

The American Revolution in Ohio, Part Two

Eileen Muccino



*Reconstructed blockhouses at Fort Recovery Museum and Monument, Fort Recovery, Ohio,
<https://fortrecoverymuseum.com/fort-recovery-historical-society-museum-home>*

In October 1775, members of the Continental Congress and the Colony of Virginia met with representatives from Shawnee, Mingo, Delaware, and other Indian nations at Fort Pitt to enlist tribal cooperation during the war. The colonists also asked the native leaders to reaffirm the boundary (Ohio River) established at Fort Stanwix in 1768. Not all Ohio tribal chiefs had agreed to the provisions of that treaty, which kept them from their traditional hunting lands south of the Ohio River, and the leaders in the room did not speak for all tribes. The agreements signed at Fort Pitt stated that Native Americans would remain neutral during the conflict between the British and Americans. As the war raged, colonial land companies and leaders, including General George Washington, set their sights on settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.

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Hamilton County Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 15865 • Cincinnati, Ohio 45215-0865 • 513-956-7078 • www.hcgsOhio.org

Mission

The mission of the Hamilton County Genealogical Society is to take an active role in supporting collection and preservation of Hamilton County, Ohio records for use in genealogical research. *The Tracer* disseminates information to members about Hamilton County records and resources and HCGS projects.

Membership

For one or two adults at the same address:

Regular membership

(*Tracer* on website only)\$20 per year

Regular membership

(includes print copies of the *Tracer*)\$35 per year

Life membership

(includes print copies of the *Tracer*)\$400

Membership in Hamilton County Lineage Societies is open to HCGS members proving direct descent from ancestors residing in Hamilton County during these periods:

- **First Families of Hamilton County:** on or before 31 December 1820
- **Settlers and Builders of Hamilton County:** at some point between 1 January 1821 and 31 December 1860
- **Century Families of Hamilton County:** at some point between 1 January 1861 and 100 years prior to the year of application
- **Civil War Soldiers of Hamilton County:** descent from a direct ancestor or collateral ancestor (sibling to the soldier) who served in the Civil War and was born, resided, died, or was buried in Hamilton County.

The Hamilton County Genealogical Society is a Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society and a member of the National Genealogical Society, the International German Genealogy Partnership, and the German-American Citizens' League.

Research Policy

HCGS allows paid researchers to advertise on our website. Individuals seeking research help in Hamilton County should contact a paid researcher directly. Questions about Hamilton County repositories and records can be sent to us at info@hcsohio.org. We will provide ideas and tips for where and how to search, but we do not have a research staff.

Indexing

Article titles are indexed in *The Periodical Source Index (PERSI)* and on the HCGS website.

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Editorial Policy

Hamilton County Genealogical Society encourages members and non-members to submit material for publication. However, we reserve the right to accept or reject any material submitted. We assume no responsibility for errors of fact which come to our attention. HCGS gives permission for short articles (1-2 pages) to be reprinted. To obtain the author's approval and timing constraints for reprints, contact the editor. We require acknowledgement be given to the Hamilton County Genealogical Society and the author. We require that sources utilized by the author are not based upon Artificial Intelligence technology. Do not use sources that are cited by AI tools without reading those sources yourself. If articles include conclusions drawn using generative AI tools, cite the company that created the tools.

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WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

1 February 2026 – 30 April 2026

Regular

- Bennett, Janette, Woodridge IL
- Bertke, Ellen and Kenneth, Cincinnati OH
- Cartwright, Cheryl, Belleville WA
- Combs, Virginia, Hamilton OH
- Coyne, Frank and Cindy, Cincinnati OH
- Fornelli, Cheryl, Aurora IL
- Freeburg, Patricia, Macclenny FL
- Glidden, Hope, Lancaster PA
- Hanlin, Chris, Cincinnati OH
- Hanseman, M., Louisville KY
- Jenks, Julie, Provo UT
- Klocke, Peter, Erlanger KY
- Lacey, Sean, Dothan AL
- Laib, Richard, Newport KY
- McCreary, Becky and Paul, Green Valley AZ

- McFarland, Susie, Las Vegas NV
- Neesham, Chelsea, Sarasota FL
- Obert, Roger and Carol, Cincinnati OH
- Pennington, Bob and Karen Henson,
 Longmont CO
- Plumlee-Watson, Paige, Cleveland Heights OH
- Rands, Melinda, Ankeny IA
- Schoenstein, Cheryl, Belmont CA
- Shauers, Dean, Parker CO
- Smith, Stephanie and Cassie Davis, Frankfort OH
- Stolz, Sheryl, Cincinnati OH
- Walters, Susan, White Oak PA
- Weddell, Bev, Seymour IN
- Weller, Harold, Pennington NJ
- Williams, Larry, Auburn IN

Save the Date Saturday, September 12 Program and Meeting Sponsored by HCGS and WCGS

Plan on joining a combined Hamilton County and Warren County Genealogical Societies meeting to explore some “new” resources and indexes that will provide interesting tips for local nineteenth century, Irish, and immigrant research in Hamilton County.

The program will begin at 1 p.m. at the newly-constructed Symmes Branch library, 11850 Enyart Road, Loveland, Ohio. We hope to follow the presentation with an extended Q&A session where attendees can learn more about resources in the two counties, which are often closely aligned when researching ancestors in Southwest Ohio.

Attendees will also have time to view the many patron-friendly resources at the Symmes Branch, including a vinyl printer, computers with Adobe Creative Cloud, photo printer, laminator, button maker, and document scanner.

Stay tuned for more information and plan to join WCGS and HCGS on September 12. Check the Events pages for both societies for updates.



Save The Dates Saturday October 3 & Saturday, October 24 Genealogy Events at the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Public Library



Genealogy Day with the Experts Saturday, October 3, 11 a.m.–3 p.m.

On Saturday, 3 October, the Genealogy and Local History Department will host a day with the experts, an event not held since 2019. Southwest Ohio organizations have been invited to participate. This is a great opportunity to meet with representatives from organizations like genealogical societies, local and national lineage societies, archives, and public records offices, to learn about their resources, membership requirements, and to discuss how they can help overcome those genealogy brick walls.

Library staff will also lead in-depth tours of the Department of Genealogy and Local History. Look for more information on the CHPL and HCGS websites and in the September *Tracer*.

Genealogy Lock-In Saturday, October 24, 6:30–11:30 p.m.

On Saturday, 24 October, join fellow genealogists for a Lock-In at the Main Cincinnati and Hamilton County Public Library. This popular event was a great success last year.

The Lock-in will be held from 6:30 to 11:30 p.m., with the library closed to the general public. This is an opportunity to do personal research after hours with the aid of Genealogy and Local History Department staff. Snacks will be provided.

Pre-Registration will be required for the Lock-In. There will be a limit to the number of people who can attend. Registration details and other information will be sent to members via blast email and announced on our Events page, <https://hcgsohio.org/eventListings.php?nm=142>.

Save the Date
Saturday, November 7
America250 Heritage Luncheon
Clovernook Country Club



Hamilton County Genealogical Society’s annual Heritage Luncheon will take place beginning at 10:30 a.m., Saturday 7 November, at Clovernook Country Club in North College Hill. New members will receive their certificates and medals for their sleuthing and sometimes hard work in researching and documenting their Hamilton County ancestors.

You have months, until 31 August, to complete the process of deciding for which lineage society or societies for which your ancestor(s) qualify—read all directions, complete the application, and send it to us for approval. Please make this process a priority! You’ll be ever so happy and relieved you did it this year, a year to remember and celebrate. Instructions and applications can be found on the HCGS website at <https://hcgsohio.org/cpage.php?pt=55>.

We will welcome Joyce Lovins-Browning, a native Ohioan who grew up in Harrison, as our speaker. She shares first person living history presentations in character and costume while telling the stories of a woman who lived around 250 years ago. Yes, just when America was making history.

Please join us for this fun and memorable event. More information on the luncheon and registration will be available soon.

Ohio Genealogical Society Conference

If you did not attend the OGS Conference this year, you should plan to attend in 2027. The facility was great with roomy conference rooms equipped with tables and chairs for all. There were some favorite speakers and many new speakers and topics, and a large exhibit hall. The 2027 conference will also be held at the Sharonville Convention Center. If you like to plan ahead, save the dates—April 28 to May 1.



Kenny Burck and Ruth Oehler welcoming researchers at the HCGS Table at the OGS Conference at the Sharonville Convention Center, April 30–May 2.

**Upcoming Hamilton County Genealogical Society
BOARD MEETINGS**

**Thursday
June 18, September 17**

The HCGS Board of Directors meets on the third Thursday of the month. The business meetings begin at 6:30 p.m. Members are welcome to join us, learn about our plans, and perhaps get involved in one of our many projects. If you plan to attend, please email info@hcgsohio.org at least three days in advance of the meeting date to confirm the location (or the potential for a zoom meeting). You are also welcome to join us at 5:30 p.m. when some board members gather for dinner.



**New Officers and Directors
of HCGS**

The election for the Hamilton County Genealogical Society officers and directors was held in May via an online vote. Nominations were accepted through 15 April, and the ballot was sent to all members in good standing in early May.

The new officers and directors were installed at the 21 May board meeting. They serve a two-year term. Thank you to the following for volunteering to serve:

OFFICERS

- President Kenny Burck
- Vice-President (vacant)
- Recording Secretary William Ballbach
- Corresponding Secretary Eileen Muccino
- Treasurer Molly Sweeney

DIRECTORS

- Director at Large Paul George
- Membership Mark Cooper
- Program (vacant)
- Digital Resources Bob Brodbeck
- Publication Deb Cyprych
- Research & Preservation Jim Dempsey
- Marketing (vacant)

**Hamilton County Genealogical Society
- General Fund Donors**

Donations from the following were received for use by Hamilton County Genealogical Society for programs and other operational expenses.

Thanks to:

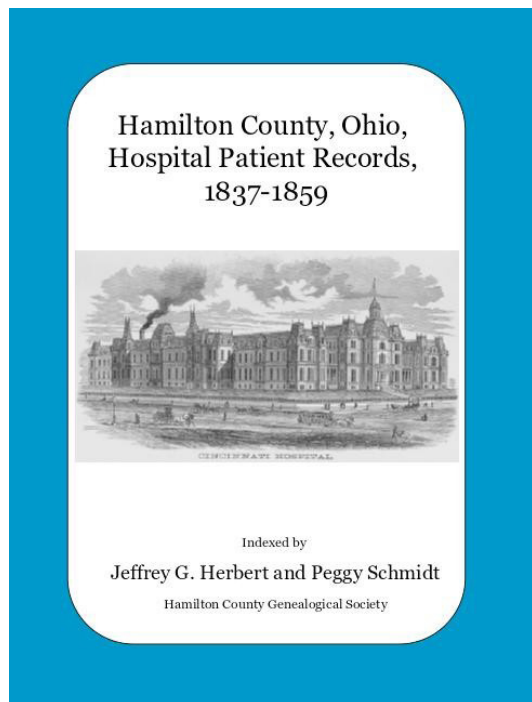
- Anne Borg
- Margaret DeStefano
- Charlene Eberwine
- Valerie Elliott
- M. Hanseman
- Robert and Pamela Krebs
- Susan Walters
- Bev Weddell

**New Publication from
Hamilton County Genealogical Society**

*Hamilton County, Ohio,
Hospital Patient Records, 1837-1859*

Indexed by Jeffrey G. Herbert and Peggy Schmidt
Member price \$35.00; non-member price \$43.75

This index is a combination of records from the City Infirmary and the Commercial Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio. It contains information for over 19,400 patients who entered these institutions between March 1837 and December 1859. These early records can provide evidence of an ancestor living or being present in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the time that they were a patient in the institution. Most patients stayed for a few days to weeks, while some were there for much



Court Records in the Index to Eighty-two Damaged Deed Books

Jim Dempsey

Six years ago, thirteen volunteer members took on the work of indexing eighty-two Hamilton County deed books that had never been indexed. Many of these deed books were damaged in the 1884 Courthouse fire. The completed index has over 160,000 buyers, sellers, or associated persons for documents created in the period 1829 to 1881.

The 52,400 pages in those eighty-two books were studied in detail. The fact that not just deeds were recorded was a complete surprise. At the start, it was assumed that names in the documents copied into the books were from one or more sellers to one or more buyers. Not so. Any legal transaction that in some way related to transfer of property was recorded. Also, the Ohio Constitution of 1803 mandated that the office of County Recorder be appointed to record any document that was presented to the Recorder. Ultimately in the mid 1800's, for practical reasons and reducing "wear and tear," separate books were created for mortgages, leases, cemetery deeds, powers of attorney, partnerships, mechanic liens, surveys, plats, taxes, probates, guardianships, etc.

Keep in mind, from 1794 to 1988, 4,400 deed books were created. All of them contain property and court related documents. I discussed this with Judge Melba Marsh, who told me "Property auctions are still held at the Courthouse to this day."

You are encouraged to look for ancestors who were involved in complex probates as an estate administrator or executor, insolvencies requiring the sale of land or other chattels, unpaid taxes, property to be sold by guardians for care of minors, etc.

To see the index for these every-word searchable eighty-two books, go to: <https://www.hcgsohio.org/cpage.php?pt=66>. Total court related entries in the index are:

longer. These records can also provide a date of death in the case where the patient died in the institution.

The patient admission records in general provide valuable genealogical information. Most of the patients admitted were from the city and surrounding areas in Hamilton County, Ohio, however there were also many sailors, or boatman as they were called, who worked on steamboats travelling on the Ohio River. Their residence could be anywhere along the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers and are generally listed in their registers. Patients may also be visitors on a journey who became ill and were brought to the hospital for treatment.

The information summarized and included is patient name, age, occupation, place of birth, place of residence, and dates of admission and discharge. The actual patient record usually contains a short paragraph on their recent history, medical condition, and treatment.

Hamilton County, Ohio, Hospital Patient Records, 1837-1859 is available as a softbound book (518 pp.) for \$35.00 (non-member price of \$43.75) and as a PDF searchable file for download for \$25.00 (non-member price of \$30.00).

Visit the HCGS store at <https://hcgsohio.org/store.php?sid=1>.

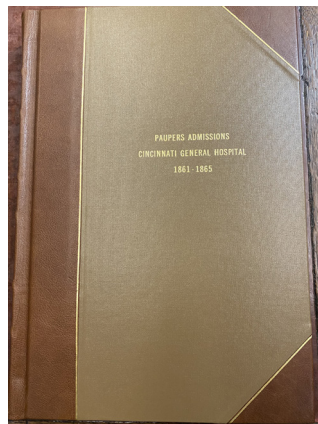
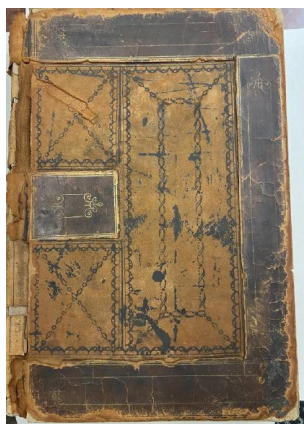
Common Pleas Court	2,091	Ohio Supreme Ct.	53
Commercial Court	75	U.S. Circuit Ct.	3
District Court	97	U.S. District Ct.	7
Probate Court	468	Cincinnati City Court	1
Superior Court	1,572	Leases	1,171

HCGS Member Donations Preserve Records

Each year, many HCGS members add donations to the Hamilton County Genealogical Society General Fund when they join or renew their memberships. Every donation, whether five dollars, one hundred dollars, or the occasional large bequest, assists the Chapter when HCGS is approached to help with genealogical or historical projects. All donations are appreciated, and in 2025 they totaled over \$7,100 in extra support. But how are these donations used? We have reported on some of the large projects in the past.

Throughout the year, the board typically receives smaller requests for support for a local research or preservation activity. One such request was recently submitted when a chapter researcher was using an old ledger at the University of Cincinnati Winkler Center Archives (part of the Donald Harrison Medical Library).

The ledger was the pauper register for the old Commercial Hospital, records from 1861-1865. The existing cover was an old, dirty leather binding that had split from the spine of the book, and several sets of pages had become loose from the binding. In short, the book was in poor condition which made using it difficult. HCGS agreed to pay to have this historic register rebound and preserved.



This was only made possible by the many donations that we receive throughout the year. Above is a photo of the book prior to and after restoration that shows the amazing difference. The contents of this newly discovered patient ledger will be indexed in a future HCGS publication.

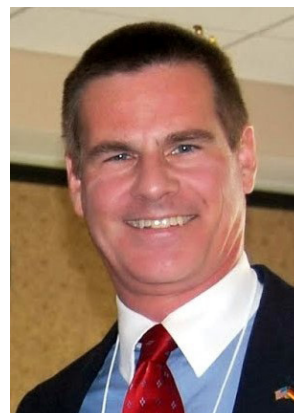
Thanks once again for all those members who choose to add donations to their membership dues payments.

National Genealogical Society Awards for 2026:

HCGS Honored with Two Awards

On 28 May 2026, the National Genealogical Society presented its annual awards at the NGS Conference in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Awards were presented to Jeff Herbert and to the *Tracer*.

NGS Award of Merit to Jeff Herbert



The Award of Merit recognizes exceptional contributions to genealogy by a non-profit organization or an individual over a period of years. Congratulations to Jeff Herbert.

Jeff is the author of more than forty books of descriptive indexes of Hamilton County, Ohio, historical and genealogical records. Because Cincinnati was both a destination and a migration mid-point, researchers and historians rely on Jeff's books to track hundreds of thousands of ancestors and learn about the social history of early Cincinnati. He has donated copyright for most of these publications to Hamilton County Genealogical Society, generating thousands of dollars to support the society's services to members. His most recent publication, with Peggy Schmidt, has just become available.

Jeff was awarded the Griffin Yeatman Award in 1998. The award is given by the Hamilton County Recorder to recognize citizens of Hamilton County who volunteer their time and services to preserve and promote the history of Hamilton County and the people who work to help others understand historic preservation and promote public interest.

Jeff has served as both president and treasurer of the Hamilton County Genealogical Society and is currently the Book Sales Chair. He presents programs on German genealogy, church records, and institutional records. He currently serves on the America250—Ohio Hamilton County Committee and is a trustee of the Glendale, Ohio, Heritage Preservation Museum.

He was a long-time volunteer at the LDS Family History Center and the Archives of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati. His efforts were instrumental in the addition of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati sacramental records to Findmypast. With other HCGS volunteers, he created indexes of over 15,000 veterans buried in Hamilton County.

Please congratulate Jeff on this well-deserved honor. Hamilton County Genealogical Society is grateful for all he has contributed.



NGS Large Society Newsletter Award to the *Tracer*

Newsletter awards are given to one large society (over 500 members) and one small society each year. The criteria include variety and interest of material, quality of the writing and editing, originality, and readability. The editor, Eileen Muccino, and editorial staff work diligently to make the *Tracer* a valuable resource for those researching ancestors in Hamilton County. The *Tracer* previously won the NGS award in 2007, 2014, 2019, 2021, and now for the year 2026.



The *Tracer* is a collaborative effort thanks to book editor Colleen Phillips, proofreaders Rebecca Page and Diane Jatzek, library acquisitions' editor Martha Surber, and Carol Wimer of Inprint Madeira. Mentors and advisors, Deb Cyprych and Jim Dempsey, are crucial to the *Tracer's* continued success. The editor also thanks the many others who contribute articles, ideas, and moral support.

CALENDAR OF GENEALOGY EVENTS

Date	Time	Event and Presenter	Sponsor	Location
Jun 6 Saturday	1 – 3 pm	“Finding Hidden Treasures Using Full-Text Search on FamilySearch” Presenter: Dana Palmer https://ccgsoh.org/eventListings.php?nm=19	Clermont County Gen. Soc.	Doris Wood Library 180 S. 3rd St. Batavia OH and virtual program
Jun 13, Sep 12 Saturday		“History of Your House: How to do Property Research” Main library – third floor lab. No registration required. https://chpl.org/	CHPL	Main library 800 Vine St. Cincinnati OH
Jun 18 Thursday	6:30 – 8 pm	Hamilton County Genealogical Society Board Meeting Contact info@hcgsohio.org if you would like to attend.	HCGS	Century Inn 10675 Springfield Pk. Cincinnati OH
Jun 18, Jul 16, Aug 20 Thursday	11 am – 12:30 pm	Green Township Genealogy Club Informal genealogy discussions https://cincinnati.library.bibliocommons.com/v2/events	CHPL	Green Township Library 6525 Bridgetown Rd. Cincinnati OH
Jun 18 - 19		“Our German Ancestors: Building America” National PALAM Conference https://pennpalam.org/cpage.php?pt=19	PALAM	Doubletree Resort Lancaster PA

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CALENDAR OF GENEALOGY EVENTS, continued

Jul 7 – 9		Midwest African American Genealogy Institute Conference https://www.maagiinstitute.org/	MAAGI	Virtual
Jul 8 Wednesday	7 pm	“Finding Your Patriot! Revolutionary War Research” Presenter: Jean Muetzel https://www.wcgsohio.org/ to be added to the email list	Warren County Genealogical Society	Virtual
Jul 11, Oct 10 Saturday	11 am	“Genealogy and Local History Department Tour” Main library – second floor. No registration required. https://chpl.org/	CHPL	Main library 800 Vine St. Cincinnati OH
Jul 18 Saturday	4 – 9 pm	“The Great Picnic” America250 Ohio Event. Music, games, boating, fishing, crafts, and more.	Great Parks of Hamilton County	Miami Whitewater Forest
Jul 19 Sunday	2 – 3:30 pm	“German Script” Presenter: Kenny Burck https://www.kolpingcincinnati.com/	Kolping Cincinnati	Kolping Center 10235 Mill Rd. Cincinnati OH
Aug 1 Saturday	1 – 3 pm	“Genealogical Research at the Pennsylvania State Archives” Presenter: Aaron McWilliams https://ccgsoh.org/eventListings.php?nm=19	Clermont County Gen. Soc.	Doris Wood Library 180 S. 3rd St. Batavia OH and virtual program
Aug 7 - 8		Kentucky Genealogy Conference https://www.lexpublib.org/historyconference		Lexington Public Library 140 E. Main St. Lexington KY
Aug 8, Saturday	11 am	“Introduction to Genealogy Resources” Main library – third floor lab. No registration required. https://chpl.org/	CHPL	Main library 800 Vine St. Cincinnati OH
Aug 12 Wednesday	7 pm	“Is there a Tartan in Your Tree? Exploring Scottish Roots” Presenter: Debbie Large https://www.wcgsohio.org/ to be added to the email list	Warren County Genealogical Society	Virtual
Sep 11 - 12		OGS Fall Conference Speakers: Eric E. Johnson, Deborah Kitko, Lauren Kuntzman, Thomas S. Neel https://www.ogs.org/ogs-fall-retreat/		OGS Library 611 St. Rt.97 W. Bellville OH
Sep 12 Saturday	1 pm	“New Resources in Hamilton County” Presenter: Jeff Herbert	HCGS and WCGS	Symmes Branch Library 11850 Enyart Rd. Loveland OH
Oct 3 Saturday		Celtic Connections Conference https://tiara.ie/conferences/	TIARA	Virtual
Oct 3 Saturday	11 am – 3 pm	Genealogy Day With the Experts Genealogy and Local History Department	HCGS and CHPL	Main library 800 Vine St. Cincinnati OH
Oct 17 Saturday		Genealogy Fair Presentations, discussions, help stations TBD	CHPL	Green Township Library 6525 Bridgetown Rd. Cincinnati OH
Oct 24 Saturday	6:30 – 11:30 pm	Genealogy After-Hours Lock-in in Genealogy and Local History Department	HCGS and CHPL	Main library 800 Vine St. Cincinnati OH
Nov 7 Saturday		Program by Joyce Lovins-Browning Heritage Luncheon	HCGS	Clovernook Ctry Club 2035 W Galbraith Rd. Cincinnati OH
Apr 28 – May 1 2027		“Finding Your Family’s Heroes” OGS Conference	OGS	Sharonville Convention Center Cincinnati OH

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

2026 OGS Conference is history

The 2026 Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) Conference held at the Sharonville Convention Center (in Hamilton County, Ohio) in late April and early May is over and was a resounding success for those who attended. Like most events, attendance was down as it has been at many venues since the COVID pandemic. It was a terrific learning adventure with so many lectures and forty-three vendors in the exhibit hall. Our Hamilton County Chapter had an exhibit table. Also, there was a bus trip from the convention center to the downtown library for those who wanted to include a research opportunity. The GOOD NEWS is that in 2027 the OGS Conference is returning to Sharonville for a second year in a row. So, pencil it in on your calendar and see if you can attend next year.

HCGS membership

While our membership has been slowly declining for a few years, we are doing very well compared to many other genealogical societies and other organizations. It is just a fact of life in our post-COVID era. However, recent reminder notices to members have increased our returning members and we welcome them with open arms. We are still one of the largest county genealogical societies in the United States. Thank you for your membership.

Programs

See a listing of our upcoming programs in this issue of *The Tracer*. In September there will be a joint Hamilton County and Warren County meeting at the Symmes Branch Library that will feature several events. Jeff Herbert will share information on newer HCGS books and resources. October is Family History Month. The Public Library and our society are hosting three programs that month. One is our "Ask the Experts" Day at the downtown library. The Green Township Library is holding a Genealogy Fair and we will have a table featuring our publications and lineage societies and answering local genealogy questions. There is a downtown Library "Lock In" after hours (you must register) with snacks and opportunities to network with fellow genealogists. See dates, times, and details in this issue.

Our Lineage Societies

As usual, members are slow to apply and mail in their applications to one of our four lineage societies. Just a few applications have been received to date. This is typical as we all put some things off until it is "crunch time." All the details of how to apply, forms, and rules are on our website. You have until 31 August 2026 to get your applications mailed to HCGS. Perhaps you will apply as a way to honor your early ancestors who were in Hamilton County by certain dates. It also makes you a better genealogist to go through the process to document your ancestors and confirm that all of your facts are proven to the satisfaction of another set of eyes.

HCGS books and where to see and search them

You may know that we have many publications available for purchase. You may also view them at the downtown library and four branches: Madeira, North Central, Green Township, and Anderson Township. Many other county, regional, and national libraries also carry our publications. We are looking for an additional Hamilton County library location as another entire set of our books has become available. We are looking for a location in between our other sites to make it easy for more people to research Hamilton County ancestors. We will let you know when this site is confirmed..

HCGS elections

Our biennial election ballots for officers and directors were sent to members electronically and all positions were unopposed (not unusual for a genealogy society). See the list of officer and directors in this issue. We thank you for your confidence in our leadership. We are happy to serve you.

Award winners

The National Genealogical Society presents national awards at its annual conference in May of each year. One of our members and our society received awards at the 2006 NGS Conference in May. See the details in this issue of the *Tracer*.

Kenny R. Burck, President
513-260-0238
kburck1948@gmail.com

The American Revolution in Ohio, Part Two, *continued*



Gravesite of Shawnee Chief Cornstalk in Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Cornstalk was murdered by Virginia militiamen in 1777, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornstalk_\(Shawnee_leader\)#/media/File:Cornstalk_gravesite.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornstalk_(Shawnee_leader)#/media/File:Cornstalk_gravesite.jpg)

Despite promises of neutrality, Ohio natives knew that American settlers posed a threat to their land. Similar to their actions during the French and Indian War, the chiefs tried to determine which foe offered them the best hope of survival. Individual tribes chose the ally they believed would offer protection and supplies for their war-torn villages. The Northern Iroquois Alliance allied with the British, who occupied the land along the Saint Lawrence River, while the Ohio tribes were split.

During years of frontier violence, as soldiers and settlers arrived in increasing numbers, Ohio tribes tended to join British raiding parties. In retaliation, Kentucky (Virginia) militias attacked Ohio Indian villages. When Shawnee Chief Cornstalk realized in 1777 that he could no longer control many of his warriors, he traveled to Point Pleasant, Virginia, to warn American leaders. While there, he and his son were murdered by militiamen.

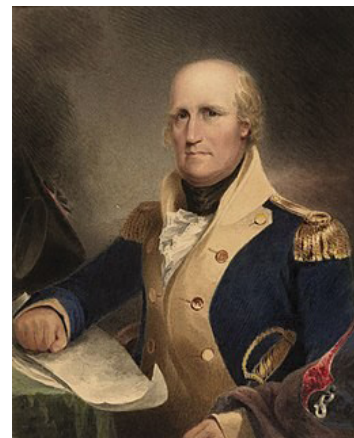
The war in Ohio

The British occupied Fort Detroit, the British stronghold in the west, which they had captured from the French. Governor Henry Hamilton, the English commander, led raids into Ohio, alongside Native American allies. The raids extended as far as colonial settlements in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia.

General Washington asked the Continental Congress to approve a campaign to attack Fort Detroit (three hundred miles west of Fort Pitt). The plan included building forts in Ohio and negotiating with Native Americans. In 1778, soldiers were sent to surveil Ohio for water routes and the locations and strengths of various tribes and their interactions with the British. The campaign was hampered by the lack of supply lines, poor weather, Indian attacks, and not enough soldiers. The army built Fort Laurens (see sidebar) in Northeast Ohio, but a month-long siege forced the Americans to abandon it and any plans to attack Fort Detroit.

The Battle of Old Chillicothe and the destruction of the Shawnee town of Piqua (1779-1780)

Old Chillicothe on the Mad River, settled in 1774, was the capital of the Shawnee region. Kentucky militias under the command of Colonel John Bowman attacked the village in May 1779. Unable to breach the tribe's blockhouse, Bowman burned the town, and Shawnee Chief Blackfish was killed during the siege. A combined force of Lenape, Shawnee, and Wyandot retaliated against Kentucky settlements.



George Rogers Clark in a painting by James Barton Longacre, circa 1830. He was a controversial figure who led the Virginia militia in Kentucky during the American Revolution and the Northwest Indian War, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Rogers_Clark.jpg

General George Rogers Clark responded by leading Kentucky militiamen up the Great Miami River Valley in August 1780. When he discovered that Old Chillicothe was abandoned, his troops moved north to Piqua (then near present-day Springfield, Ohio), where he bombed the stockade and destroyed a British trading post and the surrounding Shawnee villages. The troops also destroyed five hundred acres of corn.

Forced to keep moving to evade more attacks by Kentucky militias, some Shawnee relocated northwest to the present-day location of Piqua, Ohio, hoping for assistance from the British at Fort Detroit. Sensing a relentless threat, some Shawnee left Ohio and moved west to Spanish territory. Others continued to retaliate with raids into Kentucky. The Kentucky militia responded, including another raid by Clark, accompanied by Daniel Boone, up the Miami Valley to burn Shawnee villages in 1782.

The last major battle of the Revolutionary War was fought in 1781 at Yorktown, but the war for the west was far from over. The British continued to occupy fur trading forts in what would become the Northwest Territory. They continued to trade with and supply arms to the Native Americans.

The Peace of Paris (1783)

The Treaty that ended the American Revolution required the British to cede their Midwest territory below the Great Lakes to the United States. The Native Americans believed this was another illegal agreement over

continued on page 46

Enlisted Personnel, United States Army, 1791: List Available on the HCGS Website

In *The Soldiers of America's First Army, 1791* (The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 2004), author Richard M. Lytle created a resource of the officers and enlisted men of the nation's first army for historians and genealogists. The book is a history of the United States' first army and events during the Northwest Indian War that culminated in the defeat of General Arthur St. Clair's army at the Battle of the Wabash on November 4, 1791. *The Soldiers of America's First Army, 1791*, includes biographical sketches of the officers and the roster of enlisted personnel, many of whom died in the battle.

The author researched in the records of the National Archives (Record Group 94), the papers of Arthur St. Clair, and Francis Heitman's *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, plus other state and federal archival materials, personal papers, and newspapers.

Many of the soldiers died at the Battle of the Wabash in 1791, and are buried under the monument at the Fort Recovery Museum, <https://fortrecoverymuseum.com/fort-recovery-historical-society-museum-home>. The soldiers spent time at Fort Washington as they prepared for the expedition north, and some who survived may have become Ohio settlers. There is a detailed biography in the publication about David Ziegler, First US Regiment of the Army, who became the first mayor of Cincinnati (p. 156). Dr. Richard Allison, Surgeon of the First US Regiment and first medical doctor in Cincinnati, is profiled on page 176.

After the publication of the book in 2004, Richard Lytle continued to research and update the information on enlisted men. He has graciously allowed the updated (2025) list to be made available by the Fort Recovery Historical Society and Museum and the Hamilton County Genealogical Society. The list can be found on the HCGS website, on the Cemeteries and Burials page.

Information for enlisted men includes:

Name

Rank

Company

Regiment

Enlistment date

Whether killed at the Battle of the Wabash (likely buried in a mass grave under the Fort Recovery Monument)

Date of death, wounding, discharge, desertion, or reenlistment

HCGS is donating a copy of the 2004 book to the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Public Library. In addition to the original list, the book's coverage of the 1791 campaign and the biographies of officers is a great resource.

land not owned by England, just as when France ceded the same territory after the French and Indian War. The surge of American settlers now appeared unstoppable, and Great Britain saw no upside to an expensive war in the Midwest. England could still profit from the area through its trading posts along the Canadian border, and its continued military presence allowed British covert support of Native American raids.

In 1783, Ohio's tribes, who slowly learned of the outcome of the Treaty of Paris, formed the Northwestern Indian Confederacy to pressure the new federal government to renegotiate tribal treaties and protect Native land rights. In response, the United States signed a treaty with several tribes who agreed to vacate land below Fort Laurens. Again, Shawnee and Miami chiefs would not sign, believing that all the land north of the Ohio River should be open to them.



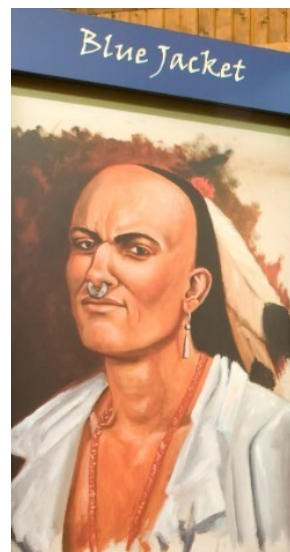
*Historical marker of Fort Finney in North Bend, Ohio,
<https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=78630>*

In 1785, a company of soldiers from Fort Pitt built Fort Finney on the Ohio River near North Bend, Ohio. The first mayor of Cincinnati, David Ziegler, was stationed there in January 1786, when George Rogers Clark invited Shawnee tribes to meet. Only a few Shawnee representatives attended and signed the Treaty of Fort Finney. The treaty designated a small parcel of land for Shawnee in the northwest corner of the future state. Despite threats from Clark's Kentucky militias, most Shawnee leaders refused to accept the treaty.

The Northwest Indian War

In 1787, Congress created the Northwest Territory with plans to approve several new states, and Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor. George

Washington determined to enforce United States' sovereignty in the new territory. The Continental Army had been disbanded at the Peace of Paris. Leery of a standing army, the new United States fighting force consisted of the First Army Regiment commissioned by Congress in 1784. There were only about one hundred regular soldiers stationed at Fort Pitt and Fort Constitution (West Point, New York).



*Portrait of Blue Jacket (1743–1810), Shawnee War Chief,
at the Fort Recovery State Museum, Fort Recovery, Ohio.
Blue Jacket led the Indian coalition
at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.*

Washington tasked Secretary of War Henry Knox with building the large army needed to maintain control in the west. Congress and Knox wanted Governor St. Clair to negotiate with the tribes, not make war. But they were firm that the boundary would not be the Ohio River, something Shawnee and Miami refused to concede.

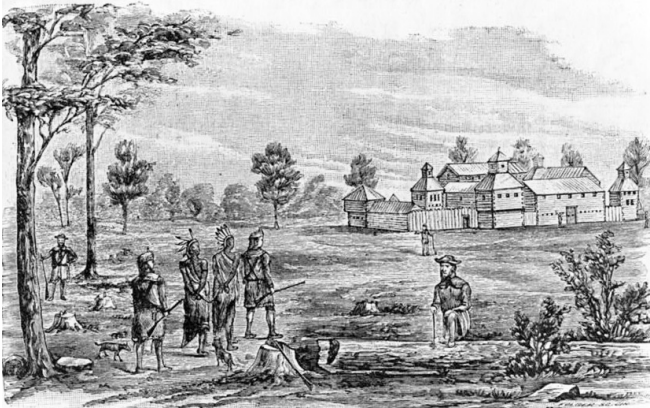
George Washington chose Josiah Harmar, despite his reputation as a heavy drinker and poor commander, to lead the new army. Generals Harmar and St. Clair held a peace conference in 1789 at Fort Harmar near Marietta, Ohio. The Shawnee and Miami were not invited since it was clear that they would not agree to territory concessions. The Delaware and Wyandot representatives signed the Treaty of Fort Harmar on 9 January 1789, a formality since they had already agreed to territorial restrictions in eastern Ohio.

The threat of violence between settlers and Native Americans was now shifting west. Washington ordered Josiah Harmar to build Fort Washington on the northern bank of the Ohio River between the Great and Little Miami Rivers.

The settlement of Hamilton County, Ohio

Colonial settlers had pushed west, mainly into Kentucky and eastern Ohio, since the end of the French and Indian War. In 1788, the first three permanent settlements in Southwest Ohio were founded on the northern side of the Ohio River at North Bend, Losantiville (Cincinnati), and Columbia. Initial friendly relations with Muskingum and Miami in the area quickly soured due to fraudulent schemes of itinerant fur traders, Indian attacks on surveyors, and settler encroachments on traditional Indian land.

The military presence in Southwest Ohio was sparse, and at the first settlement at Columbia, Benjamin Stites constructed fortified block houses. John Cleves Symmes traveled with a military escort to North Bend, Ohio. The Losantiville settlers chose to build near the perfect site for a fort across from the mouth of the Licking River. The early residents, many of them veterans of the Revolutionary War, clamored for increased military protection. The army completed Fort Washington in 1789.



FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3c16721/>

General Harmar planned an expedition north from Fort Washington to attack Native Americans and the British at Kekionga (present-day Fort Wayne, Indiana) in 1790. Harmar led a force of about 1,000 regulars and militiamen north. Plagued by a lack of supplies and surprise Indian attacks, the army burned villages and crops but took heavy losses. Harmar was forced to retreat south.

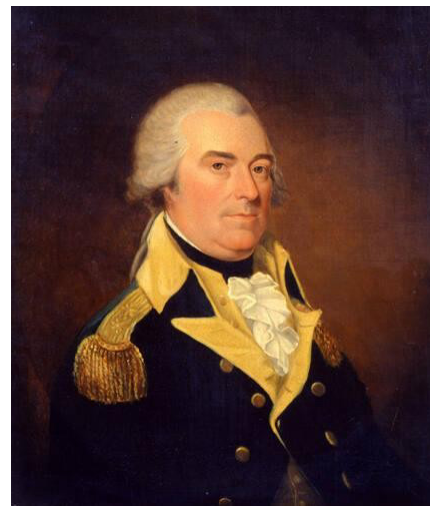
St. Clair's Defeat (The Battle of the Wabash)

In 1791, General Arthur St. Clair led a new expedition of the First and Second (commissioned 4 March 1791) US Army Regiments, north from Fort Washington, building Forts Hamilton and Jefferson along the way. These forts served as

security for the convoys of supplies that followed the army and shelter for ill and wounded soldiers. Despite repeated warnings from George Washington to beware of surprises, the troops were tracked secretly by Native American scouts, including a young Shawnee named Tecumseh. A force of 1,500 warriors, under the leadership of Little Turtle (Miami) and Blue Jacket (Shawnee), gathered as the army moved north. They attacked the army of regulars and some commissioned Kentucky militias on 4 November 1791 near the Wabash River, about one hundred miles north of Cincinnati, at the future site of Fort Recovery.

St. Clair suffered the loss of about 90 percent of his one thousand men (killed, captured, deserted, or wounded) and retreated in disarray. Many of the fallen soldiers were scalped, their remains scattered and buried in mass graves. Some were later removed to other cemeteries, and identification of those lost in the battle has proved difficult. (See Fort Recovery sidebar)

After the Battle of the Wabash, the single worst defeat in the history of the US Army by Native Americans, St. Clair was forced to resign his army commission.



General Anthony Wayne, known for his roles in the American Revolution and the Northwest Indian War, and for negotiating the Treaty of Greenville, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Anthony_Wayne_\(1745%E2%80%931796\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Anthony_Wayne_(1745%E2%80%931796).jpg)

Fallen Timbers and the Treaty of Greenville (1794-1795)

In 1792, George Washington asked General Anthony Wayne to organize a new, larger, more

continued on page 48

efficient fighting force. Wayne recruited and trained what was known as the Legion of the United States and prepared his campaign. Wayne's army arrived at Fort Washington in April 1793, training until the next summer. Over 3,000 men marched north toward Detroit in 1794, building a series of forts, including Fort Greenville and Fort Recovery.

Native Americans, whose pleas for help from the British were ignored, began a two-day assault on Wayne's army at Fort Recovery on 30 June 1794. The tribes suffered severe losses and were forced to withdraw.

With no single, unifying leader and after heavy casualties, several chiefs refused to continue to fight and withdrew their men. Little Turtle wanted to negotiate peace, which left Blue Jacket as the sole proponent of battle. While the tribes regrouped, Wayne moved north, building Fort Defiance at the mouth of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers.

In August 1794, the combatants met at Fallen

Timbers, a field deforested by tornadoes, where the Shawnee and Miami suffered a devastating defeat at the hands of Wayne's army. Fallen Timbers was the last battle of the Northwest Indian War. The British, who did not want open war with America, signed Jay's Treaty in 1795, agreeing to withdraw from all their forts in the Northwest Territory within a year.

In August 1795, ninety representatives of Ohio tribes signed the Treaty of Greenville. They agreed to end the fighting, exchange prisoners, and remove themselves from all territory in southern, central, and eastern Ohio. Some Shawnee settled in Wapakoneta, Ohio, and many Miami moved west to Indiana. The defeat at Fallen Timbers forced Shawnee and Miami to give up their hope of land near the Ohio River. They believed that this treaty set a permanent boundary. Unfortunately for the tribes, the federal government and land-seeking settlers believed this was a temporary line. As the population grew, so would the Americans' demand for new land.



*The Fallen Timbers Battle Monument in Maumee, Ohio.
Depicted are General Anthony Wayne with an Indian guide to his right and a colonial settler to his left,
<https://www.nps.gov/places/fallen-timbers-battlefield-and-fort-miamis-national-historic-site.htm>*



The signing of the Treaty of Greenville, 1795, painted by an unknown army officer. In the center are three figures important to Hamilton County history: General Anthony Wayne, Chief Little Turtle of the Miami Indians, and William Henry Harrison. The Treaty of Greenville was the result of the American victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. In the 1795 treaty, the American Indian Confederation ceded much of central Ohio and parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan to the United States.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Negotiations_for_the_Treaty_of_Greenville_with_General_Anthony_Wayne_and_Chief_Little_Turtle_of_the_Miami_tribe_ceding_most_of_Ohio,_1795.jpg

Summary

The official end of the American Revolution came with the Treaty of Paris in 1783, but Native Americans, Great Britain, and the United States continued the war in Ohio.

Native Americans fought for their homeland and livelihood during the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, and the Northwest Indian War. Miami and Shawnee did not surrender the fight for their beloved Ohio River until they were forced from southern Ohio by the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. The British were finally expelled from the Northwest Territory in 1796.

This was not the end of the Native American fight for a homeland in Ohio. That is another important story—a new Indian Confederation under Shawnee Chief Tecumseh, another war between the United States and Great Britain (War of 1812), another Peace (Treaty of Ghent), and the final forced removal of all native tribes from Ohio (completed by the Indian Removal Act of 1830). 📌

Sources:

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Kate Egner, “The Proving Ground: Revolutionary Ohio,” *Hallowed Ground Magazine* (July 2022). American Battlefield Trust.

Oliver Farnsworth. *The Cincinnati Directory* (Oliver Farnsworth, 1819).

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Mary Eileen Schuler Levison, *Ohio Was Their Home* (Richland County Genealogical Society, 2008).

Mary Stockwell, *The Other Trail of Tears: The Removal of the Ohio Indians* (Westholme Publishing LLC, 2015).

Captain Thomas Taylor Underwood, *Diary of Capt. Thomas Taylor Underwood, Who Served Under Gen. Wayne in his Expedition Against the Indians of the North West*, (Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio, 1945). Underwood kept a journal of his experience in the US Army, from his enrollment on 27 March 1792 in Virginia to his resignation, due to painful rheumatism, on 18 March 1800. He arrived at Fort Washington in 1793. He was wounded on a mission from Greenville to gather supplies from Fort Washington. Underwood was not involved in any major fighting, but his journal discusses army life on the road in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, his jobs as paymaster and recruiter, and his friends and officers. The 29-page book is available in print at CHPL and on HathiTrust, <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003102885>.

Fort Laurens: Revolutionary War Fort in Ohio

Fort Laurens was the only Revolutionary War fort in Ohio. George Washington sent twelve hundred soldiers from Virginia and Pennsylvania, under the command of Lachlan MacIntosh, with a plan to defeat the British-allied Native Americans and attack the British troops in Detroit. The soldiers constructed the fort along the Tuscarawas River in 1778. It took ten days to build the structure, and it was abandoned after ten months.

Conditions in the fort were dismal—lack of food, miserable weather, and British and Native Americans ready to lay siege. Soldiers who left the fort to hunt food or deliver messages were ambushed. To avoid an uprising, the commander took one thousand men back to Fort Pitt, leaving only 150 at Fort Laurens. The British siege ended because conditions were just as poor for the British allies outside the fort and relief forces arrived from Fort Pitt.

Fort Recovery Monument

Fort Recovery in Mercer County, Ohio, is the site of two remarkable, often-forgotten battles:

- The 1791 victory of nine Native American nations (Miami, Shawnee, Delaware, Ottawa, Wyandotte, Ojibwe, Seneca, Cherokee, and Potawatomi), led by Little Turtle (Miami) and Blue Jacket (Shawnee) over General Arthur St. Clair's US Army.
- The 1794 victory of General Anthony Wayne's Legion of the United States over an alliance of Native nations.



The battles at this site set the stage for the 1795 Treaty of Greenville, after which Native Americans relinquished most of their Ohio land.

Fort Recovery was built in 1791 on the site of General St. Clair's defeat. A monument to the fallen soldiers was erected there in 1912. The inscription on the monument reflects the ideas of the time about Indian savagery and settlers' rights to Ohio land. The article in this issue tells a more nuanced history of the violent clashes in Ohio during the American Revolution and the Northwest Indian War.

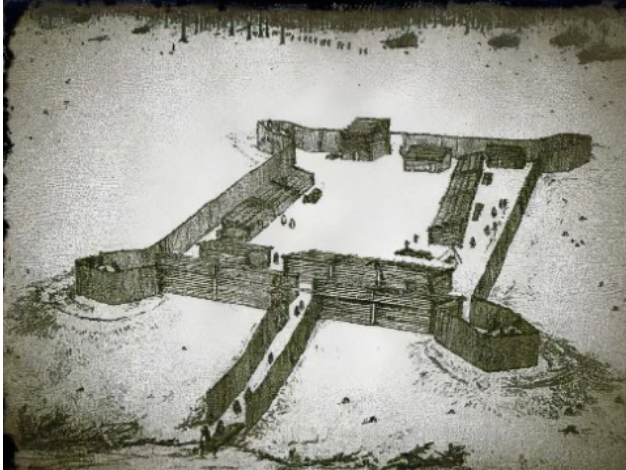
On the north side of the monument are the names of some of the over 800 soldiers who died there in 1791. Many are just surnames and some are known to be incorrect.

There were potentially up to 250 civilians at the Battle of the Wabash in 1791. Possibly one hundred were women and children, killed during the battle (some may have been taken captive). There are no written records of their names, but those who died during the battle would have been buried in the mass grave along with the soldiers. The remains of civilians and soldiers were first discovered in the mid-1800s, washing out of the banks of the Wabash River. They were moved to Fort Recovery's pioneer cemetery and later to the lot where the monument would be built in 1912. The deceased soldiers and civilians were re-interred under the pictured monument, where they currently rest.

Fort Recovery Museum, East Boundary Street, Fort Recovery, is open May through October, various days and times. To visit this historic Ohio site of the Northwest Indian Wars, see <https://fortrecoverymuseum.com/fort-recovery-historical-society-museum-home>.

Washington determined that Fort Laurens was too far from Detroit to serve as a staging ground for an attack and not close enough to protect friendly Delaware Indians. He ordered the fort abandoned, and the last American soldiers left on 2 August 1779.

During the ten months of occupation, thirty soldiers lost their lives and five were wounded. Twenty-one were interred in the fort cemetery.



Sketch of Fort Laurens,
<https://www.fortlaurensmuseum.org/>

Soldiers who served at Fort Laurens

The Friends of Fort Laurens Foundation (FFLF) supports the historic and archaeological

preservation of the site and collects documentation of those who built and served at Fort Laurens. The organization's website includes a list of soldiers who either marched to the site with General McIntosh in 1778, helped construct the fort, served in defense of the fort, were on one of the attempted resupply missions to Fort Laurens from Fort Pitt, or were in the British/Native American party who attacked the fort,

<https://www.friendsoffortlaurens.org/soldier-bios>.

The information was obtained in part from applications for Revolutionary War pensions and family researchers. Some names have links to external web pages or pension file transcriptions. Those who served include the grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln and the father of President Zachary Taylor.

The Fort Laurens Museum is located at 11067 Fort Laurens Road, Bolivar, Ohio. It is currently undergoing a several-year project to reconstruct the fort in time for its 250th anniversary in 2028. The site is home to the Tomb of the Unknown Patriot of the American Revolution, the burial site of an unidentified soldier. The museum is currently open on weekends. For more information on visiting Fort Laurens Museum, see <https://www.fortlaurensmuseum.org/>. 📍

Ordering Materials from Ohio Libraries Through the CHPL Website

SearchOhio and OhioLINK are again available through the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Library for users with a valid library card and an account in good standing. Researchers can order books, audiobooks, CDs, DVDs, microfilms, and other materials not available at CHPL.

SearchOhio is a library consortium of forty-nine participating Ohio public libraries, in partnership with OhioLINK, whose members are academic libraries. These two cooperatives make many materials available across libraries in Ohio. Out-of-state materials are not available through SearchOhio or OhioLINK, nor are eBooks or eAudiobooks. SearchOhio and OhioLINK remain separate entities, but have merged into a single, unified catalog, making searching and requesting items faster and easier.

To order an item that cannot be found in a nearby location or in a digital format, go to <https://chpl.org/services/searchohio-ohiolink/> or <https://chpl.org/> > Services > SearchOhio - OhioLINK.

Making a request

Log in using your CHPL library card number and PIN or your library username and password. You can search for items by author, subject/concept, series, title, or all.

Not every item listed will be available for loan, either because it is currently unavailable or due to loan rules. For an explanation on a particular item, contact a librarian.

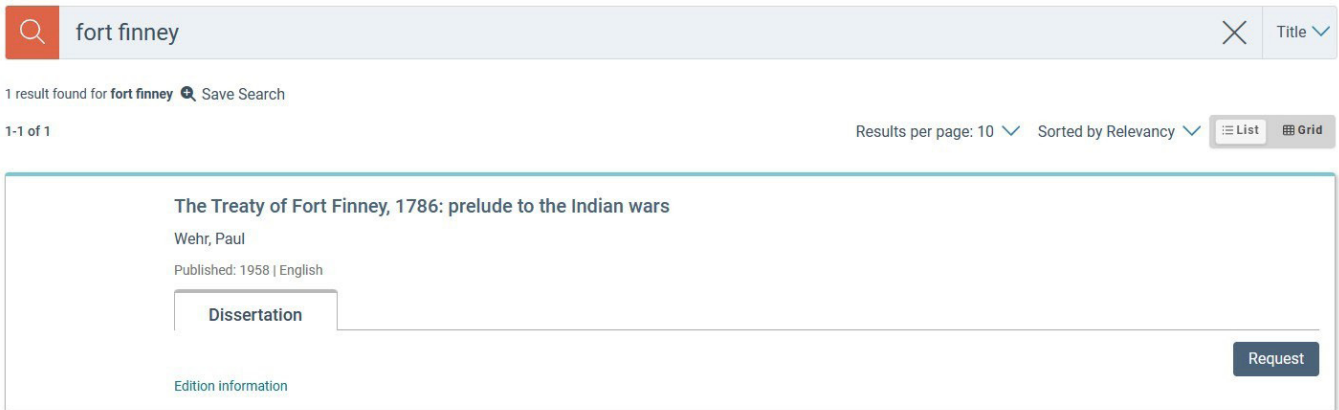
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Unlike in the past, you will not be able to see which libraries hold the item or from where it will be dispatched. Some formats, like Blu-ray or large print, may be hard to find right now, but improved search filters are coming soon.

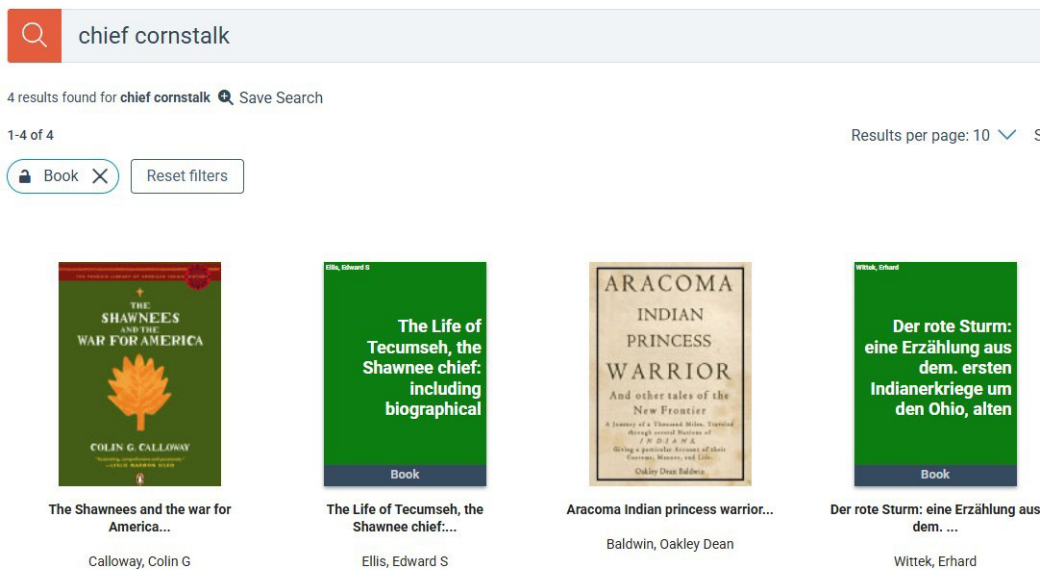
You can choose a branch location or the main library for delivery of the item. Once you make a request, the item will appear in your library holds account. You will receive a notification when it is received, and you then have seven days to pick it up. Most items can be borrowed for twenty-one days with several renewals, but rules may vary, so check the SearchOhio and OhioLINK page for specifics.

Reviewing options

A search for Fort Finney, as a title, returned a 1958 dissertation submitted to Miami University, shown in a list view. Use the button to request the item.



A search for Chief Cornstalk, as all, returned the following books, shown in grid view:



You can limit results by a variety of formats, including government documents, maps, newspapers, manuscripts, microfilms, audio recordings, and many more. You can sort by date range and language.

Useful genealogy resources are family histories; county and city histories; maps; abstracts of cemetery, tax, and will records; and indexes of vital records.

For information on the member libraries, see: SearchOhio, <https://searchohio.org/searchohio/> OhioLINK, <https://www.ohiolink.edu/>



Celebrating America250: Ohio Governors with Hamilton County Connections

Prior to Ohio's admission as the seventeenth state of the union in 1803, Hamilton County had two territorial governors. The first was Arthur St. Clair, who governed the Northwest Territory from 1788 through 1802. The second was Charles Willing Byrd, who served as acting governor from 1802 until Edward Tiffin was sworn in on 3 March 1803 as the state's first governor.

Hamilton County has nurtured sixteen of the seventy Ohio governors, men either born here or who had significant ties to the area. The state has never elected a woman to serve as governor, although Nancy Hollister, Lieutenant Governor, served for fourteen days when George Voinovich resigned to take a seat in the US Senate in 1999. Until a Constitutional Amendment in 1954, the term of office was two years.



Othniel Looker's portrait in the Ohio Statehouse, painted in 1870 by Caroline L. Ormes Ransome, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Othniel_Looker_at_statehouse.jpg

Othniel Looker 1814

An early Hamilton County resident, Looker received a land grant in 1804. His term, as the fifth governor, lasted only eight and a half months. He assumed the role from Return Jonathan Meigs, who resigned to become US Postmaster General. Looker was defeated when he ran for a second term. He was the only Revolutionary War veteran to serve as a governor of the state.

Ethan Allen Brown 1818-1822

Brown studied law under Alexander Hamilton in New York City before moving to Cincinnati in 1804. He audited the books of the Cincinnati Land Office and served as prosecuting attorney for Hamilton County. He enjoyed participating in theatrical performances. Brown was serving on the Ohio Supreme Court when he was elected governor. His legacy was the development of a series of Ohio canals. He resigned during his second term as governor after being chosen by the Ohio Legislature to serve in the US Senate.

Salmon Portland Chase 1856-1860

Chase's first political role was as a member of the Cincinnati City Council in 1840. He was an ardent abolitionist, arguing fugitive slave cases in state and federal courts and appeals before the US Supreme Court. He served in the US Senate, as Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, and as Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court. Chase was one of only a few men who served in all three branches of the federal government, as well as holding his state's highest office.*

William Dennison, Jr. 1860-1862

The first governor born in Cincinnati, Dennison graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. He was an ardent abolitionist and a banking and railroad executive. His time as governor, during the difficult years of the Civil War, caused political party rifts that doomed his chance for renomination.

Jacob Dolson Cox 1866-1868

Cox was a general in the Ohio Volunteers during the Civil War. His governorship was known as a time of partisan politics and inaction. After his term in the state's highest office, he moved to Cincinnati. Cox was Dean of the Cincinnati Law School for almost twenty years and the president of the University of Cincinnati.*



Lucy Webb and Rutherford Hayes on their wedding day, December 30, 1852, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wg-rutherford-b-hayes-8.jpg>

Rutherford Birchard Hayes 1868-1872 and 1876-1877

Rutherford Hayes moved to Cincinnati in 1850 to set up his own law practice. He served as the city solicitor and a US Congressman. Hayes married Lucy Webb, a graduate of Cincinnati's Wesleyan Female College. He became a prominent criminal defense attorney and abolitionist and served as a brigadier general in the Civil War. He resigned during his third term as governor when he was elected President of the United States.

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Edward Follansbee Noyes 1872–1874
Noyes graduated from Cincinnati Law School in 1858. He served as a brigadier general in the Civil War and lost a leg in combat. He was appointed commander of Camp Denison. Noyes served in Cincinnati as city solicitor and a judge of both Hamilton County Probate and Superior Courts.*

Thomas Lowry Young 1877–1878
Young was born in Ireland and spent time in the US Army in the 1850s. He settled in Cincinnati in 1859 to teach at the House of Refuge. He served as a colonel in the Civil War, then graduated from Cincinnati Law School. Young was active in local politics and won election as Lieutenant Governor under Rutherford B. Hayes. He became governor after Hayes resigned in his third term.*

Richard Moore Bishop 1878–1880
Bishop arrived in Cincinnati in 1848 and opened a wholesale grocery business. In 1857, he served on City Council and was subsequently elected Mayor of Cincinnati. Bishop's business career included banking and insurance, and he also served as a trustee for the University of Cincinnati.*

George Hoadly 1884–1886
Hoadly moved to Cincinnati in 1846 and partnered with Salmon P. Chase in a law firm. He married Mary Burnet Perry, the granddaughter of Jacob Burnet. Hoadly served as a judge of the Superior Court and taught at Cincinnati Law School.*

Joseph Benson Foraker 1886–1890
Foraker served as a captain in the Civil War and began his law practice in Cincinnati in 1869. He was elected a judge of Hamilton County Superior Court. His public career was aided by his political alliance with Cincinnati's George (Boss) Cox.*

John M. Pattison 1906
John M. Pattison practiced law in Cincinnati for business clients like the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad. A Civil War veteran, he later served as president of Union Central Life Insurance Company. Pattison served only ten days as governor before resigning due to illness. He died several months later (June 1906) at his home in Milford, Ohio.

Judson Harmon 1909–1913
Born in Newtown, Harmon was a graduate of Cincinnati Law School. He was elected as a judge of both the Common Pleas Court and the Superior Court. He served as US Attorney General under

Grover Cleveland and taught at Cincinnati Law School.*

Myers Young Cooper 1929–1931
Cooper worked in Cincinnati real estate beginning in 1894. His businesses also included mining, lumber, and banking. He married Martha Norma Kinney, a graduate of Woodward High School. His only elected office was the governorship. His term was efficient and progressive but was overshadowed by the early years of the Great Depression. First Lady Martha founded the Ohioana Library (in Columbus) for works by Ohio authors. She was inducted into the Ohio Women's Hall of Fame.*



Martha Kinney Cooper, wife of Governor Cooper and the founder of the Ohioana Library, 1910, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Martha_Kinney_Cooper.jpg

John Joyce "Jack" Gilligan 1971–1975
Born into the Gilligan Funeral Home family, John was a WWII Veteran and a graduate of UC College of Law. He served on the Cincinnati City Council, the Cincinnati School Board, and as a US Congressman. He was the father of Kathleen Sebelius, who served as US Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Bob Taft 1999–2007
Taft is the great-grandson of William Howard Taft (the only person to be both US President and Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court). Raised in Cincinnati, he graduated from the University of Cincinnati College of Law. He served as a Hamilton County Commissioner and Ohio Secretary of State.

*Buried in Spring Grove Cemetery 🗿

Sources:
"Biographies of Former Governors - Ohio."
National Governors Association, <https://www.nga.org/former-governors/ohio/>.
The Governors of Ohio. (The Ohio Historical Society, 1954).

Graduates of Medical College of Ohio and Miami Medical College, 1819–1909

The first medical college in Cincinnati, the Medical College of Ohio, was also the first one west of the Alleghenies. Other schools followed, including Miami Medical College, founded in 1852. Five-month programs grew into several years of instruction, and in 1894, four-year programs became a requirement of the Association of American Medical Colleges. The Medical College of Ohio and the Miami Medical College merged in 1857 and again in 1909, becoming the Ohio-Miami Medical Department. In 1921, the department was renamed the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.

Medical College of Ohio

The Medical College of Ohio was chartered on 19 January 1819 after Dr. Daniel Drake petitioned the Ohio Legislature. In January of 1820, the medical school opened on Sixth Street with twenty students enrolled in the five-month course. Drake formed a teaching partnership with the new Cincinnati Commercial Hospital. On 4 April 1821, seven men received medical degrees.

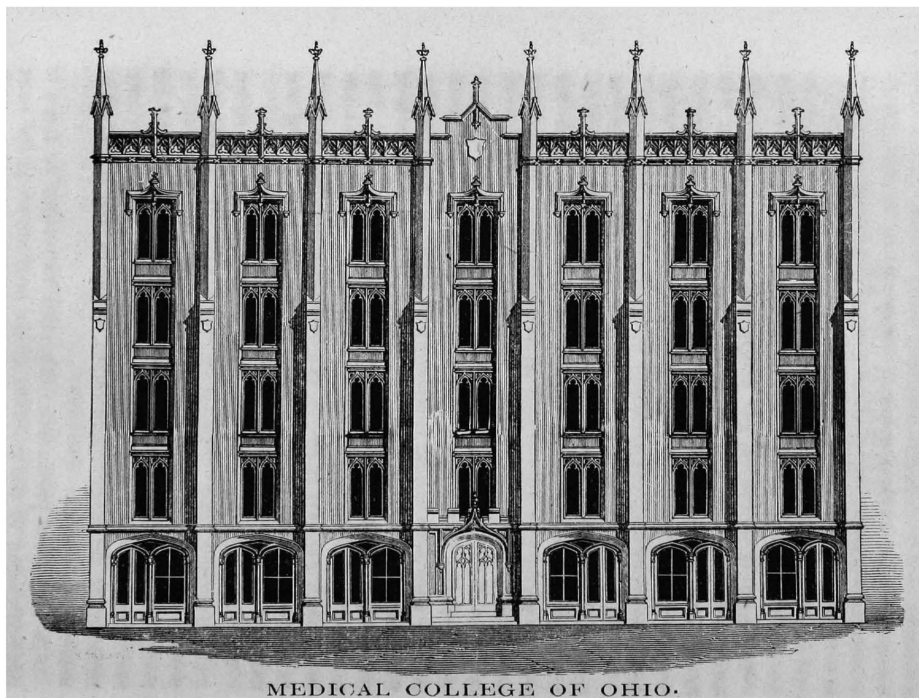
In 1826, the college occupied its own building on

Sixth Street between Vine and Race. Attendance was low, and the school almost failed during the 1832 cholera epidemic. Problems were due to professorial disagreements (Drake was discharged) and competition from Transylvania College (also founded by Drake) in Lexington, Kentucky. The old building was razed, and a new one was built on the same site in 1851.

The Medical College of Ohio became the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati in 1887. The institution moved to the West Clifton Avenue campus in 1896.

Digital resource

The *Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Medical College of Ohio* for the following years is available on the CHPL digital library: 1834, 1835–37, 1840–41, 1842–1860, 1865–1882, 1885–91. The lists of students and graduates include name, residence, and instructor or preceptor, <https://digital.cincinnati.library.org/digital/search/searchterm/Annual%20announcement%20and%20catalogue!Medical%20College%20of%20Ohio/field/title!create/mode/exact!exact/conn/and!and/order/title/ad/asc>.



The Medical College of Ohio on Sixth Street occupied this building from 1851 to 1896, (Foote, 137)

continued on page 56

Miami Medical College

The Miami Medical College was founded in 1852 by Dr. Reuben Mussey and several others to train new doctors in a smaller setting with more personal interaction between students and teachers. The doctors remodeled a building on the corner of Fifth and Western Row (now Central).

The faculty formed clinical partnerships with both Commercial Hospital and St. John's Hospital at Third and Plum Streets. The first class consisted of thirty-two students, and within a few years, the school enrollment rose to over one hundred. In 1855, the college opened an ophthalmological clinic, the first in the West.

Miami Medical College merged with the Medical College of Ohio in 1857 and temporarily ceased to exist. The Civil War disrupted education as more doctors were needed to care for patients in Cincinnati's hospitals and on the battlefields. In 1865, several of the original instructors decided to reopen Miami Medical College, resulting in a return to separate medical schools. Miami Medical College operated on West Twelfth Street, between Elm and Plum, until it again consolidated with the Medical College of Ohio in 1909.

Digital resources

Students and alumni are listed in a digital resource, the *Alumni Catalogue of Miami Medical College of Cincinnati: Including Members of the Faculty, 1852-1900*, <https://digital.cincinnati.library.org/digital/collection/p16998coll3/id/101404>. This book is searchable. Open the item and enter a surname in the search box. The number of results will appear. Click "filtered" results, and the pages will appear at the beginning of the results list.

Faculty information includes names of instructors and their areas of expertise, the faculty in 1900 and their residences, and the college deans through 1900.

The class registers are the gem of this publication. Over 1,300 graduates are listed by graduation year, with some entries including dates of death, residences, medical training, professional practice, honors, and military service. There are also alphabetical lists of alumni and the alumni association's officers.

Here is one example of three graduates from the class of 1888, including several doctors teaching at Cincinnati medical schools for women.

Class 1888.

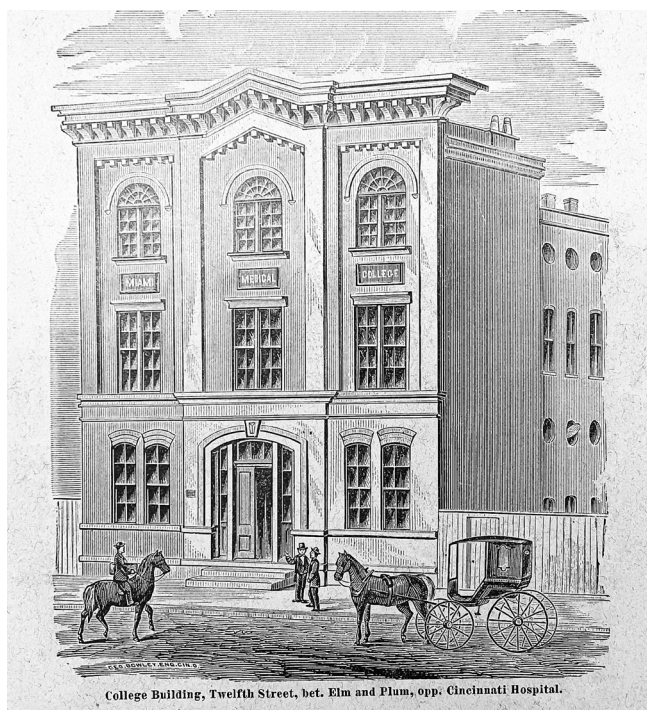
- SAMUEL ELLSWORTH ALLEN,** Cincinnati, Ohio.
Resident Physician, 1888-89, Cinti. Hosp. Formerly Demonstrator Histology and Pathology, and Lecturer on Pathology, Presbyterian Hosp. Woman's Med. Coll. Aurist and Laryngologist, Cincinnati, German, Christ's and Jewish Hosps. Demonstrator Bacteriology, Miami Med Coll. Professor Pathology, Laura Memorial Woman's Med. Coll. Address, 22 W. 7th St.
- EDWIN RODARMEL AXTELL,** died Dec., 1899.
Resident Physician, 1888-89, Cinti. Hosp. Lecturer on Histology and Hygiene, Medical Department Univ. Denver. Ex-resident Physician and Pathologist to St. Luke's Hosp. Denver.
- WILLIAM MARTIN BROWN,** Cuprum, Idaho.
- LEROY SWORMSTEDT COLTER,** Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sc. B., 1885, Ohio Wesleyan Univ. Resident Physician, 1888-89, Cinti. Hosp. Ex-professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Presbyterian Hosp. Woman's. Med Coll. Professor Obstetrics, Laura Memorial Woman's Med. Coll. Professor Physiology, Cinti. Coll. of Dental Surgery. Obstetrician, Christ's Hospital. Physician, Presbyterian Hospital. Address, Clifton and Hosea Aves, Clifton.

*List of graduates from Alumni Catalogue of Miami Medical College of Cincinnati:
Including Members of the Faculty, 1852-1900, p. 84.*

There is a second publication on the digital library, *Annual Announcement of Lectures of the Miami Medical College, 1852/53-1907/08*, with graduation and student lists through 1881, <https://digital.cincinnati.library.org/digital/collection/p16998coll3/id/84903/rec/1>. Beginning at image 319 is the 48th Annual Announcement for the 1907-08 session. The last several pages identify the sixteen graduates and a list of current matriculates by class and state of residence for 1907-1908.

The Cincinnati History Library and Archives holds a similar collection of *Annual Announcements of Lectures of the Miami Medical College* (Pamphlets 610.7 M618), which occasionally include additional details, like the title of a student's thesis, or the names of students who did not graduate. The pamphlets cover the following years:

1852-53, 1854-55, 1856-57, 1865-66, 1872-73, 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1896-97. †



*Miami Medical College,
Eighteenth Annual Announcement, 1877-8*

Sources:

“College of Medicine History,” *University of Cincinnati College of Medicine*, <https://med.uc.edu/about/history>.

Ellen Corwin Cangi, “Patrons and Proteges: Cincinnati’s First Generation of Women Doctors, 1875-1910,” *Cincinnati Historical Society Bulletin* (Summer 1979, vol. 37, no. 2).

John P. Foote, *The Schools of Cincinnati and its Vicinity* (C. F. Bradley & Co’s Power Press, 1855), <https://digital.cincinnati.library.org/digital/collection/p16998coll15/id/81931>.

Henry A. and Mrs. Kate B. Ford, *History of Cincinnati, Ohio, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches* (L. A. Williams & Company, 1881).

John B. Shotwell, *A History of the Schools of Cincinnati* (The School Life Company, 1902).

Nineteenth-Century Local School Indexes in the Morgan Library Database Project

The Morgan Library of Ohio Imprints is an independent research library that was discussed in an article in the March 2024 *Tracer* (45:1). One of the library's research projects is The Student, Teacher, and Trustee Database Project, 1800–1900, which includes over one million names from nineteenth-century Ohio school catalogues. The catalogues are in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society's School and College Collection in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Additional local catalogues have been indexed in the past several years. To search the Database Project, go to <http://morgan.mwa.org/studentnames/>. The simplest search is to enter the name of a student, teacher, or trustee. There are several other descriptors, including the name of the school, residence, and date range. One can also enter a school name, and the search returns a list of all persons in the catalogues.

The results include the person's name; whether a student, teacher, or trustee; city or state of residence; and sometimes a course of study. There may be multiple entries, depending on how long the person was at the institution. The source publications—circulars and catalogs of schools or alumni associations and academic year calendars—are shown.

Private school catalogues are sometimes available at libraries and archives, and some have been indexed by the Hamilton County Genealogical Society. See the School Records page on the HCGS website, <https://hcgsohio.org/cpage.php?pt=272>.

Southwest Ohio Schools Indexed in the Student, Teacher, and Trustee Database Project, 1800–1900

School (Cincinnati unless noted)	Number of names in the index	Years indexed	Other online sources and information
Bacon's Mercantile College	268	1849	
Botanico Medical College	238	1844–1847	
Cincinnati College	1138	1836–1838, 1841	See article in March 2024 <i>Tracer</i>
Cincinnati College, Medical and Law Departments	228	1835–1836	
Cincinnati Female Seminary	140	1855–1856	1857–1871 indexed by HCGS See article in September 2025 <i>Tracer</i>
Cincinnati Young Ladies' Seminary	240	1867–1868	
Farmer's College, College Hill	740	1846–1848, 1850	1946–1884 indexed by HCGS See article in March 2024 <i>Tracer</i>
Gundry and Bacon's Commercial Institute	410	1848	
Miami University, Oxford	10,967	1826–1848	
Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools	799	1840, 1843, 1846, 1847	Reports from 1833–1917 are available on CHPL digital library
Western Female Seminary, Oxford	6,414	1856–1880, intermittent	

Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers	22	1831, 1836–1839	
Woodward College	798	1836, 1838, 1847, 1848, 1850	1831–1851 https://archive.org/details/oldwoodwardmemor00oldw/page/n9/mode/2up See article in March 2024 Tracer
Xavier University (St. Xavier College)	265	1844	1840–1870 https://www.exhibit.xavier.edu/st_xavier_college_documents/1/ See article in March 2024 Tracer
Young Ladies Literary Institute and Boarding School	165	1846	

Bacon and Gundry business schools

Richard S. Bacon and John Gundry were both partners and competitors for several decades. Together they operated Gundry and Bacon’s Commercial Institute, 1839–1848. Their partnership dissolved, and each man opened a new school—Gundry’s Mercantile College and Bacon’s Commercial College.

Gundry and Bacon opened their institute to educate and qualify young men for bookkeeping jobs. The course lasted four months and included double-entry bookkeeping, penmanship, commercial law, business correspondence, and calculations. The school also operated a Ladies Department, with a separate entrance.

The men opened their competing schools in 1849. An 1857 catalogue from Bacon’s College, including students enrolled at a branch college in Madison, Wisconsin, has been digitized by CHPL, <https://digital.cincinnati.library.org/digital/collection/p16998coll3/id/61024/rec/1>.

Botanico-Medical College

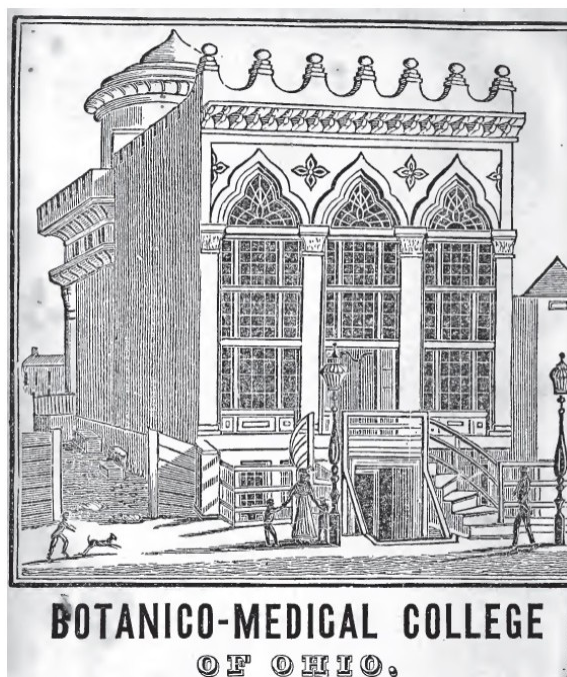
The college was founded in February 1836 by Alva Curtis, a follower of Thomsonianism, an alternative botanical medical system. The college opened in Columbus, Ohio, and received a state charter in March 1839. In 1841, the school moved to Cincinnati.

According to the 1847 catalogue, the best medical treatment was to equalize the nervous and circulating actions of the body through heat therapies, herbal remedies, diet, and exercise. In 1850, the college changed its name to the Physio-Medical College. It closed in 1880.

The 1847 catalogue is available online at <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID=nlm:nlmuid-101625999-b>.

Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers

The Western Literary Institute, a precursor to the Teachers College, was organized in Cincinnati in 1829 as an association of teachers and others interested in the improvement of education and the professional development of teachers.



Cincinnati Business Directory, for the year 1844. (R. P. Brooks, Publisher, 1844). Internet Archive, <https://archive.org/details/cincinnatibusiness01brook/mode/2up>.

continued on page 60

Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools

Established in the 1820s, the Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools in Cincinnati was the governing board of the city's public schools. Members were elected. The group prepared yearly reports to the Cincinnati City Council on the conditions and progress of public schools, <https://cincinnati.library.bibliocommons.com/v2/search?query=trustees%20and%20visitors&searchType=title>. †

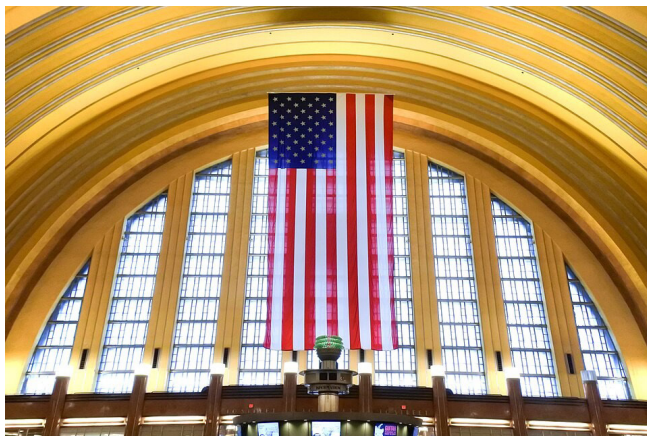
America250 in Hamilton County, Ohio



As we approach the July 4 Anniversary of the United States of America, check local media for celebratory events in the area. The following are some events of special interest to those with an interest in history and genealogy.

America250 exhibit at the Cincinnati Museum Center

“Declarative Acts and Revolutionary Actors” is an exhibit that will open on July 3 at the Cincinnati Museum Center. It places Cincinnati within the story of the American Revolution and westward expansion.



The centerpiece is a rare broadside, dated 9 July 1776, printed by John Holt of New York, depicting the full text of the Declaration of Independence. Only five copies are known to have survived.

There are thirty surviving Revolutionary War flags. The museum will display the blue silk banner of the First Pennsylvania Battalion. Visitors will also find

artifacts like an original timber and chain from Fort Washington and original plans for the fort drawn by Major John Doughty.

The museum exhibit will highlight other people, events, artifacts, and places that spread the word to make revolutionary change possible. Rediscover the declarative acts and revolutionary actors of American independence, <https://www.cincymuseum.org/declarative-acts-and-revolutionary-actors/>.

Heritage Village Exhibit and Patriot Walk

Heritage Village Museum in Sharonville, Ohio, is in the midst of a three-year exhibition highlighting significant events in Hamilton County for the celebration of America250. The 2026 exhibit covers the period 1827–1876 and includes:

- School textbooks from the mid-1800s
- The first Jewish settler in Cincinnati (1817)
- Nicholas Longworth and the wine industry in Cincinnati
- Morgan's Raid in Hamilton County (1863)
- The Golden Lamb Inn and stage routes in Southwest Ohio
- Cultural artifacts of childcare, housework, fashion, and artisan creations

The Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution worked with Heritage Village Museum to create a Patriot Story Walk to celebrate Revolutionary War soldiers who influenced the settlement and growth of Hamilton County.



Ohio Homecoming and Picnic- July 18, 4-9 p.m.



The storyboards are placed along a trail and highlight the patriotic service and local influence of twelve soldiers who were early settlers of Hamilton County. The signs will be posted from June through September. QR codes on each sign provide more biographical information about each patriot.

The America250 Ohio committee has asked all eighty-eight Ohio counties to celebrate Ohio's Homecoming and Picnic in July. Hamilton County Great Parks is hosting the local celebration on July 18 at Miami Whitewater Forest with a family-friendly community picnic and festival. Bring a picnic lunch and blanket to the banks of the lake and enjoy live music, local food and beverages, boating, fishing, contests, games, and crafts as Great Parks honors 250 years of history and community.

Permanent exhibits at Heritage Village include Reverend James Kemper's log home, built in 1804 in Walnut Hills, and the historic village composed of original buildings (and several replicas) moved there from around the county, <https://heritagevillagecincinnati.org/>

Naturalization Ceremony at Memorial Hall-August 4, 11 a.m.

Flag raising at the Courthouse-July 2, 1 p.m.

Naturalization Ceremonies occur throughout every month of the year, but the Hamilton County Clerk of Courts is hosting a special one in honor of America250. The August 4 ceremony is in partnership with the US District Court for the Southern District of Ohio. The ceremony will be held at the historical Memorial Hall, built in 1908 by the Grand Army of the Republic, a fraternal organization of Civil War veterans. 🇺🇸

There will be a flag raising of the America250-Ohio Community flag outside the Hamilton County Courthouse on July 2 at 1 p.m. Speakers will include Hamilton County Commission President Stephanie Summerow Dumas and Hamilton County Clerk Pavan Parikh.



Colleen Phillips

Tarbell

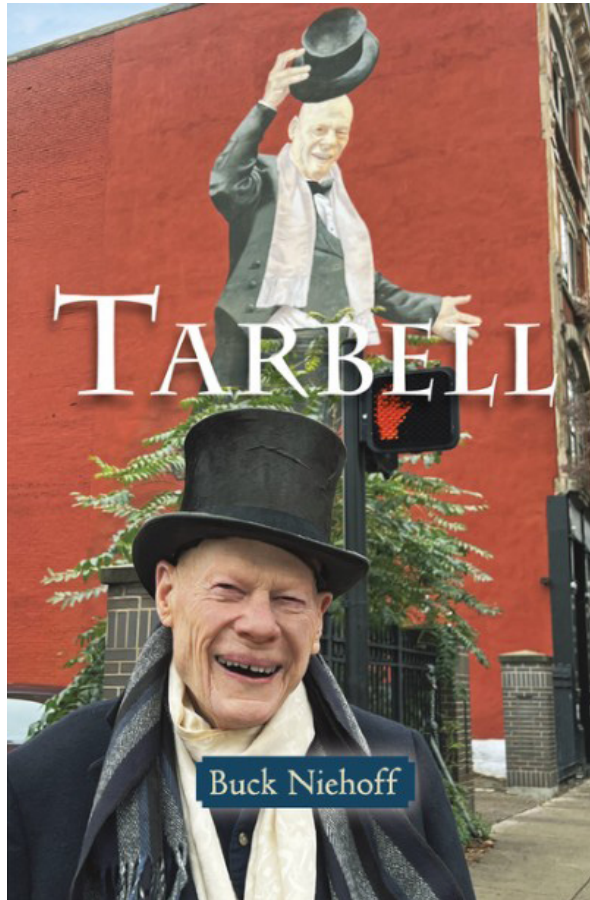
Buck Niehoff

Orange Frazer Press, Wilmington, Ohio, 2025

Jim Tarbell loves a good yarn. He not only knows a lot of stories about Cincinnati's past, but has played a significant role in it since 1967. He shared his recollections with author Buck Niehoff during a series of interviews that took place between 2017 and 2025. Their conversations are the basis for Niehoff's latest book, *Tarbell*.

The author provides details about their trips to Findlay Market, Queensgate, Clifton, Hyde Park, Montgomery, and Over-the-Rhine restaurants, where Tarbell shared his side of the story about events in his life, past and present. Inevitably, their meals were interrupted by well-wishers dropping by to thank Tarbell for his support and service to Cincinnati. Many addressed him as Mr. Mayor, although Tarbell only served as vice mayor for two years under Mark Mallory. Tarbell quipped that the mural of him in a top hat and tails, which has graced a building at the corner of Vine Street and Central Parkway since 2009, is sometimes mistaken for W.C. Fields, Winston Churchill, or Dwight D. Eisenhower. Tarbell dons the top hat and tails for the Cincinnati Reds' Opening Day parade in honor of Peanut Jim Shelton, who wore a similar ensemble selling his freshly roasted peanuts at Reds' games for fifty years.

Jim Tarbell's many accomplishments are known by generations of Cincinnatians. In the late 1960s, he was the concert promoter who brought the Grateful Dead and Vanilla Fudge to the Teen Center



in Hyde Park. Among the numerous performers at his next venue, the Ludlow Garage, were the Allman Brothers, Alice Cooper, Santana, B.B. King, and Bo Diddley. Renowned sitarist Ravi Shankar performed at a Tarbell-organized concert held at St. Paul's Church in Pendleton.

Tarbell added restaurateur to his resume when he purchased Arnold's Bar and Grill in 1976 and Grammer's in 1984. He mandated that Arnold's would have food from scratch and live music. He got rid of the cigarette machine as well as the juke box. Local performers, among them the Katie Laur Band, performed on the white oak stage built from flooring Tarbell rescued

when the Shubert Theatre was demolished in 1976. He even repurposed cypress timber from a demolished water tower at a nearby building for benches and tables for the courtyard. Tarbell sold Arnold's in 1999, and it remains a mainstay on East Eighth Street. Grammer's, the Over-the-Rhine (OTR) German-themed restaurant Tarbell bought in 1984 and sold in 2007, closed its doors in 2014.

Public service is in Tarbell's blood. His father, David, was a lawyer and served as prosecuting attorney for Adams County, Ohio. His grandfather was a judge. It was inevitable that Tarbell would run for Cincinnati City Council, which he did in 1997. He finished tenth but was appointed to fill the seat of fellow Charter Party member, Bobbie Sterne, when she retired from the council in 1998. He served four terms. In 2007, upon his retirement

from the council due to term limitations, Mayor Mark Mallory dubbed him “Mr. Cincinnati” in recognition of his years of service.

Jim Tarbell has had his share of successes and failures. He wanted to be a doctor, but his chemistry professor at Lowell Technological Institute suggested he explore another field of study. To his

credit, when one venture ended, he wasted no time looking for another project. Roadblocks didn’t deter him; he just found another way to accomplish his objective. There is no mistaking his devotion to the Queen City and her residents. Tarbell’s numerous adventures and their impact on Cincinnati provide interesting reading. †

Cincinnati Haunted Handbook: A Guide to Public Places and Their Ghostly Guests, 2nd edition

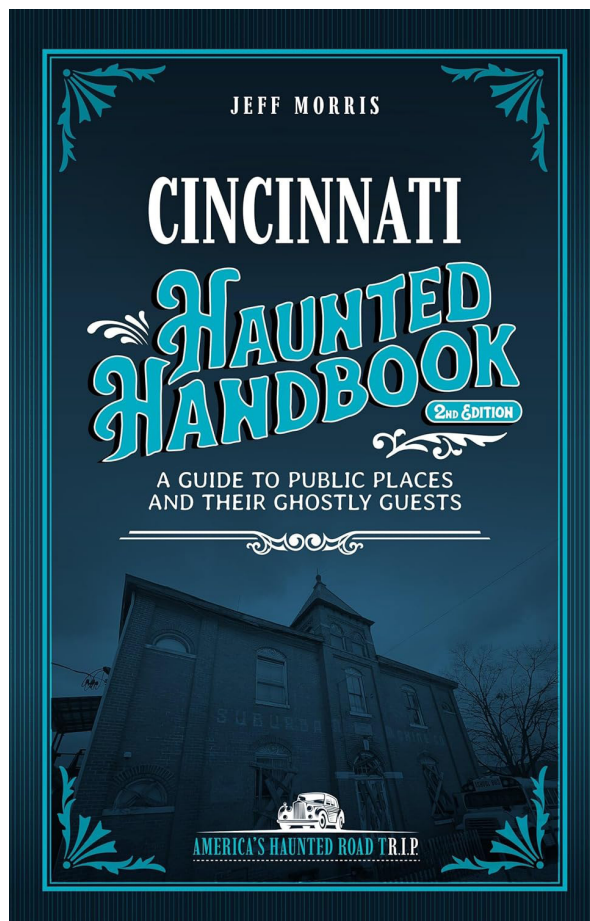
Jeff Morris

Clerisy Press, Birmingham, Alabama, 2025

Judging by Jeff Morris’s book, ghosts can be found everywhere and anywhere in Greater Cincinnati. In addition to the predictable category of cemeteries, Morris names roads, parks, trails, theaters, museums, businesses, schools, and public buildings where hauntings have reportedly been documented. In all, he features one hundred different sites in the second edition of this guide. When possible, entries include a photograph. Each entry includes history, location, details about the site’s paranormal activity, and visitation instructions.

Although most ghosts prefer to do their haunting at night, many of the locations are not accessible after dark. Some are on private property, while others are located in business venues that are not open for ghost hunting in the wee hours. The author strongly encourages fledgling paranormal adventurers to heed visitation information.

In the fifteen years since the first edition, several of the sites have been torn down, among them Bobby



Mackey’s Music World in Wilder, Kentucky, and Coney Island in Cincinnati. The US Playing Card Company building in Norwood underwent renovations, and no additional paranormal activity has been reported.

Rapid Run Park, the site of a haunting where rusty swings move by themselves, dropped off the list after the swing set was removed. Remnants of Cincinnati’s subway tunnels are inaccessible, as is the dead end of Narrows Road in Erlanger, Kentucky. Accessing Satan’s Hollow in Blue Ash became problematic, as the path to Satan’s Hollow took ghost hunters through an apartment complex, often disturbing the tenants to the extent that police involvement became necessary.

Some establishments, like The Golden Lamb Restaurant and Inn in Lebanon and the Loveland Castle Museum in Loveland, are more receptive to those hoping for a ghostly encounter. Whether you believe in paranormal occurrences or not, Jeff Morris’s book provides an interesting facet of Greater Cincinnati history. †



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Nonhelema and her brother Cornstalk were Chiefs of the Shawnee Tribe in Eastern Ohio. She was also the head of the tribe's peace council. After Cornstalk's murder in 1777, she continued to support the Americans as a scout and translator. Nonhelema is buried in Logan Elm State Memorial Park in Pickaway County, Ohio.
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/166165770/nonhelema-nonhelema>