

SPRING GROVE

CEMETERY and ARBORETUM

A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK



SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR



SELF-GUIDED HISTORY, ART AND ARCHITECTURE WALKING TOUR

Welcome to America's second largest and most beautiful cemetery and arboretum. This guide is meant to direct you to some of the more historic and artistic highlights that we're sure you will find fascinating. Generally, this walking route takes approximately an hour to two hours to complete but feel free to spend as much time as you'd like exploring our wonderful history, art, architecture and landscape. Spring Grove consists of 750 acres with over 44 miles of paved roadways, a cascading waterfall and 14 lakes. Visit our website, www.springgrove.org to see all our offerings we provide to our community including our online genealogy service.

We hope that you have enjoyed your tour today and look forward to seeing you at our many special events and tours hosted throughout the year at Historic Spring Grove! Please visit our website for a complete listing of all activities or to book a private group tour. Enter your email 'Stay Up To Date' with all events on our website.

The cemetery grounds are open every day from 8:00AM - 6:00PM (Summer hours: May 1st - August 31st / Monday and Thursday 8:00AM - 8:00PM)

HISTORIC SPRING GROVE CEMETERY & ARBORETUM
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STOP 1 - Old Administration Building / Historic Office ▲ built by James Key Wilson in 1863. The east addition was done in 1955 by India Boyer, one of America's first female architects.

STOP 2 - The Gate / Carriage House ▲ also built by James K. Wilson of Norman Gothic design. This is where women would "freshen up" from their long carriage rides from downtown in the late 1800's. For many years, Spring Grove was so popular on weekends that visitors were required to show entrance tickets to prove that they had relatives buried here!

STOP 3 - The Norman Chapel ▲ designed by Samuel Hannaford (Music Hall, City Hall, etc.) in 1879. It is Romanesque or Norman design of rough-hewn limestone and sandstone. The interior is Bedford limestone. The stained glass window on the east side was designed by Thomas S. Noble, who was head of the Cincinnati Art School and director of the Art Museum. A crypt was planned to be below the first floor but never was built. The chapel was dedicated at the funeral service of Mrs. George Schoenberger on Feb. 7, 1881. Look closely at the arched area under the front window. This area in the basement was a jail cell, used to incarcerate persons who drove their horse and carriage too fast through the cemetery. The original jail bars are still intact in the western window. At one time, Spring Grove had three night watchmen who had "orders to shoot on sight unless trespassers immediately identified themselves".

STOP 4 - The Cincinnati-Hamilton-Dayton Railroad Bridge Railroad tracks were laid in 1850 but the bridge was not constructed until 1883 because the trains were causing too much delay for funeral processions and visitors. A railroad station was proposed for the cemetery at one time but the directors voted against it; they felt that "on occasions the railroad might bring a whole trainload of visitors which would be beyond their control to manage". The Avenue Rail Company operated a one-horse car line from Harrison Avenue to Spring Grove Cemetery for ten cents or a ticket for 14 rides for a dollar around 1876.

STOP 5 - General William H. Lytle monument ▲ Gen. Lytle was a Union General who raised and commanded Ohio's famed Irish regiment. His Grandfather William was a poet and one of the first settlers of Cincinnati. His funeral was the occasion of "one of Cincinnati's greatest demonstrations of sorrow". A band and five army regiments preceded the hearse as the funeral procession moved through the streets lined with thousands of mourners. It took 4 hours for the procession to move from Christ Episcopal Church to Spring Grove. This granite monument is a copy of the original done by sculptor Louis Verhaeghe that was erected in 1865. In 1915, due to severe damage from the elements to the Italian marble, the monument was copied and replaced, this time out of granite and fabricated by the Harrison Granite Company of New York. The monument is a broken, fluted column. On top is an American eagle with its head bowed in mourning. In its beak is the end of a laurel garland that twists down around the column. At the base of the column is a shield with 13 stars and stripes

STOP 13 - Chase (cont'd) headstone under an American Bar Assoc. Convention and proposed a "suitable mark of recognition". Chase coined the term "In God We Trust" and ordered it be placed on 2-cent pieces in 1864. Spring Grove board minutes June 1, 1882: "surviving daughters of Salmon P. Chase wish to remove his remains from Washington to Spring Grove". Spring Grove board minutes Oct. 7, 1886: "will receive remains of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase at the railroad station, take them to the chapel for funeral services. The remains to be taken to the Italian marble, the monument was copied and replaced, this time out of granite and fabricated by the Harrison Granite Company of New York. The monument is a broken, fluted column. On top is an American eagle with its head bowed in mourning. In its beak is the end of a laurel garland that twists down around the column. At the base of the column is a shield with 13 stars and stripes

STOP 14 - General Hooker sarcophagus ▲ "Fighting Joe Hooker" was a West Point graduate who became a Union General. He was severely wounded at Antietam and attained a spectacular victory in capturing Lookout Mountain. When he visited Cincinnati in 1861, he attended a ball at the Burnet House, met and fell in love with a girl from a then prominent Cincinnati family, Olivia Augusta Groesbeck. She died in 1868, one year after they married and after the war. Hooker married again and had five children, however; he was buried beside his first wife in the family plot even though his second wife and all of their children survived him. With all of his notable Civil War history, he is known mostly for perpetuating the term "hooker", although the term was used 15 years prior to the Civil War. The sarcophagus is made of pink granite with two small granite markers on the gravestones of the General and his first wife, Olivia Groesbeck Hooker.

STOP 15 - Erkenbrecher monument ▲ Andrew Erkenbrecher was the founder of the Cincinnati Zoo. He had a Starch Factory and grain mill at 12 West Second St. called St. Bernard Starch Works in 1848. Andrew imported sparrows (and many other kinds of birds) to rid the city of caterpillar plague and kept them in the garret of an old colonial-roofed residence in Burnet Woods. Once the birds were accustomed to the environment, they could be released and eat the caterpillars and when they were successfully released, he suggested that the city organize a local zoo. The zoo opened in 1875 with his bird collection as its prize exhibit. This beautiful bronze reclining female sculpture holds a tablet which translates: "Though Death ends well all life's distress, Yet life still shudders at Death's approach! Life only sees Death's dusky hand, And not the shining cup it bears." These are written lines from a German poem by Friedrich Ruckert. The sculpture was the first designed and cast locally by the art foundry of Mundhenk and Walther whose name is on the base.

STOP 16 - McDonald mausoleum ▲ Alexander McDonald was the President of Kentucky Standard Oil Co. but started as a truck driver in the city and then became a Starch Manufacturer. Alexander became one of his uncle's best workers and eventually established starch agencies throughout the country. He and his brother formed the Alexander McDonald & Brother Starch Company in Camp Washington and then opened a store at 57 Walnut Street that sold coal oil by wholesale and on commission.

OPTIONAL EASTERN WALKING LOOP:

STOP 21 - Cedar of Lebanon tree ▲ This is one of the Ohio Champion Trees located in Spring Grove. Conical when young, later assumes tiered cedar habit. A famous tree since the time of Homer in Syria, needles are dark green, arranged in clusters.

STOP 22 - Civil War section ▲ The reason there are so many soldiers buried in Spring Grove is because of the many war hospitals in the area. Most died from wounds or disease. There are 40 Union Civil War generals and 1 Confederate General (Philip N. Luckett) buried in SG. The U.S. Sanitary Commission met with Spring Grove trustees in 1862 to request donation of a 100-ft. diameter circular lot with a 300-gate capacity. There are 1008 graves, mostly Union soldiers, in Spring Grove and 1002 actual burials in Section 21. Abraham Lincoln visited Spring Grove on Monday, Sept. 24, 1855 and was toured by Judge Dixon. Adolph Strauch's open lawns provided a great site for the Union graves arranged in concentric circles around the three shallow mounds and upturned cannons. Most died in Cincinnati hospitals and are buried in the first circle; those buried in the second circle mostly died as hospital patients from Camp Dennison. 17 Confederates were from Camp Dennison. The cannon is from a West Point foundry. The graves of soldiers occupy three consecutive knolls, designated A, B, and C. The first lot was donated by the Spring Grove Board of Directors to the State of Ohio. The second and third lots were purchased by Governor Tod for the state initially and have since become the property of the U.S. Gen. Robert McCook was reentered to the family lot in Section 10. In the 1880's, the government was going to buy part of the cemetery and make it a National Cemetery. Originally it had ivy and little wooden stakes. Adolph Strauch would not allow upright markers and as a result, Spring Grove did not become a national cemetery. The markers are NOT government markers as they would have been upright and obtrusive (re: Strauch).

STOP 23 - Gerrard mausoleum ▲ (Nathan Gerrard was an inventor who hybridized the Elberta Peach (named after his daughter, Elberta) and Honeydew Melon. He was known as "The Produce King") and invented the first refrigerated truck. Gerrard began as a truck farmer and produce merchant, eventually building an empire with farms in several states and becoming the largest distributor of cantaloupes in the country. He would wake at 2am and buy fruit and produce from farmers, which he would load on his wagon and peddle through the streets of the city. During this time, he made his bed in a stable with a bale of hay for his pillow, and, as he would say, "The good mosquitoes are my alarm clock in the morning". The simplified neo-classical mausoleum with Art Deco lines and low relief ornament was built around 1930 with grape leaf doors, motifs with Christian references and 4 allegorical marble statues representing the four seasons of the year. The lion heads on the urn with an eternal flame represents the warring off of evil spirits.

STOP 24 - Caren mausoleum ▲ Joseph Thomas Caren was a merchant king. He co-founded, with Christopher R. Mabley, a dry goods store that opened on 5th street in 1877. He introduced entertainment at Mabley & Caren to attract customers. He began

surrounded by a laurel wreath and laid over crossed military swords, making the statement that Lytle gave his life in battle to preserve the country united. A smaller wreath is on each side of the base and on the rear of the base is an open book laid over scrolls and quills. The granite version was done by the Joseph Cordite Granite Company of Westerly, Rhode Island. In 1915, when the monument was copied in granite, a bronze relief plaque by Cincinnati sculptor Clement J. Barnhorn was added to its front. The relief depicts 36-yr. old Lytle valiantly leading his troops, the 10th Ohio Volunteers, into battle at Chickamauga where he was fatally wounded on Sept. 20, 1863. The horizontal format with mounted leader in the foreground and rows of soldiers behind is similar to another famous bronze relief which was undoubtedly unknown to the sculptor. That relief is on the Shaw Memorial erected in Boston Common in the late 19th Century. It was designed by August Saint-Gaudens and it memorialized Robert Gould Shaw who also died in the middle of the Civil War, leading an African-American Union Regiment. The movie "Glory" told the story of the leader and his regiment.

STOP 6 - Muhlhäuser obelisk ▲ This is possibly the tallest obelisk in the cemetery. An obelisk is a carved shaft of stone, usually marble or granite, that was popular with ancient Egyptians and then again during the Victorian era in America. They typically took up less space and provided four sides for multiple epitaphs, etc. Gottlieb and Henry started the Muhlhäuser Brewery in the 1800's. Henry was one of the first in Ohio to use ice machines in the beer brewing business. In 1882, he introduced two large Arctic ice machines for cooling the cellars of the plant. The plant operated until the start of Prohibition in 1919 and in 1934, with prohibition repealed, the brewery reopened under new owners and was known as the Burger Brewing Co. until absorbed by the Hudepohl Brewing Co. The Muhlhäusers had a house and farm near Muhlhäuser Station in Fairfield Township.

STOP 7 - McAlpin monument ▲ George Washington McAlpin is one of many area department store magnates buried in Spring Grove. He was also Director of Spring Grove from 1879 to 1890. The large granite monument is topped with an allegorical female figure reading the Bible to a child by The Douglas Granite Works in Cumminsville). Be sure to look behind the monument to view the charming little marble marker with carved cherubs, in memory of two McAlpin sons.

STOP 8 - Fleischmann temple ▲ This neoclassical Doric temple was modeled after the Parthenon in Athens, Greece and consists of 5,000 sq. feet of Bare, Vermont granite. The walls are 18" thick and the stained glass window depicts the three Fates. Their name means "parts" or allotted portions. Cloth spins the thread of life. Lachet measures it, and Atropos cuts it. There are 26 columns. The Fleischmann family was famous for margarine, yeast, and distilling. Julius was mayor of Cincinnati in 1900 and president of the Fleischmann Maltng Co. in Chicago. Charles was also a yeast manufacturer as well as a fire commissioner, distiller, and member of the Ohio Senate.

Alexander organized the first company to deal in oil as merchandise in 1863 and eventually, he became the president of Kentucky Standard Oil, with headquarters in Louisville, Kentucky that then moved to Cincinnati. He was director of the Big Four Railroad; Vice-President of the CAM; director of CCM; and director of the May Festival Association. His granddaughter Laura married Prince Francesco Rossigliosi of Italy and Helene married Prince Michel Murat of France. Alexander was a partner of John D. Rockefeller! This granite mausoleum has 2 allegorical female statues and bronze doors with bas relief symbols: all-seeing eye; full-seeing god; alpha & omega (beginning and end of alphabet); HS (first 3 letters of Jesus in Greek and also in hoc in signo vivens qui is latin for "in this sign you will conquer"); stars [divine guidance]; flaming sword and trumpet (herald of resurrection); cherub [messenger between god and man]; lyre and male figure [David / heavenly music]; cross [Christian symbol of salvation] and female figure [Mary]; anchor and male figure [faith, hope and love of Jesus or seafaring connection]; winged heart & flame [eternal love of Christ]; pelican feeding 4 small babies with own blood [sacrifice, salvation or re-birth]; dove [flight of the soul after death or innocence, purity, or love]; lamp [shared wisdom or truth]; illuminates the word of god] and open book [holty spirit / knowledge / Christian faith]. Note the cross-shaped door knobs.

STOP 17 - Pogue column ▲ The column marks yet another area department store magnate and his family's resting places. Henry Pogue was the founder of Pogue's Department Store. He migrated from Ireland after the Potato Famine. In addition to the tall granite obelisk, there is an original granite hitching post by the roadside. Typically, visitors would tie their carriage horses to this post in the late 1800's.

STOP 18 - McCook temple ▲ The McCook family has a fascinating Civil War history in that 8 sons and 5 nephews fought for the Union army. 7 sons are buried here and 1 daughter from Carrollton, Ohio. Daniel enlisted in the army at the start of the War with the rank of major, even though he was 63 yrs. old. The sons of Daniel and his wife, Martha Latimer, included 1 brigadier general, 1 major general, 2 colonels, 2 majors, and a private. The monument is a Corinthian granite temple (templio) modeled after the Choric monument to Lycissates in Athens, Greece. It's over 17 feet tall and 9 feet in diameter. The circular, domed structure designed by Michael Carril of the Hinsdale Doyley Co. has 12 Corinthian columns and panels engraved with 12 family names. The two memorial urns were dedicated to the parents and 20 graves surround temple.

STOP 19 - Robinson mausoleum ▲ John Robinson started the country's first traveling circus in 1824 when he took three wagons, five horses, and a tent across the Allegheny mountains. He eventually sold shares to the Ringling Brothers. He was the son of a Scotch soldier in who fought in the American Revolution and he ran away to join a circus when he was young and became a bareback rider. Legend has it that his first circus ownership came to him as his business career in a Peterboro store. Receiving a letter from an old school comrade who had drifted to Detroit to work with C.R. Mabley, Carew decided to go to Detroit too and ended up working with Mabley also in 1869. They read about Cincinnati and decided it was the best city to open up a Mabley & Carew store. In 1884, they opened a branch of the store in Baltimore. The simple granite, stylized Doric temple with Greek Ionic order columns, mausoleum is by Rudolph Tietig.

STOP 25 - Huenefeld mausoleum ▲ Ernst Huenefeld (1838 - 1931) immigrated from Germany in 1845 and became an orphan at age 8 within a year after his arrival in Ohio. Ernst and his two brothers, William and Herman, started the Huenefeld Greenhouse and Farm Company in Delhi. In 1872, he founded the Huenefeld Company, which became a leading manufacturer of stoves, ovens, ranges, heaters, furnaces, refrigerators, washing machines & other household products. In 1909, he patented and manufactured the world's first successful glass oven door. Products were exported to more than 43 countries in the 1960's. The Cincinnati company was one of the nation's largest manufacturers and exporters of kerosene stoves until 1966, when the manufacturing divisions were sold. The classic Greek Doric order Vermont granite temple mausoleum has a painted glass window of Jesus holding a lamb (original was stained glass and broken) and was purchased on October 8, 1914 and completed in 1919.

STOP 26 - Cedar Lake ▲ This lake is surrounded by Bald Cypress trees which are graceful and feathery, with fibrous, reddish bark. It is a deciduous conifer and produces the sculptural 'knees' in preferred wet sites.

STOP 27 - Groesbeck mausoleum ▲ William Sloum Groesbeck (1816 - 1897) was a Congressman and lawyer for Andrew Johnson at his Impeachment Trial. He funded Burnet Woods concerts and married Jacob Burnet's daughter, Elizabeth Burnet. He set up a \$50,000 endowment for a perpetual series of concerts in Burnet Woods (\$750 million in today's dollars). The Egyptian Revival mausoleum was most likely erected in mid 1860's and likely designed by James McLaughlin who designed the Groesbeck mansion that once stood in East Walnut Hills. The female mourning figure's wilted bouquet represents the faded life of the deceased; the iron gate has stylized flowers that look like angel wings; wings of Horus, dynasty of Egypt.

STOP 28 - Burnet mausoleum ▲ Judge Jacob Burnet (1770 - 1853) was a Senator. His estate was on the site of Burnet Woods and laid out by Adolph Strauch. His brother, David Gouverneur Burnet, was the first President of Texas and is buried there. The mausoleum is by Charles Rule in 1865 and built in the French Second Empire style. This is the only mausoleum in Spring Grove that has a façade and doors totally of white marble and one of few set into the hillside. The putti/cherubs represent protection of divine or sacred space and wisdom. Note the cut downed flower above the door and the carved morning glories. Look closely, you are looking at the backside of the flowers, representing a turning away from life or grief.

STOP 29 - Stearns & Foster ▲ Yes...the founders of the famous Stearns & Foster Mattress Company are buried with their families on adjacent lots directly behind the Burnet mausoleum. George Sullivan

STOP 9 - Soldier's Monument ▲ Also known as "The Sentinel" or "Soldier of the Line", this bronze statue was cast in Bavaria. It was the prototype for village square / commons statues throughout America. It was shipped from NY and placed on this mound in 1866. The model was by Randolph Rogers in 1864 in Rome. It was then cast in bronze by Ferdinand von Miller's Royal Foundry in 1865 (the same foundry that cast the Taylor Davidson fountain on Fountain Square). The base was by James G. Batterson's New England Granite Works of Hartford, CT.

STOP 10 - Shelter House ▲ This octagonal limestone building is one of several shelter houses built by Elzner & Anderson. This was completed in 1886 and used by visitors for decades when the cemetery was THE place to visit on weekends. The shelter houses are no longer open to the public.

STOP 11 - Dexter mausoleum / chapel ▲ This is actually a private family mausoleum. Julius and Edmund Dexter made KY bourbon. Edmund lived on the site of Western Standard Life Ins. Co. on 4th street. He was visited by Charles Dickens and the Prince of Wales. Edmund was born in England and died in 1862. This is the only known funerary monument with flying buttresses in Ohio and possibly the United States. The Gothic Revival mausoleum / chapel was built for \$100,000 (would cost over 1.3 million today) by Joseph Foster and designed by James Key Wilson (who also did the Historic Office, Carriage House, and West Temple downtown). It took 4 years to design and was modeled after Sainte Chapelle in Paris and England's Chichester Cathedral. It was constructed around 1866, after the Soldier's Monument was placed on the mound. The marble interior has 12 catacombs on the lower level and a chapel above measuring 12 feet by 30 feet with a 34 foot ceiling. The mausoleum was never finished due to financial issues and was originally designed to have an elevator and stained glass windows that were never installed.

STOP 12 - West monument ▲ Charles West was the cofounder of Cincinnati Art Museum and a flour mill Operator. This large monument with a statue of Mr. West seated in Victorian chair has 4 carvats representing: painting, music, architecture, and sculpture carved on the corners of the base. Look closely and try to match the figures with the classical art that they represent.

STOP 13 - Salmon Portland Chase sarcophagus ▲ Mr. Chase was Lincoln's Treasurer, Chief Justice of Supreme Court, founder of the IRS, and Ohio Governor. He actually chose the color green for our currency! He was born in Cornish, NH, in 1808 and died in 1873 in Washington, D.C. and reentered in 1886 from Oak Hill Cemetery in Washington, D.C. He defended many recaptured slaves and was known as "attorney general for fugitive slaves". He provided free legal advice to people caught working for the Underground Railroad; helped form 2 anti-slavery parties, the Liberty Party and Free Soil Party; and he was leader of both. His monument was dedicated in 1923 when Chief Justice Wm. H. Taft spoke at the dedication. Senator Selden Spector of Missouri viewed his small

the result of a mutiny among the hands of a small show, which he put down, with considerable damage to the mutineers, and as his reward, he took over a half share in the outfit. The family lived at 1 Circle Place in Terrace Park where he kept his animals during the off-season. Animal houses, shops, storage buildings and practice rings were scattered over most of what is now Wenwood. Stories abound of elephants roaming the streets, camels being trained for circus parades, and children being kept in school until escaping lions and leopards had been recaptured. The most famous animal was Tillie the elephant, who was such a favorite that when she died in 1932, her funeral was a civic event. Schools were dismissed, children staged a pageant, three remaining elephants firing a cannon in salute, and the whole village on hand. He also owned Robinson's Opera House (built in 1872, razed in 1936 across the street from City Hall) which housed circus animals in the basement during winters. His circus was very popular in South but his wagons, cages, costumes and all equipment was made in Cincinnati. All of his posters and other printing were done by the Enquirer job department until the plant was burned. He then bought the Enquirer's job business and set up a plant of his own. He hired two Civil War vets, Russell & Morgan, who began one of nation's greatest printing companies which eventually became the U.S. Printing Co. and U.S. Playing Card Co. This mausoleum is a gothic version of the Sacra Croce in Paris, France. It was built in 1874 at a cost of \$35,000 (in today's terms \$539,305.94). The miniaturized cruciform structure of blue limestone edged with marble is ornamented with allegorical statuary of FAITH, HOPE, and CHARITY and topped by the Angel Gabriel ready to blow the horn to herald the Resurrection. Some of the circus members are buried in this mausoleum however; the family bought another lot in Section 75 for circus members. A clown named Samuel Stickney has an interesting marble bust relief of himself on a monument in that section.

STOP 20 - Dean column ▲ William Thomson Dean was founder of the Memphis & Cincinnati Packet Company and at one time was principal owner of nearly 100 steamboats. He was born in Aurora, IN and died in Bedford NY in 1898. The monument commemorates Emma Dean Wilson, daughter of Thompson & Pamela Dean. Emma died at age 28 in 1868. The tall column of polished pink granite supports a bronze draped female figure; in her left arm she carries a cross, probably identifying her as Faith, and a palm branch, the attribute of Christian martyrs that symbolized triumph over death (the palm tree, always green, is symbolic of the promise of immortality). In her lower right hand, is a laurel wreath, signifying the loss of a heroine; about 20 inches behind the monument is a small, low bronze sculpture on a granite oval of an ivy-decorated cross resting in a crown. The ivy, symbol of fidelity and undying love, clings to the Cross of Christ. The crown may be seen either as the Crown of Christ or the hoped-for-crown of the true believer, signifying victory over death; also the symbol of the Daughters of Isabella, a fraternal society which was popular in the US and Canada during 1800's. It also symbolizes that earthly life includes suffering and the afterlife, victory.

STOP 30 - Longworth obelisk ▲ Cincinnati's first millionaire, Nicholas Longworth, owned Mt. Adams at one time and lived in the Taft Museum home. He owned the house of James & Anna Gibson, where sculptor Hiram Powers boarded in the early 1830's. Powers met and married Gibson's daughter Elizabeth in 1831. Longworth became Powers' patron, funding his trips to Washington, D.C. and studies in Italy. He hosted the first Cincinnati solo exhibition of Powers' work at his home (Taft Museum of Art today) in 1842 to view the marble bust of "Ginevra". Longworth's request for a tomb monument for his parents in 1839 resulted not in that but Powers' idea for his 1st full length statue that ended up as "Eve Tempted" (followed by "Eve Disconsolate"). The large obelisk was designed by Hiram Powers.

STOP 31 - Carson monument ▲ Enoch Carson (1822-1899) started Harvest Home Festival to celebrate abundant harvest with his neighbors. He collected tolls on the Cincinnati and Harrison turnpike and was the first depot master of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company. President Lincoln appointed him Surveyor of Customs of the port of Cincinnati and United States Depository. He was called the "foremost Mason in Ohio" and president of the Knights Templar Insurance Company. His collection of Masonic books, diplomas, rituals and medals was at the time of his death considered the rarest collection of the kind in the U.S. and he had an impressive collection of Shakespearean works which was given to U.S. He lived on site of Harvest Home.

STOP 32 - Gano monument ▲ The Gano family once operated three farms simultaneously. The monument was erected in 1827 in the old Baptist burying ground by Daniel in memory of his father, Maj. Gen. John S. Gano. Daniel arranged for its relocation to SG sometime in the mid 1860's. The 4 triumphal arches frame figure groups representing: Grief, personified on two faces; Hope; Resurrection from the tomb; Angelic transport of the deceased to heaven. It was carved by John Angely, an English stone carver, from sandstone from and moved from the Pioneer cemetery or Baptist cemetery on Co. Street in 1866. They may be responsible for the first sculptures in Cincinnati that were reported to be on Gano's warehouse building. He also produced other works for Gano, including figures of Cice and Cincinnati for his warehouse. These were probably the first major works of sculpture created in Cincinnati. The imagery on the monument is mostly Masonic and this work is probably the earliest sculpted still in existence that was created in Cincinnati. The tapered, fluted column sits above the figures and was once topped by an urn with an eternal flame final.

STOP 33 - Sinton obelisk ▲ David Sinton lived in what is now the Taft Art Museum. He had interests in iron, railroads, and real estate. He built the Grand Opera House and purchased the Times-Star newspaper. Hiram Powers produced a bust of Sinton which was modeled in 1849 and carved in 1873. He was born in Ireland in 1808 and died at Belmont in 1900 of old age. His daughter was Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft.