

Lake Erie

The Ohio State Exhibit



at A CENTURY OF PROGRESS International Exposition CHICAGO 1933



The oldest state west of the thirteen original colonies; now the fourth state in the Union in population; third in manufacture; sixth in minerals mined; and among the foremost in agriculture.

*A good State to visit -
Better yet to live in.*

FOREWORD

"Back of all progress in human affairs must lie someone's dream—a constant and determined vision for the days and years ahead.

"Without undue heroics as to her pioneers, Ohio takes pleasure in honoring the men and women who, through frugalities, hardships and frequent suffering, led early America onward.

"May we of today face our problems of the future with an equal fortitude."

This, from the descriptive copy with the first mural in Ohio's Exhibit well conveys the spirit of her people.

Ohio realizes that there are many other nations, states and territories, each of which has its peculiar advantages and desirabilities. The effort in building this display has been, not that of promotion so much as being a good host to all her fellow peoples of the world; to provide comfort and beauty and surcease from care; to extend the same sort of greeting you would give an honored guest in your home.

Through such contacts we believe lies the royal road to friendship and to progress.

The Ohio Commission.

THE MURALS

Ohio has purposely avoided the modernistic and the grotesque in the mural treatment employed in the State exhibit.

Rather the intent has been to depict in realistic form, with correctness of historical detail and pleasing exactitude.

William Mark Young, the artist commissioned to execute these paintings, is particularly well known for the historic accuracy of his work.

The motif involved may well be described as "The Dreams of Ohio's Pioneers."

In the majority of the panels the hard reality of the pioneer is pictured in the foreground, while receding into the delicate pastel shades of the background we see modern results of the effort of those who have preceded us in building a civilization.

All these paintings are done in oil on flame proofed canvas and after the close of the Exposition will be installed permanently in some of Ohio's state buildings.

THE PIONEER'S DREAM

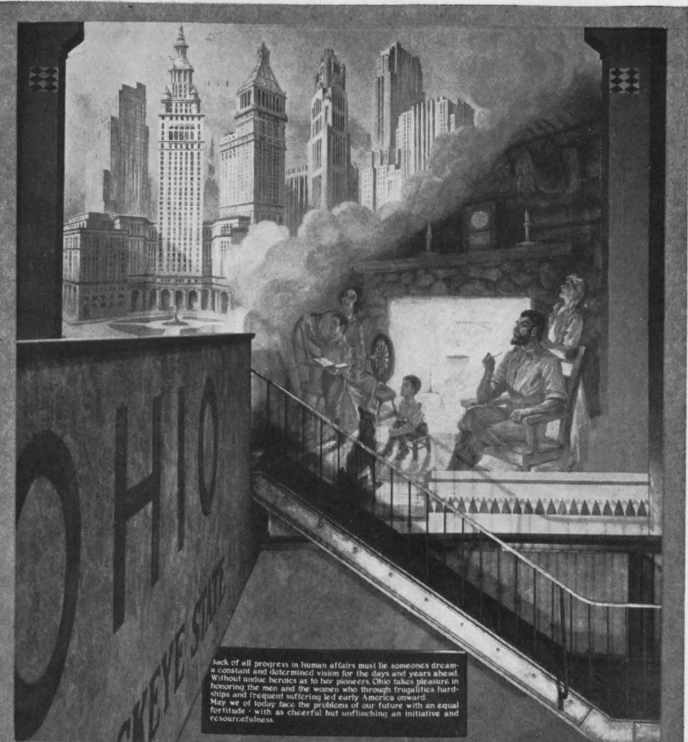
Our tribute is to the vision and courage of the pioneer families which left the softer life of the Eastern Colonies to face the dangers and hardships of the frontiers. Uncomplainingly and devotedly they stood together to win fruits which must largely go to their children and their children's children.

Such a family is pictured in our first mural.

Progressing from their humble cabin home we show in their vision of the future some of the present easily recognized Ohio skyscrapers in Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati and Columbus.

EDUCATION

Here is pictured the crude beginning of the American school room, with desks and seats hewn roughly from logs; the stern school master and the eager children—all of which depicts how our forefathers received their "book learning." From this background we see the vision of the State University and also of the modern township school.





While the northwest parts of Ohio produce largely heavy field crops the fertile valleys even of the eastern unglaciated area, are enormously productive of garden truck and vegetables for nearby city markets and for an extensive canning industry. Wooded hills are regrowing the valuable hardwoods for which the state has been famous. Southern Ohio produces annually almost thirty million pounds of tobacco giving the state first rank in all the tobacco raising states north of the Mason and Dixon line.



Situated on the dividing line between the agricultural West and the manufacturing East, Ohio occupies an unique position in the diversification of both her soil and farm products. The western portion of glaciated area makes the state an important part of the Great Corn Belt of the United States with an annual crop of 300 million bushels. Wheat, oats and other cereals are also largely raised. But certain localities lend themselves peculiarly to such special crops as potatoes, sugar beets, onions, celery, cabbage, etc.



The most important sources of Ohio's CASH income from agriculture and the percentage of total produced by each are: Dairy Products 26, Hops in Poultry 15, Cattle & Swine 14. Field crops produce but 20 percent of total income and enormous as is the Ohio corn harvest it is responsible for but four per cent of the direct sale volume of farm products. Average gross cash income per acre in 1928 was thirteen dollars and ninety cents. Gross income per farm ranged up to \$2572 in one county averaging \$1241 throughout the state.

FARMING

Again we have the pioneer who has started his clearing. He is dreaming and visioning what the future will hold—the ripened fields, the comfortable farmhouse, etc. Depicting development from almost nothing at that time, the vignettied background shows the vast farming industry of the State of Ohio at the present day.

GRAIN

In this painting the pioneer husbandman has paused for refreshment brought to the field by his young wife and as they rest he points to the future when new methods will do away with the drudgery of the hand plow. Their crude efforts mark them as empire builders, beginners of a "Century of Progress."

CATTLE RAISING

Here is depicted a young pioneer couple with their child and their small herd of cattle driving to their new home in the wilderness. The husband is trying to visualize to his wife the future for them, their children and succeeding generations. Progress from this humble beginning to the vast cattle range, large herds, the modern home and stock raising establishment spreads before the eye in the background.

MANUFACTURING

Here is shown the development in the machine industry of which Ohio is justly proud. From the early blacksmith who formed the implements of pioneer life over his anvil our Pioneer's Dream carries us to the modern factory, with enormous specialized machines which move at the magic touch of trained mechanics and defy the abilities of thousands of King Pharaoh's slaves.

COAL—HEAT

This panel is devoted to coal and its part in Ohio industry, showing the Indian process of fire making by the friction of his bow string and stick and its progress up to the present day miner, with modern mining tools.

The vitality of coal to modern industrial life is suggested in the background.



Since pioneer days of excellent but slow handcraft, Ohio industry has kept abreast of modern improvements in methods and machinery. Today with but five per cent of the nation's population, this state produces the following percentages of national output in these major manufactures: Tires 68, Saws and Saws in Machine Tools 72, Pottery 35, Forgings 25, Stoves and Ranges 21, Steel and Rolling Mill 24, Blast Furnace 22, Heavy Pipe 20, Soap 18, Paper goods 16, Paint and Varnish 12, Pumps 14, Screw products 30, Bolts etc. 33.



Among the states of the Union, Ohio stands fifth in production of coal and sixth in all minerals mined. The famous Appalachian coal belt underlies about thirty per cent of the state. Other mineral products of importance are: pottery and fire clay, limestone, petroleum products, salt and grindstone. While Ohio's coals are essentially of the steam variety the state ranks second in the allied industries of coke manufacture, blast furnace and steel products.



Since the days of the Conestogas waggons creaking their laborious way through almost trackless forest, across rugged mountains and over the streams and transportation has played a vital part in the progress of American civilization. In 1812 Ohio became the western terminus of the first railway system in the United States and today has ten thousand miles of railroads through her eighty-eight counties and into practically her every community.



AGRICULTURE



Water courses, first highways of the pioneer but later discarded for faster means of travel, finally became important factors in the life of a nation. Ohio has seen the progress and hardships of her early settlers on the banks and shores of the Ohio. Today the fleets of all American cargo vessels on the Great Lakes are owned or managed by Ohioans. Along her southern border flows the magnificent Ohio River, the longest improved inland waterway in the world with several navigable streams traversing the state north and south.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

The ox teams and prairie schooners lumbering over the hills of Ohio are indeed a long way back of the present railroad train and the most modern of railroad stations. The latter is typically illustrated by the new Cincinnati Terminal which was opened to the public about the same time as was "A Century of Progress" Exposition.

AGRICULTURE

This panel, located in the back center of the exhibit, purposes to tie together the various paintings depicting Ohio products of the soil. Allegorical in its treatment it pleasingly conveys the idea of "Land of Plenty" which is Ohio.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

In this mural is depicted the progress made since the primitive bringing into the Ohio country of the pioneer by early flat boats and pirogues.

From this we progress to the Ohio river packet with the typical group awaiting its landing; the tow boat carrying millions of tons of freight each year; then the modern lake steamer and the modern ore boat with the attendant colossal loading and unloading docks.

ELECTRICITY

This panel is dedicated to Thomas A. Edison and his works.

This great Ohio born inventor is shown in his study with his first phonograph, and the allegorical background brings out the fact that each American workman now has the assistance of four electrical horse power in his daily labors.

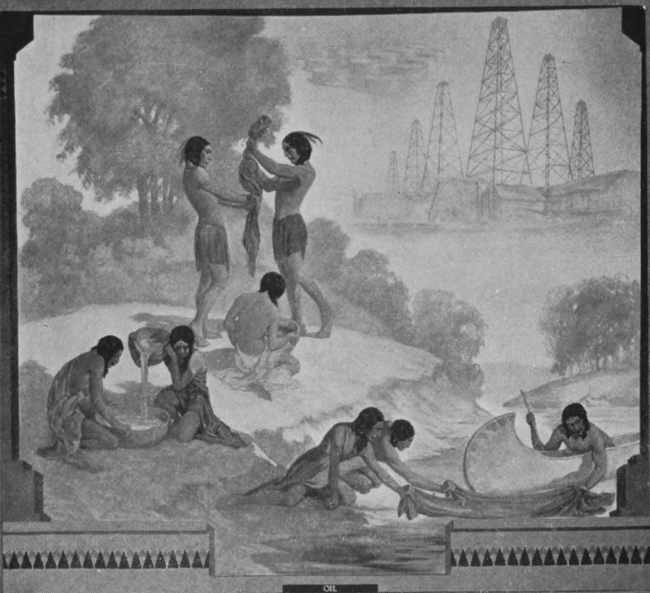
OIL

The romance of the oil industry is linked with Ohio's early history and we illustrate in this panel the first American use of petroleum.

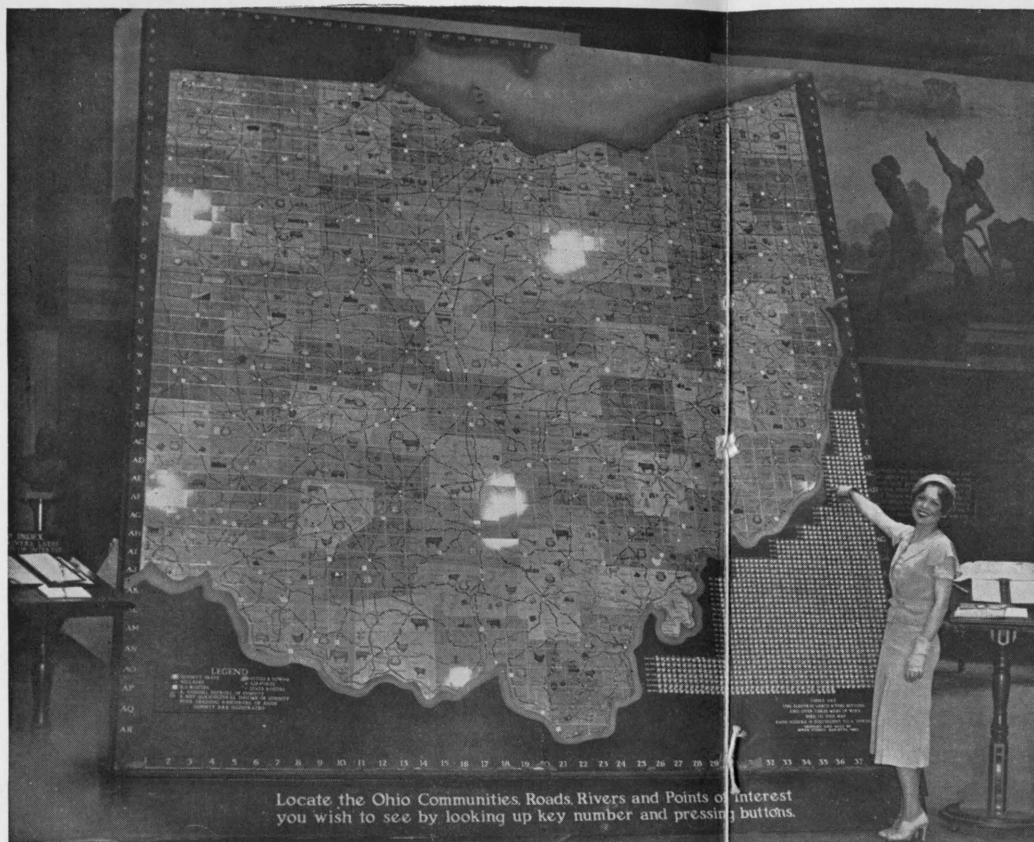
The early Indians found this oil useful for medicinal purposes and obtained it by absorbing the oil from the surface of ponds, etc., with blankets. From this simple beginning has grown the mammoth industry shown by the modern oil wells in the haze above.



Ohio is the native state of those eminent pioneers in electrical science Thomas Alva Edison born at Milan in 1847 and Charles Francis Brush born at Euclid in 1848. The dogged persistence of such men has developed our present most used mechanical power until each American workman today has at his assistant the equivalent of four electrical horsepower. Ohio ranks fourth among the states in manufacture of electric machinery apparatus and supplies.



Primitive Ohioans gathered oil from the iridescent films on ponds and duck waters and it was widely used as medicine. Seneca Oil, so began America's great petroleum industry in which Ohio played a prominent role and still produces seven million barrels yearly. Natural gas the concomitant of petroleum is now second to coal in the mineral production of the state with an annual output of over twenty-seven billion feet. This seemingly huge amount is however but half of Ohio's consumption of this valuable resource.



Locate the Ohio Communities, Roads, Rivers and Points of Interest you wish to see by looking up key number and pressing buttons.

—Acme Photos.

ENSEMBLE

Here is the exhibit described in the pages of the booklet as it is arranged in Ohio's space in the Court of States group. The view is taken from the balcony at the entrance.

Over the balcony but not practical of portrayal herein are three murals, the center painting depicting Ohio's welcome and on either side paintings illustrating two of the great principles of Ohio's basic law—Religious Tolerance and Manual Freedom.

Ohio's exhibit comprises five thousand feet of floor space. Practically everything in the exhibit except the paint on the walls is intended to be of permanent value to the state and to continue its usefulness through future generations.

Attendance up to thirty thousand people per day have visited the exhibit.

ELECTRICAL MAP

This huge mechanical map is fourteen feet high and twelve feet wide; it weighs over a ton; and has thirteen hundred and two electric lights and a push button for each of these lights. There are over three and one-half miles of wiring involved.

Ohio's 88 counties are shown in various tints and the small $3\frac{1}{2}$ " squares into which the map is divided are each equivalent to a township.

Twenty-eight hundred towns are shown and indexed—including villages down to population of only 10 or 12 people. Roads, rivers, lakes and points of interest are depicted and locatable from the two large indexes.

The five leading products of each county are shown in pictorial form as is also the net cash income from agriculture and the industrial payroll per county.

A printed pictorial map of Ohio along similar lines is given free to all visitors.

A vast amount of original research and compilation of fact from various sources is involved in these maps, and information is procurable through their use which would require perusal of many volumes, some of which are not at all commonly available.





The very worst of the hundred thousand miles of roads in Ohio today is doubtless better than was the best of the rough trails on which stage coaches and freight wagons swayed and jolted America westward a hundred years ago. With the development of the motor vehicle Ohio became second in manufacture of automobiles and trucks, second in their accessories, the largest producer of tires and tubes in the world and today her ten thousand miles of paved roads invite pleasurable travel.



From the time of her aboriginal peoples Ohio has been known as a center for manufacture of potteries and clay products. Unlimited raw materials of great variety combined with central location, good transportation and natural gas and coal have given the state first position in the nation's pottery, terra cotta and fire clay establishments and fourth place in glass making. The development of the sewer pipe industry began in Ohio and the state now makes twenty-two per cent of all American ceramic ware.



Since the Wright brothers left their bicycle shop to become the world's first aviators, Ohio has been foremost in development of aeronautical science. Today the state boasts the Experimental and Research Department of the United States Army Air Service, the largest flying field in the world, the largest aircraft plant and hangar yet built, some of the leading rail-air junctions and airports of the nation and smaller landing fields are abundant. The U.S.S. Akron and Macon are products of Ohio's air industry.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION

In the forefront of this picture are the rough dirt roads, the stage coach and the people of early days.

In the upper part of the picture is indicated the vast mileage of paved roads on which thousands of automobiles, buses and trucks now travel each day.

The old tavern shown is taken from an actual Ohio Inn built in 1803 and still welcoming the traveler.

POTTERY

One of Ohio's very earliest industries ante-dating the white man by many centuries is here shown with the Indians making their primitive pipes, jugs and bowls.

In the vignette above is portrayed the vast present day potteries in which Ohio leads the nation.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

This painting illustrates the long and patient pioneering of the Wright brothers, showing an exact representation of Wilbur Wright's first airplane propelled by motor. Above is the realization of these dreams, pictured in the mighty army planes flying in formation. Included also is the "Macon" built by Ohio industry which has developed so much for aeronautical science.

POTTERIES, BUSTS, MOVING PICTURES

While no attempt at a product or process display could be made in the space available, Ohio products are used in the exhibit so far as practical.

Art potteries from Ohio's great ceramic plants are used for decorative purposes.

Busts of the seven Ohio born Presidents of the United States and the first and present Governors of the State, mostly modeled by Ohio sculptors, are also used.

The vast industrial importance of the state is further emphasized by moving pictures of many of its leading industries. These film showings provide opportunity for visitors to rest and at the same time learn much of interest about the third industrial State in the Union.

The great seal of Ohio as shown on the front cover of this booklet is a beautiful wood mosaic made of all native Ohio woods.

THE SETTEES

This unique seating, provided for the comfort of of foot-weary visitors, is also characteristic in craftsmanship.

Built in Ohio, of native black walnut, the settees have upholstery of virgin Ohio wool, made into hand hooked rugs by Ohio's women. This distinctive American handicraft reaches perhaps its greatest excellence in the hills of Southern Ohio.

All designs are original for these settee coverings and no two of the thirty-four are alike.

The silhouette backs portray in intriguing manner the high lights of Ohio's history while the lettered inscriptions describe the historic episode pictured in the silhouette below.

At the close of the Exposition these seats will find permanent homes in Ohio's public buildings.

THE MOUNDBUILDERS

Centuries before the advent of the white man, a primitive race peopled the Ohio Country. Except for vast earthenworks, consisting of sacrificial, burial and effigy mounds and geometric shaped enclosures, which give these people their name, they left little by which their intriguing history and culture may be interpreted.

LAFOLLE TAKES POSSESSION

On the 9th of April, 1802, after exploring a course from Montreal westward, and down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, La Folle took possession of the country watered by the Mississippi and all its tributaries, including the Ohio, in the name of King Louis XIV of France.

CELEBRON DE BIENVILLE

In 1791, Celebron led a French Expedition down the Ohio and up the Miami River to drive out intruding English traders. Six lead plates proclaiming "renewal of possession" by France were buried along the route. British encroachments continued however, and the French and Indian War followed.

WASHINGTON'S OHIO TRIP

In 1770, George Washington made a trip into the Ohio Country to select County lands for Virginia Soldiers. The favorable impressions so gained had much to do with his later views and public policies with reference to westward expansion of the new nation which was in the making.

THE START FOR THE OHIO

On December 3, 1782, the first party of Ohio Company pioneers left Ipswich, Mass. for their new homes in the West. After more than four months of travel by foot, wagon and boat they reached the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers on April 7, 1788, and there founded Marietta.

FOR THE OHIO

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED

Having been appointed by Congress, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and other officials of the Northwest Territory, were induced into office at Marietta on July 15th, 1788. Thus was American Civil Government west of the original Colonies inaugurated, and the United States westward march officially begun.

THE SYMMES PURCHASE

In 1788-'89, John Clevies Symmes and associates founded Ohio's second settlement, Columbus, (Lancaster) - now Cincinnati - and North Bend, all on a purchase between the Great and Little Miami Rivers. Here were organized most of the military expeditions against the Indians in the years immediately following.

THE FRENCH COLONY

In October, 1793, five hundred middle class French, who, to escape the impending French Revolution, had presumably bought Ohio lands landed at Gallipolis. These victims of incomplete title, though totally unfitted for pioneer life, maintained their native gaiety through years of crushing famine.

ORIGIN OF "BUCKEYE STATE"

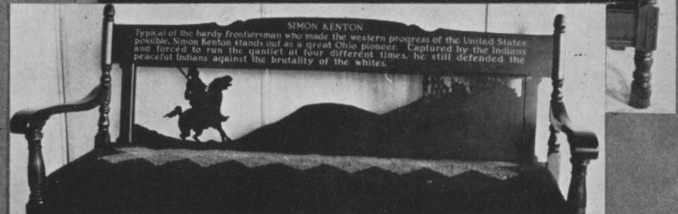
Indian Chief, impressed by the pomp and ceremony of officers when the first Court in Northwest Territory opened Sept. 2, 1788, exclaimed "Hetuck!" meaning "My Buckeye". The sobriquet became firmly established during the hard-fought Harrison "Hard Cider-Log Cabin Campaign" of 1840.

THE WESTERN RESERVE

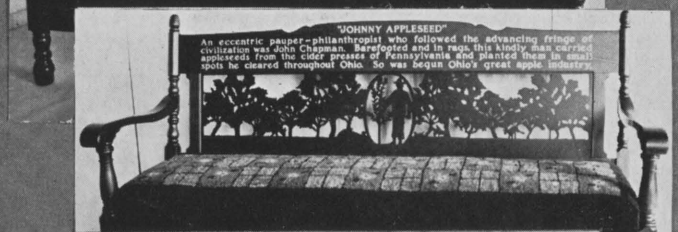
After the Revolutionary War, Connecticut ceded to the United States her claim to western lands, excepting Northwestern Ohio, known as "The Western Reserve". The Eastern portion of this reserve was sold to a land company and the city of Cleveland - now sixth in the United States - was surveyed and settled in 1796.



INDIAN WARFARE
While welcoming the first white settlers the Indians soon foresaw and resented the inevitable loss of their land. Misunderstanding and intolerance bred a bitter race war of growing intensity. In the perspective of history it is evident that the whites were fully as much to blame for this as were the Indians.



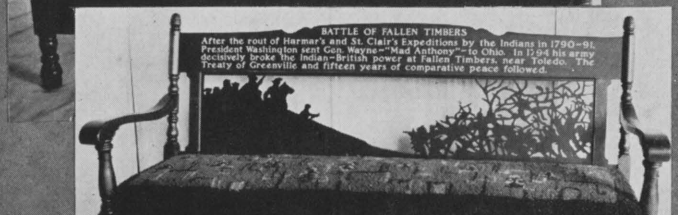
SIMON KENTON
Typical of the hardy frontiersman who made the western progress of the United States possible, Simon Kenton stands out as a great Ohio pioneer. Captured by the Indians and forced to run the gauntlet at four different times, he still defended the peaceful Indians against the brutality of the whites.



"JOHNNY APPLESEED"
An eccentric pauper-philanthropist who followed the advancing fringe of civilization was John Chapman. Barefooted and in ragged old clothes, he appeared from the cedar crevices of Pennsylvania and planted them in small spots he cleared throughout Ohio. So was begun Ohio's great apple industry.



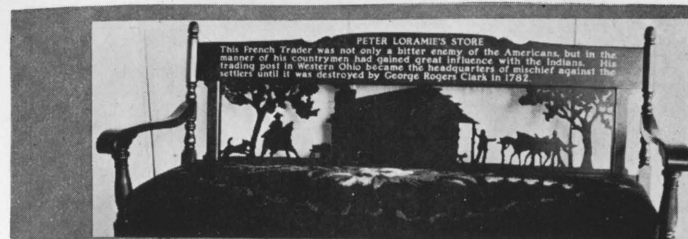
THE BRITISH OCCUPATION
Long after American independence had been won, the British still maintained forts on American soil at Detroit, Mackinaw and Niagara, and as late as 1794 built Fort Miami near Toledo. For three decades British supplies and pay for American prisoners incited the already hostile Indians to further depredations.



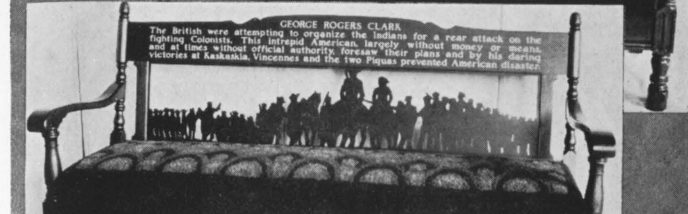
BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS
After the rout of Harmar's and St. Clair's Expeditions by the Indians in 1790-91, President Washington sent Gen. Wayne—"Mad Anthony"—to Ohio. In 1794 his army decisively broke the Indian-British power at Fallen Timbers near Toledo. The Treaty of Greenville and fifteen years of comparative peace followed.



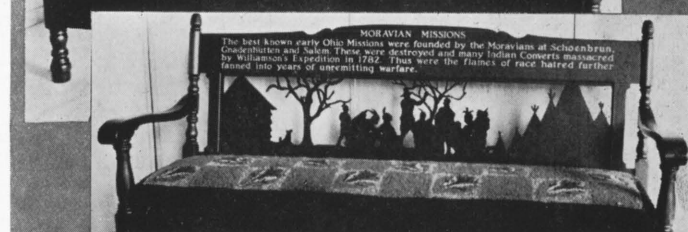
ZANE'S TRACE
In 1796, Ebenezer Zane received a grant from Congress to build a road from Wheeling west and south to the Ohio River at Limestone, Ky., opposite present Aberdeen, Ohio. This road played an important part in the settlement of central Ohio. Its eastern portion became part of the "Old National Road" through the State.



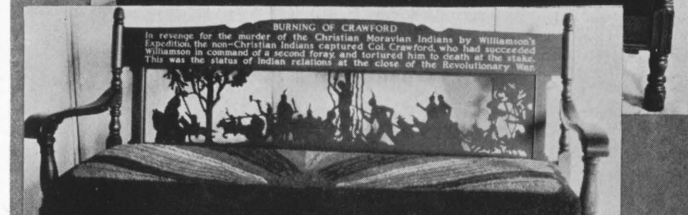
PETER LORAMIE'S STORE
This French Trader was not only a bitter enemy of the Americans, but in the manner of his countrymen had gained great influence with the Indians. His trading post in western Ohio became the headquarters of mischief against the settlers until it was destroyed by George Rogers Clark in 1782.



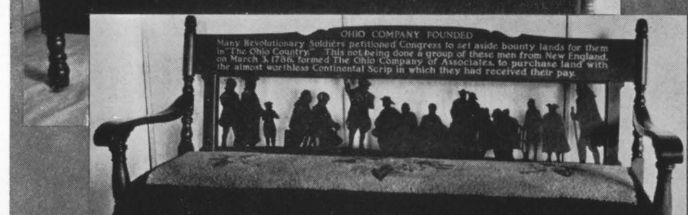
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK
The British were attempting to organize the Indians for a rear attack on the fighting Colonists. This intrepid American, largely without money or means, and at times without official authority, foresaw their plans and by his daring victories at Kaskaskia, Vincennes and the two Piquets prevented American disaster.



MORAVIAN MISSIONS
The best known early Ohio Missions were founded by the Moravians at Schoenbrunn, Gnadenbutten and Salem. These were destroyed and many Indian converts massacred by Williamson's Expedition in 1782. Thus were the flames of race hatred further fanned into years of unremitting warfare.



BURNING OF CRAWFORD
In revenge for the murder of the Christian Moravian Indians by Williamson's Expedition, the non-Christian Indians captured Col. Crawford, who had succeeded Williamson in command of a second force, and tortured him to death at the stake. This was the status of Indian relations at the close of the Revolutionary War.



OHIO COMPANY FOUNDED
Many Revolutionary soldiers petitioned Congress to set aside bounty lands for them in "The Ohio Country." This not being done a group of these men from New England, on March 1, 1786, formed The Ohio Company of Associates to purchase land with the almost worthless Continental Scrip in which they had received their pay.



ORDINANCE OF 1787
The Ohio Company of Associates wanted not only land but a most sound Government. Congress, with actual sale of lands in prospect, passed the famous "Ordinance of 1787," which contained more forward-looking, fundamental law than did the United States Constitution when it was later adopted.

OHIO BECOMES A STATE
In the space following the Treaty of Greenville-1795-progress was rapid and in 1802 Congress authorized a Constitution to form a State Constitution. Ohio was admitted to the Union in 1803. The State Capitol was located at Chillicothe 1803-9, Zanesville 1810-12, Chillicothe 1813-15, Columbus since 1816.

DEFENSE OF FORT STEPHENSON
On August 2, 1813, twenty-one year old Major Croghan and his heroic band of one hundred and sixty Americans successfully defended their stockade against fifteen hundred British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh. This perhaps saved Harrison's army making possible victory at the Thames and ending of the War of 1812.

SIEGE OF FORT MIERX
The War of 1812 was largely fought in Ohio. After early disasters to American arms, Gen. Harrison erected this fort as a base for attack upon the British at Detroit. This earthenwork fort withstood two severe sieges by British and Indians under Tecumseh and Proctor and turned the tide of Victory for the United States.

PERRY'S VICTORY
On Sept. 10, 1813, Commodore Perry, after building a fleet on the shores of Lake Erie, fought a superior British fleet at Put-in-Bay, and administered a crushing defeat. Here occurred the famous "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Gen. Harrison's victory followed shortly and the "Second War of Independence" was won.

OPENING OF CANAL SYSTEMS
Transportation being so vital to progress, the people of Ohio as early as 1812 began consideration of a system of canals between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. Seven hundred and eighty-eight miles of canals were built at a cost of sixteen million dollars. Farm produce prices multiplied three to four times as a result.

OHIO'S FIRST STEAMBOAT
The first steamboat on Ohio waters was the "Ratus Putnam" built about 1827 and running between Marietta and Zanesville. In 1831 the first steamer launched on western waters voyaged from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. But strangely, the Ohio River is not in Ohio-Ohio's south boundary being the north bank of the river.

OHIO'S FIRST RAILROAD
The first railroad in the State was forty miles long and operated with horses in 1834, receiving its first locomotive the next year. Rail transportation increased rapidly and soon made canal traffic obsolete and spelled the doom of the romantic and colorful river packers.

"HARD CIDER AND LOG CABIN"
Seven sons of Ohio have been elected to the Presidency of the United States. Perhaps no campaign has been more exciting than that of 1840 when William Henry Harrison, hero of Tippecanoe, received the largest majority of electoral votes-until recent years-of any President in American History.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
A border State between North and South Ohio became a center of "underground railroad" activities by which escaping slaves were assisted to liberty. Almost every hamlet had at least one station. Eliza and other characters made famous by Harriet Beecher Stowe crossed the ice at Ripley Ohio.

MORGAN'S RAID
One of the few major invasions of the North in the War between the States was the daring raid by Col. John Morgan and 2000 Confederate Cavalry in July, 1863. High water prevented their escape at Buffington's Island and harassed by 40,000 militia, they crossed the entire State before being captured near East Liverpool.

BEGINNING OF THE W.C.T.U.
In 1873 a great temperance crusade began in Hillsboro, Ohio. Prominent women organized to combat valiantly the sale and use of liquor in all its forms. The movement spread to other cities and States and from this agitation came the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

OHIO TODAY
And so Ohio has grown from a primitive wilderness and a few scattered settlers to a leading community of homes, farms and factories-fourth among all the States, but with the same forward-looking thought for human happiness and welfare which marked her beginnings, still the guiding star of her government.

APPRECIATION

The Ohio Commission to a Century of Progress Exposition wishes to express its appreciation to:

Sewah Studios, designers of and contractors for the Ohio Exhibit, and all artists and sub-contractors who worked so earnestly to carry out the fundamental motif of the display, and to have it ready for the opening day of the Exposition:

Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, President of A Century of Progress International Exposition:

Mr. C. Van Deventer, Federal and State Participation, Department of Exhibits:

The Chicago Society of Ohio Women whose unselfish service provides voluntary hostesses during the entire period of the Exposition:

The Ohio Society of Chicago whose cooperation has at many times proved most helpful:

The manufacturers of Ohio who have contributed to the scope and success of the exhibit:

Mr. George R. Boyce, former Ohioan, now resident of Chicago, as Resident Commissioner:

And to all others whose help has made possible the Exhibit in its present form.

The Ohio Commission.

OHIO COMMISSION TO A CENTURY OF PROGRESS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

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Copies of this map, 19x24 inches printed in four colors and on one side of paper only - for decorative purposes, may be had free at the Ohio Exhibit, or will be mailed upon request to the Director of the Ohio Commission to A Century of Progress, Marietta, Ohio.