

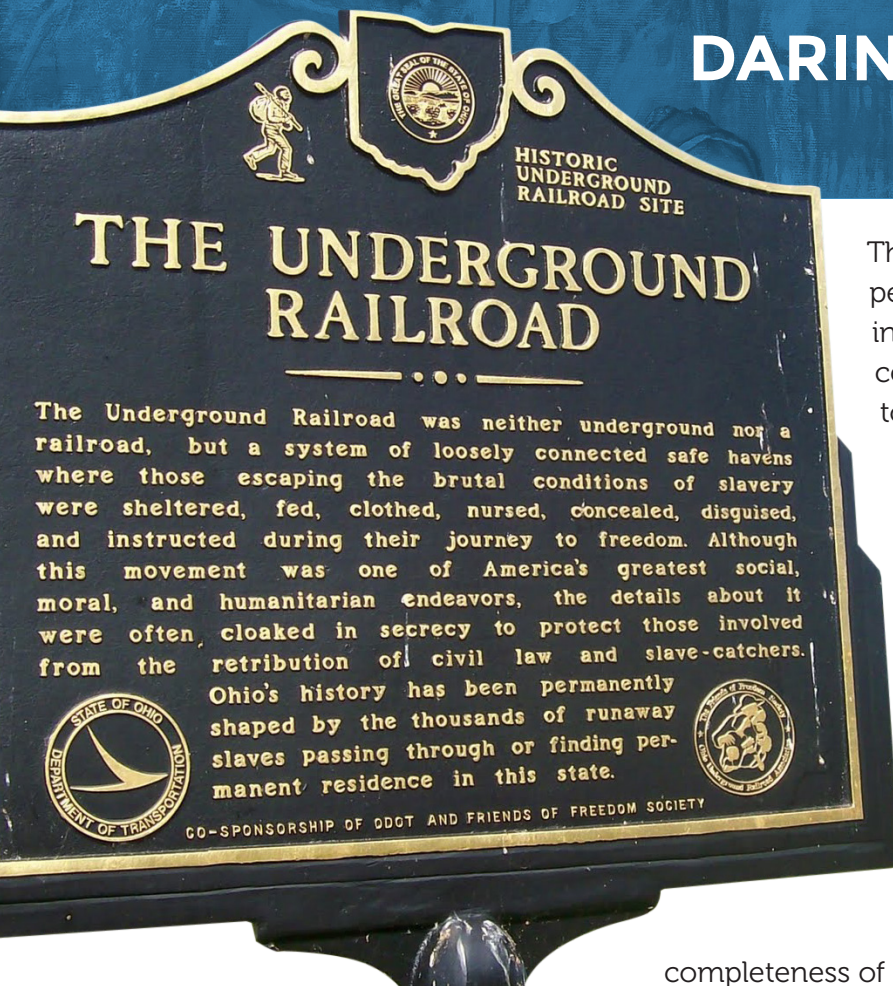
CLERMONT FREEDOM TRAIL



CHARLES T. WEBBER,
THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD (1893)



DARING ESCAPES AND HEROIC EFFORTS



The Underground Railroad was a network of people, secret routes and safe houses established in the United States during the early-to-mid 19th century and used by enslaved African Americans to escape into free states and Canada with the aid of abolitionists and allies who were sympathetic to their cause. Citizens of Clermont County, Ohio were major contributors to the Underground Railroad movement. Many were also leaders in the efforts towards freedom and equality for all Americans. Clermont Freedom Trail sites are individually owned and operated. Sites listed with the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom logo are approved and recognized National Park Service sites. Clermont County boasts 20 NPS Network to Freedom sites and leads Ohio in such recognition. Additional neighboring sites have been added to this guide to enhance the completeness of historical significance on the trail.

The Clermont County Ohio Freedom Trail publication is intended for historical education and may be used as a walking or driving tour guide. Freedom Trail sites profiled are individually owned and operated. The majority of the sites are not open to the public. Locations that are available for public viewing are noted in the listing. Please respect the privacy and the property of each site, as some sites are residential homes and businesses.



Sites listed with the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Logo are approved National Park Service sites. For further information on the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom visit discoverclermont.com/freedomtrail

ABOUT THE CLERMONT COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

The Clermont County Convention & Visitors Bureau is a professional destination marketing and sales organization, whose mission is to strengthen the community by generating economic growth and vitality through tourism, overnight stays and encouraging visitor spending in the local tourism economy.



CONTACT US

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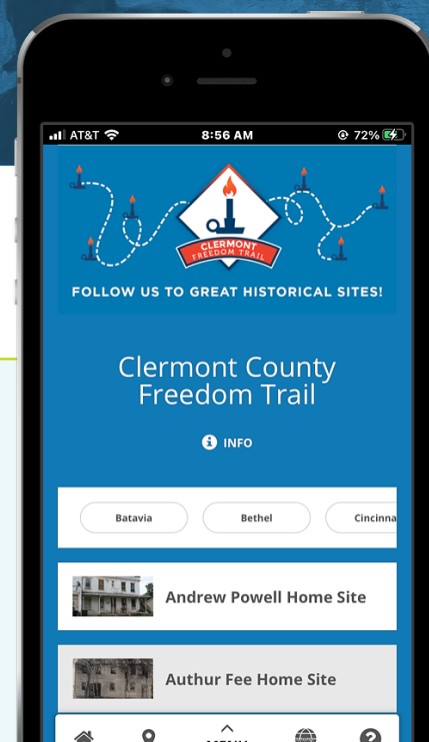
 @dscvrclermont

CLERMONT FREEDOM TRAIL AUDIO TOUR

Download the free Clermont County Freedom Trail to explore the 42 historical sites, 22 of which are approved to the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

This mobile audio tour makes it easier to explore all the stories, endeavors, and facts all from your fingertips. This self-guided journey highlights one of the largest Network to Freedom programs in the nation today. Download your free pass using the QR code.

This mobile app is a great way to educate students, schools, and Ohio history programs to serve as an informational piece on providing history about the Underground Railroad. Upon completing the trail, receive a certification of completion available for download.



**DOWNLOAD
YOUR FREE
FREEDOM TRAIL
PASS TODAY!**

CREDIT AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Discover Clermont would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their time, written contributions and photos in the development and creation of the Clermont Freedom Trail publication:

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Cincinnati Art Muesum
www.cincinnatiartmuseum.org





NEW RICHMOND

① REVEREND GEORGE C. LIGHT HOME SITE- 401 Front St., New Richmond, OH 45157

This is the former residence of Reverend George C. Light (1785-1860), a Methodist minister and agent of the American Colonization Society. The Colonization Society was formed in 1816 for the purpose of voluntarily removing free blacks to Africa. James Madison, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln were members of the organization. The country of Liberia was established as a result of the society's efforts.



② DR. JOHN ROGERS HOME SITE- 305 – 307 Front St., New Richmond, OH 45157



This site was home of Dr. John Rogers. He was the first president of the Clermont County Anti-Slavery Society in 1836, a Liberty Party candidate for public office and member of the "Chieftains of Liberty" vigilance committee. Dr. Rogers was a financial supporter of James G. Birney, publisher of The Philanthropist newspaper, and often patrolled the streets of New Richmond to guard the paper's office. In 1843, Rogers and Rev. Amos Dresser, the famed Lane Seminary rebel, drafted a strong anti-slavery memorial for the New Richmond Presbyterian Church and submitted the statement to the Cincinnati Presbytery. Rogers was married to Julia Morris, daughter of abolitionist and United States Senator Thomas Morris. Dr. Rogers practiced medicine for over 60 years and is most noted for the delivery of Ulysses S. Grant, 18th President of the United States, in Point Pleasant, on April 27, 1822.

③ NEW RICHMOND WATERFRONT - 221 Front St., New Richmond, OH 45157



The riverfront park was once an active port in the 19th century for transporting agricultural products from the surrounding area. The village was an early center of abolitionist activity, hosting the first Anti-Slavery Society in Clermont County. James G. Birney published the Philanthropist Newspaper in the village in 1836. Many Freedom Seekers passed through New Richmond. In 1863, formerly enslaved Leroy Lee gained his freedom in New Richmond. Slave-hunters captured Lee in Cincinnati and were returning him to Kentucky through the village only to be confronted by a large crowd demanding his release. Outnumbered and outgunned the slave-hunters were fortunate to escape themselves. Leroy Lee stayed in New Richmond and enlisted in the U.S. Army in the Civil War. Open to the public.

④ THE PHILANTHROPIST NEWSPAPER- Walnut St., New Richmond, OH 45157



At the corner of Walnut and Willow Streets once stood the blacksmith shop of Samuel Ridlen where the anti-



slavery newspaper *The Philanthropist* was first published on January 1, 1836. Publisher, James G. Birney, was a former slave owner from Danville, Kentucky. Brothers Thomas and Christian Donaldson along with Dr. John Rogers provided financial support and protection for the project. The paper's content often prompted the anger of slaveholders and their apologists. There were credible threats of mob violence against the paper during the time it was published in New Richmond. A vigilante group led by Dr. Rogers and others, known as the "Chieftains of Liberty," was formed to protect the paper. Tired of the weekly commute from his home in Cincinnati to New Richmond, Birney moved the press to Cincinnati in April of 1836. The move aroused the ire of pro-slavery elements in the city. An angry mob formed on the evening of July 30, 1836. The mob broke into the paper's office and destroyed the presses. The paper re-opened soon thereafter and continued to print incendiary commentary upon the issue of slavery.

5 CRANSTON MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - 200 Union St., New Richmond, OH 45157

The Cranston Memorial Presbyterian Church took an early and uncompromising stand against slavery. Reverend Amos Dresser, Lane Theological Seminary rebel and anti-slavery martyr, was a minister of the church. At its previous location, the church hosted the organizational meeting of the New Richmond Anti-Slavery speakers including James G. Birney, publisher of the *Philanthropist* newspaper, Calvin Stowe, George Beecher, John Rankin, and Alexander T. Rankin. The church drafted two strongly worded anti-slavery statements to the Cincinnati Presbytery.



6 SAMARIAN CEMETERY- Ohio St. Rt. 132, New Richmond, OH 45157

A traditional black cemetery, Samarian Cemetery is the final resting place for 19 African American soldiers who fought for freedom and the Union during the Civil War. Black soldiers and sailors of New Richmond supported General Grant's siege of Vicksburg in 1863. Five New Richmond men served in the same infantry unit, Company K of the 27th U.S. Colored Troops.

Silas Owens, Joseph King, Jacob Thomas, Ila Houston, and Alex Adams fought valiantly at Petersburg in July of 1864. After the war, many African American Union veterans established New Richmond as their home. The National Park Service has officially included Samarian Cemetery, burial site of two documented African American Underground Railroad "conductors", Henry, and Louisa Picquet, in the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom list. Mary Lumpkin, who inherited an infamous "slave jail" in Richmond, Virginia is also buried here.

7 LINDALE BAPTIST CHURCH AND CEMETERY 3025 St. Rt. 132, Amelia, OH 45102

Lindale Baptist Church was the church of Andrew Coombs, Jr. (1805-1864.) Coombs was the organizing secretary of the Gilead Anti-Slavery Society in 1836. The Coombs' residence was once located next to the Lindale church. It became a station between John Rankin (Coombs' former teacher) in Ripley and Levi Coffin in Cincinnati. His burial site is located in the cemetery immediately behind the church. Cemetery is open to the public. Hours of operation may vary.



8 CLERMONT/PARKER ACADEMY -

1324 Clermontville - Laurel Rd. New Richmond, OH 45157

The Parker Academy, also known as the Clermont Academy, was a private school organized in 1839, and neighbors the Reverend Daniel Parker Home. The Parker Academy was open to students of both genders (co-ed) and all races. The original school building is no longer standing but the dorm and commemorative monument can be seen at the site. Edwin Mathews, formerly enslaved by James G. Birney, was the first Black student enrolled. Plantation owners brought their bi-racial children here to be educated. Many of the children of Clermont's abolitionists were also enrolled. 1,500 students attended the school during its 53-year history.





MOSCOW



9 ULYSSES S. GRANT BIRTHPLACE

1551 OH-232, Point Pleasant, OH 45157

The birthplace of Ulysses S. Grant, Civil War union general and two-term president of the United States. Discover how the Grant family established themselves in southern Ohio in the early 19th century and hear the fascinating story of the house and how it traveled in Ohio until its return to Point Pleasant. Today, Grant's birthplace is restored and open to the public.

<https://www.ohiohistory.org/visit/museum-and-site-locator/us-grant-birthplace>



10 ROBERT E. FEE BURIAL SITE - MOSCOW CEMETERY

Cemetery Rd. Moscow, OH 45153

Robert E. Fee (1796–1879), an active conductor in Moscow, was a member of Clermont County's most prominent Underground Railroad family. His father Thomas Sr., brother Thomas Jr., sister Nancy and cousins in nearby Felicity are also documented conductors. Robert E. Fee, his wife Catherine Ebersole and their children were all buried at this location. Catherine was the sister of Jacob Ebersole who was also active in the Underground Railroad. Cemetery is open to the public. Hours of operation may vary.



“MAY WE NOT JUSTLY SAY... THAT THE LIBERTY MR. LINCOLN DECLARED WITH HIS PEN, GENERAL GRANT MADE EFFECTUAL WITH HIS SWORD—BY HIS SKILL IN LEADING THE UNION ARMIES TO FINAL VICTORY.”

- FREDERICK DOUGLASS | AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST

11 ROBERT E. FEE HOME SITE Water St. Moscow, OH 45153



On this parcel of land was once the residence of Robert E. Fee (1796–1879). Fee became involved in the rescue attempts of Fanny Wigglesworth and her four children, who were kidnapped and enslaved. After two unsuccessful attempts to rescue the family, he dedicated himself to helping the enslaved escape to freedom. In 1852, Fee was indicted by Pendleton County, Kentucky Grand Jury for slave stealing, however, the Governor of Ohio refused to extradite him to stand trial.

12 FEE VILLA 110 Water St. Moscow, OH 45153

Once the residence of Thomas Fee, Jr. (1801-1862), Moscow's oral history states the Fee Villa was a stop on the Underground Railroad in Moscow. It is located on the Ohio River, facing Pendleton County, Kentucky. The glow of lit candles in windows acted as a signal to escaping slaves that the building was a safe house. The fugitives were harbored in the basement. After being fed and clothed from the onsite general store, they were transported to Felicity, the next stop in Clermont County. Thomas Fee, Jr., was a member of the prominent abolitionist Fee family. His father, brother and sister were also very involved in the Underground Railroad.



13 THE WIGGLESWORTH KIDNAPPING St. Rt. 743 – Big Indian Rd. Moscow, OH 45153

On October 30, 1842, several men broke into the home of Fanny and Vincent Wigglesworth. They kidnapped Fanny and her four children and enslaved them. They eventually were taken to Platte County, Missouri. Robert E. Fee, of Moscow, became the agent of Vincent Wigglesworth. Fee traveled to Missouri on two occasions for the purpose of bringing the family back home. Two of the kidnappers were indicted by the State of Ohio and the Governor of Ohio executed extradition papers. The two were arrested but soon released. Unfortunately, the Wigglesworth family did not return, and their fate remains a mystery.

14 OLD CALVARY METHODIST CHURCH

St. Rt. 756 Moscow, OH 45153



The Calvary Methodist Church was once located on this site before the brick structure was built across the road. On November 4, 1842, members of the community met to discuss the Wigglesworth Kidnapping. In attendance at the meeting were future U.S. Congressman David Fisher and Ohio State Senator Doughty Utter. The group condemned the act as “a heinous crime” and petitioned the Governor of Ohio to intervene on the family's behalf. The Wigglesworth family was carried off to Kentucky and eventually to Missouri. Cemetery is open to the public. Hours of operation may vary.





FREEDOM TRAIL

- 1 NEW RICHMOND
- 9 MOSCOW
- 15 FELICITY
- 21 BETHEL
- 28 WILLIAMSBURG
- 33 BATAVIA
- 36 CINCINNATI
- 38 RIPLEY
- 40 MAYSVILLE





OHIO

KENTUCKY

Ohio River

39 38

68 62 42 40 41

125

68

32

275

50

35



33 34

28 29 30 31 32

26 25 23 24 21 22

20 16 17 18 19 15

1 2 3 4 5

8

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14

13

11 12

10

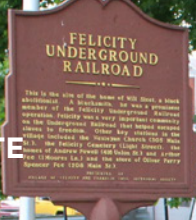
FEE

7

27



WILL SLEET HOME SITE



FELICITY



15 FELICITY WESLEYAN CHURCH 420 Main St. Felicity, OH 45120



The Felicity Wesleyan Church was formed in 1847, when forty members of the Methodist Church left over the slavery issue. Among its members were conductors of the Underground Railroad including Dr. Mathew Gibson, Nelson Gibson, and Joseph Parrish. Rev. Silas Chase, MD, was a Wesleyan Church organizer and pastor of the Sugar Tree Wesleyan Church, Bethel Wesleyan Church and the Felicity Wesleyan Church. Rev. Chase was involved with Underground Railroad activity in Bethel.

16 WILL SLEET HOME SITE 411 Harrison Ave. Felicity, OH 45120



The parcel of land was once the home site of Will Sleet, a prominent member of the Felicity Underground Railroad network. Sleet, a blacksmith by occupation, was a free Kentucky-born African American. He assisted a number of freedom seekers on their way north and is specifically mentioned by Peter Stokes in his escape narrative in the *Wilbur Siebert Papers*.

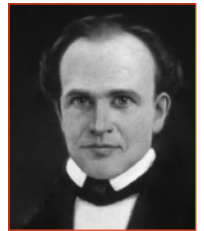


17 ANDREW POWELL HOME SITE 416 Union St. Felicity, OH 45120

This was once the residence of Andrew Powell. Powell was a wealthy businessman who used his ornate and well-known private carriage to transport freedom seekers from the Ohio River to Felicity.

18 O.P.S. FEE STORE 208 Main St. Felicity, OH 45120

Oliver Perry Spencer Fee (1823–1873) was the grandson of Felicity's founder, William Fee. He attended the Democratic National Convention in 1860. O.P.S. Fee loudly proclaimed pro-slavery sentiments in order to gain the trust of the enslavers, when he was, in fact, the Felicity stationmaster. When slave hunters came to him for help, he directed them in the opposite direction. Fee fed and clothed the freedom seekers from his store, located at this site.



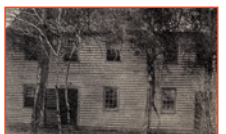
19 FELICITY CEMETERY Light St. Felicity, OH 45120

The Felicity Cemetery is the burial site of Arthur Fee (1791–1879) and Oliver Perry Spencer Fee (1823–1873), noted abolitionist and key member of the Underground Railroad activity in Felicity. Cemetery is open to the public. Hours of operation may vary.



20 AUTHUR FEE HOME SITE 1 Moores Lane Felicity, OH 45120

On this parcel of land was once the residence of Arthur Fee (1791–1879), a member of the prominent abolitionist Fee Family. He was a cousin of the Fees in Moscow and a second cousin of John Gregg Fee, the noted Kentucky abolitionist. Arthur Fee kept freedom seekers in his fruit cellar before he secured their transportation further into Bethel. He chose "Arthur Fee tried to be a good man" as his epitaph.



BETHEL



21 DR. WILLIAM E. THOMPSON BOYHOOD HOME SITE

137 Main St. Bethel, OH 45106

Dr. William Eberle Thompson (1835–1940), a noted Underground Railroad conductor, lived in this home during the time he was active in the Bethel Underground Railroad Network.



22 TATE TOWNSHIP CEMETERY East St. Bethel, OH 45106



This cemetery contains the burial sites of Bethel's four most active members of the Underground Railroad. The individuals: Benjamin Rice, Richard Mace, Dr. William E. Thompson and Rev. Silas Chase, MD, were all members of the Sugar Tree Wesleyan Church. Benjamin Rice (1814–1893), a Tate Township carpenter, often conducted slaves from Felicity to Bethel. Rice, frequently assisted by Richard Mace (1803–1864), was also a medical doctor with an office.



23 BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH 211 Plane St. Bethel, OH 45106

The Bethel Baptist Church was organized in 1798, as an anti-slavery church. Obed Denham, abolitionist and founder of Bethel, donated two lots for the church to build a meeting house and cemetery. Denham placed a deed restriction upon the gift, prohibiting the use by "those who hold slaves or commune at the Lord's table with those who practice slavery." The church became the first emancipating society west of the Alleghenies and joined the Baptizing Licking Locust Association, an association of anti-slavery Baptists of Kentucky. Members of the church who were active in the Underground Railroad included Robert Vandosol and Gerrard P. Riley.



24 DR. WILLIAM E. THOMPSON HOME SITE 213 E. Plane St. Bethel, OH 45106



This was the residence of Dr. William Eberle Thompson (1835–1940), who became an active member of the Bethel Underground Railroad network as a teenager. Dr. Thompson guided freedom seekers from Bethel to the Ellick area near Williamsburg. He would, on occasion, shoot hounds tracking the freedom seekers. Dr. Thompson practiced medicine in Bethel for eighty years and was active in village government and social affairs.



25 OLD SETTLERS CEMETERY North Main St. Bethel, OH 45106

This was the first cemetery in Bethel. The community was settled by abolitionists, many of whom are buried here. Obed Denham (1747–1817), the founder of Bethel, donated the land for the burial ground to the Bethel Baptist Church. These lots were given with the stipulation that the church not have communion with slaveholders. Denham's burial site is located within the cemetery. Open to the public.



26 U.S. SENATOR THOMAS MORRIS BURIAL SITE North Main St. Bethel, OH 45106

U.S. Senator Thomas Morris (1776–1844) is also buried in the Old Settlers Cemetery. He was the only U.S. Senator to speak out against slavery from 1836–1839. Morris, an attorney, represented defendants in a number of slavery related cases. He ran for vice-president of the Liberty Party ticket in 1844. Open to the public.



27 SUGAR TREE WESLEYAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY Crane School House Rd. Bethel, OH 45106

The Sugar Tree Wesleyan Church, founded by anti-slavery Methodists in 1845, was one of the first Wesleyan churches organized in Ohio. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Silas Chase, MD, a prominent member of the Bethel Underground Railroad Network. A 35 by 45-foot chapel was built in 1848 at this site, on land donated by Isaac Holmes Brown. Brown, a well-known conductor, assisted by transporting fugitives in wagons from Felicity to Bethel and harboring them at his house near Bethel. Then he arranged transportation to either C.B. Huber in Williamsburg or to White Oak station in Brown County. Brown's burial site is located in the church cemetery. The church was also the site of numerous anti-slavery meetings held by Rev. Gerrard P. Riley, a later pastor of the church. Riley's Church was attended by many individuals involved in the Underground Railroad including James Bunton, Benjamin Rice, Richard Mace, and O.W. Vandosol. Cemetery is open to the public.



DR. LEAVITT THAXTER PEASE HOME SITE

WILLIAMSBURG

28 MARCUS SIMS – HUBER TANNERY LOCATION 134 S. Second St. Williamsburg, OH 45176

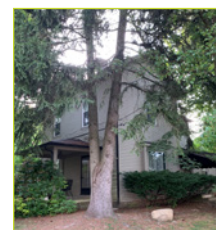


This site was chosen to commemorate Marcus Sims and his activities in the Underground Railroad. A tannery, owned by Charles B. Huber, once stood at this location. Huber employed Marcus Sims, who was a free African American from Virginia. Sims also served as “engineer” or wagon master for Huber, carrying freedom seekers to the next station in Brown, Clinton or Highland Counties. Sims continued to run the wagon for Dr. L.T. Pease when he took over the Williamsburg station in 1854. Sims enlisted in the United States Army and was killed during the Civil War in 1864.

29 CHARLES B. HUBER HOME SITE 160 Gay St. Williamsburg, OH 45176



This was once the residence of Charles “Boss” B. Huber, Williamsburg stationmaster of the Underground Railroad. He assisted between 300 and 500 freedom seekers to escape during his time as an active conductor. One count recorded that there were seventeen freedom seekers staying with Huber in one night. Upon his death in 1854, Huber’s neighbor Dr. L.T. Pease took over the Williamsburg operation.



30 DR. LEAVITT THAXTER PEASE HOME SITE 180 Gay St. Williamsburg, OH 45176



This site was the home and medical office of Dr. L.T. Pease, abolitionist and Underground Railroad Conductor. Dr. Pease moved to Williamsburg in 1835, with his wife Nancy Fee, the sister of Robert Fee who served as stationmaster in Moscow. Dr. Pease assisted Charles B. Huber in hiding and transporting freedom seekers enroute to Canada. He took over as stationmaster of Williamsburg upon Huber’s death in 1854.

31 WILLIAMSBURG TOWNSHIP CEMETERY Gay St. Williamsburg, OH 45176



This cemetery contains the burial sites of three Underground Railroad operatives: Charles B. Huber (1806–1854); Dr. L.T. Pease (1809–1874); Samuel Peterson (1836–1921). Peterson, a stonemason by trade, assisted C.B. Huber in Underground Railroad operations. He would carry food to freedom seekers at the Huber place and transport them by wagon to the next stop in either Brown or Clinton Counties. Cemetery is open to the public.

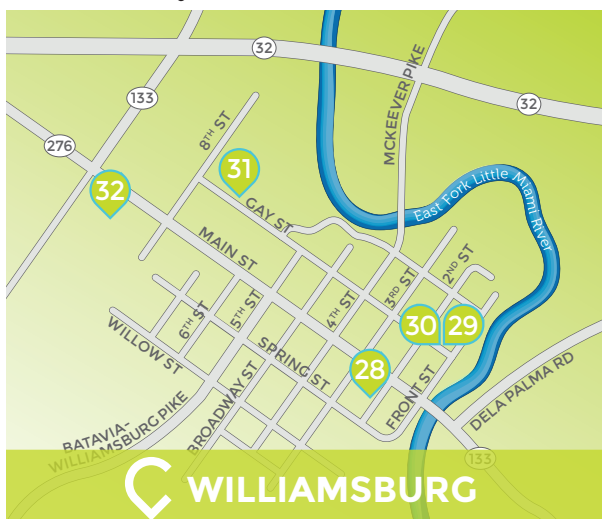


32 CHARLES B. HUBER FARM



975 W. Main St. Williamsburg, OH 45176

This parcel of land was once part of the farm owned by Charles B. Huber, stationmaster of the Underground Railroad for Williamsburg. In addition to secreting freedom seekers at his home, Huber concealed them in corn shocks or his hay barn on this farm property.





GREENLAWN CEMETARY

BATAVIA

33 BRICE BLAIR HOME SITE 123 N. Third St. Batavia, OH 45103

This building was once the residence of Brice Blair. Blair was an elder in the anti-slavery Batavia Presbyterian Church and the president of the Clermont County Anti-Slavery Society. Reverend George Beecher and his sister Harriet Beecher (Stowe) were frequent houseguests when Rev. Beecher was in town to pastor at the Batavia Presbyterian Church.



34 JOHN JOLIFFE - CLERMONT COUNTY COURTHOUSE 270 E. Main St. Batavia, OH 45103



This site commemorates John Jolliffe, Prosecuting Attorney for Clermont County from 1833-1837. In 1839 Jolliffe defended Brown County Underground Railroad conductor, John B. Mahan, on charges of assisting an enslaved escape. Jolliffe moved to Cincinnati and continued to defend freedom seekers and conductors. Jolliffe was best known for defending freedom seeker Margaret Garner, who slashed the throat of her own daughter rather than see her return to slavery.

35 PHILIP GATCH BURIAL SITE - GREENLAWN CEMETERY Cemetery Rd. Milford, OH 45150

Reverend Philip Gatch (1751-1834) was a Methodist minister who freed the enslaved he inherited from his wife's father. Gatch moved to the Milford area in 1798 to escape the evils of slavery. Because of his anti-slavery viewpoint, Clermont County citizens selected him as a delegate to Ohio's first Constitutional Convention in 1802. The Greenlawn Cemetery was originally established on Gatch's farm as a family burial ground in 1811. Gatch and his wife Elizabeth were buried here. It also holds the burial site of John M. Pattison, 43rd Governor of Ohio. Cemetery is open to the public.



**“CLERMONT COUNTY STOOD IN THE
FOREFRONT OF THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE
FOR FREEDOM. WE CAN ALL BE PROUD
OF THE ENVIABLE RECORD THAT OUR
COMMUNITY ANCESTORS ESTABLISHED
DURING THIS SEMINAL PERIOD OF
AMERICA'S HISTORY.”**

**- GARY KNEPP | AUTHOR OF FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE-
A RESPONSE TO SLAVERY FROM THE OHIO
BORDERLAND**





CINCINNATI

36 HARRIET BEECHER STOWE HOUSE

2950 Gilbert Ave, Cincinnati, OH 45206



This house was home to Harriet Beecher before her marriage to Calvin Stowe in 1836, and to her father, Rev. Lyman Beecher, and his large family, a prolific group of religious

leaders, educators, writers and antislavery and women's rights advocates. The Beecher family includes Harriet's sister, Catherine Beecher, brother Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. James Beecher, and sister, Isabella Beecher Hooker.

The Beechers lived in Cincinnati for nearly 20 years, from 1832 to the early 1850s, before returning east. Shortly after leaving Cincinnati (and basing her writing on her experiences in Cincinnati), in 1851–1852 Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote the best-selling book of its time, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. This book is a fictionalized account of the pain slavery imposed on its victims and of the difficult struggles of slaves to escape and travel via the Underground Railroad to freedom in the northern states or Canada. www.stowehousecincy.org

37 NATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD FREEDOM CENTER 50 E Freedom Way, Cincinnati, OH 45202



The National Underground Railroad Freedom Center stands as a monument to freedom bringing to life the importance - and relevance - of struggles for freedom around the world, throughout history and today. The structure, specifically situated for the location's historical significance, is made up of three buildings that symbolize the cornerstones of freedom - courage, cooperation and perseverance, and the Freedom Center's curving architecture reflects the winding river and the often-changing path to freedom. Through its exhibits and programming, the Freedom Center offers an educational and inspiring experience for children and adults alike. Tickets for admission are required. Hours of operation may vary.

<https://freedomcenter.org>

RIPLEY

38 JOHN RANKIN HOUSE

6152 Rankin Hill Rd, Ripley, OH 45167



Built in 1825, the Rankin House was home to abolitionist and Presbyterian minister John Rankin, his wife Jean and their 13 children. It's estimated that over 2,000 freedom seekers stayed with the Rankins, sometimes as many as 12 at a time. <https://www.ohiohistory.org/visit/museum-and-site-locator/john-rankin-house>

39 JOHN PARKER HOUSE

300 N Front St, Ripley, OH 45167



John P. Parker was born enslaved in 1827. At 8 years old, he was sold to a doctor in Alabama, whose son illegally taught Parker to read. He purchased his freedom in 1845, married and settled in Ripley, OH- an active abolitionist town. In Ripley, he maintained a thriving iron foundry, excelled in business and had three innovative- registered patents to his name. Parker helped hundreds of freedom seekers on their journey. <http://johnparkerhouse.net/>



MAYSVILLE

“NEVER GIVE UP FOR THAT IS JUST THE PLACE AND THE TIME THAT THE TIDE WILL TURN.”

- **HARRIET BEECHER STOWE** | **AUTHOR OF *UNCLE TOM'S CABIN* AND *ABOLITIONIST*.**

40 HARRIET BEECHER STOWE SLAVERY TO FREEDOM MUSEUM 2124 Old Main Street, Maysville, KY 41056

The Harriet Beecher Stowe Museum is housed in the Marshall Key House (1807), built by Marshall Key, nephew of U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Marshall and the 3rd County Clerk of Mason Co. In 1833 while working as a teacher in Cincinnati, Ohio, Harriet Beecher Stowe visited one of her students, Elizabeth Marshall Key, here. During her visit, she was taken to witness a slave auction at the courthouse nearby and was much distressed by the event. According to historic newspaper accounts from the late 1800s, it is said that this is where Harriet received some of the inspiration for her bestselling book, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. www.kentuckytourism.com/maysville/attractions/museums/harriet-beecher-stowe-slavery-freedom-museum



41 COURTHOUSE FRONT LAWN/SLAVE AUCTION SITE 2110 Old Main Street, Maysville, KY 41056



Once here in the Courthouse front lawn, was the location of slave auctions held on the auction block. Here, in front of the noted area, Harriett Beecher Stowe, while a guest of Washington friends, walked up the lawn and witnessed a live auction of male African Americans. This occurrence is said to have inspired Mrs. Stowe to write *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which changed the social conditions of the whole human race.

www.washingtonky.com/paxton.html

42 NATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD MUSEUM 38 W 4th St, Maysville, KY 41056



Also known as The Bierbower House, this museum was documented safe house. This location features exhibits, artifacts, documents and memorabilia documenting Maysville's role in the abolitionist movement and the role of slavery in America. The museum also features the Bierbower Room, the Ripley

(Ohio) Room and a room dedicated to African American Religion, featuring the Rev. Elisha W. Green. Open Wednesday, Friday & Saturday 10am to 3pm. Other days by appointment.

www.kentuckytourism.com/maysville/attractions/museums/national-underground-railroad-museum





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