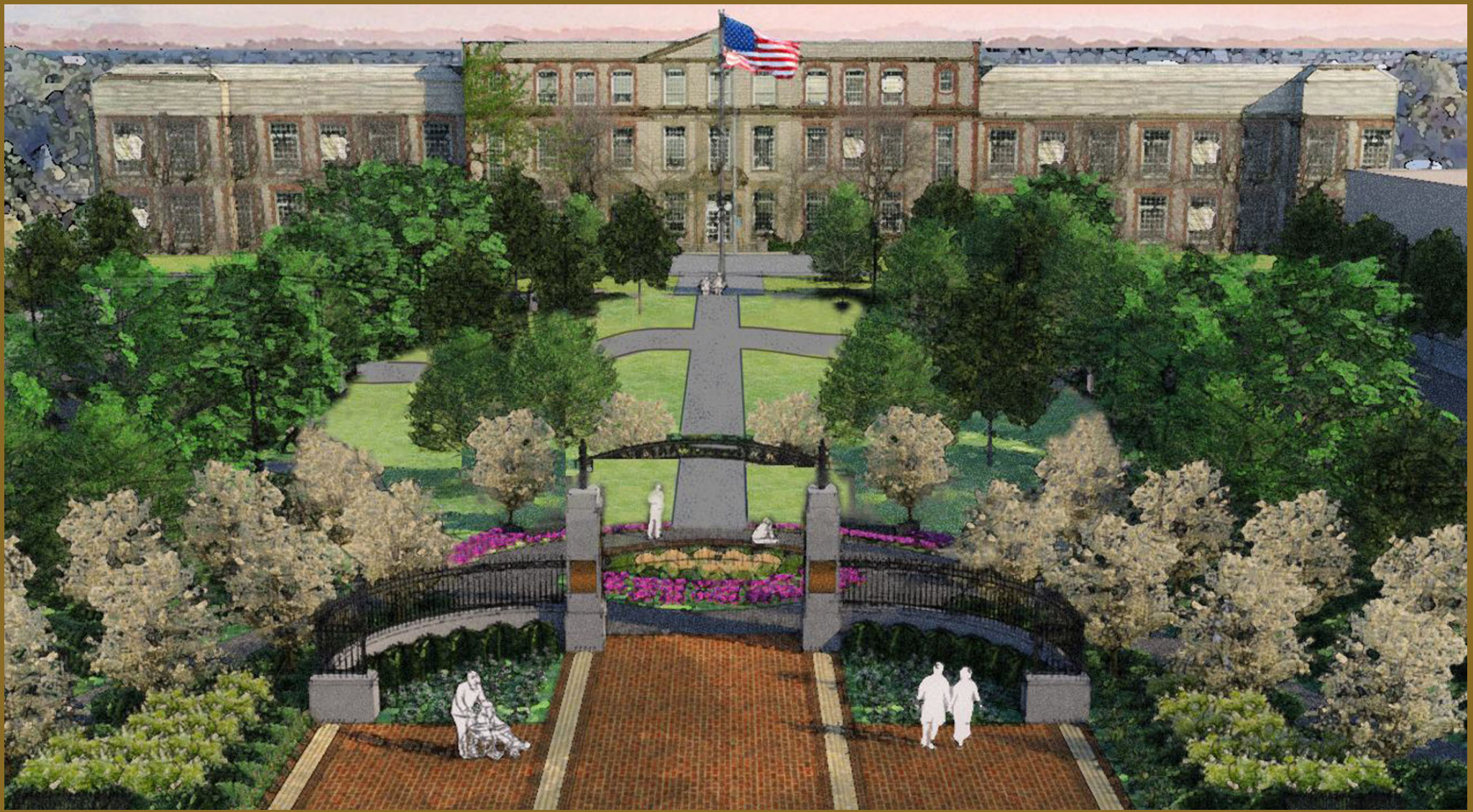


Veterans Plaza History Trail Program Update

September 8, 2020



City of Upper
Arlington

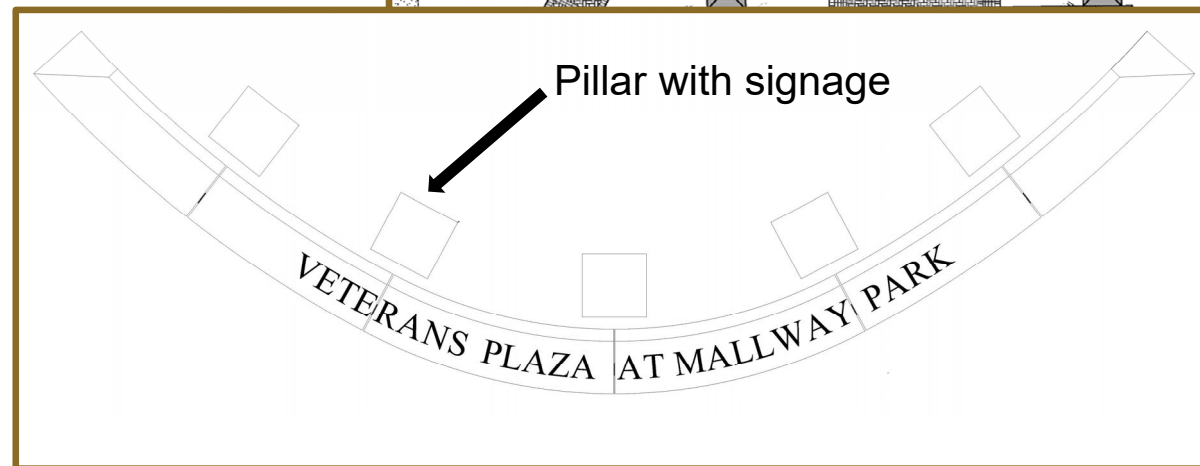
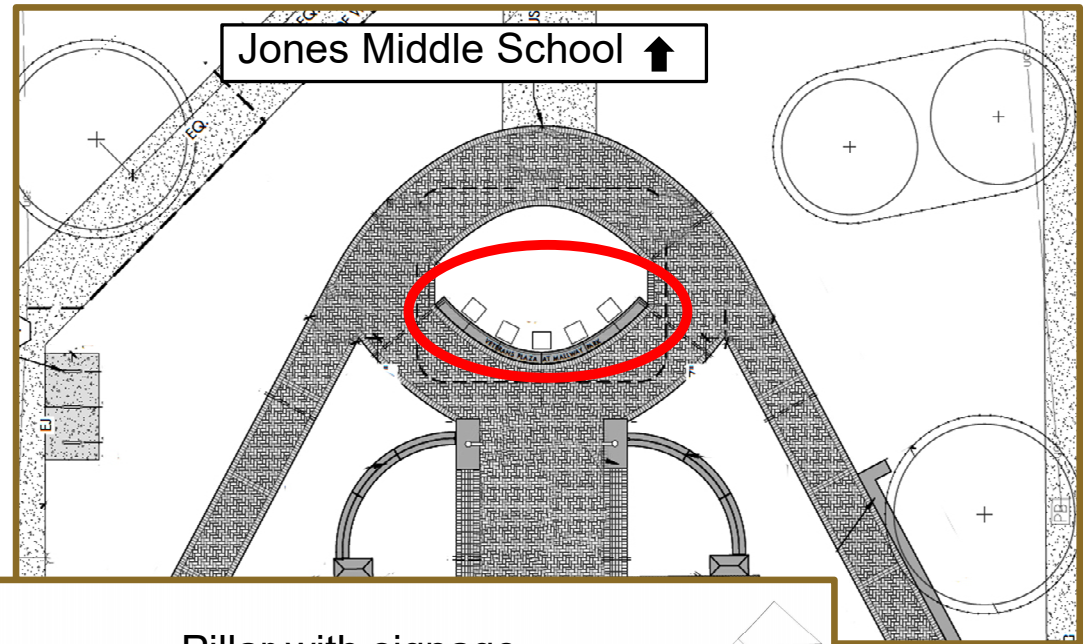


Memorial Features

- Clean & repair existing monument
- Refresh Camp Willis sign
- Relocate boulders with plaques
- Install five Veterans pillars with signage
- Install metal arch
- Install ornamental iron fencing



Pillar Location



Signage for each of the five pillars will feature Upper Arlington Veterans.

As shown in the example, there will be a main feature accompanied by a small “callout” box that directs people to the History Trail website.

Signs are 14” x 14”



VALOR

To show great courage in the face of danger

LIEUTENANT IRENE DECAPUA

*United States Army
World War II*

Shortly after the attacks on Pearl Harbor, Irene DeCapua signed up to be an army flight nurse, one of only 40 women chosen to be part of the air evacuation service during World War II.

During her service, DeCapua and her team became enormously resourceful, learning things not taught in school or even in their rigorous Army Classes, such as carrying pipe cleaners to clear tracheotomy tubes on wounded soldiers to help with drainage.

One of her missions included landing on the beaches of Normandy, three days after the invasion on June 6, 1944, to pick up patients and provide medical treatment while they were transported in C-47 military aircraft. Other times, she traveled with patients by sea through treacherous U-boat traffic or by rail, repeatedly attacked by air raids. After the war, DeCapua resided in Upper Arlington for nearly 30 years.



Photo: Getty Images



LIEUTENANT CORDELIA E. COOK

United States Army

Did you know that an Upper Arlington resident was reportedly one of the first women in the United States to be awarded both the Bronze Star and Purple Heart medals? For more information on how Lt. Cook earned both distinguished medals, visit uahistorytrail.com.

History Trail Program

- Partnership project between the City & Upper Arlington Historical Society
- Manage and promote an accessible signage program depicting UA's history
- Create a consistent selection process for adding new signs in public spaces, to include design standards
- Establish maintenance, repair & replacement protocols for existing signs
- Funding options



First Steps

- Veterans Plaza at Mallway Park
- Bill Moose Memorial at Wyandot Park
- Finalize Program Structure
- Install Bronze Markers
- uahistorytrail.com



BILL MOOSE MEMORIAL

As the sun set on Sunday, July 18, 1937, Bill Moose's casket was lifted from the catafalque (middle picture) while the sounds of a tom-tom and an Indian chant marked the beginning of his gravesite service here at Wyandot Park.

Who was Bill Moose?

Recognized locally to be the last full-blooded Wyandot Indian to live in Ohio, Bill Moose was born September 9, 1837 just north of Upper Sandusky. He reported that his family was one of the few who refused to move when the Wyandot Indians were relocated to Kansas in 1843.

After travelling for many years with the Sells Brothers Circus starting in 1878, Bill returned to central Ohio and by 1920 had taken up residence in a shack by railroad tracks near Morse Road. He was known to stand outside his cabin in full headdress selling trinkets and posing for pictures. He spent the final years of his life in the Franklin County Home where he died on July 12, 1937 at the age of 99.

Why is he buried here?

Several years prior to Bill Moose's death, the Columbus City Council donated these grounds to be his final resting place, referring to the site as 'Wyandot Hill.' The Civic Committee members whose names are engraved here were instrumental in obtaining the land, arranging the funeral and securing the funds to create this striking monument. This area was annexed by Upper Arlington in 1972.

Upon his death.

Bill Moose's body was wrapped in an Indian blanket and adorned with a necklace of eagle claws and an eagle feather between his hands.

After he lay in repose for several days at the Rutherford funeral home, a procession for Bill Moose began at 8 a.m. on July 18, 1937, with state, county and local officials wending their way to this site.

It is estimated that well over 10,000 people attended the viewing days and funeral proceedings (top picture).

The memorial.

This granite teepee monument was dedicated during a ceremony on Sunday, October 17, 1937. The 39 boulders comprising the over nine foot-tall structure were sourced from the banks of the Scioto River.

