I believe summer has arrived at the Village, though in the next couple of days it is going to be in the 80s and humid. With all the rain and some warmer temperatures, the Village has come alive. Since the end of March, the Village has been alive with school children coming for a variety of educational programs. They go in three to four buildings to learn about 1800s life and to reinforce what they are hearing, they try some hands-on activities. We expect to have more than 6000 students visit the Village again this year.

This summer you will see two new faces giving guided tours. Elizabeth Franz will be taking visitors around Wednesday through Sunday. Elizabeth has been with us since September when she came to complete an internship. She chose to develop an exhibit on Cincinnati pottery. As part of her course work she asked if she could assist Steve with education programs and this led her to apply to be the tour guide. We are all happy that Elizabeth is part of the team.

The weekend tour guide is Evan Spangler. He is a student at the University of Cincinnati working on a degree in history. Evan has years of interacting with the public in a variety of previous jobs. All of them will help him in his summer of giving tours to the public.

A few years ago we began our brick Pathway to History Campaign. Our donors have purchased 43 bricks which are now installed in the pathway in front of Hayner House. You can still order a memorial brick, one to honor someone special, or even one to place your family’s name in the Pathway to History.

    Each brick costs $250
    Three lines of engraving are available
    20 characters per line

If you are interested, send a check for $250 and up to three lines for engraving to:

    Historic Southwest Ohio
    P.O. Box 62475
    Cincinnati, OH 45262

We will let you know when your brick has been installed. Thank you for your support of the Heritage Village Museum.
Coming soon to Heritage Village Museum!

Civil War Weekend

July 8 & 9, 2017

Our annual event includes a battle each day in our nineteenth-century village. Besides military drilling and daily battles, the event includes speakers, hands-on activities, and building tours. Hear Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis speak, and see civilian scenarios. This year, the planning team has chosen the Battle of Middle Creek (Jan. 10, 1862) and the Battle of Greenbrier River (Oct. 4, 1861) to guide their battle planning. Don’t miss out!

$10 for adults, $6 for ages 5-11, under 5 and members free

**Hours:**
Saturday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Save the Schoolhouse Social

August 13, 2017

The 1891 Myers Schoolhouse began its journey from the west side of Cincinnati to Heritage Village Museum in 2008—but it’s not yet ready to welcome and educate visitors along with the rest of our 19th century buildings.

Come out to this fundraiser social event and learn the history of the schoolhouse, enjoy an old-fashioned treat of ice cream—and find out how you can help save this building and get it ready for new generations of students.

The event is free to the public. Donations and pledges will be accepted.

**Hours:**
1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
1840’s Whig Rally
August 19, 2017

Senator Thomas Morris, investor in the mills, lived in Elk Lick House in the early 1840s. Morris, a staunch opponent of slavery, ran for Vice President on the Liberty Party ticket in 1844. As a supporter of 1840 presidential candidate William Henry Harrison, Morris will be here this weekend to give a speech in Harrison’s support.

For the second year in a row, Heritage Village will host an 1840’s political rally on Saturday, August 19. Come and take part—and find out what political issues held the attention of this country before the Civil War.

Mark your calendars
Here’s a handy reference you can use to keep track of upcoming events:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 8 &amp; 9, 2017</td>
<td>Civil War Weekend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17-21, 2017</td>
<td>Archaeology Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31-August 4, 2017</td>
<td>Civil War Camp</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 13, 2017</td>
<td>Save the Schoolhouse Social</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 19, 2017</td>
<td>1840’s Whig Rally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 13, 14, 20, 21, 27, &amp; 28, 2017</td>
<td>Haunted Village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several of Dr. Robert Kroeger’s paintings of our village buildings are still on display in Hayner House. Come see them before they are gone! Some of them are still for sale to support Heritage Village Museum.
Squirrel Hunters
Save Cincinnati

By Steve Preston, Education Director

In 1862, Cincinnati was well insulated from the destruction and violence of the American Civil War. The Queen City was a bustling port city, that supplied the Union forces in the Western Theater. Despite rationing and the loss of many able-bodied men to the war effort, spirits were high and the war seemed a million miles away. All that would change in August of 1862.

The summer of 1862 found a Confederate Army, led by General Kirby Smith, marching North into border-state Kentucky. The Confederacy was hoping to capture Frankfort, install a pro-confederacy governor, and swell their ranks with Kentucky recruits. A similar military expedition was being undertaken in the East by Robert E. Lee. The objective was to prove Southern legitimacy to European powers in hopes of their official recognition separate from the North and hope for an honorable truce. Southern forces in the West were well on their way, achieving victory over a small force of Union soldiers near Lexington. Cincinnati and the state of Ohio was squarely in the sights of the Southern Army. General Smith dispatched a smaller force, led by General Henry Heth, to capture Covington, Kentucky and if possible, Cincinnati.

Ohio governor, David Tod, and Union Major General, Horatio Wright, were horrified to learn that the only Union force protecting Ohio from invasion was overrun in Lexington. General Lew Wallace was ordered to prepare defensive positions in and around Covington, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio. Wallace declared martial law in the city of Cincinnati. All businesses were closed. All able-bodied men were expected to turn out for construction labor. Governor Tod left the Ohio state capital and came to Cincinnati. Ohio counties offered to send men to assist. Tod gladly accepted on behalf of Wallace. He asked only for armed men and that their train ticket down would be covered by the state.

The result of this request was that nearly 16,000 men from 65 counties and Indiana arrived in Cincinnati within days. These were the “Squirrel Hunters.” The men who answered the call may have been poorly equipped with antiquated firearms, untrained militarily, and dressed as farmers but what they lacked by army standards was offset with a genuine desire to save Northern Kentucky and Cincinnati from the clutches of the Confederacy. An army paymaster gave them the nickname and it stuck. The addition of the “Squirrel Hunters” swelled the number of Cincinnati defenders to 72,000. The turnout was so large that Governor Tod requested that no
more men be sent to Cincinnati.
The Fifth Street market house served as the dining facilities for the group. Available churches, meeting halls and other vacant buildings served for their housing. The Squirrel Hunters weren’t much for military drill or manual labor but their fighting spirit and pleasant attitudes still made them a welcomed addition to the defense of the city. On September 6, the Squirrel Hunters fanned out to take their places among the trenches, gun emplacements, and fortifications. As they marched, they sang “John Brown’s Body.”

Confederate scouts reported back to General Heth about the ten miles of defensive works, manned by a force ten times the size of the Confederate Army sent North. No assault would occur against the formidable defense that was thrown up in a matter of days. Aside from a small skirmish outside of present-day Fort Mitchell, no engagements were reported. Over the next several days, the Confederate force withdrew and the Squirrel Hunters were never battle tested.

A victory parade back across the river into Cincinnati on September 12 would prove to be the high-water mark of the Squirrel Hunters and their popularity among the officers in the army. Union General Smith in Fort Mitchell stated; “Cannot I get rid of the Squirrel Hunters? They are under no control.” As late as the 17th of September, many Squirrel Hunters were reveling in Cincinnati. Some taking advantage of a pleasant situation in a relieved and joyous Cincinnati. Others, joined the organized military effort and most simply melted back into farm and frontier life.

In March of 1863, the Ohio State Government voted to pay for an official discharge certificate to be issued to individual Squirrel Hunters in appreciation of their service. Some 15,766 discharges were printed. As late as 1908, the Squirrel Hunters were given $13.00 by the State of Ohio for their service. This was commiserate to the pay of a militiaman in 1862.

New Summer Camps for 2017

This year, our Education Director Steve Preston and his camp team have created two new camps for students to attend at our village this summer. Our popular Civil War Camp has returned (July 31 through August 4), but now families can also choose a week of Archaeology Camp (July 17-21) and a week of Native American Camp (June 19-23).

There are still spaces available in the Archaeology and Civil War camps—see our website for more information, or call the office at (513) 563-9484. Campers must be 6 to 12 years of age, and have completed kindergarten. Camps run from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, and there is a “come early/stay late” option as well.

Thanks to the Charles H. Dater Foundation for its support of our summer camp programs.
Dr. Henry Archer Langdon

This past semester, intern Dominique Dunn—a communications student from the University of Cincinnati—took some time to look into the Dr. Langdon that once operated his practice in the office that now resides in our village. During Civil War Weekend (July 8 & 9), visitors will be able to learn what the medical field was like during the time that Dr. Langdon practiced.

Henry Archer Langdon displayed an interest in the field of medicine from a young age. He had been quiet in his youth, growing tall and delicate looking with a preference for the simplicity of country life. After receiving his general education and overcoming his mother’s opposition, he began his medical studies under Doctors Elston and Nixon. Eventually, he moved on to attend the Miami Medical College. Upon graduating with honors, he was offered a position amongst the faculty as a demonstrator of anatomy.

By the time Dr. Langdon reached the age of twenty-three, the Civil War had been going on for almost a year. When the board of medical examiners made a call for surgeons, Dr. Langdon traveled to Columbus to be examined. Due to his youthful appearance, he was turned away before he could even be examined. A few months later when another call was made Dr. Langdon returned to Columbus once again. He was met with success this time around thanks to the presence of Dr. John Murphy. Dr. Murphy, one of the examiners, was familiar with Dr. Langdon and spoke up on his behalf. Many of the board members were surprised with his knowledge and the fact that he could correctly answer all questions, both written and oral.

Dr. Langdon served as a Union Army surgeon for four years. During that time, he received several promotions, from first assistant surgeon to surgeon to brigade surgeon under the command of General William Tecumseh Sherman. While away for the war Dr. Langdon exchanged several letters with his sister sharing what life in the army was like. From these letters, we are given a not only a look into Dr. Langdon’s life, but the Civil War as well.

When the war was over Dr. Langdon returned home and partnered with Dr. Elston to practice in Columbia. He married Emeline Corbly on January 15, 1867, and moved into the house he purchased from Dr. Elston who was retiring. He also purchased a small cottage that he turned into his office. Dr. Langdon and Emeline had five children; Chester, Clara, Anna and twins Thomas, and William. Tragedy soon struck the Langdon home with the death of Emeline and all their children save William. Chester was the first to pass, followed by Anna, Thomas, and then Clara all within the span of a few years. It is presumed that the children all died of diphtheria. Dr. Langdon eventually married again to Sydnie Edward, on December 1, 1875. However, their marriage was short-lived; five months later Dr. Henry Archer Langdon passed away due to a brain hemorrhage. The building in which Dr. Langdon held his office is currently located at Heritage Village Museum. The book containing the collection of letters exchanged between Dr. Langdon and his sister is available for purchase in the museum gift shop.

Dominique Dunn, UC Intern
The Children’s Page

Is the summer heat making you want to stay inside with some nice modern air-conditioning? You can pass the time with some old-fashioned games! Playing cards were used throughout the 1800’s, and many of the games played then are still familiar to us today.

PATIENCE

This is the 19th century name for the game of solitaire.

VINGT-ET-UN

When translated from French, this game will sound more familiar. This is essentially the American game of Twenty-One, in which players try to get cards whose face value is 21—or as close to that number as possible without going over it.

The Ace is worth either 1 or 11—dealer’s choice. Kings, queens, jacks, and tens are worth 10.

EUCHRE

The still-popular game of Euchre was popular in Cincinnati in the 1800’s. In the 1850’s, William Howard Taft’s mother, Louise Taft, wrote to her sister in Massachusetts that she had better practice her Euchre game before visiting, as the game was even more popular than Whist here in Cincinnati.

BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOR

Charles Dickens gives us a glimpse of this game in his 1861 book Great Expectations. The game is played by Pip, appropriately, the first time he encounters Estella at Miss Havisham’s. The game is played very much like the modern card game of WAR—a game many of us played throughout our own childhoods.

1860’s playing cards
Heritage Village Museum: News & Notes

Heritage Architecture 101

This summer, we are offering an exclusive summer tour that highlights the architecture and details of the beautiful 19th century buildings in our village. This tour will include the architecture basics that make up Heritage Village; come see things in a new light!

Jack O’Rourke, who created this program, has come to Heritage Village this summer from West Virginia University. He will be offering the tour throughout June and July on Thursdays and Fridays and every other Sunday.

Tour times during June & July:
Thursday and Friday at 11:30 a.m.
Every other Sunday (June 25, July 2, & July 16) at 2:30 p.m.

Cost:
$5 for adults, $3 for kids 5-11, free for age 4 & under
Members: $3 for adults, $1 for kids 5-11, free for age 4 & under

Quilt Raffle

Our own Heritage Village quilters have completed another quilt, and they have donated it to the village. The quilt will be raffled, and proceeds will support Heritage Village Museum.

Our Heritage Village quilting group meets every Wednesday. They design and sew quilts the village can raffle, and smaller quilted items that the village sells in its gift shop. Each piece features the careful hand-quilting that reflects their hours of work.

The quilt has been named “Patriot Dreams,” and measures 48 inches by 63 inches. Tickets cost $1 each (or 6 for $5). The drawing will be held on July 9 at 3:00 p.m.—which is the very end of Civil War Weekend. (Need not be present to win.)
Spring in Early Cincinnati: 2017 Photos

On April 22 & 23, we went back to 1803 at Heritage Village for our second Spring in Early Cincinnati event. Visitors enjoyed militia musters, hands-on activities, and a tea. Did you take any photos at the event? Share them with us!
Exhibits

Exiled: Ohio’s Indian Removal
now through December 1

A partnership between Heritage Village Museum and students at Xavier University (guided by Professor Karim Tiro) allows visitors to explore the history of Ohio’s first residents. “Exiled: Ohio’s Indian Removal” explores the Trail of Tears in Ohio.

A well-known part of American history, Indian Removal evokes memories of Cherokees and other tribes from places like Georgia and Alabama. In truth, tribes from all over the nation, not just the South, were “removed.” Ohio was no exception.

Exiled focuses on the legal, organized, and sometimes violent removal of Ohio’s native people. Through the display of treaties and objects from the 1790’s through the 1840’s, the exhibit recalls the life, culture, and exile of the Shawnee and Wyandot nations. It explores the arguments, among both Native people and white settlers, over whether they could possibly live as neighbors.

The exhibit is a collaborative project planned and executed by undergraduate and graduate students at Xavier University with the assistance of Prof. Jamie Albert of the Art & Visual Communication Department at UC Blue Ash College. It is supported by the Sutphin Family Foundation and Xavier University Mission Animators’ Immigration/Migration initiative.

First Ladies of Fashion
now through July 30

Heritage Village Museum is presenting a First Ladies of Fashion Exhibit that shows replications of seven inaugural gowns worn by former first ladies. The complete collection of twenty-three gowns was originally commissioned in 1971. The seven gowns currently in the exhibit were chosen to show not only the progression of fashion, but to also showcase the history and achievements of each woman.

Some of the first ladies whose gowns are being shown are Martha Washington and Dolley Madison. Both women were known for hosting parties that would set a social standard for years to come. Helen Taft, a native of Cincinnati, also has a gown in the exhibit. She is well known for the creation of the West Potomac National Park in Washington, D.C.

Pricing:

Exhibits are included in the price of our guided and self-guided tours. (Guided tours are $5 for adults, $3 for ages 5-11, and free for 4 & under and members. Self-guided outside-only tours are $3 for adults, $1 for ages 5-11, and free for 4 & under and members.)

If you are coming just to see the exhibits, the cost is $2 for ages 12 and up, $1 for ages 5-11, and free for those 4 and under and members.
Around the Village

Here are a few photos of our days at Heritage Village Museum. Come out and make some memories of your own!
Historic Southwest Ohio, Inc.
P. O. Box 62475
Cincinnati, Ohio  45262
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President: Rob Carter, Vice President: Marshall Tucker, 2nd Vice President: John Seeck
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Check out our website, www.heritagevillagecincinnati.org for all the latest news and upcoming events happening at the Village!