BRADY'S LEAP 1780

Brady's Leap is the site of Captain Samuel Brady's legendary leap across the Cuyahoga River. Brady had been seeking revenge against a group of Native Americans who were reported to have been attacking white settlements. The Native Americans singled out Brady and chased him from Standing Rock, a local landmark, as well as the river crossing point, to the site of what is now called Brady's Leap. Brady jumped twenty-two feet to the other bank, then escaped by hiding under a fallen tree at the nearby lake that now bears his name.
INTRODUCTORY MARKER

May 4, 1970 is remembered as one of the most infamous dates in American history. Ohio National Guard troops fired into a crowd of demonstrators, killing four and wounding nine Kent State students. The impact of these shootings was dramatic. A nationwide student strike, innumerable pieces of literature, art and music, and far-reaching effects on U.S. national and foreign policies resulted from the events at Kent State University.

April 30, 1970

President Richard Nixon announcing the invasion of Cambodia by the United States and the resultant draft of 150,000 more soldiers. This provoked massive protests on campuses nationwide.

MARKER 2

Friday, May 1

In response to Nixon's announcement the previous night, students at Kent State University organized a demonstration and buried a copy of the U.S. constitution to symbolize its "murder." That evening, fueled by continued anger towards the invasion of Cambodia, a crowd moved toward the center of Kent's downtown area. Police dispersed the crowd at the intersection of Main and Water streets.

In response to these events and rumors of a radical plot, Kent Mayor Leroy Sabol declared a state of emergency, called Governor James Rhodes' office to seek assistance, and ordered all of the bars closed. Hundreds of people were forced into the streets, increasing the size of the angry crowd. Tear gas from riot-gear police forced the mob toward the campus.

MARKER 3

Saturday, May 2

Students helped with the cleanup of the downtown area from the night before. Rumors concerning a radical plot continued to circulate, however, perpetuating fear among people in the town. Shortly after 8 p.m., more than one thousand people surrounded the barracks of the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps on campus, and the building was set on fire. Firemen left the scene after their hoses were cut and they were unable to extinguish the blaze. Nine hundred National Guardsmen were sent to Kent to clear the campus and suppress student rioting.

MARKER 4

Sunday, May 3

Ohio Governor James Rhodes flew to Kent on Sunday morning, and his mood was anything but calm. At a press conference, he issued a provocative statement calling campus protesters the worst type of people in America and stating that every force of law would be used to deal with them.

Demonstrators assemmbled at East Main and Lincoln streets, blocking traffic. They waited for city officials to arrive, but no one came. The crowd turned hostile and at 11:00 p.m. riots broke out again. National guardsmen used tear gas to disperse the crowd and several people, including guardsmen and demonstrators, were injured in the confusion.
MARKER 5

Monday, May 4

Despite a ban on rallies, by noon two thousand people had gathered around the Victory Bell in the Commons on the Kent State University campus.

Some ignored the ban, others were simply unaware of it. Orders to disperse went unreported. Chants, cursing, and rock-throwing by the National Guard began to spread panic.

The guard returned their fire of less lethal ammunition, ordering them to leave. The Kent State Police and local law enforcement officers arrived, and by 2:30 p.m. the forces had almost 500 yards away. All 12 Kent State University students were killed.

The National Guard fired 67 shots, killing four students and wounding nine. The closest casualties were 20 yards and the farthest was almost 500 yards away.

A University ambulance moved through the campus making the following announcement: “By order of President White, the University is closed. Students should pack their belongings and leave the campus as quickly as possible.” Normal campus activities did not resume until the summer session.
KENT HERITAGE TRAIL

CLIENT
KSU & CITY OF KENT

GROUP
RACHEL ADKINS  
ANNE BERRY  
MIKE BURTON  
KRISTAL ERNST  
SARAH LEONARD  
MIKE WATSON

DESCRIPTION
Drawings of how the signage might look within existing sites
KENT HERITAGE TRAIL

CLIENT  
KSU & CITY OF KENT

GROUP  
RACHEL ADKINS  
ANNE BERRY  
MIKE BURTON  
KRISTAL ERNST  
SARAH LEONARD  
MIKE WATSON

DESCRIPTION  
Photo montage of how the signage might look within existing sites.
KENT HERITAGE TRAIL

CLIENT
KSU & CITY OF KENT

GROUP
RACHEL ADKINS
ANNE BERRY
MIKE BURTON
KRISTAL ERNST
SARAH LEONARD
MIKE WATSON

DESCRIPTION
An information hierarchy showing the flow of vehicular and pedestrian traffic headed toward the City of Kent and Kent State University, with a focus on leading vehicular traffic to Heritage Trail trail heads.
KENT HERITAGE TRAIL

CLIENT  KSU & CITY OF KENT

GROUP  RACHEL ADKINS
       ANNE BERRY
       MIKE BURTON
       KRISTAL ERNST
       SARAH LEONARD
       MIKE WATSON

DESCRIPTION  This map shows the Kent Heritage Trail in greater detail, highlighting main stops along the pathway. At these specific locations, pedestrians will find interpretive signs that provide information about each historical sight.
This is an ideal view of what the Kent State University campus would look like with modifications to help foster connections between Kent State University and the City of Kent, and provide easier ways to get through campus and obtain access to the Kent Heritage Trail. Red dots indicate places where vehicular signs will be placed to direct traffic to the main gateways.
KENT HERITAGE TRAIL

CLIENT: KSU & CITY OF KENT

GROUP: RACHEL ADKINS
ANNE BERRY
MIKE BURTON
KRISTAL ERNST
SARAH LEONARD
MIKE WATSON

DESCRIPTION: Sign studies/thumbail sketches
DESCRIPTION

A. This map, illustrated in plan view, represents Kent State University and its main buildings and pathways. As the view shows, there is no complete path through the campus allowing pedestrians to easily get from point A to point B.

B. This is an overview of the Campus Link system which shows how it will connect the City of Kent with the University.

C. The proposed map for downtown Kent, Campus Link, and Kent State University with a continuous pathway.

D. The proposed map of the Heritage Trail path, with suggested stops.