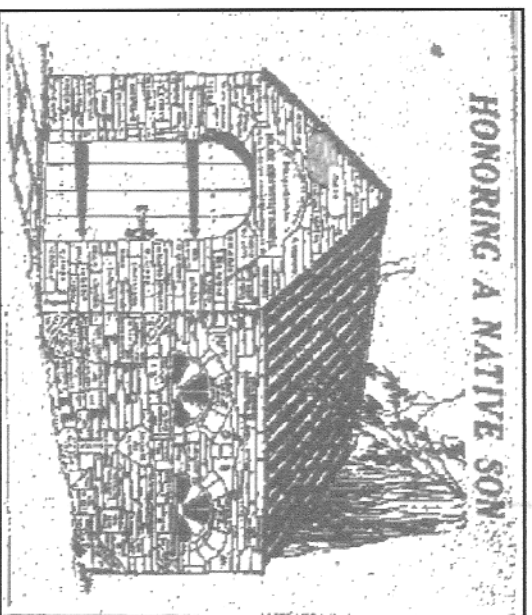


County Commissioners recognized its plight and made the necessary repairs.

A commission of Red Men from the organizations all over the county were appointed to make suggestions as to what could be done with the building. It was decided that items related to Powell and his life be displayed there. The monument was a focal point of the Apple Festival in 1949 where 1,266 signatures were collected in a register book.



*The Powell Memorial  
1934 Proposal Drawing*

Over the years various photos, a portrait of Powell, and other mementos had been placed inside.

In 1967 Powell was nominated for the Ohio Conservation Hall of Fame, an organization founded in 1966 by then governor and former Jackson Countian, James A. Rhodes.

The building again went through a period of neglect. With the additon of the Allison Health Building this small shrine took on a look of insignificance.

In 1994, then Mayor Tom Evans asked local designer Mike Stroth, of a local engineering company, to design a park around the Memorial, including the nearby Round House. The resulting plan was of a concrete plaza with perimeter landscaping, seating, period lighting, and flower planters. It is hoped the project will be completed in 2006.

Compliments of:

the Jackson Historical Society  
The Tourism Board of Jackson  
The Jackson County Genealogical Society

## The John Wesley Powell Memorial

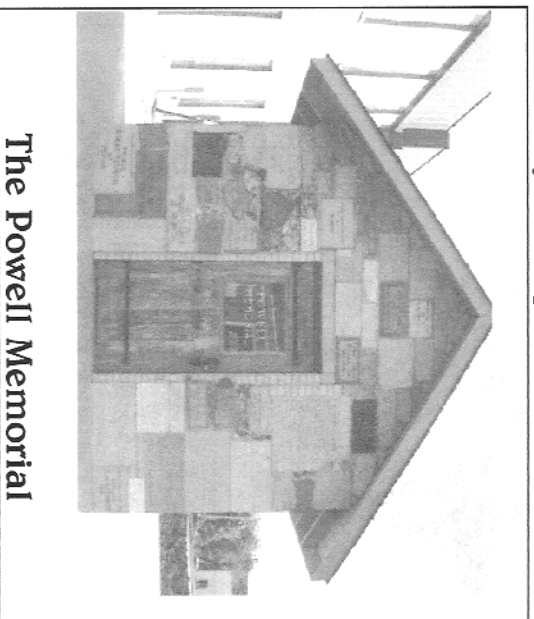


JOHN WESLEY POWELL

John Wesley Powell, is second only to Lewis and Clark as the most important explorer in the history of America.  
He was reared here, in Jackson, Ohio.

Located on the public square in Jackson, Ohio is a stone memorial dedicated to Major John Wesley Powell, explorer, geologist and national hero.

Because Powell lived the formative years of his life in Jackson, the Memorial was built here. It is a unique structure inasmuch as it is built of stones donated by various tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men, as well as by local personalities.



The Powell Memorial

The improved Order of Red

Men is one of the oldest fraternal organizations in the United States.

They are purported to be

descended from the Sons of Liberty who, during the Colonial period, helped America gain her independence from England.

Much of Powell's later life had been spent researching the American Indian and the Order of Red Men felt the Memorial was a worthy project.

The Powell Memorial dedication was held on Sunday, September 28th, 1934, with a parade, bands, and speeches.

Thousands were expected but the actual turnout fell far below that number.

Orders of Red Men from all over the United States were asked to send engraved stones with the names of their respective tribes. Many of the stones were late in arriving, thus the memorial was unfinished at the time of the dedication.

Work continued sporadically over the next three years. It appears that the number of stones in the memorial were not

sufficient to complete the project, and local personalities were invited to provide stones as well. It took some time to gather enough stones to complete the project, but finally, on February 6th, 1938, the Memorial received its finishing touches.

One of the most interesting stones is a tombstone from an early saltboilers' cemetery in Jackson. Only two initials with the date 1830 are inscribed on it. This stone is located on the rear face, in the middle of the right side. It is lying on its side about halfway up.

With World War II beginning in Europe and then the American entry after December 7, 1941 any thoughts about the Memorial were put aside. Little was done with the building. What is known is that it had become a place of storage by the time the war was over.

By April 1949, the building was deteriorating. The Jackson