33 miles to PIQUA BATTLEFIELD.

Hull's March

A-70	North 22 miles to HULL'S RENDEZVOUS.	South 30 miles to KENTON MONUMENT.

Bird-Clark-Hull-Harrison-Clay Marches

A-71	South 13 miles to FORT PIQUA.	North 25 miles to CAMP MEIGS.

Bird-Clark-Harmar-Harrison-Clay Marches

A-72	East 22 miles to NEWCOM TAVERN.	West 30 miles to LORMAIE'S STORE.

FORT MEIGS TO FREMONT

Harrison's March

A-124	West 34 miles to FORT STEPHENSON.	East ½ mile to FORT MEIGS.
A-125	West 28 miles to BRADY'S ISLAND.	East 6 miles to FORT MIAMI.
A-126	West 25 miles to WHITTAKER'S RESERVE.	East 13 miles to DUDLEY'S MASSACRE.
A-127	West 7 miles to INDIAN RACE COURSE.	East 32 miles to FALLEN TIMBERS.

Harrison-Shelby Marches

A-1290	West To HAYES MEMORIAL.	East To HAYES MEMORIAL.
A-130	West 1 block to FORT STEPHENSON.	East 1 block to FORT STEPHENSON.
A-128	West To HAYES MEMORIAL.	East To HAYES MEMORIAL.

Harrison-Shelby Marches

A-1300	North 34 miles to FORT MEIGS.	South 34 miles to FORT MEIGS.
A-1280	West 10 miles to FORT SENECA.	East 10 miles to FORT SENECA.
A-133	North 15 miles to FORT BALL.	South 5 miles to FORT STEPHENSON.
A-134	North Site of FORT SENECA.	South Site of FORT SENECA.
A-1340	North 28 miles to BATTLE ISLAND.	South 12 miles to BRADY'S ISLAND.
A-135	North 2 miles to FORT BALL.	South 7 miles to FORT SENECA.

CHARLOE VILLAGE TO DAYTON VIA ROUTE 66 TO PIQUA AND ROUTE 25 TO DAYTON

Harrison-Clay-Bird Marches

A-79	North 19 miles to FORT JENNINGS.	South 5 miles to CHARLOE VILLAGE.
A-99	North 32 miles to FORT AMANDA.	South 2 miles to FORT BROWN.
A-100	North 26 miles to FORT ST. MARY'S.	South 7 miles to FORT JENNINGS.
A-101	North 12 miles to FORT AMANDA.	South 41 miles to FORT DEFIANCE.

Side Trip Out to Fort Amanda

A-103	West 3 miles to FORT AMANDA.	East 3 miles to FORT AMANDA.
A-102	North FORT AMANDA.	South FORT AMANDA.
A-104x	North 5 miles to GIRTY'S TOWN.	South 16 miles to FORT AMANDA.

Wayne-Harmar-Harrison-Clay-Bird Marches

A-52	North 3 miles to THE PORTAGE.	South 5 miles to FORT BARBEE.
A-53	North 4 miles to LORAMIE'S STORE.	South 11 miles to GIRTY'S TOWN.

Wayne-Clark-Harmar-Harrison-Bird-Clay Marches

A-54	North 13 miles to FORT PIQUA.	South 11 miles to THE PORTAGE.
A-56	North 6 miles to INDIAN AGENCY HOUSE.	South 11 miles to FORT LORAMIE.

Clark-Harmar-Harrison-Clay-Bird Marches

A-57	North 33 miles to CAMP MEIGS.	South 4 miles to FORT PICKAWILLANY.
A-55	North 27 miles to NEWCOM TAVERN.	South 8 miles to INDIAN AGENCY HOUSE.

Bird-Clark-Hull-Harrison-Clay Marches

A-58	North 20 miles to HULL'S RENDEZ-VOUS.	South 15 miles to FORT PIQUA.
A-59	North 6 miles to HULL'S RENDEZ-VOUS.	South 29 miles to FORT PIQUA.

PIQUA TO GREENVILLE

Wayne's March

A-73	East 22 miles to FORT GREEN-VILLE.	West 3 miles to FORT PIQUA.
A-74	West 7 miles to FORT PICKAWIL-LANY.	East 25 miles to FORT JEFFERSON.
A-75	East 39 miles to FORT RECOVERY.	West 28 miles to FORT LORAMIE.
A-76	East 32 miles to WAYNE'S 40-FOOT PITCH.	West 16 miles to INDIAN AGENCY HOUSE.
A-77	East 5 miles to FORT GREEN-VILLE.	West 44 miles to THE PORTAGE.

WILLSHIRE (INDIANA LINE) TO ST. MARYS, VIA ROUTE 54

Wayne-Harrison-Harmar Marches

A-48	West 23 miles to FORT ST. MARY'S.	East 36 miles to FORT WAYNE.
A-50	West 9 miles to FORT BARBEE.	East 14 miles to FORT ADAMS.
A-51	West 4 miles to GIRTY'S TOWN.	East 55 miles to FORT WAYNE.

THE COMMISSION TYPE C MARKERS

The location and historical data on each of the Type C historical monumental signs follow:

Auglaize County:
7 miles east—site of
FORT AMANDA
Erected in 1812, for Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, by Colonel Robert Poague, who named the fort for his wife. An important supply base during the War of 1812.

Auglaize County:
FORT ST. MARY'S
Built by Gen. Wayne—1794.
FORT BARBEE
Built by Gen. Harrison—1812.
GIRTY TOWN
So named for the renegade Girtys, whose home it was.

Brown County:
LOGAN'S CROSSING 1796
Here, Col. Benjamin Logan's army crossed the Ohio River on its way to the destruction of the Mac-o-chee Towns at the headwaters of the Mad and Miami Rivers. Here, later, also ended "Zane's Trace," famous pioneer road.

Butler County:
Here stood
FORT HAMILTON
Erected by Gen. St. Clair in 1791 on his march against the Indians
It was enlarged in 1792 and used by Gen. Wayne in 1793 on his way to Fallen Timbers

Champaign County:
HULL'S HEADQUARTERS
Here Gen. William Hull largely recruited his army for his campaign against the British at Detroit in the War of 1812.

Champaign County:
1755 Simon Kenton 1836
In Oakdale Cemetery, one mile east is the grave and monument of Simon Kenton, Pioneer, Soldier, Indian Scout. Also, "The Indian Hunter," statuary group by J. Q. A. Ward noted sculptor, at his grave.

Clark County:
KENTON'S STOCKADE
Near here, at the forks of the Mad River, in 1799 Simon Kenton and other Kentuckians erected the first American Stockade in the Mad River Valley.

Darke County:
Site of
FORT JEFFERSON
The most advanced post established by Gen. St. Clair on his disastrous campaign against the Northwestern Indian Tribes in 1791.

Darke County:
Site of
FORT GREENE VILLE
The largest pioneer fort in Ohio, built in 1793 by Gen. Anthony Wayne.
Here, Aug. 5, 1795 the Treaty was signed by which the Northwest was opened to White settlement.

Defiance County:
FORT WINCHESTER
Built by Gen. Wm. H. Harrison in Oct., 1812 and named for General Winchester.
For a time it was the only defensive work against the British and Indians in Northwestern Ohio.

Defiance County:
ABATIS AND CAMP
General Wayne's Army in 1794 and Gen. Winchester's Army in 1812 encamped on this spot.
Here also was the western end of Gen. Winchester's Abatis.

Defiance County:
PONTIAC'S BIRTHPLACE
Here, in 1712, was born the great Indian chief who incited Pontiac's Conspiracy.
He federated the tribes and with the aid of the French threatened British supremacy.
Killed in Illinois in 1769.

Delaware County:
Two blocks east—site of
PLUGGY'S TOWN
A large Mingo town of the Revolutionary period, and a constant menace to settlers east and south of the Ohio.
Here the noted Indian Chief Logan lived for some years.

Franklin County:
Site of Headquarters of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison—1813
Here, in the War of 1812, he directed the formation of his army for the campaign against the British, resulting in the victory of the Thames.

Greene County:
KENTON'S GANTLET
Here, between the site of the old Shawnee Council House and the hill to the south, Simon Kenton, in 1778, successfully ran an Indian Gantlet, 158 rods-almost one-half mile long.

Greene County:
Site of
OLD CHILLICOTHE
The famous Shawnee Village, destroyed four times by pioneer forces. It remained Ohio's leading Indian Town until 1807. On the rise to the west stood the bark Council House.

Hancock County:
INDIAN GREEN
Site of a fortified Indian village, and scene of a somewhat legendary battle between Wayne's troops and the Wyandottee Indians
Now a natural beauty spot.

Hancock County:
7/8 mile west—site of
FORT NECESSITY
Erected in 1812 by Hull's army on its march northward from Fort McArthur, when incessant rains and mud made further advance impossible.

Hamilton County:
On the hill to the right
MIAMI FORT
A large prehistoric works.
Between here and the river
FORT FINNEY
The first American fort between the Miami Rivers, built by Gen. Butler in 1785.

Hamilton County:
Approximately at this point two Ohio military trails branched. Reading Road follows the marches of Bowman, Clark, Harmar, Harrison, Clay and Shelby, 1779-1812.
Central Parkway follows the route of St. Clair and Wayne, 1791-1793.

Hardin County:
4 miles south—scene of
KNIGHT'S ESCAPE
Where Dr. John Knight, after witnessing the torture of his fellow captive, Crawford, and starting on his way to a similar fate, made his escape from the Shawnees.

Hardin County:
About 3 miles west—site of
FORT McARTHUR
Erected 1812, by Colonel Duncan McArthur as one of the forts along the line of General Hull's march against the British at Detroit.

Henry County:
GIRTY'S ISLAND
Named for George Girty, renegade brother of Simon Girty.
This was his hiding place between various treacherous expeditions.

Highland County:
DESERTED CAMP
Four miles west is a camp site used by Logan's army and frontiersmen of that era.
A renegade here deserted and warned the Indians at Old Chillicothe of the impending American attack.

Highland County:
KENTON AND TECUMSEH
Nine miles west, Kenton and a party of Kentuckians overtook a marauding band of Indians, under Tecumseh and engaged them in battle with indecisive results, in March 1792.

Logan County:
BLUE JACKET TOWN
Here lived the famous Shawnee chief who led the "seven nations" in their defeat at Fallen Timbers. He later was prominent in the making of the famous Treaty of Greeneville.

Logan County:
MAC-O-CHEE TOWNS
Here was fought the first of the major engagements of Logan's 1786 campiagn, in which eight Shawnee towns were destroyed and Chief Moluntha killed. Kenton here ran the gantlet in 1778.

Logan County:
ZANESFIELD
Once a Wyandot village and home of Chief Tarhe, whose daughter, Myeerah, Isaac Zane married about 1776 and thus established the home of the first white man in Logan County.
ZANESFIELD
Site of three block houses; Robert Robitaille trading post built in 1793; the English fort destroyed by Col. Logan in 1786; and the graves of Isaac Zane and his wife, Myeerah, daughter of Chief Tarhe.

Logan County:
Site of the Shawnee Village
WAPATOMICA
Destroyed in 1786 by Gen. Logan. Home of Chief Black Hoof. Simon Kenton ran the gantlet here in 1778. General council of 7 Indian Nations was held here in 1782.

Logan County:
KENTON'S FARM
Two miles north was the last home and farm of the famous pioneer, scout and soldier, Simon Kenton. Here after his long and active life in the interest of civilization, he died in 1836.

Lucas County:
Site of FORT DEPOSIT
Built by General Wayne on his march to Fallen Timbers in 1794.
"ROCHE DE BOEUF"
This peculiar rock island was a famous landmark in Indian and Pioneer days.

Lucas County:
One-half mile northwest
FALLEN TIMBERS BATTLEFIELD
Where, on Aug. 20, 1794 Gen. Wayne decisively defeated the Indians and British; thereby opening much of the old Northwest to the whites.

Lucas County:
700 feet southeast
Site of FORT MIAMI
Erected 1680—the oldest fortified trading post in the Mid-west. Here flew the flags of France, 1680; Great Britain, 1760; and the United States, 1796.

Lucas County:
HULL'S CROSSING
Here, at the Maumee Rapids, Hull's army crossed on its fateful march to Detroit.
TURKEY FOOT ROCK
Where Chief Turkey Foot died in battle, Aug. 1794. Later a great Indian Shrine.

Lucas County:
DUDLEY'S MASSACRE
Here, on May 5, 1813, Col. Dudley's troops spiked the British artillery besieging Fort Meigs; but, in the enthusiasm of victory they were led into an ambush where over 600 were lost.

Mercer County:
ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT
300 ft. north, 900 ft. west, General St. Clair's army met its crushing defeat by the Indians on Nov. 4, 1791.
FORT RECOVERY
Built on the same spot in 1793, by General Wayne.

Mercer County:
Site of
FORT ADAMS
One-fourth mile east. Built by Gen. Wayne in Aug. 1794.
A deserter from this fort warned the Indians of the American approach.

Montgomery County:
1 mile east
MIAMISBURG MOUND
A burial tumulus of the Mound-builders' and the highest mound in Ohio. Height, 70 feet; circumference of base, 800 feet.

Montgomery County:
NEWCOM TAVERN
Dayton's first tavern and courthouse.
In War of 1812 was quartermaster's headquarters, Col. Robert Patterson commanding. Restored by the D. A. R. for Historical Society Museum.

Montgomery County:
HULL'S RENDEZVOUS
Here, where the Shawnees were defeated by Clark's 1782 expedition, Dayton was founded in 1796. Hull's army and other War of 1812 troops were mobilized at this point.

Montgomery County:
Site of
CAMP MEIGS
Used by practically all of the American expeditions in Western Ohio during the War of 1812.

Montgomery County:
WAYNE SUPPLY TRAIL
General Anthony Wayne used this trail and the Great Miami River in 1794 for transport of supplies to Fort Piqua. On the site of Dayton he dispersed an Indian War Party.

Miami County:
To the East—stands the
INDIAN AGENCY HOUSE
Built by Col. John Johnston in 1812. Here he kept 10,000 Indians as American allies.
SITE OF FORT PIQUA
Built by Gen. Wayne in 1793.

Miami County:
One mile northeast—site of
FORT PICKAWILLANY
Ohio's first trading post. Destroyed by the French in 1752 in the first battle of the French and Indian War. Clark defeated the Indians 1782, one-half mile south.

Madison County:
This is near the center of
The VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT LANDS
All land between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers was set aside by Virginia to satisfy claims for services of her Revolutionary Soldiers.

Marion County:
FORT MORROW
A stockade fort built by Capt. Taylor about 1812, and a place of common refuge for the pioneers during many Indian attacks.

Ottawa County:
END OF HARRISON TRAIL
War of 1812
Six miles east is the western boundary of the Firelands—500,000 acres given by Connecticut to its citizens whose property was destroyed by the British in the Revolution.

Paulding County:
CHARLOE
From this point, known as the "Upper Delaware Town," Wayne destroyed the Indians' abundant crops, which skirted the Auglaize all the way to Fort Defiance.

Paulding County:
1000 feet east—site of
FORT BROWN
Erected in the War of 1812 by a contingent of Harrison's army and commanded by Col. Brown.

Preble County:
FORTY FOOT-PITCH
One-fourth mile east, Wayne's army, confronting a forty-foot cliff, cut a diagonal shoulder eastward down to the valley, thence north and west to the top of an "Eighty Foot Pitch" where they camped.

Preble County:
LUDLOW SPRINGS
One-fourth mile to the west, Lieut. Lowry's Kentuckians camped at the springs in the valley, Oct. 17th, 1793, only to be surrounded and badly defeated by the Mingo and Wyandottee Indians.

Preble County:
One mile west is the site of
FORT ST. CLAIR
Erected in 1791-92, as one of St. Clair's fortifications. Here, On Nov. 6, 1792 Captain Adair's Kentucky volunteers were attacked by Little Turtle and his warriors.

Preble County:
FORT ST. CLAIR
Site of one of St. Clair's line of fortifications.
1791-1792
Now an Ohio State Park.

Putnam County:
3 miles east—site of
FORT JENNINGS
Built by Col. William Jennings in 1812, as one of the posts along Gen. Harrison's march to the confluence of the Auglaize and the Maumee.

Putnam County:
THE "BLACK SWAMP"
To the west and south a former boggy area about one hundred and twenty miles long and forty miles wide, presented constant difficulties to the pioneer armies in their advance northward.

Sandusky County:
2 blocks south—site of
FORT STEPHENSON
Here, in 1813, Major Croghan with only 160 men and the cannon, "Old Betsy," heroically defended the fort against over 2800 British and Indians.

Sandusky County:
Where Fremont now stands was the great gathering place for captives enroute to Detroit for bounty. Here Boone, Kenton, Brady, the Moravian missionaries, Heckewelder and Zeisberger, and many others were held.

Sandusky County:
BRADY'S ISLAND
From the island opposite, Samuel Brady, one of Washingston's scouts, sent from Fort Pitt, watched the Indians. On the second trip he was captured but escaped from his burning pyre.

Sandusky County:
WHITTAKER'S RESERVE
The Wyandottes here gave 1100 acres to their white captive, James Whittaker. About 1780 he married, thus establishing probably the first permanent American home in Ohio.

Sandusky County:
INDIAN GANTLET and RACE COURSE
From present State Street to the railroad bridge was a famous Indian race track and gantlet run by captives. James Whittaker ran it so well that he was adopted and given land by the Indians.

Sandusky County:
Site of camps during the
PONTIAC CONSPIRACY
Here Bradstreet's British expedition camped in 1764. Also the farthest point west reached by colonial forces under command of Israel Putnam.

Seneca County:
3 blocks east—site of
FORT BALL
Erected in 1813, by Colonel James V. Ball, as one of the fortifications of Gen. Harrison's army on its way to Canada. Its site was at a large spring, now marked by a bronze statue.

Shelby County:
To the west was located
LORAMIE'S STORE—1769
FORT LORAMIE—1794
This enemy trading post was destroyed by George Rogers Clark in 1782. Fort Loramie was later built on the same site by General Wayne.

Shelby County:
PIONEER PORTAGE
Here, at the headwaters of the Miami, St. Mary's and Auglaize Rivers, was the only land travel necessary in early days between the Lakes and the Ohio River.

Van Wert County:
WAYNE'S STRATEGY
Wayne feinting to right and to left, led the Indians to expect attacks at Maumee Rapids and Miami Villages. Having outwitted them, he drove through this unguarded center to final victory.

Warren County:
7 miles to
FORT ANCIENT
The largest and most impressive of the prehistoric earthworks in Ohio. About 100 acres in extent. Its walls are 3½ miles long with numerous gateways.

Wood County:
1000 Feet west—site of
PORTAGE STOCKADE
Built in 1812, by General Hull, to protect one of his camps on his march from Dayton to Detroit. Garrisoned again in 1813, by order of General Harrison.

Wood County:
Site of
CLAY'S LANDING
Here, on May 5, 1813, Gen. Green Clay landed with his Kentucky troops to reenforce General Harrison at Fort Meigs, during British seige under Gen. Proctor.

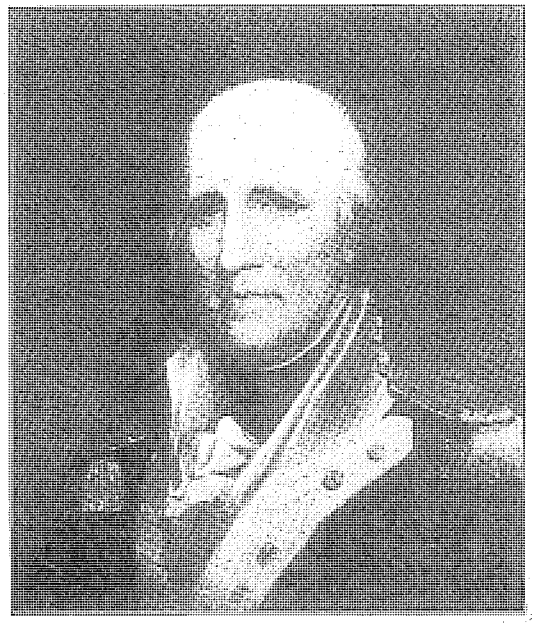
Wood County:
GENERAL HULL'S TRAIL
Through the forest to the east may still be seen the original trail of Hull's army in June 1812, enroute to Detroit. Some of the corduroy timbers are still buried along the route.

Wood County:
MAUMEE INDIAN MISSION
Founded by Presbyterians in 1822, and, after several changes of administration was closed in 1834.
These missions were important factors in the winning of the west.

Wyandot County:
BATTLE ISLAND
About one mile east, on June 7-8, 1782, Crawford's expedition was annihilated by the Indians and its commander captured.
Also site of a famous Indian Gantlet Ground.

Wyandot County:
FORT FERREE
Built by Gen. Harrison and occupied successively by large number of American troops during the War of 1812. Many of these soldiers are buried where the courthouse now stands.

Wyandot County:
CRAWFORD'S BURNING
One-half mile northeast of here, on June 11, 1782, the Indians burned Colonel Wm. Crawford at the stake, in revenge for the brutal massacre of the Christian Moravian Indians.



General George Rogers Clark in the Uniform of the Revolutionary Period.

Dr. J. L. Clifton Ohio State Director of Education: "Let us honor him whose patriotic and unselfish devotion secured for us the rich heritage which we possess and made possible the addition to old Glory of the seventeenth star as the individual emblem of our liberties."

The commission realized that the limited funds available out of the first appropriation would not make it possible to place as many markers along the approximately 1350 miles of trails as should be done. But in order to have the foundation of the marking system laid throughout the entire official trails system and some markers placed in each of the counties, the decision was reached to place the Type A markers over most of the trails and all the more important ones about four miles apart and place at least one of the Type C markers in each county covered by the system and in some counties additional markers as greater historic values, would suggest.

It is the plan of the Commission with further appropriation from the 1931 Legislature, to place additional Type A markers over the entire trails system so that the spacing of the Type A route markers will be approximately two miles apart so as to awaken and keep up the greatest possible interest among tourists and others and enable all to easily read Ohio's history along the roadside.

Doing this also will carry out the Legislative Act which in Section 3 provides, "The Commission may erect along the trail stone mile posts or other markers of distinctive and uniform character, giving information as to distances as to points of historic, geological, archaeological or scenic interest."

OHIO REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL STATE PARK

The second part of the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial as set forth in the Legislative Act in Sections 2 and 5 provided for the Commission purchasing part of the site of the battle of Piqua, Section 5 reading as follows:

"The Commission is authorized to acquire by purchase, part of the site of the battle of Piqua as a permanent Ohio Revolutionary Memorial State Park; and is empowered to construct thereon a stockade or pioneer type of fort, of the kind which stood there, and to prepare therein, or in another structure adjacent thereto, facilities and space for a museum concerning Indian, frontier and pioneer days. The Commission may improve the grounds and buildings thereon, as to drives, paths, fences, drainage, landscaping and the like for their use as a public park and educational memorial. The Commission may rebuild or reconstruct the foundation, and base and steps of the statue of George Rogers Clark now on the site."

From the organization of the Commission consideration was given to this project. The Commission made a very careful study of the matter and finally concluded it was in the best interest of the State to acquire the Potts farm of 201 acres, including a large old stone residence, capable of being developed into a museum; including also the site of the old Piqua Indian village, fort, stockade, and birthplace of Tecumseh, Chieftain of the Shawnee Indians.

Its beautiful native forest, fine stream and numerous springs insure a wonderful park. Through this farm the old Indian trails passed and are still marked as well as the later stage coach roads of the very early pioneer days. The State of Ohio already owned a small tract on this farm where a beautiful granite monument to General George Rogers Clark was erected in the summer of 1924.

Negotiations were carried on for a number of months with the owner without being able to agree on a satisfactory price. The Commission finally offered $18,500 which was rejected. Then appropriation proceedings in the Probate Court in Clark county were finally instituted by the Director of Public Works of

Ohio as authorized in Section 6 of the Act which provides;

"If the Commission deems it necessary or to the best interest of the State to appropriate by condemnation proceedings real estate authorized to be purchased in Sections 3, 4, and 5 of this Act, it shall make written request to the Superintendent of Public Works that he appropriate the property, describing it. Whereupon the Superintendent shall promptly proceed to appropriate the same in the manner provided by the law for the appropriation by him of property for the Public Works of Ohio.

"No purchase of real estate shall be made by the Commission except upon the approval of the Board of Control.

"All real estate acquired by the Commission by whatever means shall be deeded to the State of Ohio, and the Attorney General shall prepare all deeds required to pass title to the State. No part of the purchase price for any land shall be paid until the Attorney General shall approve the title."

The verdict of the jury was $105.00 an acre or a total of $21,126.52. This higher award than was expected seemed to make it impossible for the Commission to acquire the lands as it had already encumbered its funds for $4,000.00 to cover part of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration expenses.

This difficulty was overcome by a group of leading citizens of Springfield coming forward and assuming the entire expense of the Sesqui-Centennial thus relieving the Commission of expenses in connection with that celebration.

Having been relieved of Sesqui-Centennial expenses the purchase of the farm at the increased price has cost the State and taken no more funds out of the Commission's appropriation than if the purchase had been made at the price offered and the Commission paid part of the Sesqui-Centennial expenses.

The Chairman of the Commission met with the

Board of Control at the State House when the whole matter was thoroughly reviewed and considered and the Board approved the action of the Commission in making the purchase on the basis of the jury award.

Upon the Attorney General of Ohio passing on the title to the property and preparing the deed, the payment was made and the deed recorded and is now on file with the Auditor of State.

HISTORICAL CELEBRATION

Section 7 of the law provided, "The Commission is authorized to arrange for and conduct a celebration in dedication of the Memorial Trail and State Park herein above provided for, and in commemoration of the battle of Piqua and the accomplishments of George Rogers Clark, on or about the 150th Anniversary of that battle, August 8th, 1930, or other suitable time, which celebration shall be of an educational and patriotic character and in keeping with the importance of the occasion and the traditions and dignity of the State."

The date for the Sesqui-Centennial celebration was fixed for October 9th and 10th, 1930. Consideration was given to the fact that the actual date of August 8th would be an unfortunate one as it would be a time when many of the citizens of Ohio were on vacations, which would affect both the preparation and the celebration; and also because the schools of Ohio would not be in session. It had been planned as the law provides, that the celebration should be a great educational event.

By action of the Commission, the Chairman was authorized to invite the President of the United States, the Senators of Ohio, the Ohio Representatives in Congress, the Secretary of War and the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Virginia and Kentucky to participate in the celebration.

Wittenberg College suggested that a historical conference be held at the College. It was decided to invite to participate in this eminent historians of the country along with the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society, the State Historical Committee and the Universities and Colleges of Ohio.

BEGINNING THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

As had been planned, the official Sesqui-Centennial Celebration began at old Fort Washington in Cincinnati at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, October 9, 1930. The members of the Commission with their wives, Lieutenant Governor John T. Brown and his official staff, representatives of the State of Kentucky as well as newspaper men and officials of the City of Cincinnati, met at Lytle Park, adjoining the site of Old Fort Washington.

Here brief ceremonies were held appropriate to the important occasion in opening the Sesqui-Centennial and in dedication of the General Clark part of the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Trail.

A considerable motorcade started from the old historic Fort after these brief ceremonies. The cars were gaily decorated with flags and banners. Escorted by a police motor squad the procession passed through the City, stopping first at Mason where the official party from Lebanon met them and from there led the way to that City. At the outskirts of Lebanon, the party was met by the local High school band and proceeded between groups of school children lining both sides of the street to the speakers stand in the center of the City.

The party was there welcomed by Mayor Ralph Carey, Mr. Charles Waggoner, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Hon. Arthur Hamilton, member the Ohio Legislature and Speaker of the House, and Mrs. L. S. Owens, representing the D. A. R. The Chamber of Commerce entertained the visitors with a luncheon and this concluded, an official party from Xenia was on hand to escort the party to Xenia and from there to Old Town where special ceremonies were held.

Upon reaching the southern border of Xenia and from there through the entire city, school children were lined up on both sides of the streets at attention with boy scouts at each street corner, making an impressive exhibit and showing a very deep interest among the school children and others in that city.

Reaching Old Town at the point where the Commission is to erect the historical marker of Simon Kenton running the gantlet, they found the band from the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home with the boys and girls from the same Institution in their uniforms and many others awaiting them.

From there a parade started and the party moved to the speaker's stand at Old Town where very impressive ceremonies were held. Dr. W. A. Galloway was in charge of the program which included a flag raising, addresses of welcome and responses.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL PARADE

These events concluded, the party then started for Springfield headed by an official party from that city and went to the reviewing stand in front of the Memorial Hall where Hon. Charles Curtis, Vice President of the United States, Governor Myers Y. Cooper with his staff, both United States Senators, Hon. S. D. Fess and Hon Roscoe C. McCulloch, General D. E. Nolan, the

commander of the U. S. Army at Fort Hayes and his staff and many other prominent officials were assembled to review the parade. Promptly upon the official party reaching the reviewing stand, the parade started. This proved to be one of the most brilliant, spectacular and interesting parades ever staged in the State. There were several scores of floats, largely representing early Ohio history that thrilled the thousands of spectators lining the march of the parade through the City.

Pathe Weekly News and several other News Reel organizations were represented and the parade as well as the pageant of the day following became important movie news reel features all over the United States during the next several weeks.

THE BANQUET

On the same evening the banquet at which the City of Springfield was host, was held in the Masonic Temple with the guests of honor—the Vice President of the United States, the Governor of Ohio, the Senators from Ohio, the Congressman from the 7th Ohio District, the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission and official guests from Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. The program on this important State occasion was as follows:

Salutation, Fort Hayes Band;

Invocation, Dr. Rees Edgar Tulloss, President of Wittenberg College;

Presentation of Toastmaster, Judge Frank M. Krapp, President of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, by Mr. Charles L. Bauer, Chairman of the Springfield Sesqui-Centennial Celebration Committee;

Address, Honorable Charles Curtis, Vice President of the United States;

Address, Honorable Roscoe C. McCulloch, United States Senator from Ohio;

Introduction of Distinguished Guests;

Address, Mr. Orton G. Rust, Historian of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration;

Address, Mr. A. D. Hosterman, Chairman of the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission;

Address, Honorable Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator from Ohio;

Address, Honorable Myers Y. Cooper, Governor of Ohio;

Toast to Ohio, Mrs. Flem D. Sampson, wife of Governor Sampson of Kentucky;

Tribute to George Rogers Clark and Revolutionary Dead, guests standing in silence.

HISTORICAL CONFERENCE

During Thursday, October 9th, the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Sesqui-Centennial conference on the Revolution in Ohio, was in session with Wittenberg College as host. Dr. Harlow Lindley, Curator of History of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society presided.

The program of the two sessions held during the day follows:

Morning at Wittenberg College—

Address of Welcome, President Rees Edgar Tulloss of Wittenberg College;

Paper: "The Ohio Indians During the Revolution," Mr. H. C. Shetrone, Director of the Museum of Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society and author

of the recent work, "The History of the Moundbuilders";

Paper: "The Ohio Campaigns of 1782," Dr. Milo M. Quaife, Editor and Secretary of the Burton Collection of the Detroit Public Library and author of numerous books and articles on the history of the Old Northwest;

Paper: "The Correlation of State and National History," Dr. Asa E. Martin, Professor of History in Penn State College and author of Pennsylvania History as Told by Contemporaries and other works;

Discussion opened by Dr. W. T. Utter, Professor of History in Denison University.

Afternoon at Memorial Hall—

Chairman, Dr. Carl Wittke, head of the Department of History in Ohio State University and author of A History of Canada;

Paper: "The Battle of Piqua," Mr. Orton G. Rust of Springfield;

Paper: "George Rogers Clark and Significant Events in the History of the Northwest," Dr. James A. James, Dean of the Graduate School of Northwestern University, Editor of the George Rogers Clark Papers, and author of the most outstanding biography of George Rogers Clark;

Discussion opened by Dr. Beverly W. Bond, Professor of History in the University of Cincinnati, Editor of The Correspondence of John Cleves Symmes, and author of numerous articles on the Old Northwest.

OHIO REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL PROGRAM

On Friday morning, October 10th at 9:30 A. M. at the Memorial Hall, the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial program was as follows, A. D. Hosterman, Chairman

Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission, Presiding:

Band, "America," Fort Hayes Band, U. S. Army.

Welcome Address, Hon. C. K. Biser, Mayor of Springfield;

Responses, Dr. C. B. Galbreath, Columbus, Secretary Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission, Secretary and Editor Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, and Mrs. W. L. Tobey, Hamilton, Ohio State Regent, Daughters of American Revolution;

Introduction Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission;

Introduction Official Guests: Lieutenant Governor John T. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. James Darnell of Kentucky, Mrs. Flem D. Sampson, wife of Governor Sampson of Kentucky, Hon. James Isenberg and Mr. Wm. Brown of Kentucky, Hon. Thomas A. E. Weadock of Michigan, Monsignor Francis H. Gavisk, D. Frank Culbertson, Clem J. Richards, Mrs. Anna Studebaker Carlisle, Judge Ralph Gilbert and Christopher B. Coleman of Indiana, General Ralph Immell of Wisconsin;

Address: "Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Trails," Hon. M. S. Kuhns, Dayton.

Address: "The Gen. George Rogers Clark State Park," Mr. H. C. Shetrone, Columbus, Director of Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society;

Band, "Men of Ohio," Fort Hayes Band, U. S. Army;

Address: "The Tri-State Revolutionary Memorial Trail (Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio) Ohio," A. D. Hosterman, Springfield, Ohio, Chairman Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission; Michigan, Hon. Thomas A. E. Weadock, Detroit, Member Michigan Revolu-

tionary Memorial Commission; Kentucky, Mrs. James Darnell, Frankfort, Secretary Kentucky State Park Commission, Hon. James L. Isenberg, Harrodsburg, Kentucky Progress Commission;

Address: "Ohio and Her Forward Plans in Creating an Ohio Revolutionary Memorial," Hon. Myers Y. Cooper, Governor of Ohio;

Band, "Star Spangled Banner," Fort Hayes Band, U. S. Army.

OHIO HIGH SCHOOLS CONVOCATION

During Friday morning beginning at 10:30 A. M. in the Wittenberg College Stadium with Prof. F. M. Shelton, Superintendent of the Springfield Public Schools presiding, the Convocation of 5,000 or more students from the 1800 High Schools throughout Ohio was one of the outstanding features of the great Sesqui-Centennial events. The students attending had been selected from the High schools of Ohio on merit of essays on George Rogers Clark after a study of General Clark and the early Revolutionary Ohio campaigns. Dr. James A. James, Governor Cooper and others addressed this great meeting, which was in charge of and had been worked up among the schools of Ohio by the Ohio State Department of Education directed by Dr. J. L. Clifton and Mr. Frank E. Wilson. At the adjournment of the meeting, a parade was formed by the High school students, headed by a band and with banners and pennants flying on the 1000 or more automobiles, passed through Springfield out to the Piqua battlefield west of the City, where the afternoon program of speaking, pageant, etc., was scheduled.

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ON THE BATTLEFIELD

On Friday afternoon beginning at 1 o'clock, the main Sesqui-Centennial program occurred on the battlefield. A. D. Hosterman, Chairman of Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission, presided.

From 12:15 noon to 1 o'clock as the vast crowds were assembling, the 147th Regimental Ohio National Guard Band from Cincinnati, Leader Augusta Jung, Warrant Officer, gave an inspiring program ending with "America." During the same period a flight of aeroplanes maneuvered over the battlefield.

1 P. M. sharp. Firing salute to Governor Myers Y. Cooper.

Invocation—Rev. John Bamford, Pastor, Northminster Presbyterian Church.

Introduction of official guests; From Kentucky Mrs. James Darnell, Mrs. Flem D. Sampson, wife of the Governor of Kentucky, Mr. James L. Isenberg of the Kentucky Progress Association and Mr. William Brown, member of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Pioneer's Association.

From Michigan, Hon. Thomas A. E. Weadock of Detroit, member Michigan Revolutionary Memorial Committee.

From Indiana, Monsignor Francis H. Gavisk, D. Frank Culbertson, Clem J. Richards, Mrs. Anna Studebaker Carlisle, Judge Ralph Gilbert and Christopher B. Coleman.

From Wisconsin, Gen. Ralph M. Immell.

Introduction of Members of Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission.

Band, "Fantasie of American Airs," Victor Herbert. 147th O. N. G. Regimental Band.

Presentation of deed to General George Rogers Clark Park by A. D. Hosterman, Chairman, Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission to Gov. Myers Y. Cooper.

Address, Accepting the Park for the State of Ohio, Gov. Myers Y. Cooper.

Band, "Star Spangled Banner," 147th Regimental O. N. G. Band.

2 P. M. Historical Pageant, Review of Troops and Sham Battle. The pageant (same hour as start of original battle 150 years ago).

1. Indian life among Shawnees.
2. News of and preparation for attack by Clark.
3. Appearance of Clark's scouts.
4. Opening of attack from south.
5. General engagement.
6. Death of General Clark's cousin.
7. Route of Shawnees.
8. Burning of stockade and blockhouse.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In carrying through the plans of the two days' Sesqui-Centennial events, Gen. D. E. Nolan in command of Fort Hayes U. S. Army, Columbus and Adjutant General A. W. Reynolds of the Ohio State Guards joined in arranging the participation of National and State troops and Military Bands.

Much credit is due the Springfield Executive Committee who handled the details of the Sesqui-Centennial events: Mr. C. L. Bauer, Chairman, Mr. H. E. Freeman, Vice Chairman, Mr. R. C. Bancroft, Mr. W. W. Keifer, Mr. Orton G. Rust and Mr. Stanley Matthewson. Under them served many others on various Committees most acceptably.

To Mr. O. K. Reames, a member of the Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission who directed the Pageant special credit should be given, as the universal verdict of the thousands who witnessed the great spectacle was that the Ohio Sesqui-Centennial Pageant was a marvelous success.

MATTERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

The Banquet, Wittenberg Stadium School and Friday afternoon battlefield programs. were all broadcast by W. L. W. and W. C. S. O. Radio Stations.

The gavel used by the Chairmen of the various program events, was made for the Sesqui-Centennial celebration from an old walnut tree said to have been growing 150 years ago on the battlefield at the time of the Piqua battle. A silver band has been attached on which is engraved the fact that it was used during the Sesqui-Centennial celebration events and will be preserved among the State's historical souvenirs.

The weather throughout the two days' celebration was ideal.

The estimate of the attendance on Friday afternoon on the battlefield was from 70,000 to 100,000 people coming from all parts of the State.

At the September meeting of the Commission, the new State Park was christened as the George Rogers Clark State Park and it will be so named and known in the future.

GENERAL INTEREST AWAKENED

It gives the Commission great pleasure to present this report of the plans already carried out under the Legislative Act and to note the great and general interest over the State in the accomplishments and also as to the future plans.

The Commission has felt that its mission should be considered as both educational and patriotic as the Legislative Act sets forth. We want to acknowledge the fine co-operation on the part of the State Department of Education in charge of Dr. J. L. Clifton and his valuable assistants, Mr. Frank E. Wilson, Mr. B. A. Aughinbaugh, B. A. Darrow and others.

The Sesqui-Centennial of the Piqua battle was complete in all details and has become the outstanding, patriotic, historical and educational event in the history of Ohio.

TO COMPLETE THE LEGISLATIVE ACT

While much has been accomplished during the past two years much yet remains to be accomplished to complete the project. As the report shows only a small part of the marking on the official memorial trails has thus far been done and the Commission hopes with generous appropriations from the present and future Legislatures, that closer spacing of the route markers can be made and the further projects laid down in the Legislative Act worked out including:

"In the City of Cincinnati a statue of General George Rogers Clark to commemorate the building of the blockhouse by him, August 1, 1780, the base for the campaign culminating in the battle of Piqua and a shelter for the wounded, the first structure on the site of that city;

"In or near Zanesfield a monument to Tarhe, the Wyandotte chief and ally of the Americans;

"A fitting monument or marker upon or near the site of the treaty between Clark and the Shawnee Indians (Fort Finney, 1786, Hamilton County);

"Monument to the 19 Revolutionary soldiers killed in the Battle of Piqua and buried on the battlefield;

"Approximately 35 monuments or markers with bronze tablets or appropriate inscriptions, of various sizes, at points of historic

interest along the trail where no suitable marker or monument exists, with at least one marker in each county through which the trail passes, including the following sites: Old Town (Greene county); Wapatomica; Mac-O-Chee (battle and village); Fort McArthur (Hardin County); Zane blockhouse; Pigeontown; Bluejacketstown; place where Gen. Hull took command of his army (Montgomery county); Fort Washington (1790) (Hamilton county); scene of Bowman's defeat; Kenton stockade at the forks of Mad River; locations of Boone's and Kenton's captivities; Fort Hamilton.

Besides the major monuments and markers still to be placed by the Commission, there is also the matter of acquiring the Simon Kenton Memorial referred to in Section 4 of the Act and which gives the Commission authority to purchase the site of Simon Kenton's last Cabin and original burial place (Logan County) as a permanent State Memorial and Park, to improve the grounds and to erect suitable tablets and markers thereon.

The Commission at the close of this Biennium is giving consideration to the selection of a landscape architect to work out with the Commission the proper plans for developing the George Rogers Clark State Park into the permanent Ohio Revolutionary Memorial State Park as provided in the Act. The various landscape architect experts who have visited the park are unanimous in the opinion that Ohio has in its possession in this property a tract, with its historic and attractive scenic features, capable of being developed into one of the most interesting and beautiful State Parks in America, that will be visited by thousands of tourists every year.

HELPFUL OFFICIAL COOPERATION

In closing its report for the years 1929-1930, the Commission wishes to acknowledge the fine co-operation it has had from the officials of every State Department with which its work has come in contact.

We particularly desire to express appreciation to the Controlling Board and Hon. Harry D. Silver, Director of Finance; Dr. Harvey Walker, Assistant Director of Finance; Miss Helen Phipps; Miss Bess M. Shumaker and others of that department; D. M. Shonting, Chief of the Department of Accounts and Control as well as Mr. Fred E. Oyer, Mr. M. E. Hayhurst and others of that Department; Hon. Gilbert Bettman, Attorney General of Ohio; Mr. Earl C. Shively; Mr. Lewis F. Laylin; Mr. Joseph A. Godown; Mr. Joseph V. Ralston; Mr. Earl R. Hoover and others of that Department; also Hon. Joseph T. Tracy, Auditor of State; Miss Mary C. Morrison and others of that Department; Mr. Robert N. Waid, Director of Highways and Mr. Harry E. Neal of that Department; Mr. A. T. Connar, Director of Public Works; Mr. T. Ralph Ridley, State Architect; Mr. E. E. Booton and others of that Department; Hon. Clarence J. Brown, Secretary of State; Adjutant General A. W. Reynolds and Col. Wade Christy of that Department. Acknowledgment of the very fine and continuous co-operation of the officials of the State Department of Education has already been made in this report.

At all times there has been fullest co-operation and a sympathetic approach to the problems of the Commission on the part of Governor Myers Y. Cooper, Mr. Charles A. Jones, Mr. W. Dale Donifon and others in the Chief Executive office.

ALL OHIO PROGRAM

It is well that our citizens recognize the importance of our history and thus create an interest and awaken a spirit of inquiry into the past of Ohio that will result in better and more patriotic citizens. It is with this purpose constantly before the Commission that its work is being carried on.

The Commission realizes the importance and value of historical marking in Ohio, and recognizes the unusual public interest in the plans so far as they have been developed. It is the hope of the Commission that the 1931 Legislature will move to enlarge the plan to an "All Ohio" historical marking by including Eastern Ohio. There is in the Eastern part of the State much valuable and important Revolutionary and pioneer history that should be marked.

It is felt by the Commission that travel through the State will be made more interesting and profitable by the Ohio plan of marking. It is significant that a Bill was introduced in Congress in December, 1930 to promote travel to and in the United States by creating a Travel Division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, "to study, encourage, promote and develop the travel of foreigners and of citizens of the United States in this country." With this national plan developing it seems very fortunate that Ohio, with her splendid and rapidly developing system of improved highways, is setting her house in order and making it possible for her fine history, her many scenic beauties, her unusual archaeological wonders and her great industrial and cultural development to be seen and appreciated.

As ex-Gov. James M. Cox said at the unveiling of Fort Amanda Memorial: "The building of memorials is something more than appealing to a purely sentimental spirit. The least it seems to me that can be done for those who gave up their lives in the time of stress in the early days is to make monumental niches in the yard stick of time, and thus cover our perspective with exhibits that not only show the stuff from which our fathers were made, but the gratitude of succeeding generations as well."

Correspondence on Commission matters should be addressed to—

OHIO REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL COMMISSION,
Springfield, Ohio.