

*Foreword:*

*After placing three Ohio Historical Markers in the early 1990's, your Society has placed and dedicated four more markers in 2002-2003.*

*This gazetteer describes our seven known historical markers in Ohio. We hope that you will visit them in your travels.*



*Ohio Historical Markers placed by Society of Colonial Wars, State of Ohio*

**French Claims to the Ohio Valley**  
*Cincinnati*

**Tecumseh's Birthplace**  
*Xenia, Green County*

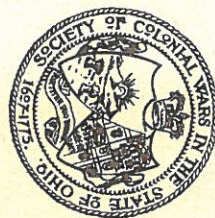
**Lord Dunmore's War**  
*Gallipolis, Gallia County*

**Great Trail Marker**  
*Malvern, Carroll County*

**Gnadenhutten**  
*Tuscarawas County*

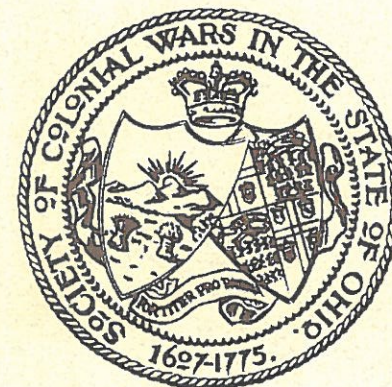
**Chief Logan/Logan's Elm**  
*Circleville, Pickaway County*

**Treaty of Camp Charlotte**  
*Circleville, Pickaway County*



*Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio*  
*P.O. Box 9715 • Cincinnati, Ohio 45209-0715*

# *Society of Colonial Wars State of Ohio*



*Ohio Historical Markers...  
Visit them!*



## *Cincinnati, Ohio*

### *French Claims*

At Sawyer Point Park on the Ohio River in downtown Cincinnati learn about the 1749 French claims to the Ohio River Valley. Although French explorers had been the first to visit these and claim lands more than the 100 years before, their claims were usurped by the British due to the failure of the French to settle the territory. So the French buried six lead plates up and down the river at the mouths of tributaries to the Ohio to re-establish their claim of ownership. Neglected lands must be retaken from time to time and taken by force of arms even to this day. Dedicated 1994.

## *Xenia, Ohio*

### *Birthplace of Tecumseh*

At Oldtown Park near Xenia, Ohio, learn the story of the great Shawnee warrior, Tecumseh, at the site where he was born in 1768. Tecumseh was enormously successful in creating a mighty confederation of Native American tribes and raised an army of some 5000 warriors to fend off encroaching settlers. Unfortunately, Tecumseh's political skills were undermined by his eccentric brother. Eventually Tecumseh threw in with the British in the War of 1812 and died fighting in Ontario. Dedicated 1992.

## *Gallipolis, Ohio*

### *Lord Dunmore's War*

At the Gallia County Courthouse in Gallipolis, read about Lord Dunmore's War of 1774, the last military engagement in the colonies on behalf of the Crown. Some regard it as the first battle of the American Revolution. Near this site, over 1000 Virginia militiamen gathered at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, to prepare for an assault against the Shawnee in Ohio. Before the militiamen could cross the river, Chief Cornstalk mounted a surprise counter-attack, inflicting a five-to-one casualty ratio on the Virginians. The Indians

withdrew to Ohio and the Colonial survivors simultaneously declared allegiance to King George III and to American liberty. Visit our marker in Gallipolis and explore the region on both sides of the river. See Camp Charlotte marker described below for more. Dedicated 1992.

## *Malvern*

### *Carroll County, Ohio*

#### *Great Trail*

The Great Trail across Northern Ohio between Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit was used by Native Americans, European explorers, fur traders, missionaries, military expeditions, land agents and settlers as they filled up lands west of the Alleghenies during the 1700's. British Rangers passed by the site of this marker during the French and Indian War after taking Fort Detroit from the French. Colonel Henry Bouquet crossed the spot during Pontiac's "conspiracy". The Continental Army camped here for two days during the Revolution enroute to establish Fort Laurens in Bolivar, Ohio. The small museum at the un-reconstructed Fort Laurens site in Bolivar is worth visiting while in the area. Zoar also has many sites of historical significance. Dedicated April 20, 2002.

## *Gnadenbutten*

### *Tuscarawas County, Ohio*

A Mohican Christian Indian settlement at Gnadenhutzen ("Tents of Grace") in 1772 would have come and gone, forgotten by history, except for a tragic turn of events on March 10, 1782. A year earlier, the Indians had been forcibly relocated by the British to the Sandusky River but returned to claim their unharvested crops. They were mistakenly identified as raiders of white settlements in Western Pennsylvania, captured and massacred - 90 men, women and children in all. Their destruction provoked continued Indian attacks on frontier settlements in Ohio. Our marker was dedicated May 10, 2003. There is an interpretive museum at the Gnadenhutzen Historical Park, 352 South Cherry Street, Gnadenhutzen, Ohio.

## *Circleville*

### *Pickaway County, Ohio*

#### *Logan Elm*

The Chief Logan/Logan Elm marker commemorates events in the life of Tah-gah-jute, a Mingo Indian Chief also known as Chief Logan after he moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1770. Chief Logan had sought accommodation with the encroaching settlers but went on the warpath in 1774 when his mother, his sister, and several members of his tribe were brutally murdered by whites. His raids into western Pennsylvania precipitated Lord Dunmore's War, described on our marker in Gallipolis. It was under the Logan Elm in 1775 that Chief Logan delivered his eloquent lament, "I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and I gave him not meat; if ever he came cold or naked and I gave him not clothing (echoing Matthew 25:35-36). But when all my relatives were killed, this called on me for revenge . . . who is there left to mourn for Logan, not one". His speech received wide press, appearing in newspapers in New York, Philadelphia, Williamsburg and Paris. Dedicated May 24, 2003.

## *Circleville*

### *Pickaway County, Ohio*

#### *Camp Charlotte*

Camp Charlotte was the site where the treaty between Lord Dunmore and Chief Cornstalk of the Shawnee Indians and their allies was negotiated on October 10, 1774, to end Lord Dunmore's War. Chief Logan would not attend the parlay but his speech was read to Lord Dunmore and played a pivotal role in the settlement. The treaty of Camp Charlotte established the Ohio River as the boundary line between Virginia to the south and east and Indian lands to the north and west. The Shawnee and Delaware tribes were persuaded to remain in Ohio and allow boats to travel the river undisturbed while Kentucky lands could be more peacefully settled. This pacified Ohio tribes during the opening years of the American Revolution. Dedicated May 24, 2003.