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Date	National Events	Cincinnati Events	College Hill Events	Source
1770	Crispus Attucks was the first to fall in the cause of American independence	The revolutionary war and its ideal of liberty gave hope to freeman, enslaved people and fugitives that America could be called to	Cemetery at Galbraith and Hamilton has Rev. War soldiers buried in it.	
1787	Northwest Ordinance prohibited slavery east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio	Cincinnati had the largest African-American population through the 19 <sup>th</sup> century		
1796		in August 1796 the Court of Hamilton County established the right-of-way for a road "from Colerain to Cincinnati" through his land. This road began at the Great Miami River, near the present site of the Procter and Gamble laboratories, and followed the alignment of Colerain Avenue to Banning Road,	thence along the present Banning Road, Belmont Avenue, and Hamilton Avenue to the "Great Road leading from Cincinnati to Ft. Hamilton."	p. 190 Bob Howe on Northside
1803		Ohio joined the union as a free state		
1791-1804	Haitian Revolution	1879 French Revolution inspired this revolt of the slaves in Haiti, a French colony		
1804		<b>Black laws intended to deter black settlement:</b>		CG Woodson, Vol 1 Journal of Negro History
1807		1. Blacks need a certificate of freedom		CG Woodson
1808	No new slaves to enter US but no prohibition on internal slave trading—Virginia and Kentucky become slave breeding states	2. Blacks need to post a \$500 bond		
1810/1815		First Black church/AME church		p. 40 Taylor
1813		Settlers to College Hill were mostly revolutionary war veterans and farmers from New Jersey	William Cary builds a log cabin and moves his family. 1817 they build a brick home	Smiddy p.27
1816/1826	America Colonization Society	Cincinnati Chapter of the Am. Colonization Society 1826	"Let us place on the original soil, the descendants of those who were conveyed from it as slaves, under the hellish system of the slave trade."	Proceedings of the Cincinnati Colonization Society, Jan. 14, 1833
1821	Denmark Vassey			

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1825	Miami Canal open to Knowlton's Store		Route to downtown became much shorter	
1827-31		Rev. John Malvin (1795-1880) Was a canal boat operator between Marietta and Cleveland. <u>The Autobiography of of a Free Negro</u>	Lived for these 4 years in Cincinnati before moving to Cleveland and wrote about the lives of Free Blacks	Niki Taylor used his writings in her book
1827	Oxford Ohio	"the tide of emigration which sets in regularly every fall would be incredible. The Indiana Journal says that from twenty-five to thirty families pass through Indianapolis daily... We have not had an opportunity of counting the average number of families that pass through this place daily; but it really seems to us that from morning till night 'moving wagons' are hardly out of sight. They form an almost continuous line with their wagons, their stock and their children, jogging along at their leisure with great cheerfulness."	Some of these wagons could have come through College Hill	
1827-1847	Levi Coffin harbored fugitives in Newport, Indiana	"The bible in bedding us to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, said nothing about color, and I should try to follow out the teaching of that good book" p. 70 Coffin  "These slave-hunters knew that if they committed any trespass, or went beyond the letter of the law, I would have them arrested" p. 78 Coffin	"I became extensively known to the friends of the slaves, at different points on the Ohio River, where fugitives generally crossed, and to those northward of us on various routes leading to Canada... Three principal lines from the South converged at my house; <b>one from Cincinnati</b> , one from Madison and one from Jeffersonville, Indiana  Did College hill abolitionists drive them to Hamilton?	p. 73 Coffin  The route from Cincinnati came through Hamilton Ohio so College Hill would have been on that route. Mark Campbell McMaken was a farmer near Hamilton who was an Abolitionist. He moved into Hamilton in 1847
June 30, 1829		Notification that the Black Laws were going to be enforced		p. 63 Taylor
August 15-22, 1829	Cincinnati Riots	White, working-class mobs attacked Black businesses, homes and shops and the Black community received no protection from the law. More than 1,000 Blacks left the city	"The mob action of 1829 was one of the earliest examples in American history of a white effort to cleanse society of its black population"	p. 50, 64 Taylor p. <u>The Free Black in Urban American</u> p. 101-4 Litwack, <u>North of Slavery</u> , p. 72-74

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1829	David Walker "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World"	In Feb., 1828 David Walker and two other black used clothes dealers appeared before the Boston Municipal Court on the charge of having received stolen goods. They were acquitted.	"Do the colonizers think to send us off without first being reconciled with us? Do they think to bundle us off like brutes and send us off, as they did our Brethren in Ohio?" (referring to the antiblack riots in Cincinnati in August, 1829)	Boston Daily Courier, Feb. 12, 1828  Peter Hinks annotated edition of the Walker Appeal
1824-29		Legislative Act for Universal Public Education lasted only 4 years		
1829		Nicholas Longworth funded a black school and movement to relocate Blacks in Canada		p. 45-46 Taylor
1829	Lane Seminary	Founded in Walnut Hills as theological seminary for Miami University		
1830		Charles McMicken, purchased 10,000 acres of land north of Liberia dubbed "Ohio in Africa"		p. 93 Taylor
Sept, 1830	National convention in Phil. Supporting emigration to Canada	Sept. 1830 Quakers in Indiana and Ohio gave money to purchase 800 acres of land in Canada for Cincinnati Black families— <b>Wilberforce</b> , Township of Biddulph, London (now Ontario)	Many of the Cincinnati leaders abandoned the colony within the first decade p. 78 By 1840's the black population of Wilberforce was very small	p. 71 Taylor
1830	Mt. Pleasant Pike Hamilton Pike	Carthagena is a small Black community on 127 south of Grand Lake Mary	Present U. S. 127 -- Hamilton Avenue in Hamilton County and Pleasant Avenue in Butler County -- wasn't opened until about 1830.	
1830	Black laws	Blacks not eligible for militia		CG Woodson
1830's		"a significant portion of black workers were employed in the river industry"		p. 103 Taylor
1830's	Marcus Robinson Ohio Anti-Slavery Society	The black community "made alliances with other African American communities throughout the state and nation, as well as with local white abolitionists." This led to the black community asserting their rights		p. 106 Taylor

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1820's-1830's	Travel of fugitives  White abolitionists Black Abolitionists  Coffin's charge of incompetence  Bethel AME church moved fugitives between black homes and churches	Fugitives traveled on foot, stole horses, or came by boat and mostly came to Cincinnati from Kentucky Mostly gave money through the 1830's Without protection of law or privilege of citizenship The Black community was so vulnerable, not incompetent ( Coffin's "blindspot" drp)  "To be free and black in C. during the age of slavery was to be racially obligated to assist fugitive slaves?" (Taylor)	How did John Malvin help to move slaves he liberated from a boat that docked in C. to Richmond Indiana —Through College Hill?	p. 142 Taylor  p. 32 Seibert, Mysteries  p. 298 Coffin  p. 48 Griffler p. 19 Arnette, proceedings p. 147 Taylor
August, 1831	Nat Turner	He led slaves to rebel in Virginia and they killed 60 whites. White were fearful and formed militias and retaliated and killed 100-200 enslaved people		
1831		4. Blacks cannot serve on a jury		CG Woodson
1831	Gamaliel Bailey	Moved to Cincinnati and taught at Lane Seminary. Worked on the Philanthropist from 1836-46, The Herald, 1847 and moved to DC and to open the National Era	The National Era published Uncle Tom's Cabin 1851-52 in a serialized form	
1832	Miami and Erie Canal	Faster means of transportation connecting	Cincinnati and Toledo/Lake Erie	
1832--1850	Lyman Beecher Harriet Beecher (1811-1896)	Came to Cincinnati to be the president of Lane Seminary—Harriet had many interactions with fugitives	Theodore Weld (Nov. 23, 1803- Feb. 3, 1895) was sponsored by Louis Tappan to attend Lane in 1833	
1832-34	cholera	800 die in epidemic		
1834		Lucretia Mott forms the <b>Philadelphia Female Antislavery society</b> and later in 1848 the women's rights convention at Seneca Falls		
Feb., 1834	Lane Debates	Lane Seminary Debates Salmon P. Chase won over to immediate abolition as was Gamaliel Bailey. Students formed an Anti-Slavery society	James A Thome, son a slave holder and James Bradley a former slave gave speeches	<a href="http://www.oberlin.edu/external/EOG/LaneDebates/RebelBios/JamesBradley.html">http://www.oberlin.edu/external/EOG/LaneDebates/RebelBios/JamesBradley.html</a>

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		Rebels opened a school in the Hall of Free Discussion in Cumminsville teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, along with Sunday school and bible classes	William Cary spoke at the Hall of Free Discussion	Ed Loyd
1834	Lane Rebels	When Beecher was out of town, the board outlawed the Anti-Slavery Society	90 students left and move 40 went to Oberlin. Some worked in Cumminville at the Hall of Free Discussion	
1834	Student teachers from Lane Seminary and Owen and David Nickens	Associated with Black on terms of equality and held classes in the black community		
1835	James G. Birney	moved his antislavery journal <i>The Philanthropist</i> to New Richmond	Florence Birney (b.1835, 9th of 11 children) attended Ohio Female Academy	
1836	Charles Chaney	Edna Chaney Wrote to Seibert about her brother-in-law, Charles who was on the UGRR in Mt. Healthy		letter to Seibert I Ohio Collection #612
Jan. 1, 1836	Amzi Barber, sec. of Cin. Anti-Slavery Society and Augustus Wattles both had schools for Black boys	Cincinnati's Black community organized a mutual aid educational society to finance Black schools		p. 94-97 Taylor
April 15, 1836	James G. Birney	Moved the <i>Philanthropist</i> to Cincinnati. Gemaliel Bailey worked with him for 10 years.		
July 12, 1836		Mob of 30-40 men broke into the office of Achilles Pugh, the printer of the <i>Philanthropist</i> and destroyed the paper, ink and type.		
July 30 <sup>th</sup> 1836		Mob broke into the <i>Philanthropist</i> and destroyed the presses and threw them into the Ohio River and went to the homes of Pug and Birney, finding them not there, turned on the black community and ransacked homes <b>but were turned away with gunfire from the black community</b>	Salmon P. Chase threw himself in front of the angry mob and refused to allow them to enter to search for James Birney p. 115 Taylor  Also worked the John Joliffe	OAS Narrative of the Late Riotous Proceedings Against the Liberty of the Press, 39-40; Grimsted, American Mobbing, 61

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Aug.26,1836	Executive Committee of the New York Anti-Slavery Society wrote to the Ohio Anti-Slavery society in Cincinnati	“The eyes of the world are upon you” “The fate of this nation—the destiny of posterity—the freedom of unborn millions—the fair flame of America—the hopes of a suffering world—are committed to your trust...The glorious Emancipator of his church and the world, has seen fit to place you in the fore front of the battle”		p. 5-6 Griffler
May, 1837	"One man, in Franklin County (Ohio) has lately realized thirty thousand dollars, in a speculation on slaves, which he bought in Virginia, and <b>sold down the river.</b> "	First use of this phrase which talked about Ohio and Mississippi rivers as a route to transport slaves from Virginia and Kentucky to the deep South. There was a slave market across the river from Marietta, Ohio. It became a popular phrase meaning to be cheated or betrayed.		Printed in the <i>The Ohio Repository</i> May 1837
1838	Frances Scroggins Brown and Major James Wilkerson	Legislation prohibited education of Blacks at the expense of the state	Both of these former Virginia slaves came to Cincinnati and became active in the UGRR	Frontline of Freedom p.51
1839	Amistad ship rebellion			
1839	Cholera	Cincinnati Orphan Asylum founded because of so many cholera deaths		
March 1839	Cincinnati Black community forms a Vigilance Committee to assist fugitive slaves.	Black community met to protest white efforts to revive the Ohio Chapter of the American Colonization Society. The <i>Philanthropist</i> published a statement against colonization	<b>Tom Boswell, Jake Campbell, John Hatfield, Mr. Oskins, Thomas and Jane Dorum black abolitionists—helped move fugitives to Newport Indiana</b>	p.155 Taylor
1839	Harriet Beecher Stowe	The family hired a young woman to work for them that was a fugitive. Her former owner showed up in Cincinnati.	She and her brothers arranged for her to be delivered to John Van Zandt by wagon	p. 35 Fritz Harriet Beecher Stowe
1840	Enquirer	Conservative, anti-black, anti-abolitionist journal following the democratic party line instigated hostility		p. 118 Taylor
1840	Stagecoach	Hamilton Ohio to Richmond took 40 hours	Cincinnati to Hamilton took 14 hours	
1841	State v. Farr	If an enslaved person were brought into Ohio by their owner, they were automatically free	“Vitalized the UGRR” 1830-40 decade of abolition in Cincinnati “an interracial community of committed Activists”	p. 140 Taylor p. 118 Taylor p. 140 Taylor

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May 12, 1841		Hamilton Co anti-Slavery Society convention in Mt. Healthy		
Tuesday, August 31 1841		Fist fights broke out between Irish and Black that led to bands of whites roaming the city.		Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 9, 1841
September 3, 1841	Major James Wilkerson	Wilkerson organized the self-defense effort among AA at Sixth and Broadway. 50 Armed men waited on rooftops and behind buildings for their attackers. Mob of 600 people attacked for hours and brought canons. The militia arrived but declared martial law against the black community. The black elite rejected armed-self defense. Blacks were rounded up and put in jail		p. 121 Taylor
Sept. 4, 1841	Black population did not leave after these riots but became more cohesive and confident	The mob redirected its violence toward abolitionists. Broke into the Philanthropist office and threw the presses into the river. They destroyed an abolitionist bookstore on Main Street		p. 123 Taylor
1841	Black community was the first line of protection and assistance for fugitive slaves come to Cincinnati	Fugitives would not tell their stories, give their names or the name of their masters to white abolitionists. Blacks were very vulnerable when they assisted—slave holders or hired slave catchers could rally a mob of whites from a tavern to help		p. 145 Taylor
July, 1842	John Van Zandt	Was caught aiding fugitives and was defended by Salmon P. Chase but was sentenced to prison and fined under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793. Mt. Pierpoint his estate was sold and his family scattered.	John Van Zandt of Glendale, one of the three early routes out of the city was John Van Tromp in Stow's Uncle Tom's Cabin. Henry Van Zandt, his cousin lived in CH and lost his farm in the settlement	
1843	Wesley Cemetery	This cemetery was founded because existing cemeteries were filled by cholera dead. It was the first integrated cemetery		Betty Ann Smiddy
1843	Nicolas Longworth give Calvin Fairbanks \$1,000 to buy "Eliza" to freedom			Seibert papers #893
Sept/ 11-12, 1845	Liberty Party	Southern and Western Liberty Convention" in Cincinnati in 1845	Salmon P. Chase In Mt. Healthy	

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1845-49	Calvin Fairbanks is in prison for freeing Lewis Hayden, his wife and two children	Laura and her daughter taught 100 colored students for a term “in the busy basement of the Zion Church” during this time period	1845 1 <sup>st</sup> trial 1851 arrested in Ind. Dana lived in Oxford, OH where she worked for Calvin’s freedom	
1840’s	Laura Haviland founded Raisen Institute, and integrated school in Raisen Michigan.	escorted 7 fugitive slaves on a canal packet boat from Cincinnati to Toledo and arranged a boat ride on Lake Erie to Canada		p. 360 Calarco, Places of the UGRR: A geographical Guide
1841	Sarah Otis Earnst	Sarah Otis was from an abolitionist family in Boston and Marries Andrew Ernst and moves to Cincinnati. She supported Garrison.	She founds the Anti-Slavery Sewing Society. They sew clothes for freedom seekers and the escape of the 28	Levi Coffin
1844	Female abolitionists	had monthly concerts of prayer for the slave		Philanthropist feb. 7, 1844
June, 1845	Garrisonian Newspaper	Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle began publishing as the voice of the Garrisonian Western Anti-Slavery Soc,		
1846-1872	Ohio Female Academy	Philena McKeen A letter comes from Harriet Beecher Stowe (1892 May 5), sent along with an autographed copy of Uncle Tom’s Cabin for a new library/reading room that was constructed at Abbot Academy.	Rev. John Covert founded the Academy. John McLean was the 1st president of the Board. Philena McKeen was the music professor	
Mary 25, 1847		John Van Zandt dies at Mt. Pierpoint		
1847		Levi Coffin moved to Cincinnati. “Cincinnati’s black Community took its abolitionist activism out of the public eye in the form of the UGRR”	An UGRR line from Cincinnati to fountain City, Indiana began through through College Hill. Oliver Nixon from a quaker family who knew the Coffins, enrolls at Farmer’s College	p. 139 Taylor letters of Oliver Nixon, Earlham college
	Modes of transportation	Innovations in transportation, particularly steamboats and railroads, facilitated and even encouraged flight from more distant southern states		p. 142 Taylor
	Abolitionists owned vessels	A small percentage of fugitives were lucky enough to find abolitionists who knowingly concealed them on board		p. 142 Taylor Seibert, mysteries of Ohio’s UGRR p. 19, 56
1847-1852	Cholera			
1848	Seneca Falls Women’s Rights Convention	Ain’t I a Woman Speech by Sojourner Truth		

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August, 1848	Train to Canada	Daily Trains from Cincinnati to Sandusky. UGRR raised money for clothing and tickets until Fugitive Slave Law		History of the city of Columbus, capital of Ohio, Volume 2 p. 272
Late 1840's		the UGRR was an interracial cooperative as the networks between white and black workers merged. When it became too dangerous for the fugitives to remain in the black community, Levi Coffin or another white abolitionist helped them move to a white abolitionist.	Escape of the 28 White abolitionists provided housing food, clothing, medicine, blankets and transportation, legal fees and purchase price for some.	p. 152 Taylor
1849	Stagecoach to Hamilton	There was also a stagecoach through Carthage and Springdale to Hamilton and another on what is now 27 to Hamilton	2 stage coaches a day on Mt. Pleasant Pike (US 127) to Hamilton and from there a carriage to Oxford and Richmond	
1849	Ohio repealed laws excluding Black Ohioans from public education			Chapter 8 p. 161-202 is on education
1849	July 7, 1849 Calvin Fairbanks pardoned for aiding Lewis Hayden's escape from Lexington through Cincinnati.	Fairbanks comes to Cincinnati to start his tour of abolitionist centers and meet Laura Haviland and they became lifeong friends	Freeman Cary sells land to the Wilson Family	Calarco p. 111

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1850	<p><b>Fugitive Slave Act</b></p> <p><b>Examples of armed resistance in Cincinnati</b></p>	<p>Cincinnati's response to the Fugitive Slave Act was migration, redoubling efforts to aid runaways, armed resistance and using legal means</p> <p>(Haviland) after a slave owner threatened to break down the door and enter the home to retrieve a family of fugitive slave, the homeowner promised to shoot the first person who attempted to gain entrance without legal authority</p> <p>Story of Eliza Potter a black hairdresser to went to Louisville and gave information about escape and then was arrested when she returned to Cincinnati. Thousands of people came out to support her</p> <p>McQuerry Case where Peter H. Clark served a writ of habeas corpus, and abolitionists mobilized but lost the case</p> <p>Margaret Garner Husband fired a pistol at them and Margaret killed her baby—Joliffe</p>	<p>Siebert's interview with Henry H. Young in Canada in 1895</p> <p>"I was taken out the next morning to old man Oskins in the city, and the next night to Walnut Hills and after I'd been there one day they brought me back to Cincinnati and kept me there for 3 weeks at different places. Then they started me and I come to Hamilton, from there they brought me to little Quaker settlement and from there I went to NewPort Indiana</p> <p>It was impossible to live in Cincinnati and not be effected by slavery, the UGRR, or resistance to it.</p>	<p>p. 248-251 Taylor</p> <p>p. 134 Haviland A woman's life work</p> <p>Eliza Potter, A Hairdresser's Experience in High Life (New York, Oxford Univ Press, 1991) p. 16-19</p> <p>p. 157 Taylor</p> <p>p. 159 Tylor</p> <p>p. 160</p>
1850's	John Fairfield	Stole horses, had guns, took pay to take slaves out of bondage		p. 273-285 Levi Coffin
1850	Harriet Wilson on UGRR in College Hill	"After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, Harriet recalled that "the work had become too well known.... it was deemed	Wiser to have it carried on by other less exposed routes so in the years immediately preceding the civil war, there were comparatively none coming to the Hill yet those interested in the cause of human rights did their part financially to help in the work. . . "	nsp.gov Samuel and Sally Wilson House
			Jonathan Cable moves to College Hill..	
April 14-17, 1851	Sarah Earnst/Christina Doanldson	Were among the 6 women and 6 men who called the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Convention	Who might have attended from CH? Jonathan Cable?	

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Sept., 1851	Christina Tragedy Christina, PA Thaddeus Stevens	African American armed resistance— they shot and killed a Maryland slaveholder trying to reclaim his slave		p. 251-258 Wm Still, UGRR
1851	Laura Haviland		Laura Haviland was in College Hill for three weeks. as a nurse? Who did she know through Levi Coffin? Jonathan Cable!	A woman's Life Work p. 114 Quaker Pioneer
1852	Old Mad River Railroad	First railroad running to Sandusky (Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad		p. 78 Seibert UGRR 1968
1851-52	Harriet Beecher Stowe	Publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin	Gamaliel Bailey serialized it in the National Era	
1853			John Crawford bought the 18.5 acre farm that was owned by Edgar Gregory, an abolitionist	
1853			College Hill Presbyterian church is founded	
1853	Laura Haviland taught in Windsor Ontario in 1853 and saw the 27 arrive in Canada		Escape of the 28 through College Hill and on to West Elkton	Tom Calarco p. 116 he dates the scape at 1853
1854-55	A.B. Luse and Aaron Lane	Mt. Healthy Christian Church splits over slavery		
Oct. 28, 1855			"Black Jo" An 18 year old barber was abducted from his shop in College Hill and citizen recaptured him	Frederic Douglas
March 11-22, 1855	J.P. Ball	Panorama of the Slave Trade with the text believed to be written by Archilles Pugh. He gave performances every day for 12 days and then took it to Europe. It has been lost.	Robert Duncanson worked for Ball and might have worked on the Panorama	
January, 1856	Margaret Garner The fugitives fought—Margaret's husband used armed resistance and she killed her baby rather than sending her back into slavery. Her case was federal vs. states rights.	Margaret Garner is extradited to Kentucky and "sold down the river" She had relatives in Cincinnati. Her lawyer was John Joliffe Chase was her lawyer and The Hutchinson family anti-slavery singers came to town to give a benefit for Margaret Garner	"When the Garners arrived and went to the home of Joe Kite. He went to Levi Coffin to find a safe place. Coffin directed him ow to conduct them from his house to the outskirts of the city, up Mill Creek to a settlement of colored people in the Western Part of the city, where fugitives were often harbored."	Coffin p. 326

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1856	Levi Coffin	Sells the store and moves near Woodward College (SCPA) He supported the Freedmen's Bureau through the Civil War		
Aug 3, 1857	West India Day	Frederick Douglass five his "If there is no struggle there is no progress" speech.	The <b>Attucks Blues</b> march through the streets of Cincinnati as a part of the celebration	
1859	John I Ganes dies after	In 1849 John Isom Gaines, an African American from Cincinnati, helped pass a law which made possible the establishment of public schools for African Americans in the state of Ohio.	<b>Attucks Blues</b> led a process of 3,00 to the black-owned cemetery at the funeral of Gaines.	
Oct. 16th, 1859	John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry to free weapons. Brown thought the local slave population would rise up and assist. Most of the raiders were killed. John Brown was captured, went on trial and was hung Dec. 2, 1859.  No one would offer him funeral services so "John Brown's Body lies a moldering in the grave"	5 blacks and 16 whites Raid Harper's Ferry.  He was friends with Cincinnati Augustus Wattle who in 1854 moved to Lawrence, Kansas to edit the <i>Herald of Freedom</i> Newspaper.  Jonathan Cable was a friend of John Todd in Tabor Iowa who stored weapons for John Brown. Many of Cable's papers are in Tabor.	"I went to Coffins last night and stayed overnight." O.W. Nixon  "Old John Brown is a very brave man and a crazy man but he has brought things to a focus last. I admire his courage but better for this country black and white that he never had been born. They eye of man has not seen nor the ear heard what will be done during the ten years to come. I think Harpers Ferry has cut Douglas and made Wise and Buchanan.....is no telling however who will be the nominees at Charlestown. I am for Chase at all hazards." O.W. Nixon	Letter to his brothers and sisters, Cincinnati, 1859 (Earlham College Huff-Nixon papers)
1860		Road paved from Cincinnati through Cumminsville		
1865	Emancipation Proclamation			
1866			College Hill incorporated (annexed to city 1911, 1915, 1923)	
1861		Business on the UGRR continued brisk ) up to the time of the breaking out of the war and for a year afterward—before slaves were received and protected inside our military lines.		p. 345 Coffin

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After the civil War	Taylor Bowen (1843-1897)	Fought with 100 Ky Colored Troops Private Married Mary Bowen.  Lived at 419 e. Fifth street in 1897 when he died/	Lived in College Hill in 1890 Is buried in Wesleyan Cemetery with no head stone. They are trying to get one now by finding his family.  Trustee of the College Hill Christina Church 1885	Kathy Dahl--the library found his family and are applying for a headstone.
1871	Fisk Jubilee Singers	performed in Cincinnati	The spiritual was introduced to white audiences	
1880		John T. Crawford Dies	Leaves his farm to colored men who had suffered the miseries of slavery. It is tied up in court for many years, but his will is left intact. The court appoints a group of African American men to be the trustees and the home is built.	<a href="http://www.remarkableohio.org/HistoricalMarker.aspx?historicalMarkerId=106274">http:// www.remarkableohio.o rg/ HistoricalMarker.aspx? historicalMarkerId=106 274</a>