

Ohio Academy of History Newsletter

Winter 1998

OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY NEWSLETTER

Vol. XXIX No.1

PERSPECTIVES

At the Executive Council 4 October 1991, it was agreed the "Winter issue [of the NEWSLETTER] be devoted to various topics of interest " Based on this motion the Council agreed to focus the 1998 Winter issue on the forthcoming Ohio Bicentennial. Professor Christine Worobec made this suggestion at the October 25, 1997 Council meeting, at which time she informed members that the Ohio Bicentennial Commission was already functioning. In addition to materials provided me by the Commission, I compiled some information on the history of the state of Ohio. Hopefully NEWSLETTER readers and Academy members will find something of interest within. Unfortunately because I have been in San Francisco, California since September, 1997, I was unable to follow up on Professor Worobec's other suggestion to include interviews of various Bicentennial Commission members.

Origin of the Ohio Bicentennial Commission and its Members



The Ohio Bicentennial Commission, authorized by the Ohio legislature in 1995, as described in Ohio Revised Code, Section 149.32 says the commission shall:

- 1) Promote, encourage and coordinate the celebration and commemoration of the bicentennial anniversary of Ohio's admission to the union;
- 2) Determine if there are sites within the state that are especially appropriate for the bicentennial celebration and ensure that appropriate observances and exhibits are held at such sites during the celebration;
- 3) Receive any proposed plans and programs that may be submitted to it by political subdivisions and representative civic bodies in connection with the bicentennial celebrations;
- 4) Submit to the Governor, the Ohio Historical Society, and the members of the General Assembly, at the earliest practical time, its recommendations for the bicentennial celebration.

About the Commission's Members

According to the O.R.C., the Bicentennial Commission shall consist of 51 members and shall include and be guided by a 16-member executive committee.

The executive committee shall consist of the following:

- 1) The Governor or his representative;
- 2) Two members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, not more than one of whom is a member of the same political party;
- 3) Two members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, not more than one of whom is a member of the same political party;
- 4) The superintendent of public instruction;
- 5) The director of development;

- 6) The director of the Ohio Historical Society;
- 7) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or his representative;
- 8) The chairman of the Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board;
- 9) Six other residents of Ohio, at least one of whom shall be a representative of a state university.

The executive committee shall select a chairman and vice-chairman of the commission from among its members, and shall recommend to the governor 35 persons for appointment as commission members. The Commission may accept gifts and donations of money, property, and personal services to carry out its duties.

OHIO BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION ROSTER

Executive Committee

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

George V. Voinovich, Governor of Ohio

Senator Nancy Chiles Dix, Ohio Senate

Senator Michael C. Shoemaker, Ohio Senate

Speaker Jo Ann Davidson

Ohio House of Representatives

Representative Ross A. Boggs, Jr.

Ohio House of Representatives

Dr. John M. Goff

Superintendent Ohio Department of Education

Mr. Donald E. Jakeway

Director Ohio Department of Development

Dr. Gary C. Ness, Director Ohio Historical Society

Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer

Supreme Court of Ohio

Senator Richard H. Finan

Chairman Capitol Square Review & Advisory Board

(Public Members)

Secy. Of State Bob Taft

Lt. Gov. Nancy P. Hollister

Vice-Chair, Bicentennial Commission

Ms. Jo Ann Achor

Executive Assistant, Lucas County Auditor

Dr. John E. Fleming

Director National Afro-American Museum

Dr. David E. Kyvig

Professor of History, University of Akron

Dr. Amos Loveday, Chairman of Commission Chief Curator,
Ohio Historical Society

Commission Members**appointed by the Governor**

Stanley J. Aronoff, Cincinnati, Ohio

Joseph D. Blaze, Toledo, Ohio

Isaac C. Brooks, Shaker Heights, Ohio

Caryn Candisky, Lakewood, Ohio

Andrew Cayton, Oxford, Ohio

Phyllis Brown Miller, Delaney Centerville, Ohio

William H. Eels, Delaware, Ohio

Elaine Goodman, New Albany, Ohio

Susan Gray, Greenville, Ohio

Rick Greiwe, Cincinnati, Ohio

Frances Haley, Columbus, Ohio

Theresa Henderson, Cincinnati, Ohio

Opal Holfinger, Troy, Ohio

Clark Hosick, Akron, Ohio

Madeline Iseli, Dayton, Ohio

Oliver P. Jones, Columbus, Ohio

Vicki Knauff, Hillsboro, Ohio

John J. Kulewicz, Upper Arlington, Ohio

John Mahaney, Jr., Columbus, Ohio

Mary Mathews, Dayton, Ohio

Priscilla Mead, Upper Arlington, Ohio

Zane Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio

Dorothy Montgomery, Zanesville, Ohio

Jo Anne Montgomery, Perrysburg, Ohio

Lois Nelson, Toledo, Ohio

H.C. Buck Niehoff, Cincinnati, Ohio

Earl P. Olmstead, New Philadelphia, Ohio

Vernal G. Riffe, New Boston, Ohio

Ewin Rigaud, Cincinnati, Ohio

George C. Smith, Columbus, Ohio

Bruce Soll, Columbus, Ohio

(Four additional appointments to the
Commission will be made at a later date.)

THE OHIO POLL PROJECT REPORT FOR OHIO BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The University of Cincinnati Institute for Policy Research (IPR) surveyed a representative sample of adult residents of Ohio for the Ohio Bicentennial Commission as part of the March 1997 Ohio Poll to determine awareness of the State of Ohio's Bicentennial in 2003 and to identify various aspects of Ohio and its history that are important to state residents. Eight hundred and thirty-six (836) randomly selected Ohio adults were interviewed for the survey.

Several conclusions can be drawn from this study:

- Most Ohioans are unable to correctly identify the year in which Ohio became a state, but twelve percent of Ohioans do correctly identify 1803 as the year in which Ohio became a state. Approximately 80 percent of Ohioans either say they don't know the year in which Ohio was awarded statehood or incorrectly identified the year Ohio became a state by a wide margin.
- Twenty-nine percent of Ohioans say they are aware of Ohio's Bicentennial in 2003, but most Ohioans are unaware that Ohio's Bicentennial is coming up in the year 2003. Seventy-one percent of Ohioans say they are not aware of Ohio's upcoming Bicentennial.
- When asked to name an Ohio historical event that is important to them or their family, Ohioans most frequently name holiday, historical, or special celebrations such as national, state, or local July 4th celebrations.
- When asked what they like most about Ohio, residents most frequently (21 percent) cite some aspect of the state's scenery, landscape, or environment such as its "beauty", its rolling hills, farmlands, or countryside. Ohioans also mention Ohio's weather/climate (15 percent) and that they were born in Ohio or live close to family members (12 percent) as the thing they like most about the state.
- Residents are most likely to name some aspect of Ohio's scenery, landscape, or environment when asked if a particular place or thing characterizes the state. In this category, Lake Erie and the Ohio River are often mentioned by Ohioans.
- When asked what would be the best things for Ohio to do, or best events to sponsor in order to celebrate the Ohio Bicentennial, Ohioans offer a wide range of suggestions. Three general categories of responses emerge from this analysis. Residents most frequently suggest "General Events" such as festivities and parades. They also suggest "Events in Specific Locations/All Locations" such as an event in all towns or cities, or an event in a specific town or city. Finally, many residents suggested "Events Focusing on Ohio History", including events which emphasize

famous Ohioans and events which educate citizens about the state's past.

INTRODUCTION

Ohio will begin its own third century—and celebrate its Bicentennial—not long after the beginning of the 21st century and the third millennium. Like New Year's Day, all three of these occasions will be times when people will look both forward and backward, to what lies ahead and to what has underlain our progress.

The purpose of the Ohio Bicentennial Commission is to encourage the people of Ohio to remember, contemplate and be educated by the past. This is perhaps not an easy matter as Ohio is more diverse than most states. While its citizens share a common past as Ohioans, they also appreciate the unique heritage of their individual families and communities. As with any enterprise of its kind, the Bicentennial's calling forth the past invites deliberate plans to guide thinking and focus resources. This report is meant to launch the Commission toward such a plan.

As Commission members consider the following pages, it may be useful to keep in mind that celebrations, historically, have been as much about the present and the future as the past. Consciously and unconsciously, people seek answers to contemporary questions or look for alternatives to present conditions in the past. We should keep in mind that, in all likelihood, Ohio's Bicentennial will make a difference in the lives of individuals and in the direction of our state.

Landmark anniversaries have inspired many people to a better understanding of and lifelong commitment to history and to high callings in government and society. The public's passionate interest in the American Civil War that today finds expression in reenactment groups and television specials can be traced to the war's centennial celebration of the 1960s. C. William O'Neill, Ohio governor, house speaker and chief justice, once confided that his interest in politics could be traced to the Sesquicentennial celebration of the Settlement of the Northwest Territory.

In planning the Ohio Bicentennial, the Commission should strive to craft it in an image that speaks to our times while building on the accomplishments of successful earlier celebrations. We should avoid a pitfall that would have us merely recreate what came before us. Rather, we should think creatively and add to proven ways our own contributions. If the notion is true that successful celebrations are as much about the future as the past then the Bicentennial must speak as much to the M-TV and Internet generation as to any other.

This report identifies five broad program areas—commemoration, celebration, community involvement or "Tapestry," learning about Ohio and Showcasing Ohio—to give structure to the Commission's work. Woven through each of these is a number of themes that will make each program more successful in varying ways. The Commission should remember that education—in one form or another—must be an overarching matter that gives reason for every Bicentennial activity.

COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENNIAL.

The Bicentennial will offer an opportunity for Ohioans, and Americans, to honor Ohio's statehood and to recognize the accomplishments of noted Ohioans and important historical milestones.

CELEBRATING THE BICENTENNIAL.

The Bicentennial, while marked by commemorative activities and programs to showcase Ohio's accomplishments, will also be a very special birthday party in which not only Ohioans but all Americans will celebrate Ohio turning 200.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, OR "TAPESTRY".

The Bicentennial must involve every Ohio community and touch the life of every Ohioan. Culturally our state is like a tapestry that, while having an overall image, is made up of countless single strands each with its own unique qualities worth celebrating.

LEARNING MORE ABOUT OHIO.

The Bicentennial should be an occasion for learning more about our state and its people. Woven throughout every other part of the celebration, learning about Ohio should be stimulated among all categories of our citizens.

SHOWCASING OHIO.

The Bicentennial will present opportunities to showcase the extraordinary accomplishments of Ohio and its people. Ohio's contributions to forging our nation and world will be touted; in doing so we will learn much about Ohio and build a legacy of knowledge.

Intertwined through these program areas are certain themes that will each one and bind them together to make the Bicentennial successful:

HOMECOMING.

Reunions of Ohioans should be planned in concert with programs and events of all kinds.

THE ELECTRONIC WORLD.

Programs and events should be presented not only in traditional ways, but in the new electronic world whenever possible. This will maximize participation.

LEGACY.

Programs should include elements of lasting value.

FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.

Families and children should be the Bicentennial's number one customer; special efforts should be made to involve them in every program and event.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM.

The Bicentennial will showcase the best of Ohio; it should be used as a catalyst for travel and tourism.

In a sense, a celebration like the Bicentennial must be all things to all people. Its audience must necessarily be very broad. During its course it should, at times, reach well beyond Ohio, drawing the attention of the nation and the world beyond.

Our search for an expansive audience may also provide us with the hallmark for the Bicentennial, the celebration of our times. One of the most common problems of celebrations has been a frequent failure to embrace communication technologies of the day. In part, this is because older men and women organize commemorations upon that which inspired them. This encourages commissions and planners to see each celebration as a replication of its predecessor. Technology is providing a new universe for communication and learning. It can provide us with a means of making our celebration different and better than those of the past. We should embrace it wherever we can, using it creatively both as

a delivery tool and as a stimulus.

THE MISSION

The Ohio Bicentennial Commission should plan and coordinate a dynamic, exciting celebration and commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Ohio statehood, which will involve all Ohioans and provide them with an enhanced understanding and appreciation of their state's heritage and the accomplishments of its citizens.

The Commission should seek to achieve each of the following goals as it carries on its work:

- 1) The Bicentennial should leave Ohioans with a greater understanding of and appreciation for how Ohio has helped build our nation and how the accomplishments of individual Ohioans have contributed to forging the world in which we live.
- 2) The Bicentennial should touch the lives of all Ohioans providing each with some memorable and meaningful experience. It should involve every Ohio community including geographic areas like townships, villages and cities as well as groups, of all kinds, of like-minded citizens.
- 3) The Bicentennial should prompt us to learn more about Ohio and Ohioans than we know today. It should stimulate learning among all age groups and academic levels.
- 4) The Bicentennial should leave Ohio with important lasting legacies that will benefit the state and its citizens well into the future.
- 5) The Bicentennial should strengthen Ohio communities by underscoring in each what it is that makes it unique and special. It should also spur community development by encouraging improvement projects linked to their heritage.
- 6) The Bicentennial should help build stronger families. It should encourage families to reunite and spend time together learning about their own heritage and that of their communities and state
- 7) The Bicentennial should stimulate economic development throughout Ohio by promoting travel and tourism during the course of the celebration.
- 8) The Bicentennial should elevate Americans' understanding of Ohio's complexity and importance to the nation and world.

EDITOR'S NOTES

It is something of a surreal experience, as a native Michigander, (an expression I believe first used by Abraham Lincoln) to be sitting here in my little room in San Francisco, California on Thanksgiving eve, 1997 putting together the Winter edition of the NEWSLETTER featuring the bicentennial of my adopted state, Ohio. As a nonnative Ohioan, I must confess to all of you readers a considerable void of historical knowledge about my adopted state. To compensate for this lack of knowledge, I made my way, like a true historian, to the beautiful new San Francisco Public Library to find some Ohio history texts. Much to my surprise and dismay, I found next to nothing, in fact only two books. One was quite helpful, but the other was shamefully disparaging. For example, I read "Ohio, Mother of Second - rate Presidents, hung up about its own identity (East to Westerners, West to Easterners),

the personification of the middle class society, is the least distinctive of the great industrial states of the U.S.A....." Or how about the following, "But Ohio? What is a "Buckeye"? It's a tree, of course, but historian Walter Havighurst relates that when the authors of the OHIO GUIDE of the Federal Writer's Project in 1940 tried to decide on a cover design, the buckeye was discarded because few Ohioans would recognize the tree. The final design, neatly symbolizing a split character, half industrial, half rural, was a sheaf of wheat over a tire." And finally there was the following, "If you view the Buckeye as a man rather than a tree, you would say, as one writer has, that he embodies 'Dedication to the homely virtues of honesty, thrift, steadiness, caution, and a distrust of government'." (From Neal R. Peierce and John Keefe, THE GREAT LAKES STATES OF AMERICA: PEOPLE, POLITICS, AND POWER IN THE FIVE GREAT LAKES STATES New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1980], 297.) Obviously these authors have spent little time in Ohio or on examining the history of Ohio. John Steinbeck was much more on the mark when he wrote about the state and recorded his impressions in TRAVELS' WITH CHARLEY. Steinbeck referred to the "great hives of production,"...where "my eyes and mind were battered by the fantastic hugeness and energy of production, a complication that resembles chaos and cannot be." He went on to write, "What was wonderful was that I could come again to a quiet country road, tree bordered, with fenced fields and cows, could pull up... beside a lake of clear, clean water and see high overhead the arrows of southing ducks and geese..."

On another note, I want to apologize to the Academy membership for the extreme tardiness of the Fall NEWSLETTER. I can only say that there were very unforeseen labor problems, which developed after my departure last September for the West Coast. Currently we are in the process of locating a new typesetter for future editions. My very special thanks to Julieanne Phillips for all of her labors, on my behalf, in facilitating us through a most difficult situation and for supplying me with some data for this edition, as well. Let me also apologize to Jan Hallenbeck, alias Jay Hallenbeck, for the error in her name on the mailing page. If you found that error, surely you also noted that I lost another round with technology as somehow COUNCIL still came out as COUNSEL on the mailing page. I will try again. Last but not least thanks to Mr. Brian Newbacher of the Ohio Bicentennial Commission for generously supplying me with Commission information and thus making this edition possible. Thank you also to David Kyvig at the University of Akron and Commission member to alerting Mr. Newbacher about this edition.

SOME BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT OHIO

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Capital City | Columbus |
| Nickname | The Buckeye State |
| Flower | Scarlet Carnation |
| Tree | Buckeye |
| Song | Beautiful Ohio |
| Stove | Ohio Flint |
| Beverage | Tomato Juice |
| Entered the Union | March 1, 1803 |

HISTORICAL FACTS:

- Ohio's first inhabitants may have come from Asia 5,000 to

7,000 years ago. Fragments of their skilled work in bone, flint and shell have been found along the Ohio River and in Preble County.

- The first settlements in Ohio were Schoenbrunn and Gnadenhutten, founded by Moravian missionaries in 1772 and destroyed 10 years later.
- Settled in April, 1788, Marietta, Ohio's first permanent settlement, was the seat of the Ohio Company's Purchase.

HISTORICAL SITES:

Armstrong Museum, Wapakoneta
Fort Meigs, Perrysburg
Piqua Historical Area, Piqua
Rutherford B. Hayes Memorial, Fremont
Indian Mill, Upper Sandusky
Fort Recovery, Fort Recovery
Cedar Bog, Urbana
Glacial Grooves, Kelly's Island
The National Road-Zane Grey Museum, Norwich Friends
Meeting House, Mt. Pleasant
McCook House, Carrollton
Schoenbrunn Village, New Philadelphia
Fort Laurens, Bolivar
Zoar Village, Zoar
The Ohio Historical Center, Columbus
Ohio Village, Columbus
Hanby House, Westerville
Mound Builders Earthworks, Newark
Flint Ridge, Brownsville
Serpent Mound, Adams County
Fort Hill, Highland County
Fort Ancient, Lebanon
Adena, Chillicothe
Glendower, Lebanon
Grant's Birthplace, Point Pleasant
Grant's Schoolhouse, Georgetown
Rankin House, Ripley
Dunbar House, Dayton
The Ohio River Museum, Marietta
Campus Martius, Marietta
The Ohio Ceramic Center, Perry County
Buckeye Furnace, Jackson County
Sherman House, Lancaster
Our House, Gallipolis

HISTORIC WAYSIDE INNS:

(Privately Operated)
Ye Olde Stage House, Brecksville
Welshfield Inn, Welshfield
The Heritage Restaurant, Cincinnati
(farmhouse, 1827)
Iron Horse Inn, Glendale
The Buxton Inn, Grandville
The Golden Lamb, Lebanon
Red Brick Tavern, Lafayette
Peerless Mill Inn, Miamisburg

Milan Inn, Milan
Smithville Inn, Smithville
The 20 Mile House, Loveland
The Old Tavern, Unionville
Olde Wayside Inn, West Union
Old Worthington Inn, Worthington
Zoar Hotel Restaurant, Zoar
The Allen House, Kinsman
Columblan House, Waterville
Lutz's Inn, Painesville
Millcroft Inn, Milford
Symmee Tavern, Hamilton

HIGHER EDUCATION FACTS:

- More than 345,000 students are enrolled in Ohio's state-assisted two- and four-year colleges and universities.
- Ohio's 69 private, independent colleges enroll over 95,000 students.
- Some 12,000 adult students are enrolled in associate degree programs in Ohio's two-year campuses.
- Oberlin College was the first to enroll women (1834) and black students (1835).
- Ohio University, founded in 1804, was the first higher education institution west of the Alleghenies.
- Ohio has allocated \$1.1 billion to state-assisted universities and the two-year college system since 1963.

FACTS ABOUT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

- Today, 97.1 per cent of Ohio high school students have access to vocational programs, and 37 per cent of all high school students are choosing vocational education.
- Enrollment in Ohio technical education programs has grown from 14,000 to 66,000 in the last decade.
- Vocational education has expanded from 1,767 classes in 1966 to 7,942 classes in 1976.
- Approximately \$500 million has been invested in Ohio's vocational education construction program.
- In one recent year, vocational education students earned over \$52 million while working part time as part of their instruction.

AVIATION FACTS:

- Orville and Wilbur Wright of Dayton made the world's first successful airplane flight. Other Ohioans to make air and space history are:
- Eddie Rickenbacker, Columbus, first American flying ace, World War I.
- Jerrie Mock, Columbus, first woman to fly solo around the world.
- John H. Glenn, Jr., New Concord, first American to orbit the earth.
- Neil Armstrong, Wapakoneta, first man on the moon, July 20, 1969.

- Ohio has 217 commercial and 429 non-commercial airports—or one airport for every 207 square miles of land area
- Ohio ranks fourth in the nation in registration of civil aircraft.

AIRLINES SERVING OHIO

Air Canada
Air Kentucky
Allegheny Airlines
American Airlines
Delta Air Lines
Eastern Air Lines
Galion Air Service
National Airlines
North Central Airlines
Northwest Orient Airline
Pan American Airways
Piedmont Aviation
Southern Airlines
Trans World Airlines
United Airlines
Wright Airlines

LEISURE LIFE FACTS:

- Ohio's zoos are among the world's finest.
In them you'll find: the world's first pair of captive bongos, the world's first gorilla born in captivity, the world's best reptile collection, the largest freshwater aquarium in America and the world's finest cat collection.
- The concept of museums lending art to private individuals originated with the Dayton Art Institute. Ohio has 11 outstanding art museums.
- Known as the "festival state," Ohioans celebrate their state's products and traditions at nearly 300 fairs and festivals each year.
- Ohio is the home of two internationally acclaimed symphonies—the Cleveland and Cincinnati orchestras—plus 10 metropolitan and 28 community orchestras, three opera organizations and six nationally recognized dance companies.
- Dayton's Air Force Museum is the largest and most complete aviation museum in the world.
- One of many Ohio theatrical organizations, the Cleveland Play House is the nation's oldest and largest resident professional theatre.
- Spectator sport fans may follow two major and two minor league baseball teams and two professional football teams.

FACTS ON OHIO'S BICENTENNIAL

The Ohio Bicentennial is coming in 2003!

Exciting plans are under way to make Ohio's 200th birthday celebration the biggest and best of its kind. Activities will reach all Ohioans in every community and will be both entertaining and educational.

A milestone in our shared history, Ohio's Bicentennial

will be a time for us to reflect on our past accomplishments, rich history and culture - an occasion to examine where we are as a state at the dawn of a new millennium - and an opportunity to dream about our future.

Themes that will shape the Ohio Bicentennial:

Commemoration:

The Bicentennial will celebrate two centuries of Ohio history and culture. It will recognize Ohio's path toward statehood and the accomplishments of noted Ohioans over both centuries.

Celebration:

The Bicentennial will be a very special birthday party that will be enjoyed in every corner of our state as each community celebrates its own unique heritage. The Ohio Bicentennial will be a great occasion with many exciting, fun and educational activities. Ohio's 200th birthday will be a time for fireworks and parades, riverboat regattas, pageants, picnics, special festivals and other kinds of exciting and memorable activities.

Education:

The Bicentennial will provide a time for Ohioans and Americans of all ages to learn more about the Buckeye State. It will also show how Ohio and Ohioans have changed our whole world. During the Bicentennial Ohioans and Americans of all ages will learn more about our state and its people. There is a lot to know about Ohio and a lot more that we can learn.

Ohio history education in our schools will be refreshed at the same time that extracurricular activities for young people will reinforce the classroom experience. Families and children will be involved together in learning about the Bicentennial.

In every field the accomplishments of some Ohioans have been monumental. Through exhibits, television, printed materials, programming and a wide range of other initiatives, the best of Ohio will be showcased to the world during the Bicentennial.

Community Involvement:

Every Ohio community—whether a township, village, city, county or groups such as churches, union halls, "ranges, schools, synagogues, or professional associations—will be invited to highlight their own special contributions to our state.

COMMEMORATION

The Ohio Bicentennial will offer an opportunity for all Ohioans and Americans—to reflect upon and honor the events associated with statehood and the individuals who contributed to it. It will also provide an occasion to recognize the accomplishments of all noted Ohioans and important milestones in Ohio's and America's history. A major objective of the Ohio Bicentennial should be undertaking programs that will suitably and, often, permanently commemorate significant achievements in the state's history.

Because the Bicentennial marks the 200th anniversary of Ohio's admission to the Union, it will be especially appropriate to commemorate the actual events that laid the basis for statehood and the more immediate circumstances associated with admission. Like most significant historic events, Ohio statehood was the culmination of a sequence of separate but related events that began

long before 1803. These included the Native American culture that thrived before settlement; the Northwest Territory and the settling of Marietta; the Battle of Fallen Timbers; the Treaty of Greene Ville; the writing of Ohio's 1802 Constitution; and the passage of federal statehood legislation. These events suggest a variety of venues and occasions for highly fitting commemorative activities between now and the close of the Bicentennial in 2003.

While the 200th anniversary of Ohio's statehood is the basis for the Bicentennial, commemorative activities should be far broader in scope. While early events in Ohio's history should be celebrated and honored, the full pageant of the state's story must be showcased as well. In a sense, the act of statehood (and the events that led to it) may be best thought of as a curtain riser which begins a very exciting and dynamic story about how Ohio and Ohioans shaped not only much of the United States but of the world. This story of events and people—a chronicle that touches every Ohio community—should also be told through commemorative activities. By doing so, the Bicentennial can involve the maximum number of participants, can arouse a renewed understanding and sense of pride in Ohioans about their state's accomplishments, and carry the message of Ohio's importance to audiences well beyond the state.

THE PATH TOWARD STATEHOOD

Prior to the 18th century, the Ohio Country—a region somewhat larger than today's state—was largely untouched by European incursion; it was a natural woodland environment that was home to a vital culture of Native Americans. With the expansion of British and French spheres of influence in North America, the Ohio Country was the object of intense colonial competition. Eventually the French and Indian War (1754-1763) settled the issue of control in favor of Britain although the war also laid the basis for the American Revolution. Once American independence was assured, settlement of the Northwest Territory became a national priority. This was encouraged with enactment, in 1787, of the Northwest Ordinance, which laid a basis for democratic government, outlawed slavery in the territory, secured fundamental freedoms and provided for public education. The first permanent settlement in what would become Ohio occurred at Marietta in April 1788. Widespread settlement, however, was retarded due to the violent conflict that arose between whites and Native Americans. The administration of President Washington responded by waging a war with the Ohio tribes. The Battle of Fallen Timbers, on August 20, 1794, ended with the triumph of United States forces led by Gen. Anthony Wayne. The following August, with the Treaty of Greene Ville, the tribes and the federal government reached agreement for expanded settlement. With peace, the pace toward statehood for the eastern part of the Northwest Territory quickened. The population of the territory reached 5,000 allowing elections in November 1798 to choose a territorial legislature. The issue of when Ohio would be admitted became a national political issue with Federalists—Like Territorial Governor Arthur St. Clair—generally resistant to early admission and Jeffersonian Republicans largely supportive of it. With the election of Thomas Jefferson as President in 1800, pressure for Ohio's admission increased. In April 1802, Congress passed an Act providing for Ohio's entry in the Union as its seventeenth state. That fall, Ohioans drafted a state

constitution in Chillicothe and, in December, elected state and federal officials. By the first week of March 1803, Ohio's congressional delegation was seated and its first Governor, Edward Tiffin, inaugurated.

MARKING THE BICENTENNIAL OF STATEHOOD

In marking the Ohio Bicentennial, the Commission should honor not only the state's admission but the long train of events that preceded it. While the process by which Ohio came into the Union under federal legislation took something less than a year, the history underlying Ohio statehood began long before. Already the bicentennial anniversary of some of these events—the enactment of the Northwest Ordinance, the founding of Marietta, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Dayton and Cleveland, the Battle of Fallen Timbers and the Treaty of Greene Ville—have passed and have been noted with celebrations of their own. The bicentennials of Franklinton and Zanesville will occur later this year. The 200th anniversary of the election of the first Territorial legislature, the division of the Northwest Territory, the election of Thomas Jefferson, Congressional passage of the Ohio statehood bill, the Ohio constitutional convention, the election of state and federal officials, and the establishment of state government will all come within the next seven years; each of these anniversary will be the occasion for specific commemorative activities of varying nature.

The Bicentennial Commission should help Ohioans, and others, understand how these events interconnected and provided the basis for statehood. One way to do this would be to present an exhibit that might be entitled *The Path Way Statehood*. It would be a good way to educate Ohioans about how their state came to be. The exhibit could begin with the vital Native American culture that flourished in Ohio before settlement. It could then focus on the origins of statehood and tell the story of those people and events that forged the seventeenth state. It could be an excellent vehicle to showcase the state's treasures—objects of extraordinary historic importance such as the Adena Pipe, the Northwest Ordinance, the Treaty of Greene Ville, its accompanying peace pipe and wampum belt, and the 1802 Constitution. These could be assembled and arranged so that citizens of all ages could easily place them into context and understand their relevance to the creation of the state. The exhibit could perhaps travel, appearing in as many Ohio communities as possible. Its schedule, advertised well in advance, could become a Bicentennial focus for many communities. The exhibit could be combined with a catalogue that would itself tell the story of Ohio statehood; serving as a legacy project, it would broaden the public's understanding of the state's origins. Production of such an exhibit would draw upon the Commission's scholarly programs and could be the basis for a television program.

FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION

Constitution Of 1801

We the people of the eastern division of the territory of United States northwest of the river Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the law of Congress entitled "An act to enable the people of the

eastern division of the territory of the United States northwest river Ohio to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes," in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our prosperity, do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State by the name of the State of Ohio.

Article 1.

SECTION I. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, both to be decided by the people.

SEC. 2. Within one year after the first meeting of the general assembly, and within every subsequent term of four years, an enumeration of all the white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age each, and shall never be less than twenty four, nor greater than thirty-six, until the number of white male inhabitants of above twenty-one years of age shall be twenty-two thousand, and after that event, at such ratio that the whole number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-six, nor exceed seventy two.

SEC. 3. The representatives shall be chosen annually, by the citizens of each county respectively, on the second Tuesday of October.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of this State; shall also have resided within the limits of the County in which he shall be chosen one year next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State, and shall have paid a State or county tax.

SEC. 5. The senators shall be chosen biennially, by qualified voters for representatives; and, on their being convened in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot, from their respective counties or districts, as near as can be, into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, and of the second class, at the expiration of the second year; so that one half thereof, as near as possible, may be annually chosen forever thereafter.

SEC. 6. The numbers of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law according to the number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years in each, and shall never be less than one-third, nor more than one-half, of the number of representatives.

SEC. 7. No person shall be a senator who has not arrived at the age of thirty years, and is a citizen of the United States; shall have resided two years in the county or district immediately preceding the election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State, and shall,

moreover, have paid a State or county tax.

SEC. 8. The senate and house of representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a speaker and its other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments; two-thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 9. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them. The yeas and nays of the member, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 10. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journals.

SEC. 11. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent State.

SEC. 12. When vacancies happen in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the power of the governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 13. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 14. Each house may punish by imprisonment, during their session, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence: Provided such imprisonment shall not, at any one time exceed twenty-four hours.

SEC. 15. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 16. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected by the other.

SEC. 17. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, unless, in case of urgency, three-fourths of the house where such bill is so depending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and every bill having passed both houses shall be signed by the speakers of their respective house.

SEC. 18. The style of the laws of this State shall be, "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Ohio."

SEC. 19. The legislature of this State shall not allow the following officers of government greater annual salaries than as follows until the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, to wit: The governor not more than one thousand dollars; the judges of the supreme court not more than one thousand dollars each; the presidents of the court of common pleas not more than eight hundred dollars each; the secretary of the state not more than five hundred dollars; the auditor of public accounts not more than seven hundred and fifty dollars; the treasurer not more than four

hundred and fifty dollars; no member of the legislature shall receive more than two dollars per day during his attendance on the legislature, nor more for every twenty-five miles he shall travel in going to and returning from the general assembly.

SEC. 20. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such time.

SEC. 21. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 22. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws annually.

SEC. 23. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching, but a majority of all the members must concur in an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the senators.

SEC. 24. The governor, and all other civil officers under this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit, or trust under this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 25. The first session of the general assembly shall commence on the first Tuesday of March next; and forever thereafter the general assembly shall meet on the first Monday of December in every year, and at no other period, unless directed by law, or provided for by this constitution.

SEC. 26. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney-general, register, clerk of any court of record, sheriff or collector, member of either house of Congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, (provided that the appointments in the militia or justices of the peace shall not be considered lucrative offices,) shall be eligible as a candidate for or have a seat in the general assembly.

SEC. 27. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if the county shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the country or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 28. No person who heretofore hath been, or thereafter may be, collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION. 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a governor.

SEC. 2. The governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the general assembly, on the second Tuesday of October, at the same places and in the same manner that they shall respectively vote for members thereof. The returns of every election

for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the speaker of the senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, then one of them shall be chosen governor by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly. Contested elections for governor shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The first governor shall hold his office until the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and five, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified to office; and forever after the governor shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than six years in any term of eight years. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this State four years next preceding his election.

SEC. 4. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 5. He shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

SEC. 6. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 7. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. When an officer, the right of whose appointment is by this constitution vested in the general assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or his office by any means become vacant, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature.

SEC. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, and shall state to them, when assembled, the purposes for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 10. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 11. In case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have the power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, provided it be not a period beyond the annual meeting of the legislature.

SEC. 12. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, or the removal of the governor from office, the speaker of the senate shall exercise the office of governor until he be acquitted or another governor shall be duly qualified. In case of impeachment of the speaker of the senate, or his death, removal from office, resignation, or absence from the State, the speaker of the house of representatives shall succeed to the office, and exercise the duties thereof, until a governor shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 13. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States or this State, shall execute the office of governor.

SEC. 14. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio."

SEC. 15. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, sealed with the seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary.

SEC. 16. A secretary of state shall be appointed by joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, who shall continue in office three years, if he still so long behave himself well. He shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the governor; and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, in courts of common pleas for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. They shall have original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such case as shall be directed by law: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the general assembly from adding another judge to the supreme court after the term of five years, in which case the judges may divide the State into two circuits, within which any two of the judges may hold a court.

SEC. 3. The several courts of common pleas shall consist of a president and associate judges. The State shall be divided by law into three circuits; there shall be appointed in each circuit a president of the courts, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. There shall be appointed in each county not more than three nor less than two associate judge, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside therein. The president and associate judges, in their respective counties, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the court of common pleas, which court shall have common-law and chancery jurisdiction in all such case as shall be directed by law. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature from increasing the number of circuits and presidents after the term of five years.

SEC. 4. The judge of the supreme court, and court of common pleas, shall have complete criminal jurisdiction in such cases and in such manner as may be pointed out by law.

SEC. 5. The court of common pleas in each county shall have jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, and the appointment of guardians, and such other case as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The judges of the court of common pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the same powers with the judges of the supreme court to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before

them, and the like right and justice to be done.

SEC. 7. The judge of the supreme court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The presidents of the court of common pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective circuits, and the judges of the court of common pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective counties.

SEC. 8. The judge of the supreme court, the presidents, and the associate judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, if so long they behave well. The judges of the supreme court, and the presidents of the courts of common pleas, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this State or the United States.

SEC. 9. Each court shall appoint its own clerk, for the term of seven years; but no person shall be appointed clerk, except pro tempore, who shall not produce to the court appointing him a certificate from a majority of the judges of the supreme court that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of clerk to any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behavior, at any time, by the judges of the respective courts.

SEC. 10. The supreme court shall be held once a year in each county, and the courts of common pleas shall be held in each county at such times and places as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected by the qualified electors in each township in the several counties, and shall continue in office three years, whose powers and duties shall, from time to time, be regulated and designed by law.

SEC. 12. The style of all process shall be "The State of Ohio," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the same."

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I. In all elections, all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and who have paid, or are charged with, a State or county tax, shall enjoy the right of an elector; but no person shall be entitled to vote, except in the county or district in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election.

SEC. 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

SEC. 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of electing, or of being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or any other infamous crime.

SEC. 5. Nothing contained in this article shall be so construed as to prevent white male persons, above the age of twenty-

one years, who are compelled to labor on the roads of their respective townships or counties, and who have resided one year in the State, from having the right of an elector.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Captains and subalterns in the militia shall be elected by those persons in their respective company-districts subject to military duty.

SEC. 2. Majors shall be elected by the captains and subalterns of the battalion.

SEC. 3. Colonels shall be elected by the majors, captains, and subalterns of the regiment.

SEC. 4. Brigadiers-general shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective brigades.

SEC. 5. Majors-general and quartermasters-general shall be appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.

SEC. 6. The governor shall appoint the adjutants-general. The majors-general shall appoint their aids, and other division officers; the brigadiers, their major; the brigade-majors their staff officers; commanders of regiments shall appoint their adjutants, quartermaster, and other regimental staff officer; and the captains and subalterns shall appoint their non-commissioned officer and musicians.

SEC. 7. The captains and subalterns of the artillery and cavalry shall be elected by the persons enrolled in their respective corps, and the majors and colonels shall be appointed in such manner as shall be directed by law. The colonels shall appoint their regimental staff, and the captains and subalterns their non-commissioned officer and musicians.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. There shall be elected in each county one sheriff and one coroner, by the citizens thereof who are qualified to vote for members of the assembly; they shall be elected at the time and place of holding elections for members of assembly; they shall continue in office two years, if they shall so long behave well, and until successors be chosen and duly qualified: Provided, that no person shall be eligible as sheriff for a longer term than four years in any term of six years.

SEC. 2. The State treasurer and auditor shall be triennially appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.

SEC. 3. All town and township officer shall be chosen annually, by the inhabitants thereof duly qualified to vote for member of the assembly, at such time and place as may be directed by law.

SEC. 4. The appointment of all civil officers, not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under the authority of the State shall, before the entering on the execution thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and this State, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 2. Any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money, or otherwise, shall suffer such

punishment as the laws shall direct; and any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow any such reward to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable for two years to serve in the office for which he was elected, and be subject to such other punishment as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. No new county shall be established by the general assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles, nor shall any county be laid off of less contents. Every new county, as to the right of suffrage and representation, shall be considered as a part of the county or colonies from which it was taken, until entitled by number to the right of representation.

SEC. 4. Chillicothe shall be the seat of government until the year one thousand eight hundred and eight. No money shall be raised until the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, by the legislature of this State, for the purpose of erecting public buildings for the accommodation of the legislature.

SEC. 5. That, after the year one thousand eight hundred and six, whenever two-thirds of the general assembly shall think it necessary to amend or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election for members of the general assembly, to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the citizens of the State, voting for representative have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session call a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the general assembly, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same elector that choose the general assembly, who shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the constitution. But no alteration of this constitution shall ever take place so as to introduce slavery or involuntary servitude into this State.

SEC. 6. That the limits and boundaries of this State be ascertained, it is declared that they are as hereafter mentioned, that is to say, bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line; on the south, by the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Great Miami River; on the west, by the line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami aforesaid; and on the north, by an east and west line, drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due-north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the territorial line; and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line aforesaid. Provided always, and it is hereby fully understood and declared by this convention, That if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south, that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect the said lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami River of the Lake, then, and in that case, with the assent of the Congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this State shall be established by, and extending to, a direct line, running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay, after intersecting the due-north line from the mouth of the Great Miami River as aforesaid; thence northeast to the territorial, and by the said territorial line to the Pennsylvania line.

ARTICLE VIII.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized, and forever unalterably established, we declare—

SECTION 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and unalienable rights, among which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety; and every free republican government being founded on their sole authority, and organized for the purpose of protecting their liberties and securing their independence; to effect these ends, they have at all times a complete power to alter, reform, or abolish their government, whenever they may deem it necessary.

SEC. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, nor shall any male person, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, nor female person, arrived at the age of eighteen years, be held to serve any person as servant under presence of indenture or otherwise unless such person shall enter into such indenture while in a state of perfect freedom, and on condition of a bonafied consideration, received, or to be received, for their service, except as before excepted. Nor shall any indenture of any Negro or mulatto, hereafter made and executed out of this State, or, if made in the State, where the term of service exceeds one year, be of the least validity, except those given in the case of apprenticeships.

SEC. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their conscience; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious society or mode of worship; and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office of trust or profit. But religion, morality, and knowledge being essentially necessary to the good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience.

SEC. 4. Private property ought and shall ever be had inviolate, but always subservient to the public welfare, provided a compensation in money be made to the owner.

SEC. 5. That the people shall be secure in their persons; houses, papers, and possessions from all unwarrantable searches and seizures; and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without probable evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offences are not particularly described, and without oath or affirmation, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be granted.

SEC. 6. That the printing presses shall be open and free to every citizen who wishes to examine the proceedings of any branch of government, or the conduct of any public officer; and no law shall ever restrain the right thereof. Every citizen has an indisputable right to speak, write, or print upon any subject as he thinks proper, being liable for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for any publication respecting the official conduct of

men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information the truth thereof may always be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 7. That all courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without denial or delay.

SEC. 8. That the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.

SEC. 9. That no power suspending the laws shall be exercised, unless by the legislature.

SEC. 10. That no person arrested or confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor, or be put to answer any criminal charge, but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment.

SEC. 11. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and, in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed. and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor shall he be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

SEC. 12. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor crude and unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offence. No wise legislature will affix the same punishment to the crimes of theft forgery, and the like, which they do to those of murder and treason. When the same undistinguished severity is exerted against all offences, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do the lightest offences. For the same reasons, a multitude of sanguinary laws are both impolitic and unjust; the true design of all punishments begin to reform, not to exterminate, mankind.

SEC. 15. The person of a debtor, where there is not soon presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditor or creditors, in such manner shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. No ex post fact law, nor any law impairing the validity of contracts, shall ever be made; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 17. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this State for any offence committed within the State.

SEC. 18. That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 19. That the people have a right to assemble together in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of

grievances.

SEC. 20. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the State; and as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty they shall not be kept up, and that the military shall be kept under strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 21. That no person in this State, except such as are employed in the Army or Navy of the United States, or militia in actual service, shall be subject to corporeal punishment under the military law.

SEC. 22. That no soldier, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 23. That the levying taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive; therefore the legislature shall never levy a poll-tax for county or State purposes

SEC. 24. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall ever be granted or conferred by this State.

SEC. 25. That no law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships within this State, from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges, and universities within this State, which are endowed, in whole or in part, from the revenues arising from the donations made by the United States for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of the said schools, academies, and universities shall be open for the reception of scholars, students, and teachers of every grade, without any distinction or preference whatever, contrary to the intent for which the said donations were made.

SEC. 26. The laws shall be passed by the legislature which shall secure to each and every denomination of religious societies in each surveyed township, which now is or may hereafter be formed in the State, an equal participation, according to their number of adherents, of the profits arising from the land granted by Congress for the support of religion, agreeably to the ordinance or act of Congress making the appropriation.

SEC. 27. That every association of persons, when regularly formed within this State and having given themselves a name, may, on application to the legislature, be entitled to receive letters of incorporation to enable them to hold estates, real and personal, for the support of their schools, academies, colleges, universities, and other purposes.

SEC. 28. To guard against the transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that all powers not hereby delegated remain with the people.

SCHEDULE

SECTION 1. That no evils or inconveniences may arise from the change of a territorial government to a permanent State government, it is declared by this convention, that all rights, suits, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, both as it respects individuals and bodies-corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government.

SEC. 2. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due and owing to the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, shall inure to the use of the State. All bonds executed to the governor, or any other officer in his official capacity in the Territory, shall

pass over to the governor or the other officers of the State, and their successors in office, for the use of the State, or by him or them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned, as the case may be.

SEC. 3. The governor, secretary, and judges, and all other officers under the territory government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this constitution.

SEC. 4. All laws and parts of laws now in force in this Territory, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue and remain in full effect until repealed by the legislature, except for much of the act entitled "An act regulating the admission, and practice of attorneys and counsellors at law," and of the act made amendatory thereto, as relates to the term of time which the applicant shall have studied law, his residence within the Territory, and the term of time which he shall have practiced as an attorney at Law before he can be admitted to the degree of a counsellor at law.

SEC. 5. The governor of the State shall make use of his private seal until a State seal be procured.

SEC. 6. The president of the convention shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties requiring them to proceed to the election of a governor, members of the general assembly, sheriffs, and coroners, at the respective election districts in each county on the second Tuesday of January next, which elections shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the existing election laws of this Territory, and the members of the general assembly, sheriffs, and coroners then elected, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective officer until the next annual or biennial election thereafter, as prescribed in this constitution, and no longer.

SEC. 7. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in the second section of the first article of this Constitution, the county of Hamilton shall be entitled to four senators and eight representatives; the county of Clermont, one senator and two representatives; the county of Adams one senator and three representatives; the county of Ross two Senators and four representatives; the county of Fairfield, one senator and two representatives; the county of Washington, two senators and three representatives; the county of Belmont, one senator and two representatives; the county of Jefferson, two senators and four representatives; and the county of Trumbull, one senator and two representatives.

Done in convention, at Chillicothe, on the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1802, and of the Independence of the United State of America the 27th.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

EDWARD TIFFIN, president.

THOMAS SCOTT, secretary.

CELEBRATION

The Ohio Bicentennial will be a great occasion, marked by many commemorative activities, in which we will honor our heritage, and by programs which will showcase our state's accomplishments. It should also be a very special birthday party in which not only Ohioans but all Americans celebrate Ohio turning 200.

Ohio's Bicentennial year will be packed with activities. These will take many forms and will occur in almost every community. Many may involve Homecoming events drawing Ohioans from everywhere back to their roots. It will be important that at least twice we should draw together to celebrate the commonalities that bind us together as a people of one state. These occasions should punctuate the Bicentennial marking both its beginning and its end. These should be the occasions, if only briefly, when Ohio is the focus of the world's attention.

THE OHIO BICENTENNIAL

Although planning and preparation for the Bicentennial must begin many years before, and some activities may continue for a time afterward, the Bicentennial Celebration should commence sometime about the middle of November 2002 and extend to the third weekend in September 2003. Beginning the Bicentennial Celebration in November parallels the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1802, the first major step toward statehood after passage of the federal legislation. It also would make practical sense since 2002 is a gubernatorial election year and the Bicentennial should not be commingled with the election cycle. A particular date to begin the Celebration should be chosen somewhat closer to the event. A November opening would permit many cultural organizations, which have many visitors during the Holidays, to incorporate the Bicentennial into their programming during a peak season.

The closing of the Bicentennial Celebration might ideally encompass a special three day weekend at the end of the third week in September (either Friday, September 19 through Sunday, September 21, 2003 or Saturday, September 20 through Monday September 22). This would be the occasion for major celebratory activities throughout the state and the time when Ohio's birthday would be recognized in the national media. This specific time is put forward primarily because of weather and other calendar considerations. We can anticipate that most activities during the Celebration will occur outside. Weather records going back many decades have been examined to determine the optimal conditions across the state for outside festivities. Combining weather and calendar factors suggest the need to assign a September date.

OPENING CEREMONIES

Few precise details can reasonably be offered now about the mechanics of an opening ceremony; it will need to be carefully thought through and specially planned. It can be said, however, that the ceremonies should commence a period of celebration and commemoration that will be about all of Ohio. For this reason, parallel and coordinated ceremonies should occur throughout the state simultaneously—perhaps in every county seat—with Ohioans linked together through technology (whatever that might mean in 2002). This should be an occasion when Ohioans join together to

celebrate their common heritage. Some common token or symbol of the Bicentennial should be unveiled in each setting; perhaps the Bicentennial Commission should adopt a special flag that might be raised throughout the state at the same time. This would help bind Ohioans together for this once-in-a-lifetime event and underscore its significance. The Governor and other state officials should assemble en masse for the core event. A special committee of the Commission should be established to plan and execute the event.

THE BICENTENNIAL HOLIDAY WEEKEND

A September 2003 Bicentennial Holiday Weekend should be the climax to the Celebration. Some events will certainly extend further into the fall but for most Ohioans the weekend will mark the effective end to the Celebration. The Commission might urge the General Assembly to declare either the preceding Friday (September 19) or the following Monday (September 22) a special State Holiday. Observance of the Holiday would be discretionary but employers should be encouraged to allow employees to participate in the occasion. Schools should be closed for the day.

The Holiday Weekend should be the occasion for elaborate, exciting and entertaining festivities. These should occur in each major metropolitan area, every county seat, along the Ohio River and on Lake Erie. These events should be largely planned and implemented by local Bicentennial committees although coordination and assistance should certainly come from the Commission. A portion of the funds necessary to undertake these celebrations should come from the Bicentennial Commission but the bulk of needed resources should be raised locally. The events themselves should illustrate the diversity of the state (underscoring for the national press how large and varied Ohio is) with no two exactly alike. They should be creative and colorful and reflect themes of importance locally. A regatta of tall ships on Lake Erie and a gathering of tall stacks riverboats on the Ohio River might be perfect for the occasion. Certainly, parades, pageants and fireworks should be the order of the day. While Homecomings should occur throughout the Celebration, the special Holiday Weekend would present a logical occasion for many families and communities to organize reunions. The Weekend should be advertised nationally as the time Ohio will celebrate its 200th birthday. It should be an occasion when Ohio and Ohioans are in the national spotlight for a few days.

Because of the complexity of these separate celebrations and their number, the Bicentennial Commission should help local communities organize planning committees in each geographic community. In smaller counties, coordinating committees like the Henry Howe Clubs might facilitate planning. In large counties, where celebratory activities are likely to be very elaborate, committee structures will need to be more formalized with planning starting much earlier.

TAPESTRY

To be successful, the Ohio Bicentennial must be a celebration that involves every Ohio community and touches the life, in some way, of every Ohioan. Many programs that will be presented by the Commission will seek to commemorate or honor the events of statehood or the accomplishments of very

distinguished Ohioans. This is fitting as Ohioans as a whole have much to celebrate about their state. Still, every separate Ohio community—whether it be a township, village, city or county or some group such as a church, union hall, grange, or professional association—is special in its own way and should be uniquely involved in the Bicentennial.

To most citizens, the word Ohio brings to mind certain common images that combine to give an overall picture to our state. We typically think of its large cities and beautiful rural landscapes, or of its Lake Erie shoreline or the Ohio River; sometimes we think of important events in history or noted Ohioans such as inventor Thomas Edison, athlete Jesse Owens, Nobel prizewinner Toni Morrison or one of the several Ohioans who have served as President. While we should delight in the overall accomplishments of Ohio we should remember that our state and its history is one of extraordinary diversity.

Ohio is like a tapestry that, while presenting an overall image or pattern, is really made up of countless single threads each with its unique qualities and each equally important to the general look. The Ohio Bicentennial should honor the state as a whole but, just as importantly, it should be an occasion when each of us celebrates our own very special contribution to Ohio's greatness.

Approaching the Bicentennial from a point of inclusion will yield important benefits. First, it is the best way to ensure that the maximum number of individual Ohioans and local community groups are involved. Second, it is perhaps the only way to adequately celebrate and illustrate the enormous diversity which characterizes Ohio's culture, economy, and heritage. Third, it will help all kinds of Ohioans feel a sense of ownership of the Bicentennial.

THE TAPESTRY INITIATIVE

As a major category of its whole program, the Ohio Bicentennial Commission should proactively recruit organizations at the most local level in all counties to engage in Bicentennial related projects of their own choosing. Community organizations should be defined in the broadest terms: they might be local government offices, ethnic groups, churches, labor unions, professional associations, businesses, or service clubs—to name a few examples. Once recruited, the Commission should help organizations identify Bicentennial projects in their areas appropriate to the celebration. These too should be broadly identified. Afterward, the Commission should stand ready to assist, whenever possible, with project development. However, in all instances, the ability of local groups to identify, plan and carry out their own initiatives should not be impeded by the Commission nor should the Commission assume any responsibility for local, independent projects. The idea of Tapestry is to encourage voluntary participation among Ohio's myriad community, empowering each to share as they might wish in the state's 200th birthday.

ORGANIZING OHIO FOR THE BICENTENNIAL

Ohio's eighty-eight counties should be the basis for organizing the Commission's Tapestry initiative. Each county has developed distinctly from all others; the history of each causes it to have a special culture of its own that is even distinct from that of its region. These cultural variables present opportunities to enrich

the celebration. Counties also are of manageable size and have a common structure that will facilitate organization. Within each county are organizations and communities that should be targeted for recruitment.

The Bicentennial Commission should consider the following recommendations to recruit, organize and coordinate the Bicentennial at the county level:

At least three Bicentennial Commission field representatives should be hired to help organize the Tapestry initiative at the county level. Each would be assigned a portion of the state and would be impossible for recruiting organizations, working with individual groups to identify Tapestry heritage projects and assisting them with program development. The central mission of each representative would be to instill enthusiasm and help build the program, not to dictate to local groups their area or scope of participation. Field representatives would also act as liaisons between the Bicentennial Commission and local groups. They would coordinate large, statewide Bicentennial projects with local activities. The representatives would often be the first point of contact for local organizations needing assistance.

The Bicentennial Commission should assist in the establishment in each county of separate coordinating bodies composed of Bicentennial activists from various local organizations. Perhaps these might be called Henry Howe Clubs, in honor of Ohio's famous early traveling historian. Each Club would be a forum for discussion, a place where information could be shared, enthusiasm generated, problems resolved and various local projects coordinated. The Clubs would be especially valuable in supplying coordination during overall community celebrations. Henry Howe Clubs should be informal with perhaps only a moderator elected to arrange meetings. The Clubs themselves would not undertake their own projects though this should remain a local option.

The Bicentennial Commission might find it advantageous to form a partnership with the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) to organize a small volunteer support group in each county to assist the efforts of the Bicentennial's regional representative and the Henry Howe Clubs. Because each regional representative will have a large number of counties to coordinate, the daily requirements of building an organization in each county would be greatly assisted by these volunteers. AARP has a volunteer base of retired professional people in each Ohio county. The efforts of some of these would greatly enhance the Commission's Tapestry organizational efforts.

LEARNING ABOUT OHIO

The Ohio Bicentennial should be an occasion during which we learn more about our state and its people. Ohio's statehood extends over two full centuries and the extraordinary size and diversity of our state adds to the vastness of its history. There is a lot to know about Ohio and a lot more that we can learn.

Our celebration should be a catalyst to stimulate learning about Ohio among all categories of citizens. The scholastic component of the Bicentennial should meet the needs of Ohioans of all ages and of all levels of education. It should strive to broadly inform and it should spur serious academic research. These goals are not separate ones; rather, the Bicentennial should integrate one

with the other. It should challenge what it is we think we know about Ohio and add to our appreciation of its worldwide significance.

This learning aspect to the Bicentennial should be woven throughout every other part of the celebration. It would provide the foundation for every commemorative activity, many Tapestry programs, and would be integral to the Commission's own program of exhibits and special events. Even the purely celebratory events of the Bicentennial will surely have learning components. In addition to using the products of scholarly research these Bicentennial initiatives would themselves create the demand for historical insight. Perhaps most important of all will be the development of exciting new teaching and learning products tied to Ohio history for use in Ohio schools. Exploiting technology, these will bring the state's history alive to young learners and will link with Bicentennial projects in every county.

ENGAGING OHIO'S SCHOLARLY COMMUNITY

The Ohio Bicentennial Commission should invite and inspire academic historians to become part of the celebration bringing with them their interests and knowledge. By doing so the Commission would benefit from the guidance of academicians and would help revitalize the study of Ohio's history. The diversity of the scholarly community might be best captured by the creation of a panel or conference of scholars. This panel of distinguished scholars would not only advise the Commission on historical matters but would work with it to commission new research and determine how to effectively link it to other Bicentennial programs. The panel might function in concert with the Ohio Academy of History. The academic members of the Bicentennial Commission could act as liaisons with both the panel and the Academy.

SHOWCASING OHIO

The legislation establishing the Ohio Bicentennial Commission contemplates exhibits and events as primary means of celebrating and commemorating the 200th anniversary of statehood. In developing these public programs, the Commission should build upon three of the broad goals identified earlier in this report for the Bicentennial. First, the Bicentennial should reach as many Ohioans as possible, providing them with meaningful, lasting experiences. Second, the Bicentennial should leave citizens with a keen awareness of the accomplishments of their state and of particular Ohioans. Third, the Bicentennial should enrich the state permanently by providing, in addition to more ephemeral programs, products of lasting significance.

The Commission should also view these exhibitions and programs as an opportunity for the Bicentennial to showcase the very best of Ohio. Ohioans have excelled in every field and, in many instances, have profoundly shaped their areas of endeavor. The contributions of some Ohioans are so great that they are obvious. But the achievements of many others have changed the course of history, too. The Bicentennial should pointedly remind the world of Ohio's unique role in shaping it.

The aggressive outline of public programs suggested seeks to do this. Each will showcase to the world Ohio's greatest

accomplishments. The target audience for each would be broad, with content stimulating to specialized interests as well as those of the general public. Programs, such as these, could be displayed in many Ohio communities and some would lend themselves to continuous travel. These public programs should be viewed, also, as opportunities for the Commission to forge partnerships with other governmental bodies and the private sector. The success of each program would require the help of a wide range of institutions and would present logical circumstances for financial sponsorships by private individuals and companies. These should be welcomed and aggressively sought. Production of programs would dovetail with the Commission's scholarly initiative, being both a catalyst for and consumer of new research, analysis and interpretation. They would leave behind—in catalogues, and linked electronic programs—legacies of knowledge that would be of lasting benefit. Presentation of the programs would also stimulate added public awareness of the Bicentennial which, in turn, would lead to greater levels of enthusiasm and participation.

THEMES

HOMECOMING

Homecomings -reunions of family, friends, neighbors or colleagues— should be a major theme of the Bicentennial, one woven throughout each of its programs. Ohio is more than a geographic area or a political body. Fundamentally it is a group of people who, in addition to their own personal and community background, are linked by a common heritage. During the Bicentennial, Ohioans—both those living in the state and those now living elsewhere—should be encouraged to go back to their Ohio roots and participate in the Celebration. Wherever they find their roots they should talk with other Ohioans, join together in celebrations and commemorative activities, and, perhaps share a meal or a cup of coffee.

The Bicentennial Commission should urge Homecomings to be planned wherever Bicentennial events are undertaken. It should be emphasized in the Tapestry initiative and made use of, whenever possible in all of its exhibit and special event projects. To facilitate it, the Commission should partner with the Ohio Genealogical Society—to identify descendants of noted historic Ohioans—and establish Ohio alumni groups in certain other states, like Florida, California and Texas, where there are significant populations of former Ohioans to elevate awareness of the Bicentennial and its Homecoming theme.

THE ELECTRONIC WORLD

The Ohio Bicentennial should build upon the success of previous celebrations but it should not attempt to precisely replicate them. Rather, it must speak to our times and add to the tried and true methods a fresh and up-to-date aspect that characterizes and distinguishes it from what came before.

Thus technology can be the special hallmark of our celebration. One can imagine it contributing to and enriching nearly every aspect of our celebration. Education underpins our entire mission; at the turn of the 21st century, what better way to reach and educate the maximum number of citizens about Ohio than to our message onto television and developing communications

systems like the Internet. Traditional programs, like books, exhibits and special events, should not be abandoned but they should be enhanced by the simultaneous production and distribution of electronic versions. These would allow Ohioans from one end of the state to experience realities found physically only in an opposite corner. Technology not only can broaden participation but allow citizens to enjoy and learn from the Bicentennial in a more efficient way. Doubtless, typical citizens will want to actually see and experience many Bicentennial programs in reality; but their ability to access other programs via electronic means will deepen and widen their Bicentennial experience.

LEGACY

While it seems a long way away, the Bicentennial, after its commemorations and celebrations, will come to an end. We know that it will have a great impact but we cannot predict, now, entirely what this will mean. Its most important accomplishment would surely be registered in the minds and affections of Ohioans, instilling in them a greater knowledge and appreciation for the achievements of their state and of their fellow citizens. Beyond this great goal, the Bicentennial should leave behind it legacies that will benefit Ohio and its communities well into the future.

FAMILIES

Positive experiences rooted in the Bicentennial will help bond families and shape, in positive ways, the development of young Ohioans. The Bicentennial will offer many programs and events that will be entertaining and educational. As it develops these, the Commission should remember Ohio's families and children and make them its number one customer.

TRAVEL & TOURISM

The Ohio Bicentennial presents an excellent opportunity to promote travel and tourism and, in doing so, to help expand Ohio's economy. Travel and tourism is thought to bring \$9.4 billion of income into the state's economy each year. It employs 337,000 Ohioans. During the Bicentennial, Ohio will be showcased by the national and international media as never before and the Celebration will expand the travel related "products" Ohio has to offer visitors. This opportunity should not be lost and both the Commission and the Department of Development should work pointedly to lure the maximum out-of-state visitors. They should also convince Ohioans to spend their time, and money, in Ohio during the Bicentennial.

ARCHIVIST CORNER

Ohio University Libraries
Venon R. Alden Library
Ohio University Athens, OH 45701-2978
FAX: 614-593-0138

ARCHIVES & SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AT OHIO UNIVERSITY

The Archives & Special Collections department in Ohio University's Alden Library has numerous resources for the academic historical researcher. These include book collections, manuscript collections, university records, and local government records for southeast Ohio.

The stronger book collections include ones for British authors Alfred Tennyson, H.G. Wells, Rudyard Kipling and the American author Henry Miller. Another strong collection is the Morgan Collection which covers the history of the field of chemistry. The Ohioan Collection along with local government records is strong in the history of southeastern Ohio and in genealogical resources for this area of the state.

Manuscript collections include modest concentrations in the fields of journalism, coal mining health and medical care, and regional antipoverty agencies. Journalism collections of particular note include the Cornelius Ryan Collection (survey research files for books on World War II battles in Europe) and the E.W. Scripps Papers. The department's manuscript collections also include records for District 6 of the United Mine Workers of America, the Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company, the Ohio Osteopathic Association, and the TriCounty Community Action Agency (Athens-Hocking-Perry counties).

University archival holdings include Trustees' Minutes from, 1804, records of 19th century literary clubs presidential correspondence since the 1920s, numerous photographs, and files from the Institute for Regional Development of the late 1960s.

The hours are 8-5 Monday through Friday year round and Saturday noon-4 most Saturdays of the year. For additional information call us at 740-593-2710, fax us at 740-593-0138, or visit our website at < <http://www.library.ohiou.edu/libinfo/depts/archives/archives.htm> >.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

ARCHIVES WEEK IN 1998 WILL "CELEBRATE WOMEN'S HISTORY IN OHIO"

by George W. Bain

The theme for the Society of Ohio Archivists' Archives Week program for 1998 is "Celebrating Women's History in Ohio." The dates for the week—the third full week; in October—are October 18-24. We in SOA hope that OAH members will actively participate in the 1998 program.

In the event you have not heard of our Archives Week program, we completed our fifth year last October using the theme "celebrating local government in Ohio." We produced our fourth poster and gained a little bit of extra momentum over the previous year. We hope to gain even more momentum in 1998.

The general purpose of Archives Week is to make connections. We attempt particularly to do the following.

- increase the general public's awareness of archival materials and archival centers.
- focus upon materials with broad appeal,
- inspire persons and organizations with records of enduring value to preserve these materials properly for posterity and
- strengthen ties with regular users and reach new users for the rich cultural heritage found in these documentary resources

We will be making a special effort in 1998 to reach women's organizations across Ohio. This is a daunting task, to be sure. But we have a two pronged approach. First, we are developing plans for holding a basic workshop to be held at several points across the state from the Spring to the Fall. The intention of the workshop is to provide information to representatives of women's groups about what records the groups should take care to organize

and preserve. Indirectly, this may give archival repositories an opportunity for collection development, for materials from groups as well as individuals. Ultimately, it is to be hoped this work will provide additional resources for students in women's studies, history, and other academic humanities courses. Second we plan to produce our usual Archives Week poster. We will again encourage archives and manuscript repositories—colleges and universities' public libraries local historical societies—to develop programming for the week. This programming may take several forms such as an exhibit, a lecture, an open house, or other form of connection. We invite you to participate in 1998. This can be through such ways as bringing your classes to an exhibit, offering your department's services in providing funds for and help in identifying an appropriate speaker or passing along information about the week to individuals you know in these groups. Even more importantly, offering your department's services by providing funds for or helping identifying an appropriate speaker (or both) will be a big boost. (The 1998 theme provides a good platform for requests for honoraria from the Ohio Humanities Council; if utilized please include a small amount for SOA's poster in the publicity line.) Stating your willingness to help will, I hope make a difference for your nearby archivist. We will make the poster available for you to post in your departmental offices too. You need only ask one of the regional coordinators for our seven regions across the state or ask your nearby academic archivist to obtain one for you.

Archives Week will continue past 1998 too. Actually we have set themes that will carry us to 2003, the year of the bicentennial of Ohio statehood. For more information examine the SOA web site <<http://www.ohiohistory.org/soa>>, or contact me by e-mail <gbainl@ohiou.edu>, Bain is SOA's Archives Week Coordinator and also head of Archives & Special Collections in the Ohio University Libraries.

Ohio Historical Society

The Archives/Library Division has made significant progress in areas referred to in previous issues of the NEWSLETTER.

- Work continued on the optical character recognition scanning of Ohio death record indexes formerly held by the Division of Vital Statistics, with indexes for the years 1913 through 1927 and 1933 through 1937 now available on the website of the Ohio Historical Society at www.ohiohistory.org.
- Staff completed the scanning of 1,534 pages of primary source documents fundamental to the study and understanding of Ohio history and life, with these educational materials dating from 1785 to 1840 also made available on the World Wide Web, particularly for the use of teachers and students in K through 12 classrooms across the state.
- In like manner, upward of ten thousand pages of other documents, finding aids, and research materials were mounted on the historical society's website, including a resource database for teachers, abstracts of select Civil War records of the Ohio Adjutant General, the National Register of Historic Places in Ohio, a directory of historical organizations in the state, a guide to Civil War sources held by the historical society, as well as an index to newspapers available on microform at the Ohio

Historical Center.

James Orbin took up the duties of systems manager in the Archives/Library Division of the Ohio Historical Society on August 11. A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, where he received a master's degree in library science, Orbin most recently served as a systems analyst for the Allegheny County Office of Records Administration.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

Recent accessions of the State Archives of Ohio include payroll and disbursement records (1914-1931) of the Auditor of State; reports, correspondence, and policy statements (1962-1997) of the Student Aid Commission; highway photographs (ca. 1930s-1950s) of the Department of Transportation; minutes, correspondence, and policy statements (ca. 1970-1996) of the State and Local Government Commission; executive correspondence files (1987-1991) of the Department of Commerce; admission, discharge, and death registers (1915-1990) of the Lima State Hospital; minutes (1987-1991) of the State Employment Relations Board; minutes and related records (1988-1997) of the Controlling Board; case files (1987-1990) of the Attorney General; contracts and program files (1989-1992) of the Office of Budget and Management; and Kent State University investigative files (1970) of the Department of Public Safety.

CLIO'S CORNER

Identifications on the Enclosure Movement:

"The enclosure movement was a movement that said that the King was God and all people were followers of Him. The King has nothing above him because he is the highest." "The enclosure movement started when everyone needed to be more connected onto what was happening around every aspect of that time."

Identification on the Glorious Revolution:

"The Glorious Revolution was the time when everything was resolved and all went back to normal. The revolution had taken its toll and now all was going in a positive direction."

Identification on Robert Owen

"Owen was a British utopian socialist who tried building an ideal factory town in New Lanark, but when that failed he moved his commune to New Harmony, Indiana, which is in the remotest part of England."

"Ohio Bicentennial Commission announces Legacy Scholars at Governor's Residence

Columbus - The Ohio Bicentennial Commission and Cincinnati Student Loan Funding Corporation today announced the first Ohio Bicentennial Legacy Scholars for 1997-1998.

The Bicentennial Commission, which held its first full meeting (Aug. 13), awarded six scholarships to masters and doctoral candidates from around the state who applied for funding, jointly provided by the Commission and the Student Loan Funding Corporation.

Close to 30 applications were submitted to the Bicentennial Commission's Scholarship Committee, which judged the proposals. The committee members looked at the historical

significance of the submitted topics and usefulness to the Commission and Ohioans in terms of achieving a better understanding of the state's past.

The Legacy Scholarships consist of grants covering tuition for the 1997-98 academic year, donated by the Student Loan Funding Corporation, and stipends of \$9,000-12,000 provided by the Ohio Bicentennial Commission.

This year's legacy scholars are investigating Ohio topics ranging from the 18th to the late 20th century. They deal with subjects including state government, education, mental health, local politics, Native Americans, African-Americans and women.

"The Bicentennial Legacy Scholarships have attracted truly outstanding scholars," said Executive Director Stephen George. "They will now be able to focus completely on their research for an entire year. We are grateful to the Cincinnati Student Loan Funding Corporation for its support."

Results from Bicentennial Legacy Scholarship research will be used to produce initiatives such as exhibits, books and articles of historical significance and entertaining, educational broadcast programming.

"Student Loan Funding is proud to be a partner of the Ohio Bicentennial Commission to make these scholarships possible," said Thomas L. Conlan, Jr., President and CEO of Student Loan Funding. "These awards will enable the recipients to achieve their education goals and, at the same time, their work will create a broad information base for Ohioans to explore our state's distinctive history and culture."

The deadline to submit Legacy Scholarship applications for 1998-1999 will be announced later this year, according to Scholarship Committee Chairman Dr. David E. Kyvig, a history professor at the University of Akron and a member of the Bicentennial Commission's Executive Committee.

"We look forward to the results of the Scholars' research," said Dr. Kyvig. "This should be a rewarding program - to the students and to the people of Ohio, who will gain a better understanding of our past as our 200th birthday approaches."

The Ohio Bicentennial Legacy Scholarship Recipients for 1997-1998:

Michael Beverly, Youngstown State
The African-American Experience in Youngstown,
1940-1980

Karen Coffing, Kent State
Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Ohio Women Face Charges of Insanity,
1880-1940

Leonard Moore, Ohio State
The Limits of Black Power: Carl B. Stokes and the Quest for Black Empowerment

David Swader, Youngstown State
A United Resistance: Ohio Country Tribal Alliance and Struggle for the Old Northwest, 1790-1795

Barbara Terzian, Ohio State
Frontier Republic to General Welfare State: Ohio Constitution Making, 1801-1912

Kenneth Wheeler, Ohio State
The Institutional and Cultural Development of an American Region: Colleges and Civil Cultures in the Old Northwest, 1825-1860

MEDIA CONTACT: For More information call Brian Newbacher at 614-466-3531.

NOTICE

New department chairpersons should notify the current Academy Secretary/Treasurer Richard Spall, Elliot Hall, Department of History, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio 43015 of their appointment. Professor Spall can then make up a new mailing label for receiving, not only copies of the NEWSLETTER, but reminders to submit departmental information for the various NEWSLETTER editions. Academy officers cannot know of departmental changes unless they are so informed and through no fault of our own your college or university will not be included in the NEWSLETTER.

POTPOURRI

The OHIO REGIONAL Meeting of PHI ALPHA THETA, the National Honor Society in History, will be held at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio on Saturday, 4 April, 1998. The faculty advisor of Kent State's Psi Chapter is Prof. Leonne M. Hudson. Each department of history in Ohio is asked to send to the conference at least one student who will present a paper. Panel proposals and individual papers are welcome. Papers may be on any historical subject and should be no longer than 25 minutes in length when presented.

Revitalizing the Center City

Who wants a city with a hole in the middle, like a donut? What city wants prosperity only at the outer ring? For a city to thrive, the center must be strong and vital.

A two-year lecture series sponsored in part by the Ohio Arts Council provides a recipe for filling that hole in the middle. Growing Inward: Rebuilding the Center City addresses public policy issues that can revitalize the core of the city. Speakers will make keynote presentations to the Columbus Metropolitan Club and then participate in community forums and roundtable discussions with Columbus civic leaders, news media, residents and neighborhood advocates. Other sponsors include the Columbus Urban Growth Corporation, the Columbus Metropolitan Club, the Greater Columbus Arts Council and 33 corporate, nonprofit and media partners.

Growing Inward programs are designed to engage community leaders, elected officials, city staff, developers, corporate representatives and residents in a dialogue about issues that effect the health and strength of all urban areas. Urban planning experts will share their knowledge of revitalization programs that have worked in other cities.

The first 1998 lecture, on Wed., Jan. 21, will feature Lt.

Gov. Nancy P. Hollister at the Columbus Metropolitan Club, 136 E. Broad Street. Hollister, the chief architect of Jobs Bill 111, the state's newest economic development stimulus package targeting Ohio's most distressed urban and rural communities, will discuss how cities can use the program to revitalize their cores. Information: 614/464-3220.

STEP BETWEEN CULTURES

The hike to Ohio's most remote waterfall, in a gorge of 300-million-year-old sandstone and white cedars, has been described as a step back in time. Now, thanks to a public-private community partnership and funding from the Ohio Arts Council's Art in Public Places program, visitors to the Hocking Hills State Park can also step between cultures.

Democracy Steps for Cedar Falls is made up of three groups of steps carved from rocks leading from a public parking area to Queer Creek and the Cedar Falls pool. They are the work of Akio Hizume, a Japanese artist who was commissioned for the project. The title and design of the work allude to the a-periodic stone path that leads to a typical Japanese tea house. In Japanese tradition, the path is intended to eliminate social distinctions and invite reflection. Hizume says he also was inspired by Ohio's ancient Serpent Mound, which is reflected in the serpentine shape of the path, and the Hindu tradition of carving temple entrances through bedrock.

Cedar Falls is in Hocking County on State Route 374, between routes 664S and '56.

OAH Newsletter Deadlines

August 1st

Deadline for the Fall edition. In addition the Secretary/ Treasurer needs to supply the editor with the minutes of the Spring business meeting -- executive council and general business meeting along with the Treasurer's report. The incoming president needs to send a 4 by 6 glossy picture and an address to the Academy, both of which serve as the cover feature. Finally, every committee chair needs to send the names/ institutions of the respective committee membership along with specific directions, deadlines, nomination procedures, and the like. The Publications committee chair of the previous year (Spring just past) needs to supply the name of the winning publication, a synopsis, author, and institutional affiliation.

December 5th -

Deadline for the Winter edition. As you know I do no longer request information because of the nature of this edition. However, submissions could be included if deemed appropriate.

February 15th

Deadline for the Spring edition. In addition to the usual requests, the minutes of the Fall business meeting are due along with the financial report. These, of course, must come from the Secretary/ Treasurer. The chair of the nominating committee should send a report of the committee's work. This has occurred on and off with discussion. I believe we agreed that this was not to be deemed secret information and should be included in the Newsletter. A brief synopsis of each work should be submitted to the Publication Committee along with the author's name and institutional affiliation. The material should be supplied by the chair of the committee and is part of the cover article for the Spring edition. A brief synopsis of each dissertation nominated to the Dissertation Committee along with the author's name and institutional affiliation. This material should be provided by the committee chair and is part of the cover article for the Spring edition.

CALENDAR

Feb. 5-Apr. 16

"Constructing Criminal Identities in Renaissance England," a Newberry Library Center for Renaissance Studies seminar meeting each Thursday from 1-4 p.m., will be held in Chicago. For details, contact Center for Renaissance Studies, Chicago, IL 60610. (312) 255-3514. E-mail: renaissance@newberry.org. Website: <http://www.uic.edu/orgs/newberrv>.

March 7

"Labor, Race, and Politics in the 20th Century South," in Atlanta.

Contact: Diane Wilten, Dept. of History, Georgia State University, P. O. Box 4117, Atlanta, GA 30302-4117. FAX (404) 6511745. Email: hisddw@panther.gsu.edu.

March 13-14

"Mapping the Early Modern World," a spring conference of the Folger Institute, will be held in Washington, D. C. Contact: Folger Institute, Folger Shakespeare Library, 201 E. Capital St., S. E. Washington, D. C. 20003-1094. (202) 544-4600.

April 4

The OHIO REGIONAL meeting of PHI ALPHA THETA, the National Honor Society in History, will be held at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio on Saturday, 4 April, 1998. The faculty advisor of Kent State's Psi Chapter is Prof. Leonne M. Hudson. Each department of history in Ohio is asked to send to the conference at least one student who will present a paper. Panel proposals and individual papers are welcome. Papers may be on any historical subject and should be no longer than 25 minutes in length when presented.

April 15- 19

"International, Multicultural, Interdisciplinary: Public History Policy and Practice," the 1998 annual meeting of the National Council on Public History, will be held in Austin, Texas. Contact: Kris Mitchell, P. O. Box 30020, Building 12-2B, Amarillo, TX 79120-0020. E mail: kmitchell@pantex.com.

April 23-26

"The 1848 Revolution - 150 Years: The German-American Dimension," the 22nd annual symposium of the Society for German American Studies will be held in Indianapolis. Contact: Giles Hoyt, Dept. of Foreign Languages and Cultures, Indiana University -Purdue University, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202. FAX (317) 274-2347. E-mail: hovt@iupui.edu.

May 1-2

The annual Association of Ancient Historians meeting will be held in Allenton Park, Ill. Contact: Richard Mitchell, History Dept., University of Illinois, 309 Gregory Hall, 810 S. Wright, Urbana, IL 61801. (217) 333-8860. FAX (217) 333-2297. E-mail: rmitchell@uxl.cso.uinc.ecu.

June 21 -25

"A Day in the Life: Living History of the Everyday," the 1998 Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums conference, will be held in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. Contact: Cathy Blackbourn, Joseph Schneider Haus Museum, 466 Queen St. S., Kitchener, Ontario N261W7, Canada. (519) 7427752. FAX (519) 742-0089.

**Public History Project
E-mail address**

**<http://www.kenyon.edu/projects>
Fam/Farm**

PLAN AHEAD

**Spring Meeting
24-25 April 1998**

**Dennison University
Granville, Ohio**

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Address _____

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☐ Active Member - \$10.00

☐ Student Member - \$5.00. (*Available to undergraduate and graduate majors in a full-time student status.*)

☐ Joint Member - *Ohio Historical Society members or those who wish to have a joint membership. Initial fee is \$52 for Full membership; and \$30 for Student membership. Future billings on this membership are made by the Ohio Historical Society.*

Occupation _____

Place of Employment _____

Areas of particular interest or specialization (not more than three) _____

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