Stone Company (Fort Wayne) during the War of 1812. The British destroyed the fort in 1791. A replica of the fort is located here. Sixty warriors fought the Americans in the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Twelve of the American cavalry were killed by the British. The fort exchanged hands during Pontiac's War in 1763. The British surrendered the fort to the French around 1719. But it was recaptured by the French in 1763.

The American Revolution, and the American troops from Kaskaskia in Illinois and reached Fort Sackville here on February 23, 1779. The British surrendered the fort in two days, giving control of the western frontier to the Americans in the Revolutionary War.

Logansport: During the Northwest Indian War, Lieutenant Colonel James Wilkinson led the Miami (War) against the Americans. The warriors were led by the Miami leader Tecumseh. The Native American warriors were led by his brother Tecumseh. Wilkinson's force of 1,000 men dispersed the warriors. The Americans burned Prophetsville, destroying the winter supplies. Prophetsville, however, was quickly rebuilt and destroyed again in 1812. The battle increased the violence on the frontier.

West Lafayette: Fort Calhoun was the first fortified European settlement in what is now Indiana—built by the French around 1739. The British captured the fort in 1756, but it was reconquered by Native Americans during Pontiac's War in 1763. The fort exchanged hands during the American Revolution, and General Washington ordered it destroyed in 1779. A replica was built in 1930.

Battle Ground: On November 7, 1811, William Henry Harrison led American forces against Native Americans at Prophetstown. With their military leader, Tecumseh, away, the Native American warriors were led by his brother Tecumseh. Harrison's force of 1,000 men dispersed the warriors. The Americans burned Prophetsville, destroying the winter supplies. Prophetsville, however, was quickly rebuilt and destroyed again in 1812. The battle increased the violence on the frontier.

Vincennes: George Rogers Clark marched French and American troops from Kaskaskia in Illinois and reached Fort Sackville here on February 23, 1779. The British surrendered the fort in two days, giving control of the western frontier to the Americans in the Revolutionary War.

Columbia City: During the Revolutionary War in November of 1776, French colonial officer Auguste de La Balme planned an attack on the British fort at Kekionga (Fort Wayne). La Balme's forces, however, were overwhelmingly defeated by Little Turtle.

Fort Wayne: A confederacy of Native Americans led by Little Turtle of the Miami and Blue Jacket of the Shawnee was victorious in a series of battles near Kekionga (Fort Wayne). La Balme's forces, however, were overwhelmingly defeated by Little Turtle.

Jalapa: The Battle of Mississinewa began in December during the War of 1812. William Henry Harrison ordered the destruction of Miami villages along the Mississinewa River. Troops of the American cavalry were killed but many were incapacitated from frostbite. Today the location is the site of the largest War of 1812 monument in the U.S.

Windfall: An American prisoner-of-war camp was located here from 1844 to 1845 during World War II. The camp housed 1,500 German prisoners at its peak, and they worked as laborers on local farms.

Indianapolis: Arsenal Technical High School was originally built as a U.S. Civil War arsenals. The high school was established in 1812, and the campus today includes most of the original buildings, including barracks and a guard house.

Edinburgh: Camp Atterbury was built just after the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. The convalescent hospital on the base was the largest of its kind, and 500 barracks, six theaters, and four gyms were constructed. The base trained 275,000 men and women soldiers during World War II. The base was also used as a prisoner of war camp, housing German, Italian, and Eastern European prisoners.

Aurora: On August 24, 1781, Joseph Brant and about 300 Native Americans from local tribes ambushed Colonel Archibald Lochey and a force of 100 militiamen fighting for the Americans against the British and their allies during the Revolutionary War. Lochey surrendered and was killed, along with over 30 militiamen, 47 were captured. None of the Native Americans were killed.

Underwood: The village of Pigeon Roost was attacked by a war party of mostly Shawnees in a coordinated attack during the War of 1812. On September 3, 1812, Native Americans allied with the British killed 24 settlers in the village and kidnapped two children.

Corydon: Confederate General John Hunt Morgan led an incursion into northern states during the Civil War in July of 1863. Morgan captured 355 Union militia at the Battle of Corydon before crossing northeast into Ohio.

Pershing: Pershing, Indiana was originally called "Germany." Anti-German sentiment during World War I caused the town to adopt the name "Pershing" after General John Pershing, commander of the Western Front in 1918.