CHILlicothe

Ohio's First Capital
PREFATORY NOTE: This booklet is intended to introduce visitors to the wealth of historic tradition that clusters in and about Chillicothe.

The main feature of the text is a tour that circles in two connecting loops, so that the traveler may visit half the city at a time if he wishes. The accompanying map will prove useful in finding the places worth visiting; the numbers assigned to the points of interest in the text correspond with those showing locations on the map.

The contents were prepared under the supervision of Emerson Hansel, with Herbert Thomas and John Batcheck responsible for the text and Donald Reed for the drawings. To the Chillicothe Civic Association and especially to its chairman, Eugene D. Rigney, the project is indebted for guidance in the work and for publication of the book.

HARRY GRAFF, State Supervisor
The Ohio Writers' Project

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CHILLICOTHE
A BRIEF HISTORY

CHILLICOTHE is one of the foremost cities in the Ohio tradition. Here the first State constitution was written, the first capital established, and the design for the State seal conceived—from the sun rising over the neighboring Mount Logan range. Now mainly an industrial city, Chillicothe still bears its historic mantle gracefully. It has a substantial business section, but near by are spacious old Greek Revival and Southern Colonial houses that give the city its Early American flavor.

Virginian Nathaniel Massie, Revolutionary War veteran, surveyor, and trader, was the founder of Chillicothe, which is an Indian word meaning “town.” In 1796, after an effort to settle here the year before had been thwarted by hostile Shawnee Indians, Massie led 20 ex-soldiers from Manchester to the confluence of Paint Creek and the Scioto River. At the same time, inspired by Massie’s glowing description of the Scioto lands, another party of equal number, following Reverend Robert Finley, started out from Bourbon County, Kentucky.

By 1797, Massie’s offer of free “in lots” and “out lots” to the first 100 settlers had been fulfilled. In the settlement were a tavern, several stores and shops, and a mill. The following year, Massie’s and Finley’s community was augmented by other Virginians, among whom were the Tiffins, Worthingtons, and Renicks—men of culture and vision.

In 1800 the United States Congress designated Chillicothe as capital of the “eastern section” of the Northwest Territory. The legislature first met in Abrams Big House, an elongated two-story log cabin with a clapboard annex. Before the year was out, a new stone capitol with a hipped roof and octagonal cupola was erected.

Overnight, Chillicothe became a center of agitation for admission of the Ohio country into the Union as a State. Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, resisted the idea, but the young Virginians successfully petitioned President Thomas Jefferson and Congress, and in 1803 Ohio became the seventeenth State, with Chillicothe its first capital. The old stone territorial capitol served as the statehouse until 1816, except for an interval from late 1809 to 1812, when the legislature met in Zanesville. In 1816 the capital was moved to Columbus, which was more centrally situated.

Chillicothe’s Edward Tiffin was the State’s first governor (1803-7), and Thomas Worthington one of its first two Senators and later its governor (1814-18). Two other Chillicotheans later served as chief executive of the State—Duncan McArthur (1830-2) and William Allen (1874-6).

Early in the eighteenth century the people of Chillicothe began building boats to carry the surplus of bumper crops off the rich Scioto bottomlands via the Scioto, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans. After
the Ohio and Erie Canal was completed (1832), Chillicothe began to flourish as a canal port. Water Street busied itself with shipments of grains, flours, produce, and merchandise; flour mills and storage houses lined the canal banks. The population rose from 3,947 in 1840 to 7,100 in 1850, and it was during these years that many of Chillicothe’s old mansions were erected.

Cattle and livestock raising also had become a principal means of livelihood, and great droves of Ross County cattle, sheep, and hogs traversed the roads to Eastern markets. Local paper making began on Kinnikinnick Creek in 1812.

Chillicothe continued to be strongly favored by transportation facilities. Its first railroad, the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad (now the Baltimore & Ohio system), came in 1852, and in 1872 the Scioto Valley Railroad (now the Norfolk & Western system) was completed.

After the Civil War, the ‘‘steam horse’’ introduced the new industrialism. By 1890, when the population was 11,288, products included furniture, buggies, ratchet jacks, razor blades, knives and shears, and the old standbys—paper and shoes. In 1892 Colonel Daniel Mead purchased a papermaking plant that dated back to 1847; from his enterprise came the nationally known Mead Corporation.

During the World War, when Camp Sherman, one of the largest American Army training encampments, was established on the outskirts of the city, Chillicothe gained an even greater prominence than it had in its early days. Nearly 2,000 buildings and 20 miles of streets were hurriedly built by 18,000 workers to receive an avalanche of from 50,000 to 75,000 Army recruits. Chillicothe teemed with a civilian population twice its ordinary size; and during its waking hours boys in khaki could be seen everywhere. After the war, the camp ground became the site of the United States Industrial Reformatory and the United States Veterans’ Hospital.

In 1919, the Chillicothe Paper Company was founded, and in 1930 the United States Shoe Corporation was established here in a modern plant.

At present, although trade with its farm area is important, Chillicothe leans heavily upon its industrial enterprises. The Mead Corporation and the Chillicothe Paper Company, with a combined employment of approximately 1,850, together with the United States Shoe Corporation, which employs about 1,100 workers, operate the principal plants. Many lesser concerns contribute to the aggregate of more than 5,000 wage earners and add to the city’s industrial prestige.

Despite the fact that it is an industrial center, Chillicothe does not have the grime and noise usually associated with big-scale business. It is neat and quiet, with the dignity that comes from a city’s long life in an old tradition.
1. ROSS COUNTY COURTHOUSE
NW. corner of Paint and Main Streets (R)

This handsome structure occupies the site of Ohio's first statehouse. After Chillicothe lost the capital (1816), the statehouse served as the Ross County courthouse until razed in 1852. The present courthouse, of modified Greek Revival style with an interesting portico and wings, was completed in 1856 after the plans of E. Collins.

The old statehouse, erected in 1800-1, was built of freestone taken from the hills west of town; it was reputed to be the first stone public building in the Northwest Territory. Masonry for the squarish 42-by-45-foot structure was laid by William Rutledge, a Revolutionary War veteran. Interior woodwork was of solid cherry and black walnut, with oak floors. Here Ohio's first constitution was written (1802) and its first General Assembly convened.

By 1852 the old building was considered inadequate, and it was decided to clear the site for a new one. On a spring day in this year, Sheriff Martin began auctioning the old capitol. The bidding reached $70, and there it seemed suspended. But at this moment, Prosecuting Attorney
William T. McClintick, who was passing through the courtyard, turned his head and called, more in jest than in earnest, "Seventy-five dollars." A while later, the sheriff entered McClintick's office and announced that the prosecutor was the owner of Ohio's first capitol. Ruefully, McClintick set workers to the task of taking down the old building. However, after a great fire (April 1, 1852) consumed several squares of the business section, McClintick found a ready sale for the statehouse stones and timbers in the subsequent rebuilding on Paint Street.

South on Paint Street

2. CITY BUILDING

W. side of Paint Street, between Main and Fourth Streets (R)

This red-brick building, erected on a part of the old market site, was completed in 1885. It contains the offices of the mayor and other municipal departments, the council chamber, and the city prison.
3. REEVES-WOODROW-BUTLER HOUSE
62 South Paint Street (R)

As a boy, the former President, Thomas Woodrow Wilson, visited his uncle, Thomas Woodrow, in this handsome two-story house. Its most noteworthy architectural details are the elevated projecting portico with two Ionic columns, iron attic grilles under the eaves, and the graceful wrought-iron railings that flank the stone steps. The future President used Thomas W. as his name until he was 35.

4. McLANDBURGH-FULLERTON HOUSE
68 South Paint Street (R)

Like the Reeves-Woodrow-Butler House, this fine old residence, built in 1846, is of Greek Revival style and excellently proportioned, having a beautiful doorway and portico. Bricks for the building were carefully wrapped in blankets and shipped by wagon from Baltimore, Maryland.

5 AND 6. GROHE AND CARSON HOUSES
South Paint Street, Main to Fifth Street (R)

The GROHE HOUSE (5), 86 South Paint Street, was erected in the 1830's. It was formerly occupied by the Clough and Wood families. At 94 South Paint Street is the CARSON HOUSE (6), of an earlier period. Both buildings have the bracketed eaves characteristic of a late phase of Greek Revival architecture.
7. ATWOOD-WILSON HOUSE
122 South Paint Street (R)

This brick residence, originally a double, was built in 1845 by the Atwood family. Later, Noah L. Wilson, president of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, lived here and entertained many dignitaries of the day. Stone columns grace the front elevation, and an open porch on the south side emphasizes the Southern character of the architecture.

8. BARTLETT-CUNNINGHAM-GERBER HOUSE
134 South Paint Street (R)

Erected in the 1850's, this single-story, gray-painted brick residence is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style. It has an ornate entablature and decorated window lintels.

9. CHILLCOTHE PUBLIC LIBRARY (open 9-9 weekdays)
South Paint Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets (R)

An ivy-covered structure of Collegiate Gothic design, the Public Library was completed in 1907 under a $30,000 grant from the Carnegie
Foundation. On its shelves are more than 73,000 volumes, some of rare editions. In the south reading room are portraits of Nathaniel Massie and of Arthur St. Clair and his friend, James Ross, Pennsylvania Senator for whom the county was named. Behind the circulation desk is the eagle weather vane from the old statehouse. Burton E. Stevenson, noted anthologist, author, and founder of the American Library in Paris, has been the librarian since 1899. Martha Finley, who wrote the Elsie Dinsmore series of books under the pen name of Martha Farquharson, was born in the neighborhood.

10. WILLIAM A. (BILLY) IRELAND BIRTHPLACE
170 South Paint Street (R)

This small brick cottage was the childhood home of William A. (Billy) Ireland (1880-1935), one of America’s masters of the cartoon. Ireland, who was with the Columbus Dispatch for 37 years, began his career on a Chillicothe newspaper. In his famous Sunday page, “The Passing Show,” he often lovingly caricatured the local scene.

11. SULPHUR ARTESIAN WELL
South Paint Street near Ninth Street intersection (R)

Sunk in quest for gas, this well geysered sulphur water. At one time, the water, believed to have cure-all qualities, was piped into several Chillicothe homes for “health baths.”

PAPERMAKING
12. MEAD CORPORATION PLANT

South side of East Ninth and of Quality Streets, from Paint to Hickory Streets (R)

This array of brick buildings, in which paper is made, comprises the city's largest industrial establishment. Approximately 1,600 persons are employed here, and the average annual production exceeds 125,000 tons. Quality papers made by this concern are used in such magazines as *McCall's*, *Time*, *Life*, *Collier's*, *American*, and *Woman's Home Companion*.

Meaco Park, a 10-acre recreation area maintained by the Mead Corporation, lies south of the plant. It includes swimming pool, baseball park, tennis courts, and rifle and gun club.

*Turn left from Quality Street on Hickory Street; proceed on Hickory Street one-half square; to the right, and back from the street, may be seen the Chillicothe Paper Company.*

13. CHILlicoTHE PAPER COMPANY

SW. corner of Eastern Avenue and Eighth Street (R)

The Chillicothe Paper Company, founded in 1919, is one of the three largest industrial concerns in the city. It employs approximately 250 workers and produces daily about 70 tons of high-quality paper.

*Proceed north on Hickory Street*

14. POLAND PARK

Intersection of Eastern Avenue and Hickory Street (L)

This small site was acquired for a children's playground in 1891 and named for William Poland, an early local park commissioner. Play is supervised during the summer. In the old canal days, the park site was a basin used by a mill.

*Turn left from Hickory Street on Main Street*
15. GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR HEADQUARTERS

93 East Main Street (R)

It was in front of this house that a mob gathered in 1801 to protest against Territorial Governor Arthur St. Clair's opposition to Statehood for Ohio. Thomas Worthington, pistol in hand, held back the angry crowd while St. Clair escaped by the rear entrance.

Basil Abrams, early settler and builder, is said to have constructed the house in 1798. Originally, it had two wings with full-length porches and a spacious front lawn. The woodwork is hand-carved; beams are held together with wooden pegs.

16. ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

33 East Main Street (R)

Built in 1834, this is the oldest church building in the city. Its vine-covered brick walls, pure Gothic detail, and spireless tower are characteristic of old churches in southern Ohio. This building succeeds one built by the Episcopalians in 1821 at 15 South Walnut Street. The earlier church, now used as a residence, housed the first Episcopal congregation west of the Alleghanies.

17. CHILLICOTHE NEWS BUILDING

50 West Main Street (L)

Designed in the style of the first capitol of Ohio, the new home of the Chillicothe Gazette and News-Advertiser was dedicated June 11, 1941,
MOUNTAIN HOUSE

with impressive ceremonies that included a radio address by Governor John W. Bricker. The main (old capitol) part of the building is of stone; two stones from the original capitol are designated by plaques. A one-story brick annex at the rear houses the production department. The old statehouse was built the same year (1800) that Nathaniel Willis, of "Boston Tea Party" fame, founded the Gazette, the oldest newspaper west of the Alleghanies. The morning News-Advertiser was founded by John Hough in 1831. Today both papers are published under the management of the Chillicothe Newspapers, Inc.

The Museum of Printing (open to the public) in the lobby is considered one of the finest in the country. It includes original specimens of printed matter from Babylonian times; other ancient oriental printing, together with first English and early American examples; an original Gutenberg Bible page; and a page printed by Benjamin Franklin. The display was arranged by Dard Hunter, Chillicothe's internationally known authority on paper making.

18. CARLISLE HILL MARKER

Intersection of Main Street, Western Avenue, and Carlisle Hill Road (R)

This massive granite marker is a memorial to John Carlisle, an early
settlement and merchant, and member of the first select council of Chillicothe. The Chillicothe Garden Club landscaped the site.

*Turn left from Main Street up Carlisle Hill to Highland Avenue, right on Highland Avenue; view of Chillicothe (R).*

19. **MOUNTAIN HOUSE**

*End of Highland Avenue (R)*

Mountain House, on Chillicothe's western heights, has been part of the city's skyline for nearly a century. Built about 1852 by Oscar Janssen, this vine-covered brick structure is one of the earliest and best examples of the Gothic Revival style, with Romanesque and Gothic detail. Stone vaults beneath the house were built to store wine pressed from the grapes of a vineyard spread on the slope below. Mountain House is now the home of Darel Hunter.
TANGLEWOOD

Make U-turn in front of Mountain House and return on Highland Avenue.

20. BURTON E. STEVENSON HOUSE
46 Highland Avenue (R)

This frame house is the residence of Burton E. Stevenson, author of 35 novels and editor of many anthologies, including The Home Book of Verse and The Home Book of Quotations.

Turn right from Highland Avenue on Carlisle Hill Road, left from Carlisle Hill Road on Grand Avenue, sharply left from Grand Avenue on Belleview Avenue.

21. TANGLEWOOD
North Side of Belleview Avenue (L)

Tanglewood, of Greek Revival style, is beautifully situated on a tract of 17 acres. The two-story front elevation, with its multiple en-
trances, has a charm reminiscent of mansions in Charleston, South Carolina. The lower doorway gives access to a hall with a spiral stair; this ground floor, in reality a basement, also contains a kitchen and dining room. The second-story doorway is reached by a flight of stone steps curving gracefully to the upper portico; the iron handrails are ornamented with twining vines. The bracketed cornice is probably a later addition. During Civil War days, Tanglewood is said to have been a haven for runaway slaves.

Continue on Belleview Avenue to the bottom of the hill; make a sharp turn from Belleview Avenue on Grandview Cemetery Road.

22. GRANDVIEW CEMETERY

The grounds of this century-old cemetery, atop a lofty hill, command excellent vistas of Chillicothe and the countryside. The remains of many distinguished men, including four early Ohio governors, are buried here.
Continue on the main road to the right—note view of Paint Hill (R); turn left on road below the office, then right on the next road to the William A. Ireland grave (R). Continue to the main road; turn left to Section 1, then right on the dirt road to the Sill marker (R).

Within a radius of 50 yards are the graves of Joshua Sill, the youngest brigadier general in the Union Army; Thomas Woodrow, uncle of former President Thomas Woodrow Wilson; Duncan McArthur, tenth governor of Ohio (1830-2); William Allen, United States Senator from Ohio and thirty-first governor of the State (1874-6).

Continue left on this road (to the south is the “Garden of Eden View” of the beautiful Scioto River and Paint Creek valleys) to the Marfield shaft (R).

Within 50 yards are the graves of Colonel James Strode Swearingen, founder of Chicago; Henry Holcomb Bennett, poet and author, best known for his poem, The Flag Goes By; Thomas Worthington, United States Senator (1802-8) and sixth governor of Ohio (1814-18); William Creighton, Jr., first Ohio Secretary of State and designer of the State seal.
Near by (R) are buried Frederick Henry Rehwinkel, M.D., D.D.S., president of the American Dental Society in 1877, and Dr. E. H. Davis, co-author of the famed Squier and Davis archaeological surveys.

Proceed on road to right past tool house to the circle.

From the Nathaniel Massie Monument, the city and Mount Logan can be seen in panorama.

Continue around the circle and double back to the first dirt road (R); turn right on this road.

A small shaft marks the Grave of Edward Tiffin, Ohio's first governor and early senator.

Continue to the main road and turn right.

Renick Family Graveyard (L), bordered by low stone walls, is the original section of the cemetery.

Return on Grandview Cemetery Road; right from Grandview Cemetery Road on Bellevue Avenue; right from Bellevue Avenue on Fifth Street.
23. WILLIS-JAMES-COOK HOUSE

58 West Fifth Street (R)

This commodious brick structure was built originally by Nathaniel Willis, founder of the pioneer Scioto Gazette. The front section was added by the James family in 1838. The house was later occupied by the Cook family. An old-fashioned pump with a big stock and an iron handle stands at the rear of the house.

24. ROSS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM
(open daily 1-5 p.m.; adults 25c, children 10c)

45 West Fifth Street (L)

Principal repository of Chillicothe’s historical heritage is the museum maintained by the Ross County Historical Society, founded in 1896. Its quarters are a large, three-story, buff-painted brick residence built in 1838 by Deacon Richard Long. Allen G. Thurman, nephew of William Allen, then United States Senator and later governor, purchased the house in 1846. Senator Allen is credited with coining the slogan “Fifty-four forty, or fight,” during the Oregon boundary disputes. William T. McClintick, who acquired the house from the executors of the estate of Walter Massie in 1859, remodeled the building along Victorian lines in the early 1870’s. The property and an endowment of $20,000 were willed to the historical society in 1933 by Petrea McClintock of Chillicothe and her sister, Mrs. Edward W. Strong of Cincinnati, in memory of their parents, William Trimble McClintick and Elizabeth Atwood McClintick.

In the entrance hall, with its graceful winding stairs, is the grandfather clock from the old Bank of Chillicothe. In the double drawing
room are mantels and, at each end, gilt pier glasses of the Victorian period. The library holds portraits of the McClintick family and photographs, books, and original manuscripts of Chillicothe authors. The adjoining room is used for special exhibitions of recent accessions.

On the second floor, in the Governor’s Room, is the table on which the first Ohio constitution was signed. Here also are the portraits and mementos of the four Ohio governors who were Chillicotheans. Another room contains archaeological artifacts taken from the Ross County mounds. A costume room and a period bedroom are also on this floor.

On the third floor, in the Pioneer Room, are tools used by the Barnharts, Chillicothe’s noted rifle makers of pre-Civil War days, and early firearms and implements. The Children’s Room contains a remarkable display of nineteenth-century dolls, children’s furniture, toys, and books.

Another interesting exhibit is the equipment of the Reliance Volunteer Fire Department used in the great fire of 1852.

25. CHILlicoTHE JUNIOr HIGH SCHOOL

Fifth Street, just west of Paint Street (R)

Opposite the Ross County Historical Museum is the local junior high school in a brick-and-stone structure of 14 rooms, built in 1900. Previous educational institutions on this site were the Female Seminary and the first high school.
26. WILCOX-WATTS-SEARS HOUSE
41 West Fifth Street (L)

This spacious, two-story brick house exemplifies the dignity and good taste of mid-nineteenth century construction in Chillicothe. It is in the Greek Revival style, with two-story fluted columns on the front portico. An iron picket fence enclosing the ample grounds is an embellishment of the Victorian period.

*Turn left from Fifth Street on Paint Street.*

27. UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
NE. corner of Paint and Fifth Streets (R)

This buff-brick building with columned portico, a landmark since 1907, occupies the site of Clough's Opera House (1875), a remodeled building first used by the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church. Here Julia Marlowe and other great stage favorites performed during their stands in Chillicothe, which has always been a good show town.

28. ST. MARY'S CONVENT
SE. corner of Fourth and Paint Streets (R)

This is one of the city's best-proportioned houses. It has recessed doorways on the first and second floors, ornamental iron-grill ballustrades, iron railings, and Ionic columns flanking the first-floor entrance.
29. SITE OF THE FIRST SCHOOL

NE. corner of Paint and Fourth Streets (R)

On the site now occupied by a motion-picture theatre, a log schoolhouse was built in 1797. The school and its first teacher, Nathaniel Johnson, were maintained by private subscription.

OLD BUSINESS DISTRICT

Paint Street, between the Courthouse and Water Street

Here are several business buildings more than a century old, and many of more than a half-century. During the canal era, Water Street was a main thoroughfare; old landmarks of this thriving period are still to be seen near by.

30. YOCTANGEE PARK

N. end of Paint Street

A part of the park lies in an old bed of the Scioto River, cut off by the construction of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad in 1852. The swampy, fever-infested tract was drained in 1884; roads were built and the grounds landscaped. The small cannon in front of Memorial Armory (R) was captured from the British under Lord Dunmore at the Battle of Great Bridge, Virginia, December 9, 1773. The statue of the Civil War soldier was contributed by the late Colonel Richard Enderlin; the bronze World War Memorial, by the American Legion.

Proceed on the main road through the park; right on High Street, following State Route 104 north to Arch Street.
31. SITE OF CROSS-KEYS TAVERN
NW. corner of High and Arch Streets (L)

Cross-Keys Tavern, in a clapboard house with a two-story porch extending its full length, became well known during the War of 1812. It was a popular meeting place for officers of near-by Camp Bull, and later a favorite drovers' retreat. It ceased to be a tavern in 1860 and was torn down in 1940.

Proceed north on State Route 104.

Soldiers have been trained in this area north of Chillicothe for major wars participated in by the United States, since Camp Bull was established here during the War of 1812. During the Word War this was the SITE OF CAMP SHERMAN, named for the Union general. Preliminary plans for this camp were started in June, 1917. More than 124,000 soldiers were trained here. Camp Sherman also was a demobilization center, the first soldiers being discharged 17 days after the Armistice was signed. Little of the old cantonment remains; the United States Industrial Reformatory and the Veterans' Hospital occupy several thousand acres that once knew the tread of tens of thousands of khaki-clad youth.

32. UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY
(visited by special permission only)
3.3 miles NW. of Chillicothe Courthouse on State Route 104 (R)

The reformatory was established in 1929. Only males between 16 and 30 years who have been convicted of first offenses against Federal statutes are confined here. Originally old Camp Sherman barracks were used, but in 1932 permanent buildings were started. Today the 122
buildings and 1,229 acres are valued at $3,500,000. The rehabilitation program includes training in various crafts and an extensive recreational schedule. There are no high walls, and an honor system is employed for the 1,500 inmates.

33. MOUND CITY STATE PARK (*picknicking, camping*)

.3 mile north of the Reformatory on State Route 104 (R)

This enclosure is one of the most remarkable earthworks in the Scioto Valley. Its three-foot embankment, "nearly square with rounded angles," encompasses an area of 13 acres. Within are 24 mounds, largely explored before 1846 by Squier and Davis, early Ohio archaeologists. Many contained altars and human remains, indicating that the site was a place of worship for the Mound Builders. Stone implements, copper axes, and other articles have been unearthed. The mounds have been restored to their original outlines.

34. UNITED STATES VETERANS' HOSPITAL No. 97

(open 1-4:30 Tues., Thurs., Sun.; speed limits 20 m.p.h.; follow main road through grounds)

.6 mile north of Mound City on State Route 104 (L)

Opened in 1924 on part of the site of Camp Sherman, the institution houses 1,553 patients suffering from nervous and mental disorders trace-
able to military service. Occupational therapy is the principal method of treatment, patients being employed in farming and in poultry and stock raising. Approximately 515 persons are employed. Within the grounds, 2,805 acres in extent, are 198 buildings.

*Turn right out of hospital grounds and return on State Route 104 to the city limits; right at first fork (Vine Street) one-quarter mile to Arch Street; right from Vine Street on Arch Street.*

35. **CHILLCOTHE HIGH SCHOOL**  
*NW. corner of Vine and Arch Streets (R)*

This educational institution, completed in 1932, is on the site of the old Ross County Fairgrounds. The three-story main structure of brick and stone is designed in the Early American tradition. In 1939 a two-story building was constructed west of the main building to house the industrial arts department. Near by are the athletic field and stadium used by the school’s 1,000 students.

36. **CHILLCOTHE COUNTRY CLUB (private)**  
*Woodbridge Avenue and Arch Street (R)*

On a high plateau, sequestered by trees, stands the Chillicothe Country Club. It is approached from the end of Arch Street over a steep, wind-
ing road. The grounds were once owned by a pioneer family, who occupied the two log cabins now joined and remodeled to form the one-and-one-half-story clubhouse. Inside, the original logs are still visible; here also are the early Colonial staircase and mantels. A porch encloses three sides of the structure; at the rear is a caddy house. West of the clubhouse is the nine-hole golf course, considered one of the best in Ohio because of its rolling terrain and natural hazards.

*Turn right at entrance; continue on Woodbridge Avenue to Western Avenue (US 50).*

37. **DUN-GLEN**

*NW. corner of Woodbridge and Western Avenue (R)*

The original structure was built in the early 1800's by John Woodbridge on land purchased from George W. Dun. After being almost destroyed by fire, the house was reconstructed along its original lines with added Gothic detail in 1852.

*Left from Woodbridge Avenue on Western Avenue.*

38. **KENDRICK-BARRETT HOUSE**

*Western Avenue, just east of Woodbridge Avenue (L)*

This home was constructed in 1830 by Judge Green of the circuit court and acquired by the Barrett family in 1920. The monitor roof (with raised central portion) square-columned front and side porches, and green-shuttered windows give excellent expression to the Greek Revival style of architecture.

39. **CHILDREN'S RECEIVING HOME**

*NW. corner of Western Avenue and Locust Street (L)*

This red-brick, stone-trimmed house was built about 1820 by Anthony Walke, a Virginian who came to Chillicothe early in the nineteenth century. His son, Rear Admiral Henry Walke, was a hero of the Union Navy during the Civil War. The portico, supported by heavy stone arches, has solid wood columns remindful of Cincinnati's Talft House, which was built about the same time. Later occupants of the building were the Massie and Dun families and David Smart, grandfather of Charles Allen Smart, author of *R.F.D.* and other books. The late Colonel Richard Enderlin gave the house to the local welfare association.

*Left from Western Avenue on West Second Street.*
SECOND STREET HOUSES

Second Street from High to Walnut Street

This is one of the city's oldest residential neighborhoods. The QUINN-PLATTER-LYNCH HOUSE (40), 200 West Second Street, is of two stories, with Greek Revival detail. The NYE HOUSE (41), 166 West Second Street, shows the New England influence. The FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST (42), 151 West Second Street, has a Classic receding door, and the ALLEN HOUSE (43), 139 West Second Street, an unusual stone entablature. The Y.M.C.A. BUILDING (44), 133 West Second, was constructed by Colonel Swearingen. The RENICK-MADEIRA-NISELY house (45) near by is also the Greek Revival style.

46. ABRAMS HOUSE SITE

NW. corner of West Second and Walnut Streets (L)

Here in 1798 Basil Abrams erected a two-story log cabin that subsequently housed the second session of the Territorial Legislature (1800) and the first Ross County court.

The legislature met on the lower floor; the upper floor was a gambling room and bar. During the War of 1812 the building was used as a barracks and arsenal for soldiers. In 1840 it was torn down.

The three-story brick building now occupying the site was once a school and later a famous gathering place of Chillicothe society; it is now a business building and apartment house. The great fire of 1852 started in a cooper's shop near here.
47. BENNETT HOUSE

78 West Second Street (R)

This was the home of Henry Holcomb Bennett, historian, poet, and author of the memorable poem, *The Flag Goes By*. A younger brother, John Bennett, is best known for his novel, *Master Skylark*. The two-story brick house was built in 1848.

*Proceed east on West Second Street.*

48. POLAND HOUSE

69 West Second Street (L)

This is one of the best examples of Gothic Revival architecture in Ohio. The white trim of the entablature and doorways, contrasting red brick, and peaked gables give the house an air of distinction and beauty. It was built in the 1850's and still remains in the possession of the Poland family.

49. PRESNELL HOUSE

53 West Second Street (L)

This sedate house is the residence of Frank G. Presnell, author of *Send Another Coffin* and other novels.

50. ELKS' CLUBHOUSE

42 West Second Street (R)

Built to house the Bank of Chillicothe in 1827, this large, red-brick structure is a handsome example of the Georgian Colonial style. The iron grille railing at the street side of the house, the four-columned porch, and the pediment and entablature are details of distinction. After the bank was discontinued, the house was occupied as a residence by James McLandburgh and Dr. William Waddle; in 1910 it was purchased by the Elks. The annual Charity Ball, social event of the season, is held here during the Christmas holidays.

OLD FINANCIAL DISTRICT

West Second Street

For many years this was the financial center of Chillicothe. Several of the oldest local commercial institutions are still here. Over a narrow, deadend cross street, off West Second Street, a sign bears the legend, “Exchange Place;” at one time this was the community's Wall Street for canal business and cattle transactions.

*Right from West Second Street on Paint Street to courthouse. End of city tour.*
OTHER
POINTS OF INTEREST
IN
CHILlicoTHE

UNITED STATES SHOe CORPORATION
291 South McArthur Street

This local plant of the United States Shoe Corporation manufactures the nationally advertised Red Cross brand. It is Chillicothe’s second largest establishment, employing about 1,100 persons.

The plant was built in 1930 to produce 1,200 pairs of shoes daily. Subsequent demand for the shoe has boosted the output to 1,200,000 pairs annually, or almost three times the original production.

LUCY WEBB HAYES BIRTHPLACE
90 West Sixth Street

In this long frame house, Lucy Webb Hayes, wife of President Rutherford B. Hayes, spent her girlhood. Lucy Webb met her husband at Delaware, Ohio, while attending Ohio Wesleyan University.

MOUNT LOGAN SANATORIUM
Carlisle Hill

Mount Logan Sanatorium, a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis, is supported by Fayette, Highland, Jackson, Pike, Ross, and Scioto counties. Its equipment includes modern facilities for chest examination, heliotherapy, and pneumo-thorax treatment. The hospital represents an investment of $125,000 and has 64 beds.
ADENA (private)

.7 mile northwest of Chillicothe, just north of the west end of Allen Ave.

Adena, or “Paradise,” was the home of Thomas Worthington, Governor of Ohio (1814-18) and United States Senator. In 1798 young Worthington and his beautiful bride, Eleanor Van Swearingen, came to Chillicothe and began building Adena. Its plans were drawn by Benjamin Latrobe, architect of the National Capitol; its timber and stone were taken from the estate by freed Virginia slaves. The house, completed in 1800, was planned along the lines of an Italian villa, with an open patio between projecting wings. A beautiful terrace garden was laid out on the east. In the garden are moss roses and painted honeysuckle sent Mrs. Worthington by Aaron Burr, who visited Adena in the vain hope of enlisting Worthington in his scheme of an empire in the Southwest. Among other distinguished people who visited Adena in the early days were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, and President James Monroe. While a guest here, the Indian chief, Tecumseh, lost his temper and hurled a tomahawk through one of Mrs. Worthington’s draperies. Repentant, the chief later presented his tomahawk as a gift.

AVALON

Extension of Allen Avenue

In the environs of Chillicothe are many places of scenic beauty; Avalon, home of Luther B. Yaple, is one of the most popular. During blossom time, the long road through the large apple orchard, overlooking the city from the west, is a mecca for nature lovers.

MOUNT LOGAN STATE FOREST

2.5 miles north of Chillicothe on US 23 (R)

According to legend, Mount Logan was the hideaway of Indian Chief Logan and also the inspiration for the seal of the State of Ohio. In the spring of 1803, Secretary of State Creighton, Governor Tiffin, and others met at Adena, Thomas Worthington’s home, to discuss the affairs of the fledgling State. The talk lasted all night; before separating, the group strolled across the Worthington lawn just as the sun was beginning to rise behind the hills in Mount Logan. Creighton exclaimed, “The rising sun of a new State!” He suggested the scene for use on the State seal, and himself drew the original design. It showed
a morning sun over a range of hills, with a field, a sheaf of wheat, and a bundle of 17 arrows in the foreground.

LOGAN ELM STATE PARK
13 miles north of Chillicothe on US 23 (R), then one mile east on State 361 (L)

In the shadow of this immense elm tree, Mingo Chief Logan is said to have made his celebrated speech in 1774 at the end of Lord Dunmore’s War. The Logan Elm, 9 feet in diameter and now about 50 feet in height, at one time was 104 feet high, with a spread of 154 feet. A park area of 5 acres surrounds the tree.

All of Logan’s relatives had been brutally murdered by white soldiers in 1774. Outraged by these shameful killings, and believing mistakenly that Colonel Cresap, the commanding officer, was responsible, Logan revenged himself with savage tomahawking sorties against the white men. Later he was summoned to a conference between the Indians and the whites, but did not attend; Lord Dunmore sent a trader, John Gibson, to find out why. When they met, Logan asked Gibson to accompany him to the adjoining woods, of which this tree is the sole survivor. Here he burst into a sad lament. Gibson returned to the camp alone and wrote a translation of the famous speech, which he read to the assembly. There is an annual pilgrimage to the park on the first Sunday in October in observance of the incident. The meeting, attended by thousands, is conducted by the Ohio History Day Association.

ROSS-HOCKING STATE FOREST
15 miles east of Chillicothe between US Route 50 and US Route 35

This park in the “Tar Hollow Section” of Ross and Hocking counties comprises 16,000 acres of wooded hill country, including roads, picnic grounds, and lake.

CRADLE OF DENTAL EDUCATION
Main Street (US 50), Bainbridge

In this modest, one-story brick house, purchased by the Ohio State Dental Society, Dr. John Harris practiced medicine and conducted a school of dental instruction in 1825-30. Among his students were his brother, Chapin A. Harris, who established Baltimore College (1840), the first dental college in the world; James Taylor, founder of the College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati in 1845; Edward P. Church, inventor of forceps for extracting upper third molars; and Wesley Sampler, who removed the first tooth Abraham Lincoln ever had pulled by a dentist. The building, dedicated as a shrine to dentistry in 1940, contains a dental museum.
FACTS ABOUT

CHILlicoTHE

(Prepared by the Chillicothe Chamber of Commerce)

Area and Altitude

Area, 3.67 square miles. Altitude, 634 feet.

Climate

Equable: average temperature 65.7°F.; mean annual rainfall, 38.29 inches.

Population

1930 Census, 18,340 1940 Census, 20,078.

Financial

Three banks—Total assets, $11,095,748.47 Total deposits, $9,838,232.23
Three building and loan companies—
Total assets, $2,202,046.82 Total deposits, $1,925,863.31
Grand total assets, $13,297,795.29 Grand total deposits, $11,764,095.54

Recreational

Three theaters, one country club, one public and one private golf course, two parks, two swimming pools, two ball parks, one stadium, three athletic fields, sixteen tennis courts, two pistol and rifle ranges, and many picnic grounds.

Educational

Public Schools, 7 Enrollment, 3,884
Parochial Schools, 2 Enrollment, 315

Industrial

Enrollment, 3,884
Enrollment, 315

Wholesale

Twenty-two wholesale establishments, with net sales of $3,208,000 in 1938, employing 174 men and women, with a total payroll amounting to $213,000.

Retail

Three hundred seventy-eight retail stores, with annual sales of $8,187,000 and annual payroll of $845,000.

Transportation

Chillicothe, on four important highways, is served by three railroads, five bus lines, and several truck lines.

Service Clubs

Ross County Auto Association 77 East Second Street.
Chamber of Commerce 15 West Second Street

The following meet at the Warner Hotel

Junior Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, Tuesday noon.
2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 6 p.m. Lions Club, Tuesday at 6 p.m.
Rotary Club, Monday noon. Altrusia Club, Wednesday at 6 p.m.