

could these old logs speak, they could tell of many, many desperate battles with the Indians. After the Indian troubles had subsided, this block house was used as the first county jail, and court house, the ground or lower portion being used for jail purposes, and the second story for the court house. This portion of the old block house that was used as a jail, and which the Centennial Commission purchased, was standing on the lot owned by Mr. Peter Dorman, on East Second street, where it had been ever since it was sold to the original purchaser in 1816. To complete this old block house as it originally was, it was necessary to procure hewed logs from some old cabin that was erected at about the same time, and it was through our worthy secretary, Mr. A. J. Baughman, that we were enabled to do so, and we purchased the logs from the log cabin erected by Mr. Baughman's grandfather, Capt. James Cunningham, in 1820, on his farm located in Worthington township, and now owned by the Hammon brothers, and had the logs taken from this old cabin brought to Mansfield, and with these erected the block house as it was originally on the lot belonging to the present court house, and immediately north of the present jail, where it now stands, and which we formerly dedicated this fifteenth day of November, 1906, to the memory of the pioneers and the soldiers and sailors of 1812.

You have assembled here today for this purpose and we trust that you will be so impressed by our ceremonies that each and every one of you will assist the centennial commission in arranging for a proper celebration of our Centennial in June, 1908.

It seems to me that at the present time we are all too prone to overlook the hardships, trials, the sacrifices of life, and of personal interests made by the pioneers of Richland County, and I might say of our entire state, and it is therefore becoming of us to honor the pioneers of this county at our Centennial. It is a duty that we owe them, who made these sacrifices, and made it possible for us of the present time, to reap the benefits of their work, and it will tend to infuse into the youths of today, and of future generations, that patriotism that enters into the character of the true and loyal American citizen. I therefore say, is it not your duty, and that of all of our citizens to aid us in the celebration of our Centennial in June, 1908, and we trust that during the intervening time you will assist us in person, and in a financial way, to make Mansfield's Centennial a feature that we may feel proud of, and one that will stand for years to the credit of the citizens of Mansfield in honoring the memories of the pioneers and the soldiers and sailors of 1812.

May we further trust that this Centennial Celebration will emulate those who will be here one hundred years hence, to still honor the memories of the pioneers who laid the foundation of what is now, and will be then the greatest nation on this earth.

The next address on the programme was that of A. J. Baughman, secretary of the Centennial Commission, who spoke in part as follows:

ADDRESS OF A. J. BAUGHMAN.

Mr. President:

Our meeting today is commemorative of the founding of Mansfield and inaugural of the proposed celebration to be held on the Centennial anniversary of that event June 19, 1908.

The successful campaign of "Mad Anthony" Wayne against the Indians, in 1794, followed by the peace treaty at Greenville, in 1795, secured, it was thought, comparative safety on the frontier, and immigration, which had been temporarily checked on account of Indian outbreaks, began again to move westward in obedience to that world-propelling plan by which people have been driven westward in the way of destiny.

In this great westward march of civilization, people came to Ohio, some of them to Richland County, and in 1807 a little settlement was formed three miles southeast of Mansfield. It was known that a new county would soon be erected, and land owners in looking around for a location for a county-seat town selected the site where the City of Mansfield now stands, and in June, 1808, a plat was surveyed and the prospective town was named Mansfield, in honor of Col. Jarad Masfield, the surveyor. Four years after its founding, and while the town had not over a hundred inhabitants, the United States engaged with its second war with Great Britain, known in history as the war of 1812. During that war, forts and block houses became necessary to protect the settlers from the assaults of the Indians, for the savages in this war, as in the war of the Revolution, were the allies of the British.

For a few years after Mansfield was founded, the pioneers got along peaceably with the Indians, and it was not until after Hull's surrender, August 16, 1812, that the settlers began the erection of block houses, into which they could retreat for safety when outbreaks were impending. The state militia was called out, and the first companies that came to Mansfield built two block houses on the public square, one of which we recently re-erected and have today dedicated.

After the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1815, block houses, as a rule, went out of commission. A few months prior to this, Richland County had been formally organized under the legislative act of January 7, 1813, and on the 24th of July of that year, the commission contracted for certain alterations in the hewed log block house to make it suitable for a court house and a jail, and as such it was used until 1816, when another court house was built.

At the last meeting of the Richland County Historical Society, a Centennial Commission was created, of which the Hon. Huntington Brown is president, and the first work of the commission inaugural of the celebration of our coming Centennial Celebration, was to purchase the hewed log block house, that had been used as the first court house of the county, and re-erect the same on the court house lawn where it now stands.