**LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**3RD GRADE FIELD TRIP GRANT PROGRAM**

**GUIDEBOOK WITH**

**ITINERARIES AND CURRICULUM/ACTIVITIES**

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**LOGAN CO. HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**3RD GRADE FIELD TRIP GRANT PROGRAM**

Logan County has a rich and diverse history. Whether it is learning about the Indians who once called this area home or picturing in your mind Bellefontaine as a bustling railroad town or getting to know the famous and not-so-famous people who have roots to Logan County or the many other aspects of our history, Logan County’s past has a lot to offer people of all ages, including children.

The Logan County Historical Society believes one of the best ways to learn about this history is by experiencing it at the places these events occurred. In keeping with this belief LCHS has decided to offer a field trip grant to the third grade classes in the Logan County schools a supplement to their study of local history. These field trips will include visits to the sites of some of the Indian villages that were once here, as well as going to such landmarks as the highest point in Ohio, and learning about people and events that not only shaped our local history but our nation’s history as well.

The Logan County Historical Society worked closely with the Logan County Education Service Center to develop a set of curriculum and activities that can be used with the field trips to help teach 3rd grade students about our important local history. The curriculum and activities take into consideration the standards set forth by the state for third grade, especially as the standards deal with *History*, *People in Society, Geography* and *Social Studies*, although some *Economics*, *Government* and *Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities* may be included in a few of the activities. The curriculum and activities are set up to be used prior to and after the field trips, and in some cases during the field trips. The activities can be administered by the teacher or in few instances by a representative of the Logan County Historical Society.

The grant program offers a variety of field trip themes. These include an *Indian & Early Settler Tour (East & West),* a *Logan County Transportation Tour*, a *Logan County Landmarks Tour*, a *Logan County Architecture Tour*, a *Logan County Historical Marker Tour* or the teachers can work with the Historical Society for a *customized tour* that could include a combination of tours. The field trips are set up so that they can be led by the teachers themselves or by a representative of the Logan County Historical Society. Each field trip allows the teachers to choose which places they want included on their field trip. **Please note that tours of attractions like the Piatt Castles, Logan County History Center, etc., which are part of the Field Trip Grant will be condensed tours or specific programs and should not be considered a replacement for regular field trips to these places.**

The Logan County Historical Society will pay up to $150 per bus load to help cover the cost of the use of the school buses, bus drivers’ fees and gas. The schools or students are responsible for the cost of admissions to the attractions when applicable and other costs like lunch and souvenirs. Each school is eligible for one field trip per year for their third grade classes. The buses need to be filled when possible, i.e. if school has multiple 3rd grade classes the classes need to combine to go on the field trips. All of the classes do not need to go on the field on the same day.

We hope the local schools will take advantage of this program. All the organizations involved with this project feel it is important that the children of Logan County learn about our county’s history, but also have fun while they are learning.

If you have questions about the 3rd Grade Field Trip Grant program, please contact LCHS Director Todd McCormick at 593-7557 or [tmccormick@loganhistory.org](mailto:tmccormick@loganhistory.org).

**LOGAN CO. HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**3RD GRADE FIELD TRIP GRANT PROGRAM**

**APPLICATION**

School Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contact Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contact Email: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Field Trip: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) of Field Trip: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Number of Students per Field Trip: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Do you need a tour guide to ride on bus? Yes No

Date curriculum activities’ supplementary items will be returned (when applicable)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Admission Costs of Attractions:

* Piatt Castles (Mac-A-Cheek) $3.00/student
* Logan County History Center No Charge
* Logan County Courthouse No Charge

Admission/program costs are subject to change.

CONTACT INFORMATION

**Todd McCormick** – Curator/Director Logan County Historical Society. Please

contact Todd if you want to schedule a field trip or traveling program or have questions about the field trip itineraries and curriculum or other questions about the LCHS Field Trip Grant.

Phone # - 593-7557

Email – [tmccormick@loganhistory.org](mailto:tmccormick@loganhistory.org)

***HISTORIC GLIMPSES OF LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO***

The Logan County Historical Society published a book entitled *Historic Glimpses of Logan County, Ohio* in 2003. The book is the most recent and comprehensive compilation of Logan County history written since 1903. One of the goals that the Historical Society had for this book was that it be used by has a primary reference for Logan County history. To fulfill this goal the Historical Society set aside enough of the books so that each 3rd grade classroom in the county have a copy of *Glimpses* as part of their study of local history. If your 3rd grade classroom does not have a copy please let us know and we will get a copy to you. We can be reached at 593-7557 or [tmccormick@loganhistory.org](mailto:tmccormick@loganhistory.org).

*Historic Glimpses of Logan County, Ohio* contains information about many of the places that are part of the LCHS Field Trip Grant itineraries and activities. We have included the *Glimpses* page numbers that correspond with these topics when applicable. We hope you will use *Glimpses* in conjunction with the field trips and when teaching Logan County history.

**LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
3RD GRADE FIELD TRIP ITINERARIES**

**LOGAN COUNTY LANDMARK FIELD TRIP**

Logan County has many interesting and in some cases unique features or landmarks. Some of these are natural wonders; others are exceptional examples of architecture or places that important events happened. This tour will give the students a good understanding of the some of the highlights in Logan County’s history. The following are possible stops on the field trip. More than likely not all the stops could be made in a single field trip due to traveling time. The teachers would need to select the sites they want the students to see.

* **Highest Point in Ohio** located on Campbell Hill at the campus of the Ohio Hi-Point Career Center on SR 540 east of Bellefontaine. Campbell Hill is 1,549’ above sea level. The surrounding site was also the home of the 644th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron Air Force Base from 1951 to 1969. The base was used to monitor the skies in this part of the country for enemy aircraft and missiles. This was at the time of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union when the two countries had a very tense relationship. The Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocation School (now Ohio Hi-Point Career Center) opened in 1974.
* **Court Avenue** is the oldest concrete street in America. George Bartholomew developed a formula of Portland cement which included marl from Marl City near Rushsylvania, where the concrete was made. Bartholomew first paved a section of Main Street in 1891 to prove to city officials that his concrete could hold up to the wear and tear of horse and carriages, which it did. The city then had Bartholomew pave the other streets surrounding the courthouse, including Court Avenue, which still has some of the original concrete exposed.
* **\*McKinley Street** considered the world’s shortest street located at the point of the intersection of Columbus Ave. and Garfield Ave. on the west side of Bellefontaine. The street measures just 30’ at its longest point. The street was named after the Ohio governor and later U.S. president William McKinley.
* **The Holland Theatre** located on east Columbus Ave. across from the Courthouse. Theatre opened in 1931. It is the only theatre in the U.S. with a Dutch themed interior which includes windmills and the façade of a Dutch town. The theatre hosted live productions and movies. For many years it was a favorite entertainment spot for the people of Logan County. The theatre was closed in the late 1990s. It is now owned by the Landmark Preservation Inc. The group is in the process of restoring the historic theatre and do use it for live productions.
* **Logan County Courthouse** was built in 1870 at a cost of $105,398.08. The exterior of the Franco-Italian structure was built with sandstone from Ohio-based quarries. The tower is cased with galvanized iron ornamented to correspond with the style of the building. The architect, A. Koehler of Cleveland, supervised the entire project. **NEED TO WORK WITH THE COMMISSIONERS/COURTS ABOUT POSSIBLE TOURS ONCE COURTHOUSE IS REOPENED TO THE PUBLIC.**
* **Logan County History Center** located at 521 E. Columbus Ave. in Bellefontaine. Partial tour of the History Center, which includes the 1906 Orr Mansion, the Logan County Museum and the Logan County Transportation Museum. **Please note that tours of attractions like the Piatt Castles, Logan County History Center, etc., which are part of the Field Trip Grant will be condensed tours or specific programs and should not be considered a replacement for regular field trips to these places.**
* **Piatt Castles** 
  + **Castle Mac-A-Cheek** was built by Gen. Abram Piatt in the 1860s. It is built in the architectural style of a Norman-French Chateau. The home took seven years to complete. All the material used for the house, except the glass and roof slate, came from the Piatt property. The home contains much of its original furnishings. General Piatt was as a Civil War veteran, farmer, poet, book collector, and a social and political leader in Logan County.
* **Flatwoods School** located in Veterans’ Park in West Mansfield is a restored one-room school operated by the Logan County Historical Society. The school was built in Bokescreek Township by members of the black settlement of Flatwoods. The school operated from the 1860s to the 1920s. It was then used as a barn for many years. In the late 1990s the building was going to be torn down. A group of students from Bellefontaine Middle School and their teacher Kris Swisher wanted to save the school. The students raised more than $30,000 to have the school moved to its current location. The students also researched the history of the school and developed lesson plans so current students could take field trips to the Flatwoods School and be taught in a one-room school setting. The students won many awards for their project of saving the school. The Logan County Historical restored the school and it is now open for field trips.
* **Sloan Library** located at 2817 Sandusky Street in Zanesfield. Dr. Earl Sloan built this library in 1913. The Sloan Library stands as a memorial to his hometown of Zanesfield. Dr. Sloan’s family invented Sloan’s Liniment, which was initially made for horses, but was discovered to help people as well.
* **Indian Lake**
  + **\*Sandy Beach Amusement Park Site** located at the intersection of SR 366 and U.S. 33 in Russells Point. Near here was the site of the Sandy Beach Amusement Park (later went through various name changes). The park opened in 1924 and featured a roller coaster, boardwalk and dance hall. More rides and attractions followed. The dance pavilions found here hosted the greatest names of the Big Band era. The park closed in the 1970s due to diminishing crowds, declining park conditions and competition from larger amusement parks.
  + **Other possible Indian Lake stops might include the Nature Center or the Spillway with a history of the lake given to the students**
* **Indian Village sites**
  + **\*Blue Jacket’s Town** on the Courthouse lawn at the corner of Main St. and Columbus Ave. Blue Jacket was an important and influential Shawnee chief. Blue Jacket rose to the rank of War Chief of the Shawnees. He and Chief Little Turtle of the Miami tribe led a confederation of Indian tribes to two major victories over the Americans in 1790 against Col. Josiah Harmar’s army at present-day Ft. Wayne, Indiana and in 1791against Gen. Arthur St. Clair’s army at present-day Ft. Recovery, Ohio. The defeat of St. Clair’s army was the greatest victory any American Indian force ever had against the Americans in terms of the number of U.S. soldiers killed. Blue Jacket also led the Indian confederation at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, near present-day Toledo, in 1794 against Gen. Anthony Wayne. Wayne’s forces defeated the Indians which led to the signing of the Greenville Treaty in 1795. The treaty line ran through Logan County and gave nearly 2/3 of present-day Ohio to the U.S. A marker recognizing **Blue Jacket Home Site** is found on a stone in front of a house on the 200 block of Detroit St. There is a lot of controversy surrounding Blue Jacket. Some people believe he was a white boy name Marmaduke Van Swearingen who was captured and adopted by the Shawnee tribe and renamed Wey-yah-pih-ehr- sehn -wah or Blue Jacket. Others believe that he was pure-blood Shawnee Indian. Recent DNA testing with known Blue Jacket and Van Swearingen descendants seem to support that Blue Jacket was a pure-blooded Shawnee.
  + **\*Wapatomica** at the intersection of Co. Rd. 5 and Co. Rd. 29. This historical marker commemorates the Shawnee village considered the capital of the Shawnee tribe. The village included a large council house in which a number of important councils or meetings were held by the Shawnees and other tribes as they discussed what to do about the increasing number of American settlers, war and other events that were important to the tribes. Simon Kenton was forced to run the gauntlet here when he was a captive of the Shawnee. Benjamin Logan’s Kentucky militia destroyed the village in 1786. The actual village site was up the hill to the northwest of the sign. It is believed the village stretched across present-day Road 29. A natural spring was and still is at the base of the hill.
  + **\*Zane-Kenton Memorial** on Route 5 on the south edge of Zanesfield. This monument, which includes a 60-ton boulder, was dedicated on September 8, 1914 to honor Isaac Zane and Simon Kenton.
  + **Ebeneezer Zane Cabin** on the corner of Sandusky St. and Co. Rd. 10 in Helen Wonders Blue Park. The cabin was originally built in 1805 by Isaac and Myeerah’s son Ebeneezer. The cabin was renovated and restored in the 1990s.

**\*Sites may not be large enough or safe for students to get off the bus.**

**ACADEMIC STANDARDS FOR 3RD GRADE**

**(THEME: COMMUNITIES: PAST & PRESENT, NEAR & FAR)**

**LOGAN COUNTY LANDMARK FIELD TRIP ACTIVITIES**

**ACTIVITY STANDARDS**

**LOGAN COUNTY LANDMARK TOUR** HISTORY STRAND/Content Statement 2 (Standards may vary depending on itinerary) and 3; GEOGRAPHY STRAND 5, 6, 7, 8;

GOVERNMENT STRAND 9, 12, 13

**LOGAN COUNTY HISTORY CENTER TOUR** HISTORY STRAND/1, 2, 3; GEOGRAPHY 5, 6, 7, 8; GOVERNMENT

**FROM INDIANS TO HONDA: HIGH POINTS** HISTORY STRAND/1, 2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/ 5,6, 7, 8; GOVERNMENT/ 9, 12

**LOCAL FOOTSTEPS: A LIVING TIMELINE OF** HISTORY STRAND/1, 2, 3, GEOGRAPHY/

**FAMOUS & NOT-SO FAMOUS LOGAN COUNTIANS** 5, 6, 7, 8

**WHAT HAPPENED IN THE YEAR..?:** HISTORY STRAND/1, 2, 3

**A TIMELINE OF LOGAN COUNTY HISTORY**

**MAPPING LOGAN COUNTY** HISTORY STRAND/2, 3; GEORGRAPHY

STRAND/4

**FROM INDIANS TO HONDA:**

**HIGH POINTS IN**

**LOGAN COUNTY HISTORY**

*From Indians to Honda: High Points in Logan County History* is a traveling exhibit/program that looks at several main themes and subjects in Logan County history by using artifacts and other items from the Logan County Museum’s collections.

Logan County’s rich Indian history can be seen through stone projectile points used by prehistoric Indians thousands of years ago who hunted on the land that is now Logan County. Students will also see metal tools and other items of the historic Indians who called Logan County home in the late 18th century when this area had one of the largest concentrations of Indian villages in the Old Northwest.

The program also takes students back to the railroad era of Logan County when 1 in 4 people employed in the county worked for the railroad, and hundreds of passenger and freight trains stopped in Bellefontaine each week.

In addition, students will meet some of the famous people who have lived in Logan County at one time or another during their careers.

Students will also see why Bellefontaine and Logan County is known for being the *Oldest* (concrete street), *Highest* (highest point in Ohio) and *Shortest* (shortest street).

Other topics include life in a one-room school, industries in Logan County, military history and Indian Lake’s history as one of Ohio’s premier resorts and vacation destinations.

***FROM INDIANS TO HONDA:***

***HIGH POINTS IN***

***LOGAN COUNTY HISTORY***

**EXPLANATORY NOTES**

A. INDIAN/SETTLER

1. 1.Spear point – Found in Logan County and is representative of the prehistoric Indians that lived or hunted in what is now Logan County
2. Axe head – Same as above
3. Metal knife blade – Found at McKee’s Town (present site of Super Wal-Mart), which was a trading post run by British Indian Agent Alexander McKee who was trader and liaison between the Indians of this area and the British government in the Old Northwest. McKee’s town was destroyed by Gen. Benjamin Logan’s mounted militia during raids in October 1786.
4. Indian village map – Current day map of Logan County with sites of historic Indian villages, the Shawnee/Seneca Reservation, Greenville Treaty Line and American blockhouses built during the War of 1812.
5. Simon Kenton plate – Simon Kenton was a frontiersman who helped settle Kentucky and Ohio. He was a well-known and respected Indian fighter. He was captured by Shawnees and brought to the Logan County Indian villages to run several gauntlets (two lines of Indians armed with clubs & sticks who hit the captives as they ran through the line). Kenton was sentenced to die but was purchased by the British, and eventually escaped and returned to Kentucky. As the legend goes, Kenton promised himself if he survived his capture he would one day return and settle in what is now Logan County, which he did in later years of life. He lived in the Zanesfield/New Jerusalem where he died.
6. Frontiersmen – Allan W. Eckert – This book details the settlement of the Old Northwest and the conflict between the whites and Indians. It has also been described as a dual biography of Kenton and Tecumseh. Allan Eckert now lives in Bellefontaine.
7. Blue Jacket – Allan W. Eckert – Blue Jacket was a war chief of the Shawnees who led, with Little Turtle, a confederation of Old Northwest Indians to two great victories over the Americans, including defeating Gen. St. Clair’s forces at Fort Recovery, Ohio in 1791, which was the greatest victory any Indian force ever had over the Americans, including Custer’s Last Stand. Blue Jacket had a village in what is now Bellefontaine. Controversy abounds over whether Blue Jacket was Marmaduke Van Swearingen, who was captured and adopted by the Shawnees, or a full-blooded Indian. The museum stresses his accomplishments not his lineage.

B. ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS – Students generally enjoy seeing how school was during the “old days.” If this sparks an interest with the students or teachers, we suggest taking a field trip to the LCHS’s Flatwoods School in West Mansfield.

1. Slate board
2. McGuffey’s Reader
3. Marbles
4. Wooden handmade dominoes

C. RAILROAD – The railroad was an extremely important industry in Logan County from the post-Civil War era through the 1960s. During its heyday 1 in 4 people employed in the county worked for the railroad and a similar number worked for places dependent on the railroad (comparable to Honda today). Hundreds of freight trains and passenger trains passed through each week. The Big Four/New York Central Roundhouse and Repair Shops in Bellefontaine were one of the largest on the railroads. The advent of the diesel engine decreased the need for trains to stop in Bellefontaine and led to the lessening of it being a railroad town.

1. Railroad Time Book 1929
2. New York Central System coffee mug – The New York Central System, previously the Big Four, was one the major lines to run through Logan County.
3. Railroad YMCA keys – The Big Four/New York Central Railroad YMCA was located on west Columbus Avenue in Bellefontaine. Workers stayed there while passing through or working in Bellefontaine. The building is still standing but is in disrepair.
4. New York Central System lantern

D. OLDEST, HIGHEST, SHORTEST – Logan County/Bellefontaine is known for being the home of the oldest concrete street (Court Street on south side of the Courthouse) in America, the highest point in Ohio (Campbell Hill/Ohio Hi-Point Career Center) and the shortest street in the world (McKinley St.).

1. Souvenir piece of concrete from oldest Concrete Street in America – George Bartholomew created a Portland cement that would hold up to the wear and tear of horse and carriages and later automobiles. Bartholomew’s Buckeye Portland Cement Co. was located in Marl City northeast of Bellefontaine. The marl found there worked well in his cement.
2. 664th postcard/photo – During the Cold War era (post WWII-1980s) the U.S. & U.S.S.R. threatened one another with the possibility of a nuclear or similar type of war. The U.S. created several radar detection air bases to monitor the skies for enemy planes or missiles. One such base was the 664th A.C. & W. Squadron located on Campbell Hill. The base was in operation from 1951-1969.
3. 30’ piece of yarn representing McKinley St. – McKinley Street located on the west end of Bellefontaine is considered the world’s shortest street. It is 30’ at it longest point and 20’ at its shortest. The yarn represents the length of the street, which was named after William McKinley, a former Ohio governor and U.S. President, who campaigned in Bellefontaine.

E. FAMOUS LOGAN COUNTIANS

1. *Abe Martin* book – Kin Hubbard was the son of Thomas Hubbard, founder of the *Bellefontaine Examiner*. Mr. Hubbard tried several professions, including traveling with circuses, before he began writing his cartoon *Abe Martin* while working for a newspaper in Indianapolis. Abe Martin was farmer from Brown County, IN whose witty and sometimes satiric sayings represented Midwestern common sense and culture. Hubbard was good friends with humorist Will Rogers.
2. Sloan’s Liniment bottle – Dr. Earl Sloan’s family, who lived in Zanesfield, developed a liniment for horses. It was soon discovered it worked on people as well. Dr. Sloan marketed the liniment very well and become quite wealthy. Although he had moved to Boston, Dr. Sloan never forgot his hometown. He built the Sloan Library and left a trust that still gives funds to local schools and to other causes.
3. Mills Brothers album – The Mills Brothers were a famous singing group. They were born in Piqua, Ohio and moved to Bellefontaine while the boys were in junior high and high school. The brothers spent much of their time in New York with their own radio show and later traveling all over the world performing. They were the first black group to cross racial lines and become popular with the whites as well as blacks. The oldest brother died in 1936 and was replaced by their father. When the father retired in the late 1960s, the three remaining brothers continued as a trio until the early 1980s. The Mills Brothers’ hold several records in music history, including making more records than any other group. The Mills Brothers have all passed away, but ties remain in Logan County with several siblings, nephews and nieces still living here.

F. INDUSTRY

1. A.J. Miller Co. catalog – The A.J. Miller Co. began in 1853 by making horse carriages. They were well-known for their carriages throughout the Midwest. The company switched to automobiles in the early 20th century, specializing in hearses and ambulances. The company was one of the few in the country that built hearses and ambulances. They sold their vehicles all over the world. The company combined with the Meteor Co. in Piqua, Ohio in 1957 and moved its operation to Piqua in 1960. Miller-Meteor stopped operations in the late 1970s.
2. A.J. Miller nameplate
3. Coca Cola bottle – Bellefontaine had several industries including a bottling factory that for a time bottled Coca-Cola products.
4. Hopewell Dairy bottle – Hopewell Dairy was one of several local dairies in Logan County and is also representative of the importance of agriculture in Logan County’s history, even today some 78% of land in the county is used for agriculture.

G. MILITARY

1. Army hat WWII - Logan County men and women have contributed their service to all U.S. wars from the Indian Wars to the War on Terrorism. This hat from WWII is representative of all Logan County veterans.
2. Apron representing Canteen workers – During WWII the wives of local railroad workers ran a canteen for servicemen passing through Bellefontaine on trains. The women provided food, drinks, magazines, cigarettes, etc. to the soldiers all free of charge. The canteen was representative of how people of on the Homefront could contribute to the war effort.

H. INDIAN LAKE

1. Amusement park photo – From the 1920s-1960s, Indian Lake was nicknamed *Ohio’s Million Dollar Playground* because people flocked to the Sandy Beach Amusement Park and the dance pavilions that brought in the greatest names in the Big Band era.
2. Dance Pavilion photo – Same as above
3. Amusement park tickets – The San Juan Park was the name of the park in its latter years.
4. Postcard – Beatley’s – Indian Lake was a popular resort area that included a number of hotels, including Beatley’s
5. Postcard – Wicker’s - Indian Lake was a popular resort area that included a number of hotels, including Wicker’s.

I. MISCELLANEOUS – The following books & booklets can be used as research sources to learn more about Logan County history, including many of the subjects touched on in *From Indians to Honda: High Points in Logan County History*.

1. *Historic Glimpses of Logan County, Ohio* – This book was published by the Logan County Historical Society in 2003. It contains over 300 pages of photos and text telling aspects of Logan County history.
2. *A Brief History of Logan County, Ohio –* As its name suggest this booklet hits some of the highlights of Logan County’s history, with an emphasis on Indian/settler history, railroad history and famous Logan Countians.
3. *The Ohio Frontier* – This booklet is a brief account of the conflict between the Indians and whites from the 1750s-1830s, in Ohio and Logan County.
4. *Logan County & The Civil War* – This booklet gives a brief account of Logan County’s role and contributions during the Civil War.
5. *Civil War Diary of W.H. Chandler –* This diary is the account of W.H. Chandler of Huntsville last six months in the 96th O.V.I. in the Civil War.
6. *Historical Markers Program –* This booklet gives brief descriptions and locations of the many historical markers found in Logan County. The signs have been erected by the Logan County Historical Society and other groups and individuals over the years.
7. *Tour Book of the Logan County Museum and the Orr Mansion* gives a brief synopsis of the Logan County Museum and the Orr Mansion. School tours are welcomed. Please call or the Museum office (593-7557) to schedule a tour.

**LOCAL FOOTSTEPS:**

**A LIVING TIMELINE**

**OF FAMOUS AND NOT-SO-FAMOUS**

**LOGAN COUNTIANS**

The Logan County Historical Society is offering a new traveling exhibit starting in the fall of 2004. Local Footsteps: A Living Timeline of Famous and Not-So-Famous Logan Countians is a program in which students dress up as well-known and not-so-well-known people who have called Logan County home at one time or another. The students read a short biography of their person to the rest of the class or classes, parents or whomever you wish to perform this program, while dressed in clothes similar to what their person may have worn.

The Young Historians Club of the Logan County Historical Society, along with curator/director, researched a variety of men and women who lived in Logan County at some point in their lives. The Young Historians wrote a short biography of these people (the biographies on the cream paper are for the students to read while the blue sheets have additional information on some of the subjects for the teachers’ use). The Young Historians created costumes that are representative of the people and time they are portraying.

Local Footsteps: A Living Timeline of Famous and Not-So-Famous Logan Countians is available to use in the classroom or at the Logan County Museum. Local Footsteps was geared to be used with third grade students since they study local history, but other grades are also welcomed to use it. The Benjamin Logan 4th grade has done a similar program for famous Ohioans called STROLL over the last few years that has been well received by teachers, students and parents.

For more information, call Todd at 593-7557 or [tm](mailto:logancomuseumtodd@embarqmail.com)ccormick@loganhistory.org.

**LOCAL FOOTSTEPS**

**COSTUMES DESCRIPTION & INVENTORY**

1. \*Blue Jacket (A) – Shawnee war chief, had village in Bellefontaine

\_ hunting or trade shirt

\_ headband with feather

\_ silver/bead/shell necklace

\_ leggings

\_ breechcloth

1. \*Chief Tarhe or “The Crane” (B) – Principal Chief of the Wyandot Tribe, lived in Zanesfield at one time, father of Myeerah, stepfather of Isaac Zane

\_ silver necklace & bracelet

\_ Indian costumes (Zanesfield)

\_ silver bracelet

1. Isaac Zane (B)– Chief Tarhe’s adoptive son, lived in Zane’s Town (Zanesfield)

\_ #Straw hat

\_ man’s frock

1. \*Princess Myeerah (A) – Tarhe’s daughter & Isaac Zane’s wife

\_ Indian dress

\_ silver necklace & bracelet

\_ moccasins

1. \*Simon Kenton (A) – frontiersman, captured & brought to Logan County, lived & died in Logan County

\_ hunting frock

\_ black head rag

\_ powder horn & haversack

1. \*Benjamin Logan (A) – Army general led militia attacks on Indians in Logan County

\_ Revolutionary War colonist coat

\_ #wood canteen

\_#Tri-corner hat

1. \*Moluntha (B) – Shawnee chief, village in West Liberty

\_ silver bracelet/armband

\_ bead & shell necklace

\_^ walking stick (natural-use from tree)

\_ Indian costume

1. \*Nancy Stewart (B) – Blue Jacket’s daughter

\_ black checkered dress

\_ #straw hat

1. \*Phebe Sharp (A) – 1st woman doctor in Logan County

\_ #doctor’s bag

\_ black dress

\_ shawl & bonnet

1. \*Alexander McKee (A) – British Indian agent in Logan County

\_ British Revolutionary War Coat

\_ Tri-corner hat

\_# raccoon hide

1. \*Grenadier Squaw (A) – Shawnee woman, wife of Moluntha, female warrior

\_ Indian costume (Zanesfield)

\_ shell necklace & bracelet

\_ bead necklace

1. \*Elizabeth Piatt (B) – prominent West Liberty citizen, Underground Railroad

\_ black dress with lace

\_ fan

\_ #black bonnet

\_ #white flag

1. Abram or Donn Piatt (B) – poet, publisher, statesman, castle

\_ #top hat

\_ frock coat

1. \*Judge William Lawrence (B) – involved with many local, state & national matters

\_ robe

\_ gavel

\_ fake beard

1. \*Judge William H. West (A) – involved with many local, state & national matters

\_ robe

\_ gavel

\_ #cane

1. \*Dr. Edward Henry Knight (B) – largest brain in world, lived in Logan County

\_ late 19th century coat

\_ fake muttonchops (sideburns)

\_ #cane

1. General Robert Patterson Kennedy (B) – Civil War general, lawyer, civil servant, author

\_ late 19th century man’s coat

\_ #Derby hat

\_ copy of Kennedy’s Historical Review of Logan County

1. \*H.M. Cline (A) – Civil War POW, Logan County sheriff

\_ Civil War era shirt & vest

\_ Union Army uniform hat

1. \*Dr. Earl Sloan (A) – Sloan liniment, Sloan Library

\_ liniment bottle

\_ early 1900s man’s coat

\_ #Derby hat

1. \*Larence Rausenberger (A) – airplane engines, DeGraff/Bellefontaine

\_ coveralls

\_ work cap

1. Clarence Wissler (B) – airplane designer from Bellefontaine

\_ leather coat

\_ sun glasses

\_ scarf

1. \*Norman Vincent Peale (B) – minister & author, BHS graduate

\_ minister’s or choir robe

\_ *Power of Positive Thinking* book

1. \*Warren Cushman (A) – artist, Logan & Champaign counties

\_ smock

\_ palette

\_ paint brush

1. \*Edward D. Jones (B) – financial investments company, BHS graduate

\_ man’s rain coat

\_ Gray hat

\_ copy of the Wall Street Journal

1. Mills Brothers (A) – singing group lived in Bellefontaine

\_ Tuxedo coat, shirt & bowtie

\_ microphone

1. \*Kin Hubbard (A) – cartoonist

\_ leather vest

\_ #straw hat

\_ #sketch pad & colored pencils

\_# leather bag

\_ Abe Martin cartoon

1. \*Walter Alston (A) – baseball manager, taught at Washington Local (Indian Lake)

\_# Dodgers cap

\_ Gray sweatshirt

\_ Coach’s whistle

\_ #basketball

1. \*Allan W. Eckert (A) – author, former Logan County resident

\_ *Frontiersmen* & *Incident at Hawk’s Hill*

\_ duck sweater

1. \*George Bartholomew (A) – concrete street, Marl City, Bellefontaine

\_ work apron

\_ trowel

\_ rubber boots

\_ piece of concrete street

1. \*Jean DesCombes (A) – woman baseball player, Lakeview

\_ #baseball/bat

\_ Grand Rapids Chicks shirt

\_ Grand Rapid Chicks baseball cap

\_ skirt

1. Willard Kiplinger (B) – magazine founder, Bellefontaine

\_ sports coat & dress shirt

\_#brown hat

\_ copy of magazine/newsletter

1. \*Charles Kimmel (A) – WWII hero, U.S.S. destroyer escort named after him, Rushsylvania

\_ WWII U.S. Marine Corps uniform coat

1. \*Canteen Workers (A) – women on WWII homefront, Bellefontaine

\_ apron

\_ black & white dress

\_ hair net

1. \*Henry Pickrell (B) – Underground Railroad stationmaster

\_ man’s frock

\_ #top hat

1. \*Ida Mae Hicks (A) – huckster wagon, Pickrelltown

\_ black skirt & white blouse

\_ shawl

\_ #straw hat

\_ #basket with fake eggs/veggies/fruits

1. \*Railroad workers (B) – engineer, conductor, shops repairman

\_ T-shirts w/ overalls

\_ striped engineer’s hat

\_ bandana

\_ pocket watch

\_ work jacket

\_ New York Central button

1. \*S.L. or French Wilgus (B) – Indian Lake amusement park

\_ white linen jacket

\_ #white Panama hat

\_ black tie

\_#carnival cane

1. \*A.J. Miller (B) – carriage/auto manufacturer (hearse/ambulance), Bellefontaine

\_ man’s vest– Allie Miller

\_ man’s white shirt

\_ #Fedora hat

1. \*Gilbert Harre (A) – OSU football player, BHS graduate

\_ OSU football uniform (red long-sleeve T-Shirt with #48)

\_# OSU cap

\_# football

1. \*William J. Orr (B) – prominent citizen built Orr Mansion (museum)

\_ fishing hat

\_ fishing vest with bobbers

\_ #fishing net

1. \*David Zook (B) – Vietnam War MIA, West Liberty

\_ Vietnam era U.S. Air Force uniform/flight suit

\_ POW/MIA flag

\_ POW/MIA bracelet

1. \*Mary Rutan (A) – Namesake for hospital and park (portrayed by nurse/doctor)

\_ Scrubs

\_ Stethoscope

1. \*Bessie Crim (A) – nurse/missionary WWII POW

\_ WWII nurse’s cape

\_ bonnet

\_# glasses

\_ #*Bible*

1. \*Honda worker (A) –

\_ Honda white uniform

1. \*Susie Parker (B) – school teacher/principal, Bellefontaine

\_ Lady’s cape

\_ hand bell

1. \*Early settler family member/\*farmer family member (B)

\_ mid-19th century skirt & blouse

\_ apron

\_ Lady’s bonnet

1. \*female industry worker WWII (B)

\_ blue work shirt/blouse

\_ scarf/bandana for head

1. Pre-historic Indian (A)

\_ breech cloth

\_ animal skin/fur shirt

\_ stone tool

1. \*One-room school teacher (B)

\_ 1860s skirt & blouse

\_ *McGuffey Reader*

\_ slate board

1. \*WWI “Dough Boy” soldier (A)

\_ WWI uniform coat & hat

1. \*664th AC&W Serviceman (A) – airbase on Campbell Hill during the Cold War.

\_ 1950s-1960s Air Force uniform shirt

1. \*Mesheck Moxley (B) – escaped slave, local gunsmith

\_ apron

\_ shirt

\_ denim pants

\_ #cap

1. \*Holland Theatre attendant or usher (A)

\_ black vest

\_ white shirt & tie

\_ flashlight

1. Roger Cloud (A) – politician from DeGraff

\_ 1960s coat with shirt & tie

\_ campaign button

1. Satan’s Angels (B) – Bellefontaine drum & bugle corps

\_ Satan’s Angel’s uniform shirt & hat

\_ drumstick

1. \*Miss Ohio (B) – Elizabeth Gregg or Evelyn Wilgus

\_ black dress with fur collar

\_ sash

\_# tiara

1. Farmer (A) – modern Logan County farmer

\_ Flannel Shirt

\_ TSC cap

\_ #Feed Sack

\_ Farm magazine

1. O.K. Reames (B) – local historian, author, playwright

\_ suit coat, shirt & tie

\_ # fedora hat

\_ Historical Society brochure

\_ Zanesfield book

1. \*Marie King (B) – Marie’s Candy

\_ 1960s dress

\_ apron

\_ #box of candy

1. Mad River Mountain Skier (A)

\_ ski coat

\_ stocking cap or head band & gloves

\_skis

1. Civil War soldier (A)

\_ Union soldier hat

\_ Civil War era shirt

\_ Union Army canteen

**WHAT HAPPENED IN THE YEAR…?:**

**A TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT DATES**

**IN LOGAN COUNTY HISTORY**

***What Happened in the Year…?*** is a timeline activity provided by the Logan County Historical Society in which students will place important dates in Logan County history in chronological order. Each student will have one or two historical events that they will read to the rest of the class and then place in the correct sequential order on a magnetic timeline that can be set up in the front of the classroom. Most of the historical events also have a graphic (i.e. photograph, illustration, map) that the students will pass around to help better understand the event. The classroom teacher can lead this activity or have a representative from the Logan County Historical Society come into the classroom. For more information or to reserve ***What Happened in the Year…?*** please contact Todd at 593-7557 or email at [tmccormick@loganhistory.org](mailto:tmccormick@loganhistory.org).

The following are the historical events that may be used with this activity. You do not need to use all of the events.

1760s-1770s – Shawnee, Wyandots and other tribes begin building villages in present-day Logan County. There were more than a dozen Indian villages, including Blue Jacket’s Town (Bellefontaine), Moluntha’s Town (West Liberty), Tarhe’s Town (Zanesfield) and Wapatomica (capital of Shawnee nation).

1762 – Isaac Zane and his brothers are captured by Indians near home in Virginia. Tarhe, the principal chief of the Wyandots, adopts Isaac and brings him to his home in present-day Logan County.

1778 – Simon Kenton captured by the Shawnees and brought to the Shawnee capital of Wapatomica to be executed. Along the way Kenton was forced to run nine gauntlets, including several in the Indian villages in Logan County. Kenton was eventually sold to the British and then escaped from Detroit and returned to Kentucky.

1780 – Isaac Zane marries Princess Myeerah and make home in Zane’s Town (Zanesfield).

1786 – Benjamin Logan leads Kentucky mounted militia to attack & burn many of the Indian villages in Logan County during which the Shawnee chief, Moluntha, is murdered in his village near West Liberty.

1790 – Little Turtle & **Blue Jacket** lead northwest Indian confederation to victory over General Harmar’s American forces at present-day Fort Wayne, Indiana.

1791 – Little Turtle & **Blue Jacket** lead northwest Indian confederation to victory over General St. Clair’s forces at present-day Fort Recovery, Ohio marking the greatest Indian victory ever against the U.S. in terms of number of Americans killed.

1794 – General “Mad” Anthony Wayne defeats the northwest Indian confederation under Blue Jacket at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

1795 – Treaty of Greenville signed giving the U.S. 2/3 of Ohio. The treaty line runs through present-day Logan County. Blue Jacket and Tarhe are among the Indians who signed the treaty.

1801 – Job and Phebe Sharp move to Zane Township in Logan County. Phebe was a doctor who rode her horse all over the area giving medical attention to those in need. The next ten years saw more and more settlers come to Logan County.

1806 – Simon Kenton & James McPherson discover Tecumseh’s secret council at Stony Creek near present-day DeGraff.

1812 – War of 1812. The Manary Blockhouse and other blockhouses built in Logan County to protect settlers in case of Indian attack.

1814 – Simon Kenton moves to the Zanesfield area in Logan County.

1817 – Treaty forces Ohio Indians onto reservations including the Lewistown Reservation in Logan County.

1817 – West Liberty officially laid out.

1818 – Logan County formed.

1819 – Zanesfield officially laid out.

1820 – Bellefontaine officially laid out.

1831 – Indian Removal Act forces Ohio Indians onto reservations in Kansas & Oklahoma.

1836 – Simon Kenton dies at the age of 81.

1837 – Classes begin at Geneva College in the village of Northwood in Logan County.

1847 – The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company completed the first railroad in Bellefontaine.

1830s-1850s – The Underground Railroad had several stations in the county. Henry Pickrell built a house with four secret hiding places on County Road 28, while Isaac Patterson operated a station in a cave near Northwood. James Torrence and Joseph Aiken, both of Northwood, and Elizabeth Piatt of West Liberty, and many others, also aided runaway slaves.

1850 – First Logan County Fair held.

1851-1857 – The Lewistown Reservoir (now Indian Lake) was built to feed or to supply water to the Miami-Erie Canal.

1853 – The A.J. Miller Company began making horse carriages to be followed by automobiles, hearses and ambulances in later years.

1863 – Abram S. Piatt begins building Castle Mac-A-Cheek just east of West Liberty. His brother, Donn, starts Castle Mac-O-Chee in 1870.

1870 – The current Logan County Courthouse was completed.

1871 – *The Bellefontaine Examiner* newspaper first published by the Hubbard family.

1881 – Judge William Lawrence of Bellefontaine helps establish the American Red Cross through his position as the First Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury Department.

1884 – Judge William H. West of Bellefontaine gives the Republican Party presidential nomination speech for William Blaine at the Republican National Convention. It is considered by some historians as one of the greatest political speeches ever given.

1888 – The floor collapses at Brockerman Hall in Rushsylvania during a school program killing four people and injuring many others.

1890s – The Big Four Railroad made Bellefontaine a main terminal and a major service and repair center. By 1904, one in four people employed in Logan County worked for the railroad with an equal number working for businesses that served the railroad and its crews.

1891 – George Bartholomew, of the Portland Cement Co., paved as a section of Main Street in Bellefontaine, and later paved the other streets around the courthouse, including Court Street, which remains the oldest concrete street in America.

1898 – Indian Lake was established as a state park; it soon became a popular vacation spot.

1904 – Bellefontaine native Kin Hubbard begins his “Abe Martin” cartoon in the *Indianapolis Star*.

1907 – The Bellefontaine Automobile Co. produces the Traveler automobile.

1908 – Logan County becomes a “dry” county (prohibition of alcohol) by a margin of 1,700 votes.

1909 – Larence Rausenberger of DeGraff builds his first airplane engine. Three years later this engine is used to in the first airplane to fly over Logan County. Rausenberger’s engines were used in many airplanes, including some of the Wright Brothers’.

1911 – Money for land for Rutan Park and Mary Rutan Hospital was donated by Mrs. Rutan’s daughter Rebecca Williams, the hospital opened in 1919.

1913 – Zanesfield hosts its first Homecoming Pageant. The Great Flood of 1913 causes much damage in Logan County, including sweeping a train off a bridge in West Liberty.

1914 – A major fire destroys much of the downtown section in DeGraff.

1918 – C.L. & Everett Knowlton bring their construction business to Logan County. The Knowlton Construction Co. built many of the local schools in the area and other buildings. The company did work all over the state and beyond. The company also contributed the current Logan County District Library in Bellefontaine, which is named in honor of A.E. Knowlton.

1921 – Merchants Industries, a mass production printing company, opens in Bellefontaine.

1924 – S.L. and French Wilgus open the Sandy Beach Amusement Park at Indian Lake.

1920s – Mills Brothers and family move to Bellefontaine.

1925 – Ohio Caverns opens to the public.

1930s-1950s – Heyday of Indian Lake as “Ohio’s Million Dollar Playground.” The amusement and dance pavilions brought in thousands of visitors in the summers, while many of the greatest names of the Big Band era played concerts at the lake.

1931 – Holland Theatre opens. The theatre is the only Dutch architecturally themed theatre in the United States.

1937 – Last interurban passenger train comes through Logan County.

1941-1945 – More 85 Logan County soldiers are killed during WWII

1942-1946 – Women’s Big Four Veteran’s Auxiliary operates Canteen serving soldiers passing through Logan County during World War II.

1942 – Engine explosion kills three workers at the Big Four/New York Central Roundhouse in Bellefontaine. A fire damaged the roundhouse a year later as well.

1946 – Fire sweeps through the Big Four depot in Bellefontaine.

1951 – The U.S. Air Force opens the 664th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron on Campbell Hill (Ohio’s highest point). The base closed in 1969 and is now the site of the Ohio Hi-Point Career Center.

1957 – A.J. Miller Co., a leading manufacturer of hearses and ambulances, merges with the Meteor Company in Piqua, Ohio. In 1960, the operation closes its doors in Bellefontaine when all production is done at the Piqua plant.

1960 – Logan County schools begin consolidation process. By 1969 the current school systems are in place with the exception of Belle Center which does not join Benjamin Logan Local Schools until 1972.

1962 – Valley Hi Ski Resort (later Mad River Mountain Ski Resort) opens.

1960s – Fourth of July riots at Indian Lake.

1970 – DeGraff native Roger Cloud loses Ohio gubernatorial election.

1971 – Last New York Central passenger train passes through Bellefontaine.

1973 – Superfoods (now Nash Finch) opens largest IGA grocery storage warehouse outside of Bellefontaine.

1974 – Newly built Transportation Research Center in East Liberty is dedicated.

1978 – Blizzard immobilizes Logan County.

1979 – Honda of America opens motorcycle plant west of Marysville in Union County and within a couple of years opens an automobile plant.

1980 – Bellefontaine Roundhouse closes.

1981 – Indian Lake Amusement Park razed.

1983 – Conrail moves its terminal from Bellefontaine to Crestview.

1985 – The International Friendship Center of Logan County established to assist foreign families residing in the county, especially Japanese families who came to the area through Honda.

1989 – Production begins at Honda of America plant in East Liberty in Logan County.

1995 – Gail Hamilton becomes the first African-American elected mayor in Bellefontaine. Mr. Hamilton is a nephew of the famed singing group the Mills Brothers.

1996 – Logan County native Donald Dugans becomes first U.S. serviceman to die in Bosnia.

1999 – Donald Mills, the last surviving member of the Mills Brothers, dies at the age of 85.

2001 – Logan County directly affected by terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon, with the death of Alicia Titus, a flight attendant on Flight 175, which was the second plane to crash into the WTC Towers. Titus had family in Logan County. Bellefontaine native Lt. Col. Ted Anderson was at the Pentagon when it was attacked and attempted to save several of his co-workers.

2002 – Bellefontaine Regional Airport opens.

2005 – A major ice storm hits Logan County causing significant damage to hundreds of trees and leaving many people without power for nearly a week. The ice storm came just a few weeks after a snowstorm left nearly 20 inches of snow on the ground.

2007 – Siemens Energy & Automation Inc. confirms that it will close its factories in Logan and Champaign counties and letting go its hundreds of local employees and negatively affecting the local economy.

New dates and events may be added.

**MAPPING LOGAN COUNTY**

***Mapping Logan County***will have students use a map of Logan County to answer questions about some of the well-known landmarks in Logan County. Students will need to use the number/letter grid and the map’s key to answer the questions. Finally, the students will use the map to make a road trip to several of the landmarks. NOTE: THE MAPS NEED TO BE RETURNED TO THE LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Use the map’s number/letter grid to answer questions #1-3.

1. In what section is Campbell Hill, the highest point in Ohio, located? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Name two Logan County landmarks are found in section F-7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. In what section is the Mac-A-Cheek Castle located? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Use the map’s compass rose and cardinal directions to answer questions #4-6.

1. Is the Logan County Courthouse north or south of Castle Mac-A-Cheek? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which is further north McColly Covered Bridge or Bickham Covered Bridge? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The Flatwoods One-Room School building is found in West Mansfield. Is West Mansfield on the eastern or western edge of Logan County? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Use the names of the Logan County Townships to answer questions #7-9. The township names are written in blue/purple ink and are written in all capital letters.

1. The village of Zanesfield has several very historic landmarks such as the Zane-Kenton Memorial, the Sloan Library and the Ebeneezer Zane Cabin. In what township is Zanesfield located? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Marie’s Candies is located in West Liberty. This would make Marie’s Candies located in what township? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Name the three townships that share Indian Lake. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Use the map’s key of types of roads found in Logan County along with your other mapping skills to answer question #10. For this question we will use the following abbreviations for the roads: US = US Routes; SR = State Route; CR = County Road; TR = Township Road.

1. You are starting your field trip at the Courthouse in Bellefontaine. Your next stop is Marie’s Candies in West Liberty. What road would you take to get from the Courthouse to Marie’s Candies? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. From Marie’s Candies you are going to Castle Mac-A-Cheek. What road would you take to get there? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Your next stop is Wapatomica which is at the intersection of CR 5 and CR 29. What roads would you take to get from Castle Mac-A-Cheek to Wapatomica? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You will next go into Zanesfield on CR 5. Once in Zanesfield you will visit all of the historic sites and landmarks the village has to offer including the Sloan Library. After your tour of Zanesfield is complete you will make your way to Campbell Hill, the highest point in Ohio at 1,549 feet above sea level. What roads will you take to get to Campbell Hill from Zanesfield (Hint: Campbell Hill is just east of Bellefontaine)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**FLATWOODS SCHOOL FIELD TRIP:**

**EXPERIENCING LIFE IN A**

**ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE**

The Logan County Historical Society is excited to announce the opening of the Flatwoods School at Veterans’ Park in West Mansfield. The Flatwoods School was a one-room schoolhouse used by black families of the Flatwoods settlement in Bokescreek Township from around 1867 to 1925.

A dedicated teacher and her equally dedicated students saved the schoolhouse, believed to be the only one-room school used extensively by blacks still standing in Ohio, from demolition. Kris Swisher, a teacher at Bellefontaine Middle School and her sixth grade EOP students (1999-2000) raised money to have the school moved from where it was standing to Veterans’ Park in West Mansfield. The students researched tirelessly to come up with history of the school and to see that it was saved.

The Logan County Historical Society is now the owner of the building. Former LCHS Trustee/Building Committee Chair Ralph Wood, with the help of Mrs. Swisher and her students, oversaw the restoration of the school. The school opened for field trips in 2003.

Students can experience what it was like to attend a one-room schoolhouse. Historical Society staff/volunteers, or the classroom teachers, can “teach” the students the “Three R’s,” just as our ancestors learned them. This program will give an overview of the history of one-room schools, compare and contrast them to modern-day schools, as well as tell the history of the Flatwoods School. The program takes 30-45 minutes. Veterans’ Park has a shelter house, playground and restrooms. If multiple classes are there at the same time one class can be in school while other class has “recess” on the playground or eats their lunch and then the classes can switch.

Mrs. Swisher and her students developed lesson plans that can be used by the teachers if they so wish. This option would necessitate spending several hours at Flatwoods School.

For more information or to set up a field trip please call Todd at 593-7557 or email at [tmccormick@loganhistory.org](mailto:tmccormick@loganhistory.org).

**LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**3RD GRADE FIELD TRIP GRANT ITINERARIES**

**INDIAN & EARLY SETTLER TOUR**

Logan County has a rich Indian history. This area was the home of around a dozen or more Indian villages in the latter part of the 18th century. Some of the most influential Indians of their time like Blue Jacket and Tarhe called this area home. Important councils were held at villages like Wapatomica so that the Indians could discuss what to do about the ever increasing number of white men who were coming into the Indians’ land. Battles were fought for these lands. The Greenville Treaty line ran through Logan County. This treaty gave the U.S. 2/3 of Ohio in 1795. The U.S. government created the Reservation in 1817 in the northwest part of the county. The government forced the Seneca Indians in the area to live on the northern half of the reservation while the southern half was for Shawnee Indians until yet another treaty 1832 forced the Indians out of Ohio onto reservations in Oklahoma and Kansas.

The history of the early white settlers in Logan County is interesting as well. People like Isaac Zane – the adoptive son of Chief Tarhe, Simon Kenton – the famous frontiersman, or Phebe Sharp – the county’s first doctor left marks on our county’s history.

The **INDIAN & EARLY SETTLER TOUR** will allow students to visit sites of some of the Indian villages that were located in what is now Logan County as well as some of the sites important to early white settlers in the county. There are too many such sites to visit in one day. Consequently, the field trips would be divided into an **EAST TOUR** and a **WEST TOUR** or the teacher can pick and choose which sites they want their class to see. Many of these sites have an historical marker commemorating a village, person or event**. *Unfortunately, many of the actual sites are privately owned and cannot be trespassed. Also many of these sites are along roads which do not provide enough room and are too dangerous to unload a busload of children. The sites marked with an \* will provide a place for the students (or at least a portion at a time) to get off the bus.***

The field trips are set up so the teachers can lead the field trip or the CT or Logan County Historical Society can provide tour guides. Teachers will also be provided with supplemental material to use before and after the tour so that their students will get a better understanding of these important aspects of Logan County history. The Logan County Convention & Tourist Bureau along with the Logan County Historical Society has worked with the Logan County Education Service Center to help develop curriculum and activities to go along with this field, and the other field trips offered by the CT Field Trip Grant, that follow portions of the Third Grade Standards set forth by the state of Ohio.

**EAST TOUR –** the number and order of stops can be determined by the teacher.

* **Zanesfield** was the home of Tarhe who was the principal chief of the Wyandot tribe and one of the most influential Indian leaders of his time. Tarhe was also the adoptive father of a white boy named Isaac Zane who eventually married Tarhe’s daughter Princess Myeerah. Zane and Myeerah settled in Tarhe’s village and it was renamed Zane’s Town (now Zanesfield). Isaac & Myeerah were important liaisons between the Indians and whites in this area. The frontiersmen Simon Kenton also settled near Zanesfield. (*Glimpses* pg. 183-194)
  + **Stops in Zanesfield**
    - **\*Zane-Kenton Memorial** on Route 5 on the south edge of Zanesfield. This monument, which includes a 60-ton boulder, was dedicated on September 8, 1914 to honor Isaac Zane and Simon Kenton. (*Glimpses* pg. 33, 38, 188)
    - **\*Ebeneezer Zane Cabin** on the corner of Sandusky St. and Co. Rd. 10 in Helen Wonders Blue Park. The cabin was originally built in 1805 by Isaac and Myeerah’s son Ebeneezer. The cabin was renovated and restored in the 1990s.
* **Wapatomica** at the intersection of Co. Rd. 5 and Co. Rd. 29. This historical marker commemorates the Shawnee village considered the capital of the Shawnee tribe. The village included a large council house in which a number of important councils or meetings were held by the Shawnees and other tribes as they discussed what to do about the increasing number of American settlers, war and other events that were important to the tribes. Simon Kenton was forced to run the gauntlet here when he was a captive of the Shawnee. Benjamin Logan’s Kentucky militia destroyed the village in 1786. The actual village site was up the hill to the northwest of the sign. It is believed the village stretched across present-day Road 29. A natural spring was and still is at the base of the hill. *(Glimpses* pg. 8-12, inside cover**)**
* **Mackachack Town** at the intersection of Twp. Rd. 47 and St. Rt. 245. The Mackachack town was one of the larger Shawnee villages in the area. The town stretched nearly a mile or more. Simon Kenton was force to run the gauntlet here when he was a captive of the Shawnees in 1778. This was the first Indian village that Benjamin Logan‘s men destroyed during their raid in 1786. (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12, inside cover)
* **Moluntha’s Town** on U.S. 68 in West Liberty. Moluntha was a very old and respected Shawnee chief. His town was located on the hill where Adriel School is now sitting (**see \*NOTE below**). Moluntha was captured by Benjamin Logan’s men during their raid of the Indian villages in 1786. Logan put Moluntha under guard, but a man named Hugh McGary approached Moluntha and murdered the Shawnee chief. The marker also commemorates Hull’s Trace which was the trail Gen. Hull’s army marched to Detroit in 1812 (War of 1812). The army included a company of scouts recruited by Capt. William McColloch of Zane Town (Zanesfield). (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12, inside cover) **\*NOTE: IF BUS STOPS AT THE TOP OF THE HILL AT ADRIEL SCHOOL CHILDREN CAN GET OFF. THIS OFFERS A GREAT VIEW OF WEST LIBERTY AREA.**
* **McKee’s Town** on U.S. 68 just south of Bellefontaine (by Ashley Furniture Homestore). Alexander was a British Indian agent who had a trading post and village here in the 1770s-1780s. The trading post was located east of the sign between U.S.68 and Co. Rd. 1. Indians of the area came to McKee’s Town to trade furs, meat and craftwork for cooking utensils, knives, guns, cloth and much more. McKee was also an important liaison between the Indians and the British government. Benjamin Logan’s men destroyed McKee’s Town during their raid in 1786. (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12, 35, inside cover)
* **\*Blue Jacket’s Town** on the Courthouse lawn at the corner of Main St. and Columbus Ave. Blue Jacket was an important and influential Shawnee chief. Blue Jacket rose to the rank of War Chief of the Shawnees. He and Chief Little Turtle of the Miami tribe led a confederation of Indian tribes to two major victories over the Americans in 1790 against Col. Josiah Harmar’s army at present-day Ft. Wayne, Indiana and in 1791 against Gen. Arthur St. Clair’s army at present-day Ft. Recovery, Ohio. The defeat of St. Clair’s army was the greatest victory any American Indian force ever had against the Americans in terms of the number of U.S. soldiers killed. Blue Jacket also led the Indian confederation at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, near present-day Toledo, in 1794 against Gen. Anthony Wayne. Wayne’s forces defeated the Indians which led to the signing of the Greenville Treaty in 1795. The treaty line ran through Logan County and gave nearly 2/3 of present-day Ohio to the U.S. A marker recognizing **Blue Jacket Home Site** is found on a stone in front of a house on the 200 block of Detroit St. There is a lot of controversy surrounding Blue Jacket. Some people believe he was a white boy name Marmaduke Van Swearingen who was captured and adopted by the Shawnee tribe and renamed Wey-yah-pih-ehr- sehn -wah or Blue Jacket. Others believe that he was pure-blood Shawnee Indian. Recent DNA testing with known Blue Jacket and Van Swearingen descendants seem to support that Blue Jacket was a pure-blooded Shawnee. (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12, 30, 82, inside cover) **\*NOTE: IF TEACHERS & BUS DRIVERS ARE PERMISSABLE STUDENTS MAY BE ABLE TO DISEMBARK FROM THE BUS AND STAND ALONG THE COURTHOUSE SQUARE. IT WOULD ALSO BE GOOD TO SHOW THE STUDENTS COURT AVE., THE “OLDEST CONCRETE STREET IN AMERICA” LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE.**
* **\*Logan County History Center** at 521 E. Columbus Ave. in Bellefontaine. Teachers may choose the museum as a stop on the field trip. The tour should be limited to the museum’s **Indian/Early Logan County Room** and other exhibits that deal with the early history of Logan County. The Indian Room may help the students put everything they saw on the field trip in context. (*Glimpses pg. 242-243)* ***THIS WILL BE A SHORTENED TOUR OF THE LOGAN COUNTY HISTORY CENTER AND SH*OULD NOT REPLACE A REGULAR FIELD TRIP TO THE MUSEUM.**
* **Other Possible Stops on the East Tour**
  + **Phebe Sharp Gravesite** located on Co. Rd. 152 north of Middleburg. Phebe Haines Sharp came to Logan County with her husband and children in 1801. They lived near what we today call Middleburg. Phebe was the first doctor in Logan County - an amazing fact in and of itself not to mention she was a female who was a doctor. Phebe did not discriminate against anyone in need of medical assistance whether they were Indians or settlers. She rode horse back over the area and treated anyone who needed help. (*Glimpses* pg. 36, 203)
  + **Garwoods Mill Site and Garwood Home** located at 3235 Main St. in East Liberty. John Garwood came to Logan County in 1805 with his wife and thirteen children. The family settled in what is now known as East Liberty. Garwood built a mill and was prominent in the settlement and development of East Liberty. (*Glimpses* pg. 203)
  + **Stops from the West Tour** (see below)

**WEST TOUR –**The number and order of stops determined by the teacher.

* **Solomon Town** located on CR 39 between Cherokee and New Richland. Solomon Town was a Wyandot Town with some 500 wegiwas and log cabins. The village was the one-time home of Chief Tarhe the principal chief of the Wyandots. It was also the headquarters of the renegade Simon Girty who was an ally to many of the Indians in the area. He was also a friend of Simon Kenton and helped Kenton from being burned at the stake as a captive of the Shawnee. Gen. Hull’s army camped at the site of Solomon Town while on their march to Detroit in the War of 1812. (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12, inside cover)
* **Buckangehelas Town/Manary House/McPherson Blockhouse** located on CR 130 north of Bellefontaine. Near this site was the village of the Delaware chief Buckangehelas. It is believed that Buckangehelas moved from here from a village around the DeGraff area. Also near here was blockhouse built by James Manary in 1812 as a place of safety for area settlers in case Indians attacked during the War of 1812. It was also used a storage base for the army during the war. James McPherson later used the blockhouse as part of his homestead and trading post. McPherson was an U.S. Indian agent. The Indians of the area, including the Lewistown Reservation visited McPherson’s store for goods. McPherson is buried nearby. (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12, 35, back inside cover)
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* **Pigeon Town** located on Twp. Rd. 30 east of DeGraff. Pigeon Town was a Shawnee village named after a wild pigeon roost that was nearby. Benjamin Logan’s army destroyed the village in 1786. The other side of the marker commemorating Pigeon Town discusses the Shawnee Tribe. (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12, back inside cover)
* **Old Town/Curry Blockhouse** located on Twp. Rd. 63 ¼ mile north of Stony Creek (sign is not presently there). Old Town was the site of a secret council held by Tecumseh in 1806. Tecumseh was discussing his plan of uniting the Indians into one unified Indian Tribe to defeat the Americans and take back Indian land. Simon Kenton and James McPherson came upon the secret council and sent word to the governor of Ohio. Tecumseh was eventually able to convince the governor that the council was peaceful, but it was the first time Americans started to think that Tecumseh was planning an Indian uprising. The Curry Blockhouse was built nearby as part of the system of blockhouses or forts to protect settlers in case of Indian attacks during the War of 1812. (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12)
* **Greenville Treaty Line/Nancy Stewart Section** located on SR 235 near Twp. Rd. 215. The Greenville Treaty Line ran through Logan County including at this site. The land north of this “line” remained Indian land while south of the “line” became United States land. The Treaty of Greenville was signed in 1795 by many Indian Tribes of the Old Northwest Territory after they were defeated by Gen. Anthony Wayne’s U.S. army at the Battle of Fallen Timbers near Toledo. The treaty gave the United States nearly 2/3 of Ohio. Nancy Stewart, the daughter of Blue Jacket was given 640 acres of land north of this marker as party of another treaty. Several other white’s who were connected with the Indians were also given land, including James McPherson. (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12, front & back inside cover)
* **Lewistown Reservation/Lewis Council House** located on CR 91 on the south edge of Lewistown. The Maumee Rapids Treaty of 1817 placed the Shawnee and Seneca Indians of the area onto a reservation in the northwest section of the county (south of Indian Lake). The northern half of the reservation was for the Senecas and the southern half for the Shawnees. The Lewistown Reservation was named after Captain Lewis, a minor Shawnee Chief. It was not uncommon for Indians to take new names even English names. Nearby stood the Lewis Council House that was used by the Shawnees on the reservation for meetings and religious ceremonies. Captain Lewis’ log cabin was located in “downtown” Lewistown. A house had been built around the log cabin and was used for many years, but is no longer standing. The Indians were forced off the Lewistown Reservation onto a reservation in Oklahoma by another treaty signed in 1832. (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12, inside cover)
* **Seneca Council House** located on the east side of CR 54 southeast of Santa Fe. The Maumee Rapids Treaty of 1817 placed the Shawnee and Seneca Indians of the area onto a reservation in the northwest section of the county (south of Indian Lake). The northern half of the reservation was for the Senecas and the southern half for the Shawnees. Near this spot stood a 20’ x 40’ council house used by the Seneca on the reservation. The Indians were forced off the Lewistown Reservation onto a reservation in Oklahoma by another treaty signed in 1832. (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12, inside cover)
* **Other Possible Stops**
  + **Vance Blockhouse** located on SR 47 in Logansville. The Vance blockhouse was one of several blockhouses or forts built by the U.S. army in 1812 as protection for settlers and storage bases for the army during the War of 1812. There was a fear that Indians in the area might attack local settlements during the war, so the settlers needed a safe place to go in case of an attack. (*Glimpses* pg. 8-12, inside cover)
  + **Stops from the East Tour** (see above)

**ACADEMIC STANDARDS FOR 3RD GRADE**

**LOGAN COUNTY INDIAN & EARLY SETTLER FIELD TRIP ACTIVITIES**

**ACTIVITY STANDARDS**

**BLUE JACKET LIVED HERE:** HISTORY STRAND/CONTENT

**INDIAN HISTORY IN LOGAN COUNTY**  STATEMENT 2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/4, 5, 6,

8; GOVERNMENT/9, 12

**SPEAKING SHAWOENESE:** HISTORY/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY 5, 7, 8

**SHAWNEE VOCABULARY & CULTURE**

***McKEE’S TOWN TRADING ACTIVITY*** HISTORY/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/5, 6, 7, 8

ECONOMICS/15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

**OVER THE RIVER AND THROUGH THE WOODS** HISTORY/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

**TO BLUE JACKET’S HOUSE WE GO: MAPPING**

**INDIAN VILLAGES IN LOGAN COUNTY**

**BLUE JACKET LIVED HERE:**

**INDIAN HISTORY IN**

**LOGAN COUNTY**

*Blue Jacket Lived Here* is a traveling exhibit/program that uses artifacts and graphics to discuss the rich Indian history in Logan County. The exhibit begins with a look at the prehistoric peoples that hunted and lived in the Logan County area 400 to more than 10,000 years ago. Students will be able to look at stone projectile points and tools used by these people that have been found in Logan County.

The exhibit then moves on to the historic Indians that lived, hunted and fought in Logan County. This area was the home to nearly a dozen villages of the Shawnee, Wyandot and Delaware Indians, as well as being the site of the Lewistown Reservation for members of the Shawnee and Seneca tribes. Once again students will see artifacts from these people that have been found in the county over the years, as well as supplemental items that help tell the story of the historic Indians that once roamed these lands.

*Blue Jacket Lived Here* also takes a look at the relationship between the Indians and whites. Students will take a look at some of the Americans who helped make Logan County history like Isaac Zane, Benjamin Logan, our county’s namesake, and renowned frontiersman Simon Kenton, as well as some of the county’s early settlers.

This presentation can be borrowed from the Logan County Museum and the teacher(s) can share it with the students or a representative from the Museum can present it in the classroom. Please contact Todd at 593-7557 or email at [tmccormick@loganhistory.org](mailto:tmccormick@loganhistory.org).

**NOTE: SOME ARTIFACTS MAY NOT BE PERMISSIBLE IN SCHOOLS. PLEASE LET LCHS STAFF KNOW WHICH ITEMS NEED TO BE REMOVED. THESE ITEMS WILL NOT CAUSE ANY HARM IF TEACHERS ARE CAREFUL. THEY ARE IMPORTANT FOR STUDENTS TO SEE SO THEY CAN GET A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PEOPLE – INDIANS & WHITES – WHO HAVE CALLED LOGAN COUNTY HOME, BUT CAN BE REMOVED TO FOLLOW SCHOOL GUIDELINES.**

**BLUE JACKET LIVED HERE**

**EXPLANATORY NOTES**

**Mortar & Grinding Stone** – Mortar & pestles or grinding stones were used to crush maize (corn). The mortars were usually large flat or concave rocks, or sometimes hollowed out tree trunks. The pestles were made out of stone or wood. This mortar is more accurately a cupstone and was probably used to crack and grind nuts or seeds.

**Corn** – Corn cob and kernels that can be used to by the kids to grind with the mortar & grinding stone

**Cupstone** – Mortar-like container used to place nuts or seeds on to grind or crack. May have also been used as part of a drill or fire maker.

**Chunky Stone** – A chunky stone was a small rock that sides had been chipped or grinded to make them slightly concaved. The stone was rolled and boys threw sticks at as a game that prepared them for hunting.

**Gourd Dipper** – The Indians used a variety of materials found in nature for their tools and utensils, like animal bones, antlers, wood, stone, or even dried gourds.

**Stone Spear Points (4)** – Prehistoric and early historic Indians did not have access to metals such as steel, so the made their weapons and tools out of materials they did have like stone. They made projectile points for spears, atlatls, arrows and even knives by using a rock to chip at another rock to form it into to the desired point or blade. Flint was the was one the best suited local rock to use, but chert and other kinds that could be found readily were also used. Each prehistoric group, like the Folsom, Archaic, Mississippian, etc. had their own way of making the notches on the points where they were tied to the shaft of a spear or arrow. Some had no notches at all. *These points are not identified by which group made them.* Once historic Indians started trading with whites, most no longer chipped points out of stone, but instead traded for steel points and knives, and also started trading for guns.

**Stone Arrow Points (3)** – See Stone Spear Points.

**Stone Axe Head** – This axe head would have been tied to a wooden handle with wet sinew (deer muscle) and left to dry and harden.

**Stone Adze or Celt (large)** – Similar to axe or chisel

**Stone Adze or Celt** - Similar to axe or chisel.

**Stone Hammer/Maul** – See Stone Axe Head.

**Chipping/Striking Stone** – This stone appears to have been used as a striking surface while points or other stone tools were made. The cuts on the rock are very noticeable.

**Mortar (bell shape)** – Bell shaped mortars were common. The shape fits in the hand well and makes it easier to grind corn or nuts.

**Metal Knife Blade** – Metal knife found in the area of McKee’s Town (current location of the Super Wal-Mart Store in Bellefontaine.

**Musket Ball Mold** – Mold used to form musket ball. Hot led was poured into mold to form ball and then cooled.

**Musket Balls** – Samples of musket balls used in Kentucky Long Rifles.

**Shot Bag** – Bag used to hold gun powder

**Powder Horn** – Bull horn used to carry gun powder. This particular horn does not date back to the early settlers’ time.

**Wadding** – Wadding used in loading a musket or Kentucky Long Rifle. The wadding held the musket ball tightly in place before it was shot.

**Arrow with Stone Point** – Reproduction of an arrow with a stone point.

**Arrow with Metal Point** – Reproduction of an arrow with a stone point.

**Hunting Frock** – Reproduction of a hunting frock or shirt like the early settlers would have worn.

**Indian Villages in Logan County Map** – See *Historic Glimpses* or *Brief History* for more details.

**Lewistown Reservation Map** – Shawnee/Seneca Indian Reservation located in northwestern Logan County. Established by a treaty in the early 1800s and named after Captain Lewis, a minor Shawnee Chief, who had a village where the reservation was located.

***The Frontiersmen*** – Allan W. Eckert – This book details the settlement of the Old Northwest and the conflict between the whites and Indians. It has also been described as a dual biography of Kenton and Tecumseh. Allan Eckert now lives in Bellefontaine.

***Blue Jacket: War Chief of the Shawnees***– Allan W. Eckert – Blue Jacket was a war chief of the Shawnees who led, with Little Turtle, a confederation of Old Northwest Indians to two great victories over the Americans, including defeating Gen. St. Clair’s forces at Fort Recovery, Ohio in 1791, which was the greatest victory any Indian force ever had over the Americans, including Custer’s Last Stand. Blue Jacket had a village in what is now Bellefontaine. Controversy abounds over whether Blue Jacket was Marmaduke Van Swearingen, who was captured and adopted by the Shawnees, or a full-blooded Indian. The museum stresses his accomplishments not his lineage.

***Historic Glimpses of Logan County, Ohio*** – This book was published by the Logan County Historical Society in 2003. It contains over 300 pages of photos and text telling aspects of Logan County history.

***A Brief History of Logan County, Ohio*** – As its name suggest this booklet hits some of the highlights of Logan County’s history, with an emphasis on Indian/settler history, railroad history and famous Logan Countians.

***The Ohio Frontier***– This booklet is a brief account of the conflict between the Indians and whites from the 1750s-1830s, in Ohio and Logan County.

***Logan County Museum Tour Book*** *–* gives a brief synopsis of the Logan County Museum and the Orr Mansion. School tours are welcomed. Please call Jean Leininger (666-2833) or the Museum office (593-7557) to schedule a tour.

***Logan County Historical Marker Booklet***- This booklet gives brief descriptions and locations of the many historical markers found in Logan County. The signs have been erected by the Logan County Historical Society and other groups and individuals over the years.

**Graphics**

Chunky Stone

Building Wegiwa

Shawnee Hunting Camp

Shawnee Sugar Camp

Wyandot Chief

Wegiwa

Shawnee Hunter

Mother & Baby

Shawnee Fishing Scene

Silver Breast Plate

Settler Cabin

Black Hoof

Tecumseh

Tenskwatawa

Battle of Tippecanoe

Moluntha Painting

Isaac Zane & Myeerah Painting

Alexander McKee

Simon Kenton Portrait

Simon Kenton Barn

James McPherson/Gen. Hull

Indian Sign Tree

Phebe Sharp

Chief Tarhe

NOTE: This traveling exhibit is geared for a wide-range of students. The descriptions of the graphics may contain more information than younger students need. Teachers are encouraged to review the information before presenting it to the class.

**SPEAKING SHAWANOESE:**

**LEARNING A FEW WORDS OF THE**

**SHAWNEE LANGUAGE AND OTHER**

**ASPECTS OF THE SHAWNEE CULTURE**

The Shawnee were the most prolific tribe to live in Logan County in the last several decades of the 18th century. The tribe had at least six villages in the land that now makes up the county. This included the village of important Shawnee chiefs like Blue Jacket and Moluntha, and the Shawnee capital village of Wapatomica. From 1817 to 1832, many of the Shawnee and Seneca Indians lived on the Lewistown Reservation in the northwestern part of the county.

The Shawnee and other Indian tribes, like the Wyandot and Delaware, left their legacy on Logan County in several ways. Many of today’s villages and towns were built on or near the sites of old Indian villages, because the Indians chose sites that provided them easy access to water, provided them protection from the weather and enemies, and allowed them space to grow their crops. The Indians also left their legacy with the names of some of the creeks (Muchinippi and Buckangehelas creeks), other physical features (Mac-O-Chee Valley) found in Logan County, places of recreation (Blue Jacket Park) and even the nickname of Bellefontaine City Schools (Chieftains). Ironically the village of Lewistown is named after Chief Lewis, a minor Shawnee chief who took the name of a white man.

In this activity students will a little more about the Shawnee Indians by learning some words of the Shawnee language. We hope this will make the students all “lepwoachkie” (“wise men”)! The activity will also include several Shawnee recipes if the teacher wants the students to prepare and eat traditional Shawnee food (ingredients are not included in activity/curriculum packet).

**SHAWNEE VOCABULARY**

**Numbers**

One . . . Negate

Two . . . Neshwa

Three . . . Nithese

Four . . . Newe

Five . . . Nialinewe

Six . . . Negotwathe

Seven . . . Neshwathe

Eight . . . Sashekswa

Nine . . . Chakatswa

Ten . . . Metathwe

**Objects**

Dog . . . Weshe

Cat . . . Posetha

Turkey . . . Pelewa

Deer . . . Peshikthe

Raccoon . . . Ethepate

Bear . . . Mugwa

Otter . . . Kitate

Mink . . . Chaquiwashe

Wild cat . . . Peshewa

Panther . . . Meshepeshe

Buffalo . . . Methoto

Elk . . . Wabete

Fox . . . Wawakotchethe

Muskrat . . . Oshasqua

Beaver . . . Amaghqua

Swan . . . Wabethe

Goose . . . Neeake

Duck . . . Seshepuk

Fish . . . Amatha

Canoe . . . Olgashe

Man . . . Elene

Woman . . . Equiwa

Boy . . . Skillewaythetha

Girl . . . Squithetha

Child . . . Apetotha

Mother. . . Niekea

Father. . . Nootha

Grandmother . . Cocumtha

Grandfather. . Missumtha

American . . . Shemanose

The Sun . . . Keesha, Thwa

The Moon . . Keeshthwa

The Sky . . . Men,quat,we

Rain . . . Gimewane

Snow . . . Conee

Water . . . Nip,pie

River . . . Sepe

House . . . Wig,wa

The great God . . Mishemenetoe

Apples . . . Me,she,me,na,ke

Tree . . . Meth,tiek,quee

Forest . . . Pee,leski

**Misc. Words & Phrases**

Today . . . Nih-kees,qua

Tomorrow . . . Wap-pa-hie

Yesterday . . . Oo’la-coo

Yes . . . Ah!

No . . . Mottah

Good . . . Wossa

Bad . . . Motchie

“I am very well.” . . . “Ne,wes,he,la,shama,mo”

“Let us always do good.” . . . “We,sha,cat,we.lo,ke,la,wapa”

“The Great Spirit is the friend of the Indians.” . . “Ne,we,can,e,te,pa,we,shpe,ma,mi,too”

**SHAWNEE SYLLABRY**

The following table contains the primary sets of written characters representing the syllables of the Shawnee language. The Shawnee did not have a written language. The table also includes an explanation of a few of the sounds found in the Shawnee language.

Pi Pa Pe Po

Fi Fa Fe Fo

Si Sa Se So

Ni Na Ne No

Mi Ma Me Mo

Ki Ka Ke Ko

Wi Wa We Wo

Ti Ta Te To

Gi Ga Ge Go

Li La Le Lo

Hi Ha He Ho

Yi Ya Ye Yo

Qi Qa Qe Qo

Pronunciation Notes: P has the sound of Be (actually the unaspirated p as in English *spin*); F has the sound of Th; T has the sound of D (actually the unaspirated t); G has the sound of English J (the sound of z in the English *azure*).

The Shawnee Syllabry and Pronunciation Key comes from *SHAWNEE!: The Ceremonialism of a Native American Tribe and its Cultural Background* by James H. Howard, Ohio University Press, 1981. The Shawnee vocabulary list comes from *Specimen of Shawanoese & Wyandott, or Huron Language,* Recorded by Col. John Johnston, Rettig’s Frontier Ohio, 1997 and *Kohkumthena’s Grandchildren: The Shawnee* by Dark Rain Thom, Guild Press of Indiana, Inc., 1994. Recipes are also from *Kohkumthena’s Grandchildren: The Shawnee.*

**OHIO SHAWNEE FOODS**

**Corn** – white, blue, popcorn, flint, dent

**Beans** – string, snap, pole, butter, lima,

kidney, black-eyed peas

**Squash** – acorn, butternut, turban

**Fish** – trout, catfish, bass, crappie, blue gill

salmon, sturgeon, pike,

also: eels, crayfish, frogs, turtles,

mussels

**Fowl** – duck, turkey, goose, grouse, quail,

passenger pigeon, swan, crane

**Fruits & Berries** – blueberries, huckleberries,

blackberries, raspberries, strawberries,

cranberries, bearberries, gooseberries,

squawberries, currants, service berries,

elderberries, hackberries, sumac berries,

dewberries, wild red plum, cherries,

pawpaws, May apples, persimmons,

wild grapes, melons – orange flesh,

watermelons – yellow flesh, crabapples,

haws – red, yellow, black

**Nuts** – hickory, black walnut, chestnuts,

peanuts, chiquapins, butternuts,

hazelnuts, filberts, acorns, pecans,

pinenuts

**Green** – marsh marigolds, yellow dock, poke

salad, wild cabbage, pigweed,

milkweed, watercress, wild onions, wild

garlic, wild mustard, tubers, rue

anemones, adder’s tongue, violet

leaves, Solomon’s seal, trillium, spring

beauty tubers, skunk cabbage, puff

balls, lamb’s quarter, curly dock, wood

sorrel, shepherd’s purse, purslane,

broadleaf plantain, fiddlehead fern,

cattail roots and pods

**Seeds and Seed Pods** – honey locust pods,

redbud pods, primrose pods, Kentucky

coffee beans, yellow pond lily seeds,

wild rice

**Meats** – buffalo (bison), wapiti (elk), deer, bear,

antelope, pronghorn, beaver, raccoon,

opossum, groundhog, squirrel, rabbit,

panther, bobcat, wolf (if starving),

chipmunks, salamander

**Vegetables** – pumpkin, sweet potatoes, yams,

potatoes, sun chokes, tomatoes, bell

peppers, hog peanuts, husk tomatoes,

chili peppers, wild carrots (Queen

Anne’s lace), parsnips, beans,

**Sweet Flavorings** – sassafras, maple syrup and

sugar, wild honey, birch syrup, hickory

syrup, butternut molasses, wild cherry

syrup, berries & berry juice, bell

peppers, watermelon syrup, corn cob

syrup, husk tomatoes, fruits & juice,

grapes & juice

**Oils & Fats** – bear fat & oil, buffalo fat & oil,

hickory oil, black walnut oil, peanut oil,

sunflower seed oil, pumpkin seed oil,

hazelnut oil, raccoon fat, butternut oil,

**Seasonings** – wild onions & garlic, wild alliums,

wild ginger, mints (5 varieties), sage,

sassafras, spice similar to allspice,

pepper root (8 varieties), mustard (over

15 varieties), wild rosemary

**Miscellaneous** – thickeners – arrowroot,

pounded dry pumpkin, dried sassafras

leaves, salt/ground or from water

extraction, coltsfoot salt, mushrooms,

bird eggs, box elder syrup

This is not a complete list of the foods eaten by the Shawnee people while they lived in Ohio. Taken from *Kohkumethena’s Grandchildren: The Shawnee* by Dark Rain Thom.

**TRADITIONAL SHAWNEE RECIPES**

**From Dark Rain Thom’s Cooking Fire**

***Dried Hominy Dish***

1 cup dried hominy

3 cups water

Combine water and hominy and bring to a rapid boil. Simmer at lowest possible heat, tightly covered, about 20 minutes. Remove from heat and let soak at least 45 minutes.

Add 1 cup coarsely chopped black walnuts or hickory nuts and 1 cup of dried currants or raisins. Season to taste with hickory flavoring or hickory salt. Cook on top of stove or in oven at 300° until hominy is tender. It may be necessary to add more water. The hominy will never be mushy but al dente.

To make this a complete one-dish meal, jerky broken into bite-size pieces may be added instead of hickory salt or flavoring. Homemade jerky is best. Recipe serves 4.

***Scones, Shawnee-Style***

Modify standard recipe, leaving out flour, baking powder and/or baking soda, eggs, and milk. Substitute with cornmeal plus 2 tablespoons of corn starch for smoother product, or use plain cornmeal. Use water in place of milk, and don’t worry about eggs – you don’t really need them. Sweetener options include maple sugar and syrups (I personally don’t care for strong maple flavors so I cheat and use dark brown sugar). Fruit juices can be part of the water. Add 1 or 2 teaspoons of nutmeg (optional). Double the amount of vanilla – Shawnee are not stingy, even with flavors. Add dried currants or other dried berries such as dried strawberries, dried blueberries, dried black haws, dried cranberries, although cranberries add color, they are tasteless when dried. Add nuts if you prefer. (Raisins are okay in place of currants, but the currants are more subtle and less sweet.)

Adding cornmeal, you have a reasonable cookie or biscuit dough consistency. Coat baking sheet with cornstarch to prevent sticking, and drop or hand-shape scones. Bake at 400° about 20-25 minutes.

***Baked Pumpkin***

Cut the top off a pumpkin about 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and scoop out the seeds. Be most careful not to pierce the sides clear through. Score the inside of the pumpkin with a fork or sharp knife blade, at least half an inch deep, again being most careful not to pierce the sides clear through. Fill with old-fashioned, hot, cooked vanilla pudding to which you have added 2 teaspoons of real vanilla extract (don’t use imitation); add 1 teaspoon of nutmeg, and 1 cup of dried currants or dried blueberries if desired. If you use fresh blueberries you will have blue pudding. Bake from 1 to 1 ½

hours at 400°, or until the pumpkin is tender when tested gently with a fork. Note: If you pierce the sideskins it will wilt and be a big mess!

***Buffalo Stew***

Cube buffalo meat into bite-size pieces, add quartered onions, cubed potatoes, carrots, beans, squash, or corn if you like. Add fresh pepper, salt, and bay leaf. Cover with water to about three inches above the ingredients. Bring to a boil. Reduce heat and slow simmer about two hours. Buffalo should be very tender.

Proportions per person: ¾ cup of meat, one large potato, one large carrot, one large onion, ½ cup of each other vegetable, no more than 3 bay leaves (which should be removed before serving). Hickory, maple, dried pears, nuts add interest to this dish. The meat should taste a bit like corned beef and will possibly turn red. This is normal for buffalo. Adding bell peppers will change the entire flavor.

**OVER THE RIVER AND THROUGH THE WOODS**

**TO BLUE JACKET’S HOUSE WE GO:**

**MAPPING INDIAN VILLAGES IN LOGAN COUNTY**

From around the 1760s to the 1830s Logan County was the home of several Indian villages and an Indian reservation. Several different tribes lived here including the Shawnee, Wyandot, Delaware, and Seneca. Their villages included Blue Jacket’s Town (Shawnee), Wapatomica (Shawnee), Moluntha’s Town (Shawnee), Wapakoneta (Shawnee), Mackachack Town (Shawnee), Pigeon Town (Shawnee), Old Town (Shawnee), Buckangehelas Village (Delaware), Buckangehelas Town (Delaware), Tarhe’s Town (Wyandot), and Solomon Town (Wyandot). McKee’s Town was settled by Alexander McKee, a British Indian agent. The Indians of the area came to McKee’s trading post to trade furs and other things for British goods like blankets and cooking utensils. Some Indians also lived in McKee’s Town.

The Indians settled their villages in areas that provided them with water to drink, land to grow corn, places to hunt and materials to build their homes. Because they chose the best land available, American settlers eventually build many of their towns on these same sites. Many of these Indian villages were burned down when Benjamin Logan brought his Kentucky militia to destroy the towns in 1786. Some of the villages were rebuilt while others remained abandoned and its residents moved elsewhere.

The Treaty of Greenville in 1795 forced the Indians of Ohio to give the Americans nearly 2/3 of the Ohio land. The treaty line ran through Logan County. The land north of the land remained Indian land while the land south of the line became American land. Another treaty in 1817 forced many of the Indians onto reservations in Ohio, including the Lewistown Reservation in the northwest part of Logan County. The Lewistown Reservation became the home for some Seneca and Shawnee Indians. The Seneca lived in the northern half of the reservation and the Shawnee lived in the southern half. The Indians remained on the Lewistown Reservation and other reservations in Ohio until 1832, when another treaty forced the Indians in Ohio onto reservations in Oklahoma and Kansas.

**McKEE’S TRADING POST:**

**AN INDIAN TRADING ACTIVITY**

Alexander served as a British Indian agent and fur trader in the Ohio frontier during the last half of the 18th century. McKee built a trading post and village southeast of present-day Bellefontaine in the 1780s, along the creek named after him.

McKee’s father, Thomas McKee, was a fur trader in the Pennsylvania frontier and his mother a Shawnee. Since McKee’s father was British and his mother a Shawnee, McKee understood both cultures and spoke English and Shawnee. This helped him when he became an Indian agent and fur. The Shawnee and other Indians also trusted him because of his close relationship with the Shawnees.

McKee remained loyal to England during the Revolutionary War and after. Many of the settlers in the Ohio saw him as a traitor and enemy. It has been said that the Simon Kenton and the other militia under Benjamin Logan took much pleasure in destroying McKee’s trading post/village during Logan’s 1786 raid of the Mackachack villages in what is today Logan County.

Despite the destruction of his village, McKee remained an important figure in the conflict among the Indians, British, and Americans. McKee died in 1799 at his home in Canada. The Indians of the area, who McKee had served as Indian agent and trader, honored McKee with a sacred dance that as fellow Indian agent Simon Girty noted was reserved “…only for men of distinction among them.”

In Activity #1 students will pretend they are Shawnee Indians and go to Alexander McKee’s Trading Post to trade their animal furs for clothing, cooking utensils, spices, and other things. This activity will show students how the Indians and whites traded and bartered with one another. It will also show how furs and other objects were used as money between the Indians and whites. It will also help students understand how the Indians and whites began sharing and even depending on aspects of each other’s cultures.

One student should act like he or she is Alexander McKee, while others should pretend to be Shawnee Indians coming to the post to trade. The following chart will help students decide how much the trade items are worth. The chart can also be used to answer the questions to Activity #2.

**McKEE’S TRADING POST TRADE ITEMS**

**BRITISH TRADE ITEMS SHAWNEE TRADE ITEMS**

Trade Shirt Deer Hide

Trade Shirt Rabbit Fur (brown)

Bolts of Cloth (8) Rabbit Fur (gray)

Coffee Rabbit Fur (white)

Salt Black Fur

Ceramic Bowl Black Fur

Metal Spoon Brown Fur

Thread Brown Fur

Pepper White Fur

Bay Leaves White Fur

Cinnamon Sticks Bead Necklace

Nutmeg

Tri-Corn Hat

Silver Bracelet

Silver Necklace (single round disk)

Silver Necklace (three round disks)

Silver Earrings (large)

Silver Earrings (small)

Cross Charm (large)

Cross Charm (small)

Bronze Necklace

Buttons (12)

Trade Beads

Tin Cup

Wool Trade Blanket

Sugar Cone

Tea Tile

Grater

Chocolate

Wooden Spoon

Trade Kettle

**LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**3RD GRADE FIELD TRIP GRANT ITINERARIES**

**LOGAN COUNTY TRANSPORTATION FIELD TRIP – TRANSPORTATION HISTORY**

Logan County has a strong connection to the history of transportation in America. This connection dates back to the time of the Indians who called this area home. The Indians blazed trails from one village to another, to villages outside the area and to their hunting grounds. Much of the modern-day U.S. Route 68 follows and old Indian trail.

American settlers later used and expanded these Indian trails into roads for their horse drawn wagons and carriages. Bellefontaine is the home of two of the most historic streets in the country. Court Avenue on the south side of the Courthouse is the oldest concrete street in the U.S. George Bartholomew moved to Bellefontaine because of its proximity to Marl City (southwest of Rushsylvania) and its unique marl (clay) which Bartholomew discovered could be used to make a durable concrete. In 1891 Bartholomew made a deal with the city of Bellefontaine to pave a section of Main Street with his formula of Portland cement. If the cement held up to the traffic and wear and tear of horses and carriages, the city would hire Bartholomew would to pave the other streets around the courthouse. The section did hold up and Bartholomew did pave the other streets. Court Avenue is the only remaining street with the original concrete exposed (over the years several renovations have been done to Court Ave. including replacing some of the original concrete.) Bartholomew’s breakthrough in paving streets with concrete made traveling with the horse and carriages and later automobiles much easier all over the country.

McKinley Street in Bellefontaine is considered the shortest street in the world. Located at the point of the intersection between Columbus Ave. and Garfield Ave., the street measures about 30’ at its longest point and 20’ at its shortest. The street was named after William McKinley.

Logan County has a long history of manufacturing vehicles as well. Bellefontaine was the home of several carriage builders including JoHantgen & Son Carriages, Kingsbury & Rawlings Carriage and the A.J. Miller Co. The A.J. Miller Co. expanded into building automobiles in the early 1900s. The company could not compete with the larger automobile companies in Detroit so it concentrated on manufacturing specialty vehicles, especially hearses and ambulances. The company converted the chassis of cars manufactured in Detroit into the hearses, ambulances and even limousines. The A.J. Miller Company’s products were known throughout the world.

The Zent Automobile Co. (later renamed the Bellefontaine Automobile Co.) also manufactured cars for a short time in the early 1900s. The company made two models of automobiles the “Zent” and the “Traveler.”

Of course Logan County’s connection with automobile production has never been stronger than it is now with Honda of America. Honda came to the area in 1979 when they opened a motorcycle plant in Marysville. Three years later they began manufacturing the Accord automobile. The company continually expanded throughout the 1980s and 1990s, including the East Liberty plant. Honda also opened a transmissions plant in the Indian Lake area. In addition to the main Honda plants there are also many supply companies that have come to the area to produce some of the products Honda needs for there cars. Honda and its supply companies employ thousands of local residents and have infused millions of dollars into the local economy. It would be difficult to overstate the importance of Honda in the economy and growth of Logan County since they first came to the area.

Logan County also has a deep history with the railroad industry. The first railroad came to Logan County in 1847. More railroad lines followed, especially after the Civil War. Bellefontaine soon became a bustling railroad town. In the late 1890s the Big Four Railroad built a large roundhouse and repair center in Bellefontaine and later built an even larger one. Nearly every train that came through Bellefontaine stopped to change engines and crews. Locomotives were repaired in the roundhouse. Nearly a quarter of the people employed in Logan County worked for the railroad during its heyday in the first part of the 20th century.

The railroad depots in many of the villages in Logan County also played an important role in our history. The depot was the center of information. Citizens gathered at the depots to meet the trains bringing in people and goods. Villages like Cherokee which the railroad did not pass through virtually became ghost towns.

The advent of the diesel locomotive in the 1950s lessened the need to change engines and crews. By the 1960s and 1970s Bellefontaine declined as a railroad town. Yet the importance of the railroad on the history and growth of Bellefontaine and Logan County cannot be overstated.

**TRANSPORTATION FIELD TRIP STOPS** (Teachers choose which stops and the order of stops)

* **\*Site of the Roundhouse** located northeast of the intersection of Euclid, Cook and Lawrence streets. The Big Four (later New York Central) Roundhouse in Bellefontaine was one of the largest roundhouse/repair center on the Big Four/New York Central Railroad between New York and St. Louis. The roundhouse employed hundreds of people. Engines were changed and repaired at the Roundhouse. The roundhouse suffered through to major catastrophes in the 1940s. On April 25, 1942 an engine exploded killing 3 workers and injured others. A year later on September 4, 1943 a fire swept through part of the roundhouse causing extensive damage. The roundhouse became less important starting in the 1950s and 1960s with advent of the diesel locomotive which did not need as much upkeep and repairs as the steam locomotives. The roundhouse closed in 1980. The remaining buildings of the roundhouse were demolished in the late 1980s.
* **\*McKinley Street** considered the world’s shortest street located at the point of the intersection of Columbus Ave. and Garfield Ave. on the west side of Bellefontaine. The street measures just 30’ at its longest point. The street was named after the Ohio governor and later U.S. president William McKinley.
* **\*Site of the A.J. Miller Co.** on West Auburn Ave. (currently Ritter Distributing). The A.J. Miller Co. started out building carriages and then began manufacturing specialty automobiles like hearses and ambulances. The company’s hearses were known throughout the world.
* **Logan County Transportation Museum (at the Logan County History Center** at 521 E. Columbus Ave.) The Transportation Museum was built to reminiscent of the Big Four/New York Central Railroad Roundhouse that once operated in Bellefontaine. The museum includes several exhibit bays including: **Early Transportation** **Bay** that features the museum’s Shawver-Shick Covered Wagon and a locally made carriage; **Railroad Bay** detailing the important railroad history in Logan County; **A.J. Miller Bay** about the local carriage and later hearse/ambulance manufacturer, including the museum’s 1947 Miller Cadillac Duplex Hearse/Ambulance; **Fire Engine Bay**: featuring 1921 Model T Fire Truck used in West Liberty; **Modern Transportation Bay** with information on local automobile parts manufacturers that supply Honda and an exhibit on the Transportation Research Center (TRC), including a crashed car from TRC; **Honda Bays** with the history of Honda of America in this area and a motorcycle exhibit. The Transportation Museum also features local aviation history, with Clarence Wissler who built several airplanes (a ¾ size model of one of Wissler planes hangs in the entry and another Wissler bi-plane is currently being restored by LCHS and will hang from the museum’s ceiling in the near future). There is also exhibits on the Oldest Concrete Street and the Shortest Street.
* **Court Avenue** is the oldest concrete street in America. George Bartholomew developed a formula of Portland cement which included marl from Marl City near Rushsylvania, where the concrete was made. Bartholomew first paved a section of Main Street in 1891 to prove to city officials that his concrete could hold up to the wear and tear of horse and carriages, which it did. The city then had Bartholomew pave the other streets surrounding the courthouse, including Court Avenue, which still has some of the original concrete exposed.
* **\*Quincy Trestle Railroad Bridge** built in 1911-1912 as part of the DT&I Railroad. The bridge stretched 1,185’10” with a maximum height of 107’ above the river.
* **East Liberty Honda Plant and Transportation Research Center – Drive-By sites NO TOURS**

**\*NOTE: IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE OR SAFE AT ALL THE STOPS FOR THE STUDENTS TO GET OFF THE BUS. THE TEACHERS AND BUS DRIVERS WOULD HAVE TO USE THEIR DISCRETION.**

The field trip is set up so the teachers can lead the field trip or the CT or Logan County Historical Society can provide tour guides. Teachers will also be provided with supplemental material to use before and after the tour so that their students will get a better understanding of these important aspects of Logan County history. The Logan County Convention & Tourist Bureau along with the Logan County Historical Society has worked with the Logan County Education Service Center to help develop curriculum and activities to go along with this field, and the other field trips offered by the CT Field Trip Grant, that follow portions of the Third Grade Standards set forth by the state of Ohio.

**3RD GRADE ACADEMIC STANDARDS**

**FOR TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITIES**

**ACTIVITY**  **STANDARDS**

**BE A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR**  HISTORY STRAND/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/6, 7,

**A BUSY DAY ON THE RAILROAD** HISTORY/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/5, 7,

ECONOMOICS/ 15, 16 18, 19

**THE ROAD MORE TAKEN: MATERIALS USED** HISTORY/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/5, 6, 7,

**FOR ROADS OVER THE YEARS**

**CLICKETY-CLACK TO VROOM VROOM:** HISTORY/1, 2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/5, 6, 7;

**LOGAN COUNTY VEHICLES** ECONOMICS/ 17, 18, 19

**COMMUNICATING WITH “DOTS” AND “DASHES”:**

**THE TELEGRAPH**

The telegraph was a communications device that sent a coded message across electrical lines to another telegraph machine. The code, called Morse Code, used short and long signals to send the message. Each letter of the alphabet had its own code. The telegraph was very important for the railroad to send messages from one depot or tower to another about when a train would be arriving or to warn them of wreck or bad weather. Other forms of communication technology like the telephone and email have replaced the telegraph.

**Be a Telegraph Operator –** Can you write your name in Morse Code? Can you write your school’s name in Morse Code? After you write out these names in Morse Code try to send the names by Morse Code. Just touch the “button” like it was a real telegraph key. Touch it really quickly for a “dot” and leave your finger on it a little longer for a “dash.” Would you rather communicate with someone by telegraph or telephone or email?

○ Telegraph Key

**YOUR NAME:**

**YOUR SCHOOL’S NAME:**

**I LIKE THE TELEGRAPH/TELEPHONE/EMAIL BETTER (CIRCLE YOUR ANSWER)**

***A BUSY DAY ON THE RAILROAD***

Bellefontaine was a very busy railroad town during the first half of the 20th century with dozens of trains (passenger and freight trains) stopping at the Bellefontaine terminal each day. These trains played an important role in the economy of Logan County and the country. Freight trains brought many products the people of Logan County needed like coal to heat their houses and clothing that they bought at local stores. The trains also took goods made in Logan County like A.J. Miller hearses or grain grown by local farmers to other places in the country to be sold. Although trains still carry goods all over the country, semi-trucks have taken over much of this transportation of goods.

Passenger trains brought thousands and thousands of people through Logan County. Many spent their money at local stores, restaurants and hotels. These people also brought news with them. Local people would hang around the railroad depots to see these people and talk to them about what was happening outside of Logan County. By the 1960s fewer people were traveling by train as more and more people would drive a car or fly in an airplane to their destination. The last New York Central passenger train stopped in Bellefontaine in 1971.

The railroad was also important to the Logan County economy because of all of the people who worked at the railroad. The railroad was the largest employer in Logan County for nearly 100 years (1860s-1950s). In the early 1900s nearly a quarter, of the people, or one out of every four people, who worked in Logan County worked for the railroad or businesses dependent on the railroad.

Attached are copies of railroad documents from the Logan County Museum’s Archives. Use these documents to answer the following questions.

Packet A contains lists showing the passenger and freight trains that stopped in Bellefontaine during a 24-hour period on October 26, 1946. Use these lists to answer questions 1-6.

1. Was Engine #5335 a freight or passenger train? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How many freight trains stopped in Bellefontaine between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m.? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What direction was Engine #5332 going with its passengers? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What was the freight engine’s number that arrived in Bellefontaine at 5:20 p.m.? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. How many passenger trains were listed as Northbound? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Make a bar graph showing the number of passenger trains coming into Bellefontaine from each direction.

Use the Railroad Time Table from August 15, 1945 to answer questions 7-10.

1. What train departed (abbreviated as ***de***) Bellefontaine at 7:45 a.m. heading east? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Where was this train going to stop? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. What time did the No. 312 train arrive (abbreviated as ***ar***) in Bellefontaine? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What direction was it heading? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. How many trains were going to make a stop in Urbana, Ohio after departing from Bellefontaine? \_\_\_\_\_ What were the numbers of these trains? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Ray and his brother Ryan are going to visit their grandparents in Sidney, Ohio. Their parents cannot go because they have to work so Ray and Ryan are going to ride the train. Their mother said they have to eat lunch at noon before they go but they need to leave before 4:00 p.m. What train can Ray and Ryan take that leaves after lunch but before 4:00? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What time does that train depart (***de***)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What direction will it be going? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Use information from “A Busy Day On the Railroad” to answer question 11-12.

1. Trains brought many goods into Logan County and also shipped many goods that were made in Logan County to places all over the world. Name two items that trains would have brought to Logan County

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Now name two items that trains would have picked up in Logan County and taken to other places in the country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Can you think of any other items that freight trains may have brought into Logan County? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Or any items made in Logan County that freight trains might have taken to other places in the country? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What types or modes of transportation have replaced passenger trains as the primary way people travel from place to place? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**THE ROAD MORE TAKEN:**

**MATERIALS USED TO BUILD ROADS**

Court Avenue in Bellefontaine is the oldest concrete street in America! The reason it is located here is because a man named George Bartholomew. Bartholomew created a formula of concrete which was strong enough to hold up to the wear and tear of horses and carriages, and later automobiles. The reason Bartholomew came to Logan County to develop his concrete is because of the marl pits located near Harper which was a small village northeast of Bellefontaine, near Rushsylvania. Marl is a mixture of clay, sand, limestone and shell fragments that has been compressed into a soft and crumbly rock. Bartholomew discovered that the marl from these deposits worked very well in making concrete.

In 1891, Bartholomew made a deal with city officials from Bellefontaine to pave a section of Main St. in front of the courthouse. If the concrete held up to the horse and carriage traffic then the city would hire Bartholomew to pave the other streets around the courthouse. The section on Main Street did hold up and Bartholomew did pave the other streets around the courthouse square, including Court Avenue. Today some of Bartholomew’s original concrete is still being used on Court Avenue. Over 100 years later!

Bartholomew’s use of a strong concrete that was strong enough for vehicle traffic, including automobiles, and was also fairly cheap to produce changed the construction of road for the better all over the country and even the world. Prior to using concrete, roads were usually just made out of dirt. The problem with dirt roads was that they could be very dusty when they were dry and almost impossible to use if it rained and turned the dirt into mud. Ruts from the wheels would also develop in dirt roads and make them bumpy. Sometimes people made corduroy roads. These were roads that were dirt roads that had logs on top of it (or half buried). The logs helped keep the roads from getting too muddy, but it made traveling in carriages very bumpy! Concrete roads did not get that muddy and provided people in carriages a smoother ride.

Asphalt replaced concrete as the primary material for paving roads because it is cheaper and easier to use. However, concrete changed travel in the United Sates for the better and George Bartholomew played an important role in this change with his concrete that he developed in Logan County.

Use the model of different types of materials used for paving roads and the toy vehicles and what you learned in the paragraphs above to answer the following questions.

1. Which road would be the cheapest to make? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which road would give you the smoothest ride in a carriage? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which road would give you the smoothest ride in a car? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which road would give you the bumpiest ride? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Which road would be the worst to be on if it was raining really hard? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Which road would develop ruts from the wheels of a carriage or car the quickest? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Which road do you think would be the most expensive to build? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. If you were a horse pulling a carriage which road do you think you would want to use on sunny day? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What about on a rainy day? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. What other materials have been used to pave roads? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. What types of materials do you think might be used to pave roads in the future?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CLICKETY-CLACK TO VROOM-VROOM:**

**LOGAN COUNTY VEHICLES**

*Clickety-Clack to Vroom-Vroom: Logan County Vehicles* will take a look at the history of the variety of vehicles that have been made in Logan County over the years from horse carriages to the A.J. Miller hearse to the Honda Element. Students will study pictures or photographs of some of these vehicles and then answer questions about them. They will also draw a picture of what type of vehicle they think may be made in Logan County 100 years from now.

Logan County has a long history of vehicle production. In the 19th century to the early 20th century there were several carriage makers in Bellefontaine including the A.J. Miller Company, JoHantgen & Son Carriages and Kingsbury & Rawlings Carriage Works. The carriages of some of these companies made were not only sold locally but elsewhere in the country. Eventually most of the companies went out of business by the 1920s or 1930s, when more and more people began to drive automobiles.

A few of these carriage makers made the transition into the automobile industry. JoHantgen & Son repaired automobiles as well as painted them. The A.J. Miller Co. began making their own automobiles, but then began specializing in making hearses, ambulances, and buses (similar to limousines). The company would convert the chassis or bodies of cars made in Detroit and turn them into the hearses, ambulances and buses. The A.J. Miller vehicles were sold all over the country and even the world.

Perhaps the earliest car made in Logan County was the Zent automobile made by the Zent Automobile Company in Bellefontaine. The Zent was made around 1904 or 1905. The company was renamed the Bellefontaine Automobile Company in 1907 and began making the Traveler automobile. The Traveler won several awards at the 1907 New York Auto Show. The Bellefontaine Automobile Company closed after a few years because like other small car makers could not compete with the larger automobile companies in Detroit like Ford.

The legacy of automobile making in Logan County continues today with Honda of America. Honda first came to this area in 1979 when it opened a motorcycle plant in Marysville. By the early 1980s they had opened an automobile plant there. In 1989 Honda open a new automobile plant in East Liberty in Logan County. The East Liberty plant began making the Honda Civic. Presently it is also making the Element and the CRV at East Liberty. These automobiles are shipped and sold to people all over the country and beyond.

Honda of America is a major employer in Logan County. Many local people also work for companies and factories in Logan County that supply Honda with parts needed to make the cars. Honda is a very important part of our local economy and community.

Use the pictures of the JoHantgen carriages, the Zent Traveler, the A.J. Miller Hearse and the Honda Element, which were all made in Logan County, to answer the following questions.

1. Which vehicle does not have an engine? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Place the vehicles in the order in which they were made from the earliest to the most recent. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which two vehicles would you not want to be riding in if it was raining hard? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. List three ways that the JoHantgen carriage is similar to the three automobiles pictured. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

List three ways that the JoHantgen carriage is different from the three automobiles pictured. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Draw a picture of what you think an automobile might look like 100 years from now and then answer the following questions.

What is it made of? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What kind of fuel does it use? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How fast does it go? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is it called? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**3RD GRADE FIELD TRIP GRANT ITINERARIES**

**LOGAN COUNTY ARCHITECTURE**

* **Logan County Tour** students would view some of the more prominent and in some cases extravagant architectural styles found on buildings in the county.
  + **Logan County Courthouse** was built in 1870 at a cost of $105,398.08. The exterior of the Franco-Italian structure was built with sandstone from Ohio-based quarries. The tower is cased with galvanized iron ornamented to correspond with the style of the building. The architect, A. Koehler of Cleveland, supervised the entire project. **NEED TO CHECK WITH COMMISSIONERS/COURTS ONCE THE COURTHOUSE IS REOPENED TO THE PUBLIC.**
  + **\*Memorial Hall** was completed in 1894. The hall was built in honor of local Civil War Veterans. Governor William McKinley came to Bellefontaine to dedicate the building. Renowned local artist Warren Cushman sculpted two soldiers that stood outside the building but they are no longer there.
  + **\*Opera House Facade** located on Court Avenue. On December 23, 1880, the Grand Opera House opened with a performance of the opera “Chimes of Normandy.” Over the next several decades the Opera House hosted some of the country’s most popular vaudeville acts, concerts and even circuses. Well known entertainers like Buffalo Bill, John Philip Sousa and Harry Houdini all performed at the Grand Opera House. In the 1956 the bulk of the Opera House was torn down, just leaving the façade.
  + **\*Carnegie Free Library** on the southeast corner of Main St. and Columbus Ave. In December of 1902, a letter from Andrew Carnegie promised money for construction and furnishing of a library, providing the school levy could raise ten percent of the amount of the grant. A tax levy was carried with the school levy to finance the library until 1937. The revenue amounted to around $1,400.00 per year. The building was constructed for $11,720.00 and Mr. Carnegie granted a total of $14,000.00. When the building was completed and opened on June 21, 1905, $35.73 remained in the treasury. Today the Carnegie Library is home to the county OSU Extension and Logan County CSEA. The new library is just a block north on Main Street and is known as the Knowlton Library.
  + **The Holland Theatre** located on east Columbus Ave. across from the Courthouse. Theatre opened in 1931. It is the only theatre in the U.S. with a Dutch themed interior which includes windmills and the façade of a Dutch town. The theatre hosted live productions and movies. For many years it was a favorite entertainment spot for the people of Logan County. The theatre was closed in the late 1990s. It is now owned by the Landmark Preservation Inc. The group is in the process of restoring the historic theatre and do use it for live productions. **Orr Mansion** located at 521 E. Columbus Avenue in Bellefontaine was built between 1906 and 1908 by local lumber baron William Orr. Mr. Orr built his “dream” home in the Neo-Classical architectural style at a cost of $40,000.00. The two-story columns dominate the front of the house. The column theme is continued on the inside of the house. The mansion is now the home of the Logan County Historical Society.
  + **Piatt Castles** 
    - **Castle Mac-A-Cheek** was built by Gen. Abram Piatt in the 1860s. It is built in the architectural style of a Norman-French Chateau. The home took seven years to complete. All the material used for the house, except the glass and roof slate, came from the Piatt property. The home contains much of its original furnishings. General Piatt was as a Civil War veteran, farmer, poet, book collector, and a social and political leader in Logan County.
    - **\*Castle Mac-O-Chee** was built by Donn Piatt in the 1860s and 1870s. The house began as a modest Swiss chalet, but expanded into a Flemish Chateau by wrapping the house in limestone. Like the other Piatt home, Mac-O-Chee was extravagantly decorated with fine art and woodwork. Col. Piatt served in the Civil War. He was also a renowned poet, diplomat, editor and social critic. He hosted numerous parties at Castle Mac-O-Chee with many famous and influential guests in attendance. **MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR INSIDE TOUR**.
    - **\* Indicates only available for exterior tour.**
  + **Other possible stops could include the “downtowns” of Bellefontaine or the villages of Logan County. THIS WILL TAKE SOME TIME BEFORE IT IS READY, ESPECIALLY WITH VILLAGES. CAN USE BELLEFONTAINE WALKING TOUR BROCHURE FROM LCHS. SEE BELOW.**
* **LOGAN COUNTY VILLAGE ARCHITECTURE TOUR(S)**
  + In this tour the teachers would select a village(s) to tour. The students would walk or ride bus through the “downtown” of the village(s) to look at the buildings and architecture styles. The students would have photos of the how that village looked in the late 19th century/early 20th century and compare and contrast how it looks today. The Logan County Historical Society would provide the historic photos. The tour may also include houses in and around the village(s). Students could try to determine the approximate age of the houses by the style and materials used.
    - **NOTE: I BELIEVE ZANESFIELD HAS A WALKING TOUR PAMPHLET THAT MAY BE OF USE FOR TOURS OF ZANESFIELD. WE COULD USE THE SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR OF HISTORIC DOWNTOWN BELLEFONTAINE THAT THE CT, DPB & LCHS DID SEVERAL YEARS AGO FOR TOURS OF BELLEFONTAINE.**

**ACADEMIC STANDARDS FOR 3RD GRADE**

**LOGAN COUNTY ARCHITECTURE FIELD TRIP ACTIVITIES**

**ACTIVITY STANDARDS**

**FROM STICKS TO STONES TO VINYL SIDING**

HISTORY STRAND/1, 2, 3

GEOGRAPHY/5, 6, 7, 8

ECONOMICS/16, 19

**FROM THE COUNCIL HOUSE TO THE COURTHOUSE** HISTORY/1, 2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/5, 6, 7, 8,

GOVERNMENT/1, 10, 11, 12, 13

**“THAT’S THE WISSLER, I MEAN UHLMAN’S BUILDING…”** HISTORY/1, 2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/5, 6

**FROM STICKS TO STONES TO VINYL SIDING:**

**LOGAN COUNTY HOUSES**

People in Logan County have lived in a lot of different kinds of houses throughout history. These houses have been made in all shapes and sizes and out of all kinds of materials. Please read the following information about some of these houses and the people who lived in them.

**The Wegiwa –**The Indians that lived in this area did not use tepees like you see in many movies. Instead they lived in a house called a wegiwa. A wegiwa was a domed shaped building made from the trunks or branches young trees called saplings. The saplings could be bent and then tied together in the dome shape. The frame of the house was then covered in mats made from grass, reeds or bark. The ceiling had a hole that let the smoke out from the fires they used to keep the wegiwa warm. The opening would be closed when it rained.

A wegiwa usually had only one room so it was easier to keep warm. The entire family would sleep in the room. Shelves were usually built to store extra clothing, cooking utensils, blankets and things to keep them off the floor and out of the way when they were not using them.

The women and children usually built the homes, although the men helped by cutting down the trees and helping with some of the construction. A wegiwa could be built in a short amount of time. A family usually lived in the wegiwa year round, but they could be abandoned if the Indian village was attacked by an enemy. Later on most of the Indians lived in log cabins like the white settlers.

**The Log Cabin –**The earliest white settlers lived in log cabins. The first cabins were usually small so it was easier to heat the house. The cabins would have one or two rooms. As more and more people came to settle in Logan County and the villages became bigger so did the cabins. The cabins had more rooms and sometimes even a second floor. The men usually built the log cabins. They cut down trees on their land and shaped them into logs or planks using different kinds of axes, saws, and other tools. Then they used the logs to build the cabins. Many times neighbors would help each other build their cabins.

**The Brick or Stone Home –** More and more people came to live in Logan County. These settlers came from all different places and with different skills or jobs. Some of the people who came were masons. Masons are people who make or build with bricks and stone. When masons came here they were able to make the bricks or quarry and shape stones for houses. With the help of masons or other people skilled in building houses out of bricks and stone, many new brick or stone homes replaced log cabins during the last part of the 19th century and on into the 20th century in Logan County.

Perhaps the most famous houses in Logan County are the Piatt Castles. Abram and Donn Piatt built the castles in the 1860s-1870s. They used stone quarried or mined from the Piatt property to build their homes.

**The Modern Home –** Today’s homes are also made out of different materials. Most are built with wooden frames. The lumber is usually purchased from a store rather cut down on the land where the house is built. The exterior or outside of the home is usually built out of brick or stone or wood. Today’s homes are usually made with power tools instead of hand tools like the settlers’ log cabins. Many times the wood is covered with vinyl siding. Vinyl siding comes in all different colors. Today’s houses are usually built by people’s whose only job is to build houses.

**QUESTIONS FOR**

**FROM STICKS TO STONES TO VINYL SIDING:**

**LOGAN COUNTY HOMES**

Please use this information and the photographs to answer the questions on the following page.

1. Which house do you think would take the shortest amount of time to build? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which house or houses would Blue Jacket had been most likely to live in? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which house would its builders have gone to Lowe’s or a similar store to buy the materials to build the house? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which house would the builders have used felling axes and broad axes to cut down trees and to shape them into usable pieces of wood for the house? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Which house would power tools have been used to build the house? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Which house used stones quarried from the owner’s property to build the house? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Do you think the wegiwa or Castle Mac-O-Chee would have been warmer in the winter? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which house would you **most** liked to have lived in? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which house would you **least** like to have lived in? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Draw a picture of what you think a house may look like 100 years from now and then answer the following questions.

What is it made of? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How is it heated? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How many rooms are in the house? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How much does the house cost? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**FROM THE COUNCIL HOUSE TO THE COURTHOUSE:**

**LOGAN COUNTY MEETING PLACES**

One of the most important buildings in a village was the public meeting place. This was a building where the people of the village could meet and talk about important issues that faced the village. These issues could include talking about the village’s government or voting on the people who would lead the village, or they could talk about the price of the corn and wheat, or when they should have their town dance. Usually this public meeting place was called the town hall. The officials or leaders of the town typically had their offices in the town hall. Many times the town hall had a large room where village meetings were held. Sometimes plays or even circuses were held in the town hall.

Sometimes other buildings were used as the main meeting place for the village. Larger

towns or villages that were county seats, or the capital of their county, built courthouses. The courthouse was served as the meeting place for the whole county. The courthouse usually held the offices for many county officials, the court system and the jail. Bellefontaine is the county seat of Logan County. There have been three different Logan County Courthouses built in Bellefontaine. The first courthouse was built in the early 1820s. A larger courthouse was built in 1831. The current Logan County Courthouse was built in 1870.

Churches were also used as meeting places. This was especially true in smaller villages. On Sundays the church was used for worship services, but at other times was where the villagers gathered to talk about important issues.

The Indians who lived in this area also had a building that served as the villages’ meeting place. They called this building a council house. The council house served as a meeting place and a place to worship. Most Indian villages had some type of council house. The larger villages like Wapatomica, a Shawnee village that was located between present-day Zanesfield and West Liberty, had larger council houses. The council house at Wapatomica held several important meetings of the Indians in Ohio so they could discuss what they should do about the Americans who wanted the Indians’ land. The council houses were usually made out of wood frame and then covered with bark or reed mats. The council houses were usually rectangular or round with one large open room.

Public meeting places served an important function in the early villages of Logan County and the United States. Town halls, courthouses, and even churches served as places the people of a village could gather to talk about the problems that their town faced, to hold a trial for someone who may have broken a law, or even to watch a play.

**QUESTIONS FOR**

**FROM THE COUNCIL HOUSE TO THE COURTHOUSE:**

**PUBLIC MEETING PLACES IN LOGAN COUNTY**

Please use the information found in *From the Council House to the Courthouse: Public Meeting Places in Logan County* and the photographs to answer the following questions.

1. Which two buildings were most likely to have been used both as a meeting place to talk about issues facing the village and as a place to worship? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Name two things that were similar between the Council House and the Courthouse. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Name two things that were different between the Council House and the Courthouse. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Which meeting place was also had a theater and opera house? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Which two meeting places are the homes to village or county officials’ offices? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Label the timeline below according to the decade each of four meeting place buildings were built.

\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_

1770s 1780s 1790s 1800s 1810s 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1880s 1890s

***“THAT’S THE WISSLER, I MEAN ULMAN’S BUILDING…”*:**

**HOW LOGAN COUNTY DOWNTOWNS HAVE CHANGED**

**(AND STAYED THE SAME) OVER THE YEARS**

The downtown of a village or town has been an important area for its economy, government and entertainment. The downtown was usually where most of the stores, business and government offices, restaurants, theaters and churches were located. People spent much of their time in the downtown whether they were working, shopping or just sitting on a park bench talking to their fellow citizens. The same is true for the downtowns of Logan County villages and towns.

Over the years the businesses and stores changed and even the buildings themselves changed. The owners of the businesses and buildings added new signs, awnings and other architectural features to the buildings that reflected the time period. Despite these changes the downtown remained an important part of a village or town’s identity for many years. However, different generations called the same building by different names because the stores in the building changed over the years.

The importance of the downtown remained until around the last few decades of the 20th century when strip malls and retail chain stores like Wal-Mart moved into the towns and built their stores out of the downtown area. Some business offices remained in the downtown as well as a few smaller businesses like jewelry stores, specialty clothing stores and a perhaps a restaurant or two. Over the last few years there has more interest in bringing more and different type of businesses, stores, restaurants and living areas to the downtown. This is true in Bellefontaine. A group called the Downtown Bellefontaine Partnership, Inc. was created to help Bellefontaine’s downtown bring in new businesses and develop projects to make the downtown look nicer. Other Logan County villages, like West Liberty, have also developed similar groups to improve their downtowns.

**QUESTIONS FOR**

**“*THAT’S THE WISSLER, I MEAN UHLMAN’S BUILDING…”***

Use the information from *How Logan County Downtowns Have Changed (and Stayed the Same),* historic photographs of your town and talking to older people from your town to answer the following questions.

1. Name two businesses or stores in your downtown. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ask somebody who lived in the town 25 years ago what business or store used to be in those buildings. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Look at the old photographs of your village. Which buildings are still standing today?

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1. How are the buildings the same? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. How are the buildings different? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. Do you like the old downtown of your town or the present-day downtown better? Why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**3RD GRADE FIELD TRIP GRANT ITINERARIES**

**CUSTOMIZED TOUR**

The Logan County Historical Society could also work with the teachers to develop a customized tour to fit in with the teachers’ needs. The field trip may combine aspects of the other field trips listed in the Field Trip Grant Program.