



# Echoes

MAGAZINE



NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 2023

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William B. Pollock Co.  
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**Cover:** Built in 1926, the half-timbered Mariemont Inn is in the heart of Mariemont, Ohio, a new town of the 1920s developed by Cincinnati Mary Emery; the firm of Cambridge, Massachusetts, landscape architect and planner John Nolen; and a host of architectural luminaries. Celebrating its centennial this year, the village is a National Historic Landmark. See page 34.

*Photograph by J. Miles Wolf / JMilesWolf.com*

## Vol. 62, No. 6

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NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 2023

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## The Art of Iron & Steel

### YOUNGSTOWN'S WILLIAM B. POLLOCK COMPANY

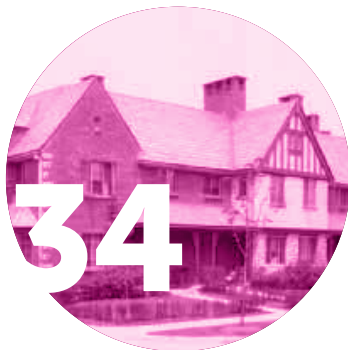
Abundant coal and ore made Ohio's Mahoning Valley an ideal setting for young innovator William B. Pollock, who founded the Mahoning Boiler Works—later the William B. Pollock Company—in 1863. For 120 years, it made blast furnaces, hot-metal ladles, boilers and other products for the nation's iron and steel industry. John K. Liana of the Ohio History Connection's Youngstown Historical Center of Industry & Labor shares the story of a local business whose fortunes paralleled those of the city's steel mills.



## It Sank in the Snow

### THE ILL-FATED ANTARCTIC SNOW CRUISER

In 1939, the United States government re-entered exploration of Antarctica for the first time in almost 100 years. Richard E. Byrd, commander of the team, was embarking on his third Antarctic expedition. Dr. Thomas Poulter and the Research Foundation of Chicago's Armour Institute of Technology were dispatched to create an enormous Snow Cruiser, a vehicle 60 feet long, 15 feet wide, 16 feet high and weighing nearly 40 tons. They only overlooked a few things, and their problems started in Ohio.



## A Brighter Sun

### MARY EMERY'S PLANNED COMMUNITY

Mary Emery, the Cincinnati "Lady Bountiful" who developed the village of Mariemont in the 1920s, recruited some of the nation's best talents in town planning and design to create it. She had in mind that Mariemont would be not just one more residential suburb, but a self-sufficient community for all income levels. While that didn't play out as envisioned, today Mariemont reflects a woman's influence in its creation and is noted as an exceptional example of early-20th-century town planning.



## Visions & Controversy

### THE MORMONS IN OHIO

A prim 187-year-old building of stone faced in white stucco and topped with a square tower, cupola and weather vane is evidence of Kirtland's history as a key stop in the journey of followers of Joseph Smith Jr. and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, popularly called Mormons. Emigrating from upstate New York, prophet and founder Smith and his followers settled in Kirtland between 1831 and 1838, dedicating their first temple there in 1836. Just two years later, though, several crises led most to abandon Kirtland and move west.

## FROM OUR EDITORS

Robert Burns had it right when he warned in “To a Mouse” of “the best laid schemes o’ mice an’ men,” even when those men—not to mention those mice—were the leading scientists and engineers of the late 1930s in America.

On the eve of World War II, Adolf Hitler and the Germans began poking around the Antarctic and contemplating its strategic importance. The Americans, in turn, sent Richard E. Byrd on his second Antarctic expedition to claim territory for the United States.

Enter the expedition’s “Antarctic Snow Cruiser.” (See page 30.)

And on second thought, perhaps those schemes weren’t all that well-laid after all.

Upon arrival in the Antarctic, the crew realized it had no way to get the cruiser off the ship and onto the ice and snow. A ramp made of timber was improvised, but one of the cruiser’s wheels broke through the wood. Once the cruiser was on land, its crucial drawback quickly became evident: the treadless tires couldn’t gain traction.

Maybe the designers of the cruiser should have consulted someone from northeast Ohio’s snowbelt before they sank all that time, money and effort into it. We could have told them bald tires weren’t going to work and recommended chains on the rear tires. C’mon!

At the end of every feature in *Echoes Magazine*, we include a Learn More section. And we never fail to learn more ourselves about the stories we assign, edit, proof and guide into print. Sometimes what we learn is profound, other times hilarious.

In the case of the cruiser, we learned that through trial and error, the crew discovered its tires produced more traction when the vehicle was driven backward. The longest trek of the snow cruiser was, in the end, some 92 miles—*driven entirely in reverse*.

A few things we learned about Youngstown’s William B. Pollock Company (See page 24):

- ☀ Slag is a byproduct of the steelmaking process and is transported in slag cars (manufactured by Pollock) known as “goblets of fire.” Cool.
- ☀ The Pollock House on Wick Avenue in Youngstown was originally built for Margaret Wick in 1893 and enlarged in 1897 when Margaret’s daughter, Mary, moved in with her new husband, Porter Pollock.
- ☀ You know who lived in the house for nearly a decade after it was rehabbed and restored as the Youngstown State University president’s house in 2012? Former Ohio State University football coach and former Youngstown State University president Jim Tressel, that’s who.

Also in this issue of *Echoes Magazine*: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is synonymous with Utah. But in the 1830s, the Mormons and their leader, Joseph Smith Jr., stopped long enough in Ohio to build a temple in Kirtland. It still stands today (see page 40).

Mary Emery’s vision for a model community (see page 34) enjoyed greater longevity in southwestern Ohio than the Mormons did up north. In fact, the village of Mariemont still thrives today, 100 years after ground was broken for it in 1923.

Bill Eichenberg Tom Wolf

# What’s

In every issue of *Echoes Magazine*, we feature the stories of Ohio History Connection members and other Ohioans to stoke memories and shed light on our shared past.

For this issue, we asked,

“Did you or anyone in your family ever make the news in your local paper?”

Here are some of your responses:

## Rescue Service Delivers Baby

### BABY ON BOARD!

The Lafayette *Journal & Courier* wrote a story about our baby being born in an ambulance when we lived in Indiana. I guess we waited a bit too long to call for help! I only had back pain all day, but awoke in the night with hard labor almost immediately. We called the EMTs and got our neighbor to watch the other kids.

I am sure I was just so thankful to be lying down that I completely relaxed, and Cindy arrived quite easily. The attendant said it was a boy, so I was completely confused when the nurse at the hospital said, “Your baby girl is doing just fine”!

But upon seeing the baby, we knew she was part of our family. Cindy joined siblings Jan and Jeff. Dad Tom did just fine.

—Phyllis Gossel, Ada

# Your Story?

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS .....



## LIVING A DREAM

I served in the Air Force and the Navy as a photographer for 25 years.

On Feb. 13, 1970, my hometown paper, the *Port Clinton News Herald*, published a photograph I'd taken of a Vietnamese boy, along with a short story.

Living the dream as a youngster, serving our country. So very lucky to live my dream to become a photographer.

My story begins while a freshman at Port Clinton High School. I was given the opportunity to join the school yearbook staff as a budding photographer. I expanded my prospects my senior year by stringing my images to our local newspaper. It was a thrill to see a published image I captured with the byline "PHOTO BY TERRY WITTER."

Graduation in 1968 led me to enlisting in the Air Force, where again my fortune led me to an assignment in photography. I arrived in Vietnam in 1969, my mission to document the Air Force story.

I had many images published, but it was a special thrill to have one make it to my hometown newspaper! My mother framed the clipping, and it hung on the dining room wall for many years.

—Terry Witter, *Port Clinton*

## YOUNG ARTIST

Here's your quiz: Do you remember a comic called "Cappy Dick"? It ran in the Sunday Cleveland *Plain Dealer* and featured a coloring contest.

I was in first or second grade and made it into the *Plain Dealer* by winning the contest. The prize was a set of *World Book* encyclopedias with an accompanying set of *Childcraft* books for young people and a bookshelf. This was in 1963 or 1964. Those encyclopedias got my sisters and me through high school.

The *Plain Dealer* sent a photographer out to our house. I have the photo and article in my scrapbook.

I was also in the Willoughby *News Herald* my senior year of high school with two teammates as participants and winners of *Academic Challenge*, the Cleveland-area high school quiz show. This was in 1974.

I was in *The Columbus Dispatch* dressed in a Halloween costume at The Haunted Brewery in 1992.

—Paul R. Fishel Jr., *Westerville*

## QUICK STOP

I was born and raised in Cincinnati, went to Cincinnati Moeller and worked at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base until NASA hired me at Kennedy Space Center after the 1986 *Challenger* disaster.

I had just bought a home-built plane from a guy in Nulltown, Indiana—I looked at it just prior to the 2003 *Columbia* accident and asked him to hold the plane for me until after we picked up *Columbia* parts in Texas—and was flying the plane back to Florida after getting it flyable.

I stopped in at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, for fuel and to visit a group of guys I had worked with every day during the *Columbia* recovery effort in

## Networking with NASA

### Local pilots return from debris search



**SHUTTLE SEARCH**—Three local pilots assisted NASA for nearly three months searching for debris of the Space Shuttle Columbia in Palestine, Texas. Pictured, from left, are NASA quality assurance specialist Ken Strite and pilots Bill Blackford, Nick Marino and Gerry Hix. Strite, who was assisted by the local pilots during the search, made an unexpected pit stop in Mt. Sterling May 14 to visit his newfound friends on his way to Cape Canaveral after purchasing a new airplane.

Texas and, while I was there, they asked me to stay and talk to this reporter who was about to show up.

So I made it into the Danville, Kentucky, *Advocate-Messenger*.

—Ken Strite, *Xenia*

## WHAT'S YOUR STORY?

We want to know your stories, so in every issue of *Echoes Magazine* we ask you a question, then run selected answers in the following issue. Here's the question for January & February:

**Tom Cruise loved the butter pecan ice cream from Handel's Homemade Ice Cream in Youngstown. What's a food—ice cream, potato chips, chili, etc.—specific to your vicinity? Tell us about it.**

Email your story responses (50 to 150 words) by Nov. 17 to [echoes@ohiohistory.org](mailto:echoes@ohiohistory.org) or, if you follow us on Facebook, send us a Facebook message.



# In the News

## HOPEWELL CEREMONIAL EARTHWORKS

### A Moment Too Profound to Miss

In the early morning hours of Sept. 19, while most of Ohio was fast asleep, some 6,900 miles and seven time zones away in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, a few simple words brought a nearly two-decade process to a close.

"I therefore declare the draft position 45-COM 8.b.47 adopted." *Gavel lands.* "Congratulations, United States of America." *Applause.*

With those few words from Dr. Abdulelah Al-Tokhais, chair of the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) World Heritage Committee, the Hopewell

Ceremonial Earthworks were officially added to the UNESCO World Heritage List, a collection of more than 1,100 natural and cultural sites across the globe that possess "Outstanding Universal Value" to humanity.

### OHIO SITES JOIN OTHER WORLD LANDMARKS ON REVERED LIST

The Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks, a group of eight sites created by ancient American Indians some 2,000 years ago, stretching from Newark to Chillicothe to Oregonia near Lebanon, are now the only site in Ohio on a revered list that contains such notable landmarks as Stonehenge, the Grand Canyon and the Great Wall of China.

The eight sites that constitute the Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks

are the Fort Ancient Earthworks & Nature Preserve, near Oregonia and Lebanon; Newark's Great Circle and Octagon; and Hopewell Mound Group, Mound City, Hopeton Earthworks, Seip Earthworks and High Bank Works, all near Chillicothe.

Since the inscription announcement, the buzz has been growing, helped by a steady stream of media coverage in outlets near (*The Columbus Dispatch*, *Cleveland.com*, *WVXU* radio), nationwide (*NPR*, *The New York Times* and *USA Today*) and far (*Al Jazeera* and *The Guardian*), all documenting the news and just why the Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks are so unique.

In one way, the announcement is a final step in a process, which started with conversations in the mid-1990s by a collection of interested parties, including archaeological experts, tribal partners and community ambassadors, who then gathered the necessary momentum to turn the dream into reality.

But marking World Heritage designation is really just the



JERRY DANNEMILLER | OHIO HISTORY CONNECTION

The delegation from the United States at UNESCO's World Heritage Committee meeting in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where Ohio's ancient Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks were added to UNESCO's World Heritage List.

(Front row, from left) Phyllis M. Ellin, National Park Service (looking away); Stephen Morris, National Park Service; Michael Ratney, U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia; Chief Glenna Wallace, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Chris Alford, superintendent, Hopewell Culture National Historical Park. (Back row, from left) Davida MacDonald, U.S. Embassy, Saudi Arabia; Logan York, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Josh Garcia, Wyandotte Nation; Dr. Brad Lepper, Ohio History Connection; Dr. Joe Stahlman, Seneca Nation; Dr. Bret Ruby, Hopewell Culture National Historical Park; Kevin Pape, World Heritage Ohio Ambassadors; Jennifer Aultman, Ohio History Connection; Megan Wood, Ohio History Connection; Alex Wesaw, Ohio History Connection and Pokagon Band of Potawatomi.

beginning of the journey, with the job of protecting, sharing, interpreting and publicizing the site to Ohio and the world now clearly laid out on the road ahead. Either way, the moment of inscription in Riyadh was a special one, not only for close watchers back home, but for the broad delegation that witnessed the moment in person.

### A LONG, LONG JOURNEY

For four Ohio History Connection staff, two National Park Service members, one World Heritage ambassador and five tribal representatives, being there for the inscription firsthand, after years of effort, was a moment too profound to miss.

"It's impossible to describe how I feel right now," said Chief Glenna Wallace, of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe, who led the delegation's acceptance remarks. "It's been a long, long, journey, with so many people involved, well before I was. I'm just brimming with joy to know that more people will see and learn about the amazing work of our ancestors from 2,000 years ago."

—Jerry Dannemiller,  
Ohio History Connection

### LEARN MORE

To learn more about the Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks or to plan your visit, go to [hopewellearthworks.org](https://hopewellearthworks.org) or follow [@hopewellearthworks](https://www.instagram.com/hopewellearthworks) on Instagram or Facebook.

Explore 1,199 sites worldwide that have been inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List at [whc.unesco.org/en/list](https://whc.unesco.org/en/list).



### WATCH

Scan the QR code to watch behind-the-scenes interviews and more from the World Heritage inscription of Ohio's Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks on the newest episode of *Echoes Extras*.



## FROM OUR DIRECTOR

**On Aug. 5, I had the honor to be part of a grave-marking and wreath-laying ceremony at Old Colony Burying Ground in Granville.**

The event was honoring several veterans of the American Revolution. Sons of the American Revolution, which is working to

recognize patriot graves as part of the lead-up to our nation's 250th birthday on July 4, 2026, organized this moving event. It involved a wide array of stakeholders: elected officials, history organizations, chapters from the Daughters of the American Revolution and others.

It featured a 21-gun salute on period rifles, the playing of taps, a bagpiper in full regalia and the retirement of the flag. While Revolutionary War veterans have been gone for many years, I was moved by the connection to today and how it felt so much like honoring modern veterans. The event reminded me how close the past can be.

At the Old Colony Burying Ground, established in 1805, you can see the oldest gravestone, dated from 1808. There are 18 veterans of the Revolutionary War, 39 from the War of 1812 and 16 Civil War veterans. If you love graveyards, this is a beautiful place to explore the names and artwork of the past. As one who's visited many burial places, I was impressed with the upkeep and restoration of stones.

The Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution exists "to promote patriotic, historical and education activities that strengthen our national, regional and local heritage. That mission is accomplished through two primary organizations—one at the national level and one at the state level."

In attending this ceremony, I learned more about the organization's Patriot Grave Registry. I was fascinated to learn that there are more than 7,000 Revolutionary War veterans buried in Ohio.

The Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution is working to put together personal and service information and GPS coordinates for as many of those graves as possible. As we approach America's 250th birthday, I think this is an excellent way to root Ohio's past in that of our nation and the world. I may be biased, though to me, it reinforces why Ohio is the heart of it all.

As 2026 draws near, we also turn our attention to Fort Laurens in Bolivar. Site of Ohio's only Revolutionary War fort, it also has a Tomb of the Unknown Patriot. We look forward to working with many partners to improve this site and share more about its history.

The upcoming observance rooted in the Revolutionary War will be more broadly an opportunity to look back at the legacy of American history and forward at Ohio's place in the world. Ohio's own America 250 commission, formed by Gov. DeWine in 2022, is building momentum and organizing opportunities for all Ohioans to connect around this moment. I encourage you to follow America 250-Ohio on social media.

Megan Wood | Executive Director & CEO, Ohio History Connection

## AMERICAN INDIAN RELATIONS

### Grant Furthers Repatriation Efforts

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, usually referred to as NAGPRA, requires museums and federal agencies to inventory and identify Native American human remains and items of cultural patrimony in their collections, and consult with tribes on repatriation. It also authorizes the secretary of the interior to make grants to aid in implementing the act. Recently, the Ohio History Connection applied for and received a \$98,573 NAGPRA Consultation and Documentation Grant.

"The grant will help us continue our efforts to return American Indian ancestral remains and cultural items," says Nekole Alligood, NAGPRA specialist for the Ohio History Connection. "Our approach has been to focus on groups of counties, enabling us to better consult with the tribes who have historic or pre-contact interests in specific regions of our state."

### NORTHEAST OHIO

With the grant, the Ohio History Connection will document its Native American collections from eight northeast Ohio counties: Ashland, Cuyahoga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Stark, Summit and Wayne. Confirmed partners in the northeast Ohio project are the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi and the Wyandotte Nation, along with other prospective tribal partners based on their association with the region. A similar project for nine northwest Ohio counties was completed earlier this year.

"Once the inventory of American Indian items related to the counties has been done, we will take part in two consultations with tribes or nations who are geographically and historically interested in these counties," Alligood says. "The first will consist of identifying artifacts as

sacred or from burials, and discussing the possible affiliation of ancestral remains. Another will follow for repatriation of the ancestral remains and objects."

### VALUING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE

"Our goal is to continue a proactive Ohio History Connection NAGPRA program valuing Indigenous knowledge, and through consultation, repatriate ancestral remains and artifacts previously described as culturally unidentifiable," Alligood says.

Participating tribes or nations and the Ohio History Connection both benefit, she adds.

"First, federally recognized tribes or nations who take part in the consultations get an accurate inventory of our collections and a voice in identification as well as in how ancestral remains are cared for and returned. Second, the Ohio History Connection benefits through building trust and stronger relations with tribes and tribal nations historically associated with Ohio."

### CHRONICLING AMERICA

#### Major Grant Puts More Ohio Newspapers Online

Newspapers in Ohio History Connection collections reveal the texture of daily life in Ohio for the past two centuries, along with countless stories of Ohioans famous and less-so. Now, as the result of a recent grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, another 100,000 pages of 19th- and 20th-century newspapers from Ohio History Connection collections will be added to the free Library of Congress newspaper website, *Chronicling America*.

### ONGOING PROJECT

With the \$319,511 grant, Ohio History Connection archivists will digitize another 100,000 pages of microfilmed Ohio newspapers published before 1963, adding them to the more than 520,000 pages of

Ohio newspapers already completed and available free on the *Chronicling America* website. The digitized newspapers are accessible from anywhere online and are keyword-searchable, something anyone who's done newspaper research the old-fashioned way—which can be very, very tedious—will appreciate.

The National Digital Newspaper Program is an ongoing project. This is the Ohio History Connection's sixth round of participation in it.

Ohio newspapers being digitized represent various viewpoints, time periods and areas of the state. The 176 Ohio titles finished to date and already available on the *Chronicling America* website span 1834 to 1963. Representing 64 counties so far, they reflect perspectives of Democratic, Whig, Republican and Know Nothing political parties, as well as African American, immigrant, urban, rural, abolitionist, temperance, communist, religious and labor communities.

### PRE-1835 AND 1920–1963

During this next round, efforts will focus on newspapers that document Ohio's transportation infrastructure, history of community building and democracy in its most transformative time periods: pre-1835 and 1920–1963. The additional newspapers are projected to be accessible on the *Chronicling America* website by December 2025.

"From the impact of westward expansion and non-Native settlement on the land we now call Ohio to the ways Ohioans caused and coped with change resulting from significant national and world events and movements, Ohio's history is both representative and instrumental to understanding that of the entire United States," says Jenni Salamon, the Ohio History Connection's project director for the newspaper digitization project.

Explore Ohio newspapers digitized to date on *Chronicling America* at [chroniclingamerica.loc.gov](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov).





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION

### Recent Ohio Additions to the National Register of Historic Places

#### AMANDA VICINITY FAIRFIELD COUNTY

##### ① JOHN LEIST HOUSE AT DUTCH HOLLOW 10200 Cincinnati-Zanesville Rd. SW

Fairfield County architect, builder and pioneer John Leist (1784–1865) completed this house in 1827. It was the last of four or possibly five notable Federal-style brick homes he built in the area beginning in 1817, and its sophisticated design and craftsmanship reflect the style of early rural settlers of means. It stands not far from the route of Zane's Trace, a frontier route through Ohio that stretched from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Maysville, Kentucky. A prominent citizen of early Fairfield County, Leist was a War of 1812 veteran, the son of a Revolutionary War veteran, a lawyer and the first justice of the peace in his township. He served as a state legislator, a member of the Electoral College and co-founder of the first university in central Ohio, now Capital University. The house is owned by his great-great-great-grandson.

#### CINCINNATI • HAMILTON COUNTY

##### ② HARRIET BEECHER STOWE HOUSE 2950 Gilbert Ave.

From 1936 to 1952, the Walnut Hills home where Harriet Beecher Stowe lived in the 1830s was a boarding house and tavern called the Edgemont Inn. Beginning in 1939, it was among Cincinnati listings in the *Negro Motorist Green Book*. Discrimination against

African Americans meant that black travelers had trouble finding safe restaurants, rest stops and other accommodations. The book listed places that served and were safe for African Americans. This amendment to the 1970 National Register nomination for the Stowe House expands its areas of significance to include its time as the Edgemont Inn, which also coincides with local efforts to see the house preserved. In 1943, the Harriet Beecher Stowe Memorial Association, an interracial, interfaith, non-denominational group, came together to buy the property with the goal of having it become a memorial to Stowe and a museum of African American history. In 1949, the house was opened to the public as an Ohio historic site. Diamond Crowder of the State Historic Preservation Office prepared the amended National Register nomination with the aid of a grant to the Ohio History Connection from the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service.

#### SHAKER HEIGHTS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

##### ③ JACOB STRONG HOUSE 18829 Fairmount Blvd.

This 1840 Connecticut Western Reserve-style house with historical ties to the farming community of Warrensville Township was preserved and brought up to date in 1919 for Rev. William W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, during development of the Cleveland suburb of Shaker Heights. Known for fiery sermons and controversial opinions, he was also a friend of and spiritual advisor to John D. Rockefeller, who was the

most famous parishioner of Euclid Avenue Baptist Church. The updating by the noted early-20th-century Cleveland architectural firm of Walker & Weeks preserved materials from the 1840s, such as the stone foundation and clapboard siding. It removed some later alterations and added Colonial Revival features in response to architectural standards for Shaker Heights established by the Van Sweringen Company, developers of Shaker Heights, that favored traditional Georgian, Colonial, Tudor and French styles.

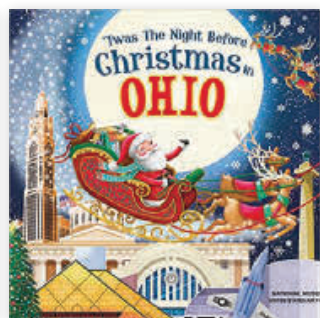
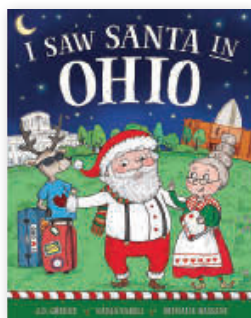
#### WILLOUGHBY • LAKE COUNTY

##### ④ JULIA F. BOYCE COUNTRY ESTATE 37813-19 Euclid Ave.

Julia French Boyce (1837–1915) moved to this newly completed home in 1903. She was the widow of Joseph H. Boyce (1823–1894), an early Willoughby postmaster who later operated the Boyce Mill (owned first by her twin brother, Julius French, then by Julia) on the west bank of the Chagrin River, producing flour and feed until an 1893 flood destroyed it. The design of her stone English Tudor-style home is attributed to Charles F. Schweinfurth (1857–1919), a prominent Cleveland architect known to have designed homes for Julius. Interior features include a vaulted hallway, coffered ceilings, paneled walls, fireplaces and a built-in buffet. Boyce wintered in New York and spent summers at her Willoughby estate until she passed away in 1915, after which her daughter, Nancy Van Gorder, owned the property until the 1950s.

# Give the Gift of OHIO

**Children's Holiday Books Collection** Are you ready for Santa to visit your home? Celebrate the holidays with this collection of three children's books all about Santa visiting the Buckeye State. Along the way, you'll spot familiar Ohio highlights, including the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame, LeVeque Tower and many more. *I Saw Santa in Ohio* \$12.99 \* *Santa is Coming to Ohio* \$12.99 \* *'Twas the Night Before Christmas in Ohio* \$11.99 \*



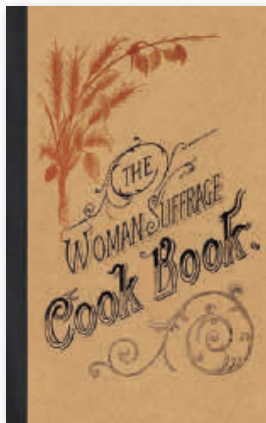
## Ohio Bike T-Shirt

This Ohio Bicycle T-shirt makes the perfect gift! Triblend heather navy T-shirt featuring a hand-drawn Ohio bike image comes in both unisex and women's cuts, with sizes of S, M, L, XL and XXL. \$26.99 \*





# with These Favorites!



**Women's Suffrage Collection** Celebrate women's history with this art print and recipe book used during the suffrage movement. The cookbook features a collection of recipes and miscellaneous tips published to raise money for the women's suffrage movement. The 11" x 17" print showcases an image created in 1912 and used as a tool to spread the suffrage message. *Let Ohio Women Vote* Print **\$8.99** \* *The Woman Suffrage Cookbook* **\$14.95** \*



**Etch A Sketch** Give this classic children's toy that originated in Ohio! Released in 1960 in Bryan, Ohio, by the Ohio Art Co., Etch A Sketch has been a staple of children's lives ever since. Original Etch A Sketch (7.5" x 9") **\$23.50** \* Pocket Etch A Sketch (3" x 3.75") **\$9.99** \*



**Ohio Christmas Cards** Send your loved ones a piece of Ohio with these Ohio Christmas cards. These creative cards feature Ohio staples in the format of the popular song *The Twelve Days of Christmas*. Each boxed set includes 10 cards and envelopes. **\$16.99** \*

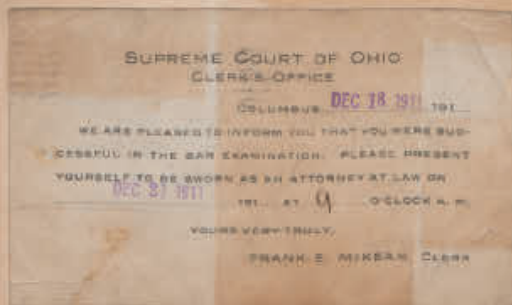
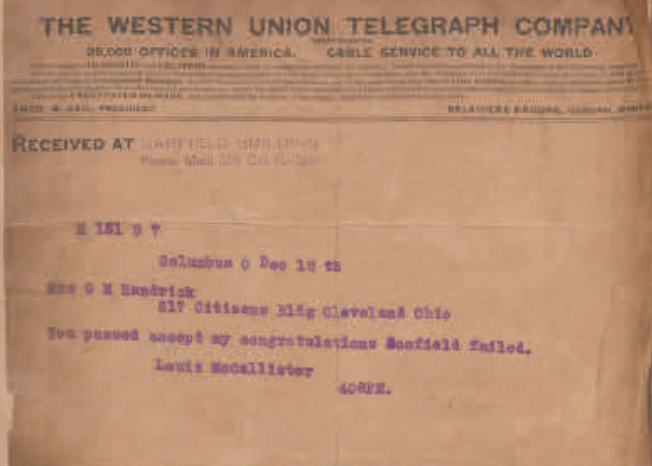


**I Love Ohio Puzzle** Showcase your love of Ohio with this 1,000-piece jigsaw puzzle. Features staples of the Buckeye State in a collage design that once completed measures 24"x 30." **\$19.99** \*

**Ohio History Store** Shop in person at the Ohio History Center or online at [ohiohistorystore.com](http://ohiohistorystore.com) for these and other merry gifts! \* **Ohio History Connection members enjoy a 10% discount with coupon code MEMB1803.** Online orders add 7.5% sales tax plus shipping and handling. Questions? Call 833.352.1208.







## COLLECTIONS

### Scrapbooks of Cleveland's First Female Lawyer

When Gertrude Foran Handrick died in 1937, Cleveland City Council issued a Resolution of Condolence for the city's first female attorney. It recognized "the courage and depth of character which enabled Mrs. Handrick, as the bereaved widow of Doctor Franklin Handrick, to persist, often secretly, in her studies in the law, in the face of parental discouragement back in those days before suffrage was voted to womankind."

A signed copy of this resolution, stapled to a blue sheet of legal-sized paper and folded into quarters, arrived at the Ohio History Connection as a donation last year. It was tucked into one of Handrick's scrapbooks, most likely by her son, Martin. Handrick's second child, Martin was named for his grandfather, the judge and congressman Martin A. Foran (see above re: parental discouragement).

### CLASSES ON THE SLY

Judge Foran, a Cleveland Democrat, certainly knew of his daughter's affinity for the law; he was the first one to hire her as a legal secretary, following the deaths of her husband in 1901 and daughter Martha

in 1906. But that did not automatically translate into support for Handrick's desire to seek the bar herself. She had to do that alone, taking classes on the sly at Baldwin University and sitting for (and passing) the bar exam in December 1911.

### ABOUT THE COLLECTION

The Ohio History Connection received Gertrude Foran Handrick's scrapbooks from a generous donor who knew Handrick's son Martin as "Grandpop." This was not a biological connection, as Martin had no children of his own, but he did become a mentor and close friend of the donor's father. That family maintained Martin's mother's collection for decades following his death in 1976.

These scrapbooks are challenging artifacts to care for. They're filled with paper that is brittle, acidic, stained and crumbling. Some have broken bindings. In addition to the newspaper clippings and photographs, a variety of small items like train tickets, ribbons and campaign buttons are attached to the pages with adhesives and pins. For now, we have rehoused these volumes in archival boxes to protect them and delay their deterioration. Further attention will be necessary to preserve them.

—Wendy Korwin,  
Archives Services Manager







**Above (Left):** A full copy of Handrick's bar exam is pasted into her scrapbook, along with news clippings and a congratulatory telegram from Louis McCallister, Law Librarian at the Supreme Court of Ohio.

**DECEMBER 18, 1911:**

"You passed accept my congratulations Scofield failed."

"Scofield" seems to refer to Harold C. Schofield, who graduated from Baldwin's law program with Handrick in 1911.

**Above (Right):** Like her father, Handrick was an avid Democrat and suffragist. She organized and served as the first president of the Wage-Earners' Suffrage League under the Cleveland Woman's Suffrage Party. She also chaired the Committee on the Legal Status of Women of the Cleveland League of Women Voters. One scrapbook includes several ribbons and other ephemera from suffrage conventions.



**Above:** In addition to documenting her legal career, Handrick's scrapbooks contain personal photographs. Newspaper articles mention that she began working for her father's law practice while grieving for her daughter Martha, who died at age 7. The photograph on the right is believed to be of young Martha with her mother. Handrick's son Martin also became a lawyer, joining her practice in 1927. Their mother-son business was remarkable enough to be reported on by local newspapers and national law journals.



## JUNIOR HISTORIANS

### Art Contest Winners

Earlier this year, we invited kids of Ohio History Connection member families to hit the road to explore our 50+ historic sites across the state and create an original drawing of their experience. Here are our winning entries:

#### 8- TO 11-YEAR OLD CATEGORY WINNER

"I visited Adena Mansion on July 8, 2023. I liked seeing the dining room in the mansion because of the family portraits, the furniture and the china dishes."

ERIKA D., AGE 8



Adena Mansion, Chillicothe



All Hallows' Eve at Ohio Village, Columbus

#### 4- TO 7-YEAR OLD CATEGORY WINNER

"All Hallows' Eve at Ohio Village. We saw Ichabod Crane riding his horse away from the Headless Horseman!"

WYATT K., AGE 5



# Historic Sites & Museums

## NORTHWEST OHIO

1. Armstrong Air & Space Museum
2. Cedar Bog Nature Preserve
3. Cooke-Dorn House
4. Fallen Timbers Battlefield Memorial Park
5. Fort Amanda Memorial Park
6. Fort Jefferson Memorial Park
7. Fort Meigs
8. Fort Recovery Museum & Monument
9. Hayes Presidential Library & Museums
10. Indian Mill
11. Inscription Rock Petroglyphs
12. Johnston Farm & Indian Agency
13. Lockington Locks

## NORTHEAST OHIO

14. Custer Monument
15. Fort Laurens
16. McCook House
17. Museum of Ceramics
18. Quaker Yearly Meeting House (Open by Appointment) & Free Labor Store/Benjamin Lundy House (Preservation in Progress • Not Open)
19. Schoenbrunn Village
20. Shaker Historical Museum
21. Tallmadge Church
22. Youngstown Historical Center of Industry & Labor
23. Zoar Village

## CENTRAL OHIO

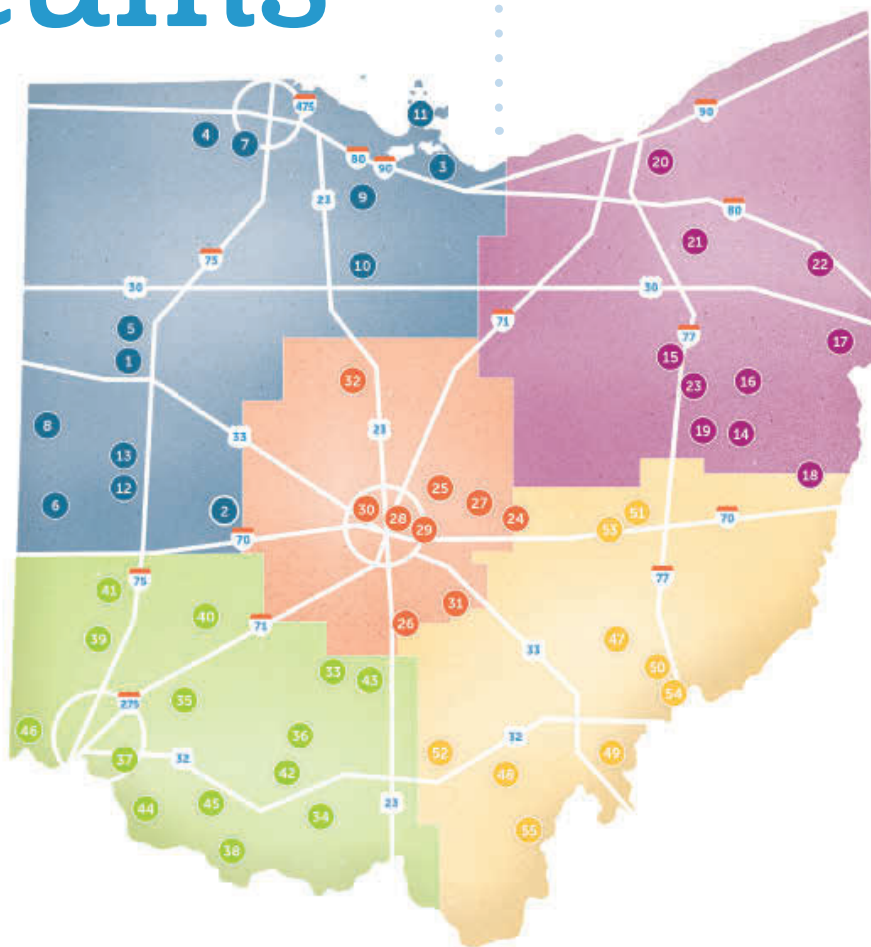
24. Flint Ridge Ancient Quarries & Nature Preserve
25. Hanby House
26. Logan Elm
27. Newark Earthworks
28. Ohio History Center & Ohio Village
29. Poindexter Village Historic Site (Preservation in Progress • Not Open)
30. Shrum Mound
31. Wahkeena Nature Preserve
32. Warren G. Harding Presidential Sites

## SOUTHWEST OHIO

33. Adena Mansion & Gardens
34. Davis Memorial Nature Preserve
35. Fort Ancient Earthworks & Nature Preserve
36. Fort Hill Earthworks & Nature Preserve
37. Harriet Beecher Stowe House
38. John Rankin House
39. Miamisburg Mound
40. National Afro-American Museum & Cultural Center
41. Paul Laurence Dunbar House
42. Serpent Mound
43. Story Mound
44. U.S. Grant Birthplace
45. U.S. Grant Boyhood Home & Schoolhouse
46. William Henry Harrison Tomb

## SOUTHEAST OHIO

47. Big Bottom Memorial Park
48. Buckeye Furnace
49. Buffington Island Battlefield Memorial Park
50. Campus Martius Museum
51. John & Annie Glenn Museum
52. Leo Petroglyphs & Nature Preserve
53. National Road & Zane Grey Museum
54. Ohio River Museum
55. Our House Tavern

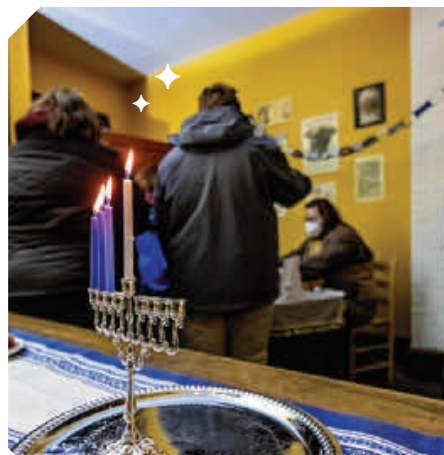






## Dickens of a Christmas at Ohio Village

Sat., Dec. 2, 9 & 16, 5:30–9 p.m. • Sun., Dec. 3, 10 & 17, 1–5 p.m.





## PROGRAMS & EXHIBITS AT THE

# Ohio History Center & Ohio Village

### Victorian Dance Workshop

SAT., NOV. 4 • 10 A.M.–4 P.M.

*Ohio Village, Columbus* → Learn the art and etiquette of Victorian ballroom dancing in this one-day workshop. Instructor Jeanette Watts will guide you through the basics of dances like the two-step in a fun and light-hearted experience that even those with two left feet can enjoy. Snacks, water and coffee are included. Bring your lunch or have lunch at the Ohio History Center's Plaza Cafe. \$45, \$35/Ohio History Connection member. Advance registration required. 800.686.1541 or [ohiohistory.org/victoriandance](http://ohiohistory.org/victoriandance)

### OHIO—CHAMPION OF SPORTS BOOK TALK

#### Collective Chaos: A Roller Derby Team Memoir

SUN., NOV. 5 • 1–2 P.M.

*Ohio History Center, Columbus*  
Since the 1930s, Roller Derby has thrilled audiences of all ages. This full-contact sport that's pushed the boundaries of gender norms for decades has a wild history. Hear about Columbus's own team history from Samantha Tucker and Amy Spears as they share their experiences with Ohio Roller Derby and their book *Collective Chaos: A Roller Derby Team Memoir*. Included with Ohio History Center museum admission. Ohio History Connection members enjoy free admission.

### HANDS-ON HISTORY

#### Little Historians

WEDS., NOV. 8 & SAT., NOV. 18  
11 A.M.–NOON

*Ohio History Center, Columbus*  
Explore Ohio's history with your little ones! We're providing an open discovery space for your Little Historian to build, create and discover everything Ohio. You and your kiddo can freely explore our hands-on stations, and we'll wrap up our discovery time with

a story. Included with Ohio History Center museum admission. Ohio History Connection members enjoy free admission.

### World War II Village

SAT., NOV. 11 & SUN., NOV. 12  
10 A.M.–5 P.M.

*Ohio Village, Columbus* → See what America was like when soldiers returned from WWII and talk with them about their experiences. We're temporarily fast-forwarding Ohio Village to the year 1946 so you can experience a slice of life from the perspective of a returning GI. Learn why people fought and see how the military has evolved. Included with Ohio History Center museum admission. Ohio History Connection members enjoy free admission. 800.686.6124 or [ohiohistory.org/marchthroughtime](http://ohiohistory.org/marchthroughtime)

### March Through Time

SUN., NOV. 12 • 10 A.M.–5 P.M.

*Ohio History Center, Columbus*  
Explore the military history of the United States and the world. Meet and talk with more than 30 reenactors representing 10+ epochs of military history from the Middle Ages through modern day, and try your skill at related activities like miniature war-gaming, which brings the knowledge of strategy and history to the board-gaming table. Included with Ohio History Center museum admission. Ohio History Connection members enjoy free admission. 800.686.6124 or [ohiohistory.org/marchthroughtime](http://ohiohistory.org/marchthroughtime)

### Lustron House Decorated for the Holidays + Holiday Train Display

WEDS., NOV. 15–MON., JAN. 1

*Ohio History Center, Columbus* → It's Christmas, 1950s-style, in our real, fully furnished Lustron house! Drop by to see how Dottie and Bob have decorated, and check out little Jimmy's model train display, courtesy of Central Ohio Model Railroad Club. Included with Ohio

History Center museum admission. Ohio History Connection members enjoy free admission.

### Reporting Apollo: A History of Early American Space Exploration

SAT., NOV. 18 • 1 P.M.

*Ohio History Center, Columbus,  
and Live Webinar Online—Attend  
From Anywhere!* → See page 19.

### OHIO—CHAMPION OF SPORTS FILM SCREENING

#### The Mohawk Monopoly

SAT., DEC. 2 • 2 P.M.

*Ohio History Center, Columbus*  
Attend a special screening of *The Mohawk Monopoly*, a documentary about the Cincinnati Mohawks hockey team. A Q&A with special guests Director Eric Weltner and a few former players will follow. The film explores the team's dominance of the International Hockey League as an affiliate of the dynastic Montreal Canadiens in the 1950s. The Mohawks are the most decorated hockey team in International Hockey League history, having won six consecutive league championships and five consecutive Turner Cup playoff titles. What's more, several players ascended to tremendous National Hockey League careers. Included with Ohio History Center museum admission. Ohio History Connection members enjoy free admission.

### DICKENS OF A CHRISTMAS

#### Holiday Dinners

SAT., DEC. 2 & 16

TWO SEATINGS: 5 & 7 P.M.

*Plaza, Ohio History Center, Columbus*  
Join us at our new Holiday Dinner location on the second-floor plaza of the Ohio History Center for a delicious multi-course meal. Receive a unique Victorian party favor, a Christmas Cracker, and hear holiday carols, then enjoy Dickens of a Christmas festivities throughout Ohio Village until 9 p.m., included with admission. \$72, \$62/Ohio History Connection member. Advance registration required. 800.686.1541 or [ohiohistory.org/dickens](http://ohiohistory.org/dickens)

### DICKENS OF A CHRISTMAS

#### Holiday Brunches

SUN., DEC. 3, 10 & 17 • NOON

*Plaza, Ohio History Center, Columbus*  
Join us for an elegant plated and served meal at our new Holiday Brunch



location on the second-floor plaza of the Ohio History Center. Partake in both savory and sweet offerings and hear historic holiday carols, then enjoy Dickens of a Christmas festivities throughout Ohio Village until 5 p.m., included with admission. \$70, \$35/age 4–12 (Ohio History Connection member: \$60, \$25/age 4–12). Advance registration required. **800.686.1541** or [ohiohistory.org/dickens](http://ohiohistory.org/dickens)

### DICKENS OF A CHRISTMAS **Dickens of a Christmas at Ohio Village**

SAT., DEC. 2, 9 & 16 • 5:30–9 P.M.  
SUN., DEC. 3, 10 & 17 • 1–5 P.M.

Capture the spirit of holidays past in our recreated 19th-century community, where the festive and enduring vision of Charles Dickens comes to life through decorations and traditions inspired by his colorful tales. Meet Santa decked out in Victorian style; pose in a sleigh for a unique holiday photo; enjoy craft and cooking demonstrations; buy cookies or roasted chestnuts; and shop P. Wylie's Emporium for the perfect gift. \$18, \$14/ages 4–12 (Ohio History Connection member: \$13, \$9/member ages 4–12, Free/age 3 & under). Advance timed tickets required. No on-site ticket sales. **800.686.1541** or [ohiohistory.org/dickens](http://ohiohistory.org/dickens)

Thank you to Ohio Village season sponsor Vector Security.

### OHIO—CHAMPION OF SPORTS BOOK TALK

#### **Women's American Football: Breaking Barriers On and Off the Gridiron**

SAT., DEC. 9 • 2 P.M.

*Ohio History Center, Columbus* → Hear Russ Crawford, professor of history at Ohio Northern University and author of *Women's American Football: Breaking Barriers On and Off the Gridiron*, talk about women's football in the United States, including some Ohio teams and meet players from the Columbus Chaos, a women's full-tackle football team. Crawford's book will be for sale in the Ohio History Store. Included with Ohio History Center museum admission. Ohio History Connection members enjoy free admission.

### **La Posada**

SUN., DEC. 17 • 1–4 P.M.

*Ohio History Center, Columbus* → We're partnering with El Mercadito Cositas Lindas to celebrate La Posada, a festival observed in Mexico around the winter holidays. Learn about the origins of this festival, watch dance and music performances, try out our indoor piñata, do some last-minute holiday shopping with El Mercadito's many talented artisans. La Posada is included with Ohio History Center museum admission (Ohio History Connection members enjoy free admission). **800.686.1541** or [ohiohistory.org/laposada](http://ohiohistory.org/laposada)

### **Kwanzaa—A Celebration of Family, Community & Culture**

FRI., DEC. 29 • 4–8 P.M.

SAT., DEC. 30 • 11 A.M.–3 P.M.

*Ohio History Center, Columbus* → Kwanzaa is a seven-day celebration that honors community, family and heritage of African American culture and African traditions. Kwanzaa comes from the Swahili word meaning "first harvest" and is based on the seven principles of Nguzo Saba. The Ohio History Center in partnership with TAWI Family Village, King Arts Complex, the Lincoln Theatre, John Preston Poindexter Foundation, National Afro-American Museum & Cultural Center and Urban Strings invites you to enjoy several festive days of Kwanzaa, featuring African drumming, live music, dance, storytelling, merchants and hands-on art activities. Sponsored by Honda and Huntington Bank. Free with advance tickets strongly recommended: **800.686.6124** or [ohiohistory.org/kwanzaa](http://ohiohistory.org/kwanzaa)

Find more Kwanzaa Dec. 26–Jan. 1 at [Kwanzaa365.org](http://Kwanzaa365.org)

### FEATURED EXHIBITS • • •

#### **HURRY! ENDS SOON!**

#### **Ohio—Champion of Sports THROUGH MON., JAN. 1**

Explore more than 70 stories and 35 oral histories covering 25+ sports ranging from baseball, football and basketball to roller derby, skateboarding and e-gaming. The exhibit showcases the Ohio athletes, coaches, owners and fans at the center of the action and explores sports through the themes of Character, Adversity, Innovation, Identity, Tradition and Victory—values that relate to the human condition—to connect a

broad audience to Ohio's national sports history. You can record a "victory dance" to share with family and friends and record your own "One Minute Legends" sports story.

### **Making Ohio Home—Early Ohio Immigrant Experiences**

#### ONGOING

Immigrants from within and beyond the borders of the United States flocked to Ohio in the 1800s. They came in search of good farmland, better working conditions, political freedom and economic opportunities. Explore stories of seven representative immigrants who helped grow Ohio's population from 45,365 in 1800 to more than 4.1 million in 1900.

### **Indigenous Wonders of Our World—The Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks**

#### ONGOING

Learn about eight 2,000-year-old Hopewell earthworks in Ohio: Fort Ancient, near Oregonia and Lebanon; Newark's Great Circle and Octagon; and Hopewell Mound Group, Mound City, Hopeton Earthworks, Seip Earthworks and High Bank Works, all near Chillicothe. Unique in the world, they've recently been named World Heritage Sites by UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The exhibit examines mathematical similarities among them, their enormous scale and their alignments to the solstices and the 18.6-year lunar cycle. An immersive component allows you to experience the astronomical alignments.

### **1950s—Building the American Dream**

#### ONGOING

Peek in the closets and snoop in the drawers of a real, fully furnished Lustron steel house made right here in Ohio. From the contents of the cupboards to the news on TV and the toys in the yard, this hands-on exhibit is a fascinating journey back in time.

### **World War I Display**

#### ONGOING

See equipment, weapons, uniforms and memorabilia.

## Ohio History Center & Ohio Village Hours

### Museum

WEDS.–SUN. 10 A.M.–5 P.M.

CLOSED MON.–TUES.

CLOSED SUN., DEC. 24, MON., DEC. 25,  
& TUES., DEC. 26

OPEN MON., JAN. 1

CLOSED TUES., JAN. 2–FRI., JAN. 12

### Ohio Village

OPEN FOR DICKENS OF A CHRISTMAS  
ADVANCE TICKETS REQUIRED

800.686.1541 or [ohiohistory.org/dickens](http://ohiohistory.org/dickens)

SAT., DEC. 2, 9 & 16 • 5:30–9 P.M.

SUN., DEC. 3, 10 & 17 • 1–5 P.M.

### Archives & Library

OPEN BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

[ohiohistory.org/research/archives-library](http://ohiohistory.org/research/archives-library)

SCHEDULE YOUR PERSONALIZED  
RESEARCH APPOINTMENT:  
[ohiohistory.libcal.com](http://ohiohistory.libcal.com)

WEDS. 12:30–3 P.M.

THURS.–FRI. 10 A.M.–3 P.M.

CLOSED SAT.–TUES.

### Plaza Cafe

MON.–TUES. 9 A.M.–1 P.M.

WEDS.–FRI. 10 A.M.–2 P.M.

SAT.–SUN. NOON–4 P.M.

## PLAZA CAFE

Serving Grab-N-Go  
Snacks & Meals

Ohio History Connection Members  
Save 10% at the Plaza Cafe!



Ohio History  
Center

MEMBER  
TIP

Ohio History Connection memberships make easy and memorable holiday gifts. Members enjoy a 20% discount on new gift memberships from Nov. 1 through Dec. 3 this year.

## ATTEND FROM ANYWHERE!

# Online Events

### MEMBER VIP

#### Historic Department Stores in Ohio

TUES., NOV. 7 • 3–4 P.M.

*Online—Attend From Anywhere!→*

History curator Marlise Schoeny talks about the history of department stores around Ohio and shares photos and objects from the Ohio History Connection's collection. Free to Ohio History Connection members with advance registration. [ohiohistory.org/stores](http://ohiohistory.org/stores)

### POWER OF VOICE DISCUSSION GROUP An Early Native American Voice for Justice

WEDS., NOV. 1 • 7–8 P.M.

*Walnut Hills Branch Library, 2533 Kemper Lane, Cincinnati, or on Zoom (RSVP for link) → Online—Attend From Anywhere!→ Hosted by Harriet Beecher Stowe House, Cincinnati*

On this first day of National Native American Heritage Month, listen to one of the earliest Native American voices crying out for justice for his people. Even as American Indians from the Southeast were walking the Trail of Tears, an American Indian from the Northeast spoke out for justice for his own displaced people. Using two readings by William Apess, we'll consider American history from his early 19th-century Native American perspective and reflect on the relevance of his writing today. Free with advance registration. 800.847.6507 or [stowehousecincy.org](http://stowehousecincy.org)

### Reporting Apollo: A History of Early American Space Exploration

SAT., NOV. 18 • 1 P.M.

*Ohio History Center, Columbus, and Live Webinar Online—Attend From Anywhere! →* The stories of the Apollo project are well-known to most people, but what about the storytellers? Meet Jim Snyder, better known as Jim Slade, who witnessed

the first 40 years of world spaceflight firsthand and reported on America's early years of space exploration. Slade led coverage of space, science and technology for ABC TV and Radio News from 1988 through 2001. He worked in a similar capacity at Mutual Broadcasting System (1976 to 1988) and Westinghouse Broadcasting Company (1961 to 1976). Joined by Historian Greg Brown of the Ohio History Connection's Armstrong Air & Space Museum, he'll talk about his time as a special correspondent and share unique accounts of the Apollo missions. In-person program included with Ohio History Center museum admission. Ohio History Connection members enjoy free admission. Live simulcast webinar free online with required advance registration: 800.686.1545 or [ohiohistory.org/apollo](http://ohiohistory.org/apollo)

### POWER OF VOICE DISCUSSION GROUP Parting Words for the Parting Year

WEDS., DEC. 6 • 7–8 P.M.

*Walnut Hills Branch Library, 2533 Kemper Lane, Cincinnati, or on Zoom (RSVP for link) → Online—Attend From Anywhere!→ Hosted by Harriet Beecher Stowe House, Cincinnati→* As 2023 draws to a close, we can all use some hope and inspiration for 2024. In this program, we'll discuss parting words from or about several Civil Rights activists to see what guidance they may offer for the coming year. Suggested readings: Ossie Davis, "Eulogy for Malcolm X" (1965); Martin Luther King Jr., "I've Been to the Mountaintop" (1968); Audre Lorde, "The Transformation of Silence into Language and Action" (1978); John Lewis, "Together, You Can Redeem the Soul of Our Nation" (2020). Free with advance registration. 800.847.6507 or [stowehousecincy.org](http://stowehousecincy.org)

## FEATURED OHIO HISTORY CONNECTION

# Events & Exhibits



**OHIO  
CHAMPION  
OF SPORTS**  
PRESENTED BY THE OHIO HISTORY CONNECTION

**HURRY!**  
**ENDS JANUARY 1**  
**OHIO HISTORY CENTER  
COLUMBUS**

Our Membership  
Office is here for  
**YOU!**

Questions about your membership?  
Need to update your address?  
We're happy to help!

**OHIO  
HISTORY  
CONNECTION**

membership@ohiohistory.org  
800.686.1545

Many programs and events at Ohio History Connection museums and attractions require advance registration. To register, call the number or visit the website listed with each program.

Our online calendar offers more up-to-date information about programs and events at Ohio History Connection museums and attractions. Find it at [ohiohistory.org/calendar](http://ohiohistory.org/calendar).

Questions? Call 800.840.6127.

### CENTRAL OHIO

#### Hanby House Holiday Open House

TUES., DEC. 5 • 7–9 P.M.

SAT., DEC. 9 • 10 A.M.–2 P.M.

*Hanby House, Westerville* → Celebrate the holidays with a visit to the restored home of Benjamin Hanby, composer of *Up on the Housetop*. Tour the house, decorated for the holidays with an old-fashioned tree and soft candlelight in every room, and enjoy refreshments and live music in the parlor. Free. No reservations required. 800.600.6843 or [westervillehistory.org](http://westervillehistory.org)

#### Christmas With the Hardings

SAT., DEC. 9 • 11:30 A.M.–1 P.M.

*Warren G. Harding Presidential Sites, Marion* → Enjoy a buffet lunch followed by a program by researcher Jon Andersen, *Christmas at the White House*. \$30, \$25 Ohio History Connection member. Advance tickets required: 800.600.6894 or [hardingpresidentialsites.org](http://hardingpresidentialsites.org).

### NORTHEAST OHIO

#### FORT LAURENS SPEAKER SERIES

##### Common Myths in American History

SAT., NOV. 4 • 11 A.M.–NOON

*Fort Laurens Museum, Bolivar*  
Hear Kent State University Associate Professor of History Dr. Jim Seelye discuss common myths in American history. Free. 800.283.8914 or [ohiohistory.org/fortlaurens](http://ohiohistory.org/fortlaurens)

#### Women at Work: Change and Continuity, 1940s–2010s

FRI., NOV. 10 • 6–7 P.M.

*Youngstown Historical Center of Industry & Labor, Youngstown* → Dr. Sherry Linkon of Georgetown University takes a look at the working lives of women for the last eight decades and speculates on where work is headed in the future. Light refreshments and discussion will follow. Free. Advance registration appreciated, though not required. 800.262.6137 or [youngstownohiosteelmuseum.org](http://youngstownohiosteelmuseum.org)

#### Christmas in Zoar

SAT., DEC. 2 • 10 A.M.–6 P.M.

SUN., DEC. 3 • 11 A.M.–4 P.M.

*Zoar Village, Zoar* → Experience Zoar in all its German-American Christmas splendor, featuring musical entertainment, horse-drawn wagon rides and visits from *Kristkind*, the German *Belsnickel* and Santa. Role players will demonstrate the old ways of preparing holiday foods and wares. At 6 p.m. Saturday, attend a service in the 1853 Zoar Meeting House followed by a traditional tree-lighting ceremony in the historic Zoar Garden. Shop the Zoar Store, Bakery, Bimeler Museum, Gartenhaus Shop, Stars of Zoar Creative Co-op and others for just the right gift. \$10/person. 800.262.6195 or [historiczoarvillage.com](http://historiczoarvillage.com)

### NORTHWEST OHIO

#### World at War Miniature War-Gaming Day

SAT., NOV. 4 • 9:30 A.M.–4:30 P.M.

*Fort Meigs, Perrysburg* → Through tabletop military strategy games, learn about and experience the challenges facing military commanders throughout all of history, from ancient to modern. This event is open to the entire family and suitable for a huge range of ages for a full day of fun, critical thinking and action. \$5, \$4/age 60+, \$3/student, Free/ Ohio History Connection member or age 5 & under. 800.283.8916



## Veterans Day

SAT., NOV. 11 • 9 A.M.–5 P.M.

*Hayes Presidential Library & Museums, Fremont* → Veterans enjoy free admission on Veterans Day! The first tour of the Hayes Home is at 9 a.m., and the last tour is at 4 p.m. The Presidential Library closes for the holiday. 800.998.7737 or rbhayes.org

## A PRESIDENTIAL CHRISTMAS

### Hayes Train Special Model Train Display

FRI., NOV. 24–SUN., JAN. 7

VISIT RBHAYES.ORG OR CALL

800.998.7737 FOR HOLIDAY HOURS

*Hayes Presidential Library & Museums, Fremont* → See old-fashioned model trains running through a Victorian winter wonderland. Interactive buttons let you control aspects of how the trains move along the winding, multitiered, 12-foot by 24-foot layout. Free. Sponsored by Croghan Colonial Bank and the Gordon W. Knight Family. The display is part of A Presidential Christmas, a series of holiday events at Hayes Presidential Library & Museums sponsored by Mosser Construction Inc. with additional funding by Wright Leather Works. 800.998.7737 or rbhayes.org

## Armstrong Museum Holiday Lights

NIGHTLY FRI., NOV. 24–SUN.,

JAN. 7 • 6–8 P.M.

*Armstrong Air & Space Museum, Wapakoneta* → Ring in the holiday season with our Grand Illumination. At 7 p.m. on Black Friday (Nov. 24), the museum throws the switch on its annual holiday lighting display, igniting the grounds with tens of thousands of bright lights and dozens of space-themed displays. This free outdoor display continues nightly from Nov. 24 through the first Sunday in January. (The museum is not open evenings and no restrooms are available.) 800.860.0142 or armstrongmuseum.org

## A PRESIDENTIAL CHRISTMAS

### Hayes Home Holidays

THURS., DEC. 21 & FRI., DEC. 22

TOURS OFFERED FROM 5 TO 8 P.M.

*Hayes Presidential Library & Museums, Fremont* → Enjoy an evening tour of the Hayes Home, lightly decorated for Christmas as it's known to have been when President Hayes lived there.

Learn about Christmas and New Year's traditions and make your own holiday memories. Before or after your tour, see the free Hayes Train Special model train display in the museum auditorium. Purchase tickets for Hayes Home Holidays at 800.998.7737 or rbhayes.org.

## A PRESIDENTIAL CHRISTMAS

### Horse-Drawn Sleigh and Trolley Rides

TUES., DEC. 26–SUN., DEC. 31

VISIT RBHAYES.ORG OR CALL

800.998.7737 FOR HOLIDAY HOURS

*Hayes Presidential Library & Museums, Fremont* → Ride through the 25-acre estate of President Rutherford B. Hayes in a horse-drawn sleigh, as Hayes himself did when he lived there. A horse-drawn trolley will offer rides, too. The sleigh seats four, and the trolley seats 16 to 18. The rides are a nostalgic trip through the beautiful wooded grounds, past the historic Hayes Home and down Lover's Lane, a favorite pine-tree-lined spot. Purchase tickets in advance at rbhayes.org or day-of at the Hayes front desk, pending availability. 800.998.7737 or rbhayes.org

## FEATURED EXHIBITS • • •

### Chasing Totality—The History and Science of Eclipses

THROUGH DECEMBER 2024

9 A.M.–5 P.M.

*Hayes Presidential Library & Museums, Fremont* → On April 8, 2024, people within a 124-mile-wide band in Ohio will be plunged into total darkness as the moon completely blots out the sun. A total solar eclipse like this one is rare. The last one visible in Ohio was in 1806, and the next will be in 2099. Explore the story of humanity's fascination with eclipses in this special exhibit. Get a look at how they work, and learn about one that drove Americans to the Western territories when Rutherford B. Hayes was president. Included with Hayes Museum admission. Ohio History Connection members enjoy free admission. 800.998.7737 or rbhayes.org/events

### Resolute—The Spirit of Arctic Exploration

THROUGH JUNE 30

VISIT RBHAYES.ORG FOR DAYS

AND HOURS

*Hayes Presidential Library & Museums, Fremont* → For centuries, the Arctic was



FREE ADMISSION

## KWANZAA

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Fri., Dec. 29 • 4–8 p.m.

Sat., Dec. 30 • 11 a.m.–3 p.m.

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ohiohistory.org/kwanzaa

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OHIO  
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Offer good Nov. 1–Dec. 3, 2023.

the ultimate unexplored frontier. This exhibit examines the Arctic's strange, treacherous environment and profiles the adventurers who tried to tame it. Navigational tools, some of President Hayes's books on the Arctic and a model of the *Gjøa*, the first ship to successfully navigate the Northwest Passage, are on display. Included with Hayes Museum admission. Ohio History Connection members enjoy free admission. 800.998.7737 or [rbhayes.org](http://rbhayes.org)

## SOUTHEAST OHIO

### Holiday Open House

WEDS., NOV. 22 • 5–8 P.M.

*Our House Tavern Museum, Gallipolis*  
Visit Our House, a 204-year-old tavern where Lafayette stayed in 1825, and enjoy French-inspired holiday decorations and refreshments plus dulcimer and guitar music by Robert Bence and Kendra Ward. Children can learn about and experience a traditional French Christmas, including



### Christmas in Zoar

ZOAR VILLAGE, ZOAR, DEC. 2 & 3

an introduction to Père Noël—the French Santa Claus—and get a candy cane. Free. 800.752.2618 or [ohiohistory.org/ourhouse](http://ohiohistory.org/ourhouse)

### Holiday Open House

MON., NOV. 27 • 7–9 P.M.

*John & Annie Glenn Museum, New Concord* → Enjoy the festive season in John Glenn's boyhood home. Travel back to 1962 as you marvel at Glenn's train set circling the tree. 740.826.3305 or [ohiohistory.org/glennmuseum](http://ohiohistory.org/glennmuseum)

## FEATURED EXHIBITS • • •

### Mounds, Moon and Stars— The Legacy of Ohio's Magnificent Mounds

THROUGH SUN., DEC. 31  
MON.–SAT. 9:30 A.M.–5 P.M.  
SUN. NOON–5 P.M.

*Campus Martius Museum, Marietta*  
Organized by the Great Circle Alliance and made possible with funding from Ohio Humanities. Included with museum admission: \$10, \$5/ youth and veterans, Free/Ohio History Connection member or age 5 & under. 800.860.0145 or [mariettamuseums.org](http://mariettamuseums.org)

## SOUTHWEST OHIO

### POWER OF VOICE DISCUSSION GROUP An Early Native American Voice for Justice

WEDS., NOV. 1 • 7–8 P.M.

*Hosted by Harriet Beecher Stowe House, Cincinnati* → See page 19.

### Scrapbooking Crop

FRI., NOV. 3–SUN., NOV. 5  
FRI. & SAT. 9 A.M.–9 P.M.  
SUN. 9 A.M.–4 P.M.

*Adena Mansion & Gardens, Chillicothe*  
Join us for a three-day retreat to scrapbook those wonderful memories of families, friends, vacations and more. You'll have a personal six-foot table with electrical and Wi-Fi access. Vendors will be on hand Friday and Saturday, and everyone will receive a welcome gift and be eligible to win door prizes. Friday and Saturday include lunch, dinner and snacks. Sunday includes snacks. \$130/ person includes all three days or \$60/ Friday, \$60/Saturday and \$25/Sunday. Reservations and advance payment required. No refunds. 800.319.7248 or [adenamansion.com/tickets](http://adenamansion.com/tickets)

### Wilderness Skills

SAT., NOV. 4 • NOON–4 P.M.

*Fort Ancient Earthworks & Nature Preserve, near Oregonia and Lebanon*  
Learn about hunting, fishing, trapping and tanning with the Ohio History Connection's Keith Bengtson, who'll demonstrate how to set traps, tan hides and make jerky among other skills of living in the natural world. This outdoor program is ongoing throughout the afternoon. Please dress for the weather. Included with Fort Ancient admission: \$7, \$6/age 6–17 or 60+, Free/Ohio History Connection member or age 5 & under. 800.283.8904 or [ohiohistory.org/fortancient](http://ohiohistory.org/fortancient)

### Fall Craft and Crop for a Cause

SAT., NOV. 11 • 9 A.M.–9 P.M.

*Adena Mansion & Gardens, Chillicothe*  
Creative Chaos and Adena Mansion & Gardens partner to host a crafting crop. You'll receive a welcome gift

NOW ON EXHIBIT

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The Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks

Ohio History Center

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and have the opportunity to create a crafty, fun make-and-take with Creative Chaos, which will have shopping available, too. \$60/crafter includes lunch, dinner and snacks. Advance registration required. Proceeds benefit Adena Mansion & Gardens educational programming. **800.319.7248** or [adenamansion.com/tickets](http://adenamansion.com/tickets)

### Tying Up Loose Ends

SAT., DEC. 2 • NOON–4 P.M.

*Fort Ancient Earthworks & Nature Preserve, Oregonia* → Make your own twined-fiber bag using provided materials in this comprehensive workshop on the art of American Indian textiles, with Keith Bengtson. See examples of plants native to the Midwest that were sources of fiber and learn how they were processed. Some reproductions will be on display, along with reference materials for future study. \$15 program fee + general admission for nonmembers: \$7, \$6/age 6–17 or 60+, Free/Ohio History Connection member or age 5 & under. Advance registration required. **800.283.8904**, [phall@ohiohistory.org](mailto:phall@ohiohistory.org) or [tinyurl.com/yhj9cuvb](http://tinyurl.com/yhj9cuvb)

### Holidays at Adena

SAT., DEC. 2 & 9 • 10 A.M.–4 P.M.

SUN., DEC. 3 & 10 • 10 A.M.–4 P.M.

**MANSSION TOURS EVERY HALF HOUR FROM 10:30 A.M. TO 3 P.M.**

*Adena Mansion & Gardens, Chillicothe*

Visit the hilltop home where “father of Ohio statehood” and early Ohio governor Thomas Worthington and his family lived, and enjoy a guided holiday tour of the beautifully decorated 1807 mansion. In the nearby tenant house, decorated to reflect German traditions that some of the indentured servants who worked at Adena brought with them, find a Christmas tree, handmade decorations, German cookies and mulled cider plus craft activities for children. Enjoy live entertainment and refreshments in the visitor center and shop for holiday decorations, books, reproduction children’s toys and other unique items in the gift shop. Elsewhere on the grounds, enjoy horse-and-carriage rides on Saturday, Dec. 2, and Saturday, Dec. 9, at an additional charge. Admission to *Holidays at Adena* is \$12/adult, \$6/child. On Children’s Weekend Dec. 9 and 10, one child is free for each paying adult. Purchase tickets at the door, call **800.319.7248** or visit [adenamansion.com/tickets](http://adenamansion.com/tickets).

### Wreath Workshops

SAT., DEC. 2 & 9 • 10:30 A.M., 12:30 P.M. & 2:30 P.M.

SUN., DEC. 3 • 10:30 A.M., 12:30 P.M. & 2:30 P.M.

*Visitor Center, Adena Mansion & Gardens, Chillicothe* → Decorate a wreath for the holidays! We provide the evergreen wreath as well as natural materials gathered from the grounds of Adena Mansion & Gardens. You may also bring personal mementos to use in decorating your wreath. \$35/person. Advance registration required. **800.319.7248** or [adenamansion.com/tickets](http://adenamansion.com/tickets)

### POWER OF VOICE DISCUSSION GROUP

#### Parting Words for the Parting Year

WEDS., DEC. 6 • 7–8 P.M.

*Walnut Hills Branch Library, 2533 Kemper Lane, Cincinnati, or on Zoom (RSVP for link)* → Online—Attend From Anywhere! → Hosted by Harriet Beecher Stowe House, Cincinnati → See page 19.

### FEATURED EXHIBITS • • •

#### African Art—Form, Function and Fraught Histories

ONGOING • WEDS.–SAT. 9 A.M.–4 P.M.

*National Afro-American Museum*

*& Cultural Center, Wilberforce*

Explore African art and its impact on the world. African aesthetics challenged and shaped Western perceptions and are often misunderstood. This exhibit examines forms and functions of African art objects, their global influence and modern questions of cultural appropriation, representation and repatriation. Wright State University graduate students in public history assisted in creating it, using the museum’s extensive African art collection. Three more exhibits, *African Americans Fighting for a Double Victory*, *Rhythm of Revolution* and *Queens of the Heartland*, are all included with museum admission: \$6, \$5/senior, \$3/age 6–17, Free/Ohio History Connection member or age 5 & under. **800.752.2603** or [ohiohistory.org/naamcc](http://ohiohistory.org/naamcc)



## WORLD WAR II VILLAGE

Sat., Nov. 11 & Sun., Nov. 12  
10 a.m.–5 p.m.

Ohio Village fast-forwards to 1946 for two special days. Meet service members back from Europe or the Pacific and sample the flavor of life after the war.

**800.686.6124** • [ohiohistory.org/march](http://ohiohistory.org/march)

*Included with museum admission.  
Ohio History Connection members  
enjoy free admission.*



Sun., Nov. 12 • 10 a.m.–5 p.m.

**OHIO HISTORY CENTER  
COLUMBUS**

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*Included with museum admission.  
Ohio History Connection members  
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# The Art of Iron & Steel

THE WILLIAM B. POLLOCK COMPANY BY JOHN K. LIANA

**F**or 120 years, the William B. Pollock Company fabricated products for the Mahoning Valley's iron and steel industries.

Coal and ore were abundant in the Mahoning Valley, making it an ideal setting for young innovator William B. Pollock (1832–1914), who founded the Mahoning Boiler Works in 1863 and began fabricating iron, and then steel, plates for use in boilers, blast furnace construction, and later, hot metal ladles. He continued as president and consultant until his death.

## BOILERS

From its inception, the William B. Pollock Company was an industry leader in the manufacture of steel plate products, especially for boiler systems, which were sold in northeast Ohio, western Pennsylvania and as far away as Illinois and Missouri.

The first shop was located on Basin Street on the east end of downtown Youngstown, on the banks of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal just north of the Mahoning River. From there, Pollock created a diverse product line including tank cars for the oil industry, caissons, air locks and bridge pier encasements, as well as self-supporting chimneys and stacks used in many phases of blast furnace construction.

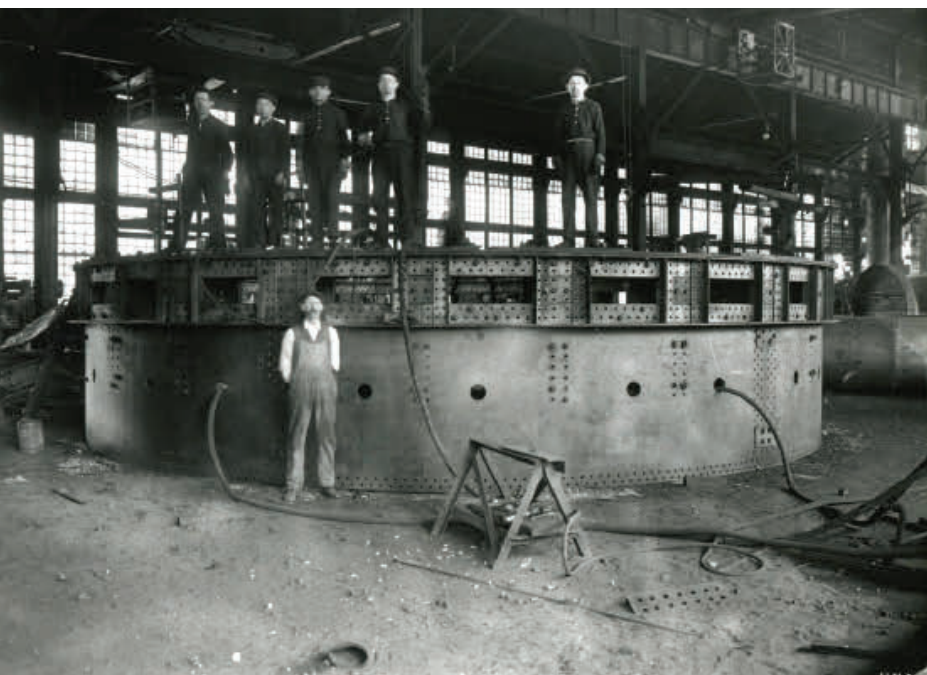
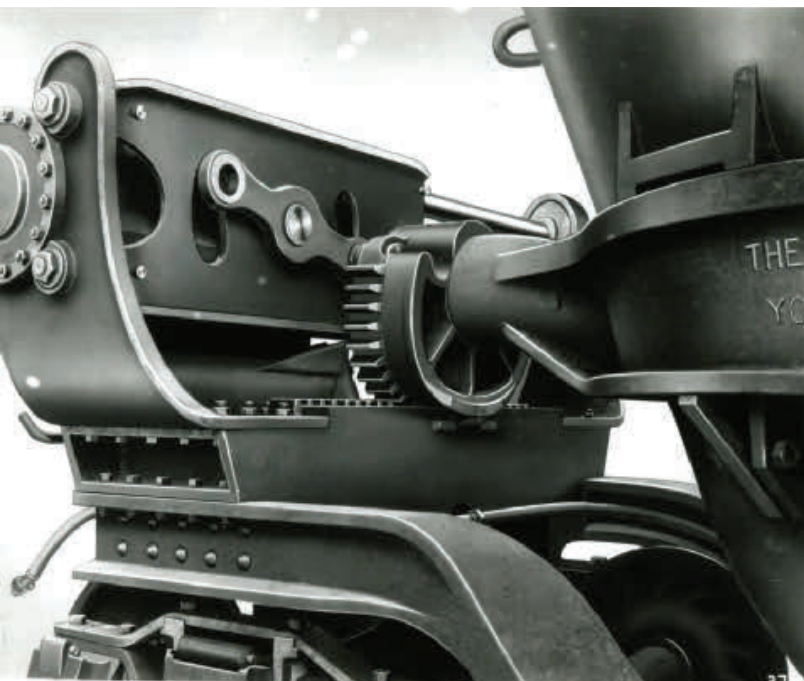
Pollock made large boilers for the Lake Superior ore mines and for the copper mining districts of the far West. By the 1890s, products included lead and silver smelters, and boilers for utilizing waste heat from puddling and rolling mills.

Smaller versions of these boilers were used in the heating systems of hospitals and office buildings and in centralized city heating systems requiring steam. Heavy iron and steel fabrication was becoming the forefront of infrastructure, and Pollock was at its genesis.

## BLAST FURNACES

At a young age, Pollock's knowledge of mechanics and engineering led him to become an innovator and leader in his field. During the 1870s, he realized that blast furnace production capacity could be increased by strategically placed jacks, thus raising the furnace stack, bridge, hoist house and piping of existing furnaces 12 to 15 feet.

New technologies were added to the furnace bottom, top and blowing house to increase efficiency. One early, major contribution



*Top row:* Ladle car made by the William B. Pollock Company of Youngstown

*Middle row:* Pollock Company crew fabricating a section of a blast furnace, circa 1910s–20s.

*Left:* Crew photo before Pollock Company's final shipment in 1983.



to the iron-making process was to replace the brick blast stoves with larger, more efficient cast-iron stoves for sending the hot blast to the furnace.

Pollock's was the first patent issued in this line. Over its long history, the Pollock Company built, repaired or rebuilt more than 400 furnaces nationwide.

The Pollock Company built one of its first blast furnaces in the Mahoning Valley for Youngstown's Himrod Furnace Company in 1867. Through 1920, it built 21 blast furnaces in the Youngstown-Warren area. The Pollock Company's product line and workforce continued to grow as the iron and steel industries grew.

By the late 1880s, the Pollock Company had outgrown its Basin Street plant, and a new plant was built just west of Youngstown's Market Street viaduct. Newer heavy equipment was installed to handle the increasing production of blast furnace parts and ladle cars.

### HOT METAL CARS

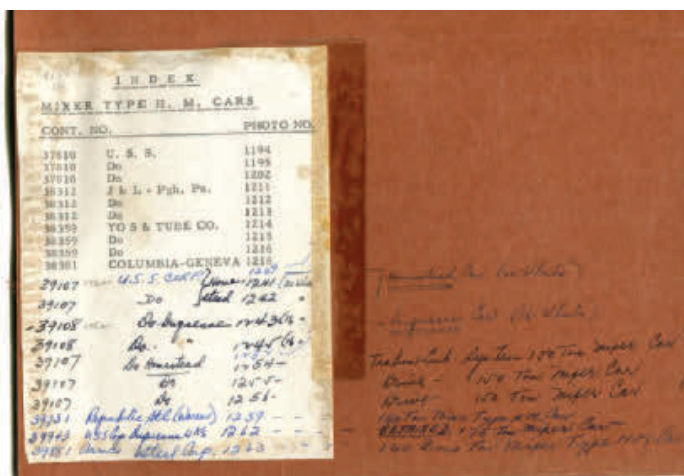
In the late 19th century, transporting molten iron in ladles mounted on rail cars directly from the blast furnace to the steel works became a new challenge. It was more economical to use molten metal than to allow the iron to cool off, which necessitated remelting at the steel plant.

The Pollock Company's first such endeavor was a hot-metal transfer car in 1897. The 20th-century production of thousands of tons of iron and steel was made possible by the constant improvement of ladles and vessels to safely handle the output of modern industry.

Pollock engineered a series of design changes in the type and capacity of the ladles carried by rail cars as well as the mechanisms by which they emptied their contents.

"Kling" and "short pour"-style cars and "Pugh bottle cars" (mixer cars) were covered, ensuring the safety of workers. When the refinement of iron into more workable and adaptable steel began to relegate the iron industry to a raw-material-producing adjunct of the fast-growing steel industry, the Pollock Company introduced the first cinder cars in 1899 to handle the slag from blast furnaces and open hearths or Bessemer converters.

Pollock built 760 of them before 1940 in various tonnage capacities. Ladles in ever-increasing size and number provided a new specialty for Pollock shop fabrication. Molten slag in ever-larger quantities created a demand for more economical means to handle such large charges of fluid byproduct.



A William B. Pollock Company index listing mixer-type hot-metal cars by contract number, purchaser and photo number.

### PORTER TAKES OVER

William B. Pollock's son, Porter Pollock (1864–1931), was elected company president in 1911. His original position was as a 17-year-old apprentice in 1881. He worked his way to vice president and general manager by 1899. Under his father's guidance, he rose to be a captain of industry, counting among his friends area industrialists and bankers such as the Tods, Wicks, Campbells and Butlers. He was acquainted with, and influenced by, Andrew Carnegie.

Pollock's expanding business forced yet another move to a larger facility, built on the now-defunct Himrod Furnace property on Andrews Avenue, where it was housed until closing in 1983. The building still stands in Youngstown and is now the Brilex Company.

Under Porter Pollock's guidance through World War I and the early years of the Great Depression, advancements were continuously made to modernize blast furnaces and ladle cars for Youngstown's rapidly changing steel industries. He remained president until his death in 1931.

His philosophy on business was characteristic of his leadership and intent. A passage from his diary reads: "Honest work, honestly represented, honestly sold are the rules followed and tend to a high standard as well as a high rate of efficiency."

### PRODUCTION PEAKS

These words became a company motto, and served as a guide for his son and successor, William B. Pollock II (1906–1990), who became president and secretary-treasurer of the company in 1931. He served as a leader of industry before and after World War II production peaks.

He surrounded himself with people like Christian Wills, who started with the company in 1906. Under William B. Pollock II, Wills rose to vice president and general manager by 1936. Others included machine shop superintendent John Elliott, traffic manager Thomas McMichael and assistant secretary William Kincaid.

Together they formed the nucleus of innovators who made the Pollock Company a household name in Youngstown and throughout the steel industry. Among their greatest achievements was the total rebuild of the Trumbull Cliffs blast furnace (Republic Steel, Warren, Ohio), dedicated in 1939, just before the U.S. involvement in World War II.

For many years, it was the largest blast furnace in northeast Ohio, producing more than 400,000 tons of iron a year. During this time, the Pollock Company had more than 150 men and women in its employ, and witnessed its historic peak of production, shipping products as far away as Manchuria, China.

### END OF AN ERA

In a 1963 interview with *The Sohioan* magazine, William B. Pollock II predicted, "the next 100 years should be a breeze!" Twenty years later, after a 1969 merger with GATX Corporation, the Pollock Company's doors were shuttered.

On Sept. 19, 1977—known locally as Black Monday—the demise of Youngstown's steel industry began with the abrupt closure of Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

This event affected ancillary services as well, and the Pollock Company was no exception. Its last product, a ladle for a basic oxygen furnace, rolled off the line in 1983.

Twenty-two remaining employees posed for a photo next to it on the factory floor. Men removed their hats in an act of respect for the company that had employed so many for so long.

**John K. Liana** is assistant curator at the Ohio History Connection's Youngstown Historical Center of Industry & Labor.



### LEARN MORE

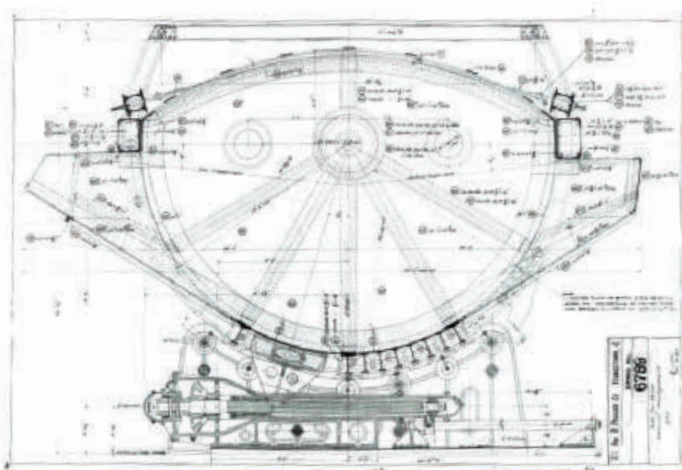
You can read *The William B. Pollock Company Presents the Seventy-Five Year History of Its Contribution to the Advancement of the Art of Iron and Steel Making* at [ohiohistory.org/Pollock1](https://ohiohistory.org/Pollock1).

At his blog, *Bob on Books*, Bob Trube writes a regular feature column, *Growing Up Working Class in Youngstown*. Read his succinct history of the William B. Pollock Company at [ohiohistory.org/Pollock2](https://ohiohistory.org/Pollock2).

Youngstown photographer Paul Grilli is the proprietor of *The Rust Jungle* blog dedicated to the history of manufacturing in Youngstown, especially its photographic history. Read his entry on the William B. Pollock Company at [ohiohistory.org/Pollock3](https://ohiohistory.org/Pollock3).

Learn more about the story of Youngstown's steel industry at the Ohio History Connection's Youngstown Historical Center of Industry & Labor. Plan your visit at [ohiohistory.org/youngstown](https://ohiohistory.org/youngstown).

Diagram of a 600-ton mixer car with notes of differences in construction.



YOUNGSTOWN HISTORICAL CENTER OF INDUSTRY & LABOR



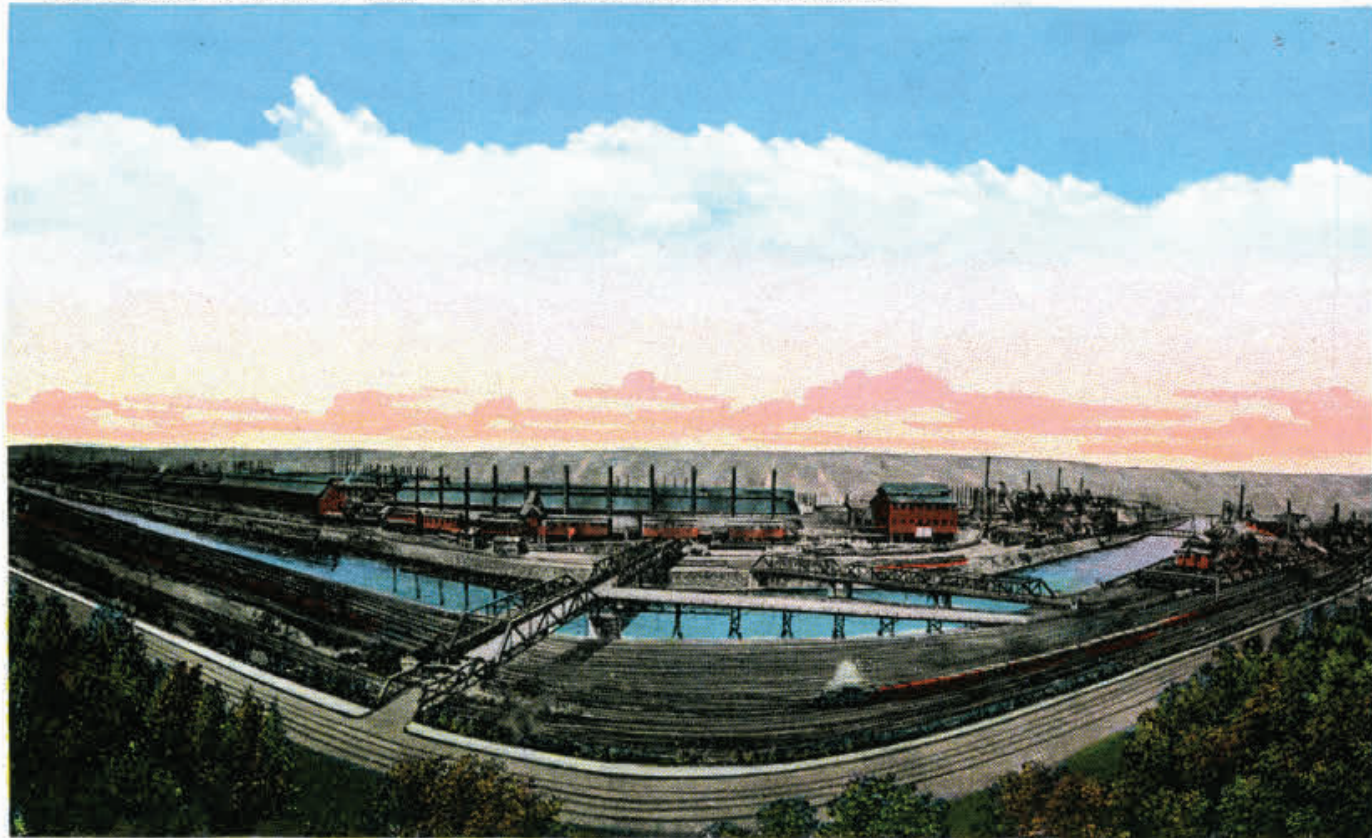
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. Ohio Plant of the Carnegie Steel Co.

U. S. 549.



COLUMBUS METROPOLITAN LIBRARY

THE YOUNGSTOWN SHEET AND TUBE COMPANY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.



COLUMBUS METROPOLITAN LIBRARY







Front cover of *The Lima News*, Nov. 1, 1939.

THE BYRD POLAR AND CLIMATE  
RESEARCH CENTER

**Left:** Cover of a glossy magazine on the Snow Cruiser Antarctic Expedition published in 1939 by the Armour Research Foundation.

**Right:** A tire for the Snow Cruiser.

THE BYRD POLAR AND CLIMATE  
RESEARCH CENTER

**Left:** The Snow Cruiser just before it was loaded onto the *North Star* for its voyage to Antarctica.

**Right:** On the docks in Boston in 1939.

THE BYRD POLAR AND CLIMATE  
RESEARCH CENTER

# It Sank in the Snow

THE ILL-FATED ANTARCTIC SNOW CRUISER BY MISA NORRIS

**In 1939, under the direction of President Roosevelt, the United States government re-entered exploration of Antarctica for the first time in almost 100 years. Richard E. Byrd, the commander of the team, was embarking on his third Antarctic expedition.**

The timing of the journey remained critical as tensions heightened preceding World War II. Reports in 1938 of a German team staking out territory off Cape Horn under the guise of scientific research only fueled the race to the Antarctic.

To combat a possible Nazi base in the south, Admiral Byrd was sent to claim 675,000 miles of Antarctic land for the U.S. But to survive in the subzero temperatures and extreme conditions, the team needed a vehicle that could withstand the climate.

## THE BEHEMOTH

Dr. Thomas Poulter, another experienced explorer, and the Research Foundation of Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago were dispatched to create a "Snow Cruiser."

The enormous vehicle was, according to the *Polar Record*, "sixty feet long, fifteen feet wide, sixteen feet high ... (and) weighed nearly forty tons." It featured tires 10 feet in diameter, a body made of HI-STEEL (to withstand extreme temperatures) and red-orange paint custom-made by Armstrong Paint and Varnish Works to contrast with the glare of the Antarctic snow.

And, according to the *Polar Record*, the construction cost "\$150,000 (at a time when a Ford sedan cost about \$800)."

In past expeditions, Dr. Poulter had experienced near-fatal carbon monoxide poisoning and other life-threatening events that made him aware of the serious dangers they would face. Using his expertise, he aimed to create a Snow Cruiser that would revolutionize exploration by navigating ice crevasses, adapting to high altitudes and housing a plane for emergency transportation. Accordingly, the vehicle was built to precise dimensions and equipped with technology to provide its occupants with warmth and to navigate icy terrain.

The finished product, which could accommodate four or five crew members, included food storage, retractable wheels, bunk beds and the ability to withstand minus-100-degree weather. Over the course of eight months, the Snow Cruiser was assembled at Pullman-Standard Yard in Chicago.

## JOURNEY TO THE SOUTH POLE

After Dr. Poulter performed test runs, the Snow Cruiser was ready to journey from Chicago to Boston by road—from October 24 to November 12, 1939—then by ship to New Zealand, and finally to Antarctica. The massive machine had difficulty traveling on city roads not meant for a 40-ton vehicle.

In Indiana, it grazed an oncoming truck. Although there was minimal physical damage to the Snow Cruiser, the incident led to growing public mockery.

The vehicle, which had been benignly nicknamed “The Penguin” and “The Turtle,” was soon being referred to as “The Igloo on Wheels,” “The Thing” and, ultimately, “a disappointment.” The mishaps instilled serious doubt about the capabilities of the Snow Cruiser. If it couldn’t manage to safely traverse North America, then how could it face Antarctica?

And that collision in Indiana wasn’t the worst of it. On a highway in Allen County near Gomer, Ohio, the Snow Cruiser swerved out of control and landed nose-first into Pike Run Creek, where an estimated 125,000 people from all over the Midwest later came to witness the accident over the course of three days.

Mr. Tenney, one of the seven crew members on the cross-country trip, recounted falling 15 feet to the ground from the tailgate from the initial jolt. Later, while stationed as a lookout, he was caught by an overhead wire and thrown from the vehicle, resulting in a neck injury. What’s more, the crew was averaging less than three hours a night of sleep on its journey. Despite the setbacks, Mr. Tenney described the trip to Boston as “an excellent vacation.”

## THE ULTIMATE TEST

Finally, the team arrived in Boston, where 70,000 people awaited its arrival. Many watched as the now-infamous vehicle was loaded onto its ship, the *North Star*. After the long journey, the Snow Cruiser landed safely in Antarctica, ready to be put to the ultimate test.

But quickly, the team realized that there was a serious design flaw. Each time the Snow Cruiser was driven, the massive wheels became stuck in the snow. In one maneuvering attempt, according to Byrd’s team, “it took 15 hours to move 1.5 km.” Each time the team attempted to drive the vehicle, it sank deeper into the snow.

This fatal flaw was the result of trials in conditions not accurately representative of the Antarctic. During a trial in Chicago’s Grant Park, the Snow Cruiser could successfully “pivot, move sideways, (and complete) four-wheeled turns.” Before departing Chicago, a trial was held in nearby sand dunes “where the vehicle scaled slopes and ran in loose sand.” In each trial, Dr. Poulter had used low-temperature sand, mistakenly believing that it simulated snow.

When the team reached the Antarctic, it learned that sand is almost four times heavier than snow. The Snow Cruiser was able to operate on the dense sand but sank in the light snow. The error was enough to render the Snow Cruiser almost useless for travel.

## FINAL RESTING PLACE

The team eventually settled on using the vehicle as stationary housing, dubbing it *Little America III*. It served as a living quarters and a storage space for the explorers.

Regrettably, Admiral Byrd was asked to return to the U.S. before the end of the expedition due to the impending war. When the rest of the team returned in 1941, the inoperable Snow Cruiser was left behind and abandoned.

Over the years, teams of researchers have stumbled upon the historic Snow Cruiser. The last sighting occurred “during the IGY (international geophysical year operations, 1958–1959) when a tunnel was dug down to it.”

Since then, parts of the Ross Ice Shelf where the camp was located have broken off and floated out to sea. Many have speculated that the Snow Cruiser drifted out to sea in the 1960s, where it slowly sank into the Southern Ocean. Although the vehicle was buoyant, the decades trapped in snow and ice likely weathered its watertight seal.

The ill-fated Antarctic Snow Cruiser hasn’t been seen since the end of the 1950s, leaving its exact whereabouts unknown.

**Misa Norris** is a recent graduate of The Ohio State University, where she studied political science and history. During her time there, she worked as a student assistant for the Byrd Polar and Climate Research Center, writing articles for its website’s *History Corner*. She lives in Columbus and plans to attend law school.







Watch the 1930 documentary, *With Byrd at the South Pole*, at [ohiohistory.org/Byrd1](http://ohiohistory.org/Byrd1).



**Bottom:** Overhead plan for the Snow Cruiser, designed and checked by Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, drawn by C.E. Hammett and traced by E.J. Loutzenheiser.

# GENERAL PLAN MARIEMONT · A NEW TOWN CINCINNATI DISTRICT OHIO

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PHILIP W. FOSTER ASSOCIATE  
CAMBRIDGE MASS  
JULY 1921



The Mackenzie apartment building in Mariemont.



Dale Park Elementary School in Mariemont.



An apartment building built over a street in Mariemont





# A Brighter Sun

MARY EMERY'S PLANNED COMMUNITY BY K.M. STAMMEN

**E**ncompassing about one square mile of real estate to the east of Cincinnati lies a village that could pass for any purposefully created English garden community on the other side of the pond—a similarity that was very much by the design and intention of its creator, Mary Emery.

Nestled along a soft bend on the banks of the Little Miami River, Mariemont sits a little northeast of Hyde Park and south of Indian Hill. Away from the bustle, noise and unsanitary conditions that early 20th-century Cincinnati offered, Emery envisioned a community lifted from the gardens of a near-English countryside.

The Garden City movement, an early-20th-century urban planning idea, promoted satellite communities surrounding a central city, in this case Cincinnati. Emery conceived Mariemont to be a place for all income levels that would contain homes, industry and agriculture. Unlike suburbs, which sprang forth as bedroom communities from the central city on which they depended, garden cities were intended to be self-sufficient.

So what would make an otherwise shy woman who inherited a vast fortune upon her husband's death want to so publicly create a brand-new town and one of the relatively few planned communities in the United States? Her vision was born of benevolence and bereavement, which brought the mourning mother and grieving widow ever so briefly into the spotlight near the end of her life, but solidified her place in history forever.

## MARY'S STORY

Mary Emery was born Mary Muhlenberg Hopkins in New York City in 1844. At the age of 16, she was accepted into the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn, excelling in the traditionally male-dominated fields of mathematics and science. At the height of the Civil War, when she was 18 years old, Mary and her family moved from New York City to Cincinnati, where she met and married Thomas Emery in 1866.

Mary's husband was the eldest son of a family that owned and operated a candle-manufacturing, real estate and housing-construction empire. The company grew substantially during their marriage, as did their family. They had two sons, Sheldon and Albert, and they summered near Newport, Rhode Island, in their great estate, aptly named Mariemont.



Portrait of Mary M. Emery  
by Dixie Selden.

CINCINNATI ART MUSEUM

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A VIEW IN THE RESIDENCE SECTION · MARIEMONT · OHIO

NOV - 1922

The family was prosperous and wealthy, with two healthy children and, no doubt, dreams of an even brighter future ahead. Then the first of two tragedies struck. In 1884, young Albert, just 15 years old, died as the result of a sledding accident while away at prep school. Six years later, his older brother, Sheldon, a Harvard graduate who was learning the family business, succumbed to pneumonia at age 24.

Mary's husband Thomas, an entrepreneur as well as a philanthropist in his own right, died in 1906, leaving her with a tremendous fortune and a generous heart, earning her the moniker "Lady Bountiful."

Emery felt the weight of social responsibility, so she chose to use her millions to improve the conditions and circumstances of as many people and places as she could in the last two decades of her life, including establishing the village of Mariemont. Before her death in 1927, she endowed or initiated children's programs, hospitals and medical institutions, orphanages and colleges and universities. She was a benefactor to the Cincinnati Art Museum, the Cincinnati Zoo and Cincinnati Children's Hospital, to name just a few Queen City institutions.

#### VILLAGE DREAM TEAM

Emery ultimately spent \$7 million securing the land for the village. She hired the country's preeminent town planner, John Nolen, to bring her vision to fruition, along with a number of architects from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati to propose renderings for the new town.

Nolen was firmly established as the top town planner in the United States when Charles Livingood, a close friend of Mary's late son, Sheldon, and her business manager, first approached him in 1920. Livingood has been described as Mary's surrogate son. Millard Rogers, author of several books on Mariemont, described the team: "Nolen joined a wealthy financial backer and a visionary impresario, forming an impressive triumvirate."

Nolen was involved in the creation of Mariemont for five years, from 1920 to 1925. Emery's death in 1927 and the Great Depression of 1929 left some of Emery's dreams of Mariemont unfulfilled. Yet, Nolen's street and landscape plans were followed to the letter, and he played a key role in the selection of the top-flight architects who were chosen to create the look of the town. Sheldon and Albert are both memorialized in residential spaces of the village.



Today the village of roughly 3,500 residents is a National Historic Landmark and retains much of its original Garden City character.

Mariemont was Emery's ambitious and crowning achievement, perhaps helping her harken back to better days at its namesake in Rhode Island, when her children were small and the future seemed endless. To her, it was an idyllic place, one she described in the *Mariemont Messenger* the year before she died:

*Is the sun a little brighter  
there in Mariemont?*

*Is the air a little fresher?*

*Is your house a little sweeter?*

*Is your housework somewhat easier?*

*And the children,  
do you feel safer about them?*

*Are their faces a bit ruddier,  
are their legs a little sturdier?*

*Do they laugh and play  
a lot louder in Mariemont?*

*Then I am content.*

[K.M. Stammen](#) is a freelance writer living in Columbus.

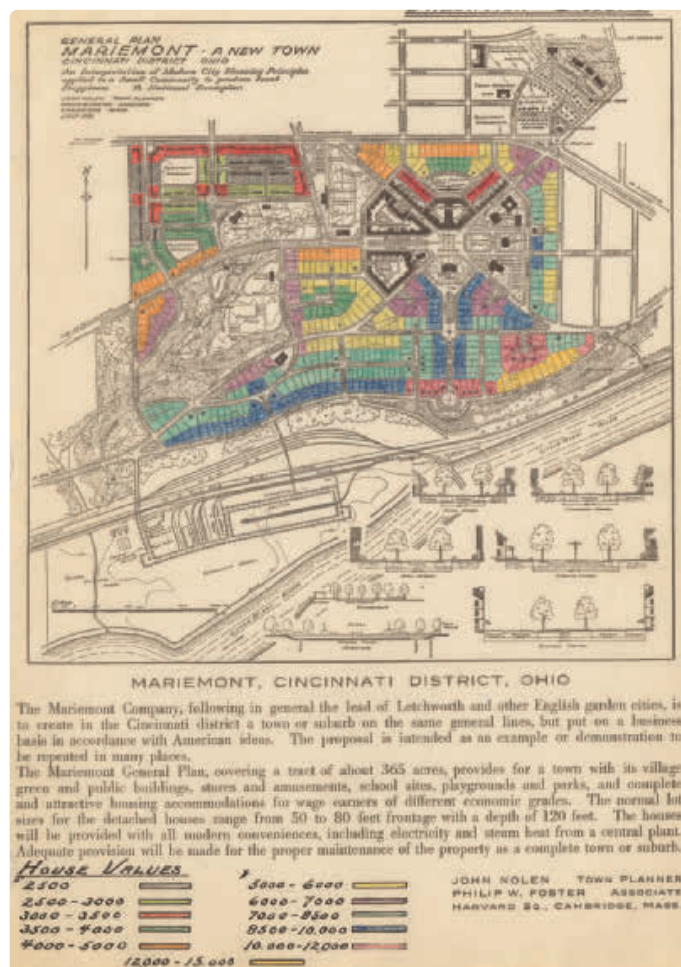
#### LEARN MORE

Can't visit in person? Take an in-depth virtual tour of Mariemont online with *A Stroll through the Planned Community of Mariemont*, by Maya Drozd, published online by Cincinnati Preservation Association. Visit [cincinnati-preservation.org](http://cincinnati-preservation.org).

Or, explore Mariemont on a virtual walking tour via GoogleEarth at the Mariemont Preservation Foundation website, where you can also download a printable walking tour for in-person use. Visit [mariemontpreservation.org](http://mariemontpreservation.org)



Landscape architect John Nolen



General plan for the new town of Mariemont. The colors show houses grouped by value from \$2,500 to \$15,000.



The Mariemont Community Church under construction in the 1920s.

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MARC WAWRA

The Mariemont Community Church in moonlight.

## Mariemont

The village of Mariemont is a planned residential suburb on the east side of Cincinnati that landscape architect John Nolen designed in 1920 and 1921. Ground was broken in 1923; that same year, the streets were graded and the community's first building, a nondenominational church, was erected.

Nolen's first plan, for a district of 253 acres, was presented to philanthropist and visionary Mary Muhlenberg Emery in 1921 with a title that explained their intentions: *"Mariemont, the New Town, Cincinnati District, Ohio: An Interpretation of Modern City Planning Principles applied to a Small Community to produce Local Happiness, a National Exemplar."*

Between 1922 and 1925, Nolen expanded the plan to include the Indianview neighborhood on the east and the industrial Westover area on the west, for a total of 420 acres.

The main road cutting through the site of the new community was Wooster Pike (U.S. Route 50) and Nolen used this, along with the distinctive topography of a ravine and a high bluff overlooking the flood plain of the Little Miami River, as the starting point for the design.

### GARDEN CITY

Following City Beautiful planning principles and the ideals of the Garden City movement, Nolen created a network of roads, parks, building locations and lot lines that produced the feeling of a small but open community. With mostly cleared farmland as his canvas, he laid out a town square with east- and

westbound traffic lanes in the main road and four additional streets radiating from the square. Serving as Mariemont's commercial center, the buildings in this part of the village included the inn, theatre and various shops.

### TREE-LINED STREETS AND ALLOTMENT GARDENS

Nolen's landscaping included tree-lined streets and allotment gardens, but he put great emphasis on the creation of scenic vistas. The grandest vista is from the Miami Bluff Park concourse, which looks over the railroad tracks and bridges toward the Little Miami River and the village of Newtown in the distance. Other features included the "lich gate," built on a path leading from Wooster Pike to the church and cemetery. This small shelter, typical of Norman-period English churches, set the tone for the English countryside flavor of Mariemont.

Northwest of the town center is the village's most densely populated area, with a school, community church, a small shopping area and town houses and apartment buildings. South of the square, on the diagonally radiating streets, there are two-story apartment buildings from which extend curving streets of single-family houses.

At the edge of the hill, the Miami Bluff Greenspace is a swath of lawn with a stone wall and pergola overlooking the floodplain and the Little Miami River. Dogwood Park, with its carillon, ball fields and swimming pool, is located southwest of the square. Amid these amenities are single-family detached houses.





Mariemont Inn



Ohio Historical Marker, Mariemont

While Mariemont was a planned community, Nolen's scheme included no restrictions on the architectural styles that could be used for its buildings, which were designed by numerous nationally recognized architects from New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

### NOTED DESIGNERS

These included designers especially known for their residential work, such as Grosvenor Atterbury, Richard H. Dana, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Lois L. Howe, Louis E. Jallade, Eleanor Manning and Carl A. Ziegler.

Mariemont also features the work of local architects, notably Charles A. Cellarius, who served as Mariemont's resident architect, a position that gave him national exposure and an invitation to serve on the Committee for House Design at the 1931 President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership.

Today, there are more than 1,000 architecturally distinctive buildings within the community, displaying styles ranging from Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival to Bungalow/Craftsman and Art Deco. Reminiscent of a quaint Cotswold village, many of the single and double houses feature stucco and half-timbering, reflecting the design concepts of the Arts and Crafts movement.

### NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

In 1979, a 319-acre portion of the village was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 2007, a 525-acre area was designated a National Historic Landmark. This included the 80-acre flood plain that

was part of the original land purchase and community plan, which designated it for industry and farming. The village's corporate boundary today encompasses about 650 acres, and Mariemont's population in 2020 was 3,512.

Mariemont remains an outstanding example of an American garden suburb, based on English models and a masterful integration of architecture, landscaping and urban design.

—Nancy Campbell, Research Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection

This piece was originally published in *SAH Archipedia*. An online encyclopedia of our country's built environment organized by the Society of Architectural Historians and the University of Virginia Press, *SAH Archipedia* contains histories, photographs and maps for over 22,000 structures and places nationwide. The Mariemont essay is republished here with permission from the Society of Architectural Historians and University of Virginia Press. Some edits have been made to remove information duplicated in the story on pages 34-37. Explore more of Ohio's and our nation's architecturally significant places at [sah-archipedia.org](http://sah-archipedia.org).

### LEARN MORE

Learn more at the Mariemont Preservation Foundation website, [mariemontpreservation.org](http://mariemontpreservation.org).





Copyright 1888. By Samuel W. Greenleaf, Salt Lake City, Utah

## The Youthful Prophet, Joseph Smith, Jr., and Oliver Cowdery, Receiving the Aaronic Priesthood under the hands of John the Baptist, May 15, 1829.

### WORDS OF THE ORDINATION:

UPON YOU, MY FELLOW SERVANTS, IN THE NAME OF MESSIAH, I CONFERR THE PRIESTHOOD OF AARON, WHICH HOLDS THE KEYS OF THE MINISTERING OF ANGELS, AND OF THE GOSPEL OF REPENTANCE AND OF BAPTISM BY IMMERSION FOR THE REMISSION OF SINS: AND THIS SHALL NEVER BE TAKEN AGAIN FROM THE EARTH, UNTIL THE SONS OF LEVI DO OFFER AGAIN AN OFFERING UNTO THE LORD IN RIGHTEOUSNESS.

"THE MESSENGER WHO VISITED US ON THIS OCCASION AND CONFERRED THIS PRIESTHOOD UPON US, SAID HIS NAME WAS JOHN, THE SAME THAT IS CALLED JOHN THE BAPTIST IN THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND THAT HE ACTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PETER, JAMES AND JOHN, WHO HELD THE KEYS OF THE PRIESTHOOD OF MELCHISEDEK, AND WHICH PRIESTHOOD HE SAID SHOULD IN DUE TIME BE CONFERRED UPON US: AND THAT LEVI SHOULD BE CALLED THE FIRST ELDER, AND OLIVER THE SECOND. IT WAS ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF MAY, 1829, THAT WE WERE ORDAINED UNDER THE HANDS OF THE



# Visions & Controversy

THE MORMONS IN OHIO BY DEBRA L. MASON

**A** prim 187-year-old building of stone faced in white stucco and topped with a square tower, cupola and weather vane is evidence of Kirtland, Ohio's, role as a key stop in the journey of one of the nation's most successful U.S.-born religious groups.

Between 1831 and 1838, followers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (popularly called Mormons) settled in Kirtland and built their first temple there. During these years, prophet and LDS founder Joseph Smith Jr. called this northeast Ohio village his home; he received some of his most important revelations in Ohio. The community's significance is such that in August 2023, the LDS church dedicated a replica of Smith's home there.

"We may yet discover that Kirtland is our most significant church history site," said M. Russell Ballard—now acting president of the Saints' second-highest leadership body, called the Quorum of Twelve Apostles—in a 1994 devotion at Brigham Young University.

About half of the LDS' *Doctrine and Covenants* were revealed in Kirtland by Smith and other early church leaders. Smith's Kirtland work included his own Bible translation and major parts of the *Pearl of Great Price*, another Mormon canonical book. Finally, as Ballard noted in 1994:

"More heavenly manifestations occurred there (Kirtland, Ohio) than any other place. Heavenly Father and Jesus Christ appeared or were seen in vision four times, and the Savior was seen at least six more times by Joseph Smith Jr."

The United States was at the peak of a second religious awakening in the spring of 1830 when Smith, 25, along with five other church leaders, officially founded a new religious body in upstate New York, where revivalism was strong.

## VISIONS AND PROMISES

Smith published the *Book of Mormon* at this time, too. Other new religious groups, including the Oneida Community, were birthed during this era, when itinerant seers, self-proclaimed prophets, revivalists and opportunists traveled from town to town. They peddled visions, promises, practices and salvation to all who listened. Smith's own visions began during his teen years in New York and were prodigious throughout his Ohio years.

However, the preponderance of hucksters in the 1800s also fueled distrust toward some new religious groups. Some New Yorkers became suspicious and even hostile toward the Saints' beliefs. A revelation from Smith, a poor wheat harvest and a timely invitation from an Ohio-based

**Left:** Lithograph copyrighted in 1898 by George W. Crocheron of Salt Lake City, Utah.



A stereograph of Kirtland Temple published in 1904.

Mormon convert all pointed to Kirtland as the next stop for church members. Smith and his wife, Emma, moved to Kirtland in 1831 with several dozen families; other church members continued west to establish missionary outposts in Missouri and Illinois.

The Saints' finances were meager in these early Ohio days; new farms required tilling from wild fields and tradesmen sought new buyers. Despite the lack of money, Smith and a small group of church leaders announced revelations that commanded a temple be built.

For three years starting in 1833, Smith and church leaders asked the estimated 1,000 to 2,000 Saints in Kirtland to donate one day a week to temple construction. Workers hewed heavy foundation stones from a nearby quarry, felled local timber and mixed stucco out of shards of broken pottery and glass. Brigham Young, a skilled carpenter who eventually led the Saints to Utah following Smith's death, helped build the temple's windows.

### MUMMIES & PAPYRI

In sum, the temple cost an estimated \$70,000, a significant amount in those early, lean years. Yet in 1835, a year before the temple was dedicated, Smith bought four Egyptian mummies and scraps of papyri from a traveling antiquities dealer at the cost of \$2,400. Although Egyptologists say the papyri are typical tomb writings, Smith created his own divinely inspired translation and named it the "Book of Abraham," which was published in the *Pearl of Great Price*.

Finally, in March 1836, the Saints dedicated the Kirtland temple with seven hours of sermons, songs and prayer. Unlike the sacred rituals conducted in modern Mormon temples that are closed to all but approved Saints, the Kirtland temple was always open to the public and functioned more similarly to today's LDS meetinghouses, or churches.

But just two years after the temple's opening, several crises led most Saints to abandon Kirtland and join existing settlements in Missouri and Illinois.

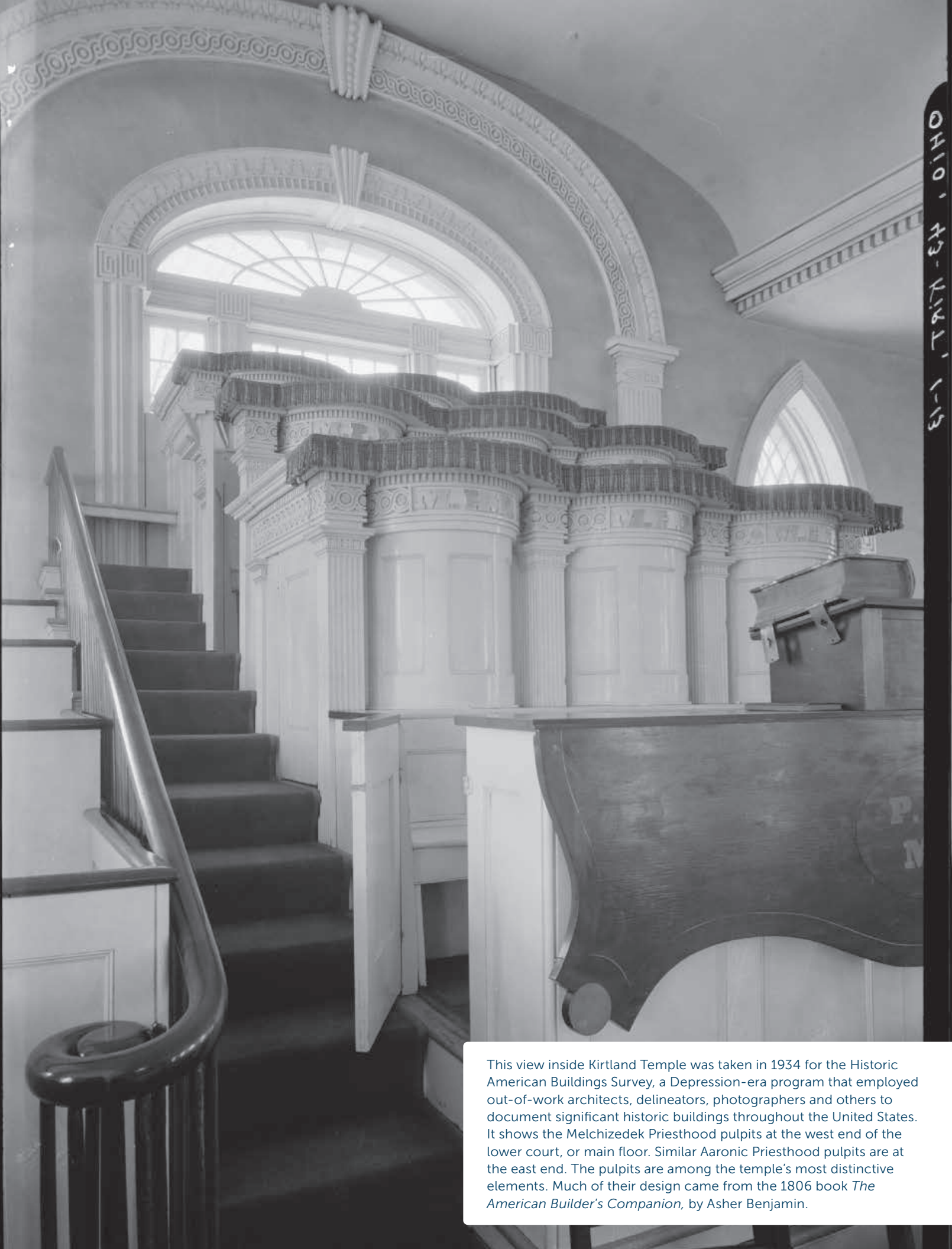
One sticking point for early Saints in Ohio was Smith's revelation seeking a collectivist culture. The church sought to own members' property and wanted to divvy up dollars to families as needed. Then in 1837, as church costs outpaced revenue, Smith and leaders created a bank and printed paper notes.

The Ohio General Assembly, however, denied the church's bank charter request, saying the proposed bank's valuation exceeded its assets. Not to be dissuaded, Smith and other leaders restructured it as the Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Company, joining other "quasi-banks" operating at the time.

### BAD TIMING

Unfortunately, the notion of a church bank was poorly timed, as a nationwide banking crisis in 1837 meant banks folded when citizens sought to withdraw their cash. Citizens feared the effects of rampant inflation, land speculation, counterfeiting and under-funded banks.





OHIO, 43-Kirtl' 1-13

This view inside Kirtland Temple was taken in 1934 for the Historic American Buildings Survey, a Depression-era program that employed out-of-work architects, delineators, photographers and others to document significant historic buildings throughout the United States. It shows the Melchizedek Priesthood pulpits at the west end of the lower court, or main floor. Similar Aaronic Priesthood pulpits are at the east end. The pulpits are among the temple's most distinctive elements. Much of their design came from the 1806 book *The American Builder's Companion*, by Asher Benjamin.



NATHAN BEVIL | OHIO HISTORY CONNECTION



This measured architectural drawing showing a cutaway view of Kirtland Temple was prepared by workers for the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1934.



WIKIMEDIA COMMONS | MANGOMAN88

The Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Company was no different; merchants and citizens trying to cash its notes came up empty-handed, forcing the LDS' bank to close in November, just 11 months after opening.

With a reported \$100,000 in unpaid debts, some businesses sued the two men whose signatures adorned the Anti-Banking Company's paper bills: Joseph Smith Jr. and church leader Sidney Rigdon. After Lake County in 1838 issued Smith and Rigdon warrants charging bank fraud, the two fled Ohio on horseback to a Mormon community in Independence, Missouri.

In their essay, "The Kirtland Economy Revisited: A Market Critique of Sectarian Economics," Marvin Hill, Larry Wimmer and Keith Rooker describe Smith's escape and the bank failure's effect in stark terms:

"Behind them were disgruntled creditors, disillusioned Church members, and civil authorities who denounced them and sought to bring them to court. What had been a seemingly prosperous community made up largely of optimistic Mormons less than a year before, was now torn with faction—a village which most planned to abandon."

Kirtland continued as a much smaller Mormon community after Smith fled the state. Upon requests from church leaders, most Latter-day Saints eventually joined Smith in Missouri. Only a small remnant of Mormons, mostly those disaffected by Smith's actions, stayed in Kirtland after 1838.

In 1844, when a mob shot Smith and Joseph's oldest brother, Hyrum, while both were jailed in Carthage, Illinois, most Mormons chose Brigham Young as the next church leader and joined his eventual trek to Utah.



WIKIMEDIA COMMONS | JONRIDINGER

**Above:** The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has restored Kirtland's Newel K. Whitney home (top) and store (bottom) as part of Historic Kirtland, which includes a visitor center and six historic buildings. Joseph and Emma Smith lived in the Whitneys' home for several weeks after they arrived in Kirtland in 1831. They moved into the "dwelling portion" of the Whitney store in 1832. According to the church, Joseph Smith Jr. received many revelations there, including the command to build a temple in Kirtland. Whitney later became presiding bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in 1847.



## A CHURCH REORGANIZED

However, anger and allegations of financial fraud remained strong in Kirtland, especially toward existing church leaders. Some of the Kirtland remnant chose to follow the founder's son, Joseph Smith III, instead of Young, and in 1860 they formally established a separate religious group called the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

In the chaos of these years and amidst various claims of ownership, the Kirtland temple was attacked by vandals and attempted arsonists. In 1880, the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints successfully sued to acquire the Kirtland temple and still owns it today.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, now renamed the Community of Christ, is a small religious body in comparison to the LDS church. But until 1996, it continued to restrict top leadership to descendants of Joseph Smith Jr.

Meanwhile, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints operates a visitor center and several other historic properties around Kirtland, making visits there a foray into one of Ohio's most interesting moments of religious history.

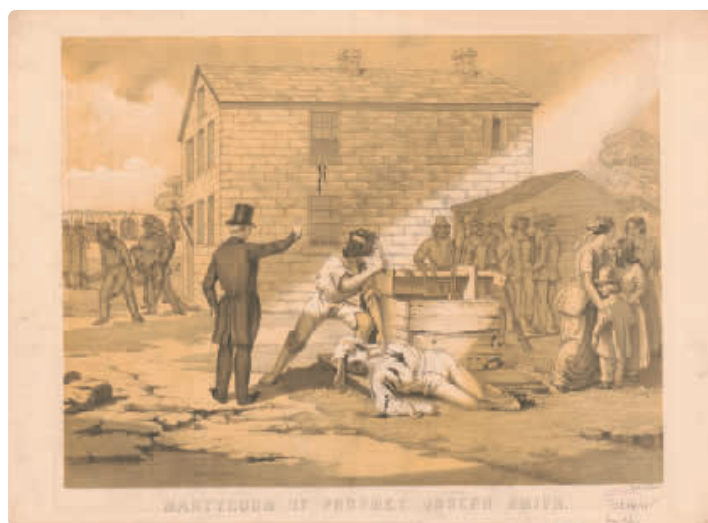
**Debra L. Mason, Ph.D.**, is professor and director emerita of the Center on Religion & the Professions, University of Missouri, and a former Religious Literacy Teaching Fellow at Harvard University. She led the Religion News Association for nearly 20 years and was publisher of Religion News Service from 2011 to 2014. She is a resident of Westerville, Ohio.



### LEARN MORE

Debra Mason's suggested reading list: *The Heavens Resound: A History of the Latter-day Saints in Ohio, 1830–1838* by Milton V. Backman Jr.; *Mormon America: The Power and the Promise* by Richard and Joan Ostling; and *The First Mormon Temple: Design, Construction, and Historic Context of the Kirtland Temple* by Elwin C. Robison.

The Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History website includes a succinct blog post about the Kirtland Safety Society Bank. Read it at [ohiohistory.org/temple](http://ohiohistory.org/temple).



*Top: The Two Martyrs, Joseph & Hyrum Smith, published in 1847.*

*Bottom: Martyrdom of Prophet Joseph Smith, published in 1891.*

# I Wish I'd Been There

**BUILDING THE ROUND BARN BY ROBERT KROEGER**

**Yes, the barn is round—  
a perfect circle. And,  
as a round barn, it's rare.**

Even in their heyday from 1890 to 1920, round barns represented only a fraction of 1% of all barns. Indiana's Horace Duncan built it in 1908 for Jason Manchester. The fifth generation of the family owns it today.

This iconic round barn in Auglaize County is probably Ohio's most photographed, and rightfully so. The dark roof, contrasting with burgundy siding and white trim, provides a striking composition, which many photographers have been drawn to capture, as evidenced by the hundreds of images found in a Google search.

An article, "Economy of the Round Dairy Barn," written by Wilbur Fraser and published by the University of Illinois in 1910, described the benefits of a round barn: more efficient housing for cows, time savings in feeding, a protected silo and easier silage distribution.

## **FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER**

The article also implied that construction of a round barn was less expensive than a rectangular one and that "progressive" farmers should consider such a barn. (The opposite was true—circular barns were more expensive to construct than rectangular ones and the "progressive" farmers were mostly only the wealthy ones.)

One of those farmers was Jason H. Manchester, who came with his parents from Vermont to Ohio in 1858, when they bought 200 acres of swampland in the northern tip of Auglaize County and began farming.

At first, the thought of moving from her beloved Vermont to the wilderness of Ohio depressed Mrs. Manchester ... until her husband built an elaborate Italianate farmhouse—in reality a mansion—in 1877. That cheered her up.

Yes, they were prosperous, and by 1900 their son Jason had acquired 2,800 acres of additional nearby farmland. He decided to build a round barn eight years later. He could afford to take a chance on such a radical design.

The final product was impressive. With a diameter of 102 feet, it's one of the largest round barns in America and today, besides being an Ohio treasure, it serves as storage for equipment. It earned a listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. White lettering above the entrance continues to preserve the legacy: J.H. Manchester, 1908, Maple Avenue Farm, Horace Duncan Builder.

## **THE FATHER OF INDIANA'S ROUND BARNs**

Horace Duncan, a native of Knightstown, Indiana, was born in 1877. As a young carpenter, he was mentored by experienced round barn builders the McNamees and self-taught architect Benton Steele, who is known today as "The Father of Indiana's Round Barns." Duncan's first known exposure to round barns came in 1901 and, by 1902, at the age of 25, he was skilled enough to supervise construction of one of Steele's designs.

However, in his prime in 1908, this carpenter-turned-round-barn-architect showed his dark side. A few years earlier, Duncan obtained

a patent for a self-supporting roof for a round barn, for which he included an attorney and a fellow builder, but excluded his mentor Steele.

He also vowed to prosecute anyone who used his roof design, even widows. In fact, his business letterhead carried a warning to farmers to be wary of amateur barn builders. It stated, "Some unscrupulous, would-be architects, in order to obtain a few dollars for worthless plans, gotten up with no knowledge of circular construction, thus causing many disappointments and much extra and unexpected expense during construction, are endeavoring to make prospective builders believe that my barn is not patented. ... I will promptly prosecute each and every infringer."

Despite his threats, Duncan grew his business and loved the barn he designed for Manchester so much that he put a photo of it on his business envelope in 1911, which also carried the inscription, "Infringers promptly prosecuted. Beware of unscrupulous architects."

## **THE FIFTH GENERATION**

In the fall of 2021, I met Tim Manchester—the fifth generation of this family—who's expanded the farm to 5,000 acres and continues to maintain this stunning barn. Tim related several stories about Horace Duncan that his grandfather told him. One in particular intrigued me.

When Duncan built the round barn, he brought with him a few carpenters from Indiana but hired





about 10 locals. They stayed in a nearby abandoned schoolhouse and, after a week of work, would celebrate on Saturday night with a party that included poker and drinking. The locals, who were paid that Saturday morning, would typically lose to Duncan, who often won back what he paid them.

Duncan and his crew continued building round barns throughout the Midwest, though this is the only Ohio barn he's believed to have built. As agricultural journals began to question the cost and efficiency of this type of barn, the round barn craze began to fizzle by 1918. Duncan died 10 years later, but is remembered as the "Round Barn Man."

Though I'm not much of a poker player, sitting in on those card games between Horace Duncan and his crew would have been entertaining. I wish I'd been there.

#### Robert Kroeger

is the author of *Historic Barns of Ohio*, published by the History Press, a book that features a barn and its story from each of Ohio's 88 counties. His most recent book is *Round Barns of America: 75 Icons of History*.



#### LEARN MORE

In *Barns: A Close-Up Look*, Alan Giagnocavo "takes an in-depth tour of 14 historic barns, authoritatively documenting these structures with more than 90 scale drawings, detailed elevations, architectural plans, and 70 photographs in crisp black and white photography." Barn and house historian Gregory D. Huber provides a foreword that explains just how special barns are to the history and fabric of our country.



Robert Kroeger discusses his book, *Round Barns of America*, with *Rural Heritage* magazine. Listen at [ohiohistory.org/barns](http://ohiohistory.org/barns).

# Young Eyes on the Past

DIGGING INTO THE MIDWEST FRONTIER—THE CREATION OF THE ERIE CANAL BY HAADEYA SALMAN

There have been many events, ideas and places in history that can be considered frontiers, which means there were many possible topics that fit this year's History Day theme, *Frontiers in History*.

For my project, I chose to go with the building of the Erie Canal in New York, because of the canal's contribution to the exploration of the Midwestern frontier in the early 1800s.

During a time when the United States was still expanding its borders and gaining new land, it was a challenge to migrate to different parts of the country, leaving valuable resources untapped. The Erie Canal helped spur the settlement of those lands by providing an easier mode of transportation than wagons over the Allegheny Mountains, allowing for more opportunities and the spreading of ideas throughout the country.

I started my research on this topic with easy-to-obtain secondary source books, then gradually began to dig deeper, with a visit to the Cleveland Public Library for access to newspapers from that time period. I also conducted two interviews, one with Patrick Stenshorn from the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor and another with Derrick Pratt from the Erie Canal Museum.

They both provided helpful information relating to my topic, strengthening my paper and adding to the research I had already done using a combination of primary and secondary source books and articles.

## AN IDEA IS BORN

At first, my reading mainly focused on the conception, promotion and construction of the canal. The idea was first proposed by a merchant named Jesse Hawley in 1807, but gained little notice until the mayor of New York City, DeWitt Clinton, became involved.

Clinton campaigned heavily for the canal, getting elected governor of New York in 1817 with his promise to provide the \$7 million needed to construct the waterway. That same year, construction began, continuing until 1825.

During my research, I learned not only about the benefits but also the downsides to the canal. For example, workers faced many obstacles during the construction, including malaria, injuries through explosions, and poor pay and work conditions in general. Additionally, while the opening of the Midwestern frontier provided opportunities for a new life to many, it also drove American Indians off their land.

Most who opposed the canal, however, were against it for different reasons. They thought the idea was destined to fail because the technology at that time was not adequate for such an ambitious project and it would simply be a waste of money.

## A LITTLE SHORT OF MADNESS

One of the most notable opponents was Thomas Jefferson, who was quoted calling the canal a "little short of madness."

Despite these challenges, the Erie Canal was eventually completed and proved to be a lucrative project, making up the money it cost to build

in only nine years. It also provided numerous jobs and opened new ports, allowing towns that were otherwise sparsely populated to become famous cities that are well-known today.

The shipping of goods and the success of businesses were other things that were impacted by the canal.

So far, the benefits of the canal that I had learned about were interesting but did not have a correlation with the History Day theme of "frontiers." That was when I learned about the Midwestern frontier, consisting at the time of the present-day states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The canal offered an easier way to reach them, which drastically increased the rate of emigration and immigration. The United States grew in both size and population as settlers found a land full of minerals and soil that was optimal for farming. Cities were also able to industrialize using the newly found resources.

## FRONTIER OF IDEAS

My research also unveiled a different type of frontier related to the Erie Canal: the frontier of ideas. Abolition and women's rights, for instance, gained momentum in the 19th century as the movements traveled with settlers via the waterway. Ideas from immigrants coming from different countries also changed the way Americans thought.

The Erie Canal was an engineering feat of such magnitude to be almost unimaginable when it was proposed in the early 1800s. By the 1860s, however, the popularity of



the canal began to decline as railroads became a more common means of transportation and commerce.

Despite eventually becoming outdated as more modern means of transportation took over, the Erie Canal was an important part of United States history, providing enormous benefits to the state of New York as well as facilitating the spread of immigrants and ideas across the country.

**Haadeya Salman** is a freshman at Laurel School in Shaker Heights. She has submitted a variety of projects to the History Day competition and enjoys researching new topics. Her favorite free-time activities include playing tennis and reading.



#### LEARN MORE

Find out which 10 books the Erie Canal Museum in Syracuse, New York, recommends to those interested in delving deeper into the subject at [ohiohistory.org/canal1](http://ohiohistory.org/canal1).

The first episode of *New York: A Documentary*, directed by Ric Burns, ends with a discussion—at roughly 1:33—of the building of the Erie Canal. Watch it at [ohiohistory.org/canal2](http://ohiohistory.org/canal2).

*Young Eyes on the Past* highlights work by Ohio students in grades 4–12 participating in regional, state and national History Day competitions organized annually by the Ohio History Connection and local sponsoring organizations statewide.

#### MEMBER TIP

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**Above:** An 1853 map of the eastern United States showing the various avenues of trade, including those affected by the enlargement of the Erie Canal. Canals are highlighted in green, the “present” drainage of the trade of the canal is highlighted in tan, while the drainage of trade after the enlargement of the canal is highlighted in red.

**Left:** Advertisement for packet boat passenger transport service. “Opposition to the Rail Road” refers to the competition between packet boat lines and the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, which ran parallel to the Erie Canal route between the two cities. Railroads had become serious competitors to packet boat express lines by 1858.

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**OPPOSITION TO THE RAIL ROAD.**

**Red Bird Line**

**FOR ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE AND SCHENECTADY. THE NEW AND SPLENDID**

**PACKET BOAT**

**NIAGARA**

**CAPT. D. H. BROMLEY,**  
Leaves Buffalo for Lockport and Rochester,  
**THIS EVENING,**  
**AT 7 O'CLOCK,**  
And arrive at ROCHESTER in time to take the Packet or Rail Road to SYRACUSE, making the passage to SYRACUSE in THIRTY HOURS.

**N. B. THIS NEW PACKET IS**  
**100 Feet Long**  
Fitted up expressly for pleasure travel, with  
**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SALOONS,**  
and ventilators in the Deck.

PASSAGE,		
TO ROCHESTER,	- - - - -	<b>\$1,50</b>
PASSAGE TO ROCHESTER, including Board,	- - - - -	2,00
" " SYRACUSE, " " " "	- - - - -	4,50
" " UTICA, " " " "	- - - - -	6,00
" " SCHENECTADY, " " " "	- - - - -	7,50
WITHOUT BOARD,	- - - - -	<b>\$5,50</b>

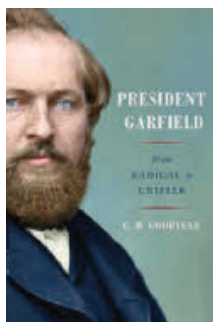
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# Reviews

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## BOOK

*President Garfield: From Radical to Unifier* by C.W. Goodyear



Charles Goodyear's new James A. Garfield biography is meticulously researched. The 14-page prologue—supplying an overview of Garfield's life and career—includes

some 46 endnotes, many with multiple citations. That's not to say the nearly 500-page volume is tedious or dry. In fact, it's highly engaging.

Goodyear makes masterful use of Garfield's detailed lifelong diaries and lengthy correspondence, providing intimate reflections on personal and national events. But he also delves into the vast historical literature to provide valuable context for Garfield's own musings.

### HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

Garfield had very humble beginnings, raised by his widowed mother on an eastern Cuyahoga County farm, a factor that played into future campaigns. A devout Disciples of Christ member, he became an abolitionist preacher and the president of Hiram College. Here, his students found him "young enough to relate to, accomplished enough to admire, personable enough to befriend." In the Civil War, he raised a regiment of parishioners and students, and eventually became the volunteer army's youngest major general.

It was in Congress, however, that Garfield saw his real calling and made his greatest contributions. He entered the House of Representatives in 1863—at 31, the youngest member in either house—and served until entering the White House in 1881. Appropriately, Goodyear devotes the most pages to Garfield's legislative career.

The author demonstrates that, even as a Radical Republican, Garfield was the only statesman capable of being friendly with everyone. He avoided stooping to viciousness during legislative debates, even when others did, never feeling it necessary "to slap a man in the face."

### "THE HOUSE'S OLD WORKHORSE"

Garfield diligently prepared for such congressional debates, spending hours studying in the Library of Congress. Garfield's diaries are filled with quotations from Shakespeare, which Goodyear uses as chapter titles throughout.

According to the author, Garfield gained a reputation as "the House's old workhorse," especially when it came to the often-arcane world of monetary policy. Gradually his emphasis shifted away from radicalism and toward a conciliation primarily aimed at keeping government functioning.

While a prime focus of Garfield's legislative career was extending the rights of Black Americans, he found it impossible to offer the same empathy to Native Americans. When President Grant sent him to Montana in 1872 to negotiate with the Salish peoples, Garfield's actions led to the typical sad cultural hegemony of the era. Oddly,

Goodyear demurs to other historians for a fuller understanding of this failing.

### RELEVANT TODAY

Much of the life covered by Goodyear is startlingly relevant today. Garfield was a highly effective legislator in the midst of nation-splitting divisiveness. He was a key figure in resolving the disputed election of 1876 that led to the Electoral Count Act. He was involved in the first government shutdown over funding priorities. He introduced legislation that established the often-maligned federal Department of Education. He was the first presidential candidate to court the mega-rich, while still rebuffing their influence-peddling attempts. Once elected, he spoke in his inaugural address to the importance of extending voting rights, especially in the South, and he made a number of important appointments of African Americans. Finally, the impact of political rhetoric in fostering extremist behavior led to his assassination.

There is much to gain by learning more about the life of President Garfield.

—David A. Simmons, Editor Emeritus, *TIMELINE*

**Right:** This circa 1881 lithograph depicts President James A. Garfield and his family seated around a table, with portraits of Washington and Lincoln on the wall behind them.



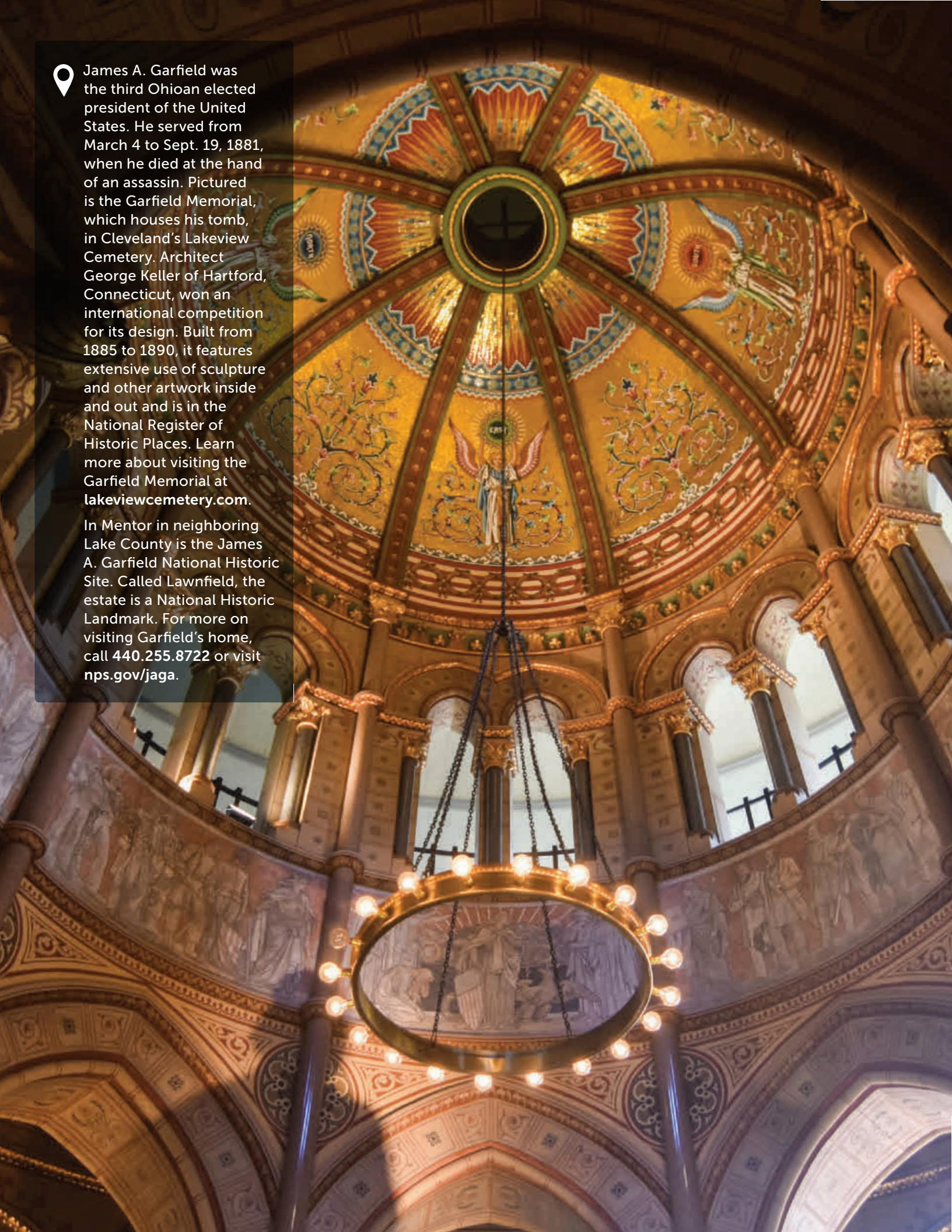
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS





James A. Garfield was the third Ohioan elected president of the United States. He served from March 4 to Sept. 19, 1881, when he died at the hand of an assassin. Pictured is the Garfield Memorial, which houses his tomb, in Cleveland's Lakeview Cemetery. Architect George Keller of Hartford, Connecticut, won an international competition for its design. Built from 1885 to 1890, it features extensive use of sculpture and other artwork inside and out and is in the National Register of Historic Places. Learn more about visiting the Garfield Memorial at [lakeviewcemetery.com](http://lakeviewcemetery.com).

In Mentor in neighboring Lake County is the James A. Garfield National Historic Site. Called Lawnfield, the estate is a National Historic Landmark. For more on visiting Garfield's home, call 440.255.8722 or visit [nps.gov/jaga](http://nps.gov/jaga).







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