

# HISTORIC SPOTS IN GREATER CINCINNATI

BY FRANK Y. GRAYSON



Here Sleeps the Builder of a Wilderness Empire.

Just a pioneer graveyard that once bore the sonorous and Revolutionary title of "Congress Green," a sacred bit of ground which now lies within the keeping of the State, long indifferent to such a sentimental obligation.

Neglected for years and surrendered to the whims, peevish and eccentricities of nature, this cemetery, hallowed by the memories of distinguished and robust men who wrought civilization from a mad wilderness, has in a great measure retrieved its affiliation with the historic past.

From its slopes there is yielded to the eye a majestic panorama of surpassing scenic charm with the emerald hills of old Kentucky as an inspiring background. One who gazes upon the uplifting scene can not help experiencing an access of respect for the empire-builder whose dust lies at one's feet.

Here in a small inclosure, surrounded by an iron picket fence, is the vault in which, wrapped in eternal sleep, lies John Cleves Symmes, who, in the formative period of the Northwest Territory, and later the State of Ohio, was the owner of all the land that lies between the two Miamis.

He dreamed of a great city arising upon the hills; of a broad but trampish river carrying the cargoes of all nations to its wharves; of a rich and opulent urban life—only to die disillusioned and embittered, a comparatively poor man, stripped of his one-time glamor.

His North Bend, which he founded as a rival to the impudent village of Losantiville or "Cincinnati," farther up the river, sprawls upon and around those same hills, a community of a few hundred contented folks.

The top stone upon the brick tomb of Symmes shows the following inscription, faintly because of erosion:

"Here lies the remains of John Cleves Symmes who at the foot of these hills made the first settlement between the Miami rivers. Born on Long Island in the State of New York, July 21 A. D. 1742. Died at Cincinnati February 26, A. D. 1814."

Needless to go into the history of the Symmes purchase with which every Cincinnati is or should be more or less familiar. Symmes and his party left Limestone Ky. (now Maysville) a few months after Capt. Stites and Denman, Patterson and Filson, had respectively founded the settlements of Columbia and Cincinnati although it is on record that Symmes was on the Great Miami in 1788 the year before he departed from Limestone on January 3, 1789, to permanently locate in this region.

Before he left Limestone he sent a letter of friendship to his future Indian neighbors on the Great Miami as told in Cist's Miscellany, which read as follows:

"Brothers of the Wyandots and Shawanese! Harken to your brother who is coming to live at the Great Miami. He was on the great Miami last summer while the Deer was yet red, and met with one of your camps. He did no harm to anything which you had in your camp; he held back his young men from hurting you or your horses, and would not let them take your skins or meat although your brothers were very hungry.

"All this he did because he was your brother and would live in peace with the Red people. If the Red people will live in friendship with him and his young men who came from the great Salt ocean to plant corn and build cabins on the land between the Great and Little Miami, then the white and red people shall all be brothers and live together and we will buy your furs and skins and sell you blankets and rifles and powder and rum and everything that our red brothers may want in hunting and in their towns.

thirteen fires are there, to meet the chiefs and head men of all the nations of the red people. May the Great Spirit direct all their councils for peace! But the great men and the wise men of the Red and White people cannot keep peace and friendship long, unless we, who are their sons and warriors will also bury the hatchet and live in peace.

"Brothers! I send you a string of white beads and write to you with my own hand that you may believe what I say. I am your brother and will be kind to you while you remain in peace. Farewell!

The adventurers made the journey in flatboats and they suffered incredibly from the cold weather. On February 2, at 3 p. m. he landed at the point that was afterwards to become known as North Bend. Captain Kearsy's company of soldiers was with him. Immediately upon landing they raised a camp. They set two forks of saplings in the ground, a ridge-pole across and boat boards leaned against the pole enclosing one end of the camp and leaving the other end open to the weather for a door when a fire was built to fend off the cold which was very intense. Symmes lived in that hut for six weeks and suffered severe physical punishment before he erected a log cabin into which he removed his family.

North Bend derived its name from the fact that it was located on the most northerly bend in the great river. The future city there was to be called Miami a few miles above North Bend. Symmes started another settlement which he called South Bend known in recent years as Trautman's. The Sugar Creek settlement also was established

about three miles below North Bend.

The latter was at one time called Symmes City but the name did not stick however all three settlements began to lose in population as the advantages of the fast growing Cincinnati became impressed upon the minds of the settlers. Symmes built a more imposing home than the log cabin. It was in the "White House" as it was called that his daughter, Annie, was married in 1795 to William Henry Harrison (Tippecanoe.) The old Harrison home was originally of logs, but later a large frame structure was added and the whole clapboarded and painted white. Both residences were destroyed by fire, that of Symmes in March 1811, and both were supposedly of incendiary origin. In the destruction of his home Judge Symmes lost a large number of papers that were highly valuable because of their bearing upon the purchase and their loss involved Symmes in serious trouble later. A man named Hart was accused as the incendiary in revenge upon Symmes because the latter did not support him in his race for Justice of the Peace.

Hart was acquitted, however. Thomas Ashe, an English traveler, gives a Pollyanna description of the domestic life of the Symmes family. He visited there in 1808. Ashe wrote in part: "I stopped to take breakfast with Judge Symmes. The situation which he selected for his home cannot be equalled for the variety and elegance of its prospects. Improved farms, village seats and the remains of ancient and modern

(over)



military works (Fort Finney) decorate the banks of the finest body of water in the world. The judge passes his time in directing his various works and the ladies read, walk and attend to numerous birds which they domesticate. Miss Livingston is forming a shrubbery which will be entirely composed of magnolia, catalpa, pawpaw, rose and tulip trees and all others distinguished for blossom and fragrance.

"When the beauties of the fine season fade and the country becomes somewhat inert and insipid, the judge and the ladies remove to Cincinnati and revolve in its pleasures till fatigued when they again return to their rural economy. I could with difficulty tear myself from persons so amiable."

There are many other graves in the enclosure besides that of Symmes. All the graves, however, belong to the Symmes and Harrison families. Three tall stones mark the graves of sons of General William Henry Harrison all of whom were born in Vincennes Indiana when the general was governor of the

newly established Indiana territory. Dr. Benjamin Harrison was born in Vincennes, Indiana, September 8, 1806 and died at North Bend June 17, 1840. William Henry Harrison was born in Vincennes September 3, 1802 and died in North Bend February 6, 1838. Carter Bassett Harrison was born in Vincennes October 26, 1811 and died in Hamilton, Ohio, August 12, 1839. The first was 34 years old, the second 36 and the third, 28.

## GLIMPSES INTO THE PAST

### INDIAN HILL

By Ramona Kaiser

A most colorful history overshadows Indian Hill, to-day one of the wealthiest residential sections in Ohio; and once the favorite hunting grounds of the Shawnee Indians, who lived at the old Indian town of Chillicothe, more than a century and a half ago.

The settlement received its name many years ago, during the time that the village of Madisonville was only a blockhouse settlement: Nelson's Station. Horses were pasturing close by the Station, when a party of Indians on their way to the hills, rode off with three, one of which was hopped. Nelson and others from the fort pursued them, failing to overtake any, except one, who rode the hopped horse. He was shot and killed. The spot on which he was later buried, became a part of the Clason farm. A long while afterward, Mr. Clason found the grave by accident, a spot of interest thereafter. Thus, originated the name: "Indian Hill".

The years of settlement were from 1795 to 1806. Many of the settlers stayed in Cincinnati, upon their arrival to the Ohio country, many not migrating to the Hill until about 1806. This was due to frequent Indian uprisings in that vicinity. The reason being that: the white man invaded Indian land; the red man rebelled.

According to tradition, it was stated that "Shawnee Run Road", formerly an old Indian trail, received its name from the last battle ever fought in this vicinity between the Shawnees and the Miamis. The Shawnee Chieftain was killed, thus "Shawnees ran", or namely: "Shawnee Run".

Many of the roads on the hill were named for old settlers, such as: Cunningham, Buckingham, Given, DeMar and Graves. Drake Road, in years past, was called the "Lower Mill Road", there being an old mill operated by Nathaniel Armstrong, for whom Armstrong Chapel was named.

Kugler Mill Road extending from Montgomery Road to Camp Dennison led down the hill to another Mill, which was operated by Mathias Kugler from the early part of the last century to 1849.

One of Indian Hill's oldest houses still stands. It is the old Carman homestead built of native stone about 1806. The house stands next to the Country Day School on Given Road. It is typical of the style of architecture prevalent throughout New York and Pennsylvania.

There are three rural schools on the Hill: Franklin, Washington and Jefferson. During the period of centralized schools, these schools almost passed into oblivion; but through persistence and perseverance, the buildings were remodeled to cope with school regulations, retaining much of the attractive and quaint architectural features; and continuing in the work of elementary education. All three of the school buildings were built prior to the Civil War, typical "little red school-houses". Many socials and community dances were held in these buildings from the past to the present. One of the oldest living teachers of the 'red school-house' days is Mr. Z. T. DeMar, who has passed his ninety-first birthday.

In 1864, the celebrated Ives Seedling Grape took its origin. Colonel Waring, after extensive experiment, realized a profit of \$2,000 an acre that year. The site of this experimental station was on the property, across from the home of Z. T. DeMar, on Graves and Miami Roads.

(Next week: "Indian Hill Home-Life")



## GLIMPSSES INTO THE PAST

### HOME-LIFE ON INDIAN HILL

By Ramona Kaiser

The home, church and community life were closely linked together on the Hill, as was true of every pioneer settlement. When the people wanted a church, they lost no time in making the bricks and sawing timber for it. The men were reluctant in giving of their services and money to see that the building was erected: this spirit existing in every phase of activity.

The log cabin home soon made way for frame and brick dwellings, after the fear of Indian raids subsided. The majority of these homes were two story houses, having two front entrances, deep-silled windows with shutters, and outside chimneys; not ever excluding the necessary lightning rod. Among the oldest houses still standing is the old Printy home on Earhart and Miami Avenues, clapboarded over the original logs—the Isaac Stevens house and the old Drake home.

The "front parlor" was only opened for special occasions, such as Sunday afternoon, wedding or funeral. It was usually carefully aired the day before. Oftimes, layers of straw, freshly cut, was placed under the parlor carpet, to give the room the pleasant aroma of new mown hay. The straw was changed frequently in order to keep the room with the clean and fragrant odor.

A huge fireplace, with a high mantel shelf, was usually found in every room, having roomy, built-in cupboards on each side of it, filled with rare pieces of china and pewter.

The women of the household cared for the house with precise routine. In the morning, fresh water was carried in wooden pails from the covered well to the house. The feathered mattresses and bed-clothes were aired; the milk skimmed and the butter churned.

On Saturday morning, preparation for Sunday was made, starting with the baking of bread and pies. Most of the homes had outside ovens, which were fired with wood and charcoal. It was a great time for the small children of the household, when the fresh loaves of bread were taken from the oven; because this oftimes meant a hot slice of bread, topped with freshly-churned butter and jam.

The men spent most of their long day, tending the fields and livestock. Once a week, they made the long trip to Cincinnati, counting on a half-day, at least, to get there. This was mostly on market days. The travelling was done in a white covered spring wagon, drawn by a team of sturdy horses, over narrow and rough roads.

At harvest time, every neighbor helped the other. The harvesting lasted over a long period of days, from early morning until sunset. The women of the neighborhood cooked and baked for the hungry harvesters; and these were not scanty meals, for it was seldom that less than two kinds of meats were served, along with many vegetables, pies and cakes. Yet, evryone had a good time in helping his neighbor. When the grain was ready for the miller, it was usually taken to Kugler's mill at Camp Dennison (New Germany), or to Armstrong's at the foot of Indian Hill, near the present village of Plainville.

The community life was a part of the existence of every man, woman and child on the Hill, for it was then the day when the source of amusements were limited for the rural families. These sturdy people mingled work and play at corn husking times; and great fun it was, when one of the single young ladies picked out the read ear, for she was subject to a kiss by some fun-loving young man.

Barn dances were the favorites of all community entertainments. One can almost hear the strains of the "Sir Roger de Coverly" played by a trio of homespun musicians. Then the voice of the caller: "Swing your partners!" . . . "Do, si, do.", and so on through the night. Great fun was had in the old quadrilles and Virginia

Reels by young and old, alike; being recently revived for modern entertainment.

(Next week: "The Church on Indian Hill")



## GLIMPSES INTO THE PAST

"THE HOSBROOKS"

*By Ramona Kaiser*

Daniel Hosbrook came to Ohio from New Jersey as a surveyor. Among the county records, you will find that he served as the first sheriff of Hamilton County. He was county surveyor for two terms and several times a member of the State Legislature. He died in 1868. John L., his son, was born in 1817 in Madeira. (before the village was incorporated) In 1841 he married the daughter of Solomon Ferris, Deborah. In 1842 John L. Hosbrook was elected county surveyor for a period of six years; and was also County engineer for several terms.

D. S. Hosbrook, his son, was born in 1844. He studied at College Hill; was married in 1867 to the daughter of Harry Karr, Viola M., of this county. From 1873 to 1879, he served as county surveyor and engineer. On two other occasions he was the Democratic candidate for county surveyor. Both of these times being "off" years with the Democrats, he was "left" with the balance of the ticket.

J. A. Hosbrook, another son of John L., was born in 1850. He was educated at Delaware, Ohio. He was married in 1871 to the daughter of Leonard Fowler, Alice A., of Hamilton County. In 1872, he moved to Indianapolis, where he served as assistant county engineer for several years. In 1878 he returned to Madeira to accept a position as a special engineer of this county, which had later been renewed. He was, also, appointed engineer for the then village of Madisonville; and served on the Madeira board of education. He still resides on Miami avenue with his wife and daughter, Miss Nell, who is a librarian and teacher of piano.

Other members of the family, still actively engaged in the affairs of the village are H. H. Hosbrook, a lawyer; Charles J. Hosbrook, a civil engineer; and Miss Cleo Hosbrook, daughter of Chas. J. who is a public school teacher. (Next week : "John Weir and D. Moore")



## GLIMPSES INTO THE PAST

### THE CHURCH ON INDIAN HILL

By Ramona Kaiser

On the corner of Indian Hill and Drake Roads, stands a little church: a building which has been open as a House of God for 108 years: Armstrong Chapel Methodist Church. It stands as a monument to pioneer Methodism in Hamilton County. It is built from the brick that Samuel Earhart made by hand on his farm, containing the native clay of this section of the state.

The site of this church was given by Nathaniel and Hannah Norris Armstrong, deeded for worship and burial purposes to five trustees on June 18, 1831; and has been used as such from the early days of its place on a ten point circuit, to its present independent charge.

The year that old Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati, was dedicated, in 1831, Armstrong was being built. Most of the labor on the building was donated by its prospective members. When the available funds were exhausted, Mr. Armstrong furnished enough money to complete the building.

The one-room church originally had doors on the north and south sides, where the second set of windows from the front are now. During funerals, the people would pass in one door and out the other. The two windows on either side of the belfry were originally doorways. The doors were replaced by windows in 1890, when the vestibule and belfry were added. The bell was dedicated that same year.

Among those who served the Chapel in its early days are famous names in early American Methodism. These men served as circuit riders covering a wide territory of a ten point charge, including Pleasant Ridge and Madisonville. Among those pioneer preachers were: John Sale, Philip Gatch, George W. Walker, L. P. Miller, Wm. Rutledge, J. T. Barl, J. C. Maddy, J. F. Spence, D. H. Sargent and David Kemper. The Rev. Gatch set foot on Ohio soil in the cause of Methodism, as early as 1798.

Among those interested in the welfare of the community as well as the church, as far back as 1826 were the families of: Jonathan Drake, Isaac F. Waring, Jonathon Waring, John and Thomas Stevens, Daivid Hobby, Samuel Coffin, Thomas and David Jones, Isreal Ingles, Henry Stuck, William C. Robinson, William and Henry Finch, D. Mosleander, N. S. and James Armstrong, Zadock Turner, Arbrand Buck, Charles Nichols, Dan and Samuel Muchmore, O. F. Drake, William S. Drake, James Flinn, William Lewis, Samuel Wallace, Elisha Norris, William Connett and Jacob Varner.

An amusing incident was told the author by Mrs. C. C. Stevens of Drake Road, Indian Hill. She related the tale that her husband's mother had told her, concerning the time when the latter was a young girl. Being late for service, one Sunday, she and a few girls decided to stay outside the side door until the preacher had finished praying. It was such a long prayer that they decided to kneel on the step outside the door, leaning against the door during the procedure. Suddenly, the door flew open, and the unsuspecting and surprised young ladies sprawled over the floor at a crucial point in the minister's prayer!

In 1925, Armstrong became an independent station. Its first pastor under this plan was Rev. Stanley Wiant. Those who followed were: J. W. Clutter, Henry Stody, and the present pastor, E. J. Pfeiffer.

In 1931, the church celebrated its centennial. Many pleasant memories were revived during this festive occasion; and many familiar old faces present then, have now gone on to Eternity.

Through the interest of friends and members, the church was recently restored. The bricks were painted white; and the ugly, frosted windows, replaced by twelve light Colonial windows. The two memorial windows to Nathaniel and Hannah Armstrong and Sam-

uel and Priscilla Armstrong Earhart were retained on either side of the chancel.

The interior walls and ceiling were decorated in white and cream, with white wainscoating, and concealed lighting effect, behind the white friezing. The pews and pulpit were painted white. The wainscoating panels were the original indoor shutters used in the church.

The author has been told that during the early days, the church had an elevated pulpit with a short span of steps, similar to those seen in the old churches in the Eastern part of the United States.

During late Sunday afternoons Episcopal vespers are held in this quaint, one room chapel; while morning worship is under the supervision of the Methodist minister.

In the cemetery, behind the church, are buried pioneer families of Indian Hill, as well as, veterans of almost every war from the Revolutionary to the World War.

(Next Week: The Armstrongs)



# GLIMPSES INTO

At the foot of Indian Hill, in Plainville, Ohio, the old Armstrong home stood for many years. It is well many jolly

Thomas, son of Nathaniel S. Armstrong married Sarah Broad-

## THE ARMSTRONGS

By Ramona Kaiser

The history of the development of Indian Hill and vicinity would not be complete, without a glimpse of one of its great pioneer families: that of Nathaniel S. Armstrong. Nathaniel Shephard and Hannah Armstrong came to Hamilton County from Virginia in 1800 and settled in what is now known as Plainville. Having lived a very short time in Rockingham County, Virginia, after originally coming from Hartford County, Maryland, the family removed to Ohio, upon the advice of Nathaniel S. Armstrong's elder son John. John Armstrong having gone exploring, came back enthusiastic-

pecially at Thanksgiving and Christmas. Those were the times

when the wild turkeys roamed this section; and one can imagine that the table of the thrifty, prosperous Armstrong family was bounteous.

On July 4, 1840, Nathaniel Shepard Armstrong died at the age of 91 years. He was buried on the ground that he had deeded nine years previous for burial and church purposes on Indian Hill: that of the Armstrong Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church property. His wife, Hanah, died May 30, 1827, at the age of 84 years, 4 months and 7 days, having been married for fifty eight years. She

dren, only the two who reached maturity: Thomas Milton and Eliob; the former being born in 1817, near his father's mills, near Newtown.

Thomas Milton married Julia Debolt in 1850. After his first wife died, he married Sarah Thompson in 1861. Dora, Eugene M. and Ivy, outlived the father's namesake and eldest son, Thomas H.

Among the descendants of the Armstrongs, known to the author, living on the Hill and in Newtown are: Mrs. C. C. Stevens (Nellie Losh) great-granddaughter of Priscilla Armstrong Earhart; Miss Margaret Thomas, of the Newtown Branch of the family and U. S. Congressman Elston

known as the "Lower Mill". He urged his father to sell his place and go to Ohio. Among the six sons and three daughters who made the westward trek were: William, John, James, Thomas, Leonard, Nathaniel, Alasana and Priscilla. Elizabeth, having previously married, stayed behind in Greenbriar.

The journey was long and hazardous, covering a period of six weeks. On June 22, 1800, the family arrived at Columbia. A cabin was found, only large enough to hold the women of the family, so the men had to live in the wagons until the house was built.

John Armstrong took his brothers and father to Plainville to buy out Mr. Bearsley, who had a mill there. He refused to sell, so the father bought one hundred acres known as Uupper Mill; and began to build a house. Soon after a long and arduous building, three mills were built: Upper, Middle, and Lower owned by the six brothers and father; the latter, being the first of the family in the pioneer business of milling here.

The lower mill owned by William and John Armstrong and Samuel Perin, built in 1814, survived the others. It was operated by the Armstrongs until 1866, when Daniel Kemper took control. The flour, produced by these mills, was considered the finest in the country; the surplus being shipped by flat-boat down the Ohio River to supply river towns, going down as far as Columbia. Nathaniel Armstrong was the most successful miller in this section, as well as one of the oldest, starting his first mill in 1802.

tion, directly in back of the church.

Among the distinguished members of the family were the sons: William and "Major" John, who operated the lower mill; Thomas and Leonard the middle mill; and Nathaniel and James, the upper mill, near Newtown, Ohio. The latter was made a Captain in the 15th company, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment, 1st Brigade and 1st Division of the Ohio Militia.

William, John, Thomas and James, are buried with their wives in Armstrong Chapel Cemetery, Indian Hill. Elizabeth Settle, their sister, is also buried in the family section.

James Monroe Armstrong born in 1813, was not only a miller, but a coachmaker in the firm of Armstrong and Barnes. This was during 1830's and 40's. In 1853 he became interested in the flour business with his brother, Arthur E. They were grandsons of Nathaniel S. Armstrong, as was Sanford. The latter was 86 years old when James M. Armstrong died in 1895 at the age of 83.

Leonard Armstrong was born February 24, 1878, the son of Nathaniel S. He was not only a successful miller, but served as Justice of the Peace; and later as County Commissioner for three years. In 1830-31 he served in the Ohio State Legislature. In November 28, 1811 he married Rebecca Riggs of Kentucky; and lived to be more than 93 years old.

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1779



## GLIMPSSES INTO THE PAST

### THE EARHARTS

By Ramona Kaiser

Among the first families to settle in the Little Miami Valley was the Earhart family, who came over the border into the Ohio country from what is now known as West Virginia. This was in 1788, shortly after the settlements of Columbia and Cincinnati. George Earhart, the scion of this family, settled with his wife, Katharine, and children, within the vicinity of Newtown, braving the dangers of the Northwest, with the families of Aaron Mercer and Jonathan Gerrard. George Earhart died in 1836 at the age of 87 years.

Samuel, son of George and Katharine Earhart (born January 22, 1784) grew to manhood in Hamilton County, having come as a child to his new home in Ohio. It was here that he met his wife, Priscilla Armstrong, the daughter of Nathaniel S. and Hannah Armstrong, who came at a later date to the County from Virginia. (The latter operated mills at Plainville and Newtown.) Samuel and Priscilla were married on the latter's 22nd birthday: November 28, 1810. The match was greatly favored by both families, who were close friends. One can imagine what a gala affair this wedding was; as it was probably celebrated by the entire settlement, as well as, by the Armstrong - Earhart families. The great pioneer of Methodism in the Northwest Territory: the Rev. Philip Gatch, married this young couple.

Samuel and Priscilla Earhart made their home on Indian Hill, on the site now occupied by the home of Mr. Joseph Graydon, facing Brill Road. This property was of the original tract of land owned by Samuel Earhart's father-in-law: Nathaniel S. Armstrong. It extended as far as the present property of Mrs. C. C. Stevens, a great-granddaughter, on Drake and Varner Roads.

Several children were born to Samuel and Priscilla Earhart on Indian Hill. The first Eliza Ann was born October 26, 1811; married John Price in 1831; and died in Chicago in 1895. The second daughter; Elizabeth died in infancy; Alasanna, born September 23, 1815; married Lot Losh in 1834; and died in 1882; (these were the grand-parents of Nellie Losh Stevens: Mrs. C. C.); William A. was born June 22, 1818; married Marietta Ward in 1842, and Catharine Printy in 1848; John Strange, born June 3, 1821; married Margaret Booso in 1845; Priscilla, born November 16, 1823 married Ambrose Flinn in 1845; died in 1865; Mary and Martha, twins, born in 1826, died in infancy; Margaret Maria, born September 4, 1826, married Ebenezer Williamson, died late in life; Frances, born December 21, 1829 married Edward Agin; died in 1901.

Samuel Earhart was quite active in the church and community life. It was at his suggestion that a church be built on the Hill. At that time church meetings were held in an old barn, which is now on the Harrop property on Drake Road. His father-in-law, Nathaniel Armstrong, with his wife, deeded ground on the corner of Drake and Indian Hill Roads for the church and cemetery. Mr. Earhart made the bricks for the church building on his farm, in the field adjoining the Stevens property. It was through the activities of these two men, that Armstrong Chapel M. E. church-going settlers of Indian Church became a reality to the Hill.

Priscilla A. Earhart died March 18, 1852 at the age of 63 years. Several years later, Samuel Earhart married his second wife Mrs. Judith Kitchell.

Samuel Earhart, known and beloved by his family and friends as "Grandpa Earhart", was an

honored figure in the county to his death in 1876. He lived to be 92 years of age; and was buried in Armstrong Chapel cemetery. There is a memorial window in the church to the venerable Samuel Earhart and his first wife, Priscilla Armstrong.

Among those of his descendants, who bear the Earhart name, within the vicinity of Madisonville and Indian Hill, is the family of John Earhart, Palmetta Avenue, Madisonville.

(Next Week: THE STORY OF PLAINVILLE)



## GLIMPSES INTO THE PAST

### THE STORY OF PLAINVILLE

By Ramona Kaiser

At the foot of Indian Hill is a village: a very small village, not thickly populated, and seemingly without importance to the historian; but that is where one is wrong, for your writer unveiled a very interesting story about

this village called "Plainville".

To the earliest settlers of this county, Plainville was known to have had the best waterfall west of the Alleghenies, but its situation on the Little Miami River.

was very settled due to the menacing Indian outbreaks. It was in 1794 that Captain John Beasley came to the location of the present village. At that time, the closest outposts of civilization were Covalt's and Gerrard's Stations.

Captain Beasley, a veteran of the Revolution, first came to Ft. Washington; and later pushed up the valley with his family and a small party of adventurers. On their way to the rich, fertile valley of the Little Miami, they were in constant threat of Indian surprises; but the brave little party went ahead until they reached the "Miami Rapids". Here the party decided to settle. Captain Beasley immediately started to build his house out of sturdy tim-

ber, long seasoned by time. When completed, it was one of the most well - built frame houses in the Valley: later being subject to many severe floods. It still stands today on Wooster Pike, greatly altered from its original plan, but as strong and sturdy as ever. In the original house, port holes had been made, in order to ward off Indian attacks.

One day, shortly after the completion of the Beasley home, the Captain's young daughter looked from her window and spied an Indian lurking about the big elm tree to the north of the present site of the old Plainville tavern. By his actions, she determined that he meant no good; and so she quietly picked up her father's rifle, aimed it through the north port hole; and with one decisive shot, the Indian fell to the ground

he was just returning to his home an evening in 1795, having gone to the spring, located at the foot of Indian Hill near the present site of the public school) to bring home water for the family. He was surprised to see an Indian close by the spring. Annoyed at seeing the savage so close the settlement's water supply, he aimed his rifle and fired. The bullet met its mark, for the Indian fell into the spring and died. This caused such comment, that thereafter the spring was known as "Indian Spring".

In 1814, John and William Armstrong and Samuel Perin: three enterprising men, laid the corner stone of the famous Armstrong mill. The best machinery that could be bought at that time was put into the structure. Burrs brought from the Turpin mill in Anderson Township, having been brought down the Ohio from

the mill. The old wheels withstood the severe flood of 1884. The weather-boarding of poplar was pegged together; and the window sills were carefully fitted and pinned in place, as nails were an expensive item in those days. It was operated by the families of Arm-

mill produced the best flour in this section of the country; and barrel after barrel was shipped by flatboat down the Ohio River as far as New Orleans. Several years ago the mill was torn down; terminating a famous, historic site of Hamilton County.

Members of the Armstrong family still live within the vicinity of Plainville. Although, the old Beasley house, now known as the Armstrong home, having been ac-

the original Armstrong residence has long passed into oblivion.

In 1853, Plainville was laid out as a recognized village by Edward P. Cranch, Nelson Cross, and A. R. Spofford. The main part of the village now extends from the edge of Mariemont to the Newtown bridge on Wooster Pike. A part extends up the hill on Varner Road, where the church and elementary school are located. The village has suffered from many a flood; but the sturdy citizens still maintain the dauntless morale, maintained by the pioneers of old.

(Next week: "Indians in the Valley!")



## GLIMPSSES INTO THE PAST

### "INDIANS IN THE VALLEY"

By Ramona Kaiser

"Indians in the Valley!" Those were words that struck terror in the hearts of many settlers. It was with good reason, for as the white man pushed westward, he forced the red man further into oblivion; thus, creating a feeling of revenge and bloodshed. Perhaps, if the white settlers of the Northwest had employed the methods used by William Penn, the Indian question might have been settled quite differently. Since Hamilton County was the second county in the Northwest, it was the setting for many a bitter conflict.

One of the most blood-curdling tales occurred within the vicinity of Indian Hill, the site being the creek leading down to the Little Miami River, at the foot of Shawnee Run Road. It was in the year of 1789, that a hunting expedition set out from Covalt's Station, (situated near the site of the Episcopal Church in Terrace Park) composed of A. Covalt, Jr., R. Fletcher, Levi Buckingham, Jacob Beagle and a Mr. Clemmons. This group was exceedingly cautious, as a short time previous one of the settlers, Abel Cook, upon returning to Covalt Station, after a hunting trip, had been surprised by a raiding Indian party and killed; his body brutally mutilated beyond recognition. When a short distance from the stockade, Covalt discovered signs of Indians. He advised the others to return to the Station. Beagle and Clemmons separated from the others, taking a round-about way along the river bank. As they came close to Shawnee Run, they spied two Indians sitting on the bank, taking off their moccasins to walk across the river to the Milford side of the Little Miami.

Clemmons objected to Beagle shooting the Indians, saying:

"No, I am old and clumsy and can't; and I must become a prey to their savage cruelty".

The Indians did not go more than twenty rods up the river, when they came in contact with the other three men. They fired, before the white men were aware of their presence. Covalt was wounded. He and Fletcher ran together for one hundred feet, when the former fell mortally wounded, his last words being:

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"For God's sake, Fletcher, make your escape for I am a dead man!"

Covalt fought his assailants bravely until his strength gave out. They scalped him; took his rifle and powder horn; throwing his tomahawk away, as they made their way down the river.

The other four men returned to the fort safely. They later returned to the tragic spot, recovering Covalt's body. They traced the foot prints of the Indians to the river's edge, losing all further clues, as to the whereabouts of the murderers. One of the four survivors of the tragic incident: Levi Buckingham was the ancestor of Mrs. Turner, of Given Rd., Indian Hill.

A few years after the exodus of the Indian from Ohio, there was left in the vicinity of Madeira an old Shawnee Indian. This old man loved his homeland so well, that he refused to go with the others into the far west. One day this pathetic old man was walking along a lonely road, when one of the settlers spied him. "With one cry: "Indian!" he aimed his rifle and fired; thus, taking the life of a harmless individual because his skin was "red". The one lone Indian in Hamilton County went to the Happy Hunting Ground to meet former companions. (As told by Miss Sarah DeMar).

Happy day in the Valley, when the red man no longer found satisfaction in the white man's scalp; and the white man no longer received money in exchange for an Indian's scalp. Long has the hatchet been buried; and may it continue so.

(Next week: "Mariemont: A. Model Town")



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## GLIMPSES INTO THE PAST

MARIEMONT:  
A MODEL TOWN

By Ramona Kaiser

Turing back the pages of history and glancing into pre-history, we find that upon the site of Mariemont in Hamilton County, that the ancient Mound Builders buried their dead: the remains of a mysterious civilization, said by archeologists to be linked with the ancient Aztec and Mayan civilizations. Many years ago, prior to 1880, the ancient burial places were discovered, revealing skeletons and potteries of these people. It was through the interest and persistence of the late Dr. C. L. Metz of Madisonville, that the Peabody Institute of Boston made discoveries that were later acquired by great museums in Europe. Sadly enough, the people of this state last many valuable antiquities, because several influential men refused financial aid to preserve these relics. When later, they realized the value of such collections, it was too late. It was Miss Phoebe Ferris, the last of pioneer family, that sold the Peabody Institute of Boston, the wooded land near the homestead on Wooster Pike.

In the woods, near what was known as Whiskey Hollow, where once a distillery stood, at the edge of Fairfax, 4,000 skeletons of pre-historic origin was found. It has been said that not half have been removed to the present day. So, explains its prehistory; now, for its history.

The site of present day Mariemont was sold by Sheriff in 1802 for \$285 to John, Eliphilet and Andrew Ferris. This tract included 480 acres, southwest of the pre-est suburb of Madisonville. The land was equally divided among the three brothers. Two of the old homes are still maintained, having been restored to their former beauty in recent years. One is located on Plainville Road, opposite the Mariemont Recreation Building; and the other is on Wooster Pike, south, on the outskirts of Fairfax.

An amusing incident, concerning J. and E. Ferris, is about a carriage which cost the two brothers \$1,500. It was the essence of magnificence having all the luxuries available in the early 19th century. J. Ferris built a carriage house on his Wooster Pike property; and it was he, who had the first chance to use it, on a family afternoon ride. It was a glorious, sunshiny day for the ride. Upon the return home, he unhitched the team; cleaned off the carriage with care; then put it in the carriage house.

It was a different story for E. Ferris. When the day came for his family excursion, it was stormy and rainy. But being of a determined nature, he was bound to take the ride. The wheels became caked with mud; and body of the carriage was splattered beyond description. Leaving his family at his Plainville Road house (built in 1812), he returned the carriage to his brother's place. He unhitched his team, and left the carriage in the driveway, dirty and mud-splattered in the rain.

The following morning, a servant from J. Ferris came to E. Ferris with an imperative message that the latter come and clean up the carriage. The latter replied to the former that he would, as soon as he got good and ready to do so. This developed into a family feud, which lasted a good many years; while, in the meantime, the carriage was left in the driveway of J. Ferris, until it dropped to pieces into decay.

In 1906, at the death of Mr. Thomas J. Emery, his widow conceived the idea of constructing a model town. Mrs. Emery selected Mr. John J. Livingood, a close friend of her son, to buy the land on which Mariemont now stands. A town plan was submitted by John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass.

In April 1923, the first shovelful of dirt was turned for the model town by Mrs. Mary Emery, on the grounds of Mariemont Museum (now an antique shop).

The following year was given over to clearing of the farm lands, laying of electric conduits, sewers, storm drains, gas mains, and

waterpipes. This was done at a cost of a million dollars.

In 1924, homes began taking form. Each section of the town had different style of architecture, namely: Old English, Colonial, and Pennsylvania Dutch. The lovely community church, patterned after an old English church, stands on a lovely knoll near the old Ferris family cemetery.

The modern town of Mariemont has every convenience even to a very modern motion picture theater. Its central heating plant supplies heat to almost every home in the town.

One of the beauty spots is the lovely artificial lake and boat house, which is under the shadow of a carrillon tower. The tower was erected to the memory of Mrs. Emery by her sister, the late Miss Perkins. On special occasions, the beautiful bells echo for miles around.

The town of Mariemont, named for its benefactor, Mrs. Mary Emery, is operated by the Mariemont Company. Every year finds new improvements and families in this model town. It was here that the Mariemont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in 1900, being recognized as one of the most progressive chapters in Ohio. The first regent was Mrs. Howard Donley (nee Mary Louise Mullikin).

I wonder if the spirits of the past hover around this model town, murmuring: "Well done! Well done!"

(Next week: "The Settlement of New Germany (Camp Dennison)



## Eastern Miami Valley

# AN HISTORIC FAMILY AND HOME

### An Empire All Its Own

By MARIE DICKORE  
[SECOND ARTICLE]

As you turn left, off the Beechmont levee bridge into State Route 74, your eye roves over the lush fields of corn that lie between you and the Little Miami River. Near

the bridge cluster a few small cottages and then you espy a brick house, painted white, about a quarter of a mile from the road near which, shaded by locust trees, is a mound. This is the first brick house built

on the eastern bank of the little Miami River, the home of Philip Turpin Jr., as he is known by the Valley, by Turpins, Gerards, Armstrongs, Guglers, McCurdys, Wilsons, Raglands, Stewarts and others of the clan.

Philip Jr., was born in 1775—notable year!—in Edinburg, Scotland, where his father, Dr. Philip Turpin of Chesterfield County, Virginia, was studying medicine, although his parents, Thomas Turpin Jr., and Mary Jefferson, wished him to study law with his cousin, Thomas Jefferson, who later became President of the United States.

Dr. Philip, thrice married, had a large family and to increase his income bought Virginia Military Warrant No. 1007, for lands located near the mouth of the Little Miami River and patented by Maj. John Crittenden of Virginia, father of John C. Crittenden of Kentucky's later history. George Washington was known to hold some 3,051 acres in this valley and as he was a judge of good soil and its future possibilities, this location was accepted, sight unseen, by Dr. Turpin.

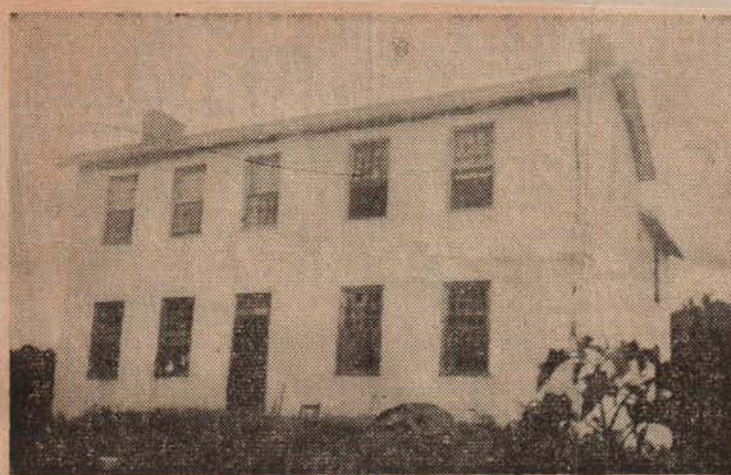
As the tale goes, he gave a fine black horse for the warrant. Another story doubles the horses and

makes them bays, and gossip has it that Dr. Philip won it in a poker game.

Prosaic history produces the land warrant dated June 23, 1783, together with the original bill of sale, dated February 7, 1785, signed by Crittenden and showing that Turpin became the owner of 2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$  acres "for the consideration of £100 and the payment of the costs of survey." Seventy-three pounds were paid down, the rest as the land produced it.

Unlike George Washington and Nathaniel Massie, who took up lands in this eastern valley of the Little Miami, Turpin was not a speculator in lands. For him this tract of fertile valley and wooded hills traversed by Bear Creek and Clear





The Philip Turpeau house, first brick dwelling in the Ohio Valley.

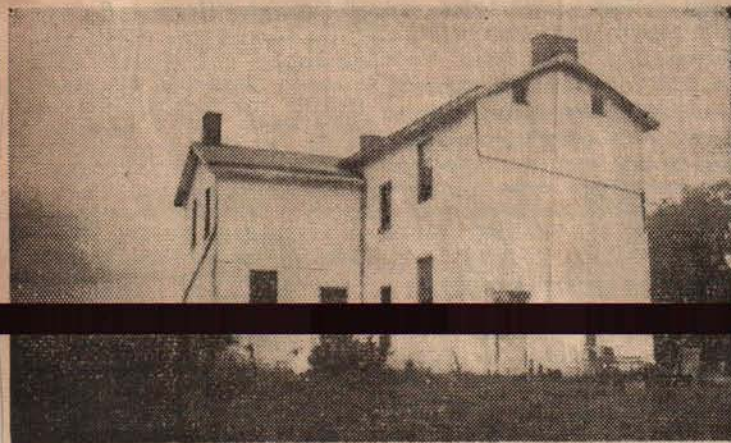
Creek, was to be a source of wealth from its crops. In 1797 he sent his eldest son, Philip, Jr., out to look it over, gave him power of attorney to manage it and gave him outright for his services 100 acres so he could marry and establish his family in the valley.

A yellowed bit of paper, torn at the edges and with the folds worn, small because paper was precious in those days, written in iron-gall ink and duly dated, 1788, is the memorandum of John O'Bannon, as he signs himself, deputy surveyor of the Virginia military district, whom Washington had engaged in 1787 to locate his lands in the Little Miami

1808, "a young negro girl, Patty, 11 years old, healthy and of good disposition," for "225 in current money." The bill of sale was given by Prudence Langsbee of Campbell County Ky. But Patty ran away, so this \$225 was a bad investment.

The faithful Grace, however, came with them to their new home, and this being Northwest Territory in which slavery was not permitted, she became a free woman immediately. Notwithstanding, she served the family loyally until her death near her hundredth year.

This first Turpin home, with its many adjoining buildings, great barns and group of workers, was a



A view of the house from the highway.

valley. This notes the "corner trees in the Philip Turpin survey" and includes "A: Four sycamores and a maple; B, elm and buckeye; C, hickory, mulberry and sugar trees; D, two buckeyes, walnut, locust and hoop ash."

**SON TAKES CHARGE**

Philip Jr. rode out to see the lands, selected the site for his home and by 1797 had much of the tract under cultivation. Later he brought out his bride, Mary Smith of a New York family which had recently migrated to Kentucky. Fear of Indian raids or, perhaps, the malaria fever which sickened some of the settlers

busy, self-sustaining estate on which every industry from the production of raw materials to their manufacture was carried on. Now it stands shorn of its kitchens, porches, verandas and outbuildings by the devastating flood of 1936. I scarcely recognized it and hesitated photographing it in its nakedness. A wicked-looking billy-goat eyed me suspiciously as I made ready to take some pictures. Fortunately he decided against closer investigation, but some of his small progeny thrust their soft noses into my hand and vied for my favor with a number of kittens and a dog.

decided them to move with the Taylor family to the safer Kentucky shore of the Ohio across from the mouth of the Little Miami. A few years later the family returned to the new home in the valley, the spacious log house was soon replaced by the brick which is still standing, and to which he and his son, Philip, added until it was the most pretentious in the valley.

Philip and Mary were wealthy as riches were measured in those days. For a wedding gift they had received a Negro woman, affectionately known up and down the valley as "Aunt Grace," and the first of her race to come thither. In Kentucky, the household having expanded, Philip bought for his wife on Nov. 7,



MAY RESTORE THE HOME

Some day the present owner, great-granddaughter of Philip Jr., hopes to restore it with its interesting stairway and its dainty spindles, with its homey fireplace in which the meat was cooked, the bread was baked; the staunch old woodwork hewn from native trees and carved in classic simplicity, and its friendly door whence went forth to settle in the valley those of the eight or more children to attain maturity.

There was Ebenezer, born in 1808 and married in 1831 to Amanda Armstrong, daughter of Maj. John Armstrong, owner of several mills on the river. He built his house on the plateau on the other side of the Cincinnati and Batavia Pike, near that of his brother, Edward Johnson, born in 1814 and married in 1839 to Christine Kugler of rival mill family. There was a second Philip Pannell, born 1818, the year the eldest son, Philip Pannell, died, and named for Dr. Pannell of Chesterfield County, Va. He was a friend of the grandfather, Dr. Philip Turpin, who writes expressing his pleasure at the birth of another grandson and his hope that "Dr. Pannell will feel so honoured that he will leave this child some money."

Robert Carmichael, carrying the name of his grandmother who had died young in Scotland, married Mary Frances Stewart, fell ill of consumption and was sent, with a son of Aunt Grace's as body guard, to New Orleans, and thence on a West Indian cruise for his health, but succumbed off the coast of Honduras in his twenty-seventh year.

Tragedy stalked two more of the children. Caroline Mathilda Rozenia was drowned at the age of 12 when the skiff in which she and some other children were rowing across the flood-swollen ford at Round Bottom overturned. The little sister, born that year and carrying on, as was the custom, the elder sister's name, Mary Caroline, at 17 took sick and died while away at the academy at Augusta, Ky.

Aaron Foulk, born 1827, the youngest child, named for his uncle, the widely-known millwright in charge of the Turpin mill on the Little Miami near the mouth of Clough Creek, died at 24, so that of the eight children only two reached the allotted span of three score and ten, Ebenezer and Edward Johnson.

Philip Jr. evidently could not push nature fast enough in her business of distilling sunlight and soil into fine corn to suit his father, Dr. Philip of Chesterfield County, Va. He writes his son several letters a year and in them is "always crabbing for money." July 1806, he says "money is scarce and this is a very general complaint." Again in a later year, "please send by trusted messenger and soon, some money; taxes for the turnpike (between Richmond and Williamsburg) are due and these must be paid in cash money."

These letters to his son are frequently addressed merely: "Mr. Philip Turpin, North West Territory," or, "Mr. Philip Turpin, near mouth of Little Miami River," and are sent via Lexington, Ky., as indicated by dark blue lettering stamped on the square of the reverse of the letter left free for the address, there being no envelopes in those days. In these letters, one page of



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## GLIMPSES INTO THE PAST

### THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW GERMANY — (Camp Dennison)

By Ramona Kaiser

To trace the history of Camp Dennison, we must go back across the Atlantic to a town in the Rhine District called "Gergenbeck on the Kinzig". It was here that a well-to-do family by the name of Waldschmidt operated extensive farms, an important paper mill, and dry-goods store. At the death of Simon Waldschmidt, his son, Christian, who had been studying theology, left the University of Tubuegen, to take over his father's business.

Christian Waldschmidt was the personification of honesty and piety. His father was a strict Lutheran; but Christian became inclined to Pietism. He gathered many of his workers together in the evenings and gave them sermon-like talks. All went well, until Waldschmidt and his followers refused to contribute to the established church. Persecution began with slander; and when they refused to pay to the church, their personal property was confiscated. After a fruitless appeal to the Duke, Waldschmidt with twenty other families sold what could be turned into money, left for the New World where they might have freedom of conscience. This was in the Spring of 1786. After going to England via Rotterdam, they sailed to Philadelphia, arriving there July 24th. Among the families were: Christian Waldschmidt, Ludwig Freeberger, Geo. Rarner, Johannes Kugler, Andreas Freis, Wilhelm Landen, Joseph Bohnem, Jacob Lefeber, Hans Tekie, Muurad Pleger, Aleusten Egg, Fred Beckenbach, Daniel Presch, Kaspar Spath, Samuel Bockenheim, Samuel Ruthe, Andres Orth, Hans Rodeker, Johannes Montag, and Valentine Weigarek.

For a short time, nineteen families went to Montgomery County, near Morrystown, Pennsylvania to settle. Here, Waldschmidt and Presch built a paper mill. Bockenheim, while in Philadelphia, brought news to his friends about the fertility of the Northwest Territory.

In the autumn of 1794, Waldschmidt and others made a visit to the Little Miami. They traveled by horseback to Beaver Creek then took a flat-boat to Columbia at the mouth of the Little Miami where they stayed at the tavern of Kasper Schutz.

The six men made a survey of the land. They followed an old Indian trail to the site of present day Camp Dennison. Well pleased with the possibilities of access, they decided to go to Cincinnati, to make a deal with John Cleves Symmes. This was an ideal mill site.

Presch and Waldschmidt went back to Pennsylvania while the others cleared the ground and erected three block houses, as a protection against possible Indian attacks.

After having sold his mill to David Saur, Waldschmidt, with a small party of colonists arrived at their new home in 1795. The year 1798, brought more colonists to this fertile valley.

Bockenheim, Harner and Waldschmidt owned most of the property. The former bought the northern part of "Big Bottom" for \$1,170 (a dollar an acre). The latter two paid 3,020 Spanish dollars for the remaining land. Harner later sold his share to Presch and Katermann. Waldschmidt built a row of tenant houses on his property (a few of which are now standing on the road to Milford, Ohio) for those of the colonists who were without means. They gave the settlement the name of "New Germany". After a short period, Waldschmidt erected a church, where he preached each Sunday. This church stood fifteen years after the Civil War; then this religious sect disappeared, as many had united with the Methodists at Milford, Ohio.

It was not long that the colony was prospering. After the erection of a grain mill, there arose the need in 1800 for a paper mill. When this paper mill was built, it became the first one in the State of Ohio. Most of the paper to print the old "Sentinel of the

Northwest Territory", the "Western Spy" and "Hamilton Gazette" was brought down the Ohio from Brownsville from the "Red Stone Mill". When the river froze in winter, the paper had to be brought from the East. Carpenter was printing the laws of the Northwest Territory in 1800 at Cincinnati, when he ran out of paper. He had to postpone the appearance of the paper until April of that year. In the meantime, the Red Stone Mill at Brownsville had burned; and it would take about three months to get orders from the East. It was this incident, that induced Waldschmidt to build a paper mill, which was temporarily operated in his grain mill. On May 27, 1820, the "Western Spy", (the second newspaper in the Northwest Territory, established in 1799 in Cincinnati) was printed on Waldschmidt's paper.

(to be continued)

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## GLIMPSES INTO THE PAST

THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW  
GERMANY — (Camp Dennison)

By Ramona Kaiser

(continued from last week)

Waldschmidt soon began to enlarge his mill; and was selling paper through Baum and Perry of Cincinnati. He advertised for old rags in exchange for gold.

In 1804 a sawmill was built, in order that the colony might build their boats for exportation. The blockhouses were converted into warehouse and stables. During this year, Waldschmidt built his house of stone on the west side of the main highway leading to Milford. A smaller stone house was built for a store. Among the occupations of these thrifty German settlers were: distilling, dyeing, barrel making and the more necessary trades, such as: The blacksmith, wagon maker, saddler and carpenter.

Waldschmidt gave lessons in German; and not having a very good foundation of English, he advertised in a Cincinnati paper of December 1, 1811 for a man to teach a night school in English.

It would appear to the reader that everyone was too busy in New Germany to fall in love. This was not the case of Mathias Kugler and Catharine Waldschmidt. Mathias' father, Johannes Kugler, had died in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, a poor man. Mathias, who was an enterprising young man, went to the new colony on the Little Miami. He served in the household of the Waldschmidt family as a servant. Being seventeen and quite good-looking, one can see that romance with the favorite daughter of his master, was not improbable, since they lived under the same roof. The question of poverty prevented the young man to ask for the hand of his wealthy beloved. Mathias felt that the anger of Mr. Waldschmidt would be unconquerable, should he ask for such a beloved member of the household.

*Mystery History*  
*of Fel. L. Ohio*

One day, he decided to break a way from his trying predicament, to make his fortune in another city. He arose quite early in the morning and quietly left the home, starting on foot to Cincinnati. Thinking that he had slipped away unseen, was unaware that the lovely Catharine had seen him steal away. She became quite suspicious of his intentions.

At breakfast, she asked her father:

"Father, where did you send Mathias so early this morning?"

"I know of no reason for a journey," he replied.

"Oh, father," Catharine sobbed, "I love him!"

Instead of her father becoming angry, without a word, he hastily saddled his horse and started after the lover, down the road to Columbia. After three hours, he brought Mathias back to the girl he loved. After the marriage, poor Mathias Kugler became the son-in-law and successor to the fortunes of the rich Waldschmidt.

Waldschmidt died March, 1814, leaving four daughters and two sons. At the time of his death he was considered one of the richest men in Ohio. His property was valued at \$48,914. He owned 148 acres in Symmes Township; 380 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres in Columbia Township; 594 acres in Clermont County, with a house and lot in Milford (now the Gilcroft Inn); 160 acres in Butler County; and 8 lots in Columbia.

Kugler and his wife took over the property at valuation; and continued to operate the business. In 1849, Kugler became bankrupt, due to over speculation.

Upon the death of Mrs. Catharine W. Kugler, the children received the bulk of the estate. They endeavored to bring back the glories of New Germany. The advent of the railroad gave the colony a death blow; thus replacing the power of water for steam. Several of the families took up agriculture and lived there until the Civil War. The nearness of the camp made it impossible for the women to remain in the village.

The Stone house became the headquarters of the commander General Joshua Bates, at Camp Dennison, named for Governor

Dennison in 1861.

As a Civil War encampment, the newly named village: Camp Dennison, experienced some exciting times. One incident being a skirmish between Union recruits and Morgan's men. The old hospital barn still stands as a monument to the Boys in Blue; and it was here that Sister Anthony gave of her time and energy to nurse the wounded soldiers.

In 1866, Camp Dennison was made a permanent village by Mr. E. Campbell. It is now the voting headquarters for residents of Symmes Township.

The glories of New Germany have passed into oblivion; but memories of its past splendor are incarnated in the old Waldschmidt house; built two stories high of native stone, with eight rooms and a broad stair hall and a kitchen in the wing. Closeby is the milk house and the small Kugler home. Across the road is the old sawmill, now a barn; the remnants of a once-thriving industrial center.

(Next Week: "Morgan's Raid In Hamilton County")



## Piatt Park Dedicated In Honor Of Donors; 150 Members Of Family Attend Ceremony



Two-year-old Page Piatt, a great-great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Piatt, is seen in the arms of her father, Wykoff Piatt, immediately after she unveiled the Piatt Park plaque yesterday afternoon at the Vine Street entrance to the park.

More than 150 members of the Piatt family were present at the rededication of Garfield Park, Cincinnati's first city park, yesterday afternoon, when it was renamed Piatt Park in memory of John H. Piatt and Benjamin M. Piatt, who gave the land to the city in 1817.

Eugene C. Piatt, a great-great-grandson of Benjamin Piatt, was master of ceremonies. He introduced the two principal speakers, Councilman Russell Wilson and Stephens L. Blakely, Covington, who told of the lives and attainments of the two benefactors.

Benjamin Piatt was a Judge of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas. John Piatt organized in Cincinnati the first bank west of the Alleghenies.

One part of the program was held

at the Elm Street entrance of the park in honor of John Piatt, and another part of the ceremonies at the Vine Street entrance, in honor of Benjamin Piatt.

Two plaques were dedicated, one at each end of the park, bearing the names of the land donors. One was unveiled by two-year-old Page Piatt, great-great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Piatt and youngest member of the Piatt family, and the other by Timothy Potter, great-great-grand nephew of John H. Piatt.

Rev. Frank R. Elder, pastor of Covenant First Presbyterian Church, led the group in a prayer at the opening of the ceremonies honoring John Piatt. Rev. James F. Maguire, S. J., President of St. Xavier High School, gave a prayer at the ceremonies held in memory of Benjamin Piatt.

The park, which extends from Eighth and Vine Streets, west to Elm Street, was given to the city originally for use as a market place. Two years later, however, it was being used as a park area. It was officially designated a public park in 1868.

A month ago the Board of Park Commissioners changed the name of the park at the request of approximately 150 descendants of the two pioneer brothers.

Mrs. Schuyler T. Lockwood, 2324 Dixie Highway, South Fort Mitchell, Ky., had charge of arrangements for the rededication. She also directed the efforts of the Piatt descendants to have the Park Board change the name of the park.

Fannie May Scoville, Chicago, a grand niece of John Piatt, donated the plaques.





MILITARY RECORDS AND GRAVES OF  
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS MARKED BY  
MARIEMONT CHAPTER

PART VI



REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS' GRAVES

LOCATED BY

Mariemont Chapter, D.A.R.

and Marked

*May 21, 1938.*

WILLIAM FINCH (ARMSTRONG CHAPEL CEMETERY, INDIAN HILL, COUNTY  
OF HAMILTON, OHIO) *1st row (old section) No. 22*

Private

*Abraham*

Capt. ~~Matthew~~ Mead's Company

9th Regiment, 4th Brigade,

Connecticut Militia

First Detail

Greenwich, Conn.

First Detail served during part of months of August and  
September 1776. Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776

(ref. "Ye Historie of Greenwich" by S.P. Mead)

WAR DEPARTMENT  
O. Q. M. G. Form 621  
Revised Aug. 19, 1931

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL  
WASHINGTON

FEB 18 1938

Your application for a Government headstone has been received. The service of the deceased is being verified and, if found correct, prompt action will be taken toward the supply of the headstone.

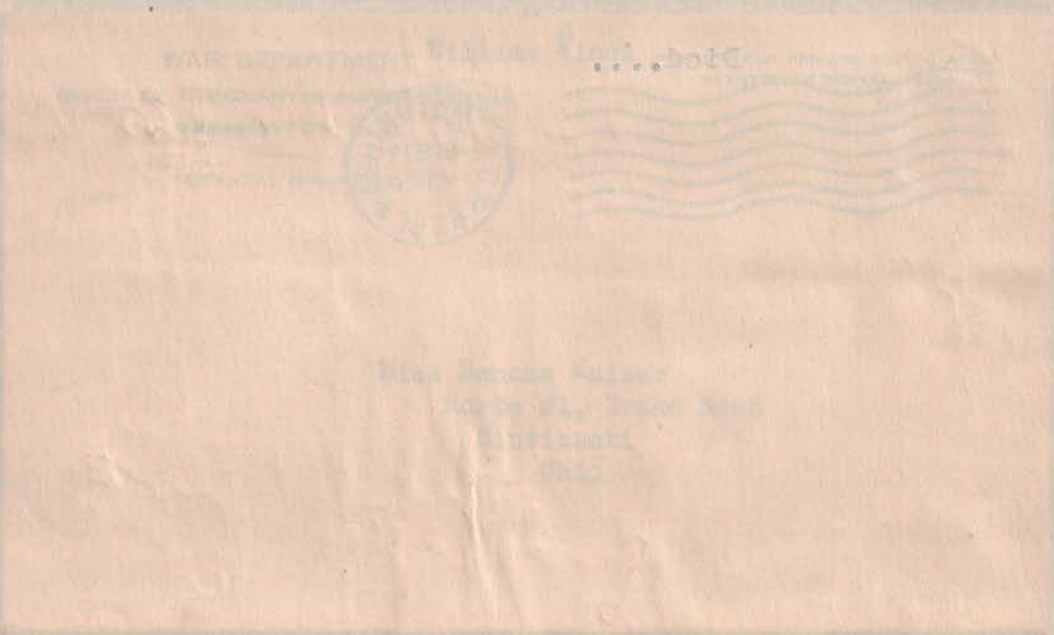
Very truly yours,

HENRY GIBBINS,  
*The Quartermaster General.*



Stone set by Joe Benkley, Sexton for  
Laurel Cemetery, Madisonville for  
\$5.00

Veiling for stone and wreath  
from Eck Bros. Florists for \$2.50





2.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL  
WASHINGTON

PLEASE READ AND NOTE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

Your attention is invited to the inclosed verification slip showing the proposed inscription, together with shipping instructions, for the headstone requested by you.

To prevent errors, either in inscription or shipping instructions, it is requested that you check carefully the inclosed slip, noting any corrections thereon and return same immediately to this office in the inclosed franked envelope, which requires no postage. THIS STONE WILL NOT BE ORDERED UNTIL THIS SLIP IS RETURNED TO THIS OFFICE CHECKED AND SIGNED BY YOU.

Government headstones are of four types, viz: (1) Civil-Spanish War type furnished for graves of Civil and Spanish War veterans; (2) Confederate type for graves of veterans of the Confederate States Army; (3) World War type for graves of Regular Army and Navy and all other war veterans; (4) Flat marker for all veterans who served in the Armed Forces of the United States and of the Confederate States, for use in cemeteries where the standard upright headstone is not permitted.

CIVIL-SPANISH WAR TYPE AND CONFEDERATE TYPE

Inscriptions on headstones of the Civil-Spanish War type and Confederate type consist of the following:

1. NAME OF VETERAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH OFFICIAL RECORDS  
(Must not contain over 17 letters)
2. RANK (if above a private)
3. ORGANIZATION (including Company, Troop or Battery)

Date of birth or death and the Latin Cross or Star of David are not cut on the headstone of the above design. The emblem of the Civil and Spanish War type is the form of a shield and the emblem on the Confederate type is the Confederate Cross.

WORLD WAR TYPE

Inscription on headstones of the World War type consists of the following:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. NAME OF VETERAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH OFFICIAL RECORDS | 4. REGIMENT AND DIVISION, (if any)                     |
| 2. STATE FROM WHICH VETERAN CAME                       | 5. DATE OF DEATH                                       |
| 3. RANK  | 6. THE EMBLEM, either a LATIN CROSS or a STAR OF DAVID |

The Latin Cross shows the veteran was a Christian and applies to all denominations (Catholics and non-Catholics alike). The Star of David shows the veteran was of the Hebrew faith. PLEASE STATE DEFINITELY WHICH emblem you DESIRE. If you wish the EMBLEM may be OMITTED.

Company, Troop or Battery are not shown on the World War type stone.

FLAT MARKER

Inscription on the flat marker will consist of the following:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. NAME OF VETERAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH OFFICIAL RECORDS. | 4. REGIMENT AND DIVISION (if any)                                  |
| 2. STATE FROM WHICH VETERAN CAME                        | 5. DATE OF DEATH   |
| 3. RANK   | <u>NO EMBLEMS OF ANY KIND</u> will be inscribed on the Flat Marker |

Company, Troop or Battery are not shown on the Flat Marker.

THE DATE OF BIRTH IS NOT INSCRIBED ON ANY GOVERNMENT HEADSTONE.

Any additional inscription desired may be cut on the Government headstone at personal expense. If you so desire, the name of the contractor who will supply the stone will be furnished you and the necessary arrangements for the additional lettering may be made direct with the contractor. Lack of space on the FLAT MARKER will prevent any additional inscription being cut thereon.



21/2

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL  
WASHINGTON

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE

Please preserve inclosed Government bill of lading until arrival of headstone.

Communicate with agent of delivering railroad or boat line  
ments for delivery. You are liable for storage charges, WHICH COMMENCE 48 HOURS AFTER NOTIFICATION BY RAILROAD.

In some localities the railroads perform delivery service to consignee within certain limits or distance from freight station, without additional cost. If railroad delivers stone to your place of business or the cemetery, line out the word "was" in the Consignee's Certificate of Delivery at bottom of bill of lading. If you accept the shipment at the freight station, line out the words "was not". IN NO CASE WILL THE GOVERNMENT PAY OR ASSUME CHARGES WHERE RAILROADS DO NOT HAVE THIS DELIVERY SERVICE.

DO NOT PAY ANY FREIGHT CHARGES to the freight agent making delivery. THIS BILL OF LADING COVERS THE FREIGHT CHARGES.

EXAMINE SHIPMENT CAREFULLY before accepting same. If the headstone is damaged or broken so that the damage would affect its appearance after being set twenty four inches above the ground, refuse to accept it, note damage on the reverse side of the bill of lading, and mail same to this office, advising whether or not you wish replacement. If the bill of lading covers more than one headstone, and one or more have been damaged, accept the stone or stones not damaged, note the damage on delivery receipt and reverse side of bill of lading, and advise this office of damage and whether replacement is desired. IF SHIPMENT IS IN GOOD CONDITION, sign delivery receipt presented by agent; also fill in completely the receipt at the bottom of the bill of lading and deliver same to the agent. The freight agent forwards this bill of lading, through his auditing department, to the Finance Officer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., for the collection of the freight charges from the Government.

Advise this office at once if for any reason the headstone cannot be delivered to you.



WAR DEPARTMENT  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
WASHINGTON

GWS/rl

IN REPLY  
REFER TO

A. G. 201  
Finch, William  
(1-25-38) ORD

February 1, 1938.

- Miss Ramona Kaiser,  
RFD # 1, Sta. M,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madam:

I have your letter of January 25, 1938 in which you request to be furnished with the Revolutionary War record of William Finch for use in obtaining a marker for his grave.

In view of the fact that all applications for headstones for former veterans of the Army are submitted by The Quartermaster General's Office to this office for the verification of the names, grade and organization of each veteran, it is suggested that it would greatly facilitate the work and avoid duplication in my office if the proper blanks for making application for headstones be obtained from The Quartermaster General, filled in with the full names of the veteran and any information available relative to the designation of the organization in which he served, the approximate dates of his service or the state from which he entered the service, and returned to The Quartermaster General, who will forward them to my office for verification.

Very truly yours,

*E. T. Conley*

Major General,  
The Adjutant General,

By *GA*



3/2

**ARRIVAL NOTICE**

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R. CO.

CONSIGNEE: Ramona Kaiser, Medina, Ohio.  
 DESTINATION: Drake Road, PFD #1 Ste. "M" Cinti. May 20th, 1938  
 ROUTE: Toledo, Ohio  
 THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO., Has Received The Following Articles Consigned To You:

WAYBILLED FROM: Proctor, Va 5-11-38  
 WAYBILL DATE AND NO.: 5-11-38  
 FULL NAME OF SHIPPER: The Quartermaster, Govt Memorial Branch, Washington DC  
 PREVIOUS WAYBILL REFERENCES: No 1680140  
 ORIGINAL CAR INITIALS AND NO.: Henry Gibbins Maj General.

POINT AND DATE OF SHIPMENT	CONNECTING LINE REFERENCE	WEIGHT	RATE	FREIGHT	ADVANCES	TOTAL
De 5-11-38		230	86	1.98		1.98
1 Crate Marble Headstone, Finch William. Govt. Bill Leding WQ-1680140 War Dept.						

LOCATION: WAREHOUSE POST OR SECTION  
 DELIVERED BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DELIVERY CLERK: \_\_\_\_\_  
 TOTAL PREPAID: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Please deliver the above described Articles to \_\_\_\_\_  
 Who is hereby authorized to receive and receipt therefor \_\_\_\_\_  
 CONSIGNEE: Per \_\_\_\_\_

Card and less cartage non-perishable freight not removed within the free time allowed by tariffs will be subject to demurrage or storage charges, and if unclaimed or undelivered for 16 days after expiration of free time at destination will be treated as refused, and will thereafter be sold as provided by law. Perishable freight, unclaimed or refused, will be sold as provided by law.





VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON February 15, 1938.

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BA-J/ILL  
William Finch  
S. 3359.

Ramona Kaiser  
Cedar Terrace, R.F.D. 1,  
Madisonville, Ohio.

Dear Madam:

Reference is made to your letter in which you request the Revolutionary War record of William Finch of Connecticut, who moved later to Hamilton County, Ohio.

The data given herein are shown in the papers on file in pension claim, S. 3359, based upon service of William Finch in the Revolutionary War.

William Finch was born in the year 1759, in Greenwich, Connecticut; the names of his parents are not shown.

While a resident of Greenwich, Connecticut, he enlisted sometime in 1776, served as a private in Captain Abraham Mead's company, Colonel Webb's Connecticut regiment, was stationed on Long Island at the time the British occupied New York, was in the battle of White Plains and was discharged soon after, having served eight months. After his return to Greenwich, he served at different times as a private in the Connecticut troops until the end of the war, amounting in all to about sixteen months, a part of the time under Captains Joseph and Ebenezer Knapp, the names of other officers not given.

After the Revolutionary War, William Finch" followed the sea" for seventeen years. He moved about 1829, to the State of Ohio.

William Finch was allowed pension on his application executed September 10, 1832, at which time he resided in Hamilton County, Ohio. The soldier made no reference to wife or children.



5

In order to obtain the date of last payment of pension, name of person paid, and, possibly, the date of death of this pensioner, you should apply to the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, Records Division, this city, and furnish the following:

William Finch  
Certificate #22302  
Issued October 8, 1833  
Rate \$80 per annum  
Commenced March 4, 1831  
Act of June 7, 1832  
Ohio Agency.

Very truly yours,

*A. D. Hiller*

A. D. HILLER,  
Executive Assistant  
to the Administrator.





MRS. ORVILLE D. DAILEY  
STATE DIRECTOR  
SOUTHEAST DISTRICT  
ALBANY, OHIO

My dear Mrs. Pohl and  
Miss R. Kaiser,  
And Mariemont Chapter, D.A.R. :

I have been awaiting nearer the time of your marking to see if it were possible for me to accept your kind invitation to be present at the marking of grave of William Finch.

But this is one time it is impossible for Mr. Dailey to be away from home-- as there is an important dissolution of a herd of cattle, which is being held on our farm, near Albany, and he simply can not be away on the 21st. And I never drive, myself, so I shall be forced to express my great appreciation, <sup>of your invitation;</sup> and regrets at not being able to join you.

I do want to visit the chapters, and am especially interested when they carry out the work of marking Revolutionary Graves. I note Finch is listed in Vol. 1 of Roster; very briefly. So, for this years report, will you kindly fill out the enclosed blank, that we may have ALL the known data; and ALL the particulars of the marking, on the reverse side.

I do thank you for your thought of me--

Most sincerely,

Jane Doud Dailey  
(Mrs. O.D.)

May 16, 1938.  
Albany, O.



6.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON

RECORDS DIVISION

March 15, 1938.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

R-78049-JMW

Miss Ramona Kaiser,  
Drake Road, R.F.D. No. 1,  
Station M,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Madam:

In reply to your letter of February 21, 1938, wherein you request information concerning William Finch, a pensioner of the Revolutionary War, certificate No. 22,302, Ohio Agency, you are advised the records of this office show that the last payment of pension, covering the period September 4, 1848 to March 4, 1849, was made March 6, 1849, at the Pension Agency in Cincinnati, Ohio, to I. F. Waring, as attorney for the pensioner.

On March 5, 1849, the pensioner certified that he had resided in Hamilton County, Ohio, for the space of twenty years, and previous thereto he resided in the State of Connecticut.

No further information has been found of record in this office.

Respectfully,

*P. S. Fallon*

Asst. Chief, Records Division.



WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL  
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO QM 293 A-M  
Finch, William

May 14, 1938

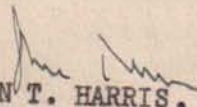
Miss Ramona Kaiser,  
Mariemont Chapter D.A.R.,  
Drake Rd., Rt. #1, Sta. M.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Madam:

In response to your letter of May 10th, relative to the Government headstone for the grave of William Finch, please be advised the headstone was shipped from Proctor, Vermont on May 11th and I am sure it will arrive at destination before May 21st.

For The Quartermaster General,

Very truly yours,

  
JOHN T. HARRIS,  
Colonel, Q. M. Corps,  
Assistant.





Stone in  
Armstrong Chapel  
Cemetery



WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL  
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO QM 293 A-M  
Finch, William

May 9, 1938

Mrs. Clifford Pohl,  
Montgomery, Ohio.

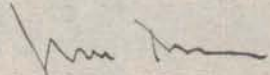
Dear Madam:

In response to your letter of May 5th, inquiring as to the status of an application for a Government headstone to mark the grave of William Finch, please be advised that the headstone was ordered from the contractor on April 11th but the report of shipment has not reached this office.

However, there is inclosed a copy of letter of this office of even date to our inspector at the quarry requesting that the shipment be expedited and we feel sure the stone will arrive in time for your dedicatory ceremonies.

For The Quartermaster General,

Very truly yours,

  
JOHN T. HARRIS,  
Colonel, Q. M. Corps,  
Assistant.

Incl.  
Copy letter 5-9-38



QM 293 A-M  
Finch, William

May 9, 1938

Subject: Shipment of headstone.

To: Mr. Samuel M. Seff,  
Headstone Inspector,  
Proctor, Vermont.

1. Reference is made to bill of lading 1680140 covering headstone for the grave of William Finch, forwarded on April 11th.

2. It is desired that this headstone be shipped in ample time to arrive at destination, Madeira, Ohio, by May 21st.

For The Quartermaster General:

JOHN T. HARRIS,  
Colonel, Q. M. Corps,  
Assistant.

AMH

Copy for Mrs. Pohl



8  
1  
Marked by Mariemont Chapter, by Miss Margaret Thomas, Historian,  
1931-32, on June 30, 1932.

PRICE THOMPSON( Cemetery, Blue Ash, Ohio, Cooper Rd.)

Inscription on stone:

Price Thompson, who departed this life, March 1, 1842

Aged 85 years, 11 months, 9 days

A native of East New Jersey

" In 1776 in freedom's cause he did enlist  
For six full years and seven months  
He served with Washington the brave  
Our liberties to save  
And now his body beneath the sod  
His triumphant spirit rests with God  
Till the last joyful trump shall sound  
And wake the nations underground  
To rise and bless their King."





VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON June 22, 1938.

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

Miss Ramona Kaiser  
R. F. D. #1, Station M  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
BA-J/ILL  
Price Thompson  
W. 2273

Dear Madam:

Reference is made to your letter in which you request the Revolutionary War record of Price Thompson, a native of East New Jersey who moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he died March 1, 1842.

The data which follow are found in pension claim, W. 2273, based upon service of Price Thompson in the Revolutionary War.

The date and place of birth and the names of the parents of Price Thompson are not shown, nor his residence at enlistment.

Price Thompson served in the New Jersey troops during the Revolutionary War and was discharged June 5, 1783, at which time he was corporal of Captain Holmes's company, 1<sup>st</sup> New Jersey regiment, length of service six years and seven months.

On account of this service, Price Thompson was allowed 100 acres of bounty land on warrant #8788, issued July 31, 1789.

He was allowed pension on account of his service in the Revolutionary War on his application executed September 23, 1828, at which time he resided in Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. He died March 1, 1842, which date was stated by his widow, or March 1, 1841, also shown in this claim.

Price Thompson married April 6, 1824, in Hamilton County, Ohio, Martha Morrison.

Martha Thompson, the soldier's widow, was allowed pension



10

on her application executed August 5, 1853, at which time she was a resident of Hamilton County, Ohio. She gave her age then as seventy-five years, but did not state the date and place of her birth, nor the names of her parents. Martha Thompson applied March 29, 1855 for the bounty land which was due under the Act of March 3, 1855 on account of the service of her husband, Price Thompson, in the Revolutionary War. Warrant #49 for 60 acres of bounty land was issued under that Act.

Martha Thompson died June 10, 1855.

In 1853, Joseph Thompson, a resident of Hamilton County, Ohio, stated that he had been acquainted with Martha Thompson from the time of her marriage to Price Thompson until his death. In 1855, Alva D. Thompson and Vesper Thompson were residents of Hamilton County, Ohio, and made affidavits in behalf of said Martha Thompson when she made application for bounty land. No relationship between these persons and the soldier's family was stated.

If you desire information in regard to the location of the land which was granted on account of service in the Revolutionary War of Price Thompson, you should address the Commissioner, General Land Office, this city, and furnish that official the following: bounty land warrant #8788-100, issued July 31, 1789, and bounty land warrant #49-60 acres, Act of March 3, 1855.

Very truly yours,



A. D. HILLER,  
Executive Assistant  
to the Administrator.



INSCRIPTION ON TOMBSTONE

OF

CAPTAIN JOHN JONES

To the Memory of John Jones  
 Who departed this life March 24, 1821  
 Aged 57 years 15 days  
 He was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown  
 1781. Settled at Ruddell's Station in Kentucky in  
 1790, and removed to the farm on which he now lies  
 buried in the spring of 1798.





STATE OF MARYLAND  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
ANNAPOLIS

October 3, 1938.

Miss Ramona Kaiser,  
Drake Rd., Rt. 1, Sta. M,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Miss Kaiser:

Replying to your letter of September 30, 1938, you are advised as follows:

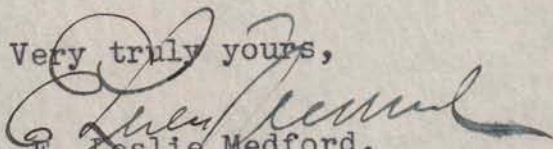
JOHN DODSON: Private  
1st Maryland Regiment  
Enlisted- February 5, 1778  
Discharged- June 11, 1778  
Remarks- Discharged

Also the name of John Dodson appears in a list of men recruited agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act for recruiting the Quota of Troops of this State &ca.", who have been passed by James Brice, Lieutenant, of Anne Arundel County.

JOHN JONES: 7th Maryland Regiment  
Commissioned Lieutenant, December 10, 1776  
Commissioned Captain, December 28, 1777.

As our records are very incomplete, it is suggested that you communicate with the Maryland Historical Society, 201 W. Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland, for further information.

Very truly yours,

  
E. Leslie Medford,  
Major, Q.M.C.







Captain John Jones, 7th Maryland Regiment, commanded by Colonel John Gunby and the 4th Maryland Regiment, was under the supervision of General Washington. Jones was commissioned Lieutenant December 10, 1776 and Captain December 28, 1777. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; and was paid up to November 15, 1783.

He came to Ohio, first settling at Ruddell's Station in Kentucky, in the spring of 1798. He bought several hundred acres in Hamilton County : the farm on which he is now buried, from John Clews Symmes.

He was commissioned Captain by General Arthur St. Clair in the Ohio Militia, November 17, 1801, 7th Company, Hamilton County, 1st Brigade, 1st Division. After General St. Clair's recall as Governor of the Territory of the Northwest, he was re-commissioned Captain by the new Governor, Edward Tiffin, May 30, 1804. Governor Tiffin commissioned Captain Jones a Major of the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment, 1st Brigade 1st Division. The commission was signed by the Governor Tiffin and The Secretary, William Creighton.

He served as Representative to the Ohio Legislature from Hamilton County to the Fourth and Fifth General Assembly, convening December 2, 1805 , and December 1, 1806, respectively. He later served in this office from 1810-1815. He traveled from his home to Chillicothe on horseback. He died in 1821 at the age of 57 years and 15 days.

His descendants are: Miss Anna Bell Jones, Mr. Lars Jones, Mr. Rufus Jones, Mr. Stephen Jones, Miss Olive Parrott, Miss Margaretta Jones, Mrs. J.B. DeMar (Frances Jones) and her sons.



Miss Clifford Pohl  
Miss Renous Kaiser  
Daughters of the American Revolution



OFFICE OF PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The Marimont Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution

Miss Anna B. Jones

MRS. ALLEN COLLIER

Thanks Mrs Pohl and  
Miss Kaiser for the  
invitation to the unveiling  
of a marker,

108 EAST AUBURN AVENUE



THE ALABAMA AND VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY  
VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

ROOM 6, UNION STATION

LARZ A. JONES  
PRESIDENT  
WILLIAM BREWER  
SECRETARY AND TREASURER

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

October 10, 1938.

REFER TO FILE

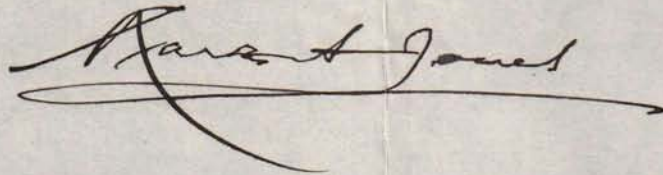
The Mariemont Chapter,  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mesdames:

I appreciate very much your kind invitation to be present at the unveiling of a marker on the grave of my great grandfather, Captain John Jones, on Saturday, October 15, and regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to be present.

Thanking you very kindly, I am,

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Larz A. Jones". The signature is written in dark ink and features a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.



Program

Assembly Call..... Boy Scout from Troop 59  
Presentation of the colors.....Boy Scouts  
Pledge to Flag.....Led by Mrs. Wilson  
Star Spangled Banner..... " " Mrs. Kaiser  
Invocation..... Rev. Ray Tucker  
Scripture..... Mrs. McDaniel

Greetings by the Regent, Mrs. Binder:

<sup>copied</sup>  
Mr. Day, American Legion, *Supervisor of Veterans Graves Dist. 4th*  
<sup>Allen</sup>  
Mr. Johnston, Assistant City Solicitor  
Mr. Schiele, Chamber of Commerce  
Mrs. Walker, Descendant  
~~Miss Hattersley, "~~  
Miss Kroner  
Cincinnati Chapter  
Mrs. Wolfe

A Memorial Poem..... Mrs. Johnston  
Biographical Sketch of John Dodson  
Mrs. Walker and Miss Kaiser  
Unveiling of marker and placing of wreath  
Mrs. Froome  
" "  
Poem: Taps.....Susie Best

~~.....~~  
Benediction.....Rev. Tucker  
<sup>Tape</sup>  
Retiring of Colors



IN MEMORIAM

-Captain John Jones, Revolutionary soldier and statesman -

We have come in tribute  
To honor on this day,  
One who fought for Freedom  
In battle's bloody fray.  
Would that we could hear you  
In human voice relate  
The service that you gave  
To country and to state.  
In seventeen eighty-one,  
You saw Britain's warlord  
At Yorktown surrender  
His famous trusty sword.  
Then westward bound you trod  
Over mountains and streams  
To Kaintuck-- then to Ohio,  
Fulfilling priceless dreams.  
Oh, may each passing year  
Magnify your fame;  
And generations laud  
Your honor and your name!

-Ramona Kaiser-





Miss Anna Bell Jones  
Great Granddaughter  
of  
Captain Jones  
and  
Don + Dan Goepper

Oct. 15, 1938

Marker  
Unveiled







Mrs. O.P. Kaiser  
with  
Don + Dan Goeppe  
Oct. 15, 1938



Hamilton

John Dodson,

Private 1st Maryland

Regiment: Enlisted: Feb. 5, 1778; Discharged: June 11, 1778

Name on list of men recruited agreeable to an Act of  
the General Assembly entitled "An Act for recruiting

the Quota of Troops from this State, Etc. passed by Lieut.

James Brice, Anne Arundel County

December 25, 1752, Shrewsbury, England

His father was an English nobleman, Lord MacBretten

Eleanor Howard, Annapolis, Md. in 1778 (Mar. 2)

William Beale Dodson, Edward Dodson, Charles

(Jan. 31, 1786)

(Mar. 31, 1783)

(Dec. 13, 1795)

Dodson,

Samuel

(Dec. 29, 1788)

John, Jr.

(Dec. 25, 1778)

Thomas,

(Dec. 25, 1796)

Nancy

(Jan. 4, 1791)

Margaret (Mar. 19, 1787).

May 16, 1825, Cincinnati, Hamilton County

Finneytown Cemetery, Winton Rd., Cincinnati

John Dodson died May 16, 1825

Marked by Mariemont Chapter, D.A.R.

with official D.A.R. Revolutionary soldiers Marker, May 25, 1940

Military Dept., State of Maryland

Family records in possession of Mrs. Grace Schiele Walker,

Mrs. Samuel Froome and Miss Amy Hattersley.

Mariemont

Ramona Kaiser, Drake Rd., Rt. 10, Sta. M, Cincinnati, Ohio



MRS. GRACE SCHIELE WALKER  
425 SOUTHVIEW AVENUE, FAIRVIEW HGHTS.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

May 22<sup>nd</sup>/1940

My dear Miss Kaiser:

I enclose

copies of two interesting papers, of which I told you in our telephone conversation of Tuesday, May 21st, in connection with your chapter's proposed unveiling of a bronze marker to the memory of my great grandfather, John Dodson, Revolutionary War veteran buried in Finneytown Cemetery.

My mother was Amanda Melvina Dodson (Kinnicutt) daughter of William Beale Dodson, who was a son of John Dodson. My son, George C. Schiele, of 3222 Lookout Drive, Hyde Park is the fourth generation, and his seventeen months old daughter, Sandra Jean Schiele, is the fifth generation of the descendants of John Dodson.  
My son, George C. Schiele is married



MRS. GRACE SCHIELE WALKER  
425 SOUTHVIEW AVENUE, FAIRVIEW HGHTS.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

ger of Civic Affairs in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and a Captain in the Reserve Officers Association.

I thank you and your chapter for having found the grave of my great grandfather for which I have searched half a lifetime.

I sincerely yours,  
Grace Schiele Walker.

P. S. - Edward Dodson, another son of John Dodson, gave to Cincinnati, the ground upon which now stands the Tyler Davidson Fountain, with the proviso that whenever it should cease to be used as a market place, the ground would revert to his heirs, (his brothers' and sister's children) That is why the small iron market stand is kept at the northwest corner of Fountain Square, from which stand, it is traditional that a carnation be purchased by the mayor on Good Friday of each year, to hold the city's right to the land.



From The Cincinnati  
Enquirer  
of Sunday,  
July 28, 1891

DOWN SHE GOES,

An Old Landmark Wiped Out

Drury's Corner, the Dodson Homestead, Demolished

A House With a History That Goes  
Back Many Years.

The Murder of Nellie Campbell by Her Husband

Real Estate Transfers, Mortgages Recorded  
and Canceled

Yesterday workmen began tearing down the old brick walls of the Drury place northeast corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets, and the adjoining house on the east, preparatory to the erection of a new edifice by David Sinton. The property is historic. It was purchased in 1812 of Daniel S. Gano by William B. Dodson, who came to Cincinnati in 1795, and was a pioneer carpenter and builder. In 1832 Mr. Dodson built the brick next to the corner and for many years it was the family homestead. In 1835 Mr. Dodson built on the corner, and this was occupied by Leopold Burckhardt (Burkhardt). Fred, his brother, Kleinhardt, and Dodson were in the lard-oil manufacturing business. The firm was dissolved before the war. In 1852 the

DODSON FAMILY MOVED OUT

Of the residence and the leasehold was afterward sold to the



late Peter Cavagna. The tenants were numerous, and at one time a noted confectionery and resort for the young bloods many years ago was kept here. Mr. Cavagna held the property subject to a dower interest of \$1,450 of Mrs. Dodson, who is now living at the advanced age of 85. Her son, Charles A. Dodson, book-keeper of the Donaldson Lithographic firm, and his mother are the executors of the will of Mr. Dodson, who died in January, 1875, aged 88 years.

At one time there was an eminent physician, a Dr. Wright, who had his office here and a large sign of a wooden Indian.

William Dodson's wife, Deborah Starbuck, born in Nantucket Island of Quaker parents in 1807 and coming to Cincinnati in 1811, was the sister of Calvin Starbuck, founder and owner of The Cincinnati Times Star. Another brother was Alexander Starbuck, founder of the Cuvier Club.



*From The Times, - (Exact date  
of meeting not given on the clipping  
but it was prior to 1857, from  
family traditions)*

CITY NEWS

MEETING OF THE PIONEERS. At the Dennison House, on Saturday night, the Association of Pioneers, who were born in this State, or arrived here on or before 1812, held their third meeting.

In the absence of the regular Chairman, (Wm. Perry, Esq., City Councilman,) Wm. B. Dodson, Esq., was appointed Chairman pro tem., and Mr. Steven Wheeler Secretary.

In accordance with Mr. Dodson's resolution, that gentleman was called upon to state some of the facts connected with his own arrival in Cincinnati.

Mr. Dodson said: My father left Baltimore for the West about 1791; passing through Virginia he heard tidings of St. Clair's defeat and stayed awhile. Afterward, hearing that the Indians were not so bad, he descended the Kanawa in a flat for Losantiville. At the mouth of that river he was told that he could not proceed, as General Wayne had lost a battle, and the Indians were firing into every boat that ascended the river. Near Limestone (Maysville,) the Indians were very thick.

In 1795, my father came on to Losantiville. He was a carpenter and obtained work at the fort.---He left us, however, at Limestone where we raised a crop of corn. We followed father about the middle of November, 1795, ~~de~~ had built a cabin in the neighborhood of where Carthage now stands, during which



work he was protected from Indians by soldiers. We landed at the foot of Main Street. We took out with us to the cabins the corn we had raised at Maysville; some of it we had ground. When that was out we had to pound, in a hominy block, what we wanted for our own eating. My father was led to come West, by the accounts he had heard of the wonderful crops of corn that could be raised here.

On reaching this city, we stopped at the house of Mr. Sunderland, a tinner. I was then almost ten years old. Col. Riddle was one of the two blacksmiths the city contained. There were four carpenters: Hezekiah Flint, Levi James, Thomas Gibbs and Thomas Hughes, the founder of the Hughes' School fund. There were three or four stores, kept by Stanley, Snodgrass, Ferguson and Maj. Zeigler. Their stock of goods was obtained at Lexington, Ky., from which place they were brought on pack horses. Major Zeigler had the reputation of keeping a wholesale store, for he kept seven horses while the others had but three each. The hill on Main Street was then so high that vehicles could not pass, but had to go round. Gen. Harrison was at that time Governor of the Territory. The first Sheriff appointed in the city was John Brown, one of the bravest generals that fought on the Lakes in 1812. The city had one horse mill for grinding corn. The first funeral I remember here was that of Gen. Washington's coffin; it was buried in a spot now inclosed within the limits of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth and Main. Minute guns were fired throughout the day; the funeral set out from



the Fort; there was a white horse to represent Washington's; it was led by a negro, and carried a sword and pair of boots. And address was delivered by the Rev. Jno. Kemper at the grave. I followed the procession through a good part of the day.

When we reached the city there was no sign of streets, the timber as far as Sixth Street, was cut down and lay about; it was the heaviest timber I ever saw in the State. In 1798, I used to come to town every day with milk. There were about forty inhabitants, and I could furnish the whole place, from the milk contained <sup>in</sup> one tin bucket, within the space of an hour. When we went to my father's place, we had four horses, seven cows and four or five sheep, with about a hundred and fifty bushels of corn. Meat was easily obtained; ~~we~~ boys used to shoot wild turkey and deer; bear meat was plentiful. Having no lard, we cooked with bear oil. We wore buckskin moccasins and buckskin hunting shirts.



Program

Assembly Call  
Presentation of Colors.....Boy Scouts  
Pledge to Flag,  
Star Spangled Banner .....Led. by Mrs. Kaiser  
Invocation  
Scripture  
Greetings by regent, Mrs. Binder  
Solo: "God Bless America".....Mrs. Robt. Matlack  
Tribute to Dr. John Sellman as a pioneer Physician  
~~Mr. R.W. Schenk, Ex. Secy.,~~ Academy of Medicine  
*Dr. Terwilliger*  
Biographical sketch of John Sellman by historian  
Tribute to John Sellman by W.M. Sellman  
Unveiling of marker by W.M. Sellman  
Placing of wreath of Mr. Sellman 's daughters  
Thanks to Boy Scouts  
Benediction  
Taps  
Retiring of Colors



Mr. Morris  
Christ Church

DR. JOHN SELLMAN

(1763 - 1828)

Wm. A. Gray  
Mr. Gummitt  
Kirby 2954-W

Dr. John Sellman was born July 23, 1763, near Annapolis, Maryland, the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Battee) Sellman. As a youth he received an excellent general education. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Continental Army, and served as a <sup>(gunner's assistant)</sup> matross in the 1st Maryland Artillery from January 1 to March 31, 1782. His brother Jonathan, ten years his senior, also served with distinction in the Maryland Line; starting as a 2nd Lieutenant, he was eventually promoted to the rank of General.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, John Sellman took up the practice of medicine, and in April, 1792, entered the regular army as a surgeon's mate. He was assigned to Anthony Wayne's expedition, and arrived in Cincinnati in 1793. After the treaty of Greenville in 1795 he resigned from the army, and established his residence on Front St., between Sycamore and Broadway, where for some time he was associated with a Dr. Moorhead. He was also surgeon to the Newport Barracks for several years; this was many years after he had resigned from the army, and shows how highly his skill was valued by the government.

Dr. Sellman was the first president of the Cincinnati Medical Association, organized in 1821. He was the staunch friend of the Medical College of Ohio, which con-



ferred an honorary degree upon him in 1826. Among his friends and colleagues were Dr. Daniel Drake, Dr. Allison, Dr. Moorhead, and other well-known pioneer physicians.

There is a record of an amusing trial, as the result of which Susie Newton, employed by John Sellman, was found guilty of having stolen some scientific instruments from the doctor. This happened in 1798. She stated in self defense that Sir Isaac Newton was her ancestor and that a scientific turn of mind ran in the family. She simply could not resist taking the instrument. It was, however, found that she had pawned the instrument and had bought one gallon of applejack; for this offense she was fined \$33.00 and sentenced to receive twenty-eight lashes on her bare back at the public whipping post which was located where Fifth and Main Streets intersect.

After settling in Cincinnati, John Sellman married Elizabeth Farrar, daughter of Joseph R. and Mary Farrar of Virginia. Harriet, eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth Sellman, married Marshall Key of Mason County, Kentucky, a first cousin of Chief Justice John Marshall. The wedding, which was celebrated April 18, 1816, at the Sellman home, is described in an article by Peyton Short Symmes, grandson of John Cleves Symmes. Symmes, who was best man at the ceremony, also wrote the following sonnet in honor of the bride:

"A parting sonnet for my sister friend, Miss Harriet, on her marriage and departure from Cincinnati, delivered on her bridal night:



"Alas! and must we lose for aye this maid  
Whose winning form and fairy beaming eyes,  
And intellectual charms that oft surprise,  
With sweet attractions round our hearts have played?  
And shall we never more enjoy the worth  
That our departing friend was wont to show?  
Does naught exist that can relieve our woe,  
And change our starting tears to smiles of mirth?  
Oh yes! We yet may consolation find  
To soothe each sorrow - and securely trust  
That Hymen's reign will prove our hopes are just,  
And ne'er the silken cords of Love unbind.  
Yet even I can say, with joyous woe,  
Because our Harriet's happy, I am so."

Another daughter of John and Elizabeth Sellman,  
Julia Anne, married James F. Conover, lawyer, editor,  
and first president of the Cincinnati Gas Company at its  
organization in 1841.

Dr. John Sellman died February 1, 1828, at his home  
in Cincinnati, and was buried in the old Episcopal Ceme-  
tery, which was located on the east side of Elm St.,  
north of Twelfth. In September, 1860, his body, with  
that of his wife Elizabeth, was removed to the lot of his  
grandson, Thomas Marshall Key, in Spring Grove Cemetery.



Boy Scout Troop 59



MADEIRA  
GIRL SCOUTS

PATRICIA  
AND  
BARBARA  
GREENE

PEGGY  
ADAMS

SELLMAN  
MARTING

MARKER







## *Annual Banquet*

OHIO DAUGHTERS  
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HOSTESS  
CINCINNATI CHAPTER

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12th.  
SEVEN O'CLOCK

NETHERLAND PLAZA HOTEL  
CINCINNATI, OHIO  
1941



## **Memorial Service**

FOR

Daughters of the American Revolution  
who have entered into Eternal Life

*March 1943--March 1944*

"Thy sun shall no more go down,  
neither shall thy moon withdraw  
itself: for the Lord shall be thine  
everlasting light, and the days of  
thy mourning shall be ended."

DESHLER-WALLICK HOTEL

Columbus, Ohio

Tuesday, March 14, 1944

*Twelve Noon*



Madeira, Ohio  
February 3, 1940

Dear Miss Kaiser:

The following is the record of Dr. John Sellman, who is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery:

"JOHN SELLMAN, Maryland, Surgeon's Mate: 11 April 1792; 3 subsistence legion 4 Sept. 1792; resigned 1 July 1796." (Quoted from Heitman's "Historical Register and Dictionary of the U. S. Army", vol. 1, p. 873)

John Sellman was born in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, July 23, 1763, the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Battee) Sellman, and died at Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Feb. 1, 1828. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the 1st Maryland Artillery, and served from Jan. 1st to March 31st, 1782 (see Md. Archives, vol. 18). He later entered the regular army as a surgeon's mate, and arrived in Cincinnati with General Wayne in 1793. He resigned in 1796, and took up his residence on Front St., between Sycamore and Broadway. For several years he was surgeon to the Newport Barracks. This was many years after he had resigned from the army, and shows how highly his skill was valued by the government. He took a great interest in the affairs of the medical profession and was the staunch friend of the Medical College of Ohio. The latter institution, in 1826, conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D.

The incident related below is quoted from "Drake and his Followers", by Otto Juettner, M. D.: "There is a record of an amusing trial as the result of which Susie Newton, employed by John Sellman, was found guilty of having stolen some scientific instruments from the Doctor. This happened in 1798. She stated in defense that Sir Isaac Newton was her ancestor, and that a scientific turn of mind ran in the family. She simply could not resist taking the instruments. It was, however, found that she had pawned the instruments and had bought one gallon of applejack, for which offense she was fined \$33.00, and sentenced to receive twenty-eight lashes on her bare back at the public whipping post, which was located where Fifth and Main Streets intersect".

Dr. John Sellman married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph R. and Mary Farrar. She was born in Virginia, Oct. 29, 1779, and died in Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1844. The bodies of Dr. John and Elizabeth Sellman were first interred in the old Episcopal Cemetery, on the east side of Elm St., above Twelfth; their bodies were removed to



Spring Grove, Sept. 25, 1860, and buried on the lot of Judge Thomas Key, a grandson (Lot No. 10, Section 24).

The children of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Farrar) Sellman were Harriet (m. Marshall Key), Carbery J., Julia Anne (m. James F. Conover), Charles, Mary G., and Martha.

Dr. John Sellman had a brother, Jonathan (b. March 2, 1753; d. May 22, 1810) who became the Revolutionary officer of the Third Battalion of the Maryland Line, and was promoted to Major and General. A handsome portrait of General Sellman now hangs in the home of his Stockett descendants in Baltimore. He was a charter member of the Order of Cincinnati, and belonged to the old South River Club of Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. (See "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland", by J. D. Warfield)

I hope that this letter contains the information that you need.

Respectfully yours,

*Marshall Sellman*

References:

- Heitman: "Historical Register and Dictionary of the U. S. Army", v. 1, p. 873.
- Ford: "History of Cincinnati", p. 294.
- Greve: "Centennial History of Cincinnati", pp. 366 and 952.
- Drake, Dr. Daniel: "Discourses", pp. 13-36.
- Goss: "The Queen City", vol. 2, pp. 218, 265.
- Maryland Archives, vol. 18 (for page, see index).



15

MARKERS PLACE D BY MARIEMONT CHAPTER (OHIO)

D.A.R. Revolutionary Soldier Marker place on grave of Price Thompson, Copporal in Capt. Holmes' Company, 1st New Jersey Regiment , Blue Ash, Ohio. Dedicated by Miss Margaret Thomas, June 30, 1932

.....

D.A.R. Marker placed beneath a spruce tree in front of Mariemont Museum , Mariemont, Ohio to honor George Washington Bi-Centennial. Dedicated by Mrs. Paul V. Kreider, June 21, 1932.

.....

A marble headstone placed on grave of William Finch, Revolutionary soldier, private in Colonel Webb's Connecticut regiment, Armstrong Chapel Cemetery, Indian Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio. Dedicated by Miss Ramona Kaiser, May 21, 1938.

(Note: The above headstone was furnished by the U.S. Government, as the grave had no original headstone or marker.)

Submitted by

Miss Ramona Kaiser, Historian,  
Mariemont Chapter(OHIO) D.A.R.



MARKERS PLACED BY MARSHMONT CHAPTER (OHIO)

D.A.R. Revolutionary Soldier Marker placed on grave  
of Trice Thompson, Corporal in Capt. Holmes' Company,  
1st New Jersey Regiment, Blue Ash, Ohio. Dedicated by  
Miss Margaret Thomas, June 30, 1932

.....

D.A.R. Marker placed beneath a spruce tree in front of  
Marshmont Museum, Marshmont, Ohio to honor George  
Washington Bi-Centennial. Dedicated by Mrs. Paul V.  
Kreider, June 21, 1932.

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A marble headstone placed on grave of William Finch,  
Revolutionary soldier, private in Colonel Webb's  
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