

**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 American 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 developed a field trip grant program for the third-grade classes in the Logan County schools as a supplement to their study of local history. These field trips will include visits to historic sites and landmarks such as the highest point in Ohio or the Flatwoods One-Room School and throughout the field trip 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. Obviously, the standards are tweaked on a regular basis so the standard numbers and titles listed in the curriculum may not match with the updated standards, but the activities should still fit in with the current standards in some manner. 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 activities can be mixed and matched. All of them deal with Logan County history and will meet state standards.**

The grant program offers our primary field trip tour entitled *Logan County Landmarks Tour*. However, teachers can work with the Historical Society for a *customized tour* that could include possible sites or places not listed in the tour. 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 work with the LCHS staff to choose which places they want included on their field trip and determine the itinerary. The LCHS representative can do the bulk of the itinerary & schedule for the field trip once the teachers give the date and time parameters of the field trip. When developing the itineraries travel time and schools' bus schedules must be taken into consideration. **Please note that tours of attractions like the Piatt Castle – Castle Mac-A-Cheek, Logan County History Center, etc., which are part of the Field Trip Grant will be condensed tours or specific programs and should not necessarily 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. 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 the classes do not need to go on the field on the same day. **THE TEACHERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SCHEDULING THE BUSES WITH THEIR SCHOOL'S TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.**

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 (937) 593-7557 or tmccormick@loganhistory.org.

**LOGAN CO. HISTORICAL SOCIETY
3RD GRADE FIELD TRIP GRANT PROGRAM
APPLICATION**

School Name: _____

Contact Name: _____

Contact Phone #: _____

Contact Email: _____

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
- Holland Theatre No Charge
- Logan County Courthouse No Charge
- Sloan Library (Zanesfield) No Charge

Admission/program costs are subject to change.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Todd McCormick – Curator/Director Logan County Historical Society/Logan County History Center. 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 # - (937) 593-7557

Email – 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 (937) 593-7557 or 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. *If more than one bus (limit of 2) is needed for the field trip, each bus will go to the same places but with a different schedule. LCHS will provide a guide for each bus.*

- **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. *Students can get off the bus and go to the highest point and guide will talk about the history of the site.*
- **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. *Students will stay on sidewalk. The guide can talk about the street's history and George Bartholomew. Guide can also talk about some of the other buildings around the Courthouse Square.*
- ***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. *Students will need to stay on the bus.*
- **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 has restored and renovated the historic theatre. The theatre is now home to live performances. *Usually only one class at a time can tour the courthouse with other class walking around the Courthouse Square learning about other buildings and various aspects of Logan County & Bellefontaine history.*
- **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. The courthouse underwent a major restoration and renovation after the 2012 Derecho/windstorm damaged it. **The Courthouse may not always be open for tours depending on the court schedule.** *Usually only one class at a time can tour the courthouse with other class walking*

around the Courthouse Square learning about other buildings and various aspects of Logan County & Bellefontaine history.

- **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 Castle – Castle Mac-A-Cheek – 10051 Twp Rd 47, West Liberty, Ohio**
 - **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. *There is an admission of \$3/student for Castle Mac-A-Cheek.*
- **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. *Students will go into the Flatwoods School and guide will share history of the school as well as discuss one-rooms schools in general and compare to modern-day schools. Group may need to divide into groups with one group/class in the school and the other group/class playing on the Veterans’ Park playground &/or eating lunch.*
- **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. *One group/glass will tour the library while the other one is at the Zane Cabin (see **Indian Village sites**).*
- **Indian Lake – This will be done in partnership with the Indian Lake Area Historical Society who will provide representatives to talk to students about these sites at Indian Lake.**
 - ***Sandy Beach Amusement Park Site/Restored Harbor Bridge** 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. *This would be more of drive-by stop unless teachers want students to get out and walk across the restored Harbor Bridge.*
 - **Orchard Island Post Office** located off Forest Avenue on Orchard Island has been restored by the Indian Lake Area Historical Society. The small 1912 post office can be toured by classes. Members of the Indian Lake Area Historical Society will lead the tour. *Classes/groups will be divided into two groups with one in the post office while the other group is with another ILAHS member or Indian Lake State Park employee talking to them about Indian Lake’s wildlife and floral/fauna.*
- **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 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. (tour will not go to this site). 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. *This stop can be included as part of a walking tour of the Courthouse Square and/or part of the tour with the Holland Theatre &/or the Courthouse.*
- **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. DUE TO LACK OF SPACE AND FOR SAFETY CONCERNS OF THE STUDENTS THIS IS JUST A DRIVE-BY SITE.
- **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. DUE TO LACK OF SPACE AND FOR SAFETY CONCERNS OF THE STUDENTS THIS IS JUST A DRIVE-BY SITE.
- **Ebenezer 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 Ebenezer. The cabin was renovated and restored in the 1990s. *LCHS guide will talk about American Indian history in Logan County, and more specifically Zanesfield area, as well as the Zane family. We can try to schedule for the cabin to be unlocked so students can go inside, however we cannot guarantee that it will be open.*

FLATWOODS SCHOOL FIELD TRIP: EXPERIENCING LIFE IN A ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE

The Logan County Historical Society is the caretaker 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 (937) 593-7557 or email at tmccormick@loganhistory.org.

**ACADEMIC STANDARDS FOR 3RD GRADE
(THEME: COMMUNITIES: PAST & PRESENT, NEAR & FAR)
LOGAN COUNTY LANDMARK FIELD TRIP ACTIVITIES**

ACTIVITY

LOGAN COUNTY LANDMARK TOUR

(Standards may vary depending on itinerary)

STANDARDS (Standard #'s may have changed)

HISTORY STRAND/Content Statement 2 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 AMERICAN INDIANS TO HONDA: HIGH POINTS

HISTORY STRAND/1, 2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/ 5,6, 7, 8; GOVERNMENT/ 9, 12

LOCAL FOOTSTEPS: A LIVING TIMELINE OF FAMOUS & NOT-SO FAMOUS LOGAN COUNTIANS

HISTORY STRAND/1, 2, 3, GEOGRAPHY/ 5, 6, 7, 8

**WHAT HAPPENED IN THE YEAR..?:
A TIMELINE OF LOGAN COUNTY HISTORY**

HISTORY STRAND/1, 2, 3

MAPPING LOGAN COUNTY

HISTORY STRAND/2, 3; GEORGRAPHY STRAND/4

**FROM AMERICAN INDIANS TO HONDA:
HIGH POINTS IN
LOGAN COUNTY HISTORY**

From American 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 History Center's collections.

Logan County's rich American Indian history can be seen through stone projectile points used by prehistoric or Pre-Contact American 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 American 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 important of agriculture in Logan County, one-room schools, industries (past & present) in Logan County, and Indian Lake's history as one of Ohio's premier resorts and vacation destinations.

**FROM AMERICAN INDIANS TO HONDA:
HIGH POINTS IN
LOGAN COUNTY HISTORY**

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. INDIAN/SETTLER

1. Spear point – Found in Logan County and is representative of the Pre-Contact 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 American 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. American Indian village map – Current day map of Logan County with sites of historic American Indian villages, the Shawnee/Seneca Reservation, Greenville Treaty Line and American blockhouses built during the War of 1812.
5. Picture – artist's rendition of a Shawnee village
6. Portrait of Quatawapea/Captain Lewis – Shawnee Chief at Lewistown/Lewistown Reservation
7. Frontiersmen – Allan W. Eckert – This book details the settlement of the Old Northwest and the conflict between the whites and American Indians. It has also been described as a dual biography of Simon Kenton and Tecumseh. Allan Eckert who used to live in Bellefontaine.
8. Blue Jacket – Allan W. Eckert – Blue Jacket was a war chief of the Shawnees who led, with Little Turtle, a confederation of Old Northwest tribes 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 American Indian force ever had over the U.S. forces, 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 Shawnee. The History Center 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. Map of one-rooms schools in Logan County
2. Slate board
3. McGuffey's Reader

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 spikes & date spikes
2. Railroad Time Book 1929
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. New York Central System lanterns – kerosene vs. battery

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 in Marl City south of Rushsylvania. The marl found there worked well in his cement. Samples of marl, crushed marl, silica, clay, used in making concrete.
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 its 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 & Mills Brothers photos – 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.
4. Photos of some other famous Logan Countians: Louie Vito (Olympic Snowboarder), Kin Hubbard (*Kin Hubbard* cartoonist), Jeff Stahler (political cartoonist/*Moderately Confused* comic strip) Marie Tharp (geologist/mapped ocean floors), Walter Alston (Dodgers manager/Washington Twp. School teacher/coach), Lefty DesCombes (Women's All-American Baseball League player), Dr. Edward H. Knight (Civil War surgeon/"Biggest Brain"), Lulu Frey (missionary/founder of Korean college),

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 – salesperson model of Miller ambulance
3. A.J. Miller nameplate
4. Coca Cola bottle – Bellefontaine had several industries including a bottling factory that for a time bottled Coca-Cola products.

G. Agriculture

1. Field Tile – importance of drainage tiles (especially northern Logan County) allowed for tremendous farmland.
2. 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.

H. INDIAN LAKE

1. Amusement Park photos – 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. *School library and some classrooms may already have one. Let us know if you would like to borrow a copy.*
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. *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.
6. *The Underground Railroad* – This booklet talks about the UGRR and some of the people in Logan County who actively participated in helping escaping slaves.
7. *Tour Book of the Logan County History Center* gives a brief synopsis of the Logan County History Center and descriptions of rooms and exhibits. School tours are welcomed. Please call or the Center office (937-593-7557) or email Todd at tmccormick@loganhistory.org 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. There is additional information on some of the subjects for the teachers' use of if students want to write their own biographies of these famous Logan Countians. The Young Historians created costumes that are representative of the people and time they are portraying. We can also send you the biographies by email. Some of the biographies may need to be shortened or slightly rewritten for students to better understand the person and to make it easier for them to read.

Local Footsteps: A Living Timeline of Famous and Not-So-Famous Logan Countians is available to use in the classroom. 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. For many years the Benjamin Logan 4th grade does a similar program for famous Ohioans called STROLL.

For more information, call Todd at (937) 593-7557 or tmccormick@loganhistory.org.

**LOCAL FOOTSTEPS
COSTUMES DESCRIPTION & INVENTORY**

1. Blue Jacket – Shawnee war chief, had village in Bellefontaine
 - _ hunting or trade shirt
 - _ headband with feather
 - _ silver/bead/shell necklace

2. Chief Tarhe or “The Crane” – 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 Logan Hills Festival)
 - _ silver bracelet

3. Isaac Zane – Chief Tarhe’s adoptive son, lived in Zane’s Town (Zanesfield)
 - _ Straw hat
 - _ man’s frock

4. Princess Myeerah – Tarhe’s daughter & Isaac Zane’s wife
 - _ Indian dress
 - _ silver necklace & bracelet
 - _ moccasins

5. Simon Kenton – frontiersman, captured & brought to Logan County, lived & died in Logan County
 - _ hunting frock
 - _ black head rag
 - _ powder horn & haversack

6. Benjamin Logan – Army general led militia attacks on Indians in Logan County
 - _ Revolutionary War colonist coat
 - _ wood canteen
 - _ Tri-corner hat

7. Moluntha – Shawnee chief, village in West Liberty
 - _ silver bracelet/armband
 - _ bead & shell necklace
 - _ ^ walking stick (tree branch)
 - _ American Indian costume (Zanesfield Pageant)

8. Nancy Stewart – Blue Jacket’s daughter
 - _ black checkered dress
 - _ straw hat

9. Phebe Sharp – 1st woman doctor in Logan County
 - _ “doctor’s” bag
 - _ black dress
 - _ shawl & bonnet

10. Alexander McKee – British Indian agent in Logan County
 - _ British Revolutionary War Coat
 - _ Tri-corner hat
 - _ tanned animal skins

11. Grenadier Squaw – Shawnee woman, wife of Moluntha, female warrior
 - _ American Indian costume (Zanesfield Pageant)
 - _ shell necklace & bracelet
 - _ bead necklace

12. Elizabeth Piatt – prominent West Liberty citizen, Underground Railroad
 - _ black dress with lace
 - _ fan
 - _ black bonnet

13. Donn Piatt – poet, publisher, statesman, castle
 - _ top hat
 - _ 19th century man’s vest
 - _ book written by Donn

14. Abram Piatt – Prominent Farmer, Civil War General, Castle Mac-A-Cheek
 - _ Man’s Frock
 - _ Top Hat

15. Judge William Lawrence – involved with many local, state & national matters
 - _ robe
 - _ gavel

16. Judge William H. West – involved with many local, state & national matters
 - _ robe
 - _ gavel
 - _ cane

17. Dr. Edward Henry Knight (B) – largest brain in world, lived in Logan County
 - _ late 19th century coat
 - _ cane

18. General Robert Patterson Kennedy – Civil War general, lawyer, civil servant, author
 - _ late 19th century man's coat
 - _ Derby hat
 - _ copy of Kennedy's Historical Review of Logan County

19. H.M. Cline – Civil War POW, Logan County sheriff
 - _ Civil War era shirt & vest
 - _ Union Army uniform hat

20. Dr. Earl Sloan – Sloan liniment, Sloan Library
 - _ liniment bottle
 - _ man's tweed coat
 - _ Derby hat

21. Larence Rausenberger – airplane engines, DeGraff/Bellefontaine
 - _ coveralls
 - _ work cap

22. Clarence Wissler – airplane designer from Bellefontaine
 - _ leather coat
 - _ sunglasses
 - _ scarf

23. Norman Vincent Peale – minister & author, BHS graduate
 - _ minister's or choir robe
 - _ *Power of Positive Thinking* book

24. Warren Cushman – artist, Logan & Champaign counties
 - _ smock
 - _ palette (made of foamboard)
 - _ paint brush
 - _ fedora hat

25. Edward D. Jones – financial investments company, BHS graduate
 - _ man's raincoat

- _ Gray hat
 - _ copy of the Wall Street Journal
26. Mills Brothers – singing group lived in Bellefontaine
- _ Tuxedo coat, shirt & bowtie
 - _ microphone
27. Kin Hubbard – cartoonist
- _ leather vest
 - _ straw hat
 - _ sketch pad & colored pencils
 - _ leather bag
 - _ Abe Martin cartoon/book
28. Walter Alston – baseball manager, taught at Washington Local (Indian Lake)
- _ Dodgers cap
 - _ Gray sweatshirt
 - _ Coach’s whistle
 - _ basketball (if requested)
29. Allan W. Eckert – author, former Logan County resident
- _ *Frontiersmen & Incident at Hawk’s Hill* books
 - _ duck sweater
30. George Bartholomew – concrete street, Marl City, Bellefontaine
- _ work apron
 - _ trowel
 - _ rubber boots
 - _ piece of concrete street
31. Jean DesCombes – woman baseball player, Lakeview
- _ baseball/bat
 - _ Grand Rapids Chicks shirt
 - _ Grand Rapid Chicks baseball cap
 - _ skirt
32. Willard Kiplinger – magazine founder, Bellefontaine
- _ sports coat & dress shirt
 - _ brown hat
 - _ copy of financial magazine/newsletter
33. Charles Kimmel – WWII hero, U.S.S. destroyer escort named after him, Rushsylvania
- _ WWII U.S. Marine Corps uniform coat
34. Margaret Clinger/Canteen Workers – women on WWII homefront, Bellefontaine
- _ apron
 - _ black & white dress
 - _ hair net

35. Henry Pickrell – Underground Railroad stationmaster
- _ man's frock
 - _ top hat
36. Ida Mae Hicks – huckster wagon, Pickrelltown
- _ black skirt & white blouse
 - _ shawl
 - _ straw hat
 - _ basket with fake eggs/veggies/fruits
37. Railroad workers (B) – engineer, conductor, shops repairman
- _ T-shirts w/overalls
 - _ striped engineer's hat
 - _ bandana
 - _ pocket watch
 - _ work jacket
 - _ New York Central button
38. French Wilgus – Indian Lake amusement park
- _ white linen jacket
 - _ white Panama hat
 - _ black tie
 - _ carnival cane
39. A.J. Miller – carriage/auto manufacturer (hearse/ambulance), Bellefontaine
- _ man's vest– Allie Miller
 - _ man's white shirt
 - _ Fedora hat
40. Gilbert Harre – OSU football player, BHS graduate
- _ OSU football uniform (red long-sleeve T-Shirt with #48)
 - _ OSU cap
 - _ football
41. William J. Orr – prominent citizen, built Orr Mansion (now Museum)
- _ fishing hat
 - _ fishing vest with bobbers
 - _ fishing net
42. David Zook – Vietnam War MIA, West Liberty
- _ Vietnam era U.S. Air Force uniform/flight suit
 - _ POW/MIA flag
 - _ POW/MIA bracelet
43. Mary Rutan – Namesake for hospital and park (portrayed by nurse/doctor)
- _ Dress
 - _ Shawl/cape

Or

- Scrubs (to represent Mary Rutan Hospital)
 - Stethoscope
44. Bessie Crim – nurse/missionary WWII POW
- WWII nurse’s cape
 - bonnet
 - glasses
 - Bible*
45. Honda Associate –
- Honda white uniform
46. Susie Parker (B) – schoolteacher/principal, Bellefontaine
- Lady’s cape
 - hand bell
47. Early settler family member/farmer family member (PLEASE SPECIFY FOR GIRL OR BOY)
- mid-19th century skirt & blouse
 - apron
 - Lady’s bonnet
 - 19th Century man’s shirt
 - Straw hat
48. female industry worker WWII/”Rosie the Riveter)
- blue work shirt/blouse
 - scarf/bandana for head
49. Pre-Contact American Indian
- animal skin/furs
 - stone tool
50. One-room school teacher
- 1860s skirt & blouse
 - McGuffey Reader*
 - slate board
51. WWI “Dough Boy” soldier
- WWI uniform coat & hat
52. 664th AC&W Serviceman – airbase on Campbell Hill during the Cold War.
- 1950s-1960s Air Force uniform shirt
53. Mesheck Moxley – escaped slave, local gunsmith
- apron
 - shirt
 - denim pants
 - cap

54. Holland Theatre attendant or usher
 - _ black vest
 - _ white shirt & tie
 - _ flashlight

55. Roger Cloud – politician from DeGraff
 - _ 1960s coat with shirt & tie
 - _ campaign button

56. Satan’s Angels – Bellefontaine drum & bugle corps
 - _ Satan’s Angel’s uniform shirt or jacket & hat
 - _ drumstick

57. Miss Ohio – Elizabeth Gregg or Evelyn Wilgus
 - _ black dress with fur collar
 - _ sash
 - _ tiara

58. Farmer – modern Logan County farmer
 - _ Flannel Shirt
 - _ TSC cap
 - _ Feed Sack
 - _ Farm magazine

59. O.K. Reames – local historian, author, playwright
 - _ suit coat, shirt & tie
 - _ fedora hat
 - _ Historical Society brochure
 - _ Zanesfield book

60. Marie King (B) – Marie’s Candy
 - _ 1960s dress
 - _ apron
 - _ box of candy (empty!)

61. Mad River Mountain Skier
 - _ ski coat
 - _ stocking cap or head band & gloves
 - _ skis (if requested)

62. Civil War soldier
 - _ Union soldier hat
 - _ Civil War era shirt
 - _ Union Army canteen

63. Bigfoot – legendary creature supposedly spotted in Logan County
 - _ fur animal slippers

64. Roy Howard – Journalist, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
_ Man's sportscoat
_ Fedora
65. Rev. Aaron Watkins – Minister, Teacher, Prohibitionist, U.S. Presidential Nominee
_ Frock
_ Hat
_ Bible
66. Cloris Aikin – WWI "Doughnut Girl", Missionary, Musician
_ Women's cape
_ Bible
67. Lydia Skidmore – WWII WAC, Military Intelligence
_ Army uniform shirt
_ Army uniform hat
68. Lule Frey – Missionary, Teacher, Founded College in Korea
_ Dress or Cape
_ Bible or School book
69. Nicole Fawcett – Professional Volleyball Player
_ Uniform shirt
_ Volleyball
70. Even Stevens – Country Music Hall of Fame Songwriter
_ Country-Western shirt
_ Music Sheets
71. Jeff Stahler – Political Cartoonist, *Moderately Confused* comic strip
_ Drawing tablet
_ Book of his cartoons
_ Man's
72. Ed Rattleff – College All-American, 1972 Olympic Basketball team, NBA player
_ basketball jersey
_ basketball
73. Maj. Gen. Niles Fulwyler – highest ranking military office from Logan County
_ Army uniform coat
74. Bethany Dillon Barnard – Contemporary Christian Music singer/songwriter
_ contemporary clothing
_ guitar?

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 (937) 593-7557 or email at 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. *New dates and events may be added.*

1760s-1770s – Shawnee, Wyandots and other tribes begin building villages in present-day Logan County. There were more than a dozen American 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 Shawnee 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 American 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 American Indian confederation to victory over General Harmar’s American forces at present-day Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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

1794 – General “Mad” Anthony Wayne defeats the northwest American 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 American 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. This was one of Tecumseh’s first meetings talking about building his American Indian Confederation to oppose the U.S.

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

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

1817 – Treaty forces American Indian tribes in Ohio 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 the Shawnee and other American Indian tribes in Ohio 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 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 Weekly Examiner* newspaper first published by the Hubbard family. The daily *Bellefontaine Examiner* begins publication in 1891.

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 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.

1919 – Mary Rutan Hospital opens

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

1925 – Ohio Caverns opens to the public.

1928 – Mills Brothers and family move to Bellefontaine.

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 performed 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 than 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 moved Piqua.

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 runs for governor of Ohio but loses.

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 torn down.

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 Black 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.

2012 – A Derecho windstorm causes major damage to the Logan County Courthouse. The Courthouse will be closed for six years while undergoing a massive restoration.

2015 – Honda of America’s automobile plant in East Liberty produces its 5 millionth automobile.

2016 – TRC & Honda – Route 33 corridor takes lead in driverless technology.

2016 – National concrete organization celebrates 125th anniversary of Bartholomew’s concrete pavement and in

2017 work with the city of Bellefontaine to recreate test section on Main St. using the Bartholomew’s exact formula for his concrete.

2018 – Logan County celebrates its bicentennial (200th birthday)

2020 – COVID-19/Coronavirus pandemic hits the U.S. greatly affecting local businesses and industries, and the daily lives of people in Bellefontaine and Logan County.

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 _____.
3. In what section is the Mac-A-Cheek Castle located? _____

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

4. Is the Logan County Courthouse north or south of Castle Mac-A-Cheek? _____
5. Which is further north McColly Covered Bridge or Bickham Covered Bridge? _____
6. 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.

7. The village of Zanesfield has several very historic landmarks such as the Zane-Kenton Memorial, the Sloan Library and the Ebenezer Zane Cabin. In what township is Zanesfield located?

8. Marie's Candies is located in West Liberty. This would make Marie's Candies located in what township?

9. 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.

10. 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)?
_____.

**ACADEMIC STANDARDS FOR 3RD GRADE FOR
LCHC LOGAN COUNTY AMERICAN INDIAN & EARLY SETTLER
TRAVELING PROGRAMS & ACTIVITIES**

ACTIVITY

**BLUE JACKET LIVED HERE:
INDIAN HISTORY IN LOGAN COUNTY**

**SPEAKING SHAWOENESE:
SHAWNEE VOCABULARY & CULTURE**

McKEE'S TOWN TRADING ACTIVITY

**OVER THE RIVER AND THROUGH THE WOODS
TO BLUE JACKET'S HOUSE WE GO: MAPPING
AMERICAN INDIAN VILLAGES IN LOGAN COUNTY**

STANDARDS

HISTORY STRAND/CONTENT
STATEMENT 2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/4, 5, 6,
8; GOVERNMENT/9, 12

HISTORY/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY 5, 7, 8

HISTORY/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/5, 6, 7, 8
ECONOMICS/15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

HISTORY/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

BLUE JACKET LIVED HERE: AMERICAN 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 or Pre-Contact 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 American 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 nations, 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 American Indians that once roamed these lands.

Blue Jacket Lived Here also takes a look at the relationship between the American 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 (937) 593-7557 or email at 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 – AMERICAN 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 American 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/Pre-Contact people and early historic American Indians did not have access to metals such as steel, so they 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/Pre-Contact culture, 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 American Indians started trading with whites, most no longer chipped points out of stone, but instead traded for steel points and knives, and 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.

American 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 American 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 American Indian force ever had over the United States, 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 American 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 History Center office (937-593-7557) 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 was 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 lived on the Lewistown Reservation in the northwestern part of the county.

The Shawnee and other American 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 American 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 American 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 learn a little more about the Shawnee people 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: $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of meat, one large potato, one large carrot, one large onion, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Recipes from KOHKUMTHENA'S GRANDCHILDREN: THE SHAWNEE by Dark Rain Thom, Guild Press of Indiana, 1994.

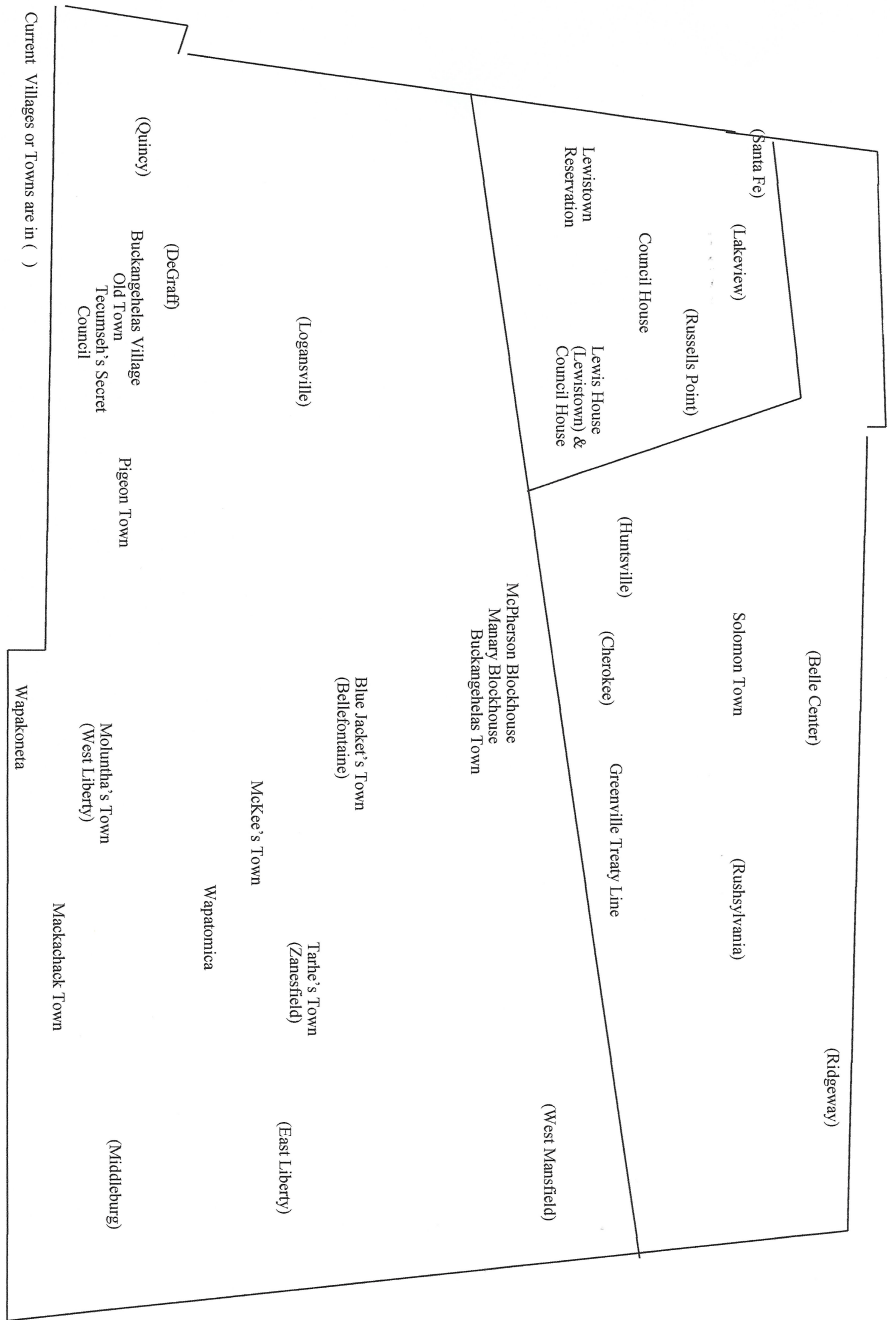
OVER THE RIVER AND THROUGH THE WOODS TO BLUE JACKET'S HOUSE WE GO: MAPPING AMERICAN INDIAN VILLAGES IN LOGAN COUNTY

From around the 1760s to the 1830s Logan County was the home of several American Indian villages as well as the Lewistown 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 American Indians of the area came to McKee's trading post to trade furs and other things for British goods like blankets and cooking utensils.

The American 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 American 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 line remained tribal land while the land south of the line became American land. Another treaty in 1817 forced many of the American 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. The Seneca lived in the northern half of the reservation and the Shawnee lived in the southern half. They remained on the Lewistown Reservation and other reservations in Ohio until the early 1830s, when another treaty forced the American Indians in Ohio onto reservations in Oklahoma and Kansas.

Logan County American Indian Village Map



AMERICAN INDIAN MAPPING ACTIVITY

In this activity students will use the map of the Indian villages and modern towns [listed in ()] and the compass rose and cardinal directions to answer the following questions.

1. Blue Jacket was a very important Shawnee chief. He became the Shawnee's war chief and led the Shawnees and other Indians to two victories over the Americans in the early 1790s. He also led the Indians when they were defeated at the Battle of Fallen Timbers near present-day Toledo, Ohio. The defeat forced the Indians to sign the Treaty of Greenville. Blue Jacket had a village in Logan County. What modern day town is located on the site of Blue Jacket's Town?
_____.
2. What was the name of the Indian village located where West Liberty is today?
_____.
3. Solomon Town was a Wyandot Indian village. Chief Tarhe lived there after he left his own town (Zanesfield). Was Solomon Town located north or south of the Greenville Treaty Line?
_____.
4. What the southern most Indian village located in Logan County?
_____.
5. The Mad River flows from Zanesfield down to West Liberty. Name three of the Indian villages that were located on the Mad River. _____,
_____, and _____.
6. What Indian village was located east of Wapakoneta and Moluntha's Town?
_____.
7. Name an Indian village that was located south of DeGraff?
_____.
8. Was the Lewistown Indian Reservation found in the southeast, southwest, northwest, or northeast part of Logan County? _____.
9. What Indian village was located between Moluntha's Town and Buckangehelas Village? Hint it is named after a bird. _____.
10. Wapatomica was the capital village of the Shawnee tribe for many years. The Shawnees held several important meetings with other Indian tribes at Wapatomica to discuss if they should go to war or make peace with the Americans. What Indian village was located due south of Wapatomica?
_____.

McKEE'S TRADING POST: A 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 American Indians and whites traded and bartered with one another. It will also show how furs and other objects were used as money between the Shawnee and whites. It will also help students understand how the American 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 men and women 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

Trade Shirt
Trade Shirt
Bolts of Cloth (8)
Coffee
Salt
Ceramic Bowl
Metal Spoon
Thread
Pepper
Bay Leaves
Cinnamon Sticks
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

SHAWNEE TRADE ITEMS

Deer Hide
Rabbit Fur (brown)
Rabbit Fur (gray)
Rabbit Fur (white)
Black Fur
Black Fur
Brown Fur
Brown Fur
White Fur
White Fur
Bead Necklace

**3RD GRADE ACADEMIC STANDARDS
FOR LCHC LOGAN COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION RELATED ACTIVITIES**

ACTIVITY

BE A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR

A BUSY DAY ON THE RAILROAD

**THE ROAD MORE TAKEN: MATERIALS USED
FOR ROADS OVER THE YEARS**

**CLICKETY-CLACK TO VROOM VROOM:
LOGAN COUNTY VEHICLES**

STANDARDS

HISTORY STRAND/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/6, 7,

HISTORY/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/5, 7,
ECONOMOICS/ 15, 16 18, 19

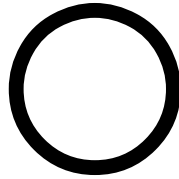
HISTORY/2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/5, 6, 7,

HISTORY/1, 2, 3; GEOGRAPHY/5, 6, 7;
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 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)

Morse Code Alphabet

The International Morse code characters are:

A	.-	N	-.	0	-----
B	-...	O	----	1	.-----
C	-.-.	P	.-..	2	..----
D	-..	Q	--.-	3	...--
E	.	R	.-.	4-
F	..-.	S	...	5
G	--.	T	-	6	-....
H	U	..-	7	--...
I	..	V	...-	8	---..
J	.----	W	.---	9	-----.
K	-.-	X	-..-	Fullstop	.-.-.-
L	.-..	Y	-.--	Comma	--..--
M	--	Z	--..	Query	..--..

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 History Center'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.

PASSENGER TRAWS

Packet A

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM

BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO TERMINAL OCTOBER 26, 1946

Passenger - All Directions

Engine#			
5376	427	1:00AM	West
5335	302	2:25AM	North
4918	304	2:45AM	North
5383	38	3:10AM	East
4912	420	3:30AM	East
5332	309	3:55AM	South
4916	307	4:25AM	West
4003	41	5:28AM	West
4930	473	7:35AM	West
5384	446	8:45AM	East
4004	1/11	8:45AM	West
4937	2/11	9:15AM	West
2900	2/427	9:35AM	West
6003	3/11	9:55AM	West
4909	434	11:45AM	East
4938	Lite	11:45AM	East
5387	312	11:50AM	North
5335	303	3:05PM	South
5398	407	3:25PM	West
5392	DHE	3:40PM	East
4002	1/12	5:50PM	East
6003	2/12	6:25PM	East
4004	24	8:57PM	East
5402	431	9:45PM	West
5334	418	10:10PM	East

Passenger - By Direction - Eastbound

5383	38	3:10AM
4912	420	3:30AM
5384	446	8:45AM
4909	434	11:45AM
4938	Lite	11:45AM
5392	DHE	3:40PM
4002	1/12	5:50PM
6003	2/12	6:25PM
4004	24	8:57PM
5334	418	10:10PM

Passenger - Westbound

5376	427	1:00AM
4916	307	4:25AM
4003	41	5:28AM
4930	473	7:35AM
4004	1/11	8:45AM
4937	2/11	9:15AM
2900	2/427	9:35AM
6003	3/11	9:55AM
5398	407	3:25PM
5402	431	9:45PM

Passenger - Northbound

5335	302	2:25AM
4918	304	2:45AM
5387	312	11:50AM

Passenger - Southbound

5332	309	3:55AM
5335	303	3:05PM

YARD JOBS

First Trick		
7632	Stock	6:30AM
1498	Extra	6:40AM
8522	City	6:45AM
8524	BN	7:00AM
8519	Shop	7:00AM
8520	East	7:30AM
8521	Gest	7:30AM
7883	Extra	7:30AM

BELLEFONTAINE TERMINAL

Second Trick

1564	Extra	2:30PM
7632	Stock	2:30PM
8522	City	2:45PM
8524	BN	3:00PM
8519	Shop	3:00PM
8520	East	3:30PM
8521	Gest	3:30PM
1498	Extra	3:40PM

Third Trick

1564	Extra	10:30PM
7632	Stock	10:30PM
8522	City	10:45PM
8524	BN	11:00PM
8519	Shop	11:00PM
8520	East	11:30PM
8521	Gest	11:30PM
1498	Extra	11:40PM

FREIGHT TRAINS

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM

BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO TERMINAL OCTOBER 26, 1946 FREIGHT TRAINS BY DIRECTION

EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Engine#			Engine#		
2869	ON-2	2:45AM	2933	ON-1	12:01AM
2188	Extra	3:00AM	2941	Extra	2:00AM
2270	Extra	4:00AM	2618		
2946	94	5:15AM	2236	BF-9	5:45AM
2082	R'kPrt	5:45AM	4877	Work	6:30AM
1634	54	6:30AM (Gallion Local)	2562	MR	7:45AM (Muncie Run)
2930	2/94	7:45AM	2559	Extra	9:45AM
2255	Extra	11:00AM	2944	DSL-1	12:15PM
2940	90	2:00PM	2706	Extra	4:15PM
2287	Extra	3:30PM	2592		
2263	SPU	7:00PM	2932	BF-1	5:15PM
2238	80	10:30PM	2843	ON-1	11:59PM
2361	ON-2	11:59PM			
NORTHBOUND			SOUTHBOUND		
Engine#			Engine#		
2316	Extra	6:00AM	2938	ON-1	12:15AM
2181	198	8:45AM	2273	Extra	12:45AM
2323	Extra	9:45AM	2654	193	3:05AM
2120	Extra	11:30AM	2949	Extra	4:45AM
2397	Wrecker	2:30PM	2189	191	7:30AM
2125	SLD-2	3:45PM	1973	155	10:00AM (Spfld Local)
2216	170	5:20PM	2607	Extra	1:15PM
			2942	197	6:15PM
1475	554	9:30AM (St. Marys Local)	2115	Extra	9:00PM
			2332		
			2273	Pup	10:30PM (Pick Up)
			2938	ON-1	11:30PM

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

7. What train departed (abbreviated as **de**) Bellefontaine at 7:45 a.m. heading east?
_____. Where was this train going to stop? _____.
8. What time did the No. 312 train arrive (abbreviated as **ar**) in Bellefontaine? _____.
What direction was it heading? _____.
9. How many trains were going to make a stop in Urbana, Ohio after departing from Bellefontaine? _____ What were the numbers of these trains?
_____.
10. 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.

11. 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?
_____.
12. What types or modes of transportation have replaced passenger trains as the primary way people travel from place to place? _____ and _____.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

Railroad and Bus Time Tables

(All Rail and Bus Schedules Eastern Standard Time.)
Effective Sunday, June 17, 1945.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM.
Cleveland-Indianapolis Division.
EAST BOUND.

No. 32, daily first ar 1:44 a. m.
stop at Cleveland de 1:49 a. m.
No. 420, daily, first ar 2:20 a. m.
stop at Marion de 2:25 a. m.
No. 446, daily, first ar 7:40 a. m.
stop at Marion de 7:45 a. m.
No. 434, daily, first ar 10:40 a. m.
stop Rushsylvania de 10:45 a. m.
No. 12, daily, first ar 5:10 p. m.
stop at Marion de 5:15 p. m.
No. 24, daily, first ar 8:33 p. m.
stop at Cleveland de 8:38 p. m.
No. 418, daily, first ar 9:18 p. m.
stop at Marion de 9:23 p. m.

WEST BOUND.

No. 427, daily, first ar 11:45 a. m.
stop at Muncie de 11:50 a. m.
No. 307, daily, first
stop Union City de 2:50 a. m.
No. 41, daily, first ar 4:58 a. m.
stop at Muncie de 5:03 a. m.
No. 23, daily, first ar 6:05 a. m.
stop at Sidney de 6:10 a. m.
No. 11, daily, first ar 9:05 a. m.
stop at Muncie de 9:10 a. m.
No. 407, daily, first ar 2:05 p. m.
stop at Sidney de 2:15 p. m.
No. 431, daily, first ar 8:40 p. m.
stop at Sidney de 8:45 p. m.

Cincinnati-Toledo Division.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 302, dly for Toledo ar 1:15 a. m.
do, 1st stop Carey de 1:20 a. m.
No. 312, daily, first ar 10:55 a. m.
stop at Kenton de 11:05 p. m.
No. 304, dly for Toledo,
do, 1st stop Kenton de 2:00 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 307, daily from
Toledo, de 2:40 a. m.
No. 309, dly from Toledo,
ledo, first stop at ar 3:00 a. m.
Urbana de 3:10 a. m.
No. 303, dly from Toledo,
ledo, first stop at ar 2:10 p. m.
Urbana de 2:17 p. m.

COLUMBUS-MARYSVILLE BUS.

Buses leave Campbell's Pharmacy daily at 7:00 a. m. and 9:10 a. m. and at 1:20 p. m. and 4:30 p. m. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays at 7:50 p. m.
Arrive here at 8:50 a. m. and 12:50, 3:50 and 6:50 p. m. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays at 9:50 p. m.

GREYHOUND BUS LINES.

Detroit, Cincinnati and Louisville.
Busses leave Campbell's Pharmacy as follows:
North Bound—Depart at 12:22 p. m. and 6:32 p. m.
South Bound—Depart at 4:21 a. m., 3:02 p. m. and 10:48 p. m.

C. & L. E. BUS COMPANY.

South bound—Week days, 6:00 and 8:32 a. m., 12:02, 3:42, 6:56 and 10:40 p. m. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays only, 1:32 p. m. also.
North bound—Week days, 8:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 7:00 and 10:40 p. m. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays only, 10:55 a. m. also (to Lakeview).

SHELBY TRANSIT COMPANY.

Bellefontaine-Sidney-Kenton.
Buses leave station, 107 east Chillicothe avenue:
To Sidney at 7 a. m., 12:01 and 4:35 p. m.

15 Aug 1945

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 City 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 part of the pavement 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 States 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 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. Since then the East Liberty plant has made several different models of Honda automobiles. 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.

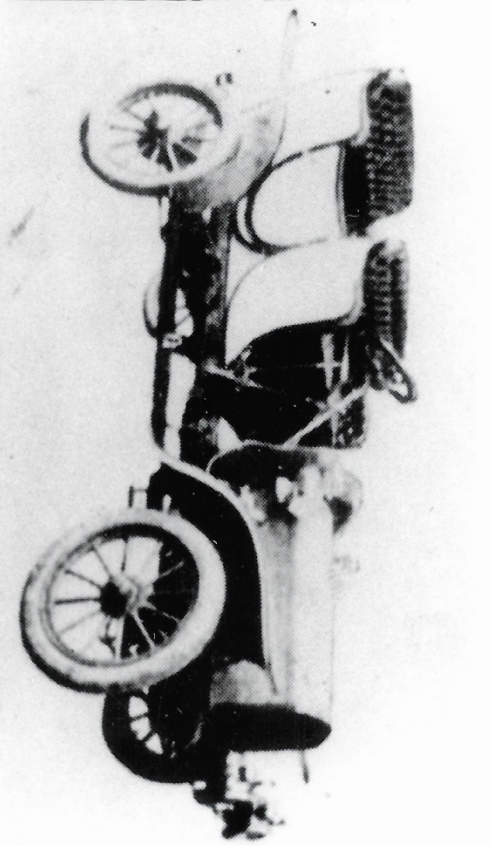
Use the pictures of the JoHantgen carriages, the Zent Traveler, the A.J. Miller Hearse and the Honda Element, which were all made in Logan County, to answer the following questions.

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.

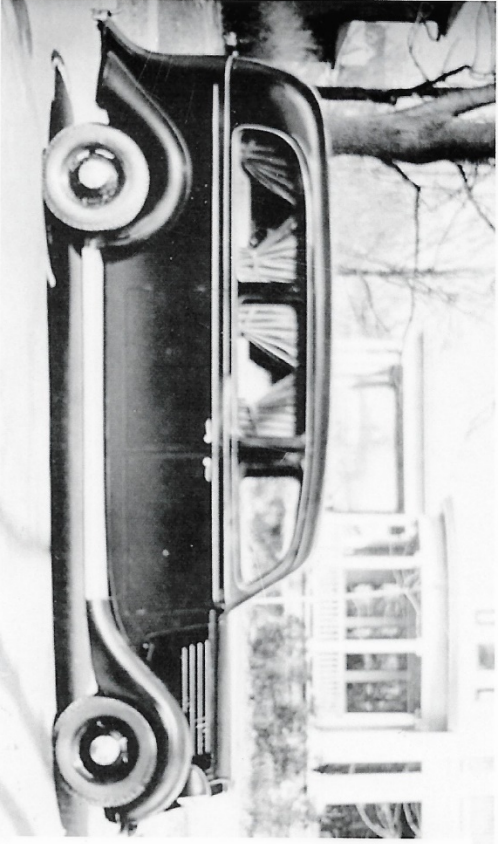
3. Which two vehicles would you not want to be riding in if it was raining hard? _____ and _____.
4. List three ways that the JoHantgen carriage is similar to the three automobiles pictured.
_____, _____, and _____.
List three ways that the JoHantgen carriage is different from the three automobiles pictured.
_____, _____, and _____.
5. 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? _____



Johantgen Carriages



Bellefontaine Automobile Company's The Traveler



A. J. Miller Hearse



Honda CR-V

**ACADEMIC STANDARDS FOR 3RD GRADE
LCHC LOGAN COUNTY ARCHITECTURE
RELATED ACTIVITIES**

ACTIVITY

FROM STICKS TO STONES TO VINYL SIDING

STANDARDS

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 American 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 village was attacked by an enemy. Later, most of the American 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 from 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?

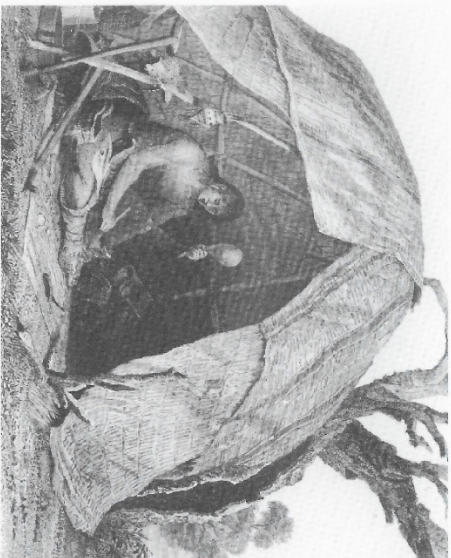
Why? _____

8. Which house would you **most** liked to have lived in? _____
Why? _____

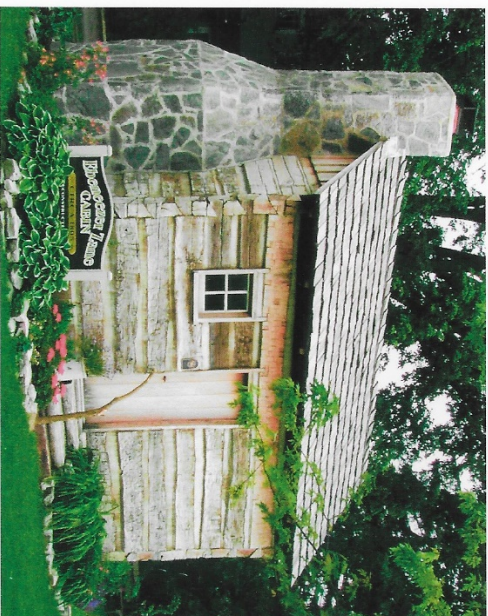
9. Which house would you **least** like to have lived in? _____
Why? _____

10. 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? _____

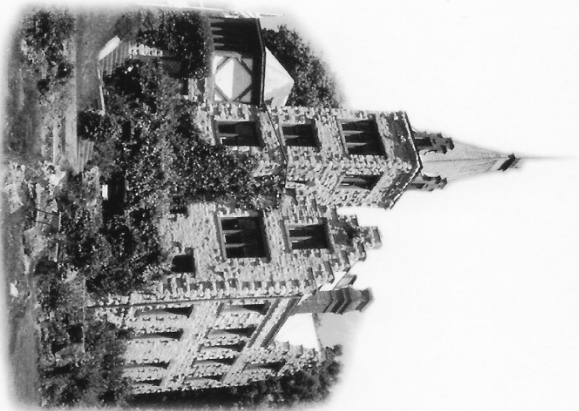
How is it heated? _____
How many rooms are in the house? _____
How much does the house cost? _____



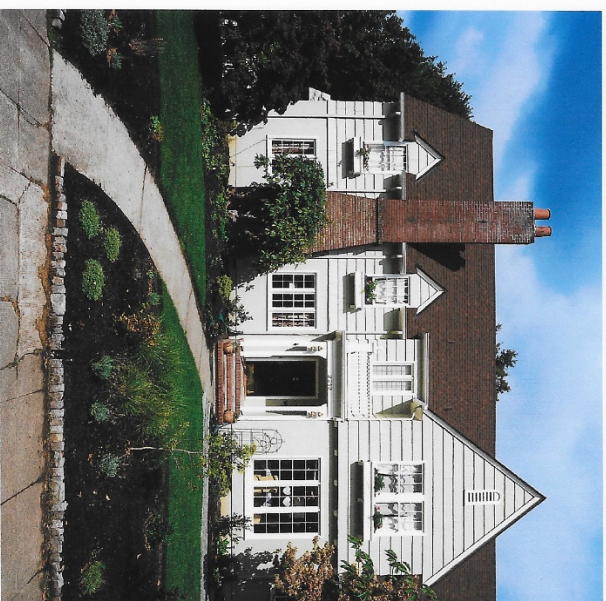
Domed shaped Wigewa made of birch bark, reed mats, or animal skins and poles.



Cabin build by Ebenezer Zane in 1805 was moved to its present location in Zanesfield and restored in the 1990s.



Castle Mac-O-Chee built by Colonel Donn Piatt in the 1860s is wrapped in limestone



Modern day home with vinyl siding

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 American 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 American Indians in Ohio so they could discuss what they should do about the white people who wanted their homeland. 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.

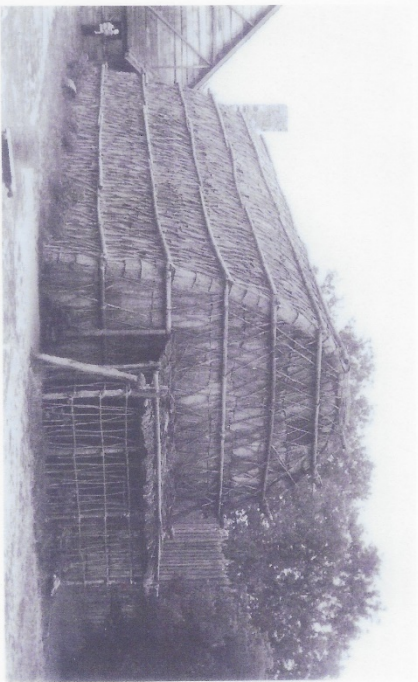
Public meeting places served an important function in the early villages of Logan County and the United States. Town halls, courthouses, and even churches served as places the people of a village could gather to talk about the problems that their town faced, to hold a trial for someone who may have broken 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 _____.
2. 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 _____.
3. Which meeting place was also had a theater and opera house? _____.
4. Which two meeting places are the homes to village or county officials' offices? _____ and _____.
5. 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



Eastern Woodland Council House

This is a picture of the wooden church of the First Presbyterian Church built in 1854, which caught fire in February 1900.



Burned Feb 25, 1900



The Logan County Court House was built in 1870. the sandstone used in the construction came from Ohio quarries.



The West Liberty Town Hall currently houses the village offices, village council chambers and police, fire and EMS departments. The second floor theater housed community & school events.

“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 WalMart 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 _____.

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

_____.

3. How are the buildings the same? _____

_____.

4. How are the buildings different? _____

_____.

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

_____.