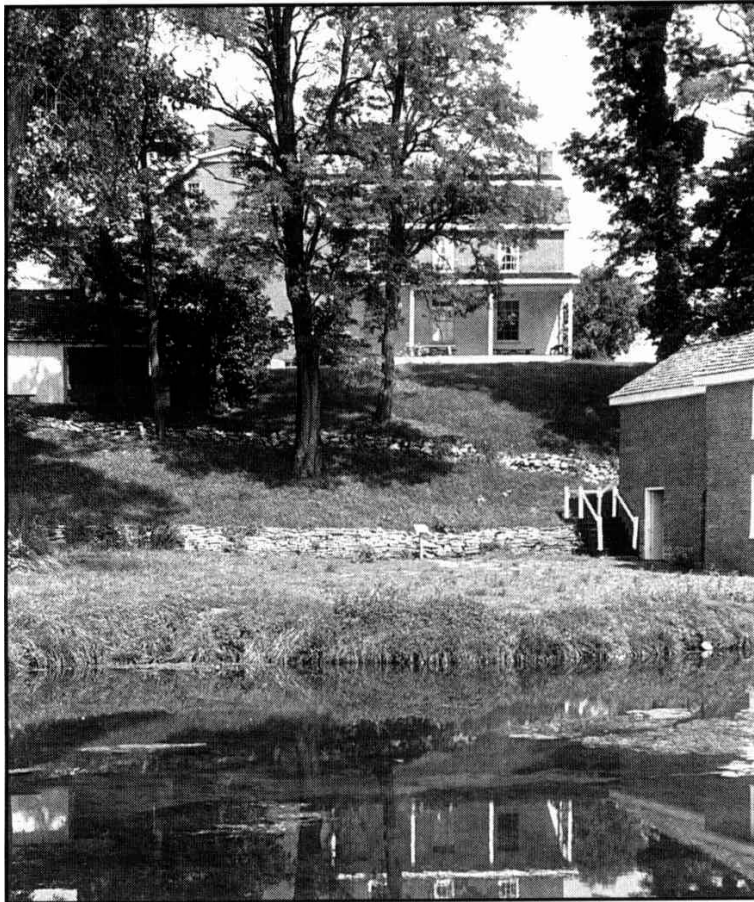


Johnston Farm & Indian Agency



Field Trip Guide

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Introduction

The staff at the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial would like to thank you for your interest in our site. This area has been a very special place for different peoples over generations of Ohio's past. It remains a very special place today. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and has been selected to house Ohio's Historic Native American Museum by the Ohio Historical Society.

Our interpretation of the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial focuses on Ohio's Native American history, the relationship between the Native Americans and the European settlers, the lifestyle of one family on the Ohio frontier, the development of agriculture in Ohio, and the rise and fall of Ohio's canals. This is one place in Ohio where you can see all of these parts of Ohio's past tied together as they were, in the time this was happening.

To help you and your students achieve an understanding of our site; we will do the following:

1. Examine Native American cultures in the Miami Valley, and the relation over time with the European settlers
2. Share information about the life of John Johnston and his family
3. Explain the development, use, and decline of the Miami-Erie Canal
4. Disseminate information to the public through our exhibits, educational programs, special events, and other interpretive activities

We want to work with you and your students so that your preparations before your visit, the day of your visit, and the follow-up activities all help to expand your teaching unit on Ohio's early frontier settlement.



Mission Statement

The interpretive mission of the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial is four fold: 1) using the story of the Pickawillany village as a starting point, tell about the early interaction between Native Americans and Europeans; 2) using John Johnston's personal history to illustrate the early 19th century Ohioians and their relationship with Native Americans; 3) using John Johnston and his family's experience, illustrate life on the Ohio frontier; 4) illustrating broader changes in Ohio during the first half of the 19th century in trade and transportation, particularly as influenced by Ohio's canals.

Schools

It is one of the goals of the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial to serve as a resource and interpretive center for area schools in the four areas of focus for this site:

- A. Native American relationships with European settlers
- B. Family life on the Ohio frontier
- C. The construction, use, and decline of Ohio's canals

Schools are very important to this site. By offering teachers a program that fits their needs, as well as addressing the curriculum adopted by the State of Ohio, this site will be fulfilling part of the mission of the Ohio Historical Society.

Each visit can be tailored to meet the needs of the individual class. Teachers are able to select, based on the material covered in the classroom, and the time available for them on site, any combination of activities for their students. Activities they can select, include the following:

- A. Tour of the Johnston Home and Farm
- B. Piqua Historical Area Site Museum
- C. Miami-Erie Canal and *General Harrison* canal boat

Objectives

- A. The visitor will learn about both the prehistoric and historic Native American inhabitants of the Miami Valley
- B. The visitor will learn of the relationship between the Native Americans and the European settlers in the 18th and 19th centuries in the Miami Valley
- C. The visitor will learn the role of the Federal Indian Agencies in the early 19th century and John Johnston's role in this story
- D. The visitor will learn what life on the Ohio frontier was like for the Johnston family
- E. The visitor will learn about the construction, operation, and eventual decline of the canal system in Ohio

Methods

These objectives will be accomplished through escorted visits through the John Johnston home and farm buildings, a visit to the mound and earthwork adjacent to the farm area, an escorted visit to the site museum featuring Native American and canal exhibits, and by using the canal boat *General Harrison*. (Canal boat rides prior to, and after the public visitation season can be scheduled if staffing is available)

In order to aid teachers in their preparation for a visit, a *Teacher's Guide* has been made available. Each group that schedules a visit will receive a copy. The *Guide* contains background information about the site and the visit. This will give the interpreters a starting point, in that each group will have some basic knowledge to begin their visit. It also provides the teacher with material to use after the visit to tie all of the information and activities together for the students.

Visits to the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial are particularly appropriate for fourth grade classes. Activities outlined are based on the Fourth Grade Instructional Objectives for both **American Heritage** and **People in Societies** as outlined in the Social Studies component of Ohio's *Competency Based Curriculum Model*. Other grades are welcome and activities geared to both younger and older students are currently in the development process.

Before your arrival at the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial, please look through this booklet, and prepare your class for our program. Remember, the better prepared the students are, the more they will benefit from their time here. The items include in this booklet are:

Pre – Tour

1. Orientation Information
 - A. Additional Information
2. Site Map
3. Pre – tour Trivia Sheet

Tour – Day

1. John Johnston Farmhouse Tour
2. Visit to John Johnston Farm Outbuildings and Grounds
3. Historic Woodland Indian Museum Visit
4. Interpretation of the story of the Miami-Erie Canal

Post – Tour

1. Worksheet
 - A. Historical Daily Journal
2. Activities
 - A. Art Projects
 1. Model Making
 2. Piqua Historical Area State Memorial Poster Project
 - B. Writing Projects
 1. Fictional Diary
 2. Pickawillany Story
 3. Piqua Historical Area State Memorial Brochure
 - C. Post – Tour Quiz

Orientation Information

Your students should be familiar with this material before their visit to the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial.

1. There have been people living in the Miami Valley for as long as there have been people in Ohio. This is perhaps 12,000 years ago or longer. Some of these early Ohioians lived near what we call the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial today. A prehistoric mound and earthwork constructed by the Adena Culture behind our barn, plus the other mounds in the area help support this.
2. The Native Americans from the early historic period of this valley's history also called this area home. Early trading posts and villages both were a part of the landscape beginning before 1750 AD.
3. The Piqua Historical Area State Memorial preserves a small part of both the early Native American, as well European settlement in this area.
4. History is the study of the past. One way to do that is to go places where events actually took place, and study the traces of what was left behind by the people who were there.
5. The John Johnston Farm is a place where many things have happened that had an impact on the very early development of both Ohio and America by those who were here before us.
6. The early settlers did not have all of the things that we have today that make our lives easier. But, they lived a full life, nonetheless.
7. The Upper Miami Valley would have been a good place to live when Ohio was being settled by both Native Americans and later, our ancestors.
8. The way that people have worked to raise their food has changed a great deal since the first Adena gardens were grown here.
9. Travel during the early settlement of Ohio was much more difficult than it is today.
10. Many people saw canals as an answer to the transportation problems they faced.

11. The canals were built as a way for people in the interior of Ohio to get goods to market, not to have people travel from one end of Ohio to the other.
12. The canals were very important to the growth of the economy of many towns and cities along the routes these waterways followed as they crossed Ohio.
13. Eventually, other types of transportation replaced the canals. However, the impact of the canals on the new states of the Northwest Territory must not be overlooked.

Additional Information

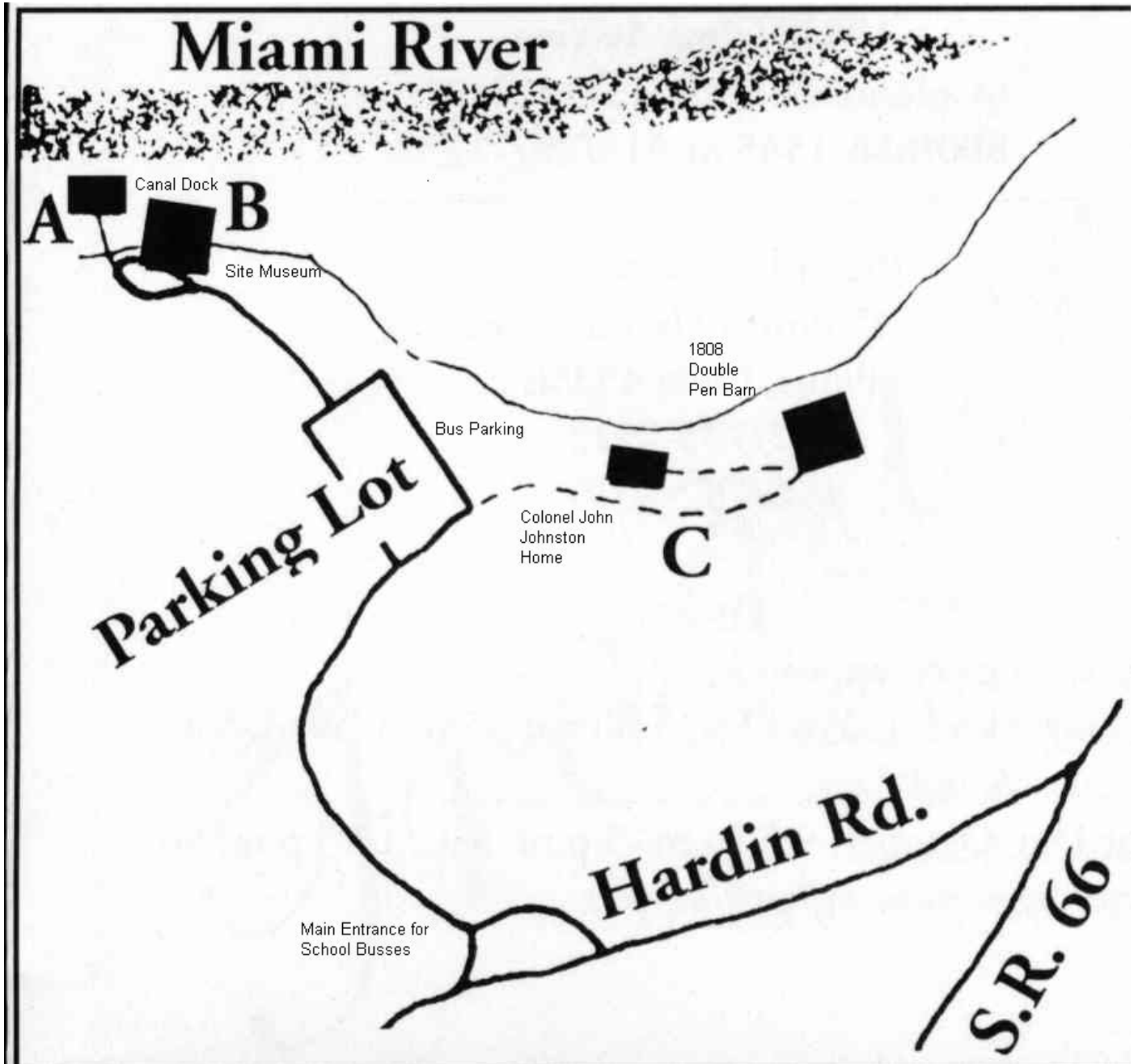
1. The Piqua Historical Area State Memorial preserves a site where many important events have taken place in Ohio's development. Several Native American cultures called this area home before our European ancestors arrived. As our ancestors moved here, the struggle between England and France for control of North America spilled over into the Miami Valley.
2. Pickawillany, a village inhabited by Miami Indians and its nearby English trading post, was the site of one of the first armed confrontations between England and France in the Northwest Territory.
3. A young John Johnston first came to the valley in 1794 as the new United States was attempting to gain a firmer foothold in its newly acquired Northwest Territory.
4. From 1802 – 1830 John Johnston played a key role in helping shape the relationship between the American government and the Native Americans in this land.
5. John Johnston began building his farm about 1808. He built his barn and a two-story log cabin. His brick farmhouse was begun in 1810 and completed in 1815. The barn is believed to be one of the oldest log barns in Ohio.
6. The War of 1812, the struggle between England and the upstart United States spilled into the Miami Valley. Many of the people involved criss-crossed this area and stopped at Johnston's Farm.

7. John Johnston was involved in negotiating a Treaty of Neutrality with the Native Americans keeping them out of the War of 1812. He was partially successful. Many of those who signed this treaty remained on his farm until the fighting ceased.
8. Johnston was actively involved in agriculture on his 250-acre farm. He grew many crops, but apples, sheep, and hogs were principal ones. John was always on the lookout for new and innovative things to try. He was active in agricultural organizations that helped bring those new ideas to Ohio's farmers.
9. Johnston was involved with the building of the canals of Ohio. He was appointed a Canal Commissioner by the Governor in 1825 and served until 1836. He was very instrumental in getting the Miami-Erie Canal completed across western Ohio.
10. The Miami-Erie Canal had a tremendous impact on many aspects of life in Ohio and its neighboring states. The canal lowered shipping costs of farm products and that in turn, led to higher income for Ohio's farmers. The canals have been called the "Ditch that brought the world to the wilderness." Its value cannot be calculated in just dollars and cents alone.



Piqua Historical Area State Memorial

Site Map



Piqua Historical Area State Memorial Trivia

1. The very first people to settle the valley where John Johnston's farm is located may have been here as early as _____ years ago.
2. The culture that was the first to actually raise gardens in Ohio is known as the _____ Culture.
3. What was the name of the young man who became enchanted with this valley in 1794 and vowed one day to own it? _____
4. What was the name of the Indian village that was the site of an English trading post in this area in 1750? _____
5. His barn is the _____ log barn in Ohio.
6. From 1812 – 1829 John Johnston was employed as an _____ with his headquarters in Piqua, Ohio.
7. During the War of 1812, Col. Johnston tried to get the Native Americans in Ohio to remain _____ in America's war with England.
8. After the War of 1812, all Johnston wanted to do was to become a _____.
9. A new form of transportation passed through Johnston's land by 1840. It was the _____.
10. John Johnston helped build this because the Governor of Ohio had given him the job of _____.

Use these answers to fill in the blanks on your quiz. Each answer will be used only once.

Adena
Canal Commissioner
Farmer
Indian Agent
John Johnston

Miami-Erie Canal
Neutral
Oldest
Pickawillany
12,000

Trivia Answers

1. 12,000
2. Adena
3. John Johnston
4. Pickawillany
5. Oldest
6. Indian Agent
7. Neutral
8. Farmer
9. Miami-Erie Canal
10. Canal Commissioner

Tour Day Activities

1. **John Johnston Farmhouse Tour** – An interpreted visit to parts of the home of one of the early, prominent settlers of the Miami Valley. The house depicts the year 1829. Students will see how people lived and accomplished day to day tasks without our modern conveniences. Students will also learn about the role Johnston played as a Federal Indian Agent at the time of the War of 1812.
2. **John Johnston Farm Buildings and Grounds** – As you visit selected outbuildings of the Johnston Farm, the way that people made their living begins to come to life, and students see how life has changed over the past 170 years in Ohio.
3. **Adena Earthwork and Mound** – Here students will learn more about both the Prehistoric and Historic Native American Cultures which have called Ohio home since the end of the last Ice Age. (This stop is dependent on time available)
4. **Site Museum Visit** – Exhibits here address the influence of the European trader on the Native American cultures that were a part of Ohio from 1750-1843. The lifestyles of these Woodland Indian groups are also interpreted in a way that shows not all Native American cultures are the same. Exhibits and videos also explain the Canal Era in Ohio. There is a Museum Shop with moderately priced items for students or adults who wish to take a bit of Ohio's past home with them.
5. **General Harrison Canal Boat** – Step onto a replica of a canal boat that once plied the Miami-Erie Canal. The students will learn more about the operation and importance of the canals to Ohio's growth. (Canal boat rides prior to or after the public visitation season can be scheduled if staffing is available)

Post Tour Activities

1. Worksheet

A. Daily Journal

2. Activities

A. Art Projects

1. Students could make a model of a canal boat, aqueduct, or lock from the Miami-Erie Canal
2. Pretend you are working for an advertising agency and you have been given the assignment to draw a poster for the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial that stresses the highlights of the site to potential visitors.

B. Writing Projects

1. Create a diary entry in which you share a day of your life on the Upper Piqua farm as a part of the Johnston family in 1829.
2. Describe the activities that may have taken place at the Pickawillany trading post in 1750.
3. You are to write a brochure for the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial for the local Tourism Bureau to encourage people to visit the site.

Daily Journal

Entry made by _____ Time _____ Weather _____

1. Who were the first people to live on the land of the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial?
2. What period of time is the major focus for the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial?
3. Who was Col. John Johnston?
4. Write a short summary of the main points talked about during your visit to the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial.
5. Draw a map from memory of John Johnston's house and farm buildings. (you may use the back of this page)
6. Select one of the buildings on Johnston's farm, and explain what it was used for.
7. What did John Johnston have to do with the building of the Miami-Erie Canal?
8. How did the Miami-Erie Canal help the people who lived in this part of Ohio?

Follow-up Quiz

1. Who were the first people to call this part of the Miami Valley home?
2. How was their lifestyle different from later settlers' way of life?
3. What evidence do we have that helps prove this?
4. What is unique about the Adena Culture that once existed in this valley?
5. Whose farm was this when many of the first settlers were coming here?
6. What job did the man who owned the farm have when he came here?
7. What was so important about the Pickawillany village that was once located on a part of this land?
8. Since this was a farm, name one of the main things raised on this farm?
9. The first farmhouse on this land was built from what material?
10. How many kitchens did the family have here?
11. Why did they have more than one kitchen?
12. How many children did the family that lived here have?
13. Why do you think that many of the early farm families were so large?
14. What did the US government ask John Johnston to do during the War of 1812?
15. What did Johnston have to do with getting the Miami-Erie Canal completed through western Ohio?
16. How did the canals help the farmers of the Miami River Valley?
17. What replaced the canals as a means of reliable transportation?

Quiz Answers

1. Native Americans
2. Hunters and Gatherers
3. A mound and earthwork
4. Ohio's first gardeners
5. Col. John Johnston
6. Indian Agent
7. Site of first English trading post in this area/Large Indian village
8. Apples, Hogs, or Sheep
9. Logs
- 10.2
- 11.It would make the house too hot to cook inside in the summer
- 12.15
- 13.They could help on the farm
- 14.Help keep the Native Americans neutral in the war
- 15.He was a Canal Commissioner
- 16.It was cheaper for farmers to ship and receive goods by canal than by wagon
- 17.The railroads