

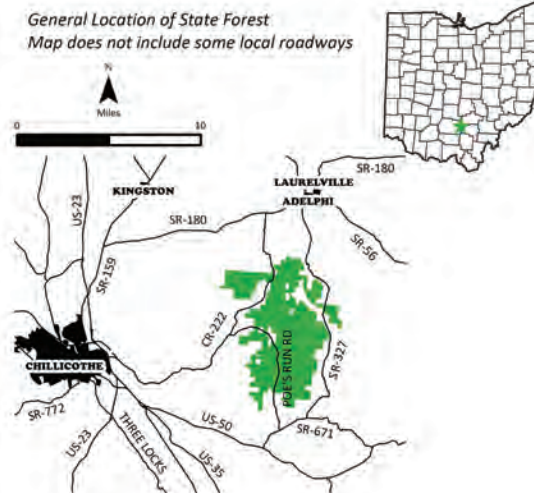
Backpack Trail Rules

1. Camp only in the designated campground areas shown on the map.
2. A self-registration permit (no fee) is required of all hikers. The permit must be filled out prior to entering the trail and is available at the trail parking area 24-hours a day. Place the completed permit in the registration box provided at the trailhead and carry the stub on the trail.
3. No person is permitted to camp more than 14 days in any 30-day period. Camps must be moved to another backpack campground each day.
4. Domestic dogs or cats are permitted in the backpack campgrounds and on the trail, provided they are always leashed or under control.
5. Fires are prohibited except in designated fire rings or in portable stoves. Scrape away all leaves and duff to mineral soil. Fires must always be attended to. The cutting of trees is prohibited. Extinguish all smoking materials carefully. Be extra careful with campground fires and smoking during March, April, May, October, and November, the forest fire danger periods in Ohio.
6. Maintain camps in a clean and sanitary manner and condition. All refuse must be packed out for proper disposal.
7. Respect others by talking quietly on the trail and in the campgrounds, noting particularly the hours of 11 p.m. to 8 a.m. in the campgrounds.

Trail Tips

1. The main trail is marked by **red** blazes.
2. For your protection, park your vehicle only at the trailhead.
3. For safety, hike with a companion whenever possible.
4. Be aware of the various hunting seasons as public hunting is permitted on state forest land.
5. The only drinking water supplies available are shown on the map. We suggest visitors carry their own water.
6. Beware of venomous snakes. Watch where you sit or put your hands, especially in rocky areas. If bitten, seek medical aid immediately.
7. Select and pack food to have a minimum of disposable containers. A portable stove is recommended. Supplies of wood fuel may not be readily available.
8. If hikers discover a forest fire, hike the trail to the nearest road immediately and report it to the forest or park headquarters.
9. Remember the 10 essentials and keep it light: appropriate footwear, map & compass/GPS, extra water and a way to purify it, extra food, rain gear and extra clothing, safety items (fire, light, and a whistle), first aid kit, knife or multi-purpose tool, sunglasses & sunscreen, and an emergency shelter.

Location Map



Emergency Phone Numbers

EMERGENCIES: 911

Forestry Office: 740-385-4402

Ross County Sheriff 740-773-1185

Hocking County Sheriff 740-385-2131

Vinton County Sheriff 740-596-5242

Additional Information

OHIO DIVISION OF FORESTRY SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT OFFICE

360 East State Street
Athens, Ohio
740-272-8519

TAR HOLLOW STATE PARK

16396 Tar Hollow Road
Laurelville, Ohio 43135
740-887-4818

HOCKING STATE FOREST

19275 State Route 374
Rockbridge, Ohio 43149
877-247-8733

forestry.ohiodnr.gov



Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry
2045 Morse Rd., Building H-1
Columbus, OH 43229 - 6693
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TAR HOLLOW STATE FOREST

LOGAN BACKPACK TRAIL



Ohio Department of
NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Welcome to Tar Hollow State Forest Backpack Trail

Before settlers came to the area, the Shawnee and Mingo Indians called this area their hunting grounds, and the “badlands” because of the ruggedness of the terrain. As pioneers arrived, the shortleaf and pitch pines growing on the ridges were used as a source of pine tar, hence the name Tar Hollow. Tar Hollow State Forest originated from the Ross-Hocking Land Utilization project of the 1930’s. Following termination of the project, the land was leased to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry, and finally transferred to the State in 1958. Tar Hollow is now Ohio’s third largest state forest, containing 16,354 acres.

History of Chief Logan, the Logan Trail and the Tar Hollow Area

The Boy Scouts of America originally opened the Logan Trail in 1928 with the help of Troop 195. The route used existing public roads; however, after being closed for a time, the trail reopened in the spring of 1965 and was a completely new route without using roads. In 2019 the Division of Forestry formally designated the Logan Trail as a backpacking trail. The trail winds through the rugged foothills of Appalachia on what is now Tar Hollow State Forest. The beautiful forest and its bounty are almost the same as they were for the Native American tribes of the Shawnee and Mingo. One feels the echoes of their presence once upon this land. Two years before the American Revolutionary War, the Ohio River Valley region was the stage of an incident that bench-marked a chain of events. Chief Logan and his father, Shikellimus, supported peaceful relations between American settlers and Native Americans. However, in 1774 Daniel Greathouse and other colonists ambushed and murdered a group of Native Americans where Yellow Creek enters the Ohio River just south of present-day East Liverpool, Ohio. Among the dead were members of Chief Logan’s family, which led to his vengeance on the settlers on the Ohio frontier. Lord Dunmore and the Governor of Virginia led a punitive expedition against the Delaware, Shawnee, and Mingo. Chief Cornstalk, Blue Jacket, Pukeshinwa, (father of Tecumseh who at this time was the impressionable age of 6), Simon Kenton, and Simon Girty were among the who’s who of Native Americans and frontiersmen involved in the conflict. A terrible battle was fought where Point Pleasant now stands along the Ohio River in October of 1774. The tribes were defeated and retreated to their villages in the Ohio Region of the Pickaway Plains, near present day Circleville, Ohio. Dunmore negotiated peace ending “Dunmore’s War” with the Treaty of Camp Charlotte, located just north of here, and the Ohio River became the boundary for Indian land. The meeting for peace was held at the site now known as Logan Elm Park under an elm tree. The

tree stood until it died in 1965 and was once considered the largest elm in the United States, standing 65 feet tall. Chief Logan had refused to attend the meeting, but his powerful speech (now known as Logan’s Lament) was delivered by Simon Girty. The speech was printed in 1782 by Thomas Jefferson, and was later referenced by Theodore Roosevelt. In 2014, the 240th Anniversary of the Camp Charlotte Treaty was held at the site of the Logan Elm Tree. As part of the event, soil was gathered from the site to be presented to the National Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia. The museum had requested soil from every battlefield and historic site of the American Revolution to add to their planting of an American Liberty Tree at the museum in Philadelphia. A Valley Forge hybrid American elm tree would be planted to symbolize the sacrifices that gave liberty to a new nation. As you walk upon this land, remember the people who lived and fought over it, enjoy the rugged beauty it offers, and appreciate the great ecological and economic value it offers us and future generations.

Forest Management

A variety of vegetation grows in the rugged hills of Tar Hollow State Forest. Several species of oaks, hickories, sassafras, native pitch pine, and shortleaf pines populate the ridges. Mid-slope areas support oaks and hickories as well as soft and hard maple, basswood, yellow poplar, buckeye, blackgum, white ash, red elm, hackberry, and aspen. Sweetgum, beech, black cherry, black walnut, sycamore, birch, and butternut can also be found in bottomland areas and coves. Several methods of management are used to harvest and improve the growth, yield, and quality of trees. In selective harvesting, single trees and small groups of trees are removed from the stand, creating openings in the forest canopy. Species that can grow well in shaded environments, such as beech and sugar maple, are favored by this type of management. Regeneration harvesting techniques are also employed on state forests – examples include shelterwoods, deferments, group selections and clearcuts. These methods are designed to allow sunlight to reach the forest floor and create conditions favorable for tree species that do not grow well in the shade such as the oaks, hickory and yellow poplar. Prescribed fire is employed to enhance the health, vigor and natural regeneration of the forest. Deer, grouse, and many species of songbirds also benefit from this type of management. Timber is harvested only after the proposed site is inventoried; evaluated for wildlife, recreation, watershed, and aesthetic factors; and finally marked in accordance with the forest management plan. Timber is sold on an advertised competitive bid basis, with a percentage of the net revenue going to the school district where the timber harvest occurs. The remaining net revenue is divided between the local county and township.

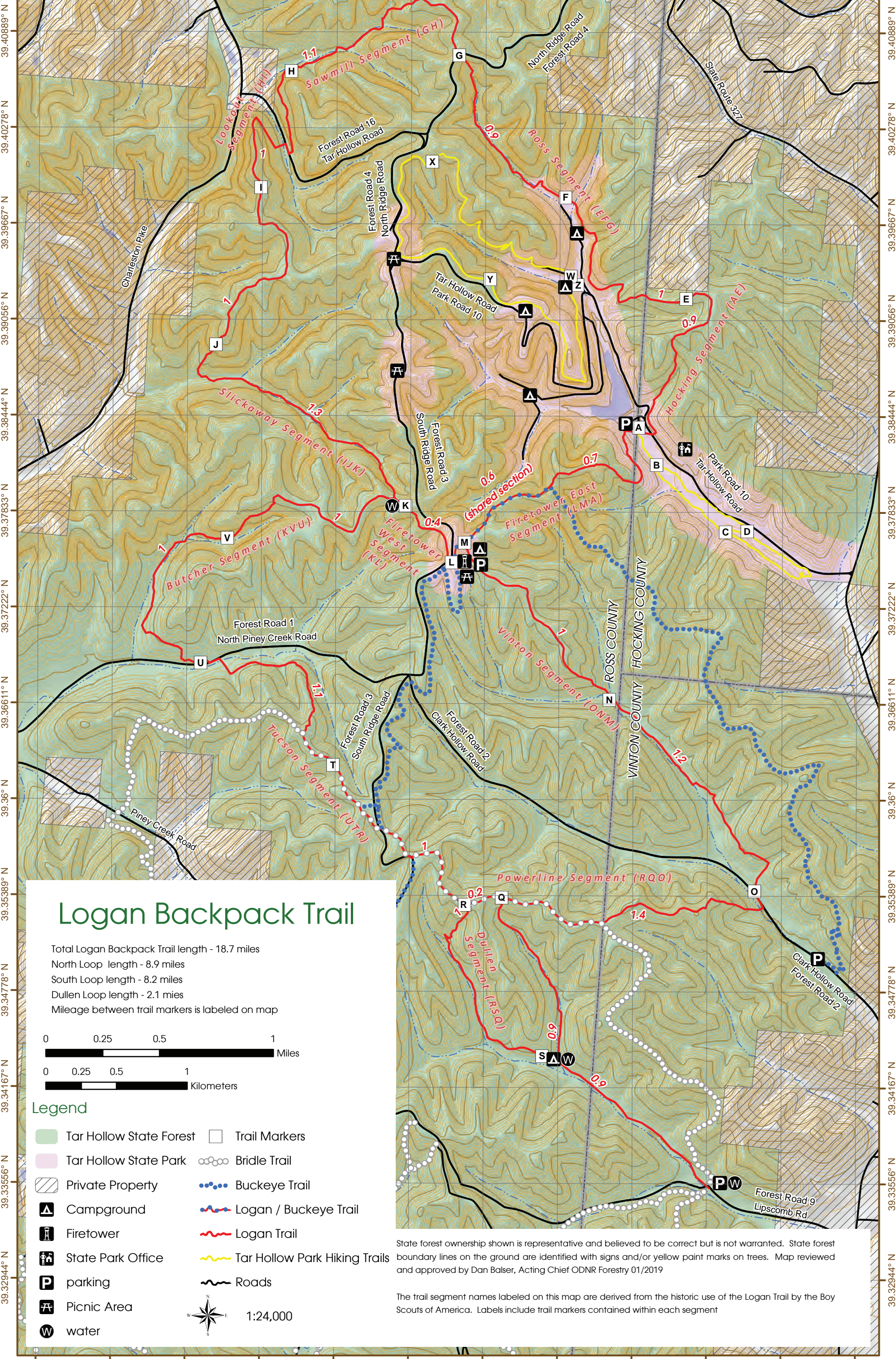


Forest Rules

1. Tar Hollow State Forest is open to visitors between 6 a.m. and 11p.m. daily. Legal campers, if applicable, hunters, and anglers may be present during other times.
2. Operation of motor vehicles is restricted to roads provided for such travel.
3. Speed limit on state forest roads is 30 MPH unless otherwise posted. Vehicles may not be parked where traffic or access to division service roads or trails is obstructed.
4. Horses may be ridden along forest roads or on designated bridle trails.
5. Fires are not permitted except in grills or fire rings provided, or in portable stoves. Fires must be attended to at all times.
6. Trash must be disposed of in receptacles provided.
7. Camping is only permitted on designated areas for such use.
8. Hunting and fishing are permitted in most state forests as regulated by the Division of Wildlife. Shooting on, from, or across any road or driveway is prohibited on state forests. Discharge of any firearm is not permitted except during lawful hunting season.
9. Discharge of any firearm is not permitted except during lawful hunting season.
10. Public display or consumption of any alcoholic beverage is prohibited.
11. Disturbance, defacement, or destruction of any property, material, natural feature, or vegetation is prohibited. Berries, nuts, and mushrooms may be gathered and removed except from posted areas.
12. State forest boundaries are indicated with **yellow** blazes on the trees and/or posted signs.

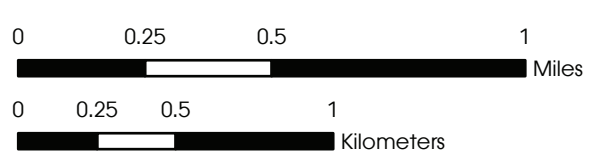
Rules found in the Ohio Administrative Code Section 1501:3

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Logan Backpack Trail

Total Logan Backpack Trail length - 18.7 miles
 North Loop length - 8.9 miles
 South Loop length - 8.2 miles
 Dullen Loop length - 2.1 miles
 Mileage between trail markers is labeled on map



Legend

- Tar Hollow State Forest
- Tar Hollow State Park
- Private Property
- Trail Markers
- Bridle Trail
- Buckeye Trail
- Logan / Buckeye Trail
- Logan Trail
- Tar Hollow Park Hiking Trails
- Roads
- Campground
- Firetower
- State Park Office
- parking
- Picnic Area
- water



State forest ownership shown is representative and believed to be correct but is not warranted. State forest boundary lines on the ground are identified with signs and/or yellow paint marks on trees. Map reviewed and approved by Dan Balser, Acting Chief ODNR Forestry 01/2019

The trail segment names labeled on this map are derived from the historic use of the Logan Trail by the Boy Scouts of America. Labels include trail markers contained within each segment

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