

THE HISTORICAL LOG

A Publication of the Warren County Historical Society

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

By Victoria Van Harlingen



WCHS member Don Dorsch with a sampling of his pewter collection.

The Warren County History Center has been the scene of several talks and workshops this month focused on collecting and caring for a variety of antiques and historical items. On Saturday, April 5th, we hosted our first meeting of the collector's club known as The Questers. The Questers is an international study organization associated with the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Questers' mission is to raise funds for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and artifacts and to educate others about antiques through monthly meetings where members share their collections and knowledge.

Twelve people attended our first meeting where WCHS members Don and Nina Dorsch shared their collection and their knowledge of antique pewter. Don and Nina have been antique collectors and dealers for many years but antique pewter is their favorite collectible. Don gave the group many interesting insights and tips about collecting pewter. Our next meeting is Saturday May 3rd at 10:30 a.m. at the Warren County History Center. Each member of the group will talk about their own personal collections. An organization meeting that will officially establish

a Questers club at WCHS will take place at the History Center on Saturday, June 7th. Everyone is welcome to attend.

Saddler and leather conservationist, Steve Sorrell, was the guest speaker at the April meeting of the Heritage Advisory Council held in the lobby of the Old Post Office on Tuesday, May 15th. Heritage Advisory Council members from Morrow, Loveland, Franklin, Carlisle, Waynesville, and Lebanon were on hand to take a lesson from Mr. Sorrell in the care and conservation of leather items other than books. WCHS volunteer Jeanne Doan has recently

volunteered to head our leather curatorial department. Mr. Sorrell toured the History Center with Ms. Doan and other staff for a review of such leather items as trunks, saddles, horse collars, saddle bags, shoes, buggies, and many other leather items in the museum's collection.

"You have a wonderful collection of leather goods," commented Mr. Sorrell, "some of the best I've ever seen. You need a small army of volunteers to help clean and care for it." To that end, we are actively seeking volunteers to work with Ms. Doan for the ongoing cleaning and care of our leather goods collection. To volunteer, call the museum at 513-932-1817.



Steve Sorrell shows Jan Beller of the Loveland Historical Society how to clean a leather camera bag from the 1890s. The bag housed a camera owned by famous photographer Nancy Ford Cones.

Jeremiah Morrow: “An Extraordinary Man” of the People

By John J. Zimkus WCHS Historian/Education Director

Looking solely at his extensive political resume, with its range, scope and longevity, one can't help but be impressed with Jeremiah Morrow. What makes him even more fascinating, however, is that there never was a drop of political ambition within his veins. He lived by the rule to never actively seek political power; yet, at the same time, never decline an office he was asked to serve. He was, as one 19th century historian put it, “A plain man, who feared God and loved his fellow-men.”

Jeremiah Morrow was born of Scotch-Irish ancestry on October 6, 1771 in the colony of Pennsylvania near the town of Gettysburg in what was then York and now Adams County. His grandfather Jeremiah Murray came to America in the middle of the 18th century from County Londonderry, Ireland. His father, John Murray, became a successful farmer in the Gettysburg area. It was he who changed the family name to Morrow.

Jeremiah's early education did not extend much beyond reading, writing and arithmetic. He did, however, develop the habit of reading the best books within his reach—a habit he would enjoy for the rest of his life.

In 1794, at the age of 24, he caught “Ohio fever” and started for the Ohio county, arriving at Columbia at the mouth of the Little Miami River in the spring of 1795. Here he stayed for two to three years, making a living by raising corn on rented land, surveying the land, and teaching school.

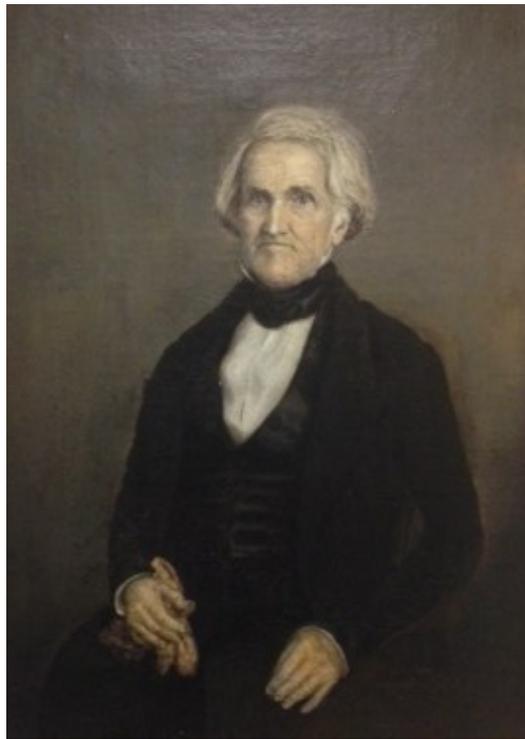
Jeremiah bought several hundred acres in the Miami Purchase from John Cleves Symmes at \$1.50/acre. The land was on the west side of the Little Miami River some 20 miles north of Columbia.

In 1799, he brought a cousin, Mary Parkhill, west from Fayette County, Pennsylvania. They were married on February 19, 1799 and lived in a log cabin half a mile from the Little Miami River. After they lost their cabin and all their possessions in a fire, neighbors from miles around had a house-raising and replaced their home in one day. Jeremiah and Mary Morrow attended church at the Mill Creek settlement some 12 mile away.

In 1800, Jeremiah was chosen by his friends and neighbors to be part of the second Northwest Territory legislature meeting on November 23, 1801 in the capital of the territory, Chillicothe. Then in 1802 he was chosen to be

a member of the first constitutional convention of Ohio. He was the chairman of the committee in charge of the fourth article of the constitution on “Elections and Electors” for the proposed new state of Ohio.

His grandson, the prolific Warren County historian Josiah Morrow, described Jeremiah as being “below medium height, strong, compactly built and active with dark hair and animated eyes. In dress he was negligent... He had a strong relish for the facetious, and told a story admirably.” He was by no means a gifted orator. He was, as one biographer put it, “conscientious in his performance in his duties and excelled as a writer of reports.”



This Portrait of Jeremiah Morrow is on display at the Warren County History Center.

Jeremiah was chosen in January 1803 to be state senator from Hamilton County (which then included Warren County) in the newly formed state of Ohio. In June of that year, however, he was elected from a list of seven candidates to be the first and, at that time, the only member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Ohio. He was reelected with little or no opposition four times and usually made the entire journey to Washington, D.C. on horseback.

On March 3, 1813, after Ohio was divided into six congressional Districts, Jeremiah was chosen by the state legislature to serve in the U.S. Senate. An outstanding authority on land policy, he served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in both the House and the Senate. The great Kentucky statesman Henry Clay said of his congressional colleague, “No man in the sphere within which he acted ever commanded or deserved the implicit confidence of Congress more than Jeremiah Morrow. A few artless but sensible words pronounced in his plain Scotch-Irish dialect, were always sufficient to insure the passage of any bill or resolution which he reported.”

He declined reelection to the Senate and, after his term ended on March 3, 1819, he retired to his home and mill on the Little Miami. In 1820, and again in 1822, he was appointed canal commissioner.

Later in 1822, Morrow was elected the 9th governor of Ohio. The original 1802 Ohio Constitution did not give Ohio's governor much power. Jeremiah, however, did enjoy many aspects of the position. In July 1825, he

took part in the celebration in Lebanon commemorating the beginning of the Miami and Erie Canal in Middletown, Ohio. Also, while he was governor, the National Road extended into Ohio. Another pleasing duty for him was to welcome the Marquis de La Fayette, the former French aristocrat who fought alongside Washington in the American Revolution, to Cincinnati and Ohio on May 19, 1825. Morrow accompanied Lafayette, “the nation’s guest,” on the steamer *Herald* up the Ohio River to Wheeling, Virginia.

After the close of his second term as governor he declined to run for reelection but was elected to the state senate to represent Warren County in 1827. He then went back to the Ohio House in 1829 and again in 1835.

Regardless of what position Jeremiah held, he never acted that he was somehow better than anyone else because of that office. He was a most unassuming man. He did not shun offices that others might have thought were beneath him such as township trustee, school director or supervisor of roads. Plus, as his grandson pointed out, he was “never above labor with his own hand.”

In the fall of 1822, a number of citizens from Lebanon traveled the 10 miles south to Jeremiah Morrow’s home. They were going to inform him he had been elected governor

of Ohio. Dressed in their finest clothes, one of them, William M. Wiles, had appropriate remarks rehearsed for such an important occasion. As they approached Morrow’s mill, they found the governor-elect of Ohio waist high in water in the forebay of his mill engaged in trying to remove a log out of the water-gate. Wiles decided he could not make his eloquent speech “to a man who looked so much like a drowned rat.”

In 1888, former Ohio Secretary of State William Henry Smith told the story of Prince Carl Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the Duke of Saxe-Weimer, who traveled through America in 1825. The Duke was on his way from Cincinnati to Columbus and, at the advice of a friend, decided to pay his respects to Governor Morrow at his home. When he reached the farm he noticed a small group of men in a field rolling logs. As he approached “a homely little man in a red flannel shirt with smudge of charcoal across his cheek, he asked, ‘Where is your master, sir?’ ‘Master!’ exclaimed the other, ‘I owe no master – no master but Him above.’ The Duke then said, rather testily, ‘It is the governor of the State, Governor Morrow, I inquire for.’ ‘Well, I am Jeremiah Morrow,’ replied the son of toil, with unaffected and unconscious simplicity. The Grand Duke stood amazed.”

(continued next page)

Jeremiah Morrow to be honored at mill site

On Sunday, May 18, Warren County’s famous statesman and early pioneer, Jeremiah Morrow, will be honored with a commemorative marker at the site of his farm and mill on the Little Miami River at Fosters. The ceremony will take place at 2:00 pm at 8745 Davis Road.

“The Friends of the Twenty Mile House wanted to do something to help our community remember this remarkable early Warren County pioneer,” said Dr. Karen Dinsmore of Maineville. “We were able to get a grant to partially fund the cost of the marker. We invite everyone, especially families with children, to attend the ceremony and learn more about this famous man.”

In addition to the historic marker, Lebanon student, Markus Rask, will be installing a millstone from Jeremiah Morrow’s mill as his Eagle Scout project. Markus will use the stone as a focal point and plant a flower garden around it to further honor Governor Morrow. The stone was donated to the project by the Warren County Historical Society.



The millstone from Jeremiah Morrow’s mill has been placed in the location where the new garden and historic marker will be added.

(continued from page 3)

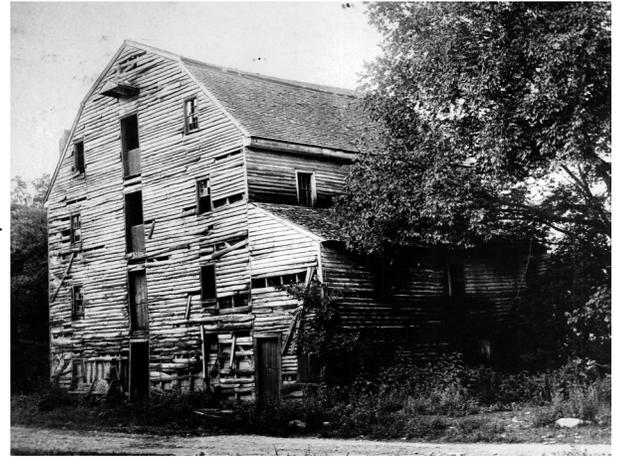
In 1836, Morrow became the first president of the Little Miami Railroad but accepted no pay for the position. On July 4, 1839, he was given the honor of laying the cornerstone of the new Capitol in Columbus.

Jeremiah Morrow was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives to finish the term of Tom Corwin, who resigned to serve as Ohio governor in 1840. Morrow was 72. Only one of his old colleagues from back in 1803 was still there, John Quincy Adams. He lamented, "My old associates are nearly all gone. I am acting with another generation. The courtesies which members formerly extended to one another are, in a great measure, laid aside, and I feel I am in the way of younger men."

Morrow declined reelection and never consented to run for public office again. He continued, however to serve as President of the Board of Trustees of Miami University and was one of the founders of the Whig Party in Ohio. His last years were spent with his books in his modest home overlooking his mill on the Little Miami River. Jeremiah's beloved wife Mary died in 1845, and he had outlived all but two of their 11 children.

Jeremiah Morrow died on March 22, 1852. He was buried a few miles from his home in the Union Cemetery on Montgomery Road just outside of Warren County. Reflecting the kind of man he was, he had a plain, simple tombstone.

Upon Morrow's death, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, John McLean, who had founded *The Western Star* newspaper in Lebanon in 1807, made the following remarks (the two had boarded at the same house in Washington, D.C. when McLean served in the U.S. House at the same time Morrow was in the Senate): "Governor Morrow was an extraordinary man. He was not classically educated, but he had read much and reflected much on what he had read and observed. He was modest and retiring, and seemed not to appreciate his own talents. No man was firmer in matters of principle. . . No man of Congress who served with him had a sounder judgment."



Jeremiah Morrow's mill near Fosters.

PIONEER CEMETERY TOUR

Once again WCHS will offer a cemetery tour, where history and theater are blended to create historic reenactments of prominent and notable pioneers of Lebanon. WCHS Historian, John Zimkus, will lead the tour.



Liz Grauwelman as Mary Craig Dunlavy.



Friday, May 16, 2014, 8:00 pm to 9:30 pm
Pioneer Cemetery, Corner of Main and West Streets, Lebanon

\$20 Adults, \$10 Students 5-18, paid reservation required.

Reservations online at WCHSmuseum.org or call 513-932-1817.

Did you Know?

Mary Craig Dunlavy was recognized by the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) as a veteran of that war for her service as a battlefield nurse. She was just 15 when she went to war. Hear more about Mary Craig Dunlavy and other Lebanon pioneers at the Pioneer Cemetery Tour on May 16th!

News from the Rocking Horse Gift Shop

Cathy and Janis Scraucevs have joined Joyce Leeds in the gift shop and have been busy filling it with **wonderful and unique** interior and garden décor, gifts, reproduction period pieces, one-of-a-kind repurposed items, American Girl and a wide selection of books. Stop by to browse —you'll be surprised by what you can find! Shop local and support the WCHS!

Remember, as a member you receive 10% off all gift shop purchases year-round!



Ladies, it's Your Night!

Deals, treats, and prizes galore! Girls' Night Out in downtown Lebanon is an event organized by Historic Downtown Lebanon, Inc. and it is truly a fun time! Grab your mothers and sisters, friends and daughters, aunts and grandmothers, and head out on **May 10, 2014 between 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.** to visit the wide variety of participating shops. Pick up your punch card, then stop by the Rocking Horse Gift Shop and enjoy refreshments and prizes! (Need a sitter? Call Jump Stop Safari (513) 228-0333 and ask about the Girls' Night Out special!)

*** COMPLIMENTARY SANGRIA & SNACKS ***

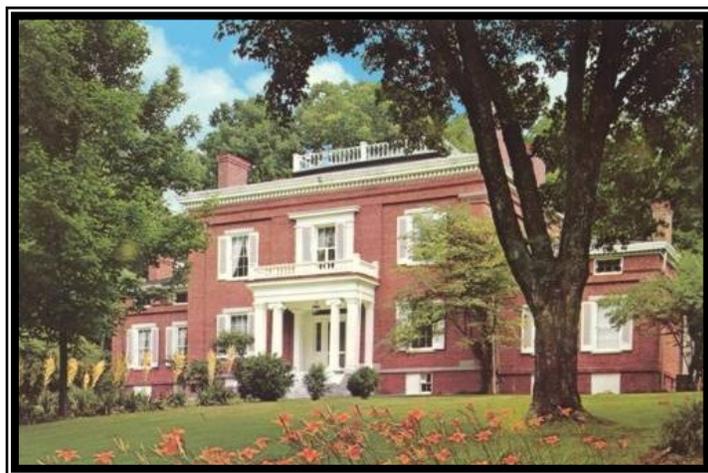
*** 10% OFF EVERYTHING! ***

*** HOURLY DOOR PRIZES ***

Glendower Historic Mansion Opens Saturday June 7, 2014

Join us for a special Reception with
"General and Mrs. Grant."

For Details see WCHSmuseum.org



Pewter-making in Our Own Back Yard: Sellew and Company

By WCHS Members Don & Nina Dorsch

Warren County history shares many ties with Cincinnati: in transportation (e.g., the stage coach, canal and railway that traversed the county), in social/political movements (e.g., the Underground Railroad), and in commerce. Commercial activity involved a two-way exchange. Products made or raised in Warren County were sold or distributed through Cincinnati, including the Warren County swine that contributed to Cincinnati's designation as "Porkopolis." Similarly, products made in Cincinnati, including pewter wares, found their way into Warren County homes and businesses. Pewter plates, bowls, and candlesticks would have been common in Warren County homes, particularly throughout the first half of the 19th century. Pewter tea and coffee sets would have been as, or more, common than silver sets. Even as porcelain and china became preferred "back East," unbreakable pewter still would have claimed a goodly share of the Warren County housewares market until the Civil War. Beyond individual households, churches in the region would have owned pewter communion ware: flagons, goblets, and patens.

During the 18th and early 19th centuries, the majority of pewter craftsmen lived and worked in New England and the middle Atlantic area. Certainly, families who moved to Ohio from these areas would have brought their household pewter with them. But as pewter craftsmen also came to Ohio and the population in southwest Ohio grew, the Cincinnati area became the largest American pewter manufacturing center west of the Hudson River. Rhea Mansfield Knittle's list of early Ohio pewterers includes John Wendelyn who in 1807 may have been the pewterer stationed at Fort Washington and three individuals (Conrad, Bretney, and Long) who made pewter household articles for the Shaker Village in Lebanon and the surrounding area from 1806-1810. But by far the greatest number of Ohio pewterers worked in Cincinnati—beginning with

Andrew Dunseth in 1812-1814, Jacob Schwing in 1817, and W. Corbin in 1818-1831. Through most of the early 19th century, the pewter industry in Cincinnati was anchored by two significant companies: Henry Homan (in a series of partnerships) and Sellew and Company.

The Sellew brothers started "Sellew and Company of Cincinnati—Manufacturers of Britannia and Pewter Ware" in 1832. The brothers were born in Glastonbury, Connecticut; William in 1806, Enos in 1808, and Osman in 1810. To this day, no information has been found about where, or from whom, the three brothers received their training as pewterers in Connecticut. Nevertheless, William and Osman made their way to Cincinnati by

way of Philadelphia, arriving in the Queen City about 1830. By 1832, they were making britannia and pewter ware on Main Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. In 1835, Enos joined them.

Sellew and Company made a wide variety of pewter products including, but not limited to, teapots, coffee pots, tea service sets, pitchers, plates, church pewter, candlesticks, and whale oil lamps.

Employing about 25 workers, their metal was always of the highest quality, which was evident in the success they enjoyed and the recognition they received. In 1839 the company was recognized at the Ohio Mechanics Institute Fair. The three judges responsible for awarding the honor stated, "We the undersigned judges of Britannia Ware would respectfully beg leave to report that the specimens exhibited by Messrs. Sellew and Company are of superior quality and highly creditable to the manufacturers" (Brown, 1979). This accolade noted the Sellew and Company's work in Britannia, an English term describing a lead-free pewter alloy developed in Sheffield, England in the 18th century. This alloy was more lustrous and durable than previously used alloys for pewter due to the addition of a higher percentage of antimony. The resulting increased



Advertisement from the 1840 Cincinnati Directory.

durability allowed pewter pieces to be made by a process called “spinning” on a lathe while also still allowing makers to cast pieces in molds.

The Sellew brothers continued their Britannia/pewter business until 1860, when pottery, porcelain, glassware and silver plate became more popular and affordable for general household use—a trend that signaled the end of many pewter businesses, including the Sellews. However, the Sellew company continued working until 1870 as importers and dealers in tin plate, sheet iron, iron ware, block tin, and zinc.

The three brothers died in Cincinnati and are buried in Spring Grove Cemetery: Enos in 1876, William in 1877, and Osman in 1886. Many of their handsome pieces live on in museums and in collections of individuals who just want a piece or two of local history.



Sellew pewter from the Collection of Don and Nina Dorsch.

Thank You
Volunteers!



**QUILT SHOW
&
SPRING FLEA MARKET**

LYNN ANKERSTAR	LIZ MORRIS
FRED COMPTON	JUDY O'ROURKE
BECKY CREECH	ROSE PLUNKETT
REENA DAS	BILL RIVERS
ALOK DAS	GAIL ROSE
JEANNE DOAN	ROSEMARY SCHATZEL
MARY JANE FOX	JANIS SCRAUCEVS
LIZ GRAUWELMAN	CATHY SCRAUCEVS
MARGARET JOHNSON	MARILYN SLORP
MARY KLEI	GENE SLORP
HANNAH KOPF	PAT VAN HARLINGEN
JOHN KROPF	SUE WATTS
NANCY LEWIS	PHILLY WATTS
REBECCA McLAUGHLIN	

Lunch & Learn

11:30 A.M.—1 P.M.

AT THE WC HISTORY CENTER
\$20 FOR LECTURE AND GOURMET LUNCH.
PAID RESERVATION REQUIRED BY THE
SATURDAY PRIOR TO THE EVENT

May 21

**IT CURES LIKE MAGIC: THE GOLDEN AGE
OF PATENT MEDICINE QUACKERY**
Dennis E. Dalton, author and historian,
displays and discusses the supposed
curative properties of 19th century
patent potions.

June 18

EXPLORING HISTORIC WARREN COUNTY
John Zimkus, WCHS historian,
provides a look at the creation of Warren
County and the historic contributions of
its residents.

July

No Lunch & Learn in July

A Short Sketch of the Life of David Spinning

A Union Village Shaker's autobiography now available to researchers at WCHS

By Lynley Dunham, Archivist & Assistant Curator

In 1861, twenty years after his death, Richard W. Pelham described his old friend David Spinning as “the best man I have ever known.” It was at this time that Pelham transcribed his friend's Life Sketch, written by Spinning in the four months preceding his death. This memoir offers a rare and honest glimpse into life on the Ohio frontier and the first decades of Union Village.

David Spinning was born on August 30, 1779 in New Jersey to Mathias and Hannah (Haines) Spinning. In 1790 the family left the relative comforts of the east for the wilderness of the Northwest

Territory, settling first close to modern day Cincinnati. The Spinning's eventually settled on the Little Miami River and later near what would become Union Village. David was privileged to earn an education. *Beers' History of Warren County* notes that he taught school under Francis Dunlavy. By the time of his

conversion to Shakerism, Spinning had a wife, children, and a farm to support. He only briefly mentions his family in the entirety of his autobiography. Records show that David Spinning, his brother Stephen, and their wives and children were among the first converts at Union Village. Family sources note that Spinning was disinherited by his father because of his conversion. It is clear that once Spinning joined the Shakers, he was wholeheartedly devoted to his faith.

David Spinning's Life Sketch, written from August 30 to November 11, 1841, is 29 pages long. It includes two pages of poignant reminiscences and a poem written for Spinning's funeral by Richard Pelham. Much of the narrative concerns Spinning's

spirituality, a subject he pondered seriously from childhood. He was ill and barely able to speak during the period he wrote the memoir. He used this opportunity to reflect on his life and spiritual beliefs.

Another major concern throughout the dialogue is diet. Spinning adhered to the Graham Diet, much to the concern of those around him. He also gave up excess in food, including coffee, butter, pie and other foods that were wasteful in preparation time or ingredients, because such waste went against the teachings of Mother Ann Lee. He struggled with his decision to give up the food he loved, especially pie and butter. Spinning compared giving up buttered potatoes to “plucking out a right eye.” But in the end he determined that these sacrifices were right, and of little discomfort because ultimately it was “wrong to waste the least thing” and anything that can be spared should go to the poor.

Spinning's recollection offers a source of reference to many of his



Warren County and Shaker contemporaries. He mentions Francis Dunlavy and the Beedle/Beadle family, notable pioneers of the county. Spinning's wife is named as “Louise Budle” in some records, but she was possibly from the Beadle family. He makes several references to Richard McNemar and the early days of the Shakers of Union Village. He blames notorious Shaker thief Nathan Sharp for contributing to his medical ailments: “His tyrannical and oppressive dealings with young believers became a source of frequent and ultimately almost constant distress.” He credits fellow Shaker Freegift Wells for providing him with the reading materials that led him to the Graham Diet. Spinning mentions various Shakers with whom he associated while living at

Union Village and North Union. His work can be cited as a reference for early life in Ohio and the founding of Union Village.

David Spinning died from consumption “in great peace without a struggle or groan, on the 22nd of December, 1841,” according to Richard Pelham. The last weeks of his life were spent encouraging younger Shakers to stay true to their faith. As his health slowly faded, his convictions remained strong. Pelham remained his “constant companion” during this period.

November 11th

I am very far reduced, and I have a feeling to write and to testify that I am more and more confirmed, in the doctrine taught and lived by Jesus and Mother; “Save all, that you may have to give to them that need—If you have but little to spare give it to the poor...And furthermore I believe that if anyone from a sincere desire to do God’s will as manifested through Jesus and Mother become a doer of this heavenly principle, will find it to be a greater means of humbling his heart and subduing his selfish nature, so that his soul may be prepared to receive the Love of God and his neighbor than by all burnt offerings and sacrifices; by all music and dancing; by all prayers and fastings, and by all outward forms and ceremonies... I leave this as my last testimony of what I believe.

David Spinning

The last known whereabouts of the original were with the Ohio State Archaeology and Historical Society in 1941, when a copy was made for the Dayton Public Library. WCHS received a copy of the transcribed Dayton Library copy from researcher Tor Hylbom, whom we graciously thank. This copy is available for view in our library Tuesday through Friday 10-4, and Saturdays from 10-5.



Volunteer Needed!

Are you good with numbers?

Would you like to dedicate a few hours a week to the Warren County Historical Society?

The WCHS is seeking a bookkeeper to volunteer Thursdays at the Warren County History Center at 105 S. Broadway in Lebanon.

DUTIES INCLUDE:

- Accounts Payable
- Accounts Receivable
- Payroll
- Quarterly Payroll and Sales Tax Filings

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Previous Bookkeeping Experience
- Knowledge of QuickBooks Software
- Ability to Work as a Team
- A love of history (not required, but a plus!)

Interested? Call us at 932-1817.

**“DOWNTON ABBEY” IN AMERICA
SPECIAL COSTUME EXHIBIT**



**A New Season
PREMIERING MAY 2014**

Warren County History Center
105 S. Broadway, Lebanon, OH • 513-932-1817
WCHSmuseum.org

Sponsor *A Shaker Window Display*



The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, or the "Shakers," are Warren County's most famous religious community. WCHS is expanding its current Nationally recognized Shaker Gallery to include window displays depicting scenes of the Shakers' outdoor life at Union Village in Warren County.



The new displays will appear as scenic depictions of outdoor Shaker life viewed through the windows in the Shaker Gallery.

Sponsorships for these new displays are available at \$375 each. Please consider helping to continue to educate visitors about this historic community.

Poplar Forest Archaeologist Visits Warren County History Center

On April 12th, the Warren County Historical Society was pleased to host Jack Gary, Director of Archaeology and Landscapes at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson’s private retreat.

Poplar Forest was constructed in 1806 in Bedford County, Virginia. This was a place where the retired statesman could engage in his favorite pursuits, including gardening and landscape design. Today Poplar Forest is open to the public as a museum that explores the legacy of



Jack Gary is working to restore the gardens at Jefferson's Virginia retreat, Poplar Forest.

Thomas Jefferson through the research and restoration of his house and grounds. Archaeological research associated with recent landscape restoration efforts is providing the details to accurately replant select elements of the ornamental grounds.

The Warren County Historical Society hopes to conduct a garden archaeological project to uncover the secrets of the defunct formal garden at its Glendower Historic Mansion. To our knowledge, very few, if any, garden excavations have been completed in Ohio and we were thrilled to have the opportunity to learn from Mr. Gary’s experience at Poplar Forest. Glendower, which was built in 1845 in the Greek Revival style made popular by Thomas Jefferson, sits on almost five acres just south of downtown Lebanon. The property features a front garden allée and a walled terrace garden; the Historical Society hopes to begin an archaeological dig of the formal garden this summer and is actively seeking sponsorships and donations for the project. \$20,000 is needed; please contact the WCHS office at 513-932-1817 if you are interested in sponsorship opportunities for this project.

TURTLECREEK Summer Music Festival

Rockin' in the Park

July 12, 2014

11:00 a.m.
to
11:00 p.m.

**At Warren County's
Armco Park**

Off I-75 on 741

in Lebanon, OH

**GOURMET
FOOD
TRUCKS**

~

**BEER
CABANA**

~

**BALLOON RIDES
(WEATHER PERMITTING)**

**KIDZONE &
BOUNCY HOUSE**

~

**VINTAGE CAR &
MOTORCYCLE SHOW**

TurtlecreekFestival.com

The WCHS is launching a grand endeavor this year—a music festival! This joint fundraiser is sure to be a fabulous time for families and music lovers alike. Please mark your calendars and come out and support the WCHS, Lebanon Council of Garden Clubs, and the Lebanon Kiwanis!

*If you are interested in volunteering, we are in need of help in a variety of areas!
Please call or e-mail the office to hear more about volunteer opportunities.*



Warren County History Center
105 S. Broadway
Lebanon, OH 45036

Dated Material, Please Open



Summer Day Camp

July 7-10, 2014

*Following the Tracks of
the Underground Railroad
in Warren County*

2 Days of Field Trips!
2 Days of Museum Activities!

★ Special Guests ★

Only \$40 Per Camper

Warren County Historical Society
105 S. Broadway, Lebanon
513-932-1817 ★ wchsmuseum.org