

HISTORY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS OHIO

Sponsored by

**The Sulphur Springs
Sesquicentennial Committee**

Reprinted in 1983

History
of
SULPHUR SPRINGS
OHIO

A Study of a Small Village

written for the One Hundredth Anniversary
observed August 30, 1933



Albert D. Keller
Librarian Heidelberg College

Tiffin, Ohio
1933

Preface

With this volume another book is added to the many that are constantly appearing. It is, as you will readily see, an unpretentious book, but nevertheless it presents in an ordinary way some of the history that has taken place in the life of the little village so many of us love. No world-wide events have taken place here but the life of the village has responded to many of the world movements of the past. Many conditions in the village have come and gone which have changed the village as regularly and vitally as the passing years change a person's likes, dislikes, habits and even personal appearance. In fact, these changes are quite as marked as if the village had been a city.

This book originated in the one hundredth anniversary held in August, 1933. It grew immediately out of an invitation the Centennial Committee of Arrangements gave the writer to act as historian on the Centennial Programme on August 30, 1933. Due to a number of requests from those at the Centennial, the writer continued his study of the history of the village. Also, by the help of a number of friends this volume has been made possible.

The reader will readily discover that the village has passed from a mere primitive "settlement" with the simplest possible kind of life where it produced the larger part of its needs to one of a more involved type of life. Then it passed on to its present state of life where it is more dependent as larger centers of population are naturally. This change has been so gradual as to be scarcely noticeable. However, these changes are quite

noticeable to any one who takes the trouble to study its history and make comparisons.

The illustrations are the work of one of the citizens of the town, Rev. Frank K. Zartman. A word of appreciation is hereby extended to this skilled artisan. The first illustration, of course, is an idealization of the loved old sulphur spring. In our imaginations we can see the "Old Spring" in its wild forest solitude. We can see it visited by the native Indians and the sturdy pioneer travelers as they forced their way stubbornly through the dense and wild forest to places which they had to transform into new homes for themselves and their children. Who knows what nationalities and what numbers of wild and fierce animals quenched their thirsts at this spring which gave out such a strange kind of water? The imagination easily runs wild at the prospect. The "Sulphur Springs Community" map was also drawn by the above mentioned artist. The five maps were drawn by Myron Bittikofer of Marysville, Ohio and Joseph A. Keller of Tiffin, Ohio. Charles Heiby of Bucyrus, Ohio was interviewed a number of times. His information was accurate and covered a wide field. Oliver J. Keller and C. A. Keller could go back into the history of the village for many years. For this reason they could give information no other persons could give.

A list is given here of those who aided in so many different ways impossible to enumerate. This way is here taken to express appreciation in a weak way. The size of this list shows fairly well that the history of a small village is to be found in the hearts and memories of those who are now living there and those who have lived there and gone elsewhere to live.

These are the names of the persons referred to above:

Rev. Frank Herbert, Lancaster, Ohio
Mr. Frank Bacon, Tiffin, Ohio
Mr. Charles Harmon, Tiffin, Ohio
Mr. William Sexauer, Jr., Akron, Ohio
Prof. I. J. Beck, Norwalk, Ohio
Prof. F. G. Bittikofer, Marysville, Ohio
Mr. Oscar Squier, Carey, Ohio
Mr. Edgar Squier, Springfield, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Wert
Mr. George P. Rader, Middletown, Connecticut
Mr. Samuel Gardner
Mr. Isaac Klopfenstein
Mr. Watson Manahan
Miss Ellen Bittikofer
Mr. John Feichtner
Mr. Wesley Burns
Miss Lucretia Burns
Mr. Clarence Fox
Miss Nora Fox
Mr. Elmer Parcher
Miss Ann Charlton
Mrs. Susan Bender Bilsing, Lima, Ohio
Mr. Samuel Ulmer
Miss Carrie Bittikofer
Mr. John Striker
Mr. Emanuel Crall, Findlay, Ohio

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	1
Contents	vii
Illustrations	1
Crawford County	3
Liberty Township	7
"The Old 'Sulphur Spring' at Sulphur Springs, Ohio"	11
"Sulphur Springs 1833-1933"	13
John Slifer	15
Names of the Village	17
Annapolis	19
Location of the Village	23
The Old Spring and Water Supply	27
The Population	31
Business of the Village	41
Robert Wallace Musgrave	51
Industries of the Village	53
The Village Trades	63
Shoe Factory	71
The Doctors and Dentists	73, 79
Two Music Teachers	81
Out in Life	83
Occupations of the Villagers	85
Post-office	103

Life in the Old Log Schoolhouse	111
From the Old Log Schoolhouse to the Old Brick	117
Consolidation for the New Schoolhouse	123
History of Education in the Village	129
Out in Life -- Teachers	147
Programs of Literary Institute and High School Exhibition	151, 155-169, 171
Closing School Entertainment Program	173
First Annual Commencement Program	179
Reunions of the Sulphur Springs Literary Institute - Programs	183, 187
Programs of "Shows" in Scott and Keller's Hall in 1875	191, 193
Preparing for War	195
Service to the Country	201
Roster of Village Soldiers	205
Sympathy for the South	207
History of the Churches	213
The Public Square	221
Transportation-Railroads	223
Cemeteries	227
Helping the Farmers	231
Recreations	235
The Village Bands	245
"Working on the Road"	257
Milk Supply	259
Program of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of Annapolis	265
Description of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of Annapolis	267

Bird's-Eye View

271

Conclusions

273

Index

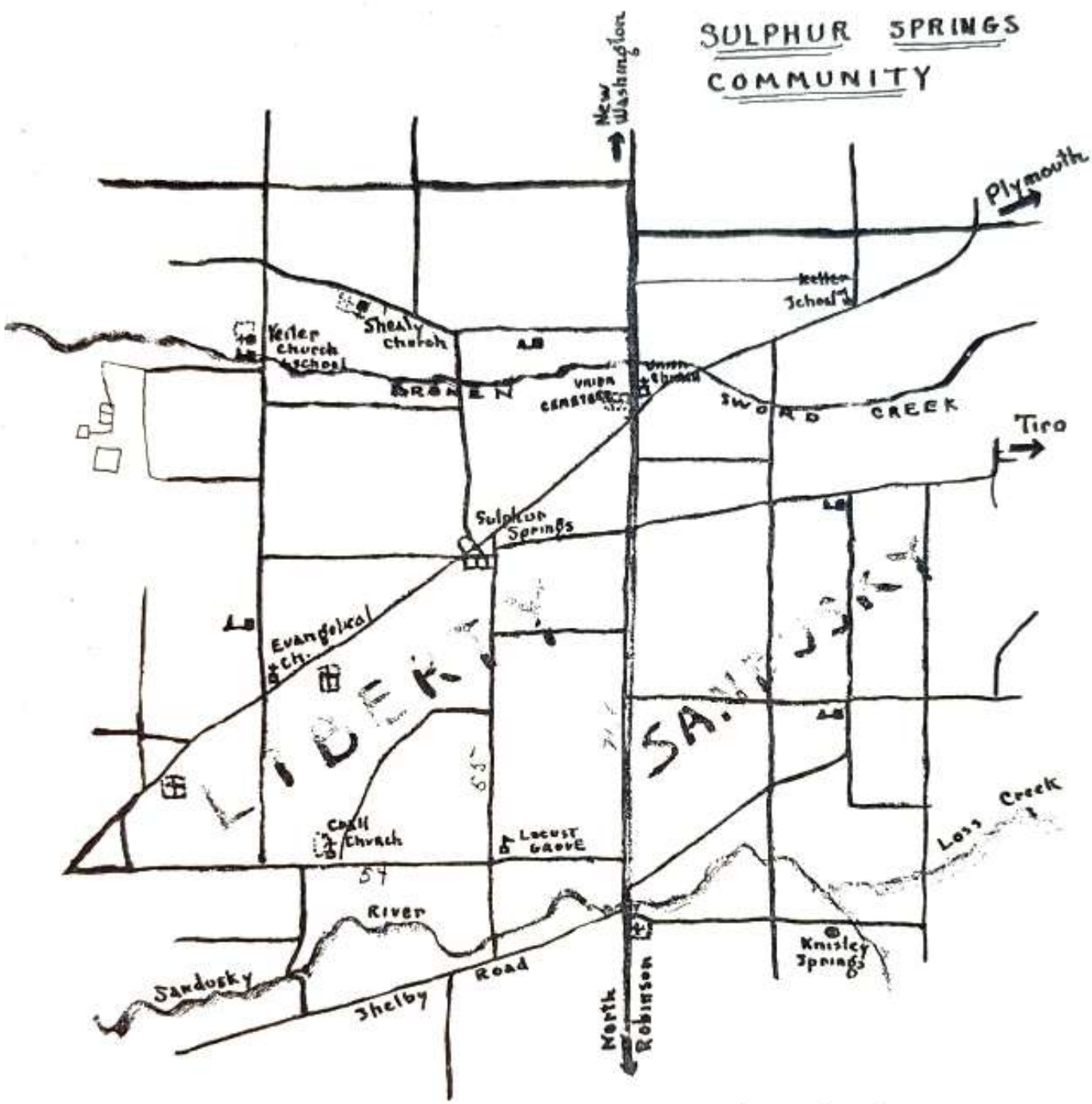
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PIONEERS STOP

AT SULPHUR SPRING

SULPHUR SPRINGS COMMUNITY



- Scale ... 1 mi. = 1 inch
- school
 - ⊕ church
 - ⊞ cemetery
 - township line

ILLUSTRATIONS

Pioneers Stop at Sulphur Spring	Frontispiece
Sulphur Springs Community Map	2
Crawford County (Map)	6
Sulphur Spring and Site of the First School Building	12
General Map of Sulphur Springs	22
Road Map	26
Bittikofer's Drug Store	42
Old Grist Mill	56
Plan of a Characteristic School Room of 1840	112
Pioneer Log Schoolhouse in Crawford County	116
Old Frame School	120
Sulphur Springs School (Brick)	122
Bench for Small Children	136
Desks in First Frame School	138
School Building, 1933	146
"The Square"	222
Stone	266
Detailed Map of Sulphur Springs	272

Crawford County

In 1774 England made all the land, from the Ohio river to the Great Lakes and from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi river Royal Domain and a part of the Province of Quebec. This made Crawford County's headquarters Canada. In 1776 the War of the Revolution changed the ownership by force of arms. Then by the Treaty of Paris in 1783 Crawford County became part of the New Nation.

By the Indian Treaties of 1785 and 1789 all of Ohio west of the Cuyahoga river, and about the northern half of the state west of that river, including nearly all of northern Indiana and all of eastern Michigan, was reserved to the Indians. This vast region was designated as Wayne County, with headquarters at Detroit.

In 1805 another treaty was made with the Indians. This treaty extended the eastern boundary of the Indian reservation fifty miles farther west. This placed the eastern boundary of the reservation on what is now the eastern line of Liberty and Wheelstone townships. The seven easternmost miles of the present county were now open to settlement. Of these seven miles of this territory four miles were a part of Fairfield County, and the other three were a part of Franklin County.

In 1808 Delaware and Knox Counties were created and the eastern part of Crawford County was Knox County and the western part was Delaware County.

In 1813 Richland County was organized and the four eastern miles of the present Crawford County were a part of Richland County. The other three of the seven miles were a part of Delaware County.

By the treaties of 1817 all of the north-western part of Ohio was purchased from the Indians, with the exception of a few tracts. The largest of these was twelve by eighteen miles in size and was located in what is now Crawford and Wyandotte Counties. This newly opened section was a part of Delaware County for three years.

By an act of the legislature in 1820 Crawford County was formed from the tract of land commencing at the present western boundary of Auburn and Vernon Townships and extending west thirty-three miles, including all of present Wyandotte County with the exception of four miles on the western border of that county. The northern boundary of Crawford at that time was the same as the present boundary. The southern boundary at this time was two miles north of the present boundary. For judicial reasons Crawford County was placed under the care of Delaware County.

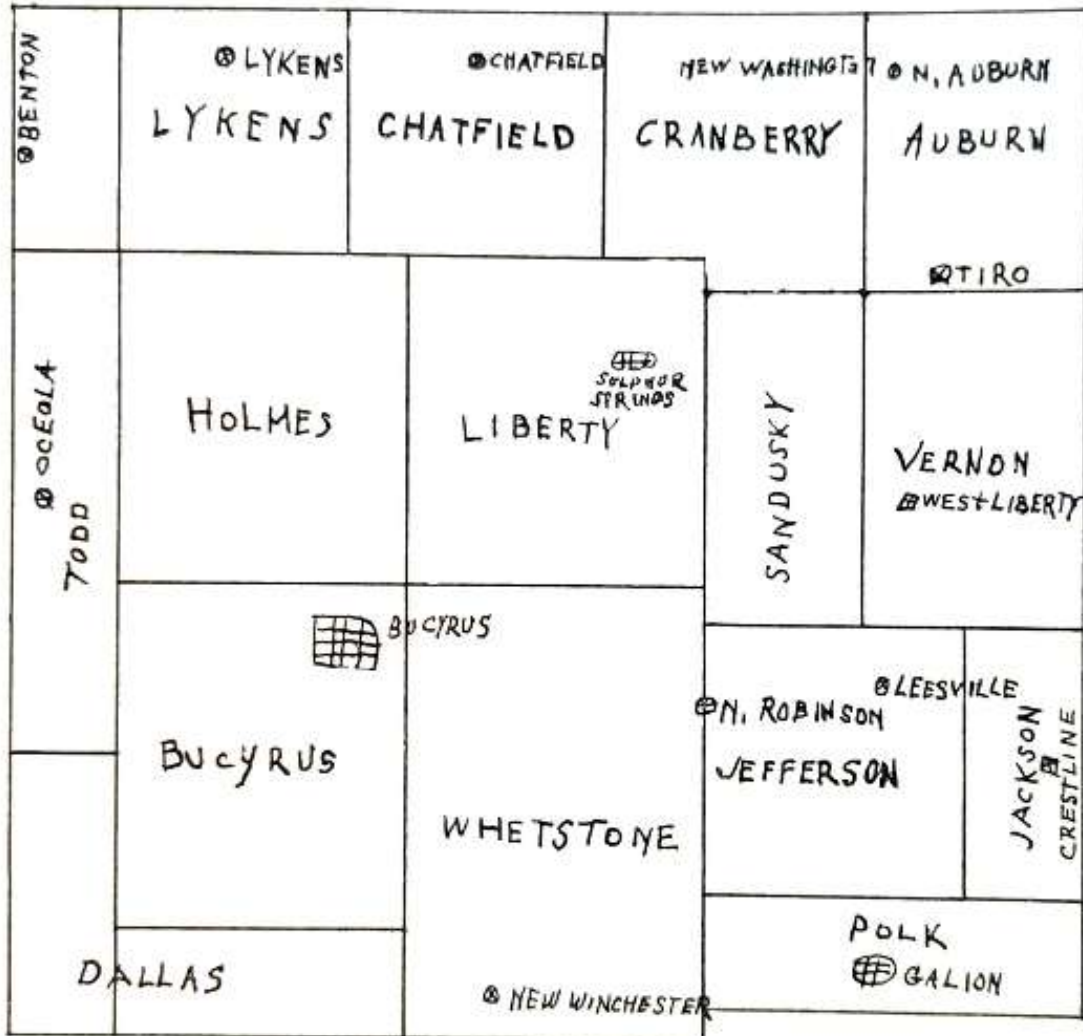
In 1826 Crawford County, comprising the territory of 1820, spoken of above, possessed an area of 594 square miles. A few years after 1835 all of the present Crawford County was thrown open to settlement by purchase from the Indians. In 1842 the last of the

Indian reservation in Ohio was purchased.

The organization of Wyandotte County in 1845 changed Crawford County to its present borders. Crawford County at this time lost the Wyandotte County on the west a strip of land eighteen miles square; from Richland County on the east Crawford County gained a strip of land four miles wide and twenty miles long from east to west. This made the present Crawford County about twenty miles square.

The above is an adaptation to this history from a more extensive history of "Crawford County, Ohio" by Mr. John Hopley.

If any person will follow the territorial changes the county underwent in its history with a map before him, he will readily see that the forms of some of the townships are due to the many changes in territory the county experienced in its interesting history.



CRAWFORD COUNTY

Liberty Township

When the territory which now comprised Liberty Township was yet wild, it was covered by a dense forest, which contained a luxuriant growth of underbrush, weeds and wild grass. The lands were wet most of the year. Wild animals of all kinds were free to roam as they pleased. The Indian, too, had the liberty to go where he pleased .

In 1818 the pioneers made a road from the Galion settlements through what is now Middletown, Leesville and West Liberty to the Huron River, then on the Huron River to Lake Erie. Thus we can easily imagine how these settlers, so far inland, felt when, by this route, they could have direct connection with the outside world. This history teaches us is a race-old trait.

Several years later the townships of Liberty, Bucyrus and Sandusky made a road following the one now the Sulphur Springs road and, when near the latter place, the road turned east and passed half a mile north of the present village of Tiro, connecting with the road spoken of above. In this way the people of this immediate region sought and found contact with the outside world.

The eastern boundary of Liberty Township was the western boundary of the "New Purchase". The lands embraced in the township comprise a small portion of the immense tract purchased by the United States Government from the Indians in 1817, known as the "New Purchase".

Thousands of settlers of this "New Purchase", in journeying to their new homes, passed through what is now Crawford County.

Of the vast number thus coming this way many turned aside to visit the forests, glades and glens of Liberty Township.

On November 27, 1825 the Marion County Commissioners passed the following action: "Be it enacted that surveyed township number two in range 17 south of the base line in the district of Delaware be, and the same is hereby organized into a new township by the name of Liberty". It was fully organized by the spring of 1826. We are told the township was named after the "Goddess of Liberty." I can give no authority for this statement.

The first families that came to this region were from New England and the Western Reserve. In a short time in the 30's came Pennsylvania Germans and immigrants from Germany. In the 50's another migration of Pennsylvania Germans came to the township. These people of these various migrations settled in the northern portions of the township. In 1820 the territory was without a white person and was a wild forest. In 1830 it had 655 persons.

The Old "Sulphur Spring"
at
Sulphur Springs, Ohio
by Frank B. Herbert
Lancaster, Ohio

I'm the sulphur spring, once famous,
Close by the side of the 'Paris' trail;
My voice is weak, my sight is dim,
So now 'tis time for my last wail.

Oft came in ages past, the bear,
The buffalo, the ox, and the deer;
To drink, their fiery thirst to quench,
And then lay down to rest quite near.

Under his tent on yonder slope,
The Red Man sat and smoked and ate;
Coming oft for a cool, refreshing drink,
Little conscious of his cruel fate.

Then came the White Man and looked and sniffed,
And took some rubbish off my chest;
That the faster I might run and fill,
His bucket with water of the best.

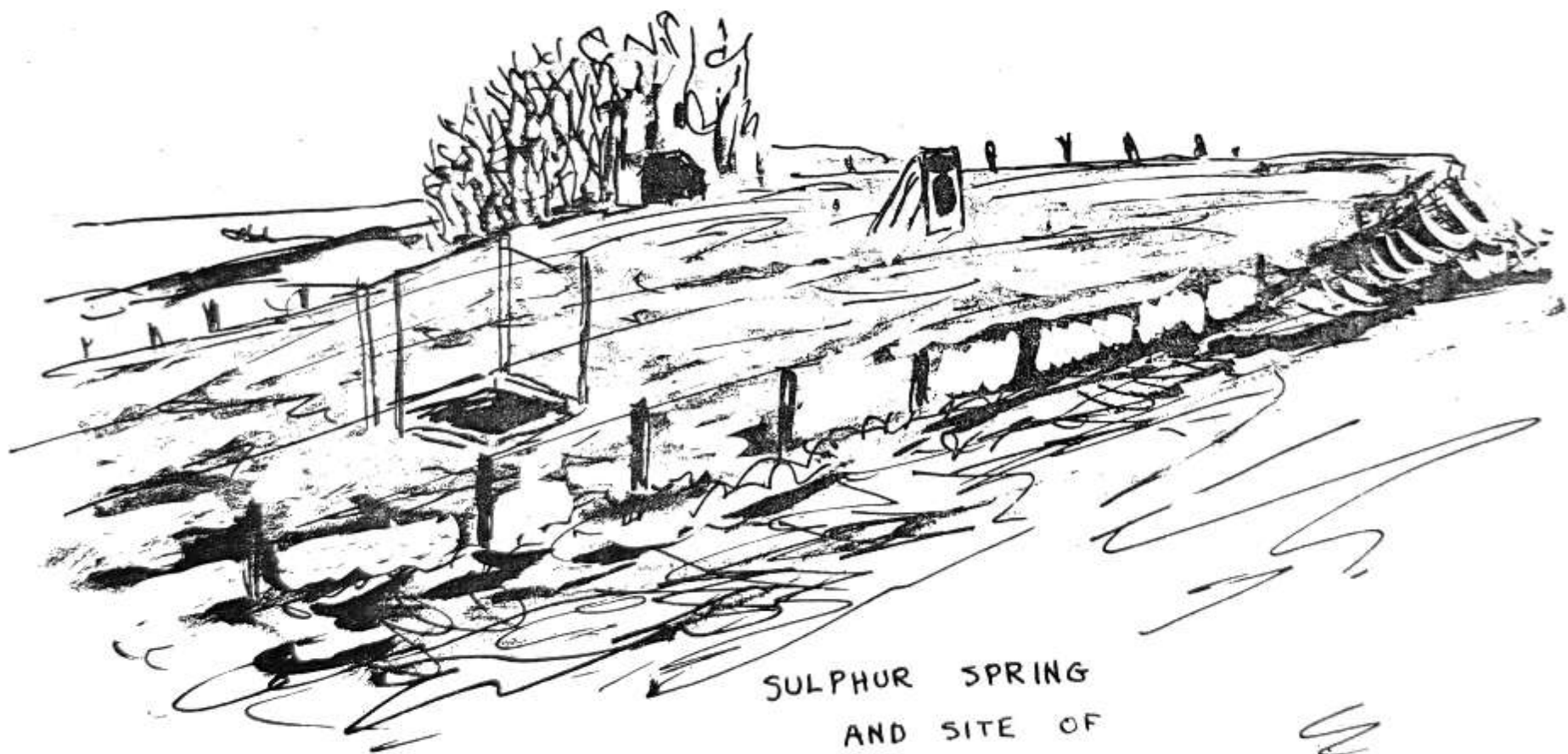
Returning, they washed my face,
Painted my cheeks, powdered my nose;
And then to all the world I said,
"I smell and look as sweet as a rose."

Alas, the pioneer has gone,
With buffalo and Indian, to sleep
In his far off happy resting place,
And I alone the vigil keep.

I, too, shall soon be with the blest,
My breath is short, my heart-beat slow;
The night of death is drawing nigh,
My parting blessing I now bestow.

But when I'm gone, write, "Here lies one,
Long a faithful friend of man and beast,
Who gave 'a cup of cold water',
Both to the great and the least."

The end.



SULPHUR SPRING
AND SITE OF
FIRST SCHOOL

W

Sulphur Springs

1833 - 1933

Our God is good to every town,
Just as a father to his child;
But when o'er Sulphur Springs He passes,
He just looked down and smiled.

For circling round and round He saw,
Rich fields of ripened grain so fair;
And many acres of wooded land,
Meadows and orchards everywhere.

And in the corporation bounds
He saw two churches dedicated
To teach all parents how to live
To be by children venerated.

And that the children too might learn
To read and write and multiply;
A school, with teacher and hic'ry rod,
Was there this need to satisfy.

Then came stores, mills, and tanneries,
Shoemaker and wagon maker;
Smithy, butcher, tailor, doctor,
And soon after, the undertaker.

Yes, God saw old Bucyrus too,
And every town on hill and glade;
But when again He looked on 'Sulphur'
He just came down and stayed and stayed.

Sulphur Springs, dear old Sulphur Springs,
In years, grown old and weary too;
In spirit, young and undismayed,
Today we all with joy salute you.

Your sons and daughters wander far,
In search of greater wealth and glory;
But win or lose, your praise they sing
The world around, in verse and story.

By Frank B. Heibert, Lancaster,

John Slifer

John Slifer came to Liberty Township in 1825 from his native state of Maryland. When he arrived, he bought a quarter section of land from the government. He was never very successful in business. In 1841 he sold his land to Judge R. W. Musgrave. In 1842 he went west very greatly discouraged and, sad to say, later took his own life.

Mr. Slifer was a good scholar and a splendid, but careless, penman. He held several township offices and was justice of the peace from 1835 to 1841.

That he could defend himself the following incident will show very clearly. On one occasion he sent up to the Court of Common Pleas a transcript from his docket that was so illegible that Judge Ozias Brown could not read it. The judge with great dignity exclaimed, "The people must be fools to elect such ignorant men as justices of the peace." Hon. Josiah Scott, a lawyer, said immediately, "How would it be, Judge, if this ignorant Justice knew more and could write better than any of us?" Immediately Mr. Slifer, who was in the court room, asked the clerk of the courts for a pen and sheet of paper, for which he paid on the spot. Then he copied the transcript in a bold, beautiful hand and gave it to the court. Our historian says "The Court was thunderstruck with astonishment." "Why," exclaimed the judge, "didn't you write it that way before?" "Because," answered Slifer with great dignity, "Sir, I supposed I was writing it for the perusal of men and not for boys."

Names of the Village

ANNAPOLIS:-

This name was given to the village by John Slifer who came from Maryland whose capital was Annapolis. His affection for his home state no doubt caused him to use this name.

Slifertown:-

This was a nickname given the village by the people who admired John Slifer who had done so much for the village he loved so much.

Sulphur Spring:-

This name was given to the village by the Postal Department of the Government. Undoubtedly the famous old sulphur spring inspired the singular number and so it was decreed that the name should be Sulphur Spring.

Sulphur Springs:-

The name of the village was again changed by the Postal Department of the Government. This time the name chosen was Sulphur Springs and so changed July 11, 1890. This change was no doubt due to the fact that there were other post-offices in the postal service with the name, Sulphur Spring.

Annapolis

The village of Annapolis, Sulphur Spring Post Office, was laid out in the year 1836 by John Slifer, who came from Maryland and named this new town Annapolis after the capital of his native state of Maryland. The people, however, named it Slifer Town. To July 11, 1890 the name of the village was Sulphur Spring; on that date an "s" was added to the word Spring. Since 1890, therefore, the name has been Sulphur Springs.

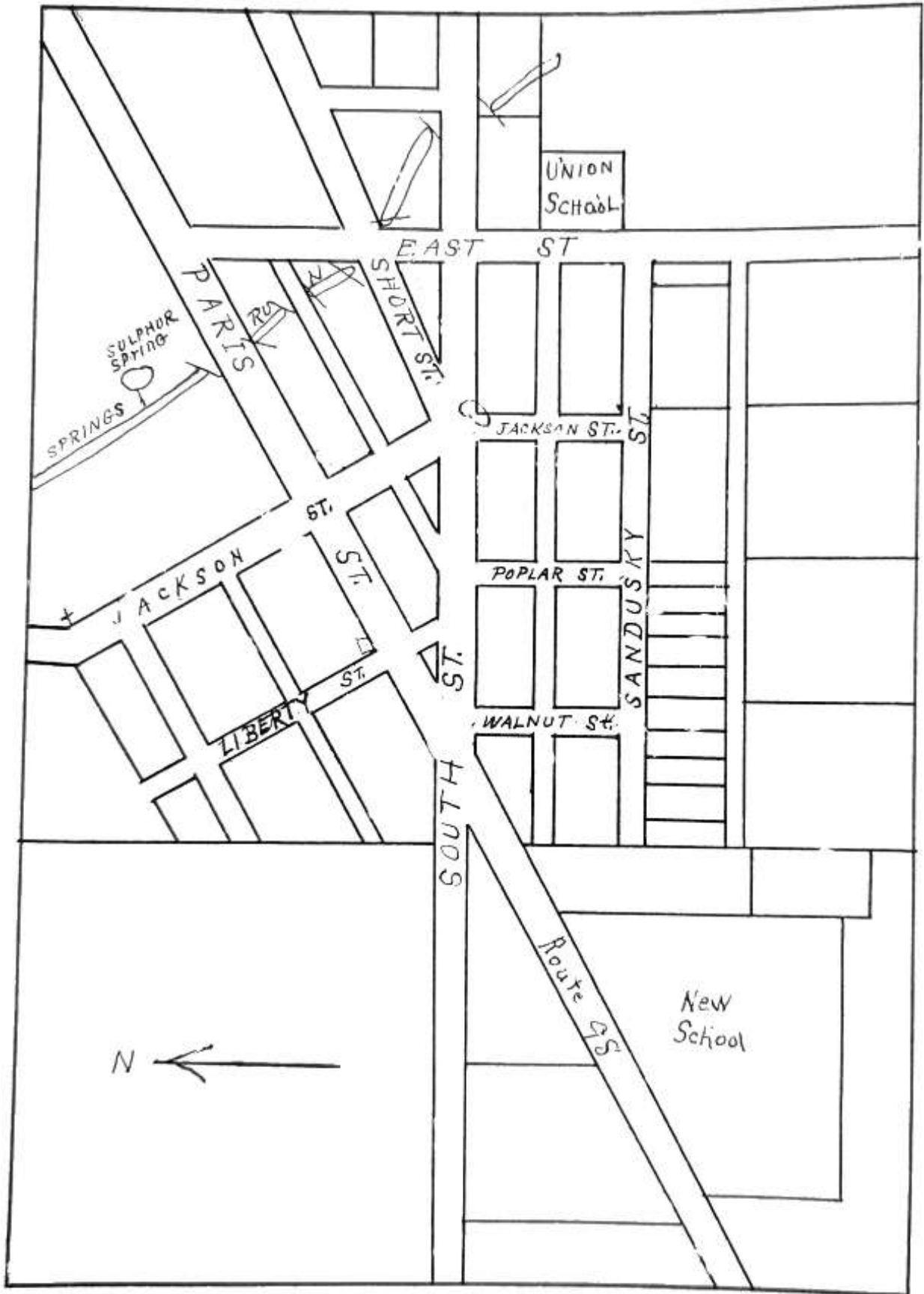
The original plat contained twenty acres of land. This was a part of the land John Slifer had bought from the Government prior to 1835. About forty lots were formed from the original plat. During the first year houses were built by the following persons: James L. Gurwell, John Bolinger, Nicholas Bolinger, Jacob Peterman, Peter Stuckman, and Benjamin Sinn. The village was located on what is now called the Bucyrus and Plymouth Road. Then, however, it was called the Paris Road after the town of Plymouth, which was at first called Paris.

This village surely has city proportions. The main street is not Plymouth, as we usually call it, but Paris Street; the next to the south past the Lutheran church is South Street; the next street to the south is Sandusky Street; the four north and south streets, beginning at the west, are: Walnut past the George Raeder home, Liberty running through the town past the C. A. Keller home and the Lutheran church; Jackson running through the "Public Square" and past the Samuel Ulmer home; East running from the Plymouth Road

past the grist mill out into the country. This street is the eastern boundary of the village. The county auditor's map calls the street forming the north side of the triangle in the eastern part of the village Short Street. This street leads on to Teeltown and thence to Shelby, Ohio. The village is located on high ground and therefore easily drained. Spring Run comes into the village from the south-east and runs in a north-westerly course along the eastern side of the village. It ultimately empties into the Brokensword Creek. The old veteran sulphur spring empties into Spring Run a short distance from the spring. There was a little open stream, or ditch, in the east central part of the village that empties into Spring Run also, just a little west of the junction of East and Short Streets. It is now tiled and renders the same service as when it was an open stream.

The village has had a remarkable history from an industrial viewpoint; musical, educational and religious impacts have been especially vigorous throughout its long history.

Wellsville:- This little group of houses is located in the eastern part of the village south of Short Street leading to Teeltown. We remember that when Teeltown was established, some, in their enthusiasm, thought the county seat would surely be taken from Bucyrus and located in Teeltown. When we recall this ambitious enthusiasm the thought comes to one's mind that this group of homes might have been planned as a connecting link between the old village and the new county seat. The fact remains that the group is there, whatever the reason may be.



Location of the Village

It is correct to say, I think, that the majority of villages are located on a road; others at crossroads. The founder of Annapolis, as it was first named, had the original pioneer's instinct, or good judgment, when he located this village. The village is located on five distinct roads. However, there are six directions from which a person may enter the town; from the north-east; from the east; from the south; from the southwest, from the west; and from the north. These roads give ready access to the town, or afford opportunity for reaching other centers: New Washington and Plymouth to the northeast; Shelby and Tiro to the east; Galion and Crestline to the south; Bucyrus, Marion, Delaware, and Columbus to the southwest; the farming lands to the west; the rich farming bottom of the Broken Sword Creek to the north, thence to the villages and Attica farther north.

John Slifer, the founder, showed the pioneer instinct when he located the village on high ground. It was not to get the place safe from freshets, but he followed the same idea in locating the town as was followed by those who located roads in the early days. The roads were put on the high dry ground because it was naturally the driest to keep them out of the merely wet lands. So, I imagine, John Slifer, put the town he was locating on high solid ground, which was naturally the driest. This elevated position becomes evident from any of the six directions you may enter the town. Coming from the northeast into the village from the Union Church three undulations in the road are encountered. The third undulation, where the old log school house was located eastward, takes you to the creek bottom and then abruptly up into the "public square", which is about as high as any point in the northeast road just mentioned; coming in from the east, you come gradually down to the creek bottom again and then proceed abruptly up again to the high ground one block south of the "public square"; coming in from the south, you go down quite gradually into the village because you are going in the direction of the water as it naturally goes down its course through the southeast part of the village and finally finds its way into Spring Run. From this little stream you proceed abruptly upward again toward the "public square"; coming in from the southwest you go down gradually from the Conley Church to the creek bottom west of the village, from this creek you go gradually up to the highest point in the main part of the town. This is located just about opposite the consolidated school building. From this high point you go gradually down again to the "public square". Coming in from the west, you go up-grade very gradually

into Paris street and then down to the "public square"; coming in from the north, you come up gradually from the Broken Sword Creek channel to the public square.

As a person looks out from the village in all directions, he has the distinct sensation of being on a safe upland location.

The village has never had much land in flood area. About the only enterprise that was in flood waters occasionally was the Humiston saw-mill because it stood at the junction of the two streams (one now a closed tile ditch) which drained the village.

All this makes it quite evident how wisely John Slifer selected the site for the village he was locating both from the view of drainage, and approach from different parts of the country around. This same caution was shown, seemingly, when he located the log school house on the ground he donated to the village. He located the school house on the knoll some distance east of the old spring, and away from the creek level. The house commanded a view from all directions and certainly was safe against trouble from water.

It should be stated here that those who located the brick school house in the eastern part of the village followed Mr. Slifer's example and also put it on an isolated elevation, almost directly south of the log school location. This location is very commanding, particularly from the east. From the standpoint of location and outlook it is excellent. The eastward outlook is quite striking, quite precipitous, in fact. The natural drainage and the springs up-stream would have furnished a natural pond, or a little lake, that would have added much to the picturesqueness of the school ground. The approach to the school house from the south is up a gradual grade, wholly unlike the approach from the east or west, but somewhat like that from the north would have been. The land to the south would have afforded ample space for play purposes as the many sports of the years gone by amply demonstrated. The famous "match games" of baseball of many years ago were all easily taken care of here. Of course, an occasional "lefthander" would send the ball dangerously near the south bound road occasionally. But our great city league teams have "out-of-bounds" home run privileges.

The Old Spring and Water Supply

As indicated in another place, the post-office name of the village was Sulphur Spring till 1890 when it was changed to Sulphur Springs. The famous old sulphur spring gave it the first name to the village. But the Postal Service changed it to Springs arbitrarily. Yet the fact is, many other sulphur springs could have been developed had there been a need.

This old spring has been flowing for generations and has been visited by multiplied thousands of people. It has always been the show place of the village. At times, it might have been better groomed. At the present writing it is sadly in need of repairs. Yet it has always held a high place in the affections of the town. The hope is that some time some singer will arise who will speak the unexpressed affection of the village and do it in an immortal form. I am happy to say that one of the boys of the village has felt his love for his birth place so strongly that he has written his love in poetic form. I refer to the beautiful tribute Rev. Frank B. Heibert has written.

Without doubt the characters in the pageant at the "One Hundredth Anniversary" on August 30, 1933 did what many thousands did in the preceding generations. That is, they shrugged their shoulders and shook their heads and said, "Bah!" The smell of the water surprised and provoked these thirsty travelers, evidently, because a lusty spring should naturally afford better service to the weary wayfarer. We may well imagine what the Indians and the wild animals of the forests in this region did when they happened to come upon this wonderful old gift of nature. Did they drink from this medicinal gift from God's hand of provident care and go on their quests refreshed and strengthened? We surmise they did and were the happier for having met this friendly spring.

As stated above, many sulphur springs could have been developed if the need had arisen. There are at the village many places where springs of the purest water could be easily developed. But our interest should lie with the old spring that has a history going back into the past so far that one's imagination can find no bounds.

A friend so true as this old spring has been through the untold centuries of the past deserves the best of attention constantly to preserve its power, appearance, beauty and historical place in the very life of the community. The people of the community will be untrue to this old friend of the village till the people awake to the obligation of renewing this old friend and giving it the dignity it naturally deserves in the life of the people. The old and young should join in this work of love and veneration. Neither group should lead but should join hands and go forward soon.

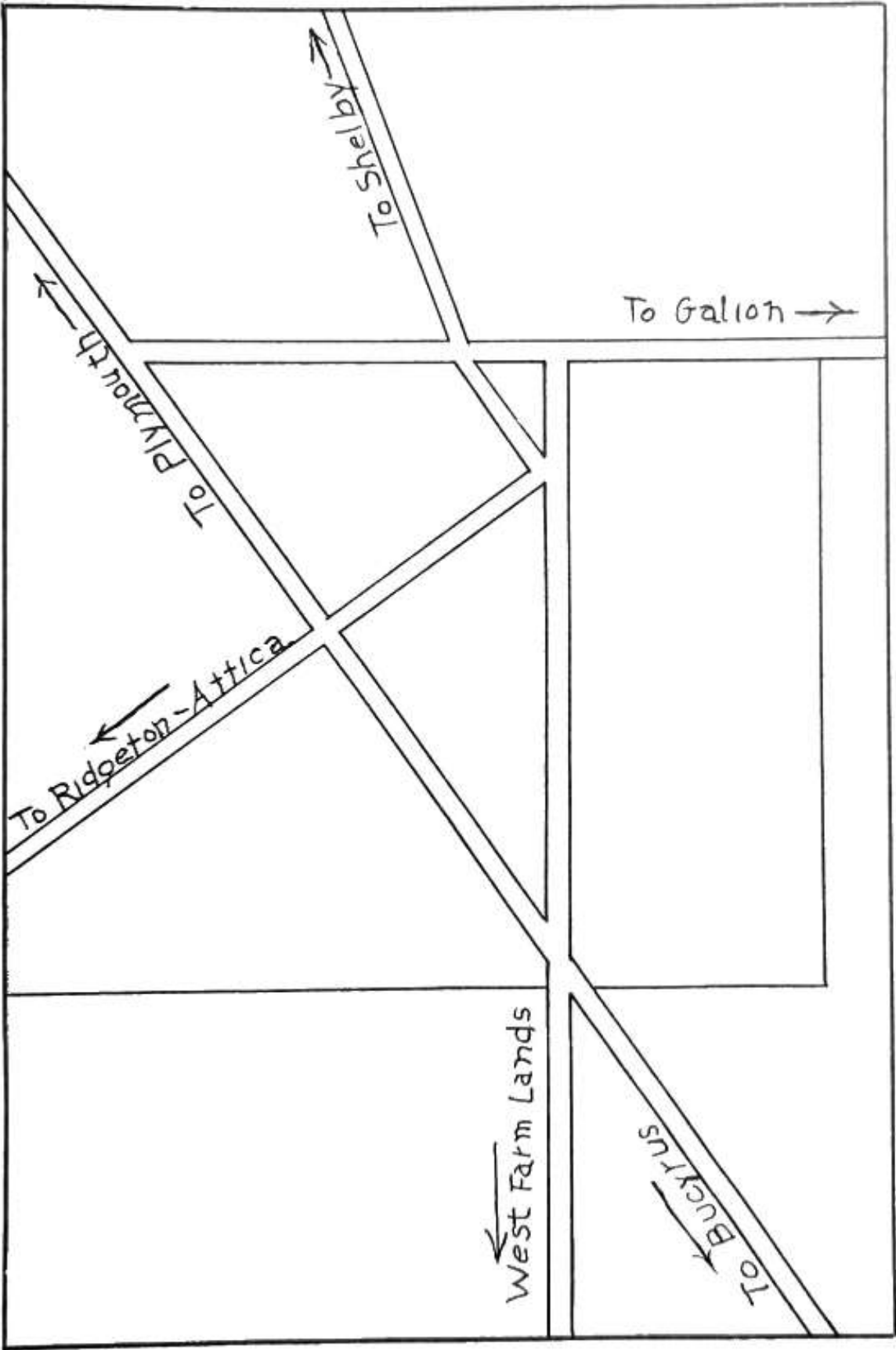
There are at least three open sulphur wells that at one time were open flowing wells. All these are in the village. One is on the west bank of Spring Run on Paris Street (Plymouth Road). This well emptied into Spring Run; another well is at the home on the South-West corner of South and East Streets. This well has been a very strong one and of a very pronounced sulphur flavor. This well was the most popular one in the village when the school in the old brick school house was in full swing; the third well was on the lot adjoining the above lot, only to the immediate west. This well was also a very popular place for slaking the real or imaginary thirsts of the boys and girls going to and from school. These wells emptied into the little ditch on the west line of this lot. This ditch can not be seen now because it has been tiled.

Before the modern automobile controlled the modern highway there was a big water trough at the well just west of the bridge over Spring Run on the south side of Paris Street (Plymouth Road). The trough is no longer there because the horse on the modern road is gone. However, the well is there but covered with a big slab of stone which mutely speaks of the service this forgotten well so humanely rendered to the travelers on this important highway, and also the numerous beasts of burden that formerly went across country transporting what now the automobile ~~now~~ so quickly does.

Amidst this lavish display of sulphur water we must not forget to notice an isolated spring of ice-cold sulphur water on the South-East corner of Short and East Streets -- between the old grist mill and Short Street. Those who could not slake their thirst at the other places could always find a cold refreshing drink here. This spring was always a genuinely pleasant surprise to the thirsty visitors. Many of these visitors were those who had to wait for their "grists" in warm weather at the old grist mill near by. One can well imagine many coming across the street from the blacksmith shop directly across the street belonging to Henry Heibertshausen. Again, no doubt many came to this spring from the old Humiston sawmill also just across on the north side of East Street.

There is very good authority for saying that many springs are lying dormant along Spring Run, north, and particularly south on Spring run, i. e., south east of the site of the old brick school house. I doubt if many of the old villagers appreciate the rich water treasure they possess. I know I did not when I was living at home. This unusual legacy is taken as a matter of course.

This unusual water treasure of this village is so unusual that it simply needs to be spoken of that its significance is not forgotten amidst the very abundance of it.



The Population

The first settlers of the county were from New England and the Western Reserve and settled in the Sandusky River bottoms in the southern part of the county. After these came the Pennsylvania Germans (Dutch) and immigrants direct from Germany. These Germans settled in the central and northern parts of the county. Some of these first settlers, though, sold out and moved westward. But many of these families, on the other hand, remained and now form the basis of the present-day population of the region.

A close-up view of the population of Liberty township shows how the population has varied and how it is now less than it has ever been. The following figures show what the population of the township has been by ten-year periods:

1840 - 1469	1870 - 1597
1850 - 1782	1880 - 1685
1860 - 1788	1930 - 1109

The above figures show that the population of the township was highest in 1860 and the lowest in 1930. The peak in population of the township, as stated, came in 1860 and never, to the present, has it reached the peak of 1860. There is no doubt that the Civil War had something to do with this decrease in population. This decrease in population, however, is due to several other causes.

Another cause is that many people went west, chiefly to Kansas in the 70's to start life anew. Land was high in value in this community but in the West it was much cheaper and young people, as it was thought, could establish themselves in life more readily and cheaply in this great West as it was then called. This was a mighty pulling force. The following were some of the families of the village who migrated at this time. Some families also from the neighboring farms went. Among these people were the Musgraves, the Jacob Shull family, the Raders, the Frys, and Mr. Charles Perse. These people were a very great loss to the town and the community.

The migration of the 70's was a major event. However, there was a minor migration in the latter 80's and early 90's. At that time a number went to Kansas and Nebraska. Wesley Tressler went to Nebraska in 1889. The community lost a very excellent young man who was engaged in teaching in the country schools, but lived in the village. Several years later the "People's Friend", the village paper of 1892, says: "William Tressler is making arrangements to go to Nebraska, where his brother Wesley has rented a large stock farm. The two brothers will work together -- Will working on the farm and Wesley will continue teaching and devote his spare time to the managing of the farm." In this way the village was losing quality people at so late a date as 1892.

The third cause for decrease of population is the movement to the modern city. The unusual opportunities for employment there and the constant introduction of machinery on the farms around the village reduced the amount of man-power needed on the farms. These forces caused the people, the young

people of the town especially, to seek employment elsewhere.

Another contributing factor in this population decrease should be noticed here. It is that there has never been, absolutely, no extensive opportunity for anyone to live in the village who has had a desire to live a professional life, except one person for medicine, several teachers, and, at most, three pastors. It is easy to see that all professionally inclined persons would be forced to migrate, and have always done so.

As shown above, the Germans from Pennsylvania and Germany settled in the north part of Crawford County and Liberty Township. In the 1850's another migration of Pennsylvania Germans (Dutch) came to the town and township. These were in the main, the Kellers (two main branches), Benders, Raders, and Hopples.

Sulphur Springs, being in Liberty Township, which is the central township of the county, has been in the German belt during its entire history. Therefore, the town has always been under Teutonic influence in the main. The following are the names of some of the German families living in the township: Sheeley; Ulmer; Schnarrenberger; Bittikofer; Knappenberger; Pfleiderer; Walther; Trommeter; Leonberger; and Gerstenberger. The names of some of the families in the village are: Klopfenstein; Heiberts-
hausen; Keller; Pfleiderer; Zerbe; Shafer; Shieber; Heiby; Zeigler; Rader; Abendroth; Hettrick; Fry; Bower; Clessler; Sexauer; Coleman; Brenner; and Deppler.

The names given above taken from the township and the village sound as if a section had been taken from the city directory of Berlin in Germany. This merely shows how predominantly the population of this region, the township and the village, is and

always has been German.

Other nationalities, however, have been contributing to the welfare of the community, but the village especially. This fact is illustrated by the following names of families: Squier; Humiston; Bacon; Scott; Souder; McGinnis; Virtue; Carrothers and Bevington. These names merely accentuate the contrast.

It should be noted that there has been very little preaching in the German language in the village. There never were stated German services in the village churches. I mean there were no churches holding regular German services exclusively. Such services, however, were held in the Union Church, Lower Broken Sword Church and the German Lutheran Church north-west of the village. These churches, of course, gave those who desired this type of worship an opportunity outside of the town.

The above conditions left the services in the village open to the English language. This shows why English services have been so prevalent in town when the community has been so strongly German. To the credit of the people, be it said, that they never allowed the language question in the church service to destroy the churches by the usual destructive language controversies.

The industrial and commercial life of all kinds has been mainly in German hands throughout the entire history of the town. It must not be forgotten, though, that the town was founded by that Marylander, John Slifer. Also that R.W. Musgrave, who owned all the land around the village, came from New York. But, in each case, the property finally fell into German hands in the main. The biggest industries, the hoop and barrel factory and the five buggy and wagon shops were in the hands of Germans. True, the grist mill

finally, though, fell into German ownership.

The life of the town has always been conservative, and yet has always been thrifty and safely progressive in all the lines of its life.

It is interesting to notice, though, that the practice of medicine has notably been in the hands of doctors who have not been German. However, we must not forget that Dr. George L. Zeigler was a German, and one of the earlier doctors who developed a very large practice. But when he went out of practice of medicine, it went out of German hands almost entirely.

Business of the Village

In the fall of 1834 former Judge Enoch B. Merriman opened a stock of dry goods and groceries in the village and Daniel Young, his clerk, sold his first pound of coffee. In the fall of 1836 or early in 1837, Cornelius and James F. Dorland started another store in the village. This store continued till the latter part of 1840. For the remainder of 1840 and all of 1841 the village had no store.

Former Judge R. W. Musgrave then started a store which he sold to Horace Rowe of Bucyrus in 1844. Horace Rowe was in business till the latter part of 1851. Judge R. W. Musgrave, Joseph Biddle and F. N. Biddle conducted a dry goods and grocery store in a building just opposite the garage on Paris Street, Later the firm name changed to Joseph Biddle, Oliver J. Keller and A. J. Scott.

A. J. Scott and Oliver J. Keller built the brick building that now stands on the south-west corner of Paris and Jackson Streets. In this building this firm carried on a wholesale business in produce, gathering in the various forms of produce from the neighboring towns and selling these goods by wholesale in Shelby, Bucyrus and elsewhere. They also did a big business in dry goods.

Andrew Morrison and his son carried on the same kind of business in this brick building. The Morrises, however, introduced the huxter type of selling goods through the country. Mr. Morrison and his son disposed of their interests to Mr. John Meister who was the last to do this kind of business in the building.

The present store of O. and C. Keller was built by Alfred Fry. Mr. Fry and John Guiss formed a partnership for dry goods and groceries. Later Alfred Fry and C. A. Keller bought out John Guiss and continued the business. Yet later Isaac Klopfenstein bought out Alfred Fry. Then the firm was Keller and Klopfenstein. Still later Oliver J. Keller bought a one-third interest, then the firm was Klopfenstein, O. and C. Keller. Soon thereafter C. A. Keller and O. J. Keller secured the entire control of the business and property. They have been in business so long that the wholesale grocery firm of Tracy and Avery in Mansfield, Ohio say that the account of O. and C. Keller is the oldest account on their books.

This village has had a drug store since the 60's. Reuben T. Bower conducted the business in a building which stood on the south-west corner of Paris (Plymouth) and Liberty Streets. The building is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Wert and is located on Sandusky Street. Dr. H. S. Bevington followed R.T. Bower in the drug business in the same building. Frederick Sexauer later took over the business. He later took the stock of drugs and notions to the building just west of O. and C. Keller's present store room. This building was occupied by Lewis Sexauer with a notion store. The Sexauers then took their entire interests to the brick building on the square now called the drug store.



BITTIKOFER'S
DRUG STORE

Dr. H. S. Bevington was vitally connected with the drug business in the village. He practiced medicine for some time and then he moved to Bucyrus. Then he moved to a farm home at the intersection of the Plymouth Road and the second road from the north west of Sulphur Springs. Here he practiced his profession for some years. From this home he removed to Sulphur Springs for the practice of medicine. At this time he bought the drug store that had been conducted by R. T. Bower for a number of years. Milton Ebbert acted as the doctor's drug clerk. Charles Sexauer followed Mr. Ebbert as the Doctor's second drug clerk. He then took up the study of medicine. The third drug clerk in this store was Frederick Sexauer, Jr. After his apprenticeship, he, with his uncle, Lewis Sexauer, bought the store from Dr. Bevington. These men conducted the business in this place for some years when they left this place of business as indicated on the preceding page.

The Sexauer drug store was bought by John Bittikofer who conducted a very successful drug and notion business till the time of his death. Since that time his family has conducted a well established general notion and refreshment business. As shown elsewhere, the postoffice was in this store for some years.

Mrs. Reuben Finch conducted a thriving millinery and dress making business in her shop that stood where Mrs. F. M. Virtue now lives. The stock of hats in the front part of the building was very attractively arranged. The dress making part of the business was conducted in the back part of the building. Mrs. Finch finally sold out to the Gillespie sisters who conducted business in the same building. When Dr. F. M. Virtue built his house this small building was finally torn down.

I wish to treat butchering as a business and not as a mere trade involving merely the knowledge of how to cut up the carcass of an animal in the most economical way. In the earlier times the butchers bought the animals, sometimes they developed and killed them as they were needed. Then they worked them up into the different products. Mr. Wagner was one of the oldest butchers that comes most readily to mind. Charles Coleman is the one that stays in the mind as one sees him going through the country like a whirlwind. His slaughter house was on the north side at the end of South Street. There was quite an open space to the west of the house. At one time Charles bought a Buffalo. The killing of this animal was well advertised and so there was a big crowd on hand to witness this rare sight, and to see this animal of the prairies. Then, as Charles had figured it, people were anxious to secure some of this meat. Some people thought the stock of buffalo meat was lasting unduly long, but however that may have been, the project, no doubt, was a success from an advertising point of view. Oliver McGinnis and Horatio Markley come readily to mind also for they were vigorous dealers in the butchering business.

A farming community like this would afford opportunity for a thriving business in hardware.

Before the Civil War, Samuel Bollinger and Amos Keller conducted a hardware business west of Spring Run on the south side of Paris Street (Paris Road). Amos Keller later bought out Mr. Bollinger and conducted the business alone. When the Civil War broke out, Amos Keller turned the key in the door to his hardware store and, with his brother Aaron Keller, organized Co. C of the 49th O. V. I. Amos Keller's brother, Joel F. Keller, closed out the stock of hardware. This took place in 1861. It is safe to say that it was not a long time till the two Henry Frys began their hardware careers where George Rader is now doing business. The Frys were followed by the firm of George P. Rader and Jacob S. Keller who continued this line of business till Jacob S. Keller withdrew from the firm and removed to Bucyrus where he continued in the same line of work. George P. Rader has continued the business since by himself. Business was closed out in the summer of 1934.

The first tavern was built in 1836. The second one was built by Cornelius Dorland and Robert McKeel "on the lot occupied by Fry's store". Dr. Turley built a tavern "on the Sexauer lot."

This first tavern was a log house built by John Grogg.

But this tavern was burned in 1847. This, of course, was many years before the Sexauer shops were built on the south-east corner of the "Public Square."

Many people remember the tavern conducted by Michael Heiby. everybody said he was a model tavern keeper. The term tavern meant a hotel and bar where liquors of all kinds were sold. Michael Heiby first conducted a tavern in a log house that stood where John Kafer's home now stands. Michael owned all the land from his log home east to the corner. On the north-west corner of the "Public Square" he built the present house that is known as the "hotel." In this building he conducted a tavern, a model tavern as people considered it, till the "One thousand dollar Dow tax" was imposed on this business. He said he could not pay this tax and conduct the business as he wanted to conduct it. His unbreakable rule was that two drinks, as a rule, was all that any one should have. For this reason he sold out to John Zerbe who continued the business for many years and by the business accumulated some property.

The Heiby hotel was a very popular place to stop. Many of the traveling men of that day went far out of their way to be able to come under the care of Mrs. Heiby who was a mother to all of them by the kind and thoughtful ministrations she never failed to give them whether they came to the hotel after all the work of the day was supposed to be out of the way. They were always greeted in a motherly fashion. This these men liked and therefore sought it out. Mr. Heiby was a heavy set man. I can yet see him sitting on the outside of the tavern in favorable weather and move with the progress of the sun. The horses of the late comer were always carefully stowed away in the barn with the same attention as though their owner had come early.

John Zerbe, as stated above, conducted a thriving business at this place for years. When he saw fit to quit, one of his sons continued the work for some time. The automobile had something to do with the quantity of business in later years.

At one time in later years the village supported two saloons, one of them was conducted by John Zerbe and the other by John G. Hasse. The entire business was discontinued when the township voted dry finally under the township option law.

I have always had great respect for William (Willie) Pfeleiderer's enterprise because he had the business foresight to invest in buggies, horses, and the necessary buildings to carry on a paying livery-hire business. This was located south of Sandusky Street, almost opposite the south end of Poplar Street.

In the early days there was a picture gallery in the room occupied by Charles Heibertshausen with his repair shop and shoe store. The large windows to the east always indicated such a business.

William Keel had a gallery in his big car which was just across the street from the hotel. The car was placed along the fence on the north-east corner of the "Public Square." This car did a good business there for some years.

Daniel Brenner's big photograph car was located on the

open space just south of Scott and Keller's store (the brick store). Mr. Brenner did a thriving business at this place for some years. Then he removed to Bucyrus and located on the west side of Sandusky Avenue.

William Brenner, Daniel Brenner's nephew, conducted a photograph gallery on the second floor immediately west of O. and C. Keller's store. He conducted a business for several years. After closing out his gallery here, he went to large cities to carry on his line of work.

Mr. Breymeyer conducted quite an extensive weaving business in the building Henry Rader one time used for his shoe repairing work. This was at the foot of the hill on the north side of Short Street

N. B. For the sake of accuracy the following information should be inserted after the period in the third line on page 41.

"In about two years Merriam transferred the store to his nephew, G. N. Davis, who continued the business about two years, when Merriam again took possession of what was left, and in a few months transferred the stock to Pomeroy A. Blanchard, another nephew. He remained in Sulphur Springs several years."

The firm of O. and C. Keller ceased September 13, 1934 when John Striker took charge of the business as the purchaser.

John Feichtner and George Shealey built a hardware store on the alley south of the present Bittikofer drug store. They continued in business for about two years. Then George Shealey sold his interest to Boyd Robinson. This firm continued in business till Mr. Robinson's death. However, Robinson and Feichtner moved their hardware store stock from the building on the alley to the brick building on the south-west corner of the "Public Square." They remained here for one year, then moved to the old location on the alley.

The small building standing just west of the O. and C. Keller store has been a busy place since the harness making business ceased with the death of George Heiby, Jr. The use of this building was given to the women of the community by O. and C. Keller for church work of various kinds. The place might rightly be called "The women's work rooms". In this place the women have been meeting for years to do quilting and other work of such nature in which the women of the churches were naturally interested. Suppers and meetings of various kinds have been held here. It has been a busy place because it afforded a central location for work and social gatherings. Chiefly among those who have used the building have been the women of the Lutheran and Reformed churches.

Robert Wallace Musgrave

Robert Wallace Musgrave was born in New York February 10, 1801. The whole family moved to Ohio when he was a mere boy. When he was 15 years old, he clerked in Henry St. John's store in Wooster, O. Mr. St. John moved to Bucyrus, Ohio and brought Robert Musgrave with him and for several years young Robert was in partnership with Mr. St. John in Bucyrus. In Bucyrus Robert Musgrave met Miss Maria Gillespie, who was a native of Pennsylvania. They were married in 1835. They lived in Bucyrus for six years where he continued in business. He then sold his interests and moved to Annapolis, later Sulphur Springs, in June 1841. There he built a store and put in a stock of goods. Here he was in business until his death in 1868. He was a very successful business man and therefore accumulated considerable property. He owned 760 acres of land in the neighborhood. In fact, his land surrounded the entire village. His home was the aristocratic home of the village and entire community. In President Buchanan's administration he was appointed postmaster. This office he held for some years, even though he was of the opposite political party. For several years he was Associate Judge. He was also Associate County Judge. His entire life was one of business of various kinds, and in addition to this, he was one of the leaders in the life of the community.

The Musgrave home stood in from the street quite a distance on the North-east corner of Jackson and Paris Streets (Plymouth Road). The large spaces around the home and the family name gave the home an air of exclusiveness. While Mrs. Musgrave lived there after her husband's death, the home was very exclusive. All the little boys of that time remember the big black dog Rover with the big long club chained to his neck as he came rushing down the long walk and always made the boys scamper to cover when the apples seemed so tempting -- oh so tempting.

The house was an attractive one-story building located on a pronounced decline toward the east. This made the house look very tall when approaching from the east. The house as it is now constructed is a two-story building,

I can remember the Musgrave pew in the Lutheran church in the village. The occupants of this pew were always devoutly dignified. Their manners in church were above reproach.

Industries of the Village

I am making no attempt to arrange the industries in any chronological order, the plan is to show the great variety of projects that were set on foot to supply the needs of the community and gain a livelihood.

LINSEED OIL MILL:- In 1839 James Gurwell and Jacob Peterman sold their linseed oil mill, which was declining in business, to William Souder who ran the business successfully for years.

DISTILLERY:- A distillery on the same lot as the mill spoken of above was not a business success by Gurwell and Peterman.

POTTERY:- A pottery was also established in the village, but it was not a business success, it seems, by Gurwell and Peterman.

ASHERY:- An ashery was established by Judge R. W. Musgrave on the lot on the south side of Paris (Plymouth Road) Street and on the west bank of Spring Run. I am told that the original ashes make their appearance when this particular garden is dug to a certain depth. I am willing to guess that the business project was a success in the hands of R. W. Musgrave.

TANNERIES:- There were four tanneries operated for longer or shorter periods of time it seems. David Hawk conducted one on the lot now owned by John Feichtner at the north end of Jackson Street where it turns to the right. William Bacon owned this tannery also but he sold it to John Hawk and Mark Hatton. These vats were seen by O.J. and C.A. Keller many times. They say it was called the Hawk tannery.

A second tannery was located on the north-west corner of Sandusky Street and Jackson Street (The Henry Fry or Jacob Rice lot). This was a small tannery. It was operated by a Mr. Moriatty.

A third one was started about 1830 near the site of the Union Church, one mile north-east of the village by Jacob L. Gurwell.

A fourth one was located west of the village and was conducted by David Kintner. This one was also a small enterprise.

CANE MILLS:- The Civil War cut off the molasses supply of the South. We all remember the cane mills dotting the country side. These mills quite naturally developed to meet the need for molasses. One mill was on the Mathias Markley farm one mile south on the west side of the road running south past the Union Reformed Church. Another mill was on the Jerry Teel farm one mile east of

the village on the Teeltown road. No cane mill was ever operated in the village. The Peter Rutan cane mill was in Teeltown.

SAW MILL:- About 1839 James McKee operated a saw mill in the town.

The Humiston mill, however, was a major industry in its time. What a sight that mill yard was at all times of the year piled high with saw logs. How the up and down saw would groan and labor trying to make its way through the big logs, and how saucily it would try to regain itself when the logs were small. Those were happy rides the small boys took as the log car made its trips up and down the track because it was a two-story mill. This fact afforded the small boys thrilling rides up and down the long inclined track.

CIDER PRESS:- We must not forget the cider press at this mill. This place was very dear to the boys of the village. The rides and the cider were enough to attract all the boys, and they did. This industry suggests to many of us in that group of boys sweet cider, apple butter, cider vinegar, and hard cider too for that matter -- and apple jack when the weather was just right. For some time a saw mill was operated on the wood yard of the old grist mill.

GRIST MILL:- "In 1867 J.B.Squier and W. S. Bacon having erected a new steam mill with improved machinery at Sulphur Springs removed the business from the banks of the Sandusky river to their new building. Mr. Bacon sold out to his partner in 1874." This is taken from the 1881 history of Crawford County. The Sandusky river mill spoken of above had been built on the J. O. Blowers farm prior to 1830 in connection with a saw mill built in 1824. The grist mill in the town was a strong factor in all the community around. It served all the people with its products and afforded a market to the farmers for cord wood. Dr. Squier's buggy on its way to minister to some patient and his son Oscar on the cord wood wagon on his way to the mill were very rarely not seen on the highway. In 1881 the mill was operated by Edgar A. and Oscar W. Squier. Afterwards the mill was sold to Isaac Klopfenstein. He in turn sold it to William Cooper. Mr. Cooper traded the mill to Henry Boke for a farm. Mr. Boke operated the mill for about a year and he dismantled it.

The present condition of the building brings up memories and speaks eloquently of the industrial changes time has wrought.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS:- In 1862 the Sexauer brothers: Louis, William, Frederick and Lewis started their carriage factory in the village. They were natives of Bucyrus and their step-father, Mr. Kinninger, had for some time previously followed the trade of wagon maker in Annapolis. After the arrival of the Sexauer brothers it was not long till a reputation for the excellence of their product had been established. In a short time also they had a larger trade in farm wagons than any other firm in the county. They made not only farm wagons, but also carriages, buggies and light spring wagons. Their work carried off first prizes at county

fairs "against strong competition". What a hive of industry that Sexauer corner was with its wood-workers, painters, trimmers and blacksmiths. Every man was a very skilled workman in his line. What a sight their show room was when filled with their splendid workmanship. It was an impressive sight because everybody knew that only the choicest of materials and the utmost devotion was being put into their products. On this busy corner no busy whistle blew but we can yet hear that modest bell call the workers to their daily tasks.

Henry Heibertshausen established a like industry in the village. Many sturdy wagons and buggies came from his busy shop. He began as a blacksmith across the street from the grist mill. Later he built a wagon shop on the west end of the triangle formed by Short South and East Streets. After a number of years he moved his business from this triangle to the Sexauer site and carried on the business a long while after the Sexauer business had ceased.

George Seits was a repairer of wagons and buggies. In fact he was a very fine worker in wood for all kinds of craft in wood. Yet, he found time to construct many vehicles of various kinds. His shop stood on the east side of Jackson Street, south of the alley north of Sandusky Street.

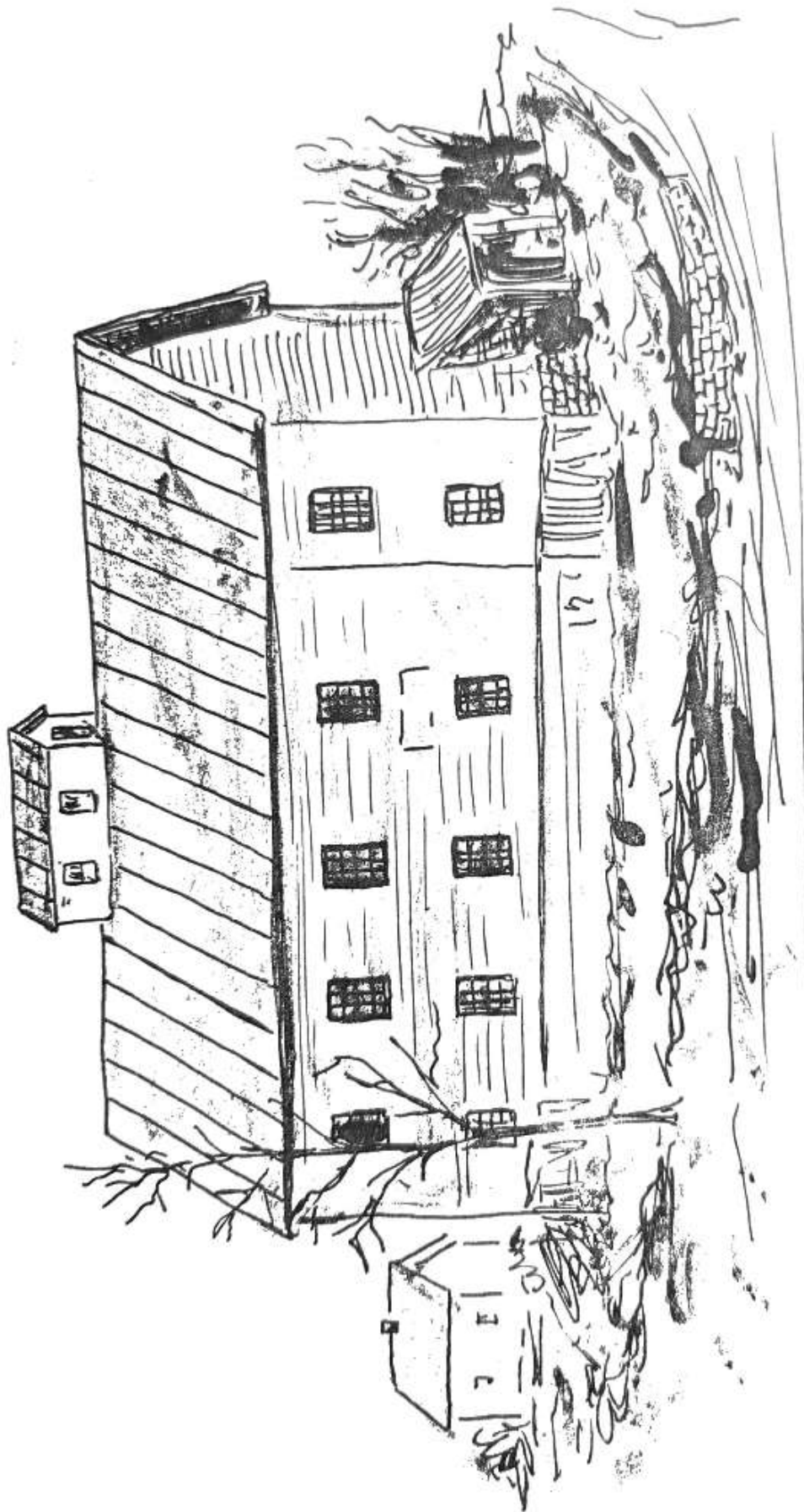
We must not forget the sturdy and rugged German workman, Jacob Garster, who was always quietly at his work in his shop on the west side and at the extreme south end of East Street. From that shop came good honest repair work and an occasional farm wagon.

The last in this long line of makers of vehicles is Jeremiah Rader. All one needs to say of his is that the vehicles and repair work that came from his shop were just the durable kind a person would expect to come from the shop of a consecrated Pennsylvania German workman.

I am constrained to say that this village for many years was a veritable hive of wagon and buggy makers and the very finest of repair work always come from these workmen.

CREAMERY:- It certainly was a new day when the Sulphur Springs Creamery was established. It was located just beyond the group of houses on the south side of the Teeltown road east of East Street. This industry was in operation for a number of years. It developed into a place where farmers could turn their milk into ready cash. Joseph Charlton was the efficient butter maker for a number of years. John H. Keller and Josiah Keller were some of the farmers who were leaders in this project.

TELESCOPE:- We must not forget the rather unusual enterprise Jacob Rice conducted in this village for many years. I refer to his work of making telescopes. Many a person came to this town and was really awed by the extraordinary type of skilled work Jacob Rice was doing quietly and unobtrusively. The intelligent mathematical accuracy with which he constructed his instruments was a mystery to everybody.



OLD GRIST MILL

With his death the enterprise stoped with absolutely no one at all capable of following his skilled mind and hands.

UNDERTAKING:- I wish to speak of another industry. I refer to undertaking. That is now considered a profession with a business side. I wish to speak of Abraham Young, that pious fatherly friend to everybody. He was a Dunkard with the modest type of modesty and piety we usually ascribe to this religious group. He and his good wife breathed a benediction upon every one they met.

There was no Dunkard organization in the village or on the outskirts. So they were compelled to go elsewhere to find the form of worship they craved. It was therefore a ususal sight to see Mr. and Mrs. start from home Saturday evenings with their spanking team of beautiful horses. They attended a church about eight miles north-east of Tiffin. They invariably reached home Sunday evening.

I call his career an industry because he made and trimmed the coffins. He was also a cabinet maker. I saw him at work many a time. How devoutly painstaking he was. I do not know if he made all the coffins in his later life. I say coffins because the term casket was not used in those days. At the father's death the son Eli (Putty) continued the work his devout father had so piously followed.

Reuben Bender followed undertaking for a number of years when he lived in the first house west of Spring Run on the south side of Paris Street (Plymouth Road). He and his wife trimmed the coffins they needed in their work. These they secured from dealers in Bucyrus. Mr. Bender had all plans made and some materials worked out for a new hearse when he decided to discontiuue the work. He later became a builder and contractor.

LATER SAW MILLS:- Frank Humiston moved the Dixon saw mill to the yard on the old Humiston mill in the village. This mill Samuel Ulmer bought from Frank Humiston. After some years it burned down. After the fire, Samuel Ulmer had Charles Lantz bring in a portable saw mill to saw up the large number of logs on the mill-yard. This ended the saw mill business on the Humiston yards. Then the lumber sawing business was taken to the south side of the old grist mill -- that is, to the wood-yard of the old grist mill -- where William Cooper installed a new outfit by connecting this new machinery with the old grist mill engine by a system of belting. Mr. Cooper finally traded the mills (grist, dider, and saw mills) to Henry Boke for a farm in Geauga County. Mr. Boke operated the mills for about a year when he dismantled them. Now David Streib is operating the saw mill on the same site, only a little farther east.

LATER CIDER-PRESSES:- John K. Zerbe and Otis Zabst belted a portable engine to a cider press that was located on the Humiston mill yard. This was the last cider press on this site.

William Cooper then installed a new cider press on the north side of the old grist mill by belting it to the old grist mill engine. This mill was also traded to Henry Boke by William Cooper. While Henry Boke yet owned the cider press, but was not operating the grist mill, Charles Schwab operated the cider press with a gasoline engine. This press was displaced with a new one by Charles Schwab. This one is now located on the creamery lot and is operated by electric power.

WAGON MAKER:- When Henry Heibertshausen first began making buggies and wagons, the painting was done in the George Seits's shop. Mr. Seits did practically all the wood work Mr. Heibertshausen needed in his shop. This arrangement gave Mr. Seits much work in addition to the stable trade he had developed before Mr. Heibertshausen had entered the buggy and wagon making business.

The Village Trades

CABINET SHOP:- In 1837 John Dawson conducted a cabinet shop. At this time a workman in this line of work had all he could do because he did not need to compete with factories in this kind of product.

HATTER:- On 1838 John Berk established himself as a hatter in the village. No factories here again to afford competition made it possible for such a trade to flourish.

SHOEMAKERS:- Early in the history of the village William Dicks established himself in the shoemaking trade. This brings to mind a group of shoemakers who took very able care of this type of work.

We all remember Jacob Pfeleiderer whose shop was located on the south side of Sandusky Street in the extreme south part of the village. He took good care of the common trade but was always at his task.

Henry Rader was a familiar figure in his shop on the north side of Short Street and west of Spring Run. His work was of the correct type a Pennsylvania German type of workman would naturally turn out.

Samuel Smalley was one of the characters of the town. His shop was on the extreme south end of the lot on which the brick store is located, on the alley on Jackson Street. He did all kinds of work in his shop. He was a skilled workman. When in the mood his greetings were very cheerful. His rat-a-tatp-tap could be heard at all times of the day.

Frederick Abendroth's shop was near his house on the west side of Jackson Street. In connection with his repair work and making of new work he also carried a stock of boots and shoes of the more useful kinds. He also was a German who came from Pennsylvania. He was a modest and unassuming man whose word concerning his work or goods was above any question at all.

Charles Heibertshausen was another of these well known shoemakers the village at one time supported. His store was on Paris Street (Plymouth Road) nearly opposite the north end of Walnut Street. He too carried a large stock of boots and shoes in connection with the work he did along the line of repairing and new work. His shop was the most central because he had been in business so long and did such a variety of work.

HARNESS MAKERS:- In 1841 James Dicks was engaged in harness making. The trade was a most necessary one in the community for all the farms needed harness and needed to have repairs for the harness. William Haffner developed the most vigorous business the village ever saw. He had at times two and three men at the benches with him. He bought enough land from Michael Reiby west of the hotel on the north side of Paris Street for a

shop and house. These buildings are now occupied by John Kafer for a house and store. William Haffner was followed by Lincoln Magers. He did a good business for a number of years. After the Haffner establishment ceased operations, George Heiby, Jr. conducted a good business in the building immediately west of the O. and C. Keller store on Paris Street (Plymouth Road). At his death this line of trade ended at this place.

BLACKSMITHS: - Early in the history of the village Frederick Beard conducted a blacksmith shop west of the town. We are told that a Mr. Winebar had another shop.

Levi Burroughs had a shop on the end of his lot on the north-east corner of Liberty and Paris Streets (Plymouth Road). He was a very fine workman in his line. He subsequently moved to Tiro, Ohio where he continued his trade. He was a well-known story teller in the town.

Henry Heibertshausen began his blacksmithing career in a shop across from the grist mill on East Street just south of Short Street. Here he laid the foundation for the extensive business he conducted, later years in the making of buggies and wagons. When he took up this type of work, this shop was moved to the west angle of the triangle formed the East, Short, and South Streets. This site was the place where Jeremiah Rader's shop had stood. Later his entire business was moved the the Sexauer corner after they had quit the business of wagon and buggy making on the south-east corner of the "Public Square".

Jeremiah Rader learned the blacksmith trade under the instruction of Henry Knauss at the Sexauer shop. Then he built a shop at the west point of the angle formed by Short and South Streets. In this shop he learned horse shoeing from Levi Burroughs. This shop he later moved to the north-east corner of the present John Steen lot on Poplar Street. This shop was later torn down. Mr. Rader built a shop on the alley on the north-west corner of his lot on Walnut Street. In this shop he carried on his trade till his death. Here he conducted quite a business in wagon making chiefly, and an occasional buggy. But his chief line was fine blacksmithing. He had no rivals in his line of work in the town.

John Caris was another of the blacksmiths of the village. His shop stood on the third lot east of the present garage which stands on the south-east corner of the "Public Square". No other shop was better known than his. His product was sturdy and honest. He was well known for making horse shoe nails. These he used in his work of shoeing horses. Many persons watched while he was at work making these nails. His skill attracted attention.

TAILOR:- John G. Hasse had a tailor shop on the south-east corner of Walnut and South Streets. Mr. Hasse was a good workman and a familiar figure sitting cross-legged on his work table. He finally quit the tailoring business and started a saloon in the building on the north-west corner of Paris (Plymouth Road) and Liberty Streets.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS:- Contractors the village and community around supported in those days: James Kemmis, Geroge P. Rader, Charles Ackerman, Reuben H. Bender, Henry Korner come readily to mind. Many are the houses, barns and school houses these men could point out as they review their work. It was always interesting to see these men and their helpers going to and from their work day after day.

TINNERS:- Tanners did a thriving business then. William Evans was a very prominent man in the village in his day. He was associated with Henry Fry and was a very skilled workman. Their factory had not at that time invaded this line of work. That tin shop was a very interesting place as all kinds of tin products were made in this shop at this time.

Ely Weisel was another very skilled workman in his day. He was another prominent man in the community both as a workman and also as a very skilled cornetist.

John Feichtner is the veteran along the tinning line. He has outlived all those mentioned above and is at the bench every day. Modern life makes demands upon his skill that the factory has not yet taken from this trade. He is at his work in the shop of the Rader Hardware. Jacob Keller followed this trade also.

PRINTER:- The pioneer printer of the village was Lewis Sexauer. This was after the Sexauer Wagon Shop had closed where he had been at the head of the paint shop. His was certainly a steady hand. He carried on an extensive line of job work in connection with his notion store at first in the building just west of the O. and C. Keller store. Subsequently the shop was moved into the room in the rear of the Drug Store. From this press came the only newspaper the village has ever had. The "Peoples' Friend", as the paper was called, was a very welcome visitor in the homes of the town and community. The work was continued in the same place by John Bittikofer.

BARBER SHOP:- In the late sixties or early seventies Jeremiah Keller conducted a barber shop in the drug store conducted by Reuben T. Bower.

The barber shop that stands just west of the hotel on the north side of Paris Street (Plymouth Road) formerly stood west of the site where the brick store now stands. This was moved to its present place and has been used as a barber shop ever since. Eli (Putty) Young Grant Zerbe and Charles Heiby made this shop a place of reputation for good work. There are now two shops in operation. The town should be well groomed.

GUNSMITH:- A colorful occupation profitably carried on was the gunsmith shop of Jonas Harmon. The abundant opportunities for hunting everywhere gave this skillful gunsmith a chance to show and sell his well made firearms to many devoted hunters of that time. That old shop was, when at its best, a veritable curio

shop. What a stock of firearms was always in this shop! All these were the product of his skilled hands. He was also a musician after the manner of the time. How plainly I can yet hear Jonas Harmon play the "Fisher's Hornpipe" with a vigor and rhythm and agility and enthusiasm that made the steps of old and young more sprightly and their hearts rebound with new vigor. The gunsmith work was continued by his son John. However, game in the forests decreased so steadily that the gunsmith trade practically vanished. The son then took care of the firearm trade that remained and turned his attention to clock and watch repairing. He will be remembered for his very skillful playing of the cornet. He was always connected with the various cornet bands of the town and always one of the most outstanding players of the group.

STONE MASONS:- John P. Brenner and his son George were the leading masons of their time. J. P. Brenner's slow and honest work, with the help of his son, was always in demand. There are a good many substantial buildings standing firmly on the foundations these honest workers put under these buildings.

CISTERN MAKER:- George Brenner's cisterns must not be forgotten because he had almost a monopoly on the cistern making business for quite a long time. One of the reasons for his popularity was for the reason that he always stipulated that a newly made cistern should always be allowed to discharge the first water coming in through the discharge pipe for some length of time before the water was to be used. This was to get rid of all substances that would tend to "harden" the water. The fact is that the advice always brought the desired result.

Shoe Factory

Few people now living in the village know that ~~at one~~ ~~time~~ there was at one time in the village what might be termed a thriving shoe factory on the second floor of the O. and C. Keller store building. In fact, this was before the present ware-house (the second village school building) was moved back of the present store building about 1874.

Samuel Smalley, Thomas Barnett and Frederick Bloom were the workmen in this unusual factory which was located in the front part of the building in the room so long occupied by C. A. Keller and later by Oliver J. Keller until his death as a rooming place.

Boots and shoes were repaired by the shoemakers named above. New stock was made to be sold in the store on the first and for customers who came to this shop and had footwear made to measure. No doubt this room was a busy place in those days long ago.

I am inclined to think that the tanneries in the village made the securing of good leather an easy matter and at very reasonable prices. In connection with the tanneries so close at hand, we must not forget that the butchers and every farmer killed cattle. Again, there were great quantities of oak bark near at hand in the woods around the town. This bark was the indispensable necessity to the tanning business. All these facts, as stated, should have produced excellent leather cheaply.

This made it possible for a group of men, like the ones named above, to start an enterprise with very small capital and make it pay. Also, they had an outlet ready at hand for the finished product in the form of a developed custom trade and a distributing center in the store below owned by Alfred Fry and John Guiss.

These shoemakers, therefore, had two outlets for their product the one, working according to "measure" for a customer who would take the footwear away from the shop with him; the other, the proprietors of the store below would stock the product on their shelves ready for any customer who might come in to buy it by the mere "trying on" method of purchase.

A person can easily imagine that this place, without doubt, was a very busy factory on a very small scale with very little "dead stock" to worry about, because the materials were of the best and the workmanship was of the old-fashioned type.

The Doctors

The earliest record of a doctor~~is~~ of Dr. Turly. We do not know who he was or what kind of doctor he was.

Dr. Daniel Kelly was the first doctor to locate in the village. Our historian, though, says that he was not much of a doctor because he started a saloon and neglected what little practice he had developed.

Dr. George L. Zeigler began to practice in 1842. He was such a busy man, we are told, that he would make his calls and after the work was done he would ask for a place to sleep. He would often sleep till some family, that needed his services, could trace him up and direct him to his next call. His home was quite a social center in the village. The physical exertion needed to carry on the practice he had with the roads at hand was simply prodigious.

Dr. John B. Squier began the practice of medicine in 1848. He too was a busy man. He was noted **for** his skillful control of fevers. Amidst his practice he found time to play his favorite game of chess, which you know, is leisurely, **but exacting** on attention. His knowledge of history and literature was surprising. A visit to his home always found him busy reading, when no patients were claiming his attention. To illustrate something he was talking about he would quote profusely from authors he had read with facility and exactness that produced admiration for his intelligence.

Dr. H. S. Bevington was the druggist physician who had

acquired the Reuben T. Bower drug store that stood at the southwest corner of Paris Street (Plymouth Road) and Liberty Streets. The Doctor was a very public spirited citizen. Any position of responsibility that was given him by the public was taken care of with the utmost care. After he disposed of the store to Frederick Sexauer, Jr. he moved to the country where he carried on the practice of medicine.

Dr. M.M. Carrothers came to the village when a young man. He was a skilled physician and developed a very large practice and thereby accumulated considerable property. Later in life he moved to Findlay, Ohio where he practiced medicine for some time. Dr. Carrothers always took a keen interest in the affairs of the town. He took great interest in literary work and could always be counted on to do his part.

Dr. Virtue, also, came to the town as a young man. He developed the largest practice that any physician ever enjoyed in the community. He was always busy. He reared a large family and in the midst of all his interests passed away very suddenly. His going left the community in sad straits for some time.

Dr. Ellwood Bevington, son of Dr. H. S. Bevington, practiced in the village for a short time and then located elsewhere. He showed promise while here. He died when practically a young man after he left the village.

Charles Sexauer and Todd Caris are two village boys who have been practicing medicine elsewhere. Willis Crum, also one of the town boys practiced medicine in Carey and elsewhere. He died recently. William Guiss developed a large practice in Tiro. Edson Brown is a rising young surgeon in Cleveland, Ohio.

As stated above, Dr. George L. Zeigler located in the village in 1842. He lived in the village and practiced his profession till his death in 1872. He made long professional rides to visit his patients, frequently being from home two or three days, often sleeping on the floor in preference to going to bed. Dr. Squier, we are told, advised Dr. Zeigler frequently not to do this, but the venerable doctor replied that he "might as well die at his post". In one of these prolonged trips a severe attack of lung fever seized him when but a few miles from home. He stopped at the nearest farm house and remained there till his death a few days later.

Dr. John B. Squier was born in Washington County, New York, May, 1818. He came to Liberty Township in 1822, He attended one term of school of three months in Norwalk, Ohio in 1835. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Zeigler in 1845. He began the practice of medicine with his instructor in 1848. He attended medical college in Cincinnati, and was graduated in that city in 1853. Like his busy teacher he too practiced his profession till the time of his death.

Dr. Kelly was the first doctor to locate in the village. This was a great event for the village without a doubt for he came in 1836 or 1837, only three or four years after the town was founded. Then, the following doctors located in the village, but each one did not remain long: Dr. Barnitz; Dr. Palmer; Dr. Chapman; Dr. Griffith; then in 1870 Dr. Zimro and Dr. Patterson came to practice medicine also, but did not remain long. This left the field to the old and tried practitioners.

DENTISTS.

The village never had a dentist as a regular practitioner living in the town. But there was a time when dental work was done by several dentists who remained for limited periods of time on special schedules when the necessary dental work was done.

Dr. J. A. EDWARDS:- Dr. Edwards was one of these dentists who came at stated times for short periods. His regular place of practice was Holdgate, Ohio. He came to the village once a month for a stay of two days. When there was sufficient work, he would, at times, remain longer. When he first came, he had his office in the hotel. Later he practiced his profession in Charles Heiby's barber shop. He used a barber chair for a dental chair.

Dr. G. A. GRANT:- Dr. Grant was the other dentist. He came from Bucyrus, Ohio for one or two days each week. His schedule was guided by the amount of work scheduled. Dr. Caldwell, a practicing physician in the village at that time, lived in the house where Mr. and Mrs. C.A.Keller are now living on the south-east corner of Poplar and Paris Streets(Plymouth Road). Dr. Grant had his office in Dr. Caldwell's home all the time he practiced dentistry in the village. No organized programme of dental work has been in the village since these men practiced there.

Dr. J.A.Edwards practiced on the schedule indicated above from 1889 to 1891.

Dr. G. A. Grant practiced on his schedule from 1905 to 1907.

Two Music Teachers

Several itinerant music teachers come to mind in connection with the musical activities in Sulphur Springs. These two men are, Prof. Simonton and Prof. Shutt. Neither one was a resident of the village at any time, but each made a distinct contribution to the musical life of the village.

Professor Simonton was well known in the community. One of his outstanding pieces of work was the development of the Tabor Corners Band. He was living at Tiro when this part of his work was done. One outstanding member of the Tabor Band was Elsie Ulmer, developed by Prof. Simonton. Elsie Ulmer soon became one of the leaders of one of the bands in Sulphur Springs and has followed music all his life.

The other of these music teachers was more picturesque as he went about his work as a teacher of music. He was very neat in appearance, light hair, bald headed, always wearing a linen duster in summer, drove a black horse hitched to a road cart, as they were called, which rattled so much that one could hear it and know who was coming before the teacher could be seen.

The following persons were pupils of Prof. Shutt: Jay Bevington, Grant Zerbe and Miss Ida Enfield, now Mrs. Charles Heiby of Bucyrus, Ohio. These pupils also show what good and lasting work this devoted teacher did for the community into which he came in this professional way. Prof. Shutt lived in Plymouth when these persons were instructed by him.

Out in Life

MINISTERS

Reuben Keller
Frank Heibert
Claude Argyle Keller
Samuel Brown
Waldo F. Brown
Abraham Young
Charles Clessler

MUSICIANS

Jay Bevington
John Scott
Grant Zerbe
Charles Heiby

DOCTORS

William Guiss
Todd Caris
Charles Sexauer
Edson Brown
Ellwood Bevington
Willis Crum
Charles Zeigler

CONCERT MUSICIAN

Donald Scott

POLITICS

Charles Kinniger
Anderson McKeehen
George Heiby, Sr.
R. W. Musgrave

Christian Sexauer
- Eldon Hopple
Amos Keller
Constance Keller
Frank McKeehen
Lycurgus D. Marshall
John D. Marshall
Carl Brown
John Clessler

Probate Judge
Justice of the Peace, 17 terms
Assessor 24 terms
Associate Judge and
Associate County Judge
Mayor, Lancaster, Ohio
State Senator, Ohio
Sheriff and Probate Judge
City Auditor, Bucyrus
County Treasurer
State Senator, Ohio
Mayor, Cleveland, Ohio
Postmaster, Bucyrus, Ohio
Deputy Sheriff

NURSES

Manelva W. Keller
Edna Pfeleiderer
Eleanor L. Keller

LIBRARIANS

Albert D. Keller

SURVEYORS

Charles Guiss

DRUGGISTS

Frederick Sexauer
John Deppler
John Bittikofer

LAWYERS

- Eldon Hopple
Constance Keller
Lycurgus Marshall
Arthur B. Pfeleiderer
Willis Bacon

MILITARY

Aaron Keller, Lieut.
Amos Keller, Capt.
Oliver J. Keller, Sar.
Charles Herr, Lieut.
Colonel

MILLERS

Edward Squier
Frank Bacon

BANKERS

Walter Abendroth

Occupations of the Villagers

ASHERS

R. W. Musgrave

BAND MASTERS

Andrew Cronenberger
Charles Kinninger
Grant Zerbe
Elsa Ulmer
Ely Weisel
George Brenner

BARBERS

Jeremiah Keller
Eli A. Young
Charles F. Heiby
Grant Zerbe
Lewis Zerbe
Alvin P. Zerbe
Frank Zerbe
Roy Fulton
Carl Mertz
Charles A. Prickett
Philip Keller
John A. Hetrick, Jr.
Edward Hetrick
William Smith
Gilbert R. McKeen
Oscar Steen
Oliver Reefy
John Steen
Dora Heine
Otto Cline
Henry Baum
Elton Patchett
Henry Voegle

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS

Frederick Beard
Levi Burroughs
John Caris
Henry Heibertshausen
Jeremiah Rader
Michael Garvick
Samuel Heiney
(continued above)

Reuben Hitesman
Lewis Hitenour
Charles Harriger
Eugene Rader
Christ Knauss
Winebar
Henry Basore
Samuel Noel

BUGGY TRIMMERS

Reuben Finch
L. M. Tuttle
Charles Weston
Charles Dahler
John Seeger
H. B. Harkness
Frederick Wolf

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

James Kemais
George P. Rader
Reuben H. Bender
Henry Korner
Peter Rutan
Jacob Shull
Orlando Caris
Charles Ackerman
Charles Charlton

BUTCHERS

Thomas Woodside
Charles Coleman
A. J. Messenger
Lawrence Ulmer
Alfred Decker
Frederick Wagner
Oliver W. McGinnis
Charles Ulmer
Robert Souder
Jeremiah Korner
John Kafer
Lewis Stuckman

(see next page)

BUTCHERS (continued)

Thomas Laux
Joseph Kindle
John Wagner
Thomas Lyons
John Caris, Jr.
Bennett Shafer
A. J. Snider
John Klopfenstein

BUTTER MAKERS

Joseph Charlton
Laverne Evans

CABINET MAKERS

Abraham Young
John L. Dawson

CANE MILLERS

Jeremiah Teel
Mathias Markley
Peter Rutan

CARPET WEAVERS

Gottlieb Breymeyer
Barbara Manahan
Elizabeth Manahan
Mrs. Jeremiah Rader
Mrs. George Shriver
Mrs. Tillie Schwab

CARRIAGE BLACKSMITHS

W. D. Mewhort
Balsar Schneider
William Sexauer, Jr.
N. B. Wert
Henry Bermuth
Charles Kindle

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS

William Sexauer, Sr.
(continued above)

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS

Lewis Sexauer
Frederick Sexauer, Sr.
William Sexauer, Jr.
Charles Kinninger
Wesley Seiser
George Seits
Elmer Seits
Thomas Seits
Henry Heibertshausen
Jeremiah Rader
Jacob Garster
Michael Garvick
W. R. Mewhort
John Zerbe, Jr.
L. M. Tuttle
Reuben Finch
John Weston
Balsar Schneider
Andrew J. Arnold
Charles Dahler
Thomas Laux
Henry Bermuth
Charles Kindle
Thomas Laux
N. B. Wert
Alvin Bleiss
Mr. Marburger
Frederick Wolf
Priestley Tideback
Charles Dewey
Edward Baker
Harry Pierce
William Heiby
Christian Sexauer
H. B. Harkness
John Seeger

CARRIAGE PAINTERS

Lewis Sexauer
Charles Kinninger
A. J. Arnold
Thomas Seits
Elmer Seits
Alvin Bleiss
Edward Baker
Harry Pierce
William Heiby
Christian Sexauer

(continued on next page)

CARRIAGE PAINTERS (continued)

John Zerbe, Jr.
Priestly Tideback
Charles Dewey
Mr. Marburger

CARPENTERS

George P. Rader
Charles Ackerman
Orlando Caris
Henry Korner
Sheldon Adams
Reuben H. Bender
Milton Keller
Charles Charlton
Jacob Shull
George P. Howell
Homer Adams
Peter Rutan
Frederick Bender
Edward Bender
Henry Polen
Joseph Heckert
John Steen
Charles Korner
John Eppley
Elsie Ulmer
Wallace Ackerman

CIDER MAKERS

George Humiston
Frank Humiston
Samuel Ulmer
William Cooper
Charles Schwab
John K. Zerbe
Otis Zaebst

CISTERN MAKERS

George Brenner
John P. Brenner
William Jordan
Artemus Jordan

CONSTABLES

John P. Brenner
H. S. Boardman
R. R. Souder

COOPERS

Andrew Cronenberger
John Hetrick
Josiah Kline

DENTISTS

J. A. Edwards
G. W. Grant

DISTILLERS

George Heiby, Sr.
Jacob Peterman

DOCTORS

Daniel Kelly
Dr. Barnitz
Dr. Turly
George L. Zeigler
John B. Squier
M. M. Carrothers
G. W. Caldwell
F. M. Virtue
H. S. Beington
Sherman Cook
G. H. Carpenter
Robert Reid
Dr. Patterson
Dr. McCready
Dr. Palmer
Dr. Chapman
Dr. Griffith
Dr. Zimro
Dr. Charles Zeigler

DRESSMAKERS

Mrs. Reuben Finch
Cynthia Gillespie
Dilla Gillespie
Mrs. Jonas Charlton
Mrs. Andrew Deppler
Anna Heibertshausen
(see next page)

BRESSMAKERS (continued)

Mrs. John Steen
Tillie Abendroth
Minnie Abendroth
Abbilene Keller
Mrs. Ellen Sexauer Keller
Maggie Boardman
Jennie Hetrick
Sarah Caris
Amanda Wert
Tossie Darr
Emma Heibertshausen
Maggie Caris
Vernie Munn

DRUGGISTS

R. T. Bower, Sr.
Reuben T. Bower, Jr.
Frederick Sexauer, Jr.
John Deppler
John W. Bittikofer
Dr. H. S. Bevington

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

John Kafer
Enoch B. Merrian
G. N. Davis
Pomeroy A. Blanchard
Daniel Young
Cornelius Dorland
James F. Dorland
R. W. Musgrave
Joseph N. Biddle
Oliver J. Keller
Aurelius J. Scott
Andrew J. Morrison
John W. Morrison
John Meister
Alfred Fry
John Guiss
C. A. Keller
Isaac Klopfenstein
Donald F. Schwab
John A. Schaber
John Striker

FURNITURE DEALERS

Eli A. Young

FOOT RACERS

A. J. Scott
Wm. Addseds
Wm. Allison
Alvin Zerbe
John Tobias

GARAGE MEN

A. J. Halliwill
Ralph Darr
Homer Beamer

GRIST MILLERS AND OWNERS

J. B. Squier
William Bacon
Oscar Squier
Edward A. Squier
Isaac Klopfenstein
Thomas Gracy
Nathan Lust
William Cooper
Joseph E. Charlton
Henry Boke
Oliver J. Keller
C. A. Keller
O. J. Frelick
Frank Stump
Jacob Riece
Charles Riece
Jacob Reecer

GROCERYMEN

Lewis Stuckman
(for other names see dry
goods merchants)

GUNSMITHS

Jonas Harmon
John Harmon

HATTERS

John Berk

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

Samuel Bollinger
Amos Keller
Henry Fry, Sr.
Henry Fry, Jr.
George P. Rader
Jacob S. Keller
Boyd Robinson
Benjamin F. Hayes
(see next page)

HARDWARE MERCHANTS (continued)

John Feichtner
George Shealy
John K. Zerbe
Walter Sexauer

HARNESS MAKERS

James Dix
William Haffner
Charles Haffner
Lincoln Magers
Lincoln Bowlin
George Heiby, Jr.
John Weston
Milton Willett

HOUSE PAINTERS

Jacob Bower
John Bower
Abraham Bower, Jr.
Jeremiah Keller
Elmer Siets
Harry McKeehen
Watson Manahan
John Manahan
Robert Souder
H. Clay Snyder
Jeremiah Tressler
Wesley Tressler
William Tressler
Alvin Zerbe
R. D. Steen
A. J. Snyder
Thomas Heller
Henry Rindfas
William Hetrick
James Crawford
William Heiby
Jacob Brown
John Brown
Isaac Gray
John A. Hetrick
Russell Ream
John Steen

HUCKSTERS

John Morrison
Charles Ulmer
Allen Cline

HORSE RACERS

A. J. Scott
Greely Kemmis
G. W. Sherman

INSURANCE AGENTS

Frank Humiston
S. A. McKeehen
Samuel Ulmer
Ervin Wagner
John Striker

JEWELLERS

Jonas Harmon
John Harmon
Theodore Ackerman

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

W. D. Merhort
S. A. McKeehen
Jacob S. Keller
R. W. Musgrave
John Slifer
Henry Fry, Jr.
Ervin Wagner
Orlo Light
William H. Songer
Caton Crum

LIBRARIANS

Charles Kinninger
Anna Souder Rice
Margaret Boardman
Tillie Abendroth
Bessie Rader
Albert D. Keller

LINSEED OIL MILLERS

James Gurwell
Jacob Peterman
William Souder

LIVERYMEN

William Pfleiderer
John K. Zerbe
Andrew J. Arnold

RAIL CARRIERS

Lewis Perse
John Torrence
Oliver Curry
Boyd Robinson
H. S. Boardman
Watson Manahan
N. B. Wert
Allen Cline
(see next page)

MAIL CARRIERS (continued)

George Shriver
Cleon Wert
James F. Indlay
Homer Leonard

MILLINERS

Mrs. Reuben Finch
Cynthia Gillespie
Dilla Gillespie

MUSIC TEACHERS

Katherine Koons
Oliver Koons
F. M. Koons
Samuel Smalley
John H. Keller
George P. Rader
Sheldon Adams
Jay W. Bevington
Elsie F. Ulmer
Maggie Boardman
Mabel Fralick
Charles F. Heiby
John A. Scott

PAPER HANGERS

Jacob Bower
John Bower
Jeremiah Keller
Milton M. Keller
John W. Bittikofer
Robert Souder
R. D. Steen
Isaac Gray
Charles Dahler
Thomas Heller
William Hetrick
James Crawford
A. J. Snider
Frank Hetrick

PHOTOGRAPHERS

William Kell
Daniel Brenner
William Brenner

PIANO TUNERS

Charles Heiby
John A. Scott

PLASTERERS

Artemus Jordan
William Jordan
Frank Hoover

POST MASTERS

DR. George L. Zeigler
Jonas Harmon, Dep.
Horace Rowse
Charles W. Perse
Thomas Gillespie
R. W. Musgrave
George Heiby, Sr.
J. N. Biddle
Alfred Fry
A. J. Scott
Lewis Sexauer
Eli A. Young
John K. Zerbe
John W. Bittikofer
Mrs. Sarah Bittikofer
Carrie Bittikofer
John Kafer

PRINTERS

Lewis Sexauer
Frederick Sexauer, Jr.
John Deppler
John W. Bittikofer
Carrie Bittikofer
Jay Williamson
Hayes C. Crum
Roy C. Young
George F. Butturff

PREACHERS

(list to be found on a
separate page)

RESTAURANT KEEPERS

Charles Neubauer
Charles Ulmer
William P. Zerbe
(see next page)

MUSICIANS.

Donald Scott

NURSES

Olga Creager
Edna Pfleiderer
Eleanor L. Keller
Manelva W. Keller

POTTERS

James Gurwell
Jacob Peterman

RESTAURANT KEEPERS (continued)

Isaac Kieffer
F. W. Stahl
Arthur Ulmer
Charles Nickler

ROAD CONTRACTORS

Charles Schwab

SALOON KEEPERS

Michael Heiby
John K. Zerbe
John G. Hasse
William P. Zerbe
Henry Sheely
Daniel Kelly
F. W. Stahl
Frederick W. Meck
Arthur Ulmer

SAW MILLERS

George Humiston
Frank Humiston
William Cooper
Samuel Ulmer
Henry Boke
David Streib
James McKee

SHOEMAKERS

William Dix
Jacob Pfleiderer
Henry Rader
Joel Rader
Thomas Barnett
Jacob Bloom
Samuel Smalley
Frederick Abenôroth
Charles Heibertshausen
Isaac Gray
Baldosser
William H. Hise

STATIONARY ENGINEERS

Oscar Squier
Frank Heiby
Frank Humiston
Harry McKeen
William Heiby
Herman Reiff
(continued above)

STATIONARY ENGINEERS (continued)

John Weist
Charles Riece

STOCK BUYERS

Isaac Klopfenstein
Amos Charlton
Oliver McGinnis
Horatio Markley
Jacob Pfleiderer
Elger Pfleiderer

STONE MASONS

John P. Brenner
George Brenner
William Jordan
Artemus Jordan
Matthew Blackford

STORE CLERKS

George Heiby, Sr.
Oliver J. Keller
C. A. Keller
Uriah Bower
Reuben Keller
Benjamin Wert
Charles Perse
Jeremiah Keller
George Darr
Allen Kline
Frederick Sexauer, Jr.
Charles Sexauer
John Deppler
William Hetrick
Jacob Hetrick
Greeley Kenmis
Charles F. Heiby
Frank Reinhart
John Meister
Clarence Fox
Hayes C. Crum
Roy C. Young
Jay Williamson
George Butturff
John Striker
James Marshall
Mr. Keller

TAILORS

John G. Hasse

TANNERS

David Hawk
Mr. Moriatty
David Kintner
William Bacon
Mark Hatton
Jacob L. Gurwell

TAVERN KEEPERS

Cornelius Dorland
Robert McKee
Dr. Turly
Michael Heiby
John K. Zerbe
William Pl Zerbe
Isaac Kieffer
Frederick M. Meck
John Grogg

TEACHERS

(list to be found on a
separate page)

TELESCOPE MAKERS

Jacob Rice

THRESHERS

Oliver Rieffe
Isaac Krouse
George Brenner
Absalom Brenner
Watson Manahan
Charles Rader
George P. Howell
John Smith
R. W. Knisely
John P. Brenner
Edward Brenner
Silas Manahan

(continued above)

THRESHERS (continued)

Benjamin McIntyre
David Streib
Isaac Gwisner

TINNERS

William Evans
John Feichtner
Ely Weisel
Walter Sexauer
Jacob S. Keller
Charles Pfleiderer
Ernest Michaelis
Lewis Miller
Benjamin F. Hayes
Eugene Van Vorhis
Hugo Michaelis
Joseph Anthony
William Hetrick
Mark Teel
Volney Robinson
Stover Creager

TURNERS

William Sexauer, Sr.
Jacob Rice
Jonas Harmon
John Harmon

UNDERTAKERS

Abraham Young
Reuben H. Bender
Eli A. Young

UPHOLSTERERS

Charles Dahler

VETERINARIANS

Harry S. Boardman
John Hayes

WAGON WOOD-WORKERS

Frederick Sexauer, Sr.
William Sexauer, Sr.
Wesley Seiser
George Seits
Jacob Gerster
Thomas Laum

WATER SMELLERS

Mrs. Isaac Klopfenstein
Charles Ulmer
John Parr
Jay Roop

WELL DIGGERS AND DRILLERS

Charles Hasse
Thomas Charlton
Watson Manahan

Dr. G. A. Grant

1952

②

Dr. Grant was the other dentist. He came from Bucyrus, Ohio for one or two days each week. His schedule was guided by the amount of work scheduled. Dr. Caldwell, a practicing physician in the village at that time, lived in the house where Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Keller are now living on the south-east corner of Poplar and Paris Streets (Plymouth Rd.) Dr. Grant had his office in Dr. Caldwell's home all the time he practiced dentistry in the village. No organized programme of dental work has been in the village since these men practiced here from 1905-1907.

① Dr. J. A. Edwards practiced one or two days a month; he first had his office in the hotel. Later, he practiced his profession in Charles Heiby's barber shop. He used a barber chair for a dental chair. He practiced on this schedule from 1889 to 1891.

Post office

Although the settlement was quite a business place, it had no postoffice until about 1846. It would be quite difficult to obtain the exact order of those who served as postmasters from that date to 1860. A fairly accurate one has been arranged however.

The following is a fairly accurate list: Dr. George L. Zeigler, 1846, Horace Rowse 1849, Charles W. Perse 1851, Thomas Gillespie, R. W. Musgrave, George Heiby, Sr. 1857, J. N. Biddle 1861, Alfred Fry 1869, A. J. Scott 1881, Lewis Sexauer 1895, Eli A. Young 1889, John K. Zerbe 1893, John W. Bittkofer 1897, Mrs. John Bittkofer, John Kafer.

"In a small village every one was his own postal clerk in a sense, and so long as he secured his mail-matter from the stock on hand, it did not matter to him who pocketed the meager stipend paid by the government." History of Crawford County, 1881. Mr. C. A. Keller remembers when the mail of all kinds was kept in a desk in one pack. When any one asked for his mail, the whole pack was brought out and the person's mail was fished out piece by piece until he had what mail had come in for him since last he inquired. Such, evidently, was the way the mail was handled for many years till the quantity of matter grew so large that boxes were installed by which the mail could be handled more rapidly.

The post office name was Sulphur Spring evidently because of the large sulphur spring in the eastern part of the village. On July 11, 1890 an "s" was added. Since that date the name has been Sulphur Springs.

One wonders how a doctor, as busy as Dr. George L. Zeigler always was, could serve as postmaster even though the amount of mail matter was not so great. The riddle is solved when we learn that ~~Monah~~ Harmon, the old gunsmith, was acting as the very busy Doctor's deputy. The post-office was located in the gun shop of Jonas Harmon. This arrangement, we can imagine, served two purposes; the influential doctor could do a good turn for the gunsmith and it afforded a good way to get customers in contact with the fine wares in the gunsmith's shop. We can well imagine how the mail matter of that day was evidently handled in that interesting old shop of that early day. This shop was located almost directly across the street from the O. and C. Keller dry-goods store on Paris Street (Plymouth Road).

When Horace Rowse became postmaster on February 24, 1849, the office was taken from the Harmon shop to the building where the Gillespie store was and which later was the building in which the Sexauers carried on their buggy and wagon industry on the south-east corner of the "Public Square." This took place in 1849. Charles Perse became postmaster December 11, 1851. Dr. George Zeigler again received the appointment August 8, 1853. There is no doubt that the office was again put under the care of his former deputy, Jonas Harmon, and that the post-office was again located in the Harmon gun shop. On August 9, 1857 George Heiby, Sr. became postmaster. The office was kept in the gunshop for another term while Mr. Heiby was postmaster. On March 12, 1861 Joseph Biddle assumed the office of postmaster. Then the office was transferred to the R. W. Musgrave general store about a block east

on Paris Street (Plymouth Road). It stood on the north side of the street and north-east of the Sexauer Wagon Shop. On March 29, 1869 Alfred Fry became the postmaster of the town. Then the office went westward to the store he had built, now the one occupied by O. and C. Keller. It was Mr. Fry who made the great change in handling the mail. As spoken of elsewhere, the mail up to this time had been kept in a package in a desk. The mail for each patron was sorted out and the package was stowed away in the desk to await the next patron. Mr. Fry changed this entire method. He installed the modern type of boxes and drawers which people rented and into which the mail was "distributed" each day as it came from Bucyrus. In this way it was a very easy and rapid way to get the mail out to the people.

From the time Mr. Fry became postmaster to the present time these boxes have been in use by being transferred, as the different postmasters took office in the various places of business. At this writing this equipment is in use in the office conducted by John Kafer. On May 2, 1881 A. J. Scott became postmaster. Then the office equipment was moved to the brick store on the south-west corner of the "public square", known as Scott and Keller's store. On August 12, 1889 Eli A. Young became postmaster. Then the equipment was moved to the building he had put up for his work as funeral director. This building now stands directly across the street from where the C. A. Keller home is located on Paris Street (Plymouth Road). It is interesting to note that the office at this time was just next door west of the Harmon gun shop where it had already been for three terms.

In 1893 John K. Zerbe became postmaster and took the equipment to his building. This building is now occupied by John Kafer. On May 6, 1895 Lewis Sexauer became postmaster. Then the equipment was moved to his store in the small building immediately west of O. and C. Keller's store on Paris Street (Plymouth Road).

In 1897 John Bittikofer became postmaster and moved the office and equipment to the brick store, on the south west corner of the "public square". The office had been in this building for eight previous years. At Mr. Bittikofer's death, his wife, Sarah Bittikofer, retained the office. Carrie Bittikofer, the daughter retained the office till May 18, 1927, when John Kafer was appointed and moved the original post office boxes that Alfred Fry had installed. These boxes are now in use in the same building that John K. Zerbe occupied when he was postmaster, but now the office is under the supervision of John Kafer who was appointed postmaster May 18, 1927, as stated above.

We must not forget that the transfer of the mail from Bucyrus in connection with the post office afforded the village transportation facilities of all kinds. The man who "carried the mail" from Bucyrus always transferred passengers and small packages and took care of business transactions for the people. Later on the "mail man" transferred boxes of freight, The service was almost as useful as a railroad. This form of transportation service has gone on for many years, to the great advantage of the village. The automobile, of course, in later years has modified this.

Life in the Old Log School House

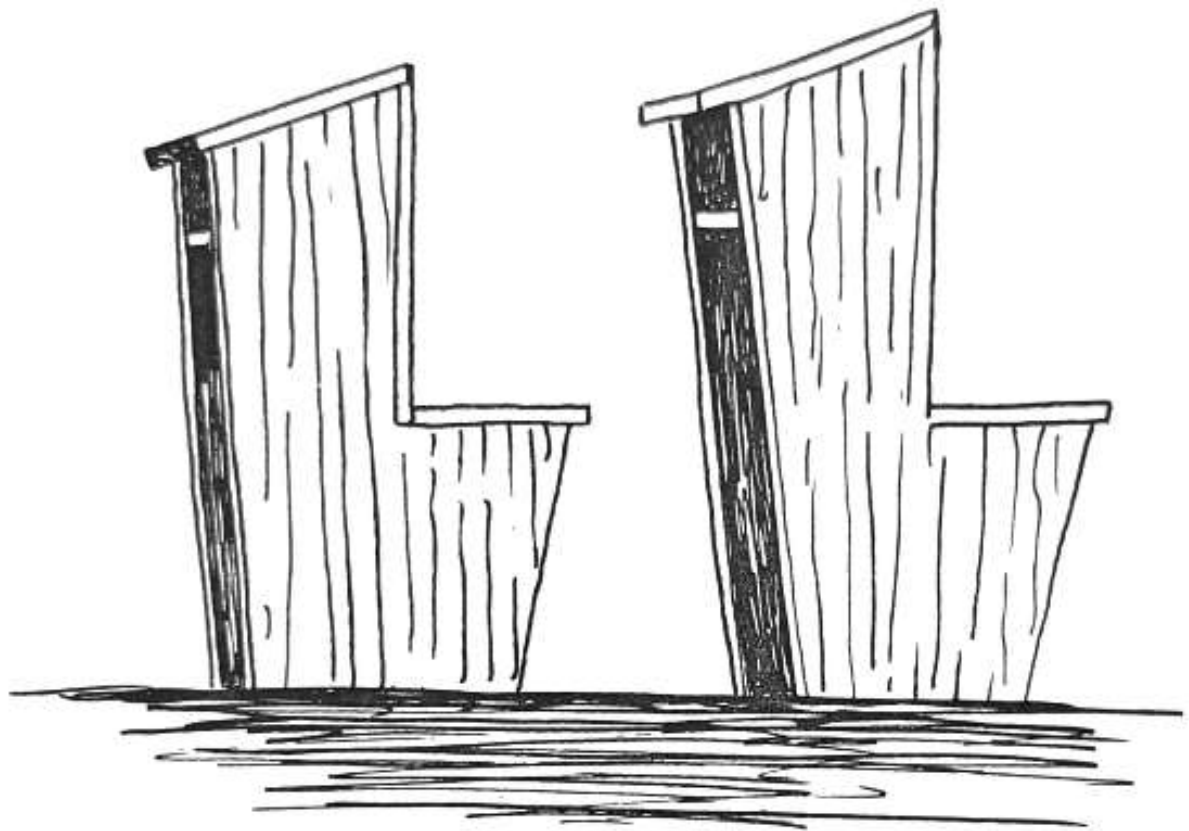
To develop a vivid picture of what was the nature of the life in the old log school house of many, many years ago permit your imagination to form a clear picture of the following:--

1. - The children, whose parents had brought no wood to the school, had to sit in the coldest places in the school room.
2. - The children, whose parents sent wood to school in sled lengths, had to cut the wood into proper lengths on the school yard.
3. - The teacher called school at seven o'clock in the morning and closed school at five o'clock in the evening. In the darker months of the year the hours were from eight to four o'clock.
4. - The noon intermission was from eleven to one o'clock, except on Monday when school was called at twelve, noon. This one hour was taken by the teacher to test his pupils that he might learn how much his pupils had learned the preceding week.
5. - When the floor was composed of ground, as it often was, the pupils found great pleasure in kicking up the dust for the fun of it.
6. - What the schools must have been without slates for they did not come into use till about 1820 and lead pencils much later.
7. - The master's duty was to make and repair the quill pens.
8. - Each pupil made his own ink which, naturally, would be of irregular color and body.
9. - The inkstands were used as candle sticks for night meetings. This rendered the ink useless because the grease would find its way into the ink.
- 10.- When the house had a wooden floor, the classes had "to toe the

crack in the floor" to form a straight line.

11. - The girls sat on one side and the boys on the other side of the room. Interchanges were sometimes ordered for punishment.
12. - On cold days some pupils would ask to "go to the fire", others would ask to change their seats saying, "I'm too hot".
13. - The little folks who had to sit on the high benches would dangle their feet for the amusement of themselves and others.
14. - No bells being available, the teacher would call the school by rapping vigorously on the door post or on the window.
15. - The water bucket was **always** in evidence and one drinking cup for the entire school was the rule.
16. - There was competition among the pupils for the privilege of "going after water".
17. - The same sort of competition for "passing the water" with this one cup for all the pupils.
18. - The classes of big healthy boys and girls who came to school because there was no work to be done at home for some weeks in the winter.
19. - The frozen ink bottles around the stove being thawed out after a cold winter night.
20. - The frozen dinners being thawed out by the friendly stove.
21. - The "gad" occupying a very prominent place near the teacher. It was either standing up near the master or lying within easy reach in case of urgent need.
22. - A good share of the light in some of these first houses came down the large chimneys at the end of the houses. We may well imagine how snow, rain, leaves, dirt, soot and even animals would find their way down these very large chimneys.

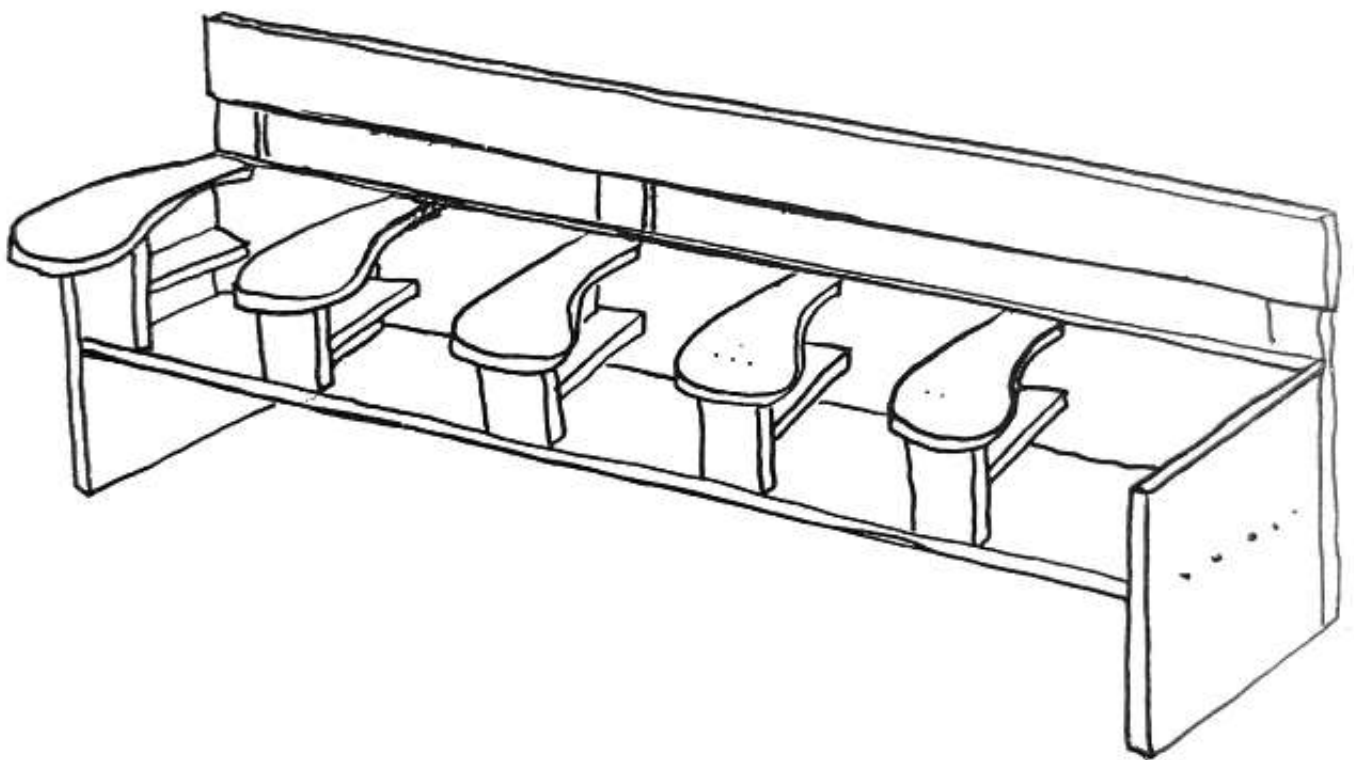
23. - The pupil who was to be the janitor the following morning was always notified by the teacher at the close of school
24. - We can well imagine how cold the pupils must have been at times as they were sitting at the desks fastened to the outer walls when the weather was very cold. Also how the little folks must have been nearly roasted as they sat near the stove that had displaced the cavernous fireplace of previous years.
25. - Some of the old school houses had two doors, one for the boys and one for the girls. This separation of the sexes was as strictly observed in the seating of the pupils - boys on the one side and girls on the other. The same seating was observed when there was only one door for entrance.
26. - Windows were often made of greased paper to admit the light.
27. - Before slates were in use, "Children frequently ciphered on birch bark."
28. - Judd's "Margaret" gives the following picture of a colonial schoolmaster;- "He wore a three-cornered hat. His coat descended in long square skirts, quite to the calves of his legs. He had on Nankeen small-clothes, white silk stockings, paste knee and shoe buckles. His waist coat was of yellow embossed silk with long lapels. The sleeves and skirts of his coat were garnished with rows of silver buttons. He wore ruffled cuffs; on his neck was a snow-white linen stock. Under his hat appeared a gray wig falling in rolls over his shoulders. He had on a pair of turquoise-shell spectacles. A gold-headed cane was thrust under his arm."



Desks in first

frame school

(walnut)



Bench for 'small children
in first frame school

From the Old Log School House
to the
Old Brick

"Before there was a school house in the village of Annapolis, all the children were sent to the Bell school one-half mile south of the village." This log school house stood at the foot of the hill (Klingan Hill) on the south side of the road running east one-half mile south of the village.

The first school house in the town was a log house and stood on the knoll several hundred feet east of the old sulphur spring. This house was built in 1837 on land donated by John Slifer. Henry Charlton helped to build the house we are told. Mr. George Heiby, Sr. taught in this school house.

The second school house, a frame one, was built in 1858. It was built on the lots now occupied by the houses owned by Minnie Heiby and Mrs. Jonas Charlton. These lots originally were bought from the Joseph Biddle heirs by John Steen and Henry Polen. These lots, also, were given by Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Musgrave for the lot on which the old log school house stood east of the town as indicated above. When this exchange was made, the Musgraves stipulated that when the land was no longer to be used for school purposes, it should revert to the owner of the land. Therefore, when the old frame school house was no longer to be used for school purposes the land came into the possession of Mrs. Joseph Biddle, a daughter of R. W. Musgrave. This shows why John Steen and Henry Polen dealt with Mrs. Biddle when they were locating homes.

We are told at this time G. A. Allen was at the head of the school. This building stood on the road (not Plymouth Road)

running due west from the village and faced east. This house was moved away in 1872, and is now O. and C. Keller's ware-room. The original arrangement of the old school room can readily be traced out. Some of the original clothes hooks are yet in place. This building, with furnishings, cost \$703.27 when it was built in 1857.

During the transition from the old frame building to the new brick house in the eastern part of the village, the school, seemingly, was being graded also. The younger pupils remained in the old building and the older ones were housed in Scott and Keller's Hall, on the second floor of the brick building on the Public Square. This school was taught by Oliver Koons, and the lower grade by Jennie Birch in the old frame building in the west part of the town.

The question of organizing a separate school district had been in controversy for a number of years for two reasons: first, there was a strong controversy as to where the building should be located; secondly, the great expense involved in creating a district limited to so small a territory as the confines of the village and a few farms on the outside of the town. However, the election was held October 3, 1872, resulting in a vote of 50 for and 2 against. The enrollment of the new district showed 53 boys and 69 girls, a total of 122 pupils. The voters elected the following directors: C.A. Perse for one year; William Sexauer, Sr. for two years; Dr. H.S. Bevington for three years. The board then organized as follows: Dr. H.S. Bevington, president; C.A. Perse, secretary; William Sexauer, Sr., treasurer.

On December 14, 1872 the people voted to levy a tax of \$3,000 for a new school building. The contract was let to James H. Kemmis. The corner stone was laid May 23, 1873. When completed

the building cost \$3,316. A bell was also provided at an additional cost of about \$90.00.

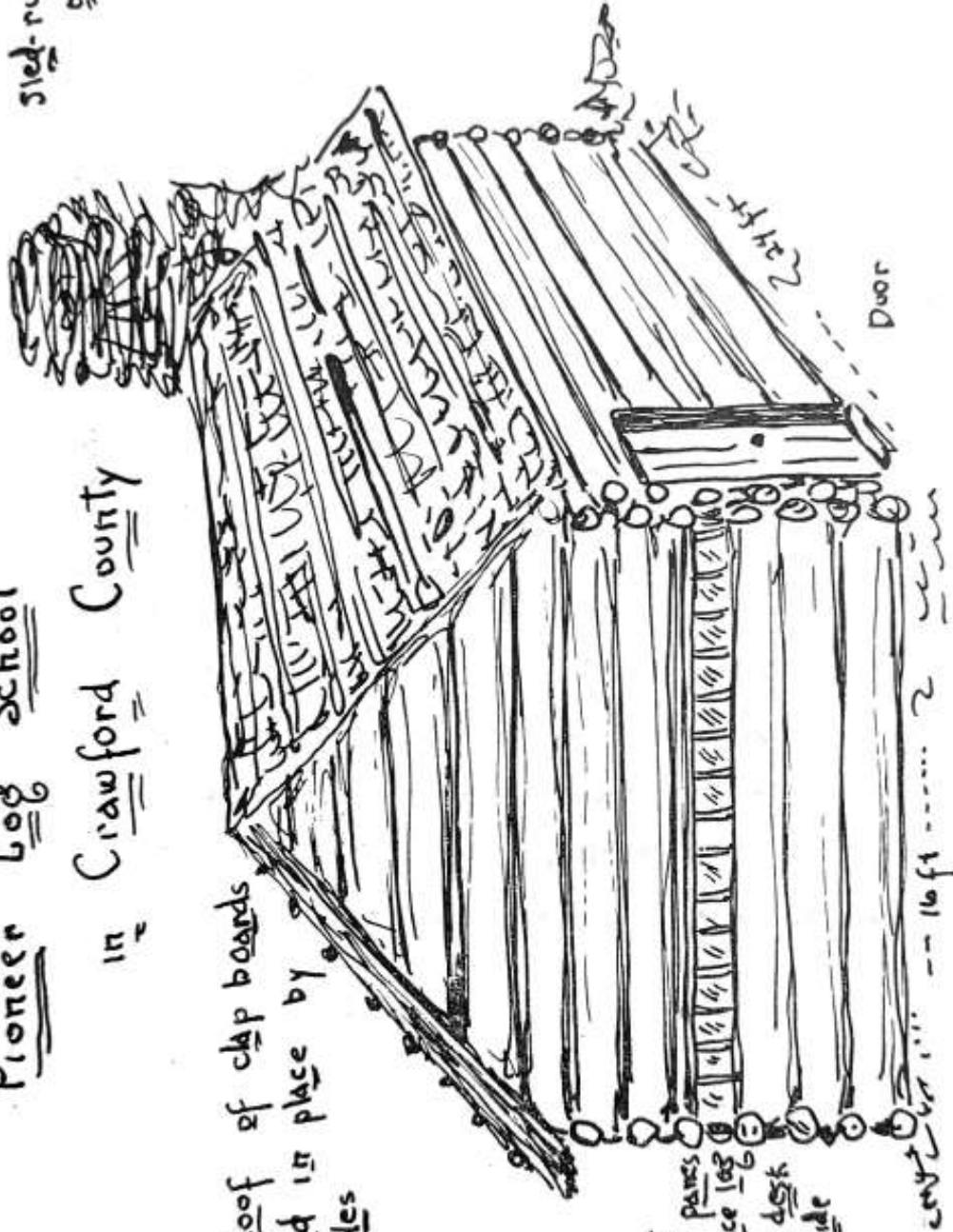
Oscar W. Squiers sent the following showing how the money was raised to pay for the bell: "Mother(The wife of Dr. J. B. Squiers) organized the 'Centennial Mite Society' in the winter of 1875-75. Those persons interested in the project met at the various homes, men playing checkers, at some homes cards were played, the young people played all the old games: such as charades, blind man's buff, jim-a-lang-a-josey; later, they had dancing at homes where it was permitted. Each person paid ten cents. This society paid every dollar that purchased the bell."

When the old brick school house was abandoned, Wesley Burns bought this old bell. At this time the bell is at his home one mile east of Sulphur Springs.

The educational work of the village was centralized in and around this plant till 1923, when the question of consolidation of schools came to the front. The work of consolidation brought its problems while this building was yet in use. We find that the lowest grade was housed on the south-west corner of East and Sandusky Streets. School was conducted in this building for about two years. Arthur Bittikofer and Viola Cole, now Mrs. Russell Shawk, were teachers when this home was converted into a school room.

Pioneer Log School
in Crawford County

sled-runner chimney
of mud and sticks



Roof of clap boards
held in place by
poles

Row of
window panes
to replace log
writing desk
just inside

--- 16 ft ---

24 ft

Door

seat



Window

Writing
Desk



Consolidation for the New School House

The consolidation of the country schools involved city and village schools also. The schools in Sulphur Springs were transformed.

Under the old programs the pupils marked their educational attainments not by graduation. The test of attainment was the ability to pass the County Board of School Examiners and be granted a teacher's certificate to teach school. When that was attained, it was a red-letter day for that pupil. All that is now changed, of course.

The consolidation of the county schools is recent history. The splendid new building in the west end of the village is one of the results of the new educational program set on foot by the State of Ohio. The life of the village has been changed by the advent of the consolidated schools. The project, county wide, and brought to a successful conclusion with the help of the County Board of Education will stand to the credit of Frederick Bittikofer, one of the boys of this town.

He came to this big task directly from his graduation from Heidelberg College. It was a man-sized piece of work to attack for his own home community. He attacked it against those who opposed him vigorously, but he believed in the work he was doing despite those who did not hold his views on this new way of organizing the country schools in Crawford County.

When he dropped the work for the city school work, there

were only three one-room schools in the county. At this time Prof. F. G. Bittikofer has conducted campaigns for building thirteen school buildings. This is certainly an unusual career because it embraced so strongly the pioneer element.

SUMMER SCHOOLS:- Sulphur Springs had a summer school for several years. This was a school for teachers only. R. B. Drake, Superintendent of the Attica, Ohio schools, was at the head of the school. Quite a number of teachers attended this school.

John W. Bittikofer, when superintendent of the Sulphur Springs schools, was instrumental in organizing another summer school. The following persons were in the faculty: J. W. Bittikofer, E. H. Patterson from Bucyrus and Samuel Heinlen from Bucyrus. There were about 30 students enrolled. This school was in session in the summer of 1897.

COUNTY TEACHER'S INSTITUTE:- It was conceded that no better county teacher's institutes were held in the county than were held in Sulphur Springs. The institutes would take the town whereupon all other phases of life simply stopped and all that was worth while was the institute. The secret was that there were no distractions for the teachers. The attendance was always large and the interest concentrated.

MATHEMATICAL CLUB:- This was an unusual group of men who met regularly for the purpose of studying advanced mathematics. As a boy I always looked upon this group of men with awe. Some of the members were: John H. Keller, Oscar Squiers, Jacob S. Keller, and Jacob Rice.

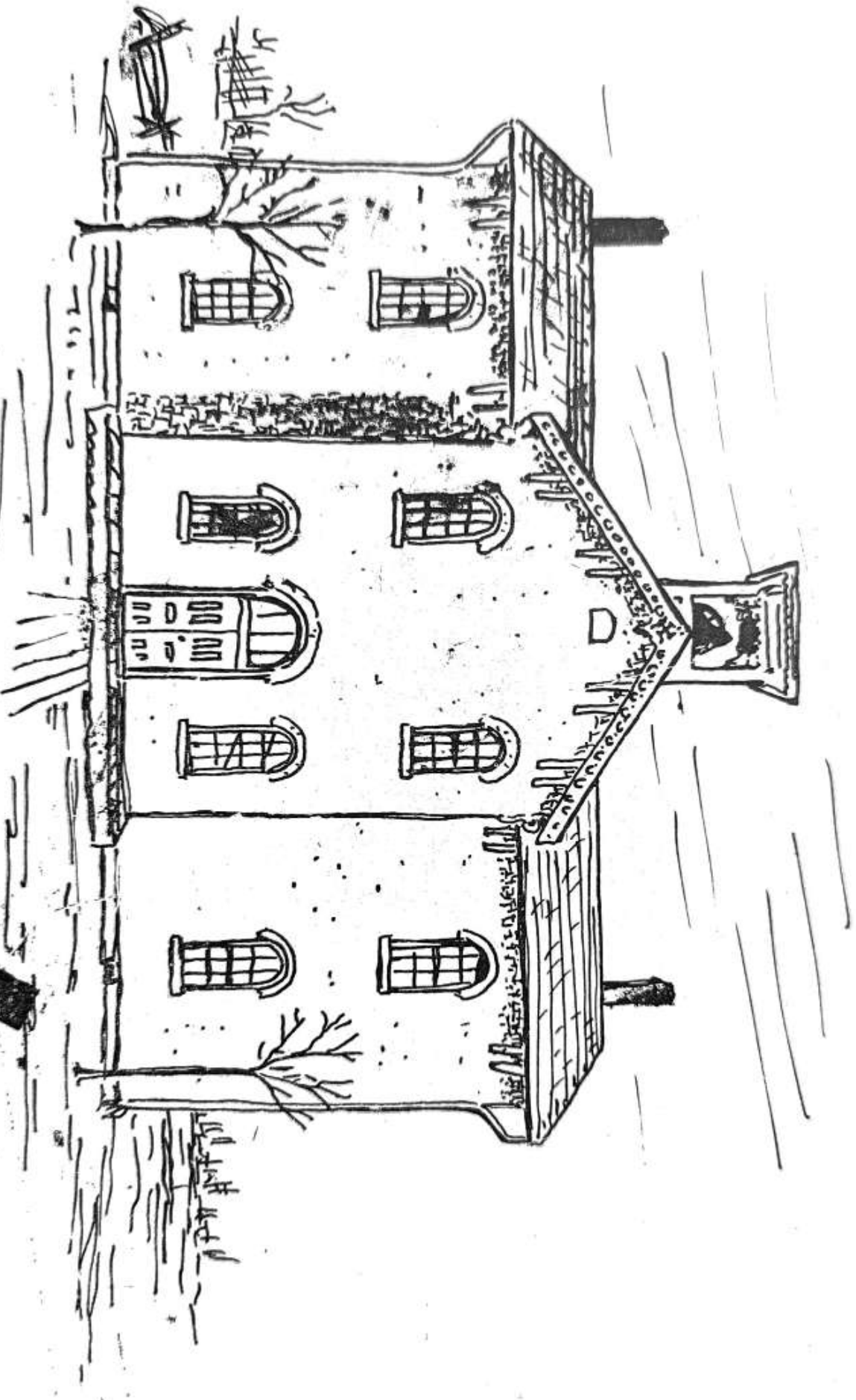
LIBRARIES:- This village always had some form of library in its midst. One of these was evidently supported by the state of Ohio, Charles Kinninger acted as the librarian. The library made a wonderful impression upon a small boy when he saw a room quite well filled with books. These books, in the main, were bound in sheep binding. It certainly was an asset to the village.

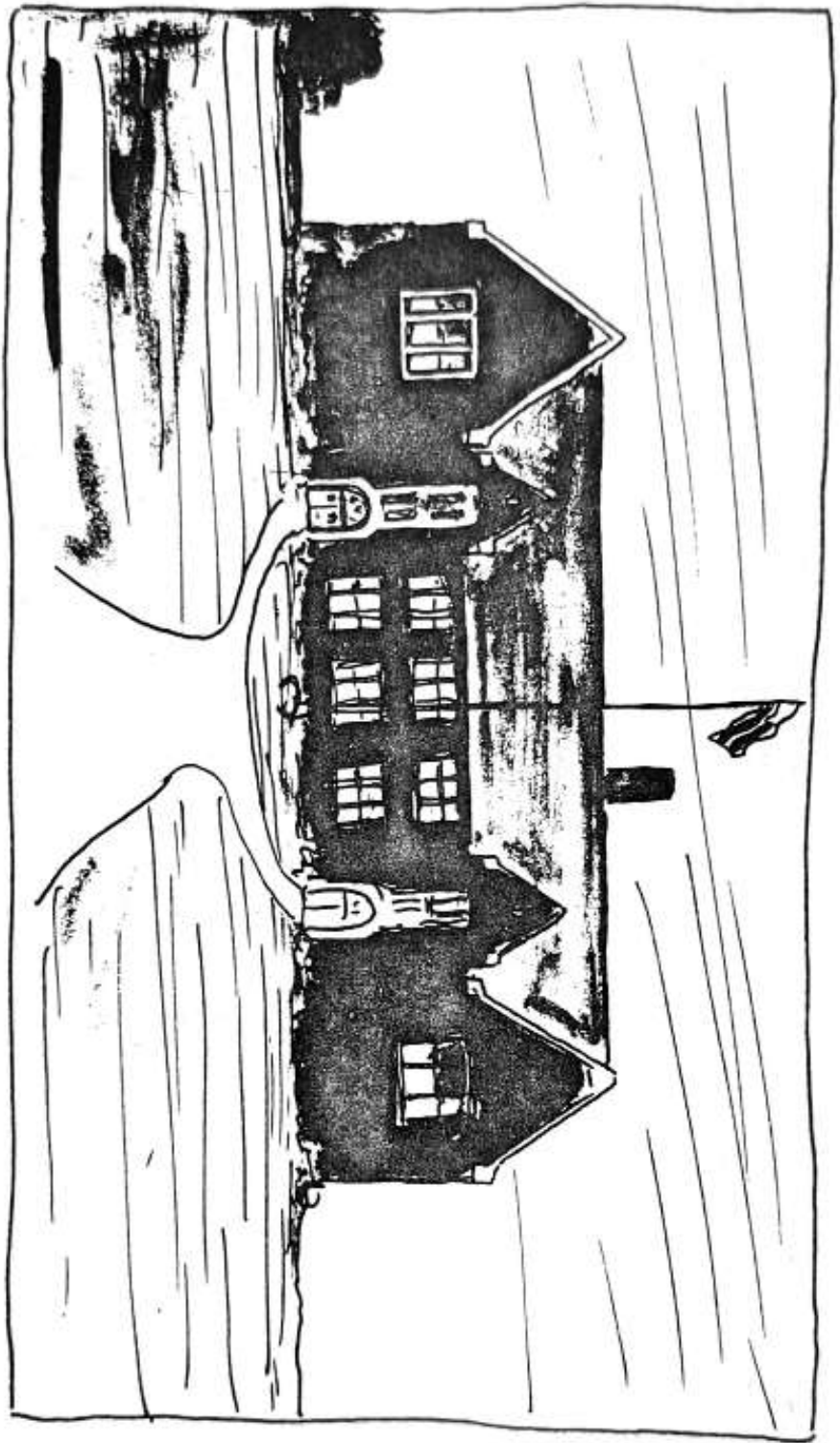
The town started a library and operated it in a room furnished by Eli Young in the building just east of his house. People were asked to donate books for the enterprise. Requests for books were sent out to people who had formerly lived in the village. Quite a collection of books resulted. On certain days an attendant was present to help those who came to the library.

The project ceased when the new Consolidated School Building came into use. At that time a library was started in connection with the school work there.

Sulphur Springs School

March 1879





SCHOOL BUILDING 1933

History of Education in the Village

When the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, March 30, 1785 it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintainance of public schools within each township."

The Ordinance of 1787 proclaimed that "Religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and means of education should forever be encouraged." The constitution of the state of Ohio of 1802 declared that "Schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistant with the rights of conscience."

In 1825 the state legislature passed a bill, "Laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This was only about three years before the Bell school house was built and eight years before Annapolis was founded by John Slifer.

A person does not wonder at all that education has been so persistant in society when he sees how careful government has always been to legislate and plan for the education of the youth of the land. This desire seems always to have been in the minds of those in authority. How well and thoroughly the groundwork was laid we can now easily see as is to be expected, the beginnings were always quite crude, but we must say very effective

despite this crudeness.

A mental picture of a primitive log school house is here given: "It was built of round logs, unhewn logs, sixteen feet one way and twenty-four the other, with a puncheon floor and a sled-runner chimney, a fire place extending across one end of the building and a door near the corner in the side.

"The chimney was made of sticks and was so large at the top that much light in the room came down that way. At the end of the room opposite the fire place was the window, which consisted of a row of seven by nine glass, occupying the place of a log that had been left out for that purpose. The window was sixteen feet long and nine inches high. When a pane of glass got broken, it was replaced with greased paper, which much of the time filled more than half of the window.

"The writing desk was a hewn puncheon placed against the wall, at an angle of forty-five degrees, in front of this window. The cracks between the logs were chinked with pieces of wood and daubed with mud outside and in. The ceiling was made of round poles extending from one side of the room to the other, the ends resting in cracks made larger for that purpose in each side. Over the poles mud was spread in copious profusion, which, when dried, formed a ceiling that bid defiance to the piercing winds of winter and the scorching heat of the summer's sun. The roof was made of clapboards held in their places by logs laid on top of them called weight poles.

"The seats were sassafras poles about six inches in diameter, split in two, the heart side up, and wooden pins for legs in the bottom. These (seats) were made to suit the larger scholars

and hence were so high from the floor that some of the smaller scholars had to be lifted on to them." - These facts are taken from Frank Dildine's "Facts from the History of Tiffin Public Schools".

The above description was given to Mr. Dildine by an old pioneer of Seneca County. This pioneer not only saw such houses but helped to build them.

I do not mean to say that all the log school houses of Liberty Township, and particularly the one in Annapolis, were of this extreme primitive type. It is safe statement, however, that all of them had some of the marks, if not all.

There is no doubt that a great many had puncheon floors, puncheon desks resting at an angle of forty-five degrees on wooden pins driven into the logs on the sides of the room. Under this puncheon top, we are told, on other pins driven straight into the logs were narrow boards which served as shelves for books. In some school houses, the little folks sat on puncheon seats in the later school houses. This quite often fairly roasted the little folks while the larger pupils along the outer walls were on the point of freezing. The stove was also a good place to "thaw out" the frozen dinners and ink bottles. We are told also that when there were no puncheon floors the pupils at times filled the air with dust they stirred up with their feet. And yet the young folks were robust in those days. The teacher's desk was always at one end of the room in a commanding position, as the "gad" also.

As stated in another chapter, the pupils of the village went to the log school house at the foot of Klingan's Hill on the

south side of the road. This was the case till the log school house was built in the village in 1837. This then was the program for about four years or so after the village was laid out. We can well imagine what some of the features of these school houses were. I think it is safe to say that the village log school house had lopped off many of the crude primitive features by the time it gave way to the frame school house that was built in the west end of the town in 1857. It would be surpassingly interesting to know just what the furnishings of this log school house were in its last days. We must, however, be content to let the imagination have its way in a measure. This house had a commanding position as it stood on its isolated knoll "by the side of the road" east of the old spring.

The frame school house, also spoken of in another chapter, was quite modern for its time. We know it had large windows which let in a large degree of light for those times. The desks were quite modern. At least we know that when the house was abandoned it had desks with metal sides and slanting wooden tops. An interesting piece of school furniture was that the little folks had a type of seat that was very well adapted to their physical need and comfort. The large and small seats were taken to the brick school house that was built in 1873. Our artist has reproduced for us a picture of one of these seats the little folks occupied in the old frame school house. I can readily imagine that the seatings, spoken of above, for the older and young pupils were not the ones that were used in this frame building when it first came into use in 1857. I suspect these seats were preceded by the heavy walnut seats with no metal about them but the nails. These seats were as sturdy as the generation that used them.

Our artist has reproduced a picture of one of these sturdy seats. I know one country school house (the Keller school house three and one half miles northeast of the village) that had these strong heavy walnut desks accommodating two pupils each. These desks were in use in this school house before 1870. It is therefore quite reasonable to assume that the frame school house built in the village in 1857 might have had the above type of desk soon after it was built.

Up to this point the organization of the village school was the same whether in a log or a frame house. The teacher was superintendent, principal, high school teacher and grade teacher also. In one day he ran the entire gamut of the modern school system, including the truant officer also. Up to this time also the three R's - readin, ritin, 'n rithmetic - were the foundation of education. All was centered on them. Their power was so strong that it was quite difficult for a new "study" to get into the curriculum. Of these, "readin" was the foremost, it seems to me. If a pupil was asked how far along he was in school, his answer was invariably given in terms of the reader "he was in." If his answer was "I am in the third reader", that showed that he "was out of the spelling book, first and second readers". These traits of the old school were fading out somewhat as the school in the frame schoolhouse came to the time of going into the brick schoolhouse spoken of elsewhere.

The change from the frame to the brick schoolhouse in 1873 was immensely more than a going from a small to a large building, comparatively speaking. I meant that the educational program was being transformed. That is, the schools were being graded.

and that the old standards of attainment could no longer be used. The "reader" was no longer indicating the attainments of the pupil but it was the grade he was in that showed how far the pupil had progressed in his educational career.

Up to this point the village school had been a part of the township organization and, of course, was under the influence of the one-room school type of program. It was known as "District Number Four" under the old organization. When the village voted to be a separate school district with only two votes against the project it felt unhampered in its new school program and went at its problem with a will. But it carried into the new organization one of the ear-marks of the one-room school. That is, there was no completion of one text-book and another one taken up in advance. But every time a new term of school opened the pupil was forced to begin his work on the first page of the same book with which he had closed the preceding term. In this way he was forced to begin the same old grind of going over the same material in the text. In this program there was nothing new unless a new teacher had ingenuity enough to bring in new material from some outside source. This was not often the case.

While the brick school house was building, the lower grades were kept in the frame school house and the higher grades were housed in what was then known as Scott and Keller's Hall, the second floor of what is now known as the Bittikofer Drug Store. When the new building came into use in the fall of 1873, the school occupied two rooms on the first floor and half of the second floor. It was no longer a one-room school but a three-room school. The

primary and intermediate grades were on the first floor, the former to the left and the latter to the right as you entered the building. The high school occupied half of the second floor.

Great as this transformation was, yet the school was not so organized that the pupil could see the end of his educational career. Gradually, however, the work was so organized that the pupil "finished" a book or a study and took up an advanced book or an entirely new study. This however, took some time to work itself into the educational program.

For many years the pupil pursued his work with but two ends in view: one to quit school and go to work, or the other, to attend the county school examination. If the pupil passed the examination given by the county board of school examiners the pupil could continue his school work or try to teach, chiefly the latter. If he could get no school the pupil would quite frequently continue in school and try again to secure a school. At this point it is necessary to speak of the "Exhibitions", as they were called. The school year was practically closed with an "Exhibition". These entertainments called out the best performers the school possessed. This form of closing the schools took the place of the former formal commencement. This great event was the talk of the town and community around. All plans were laid to develop a big and attractive program, and the people laid their plans to attend. For all practical purposes, closed the school year ever the there was always a term of three months to follow. This three months was really an appendage to what was considered the chief part of the school year which had already been closed with an "Exhibition".

This term of three months was so different from the standpoint of the teachers, and pupils enrolled that the school did not seem like the same educational institution. It was composed of the younger pupils only, and an occasional older pupil who was there for special work of some kind. The school year was really composed of two parts and not a unified whole as at present.

This form of educational program continued until the formal commencement was introduced with the graduating class on May 29, 1891. This, then, gave the pupil something to work forward to with which to close his common school career with state sanction. This was a great forward step because it solidified his school progress and gave a dignified close to his school career.

This form of organization continued till the movement of the country one-room and the village separate schools consolidation was consummated by the Crawford County Board of Education. The records show that the board took formal action consolidating the schools named below on July 24, 1916 under the official title, "Sulphur Springs Rural School District".

This form of school organization again brought the schools in the village of Sulphur Springs into direct contact with the country one-room school for a time. That is, until the one-room school had so few pupils that it was forced to close by the state law controlling such schools and enter the consolidation program. This time the village school was not brought to the level of the country one-room school, but the country school was brought up to the state school program with the village school. The consolidation

program in the village was begun in the old brick building and in 1923 was transferred to the new Consolidated School Building located on the south side of Paris Street (Plymouth Road).

The following teachers closed the work in the old brick building:

SUPERINTENDENT

I. T. Beck

HIGH SCHOOL

Margaret Harvey Neff

GRADES

Viola Coe Shawk, 1 and 2 grades.

Arthur Bittikofer, 3, 4, and 5 grades

Ellwood Butturff, 6, 7, and 8 grades

The consolidated district is now called the "Sulphur Springs Rural School District". The following schools (town and country one-room) were taken into the district:

Crum School	Yeiter School	Conley School
Keller School (in part)	Normal Hill School	Red Run School
(Sandusky Center School or	(south of Crall	Dixon School (in part)
(McCammon School or	church)	Sulphur Springs
(Kaler School	Locust Grove School	Schools

The following teachers began the work in the new school house spoken of above:

SUPERINTENDENT

I. T. Beck

HIGH SCHOOL

Paul R. Neff

Margaret Harvey Neff

GRADES

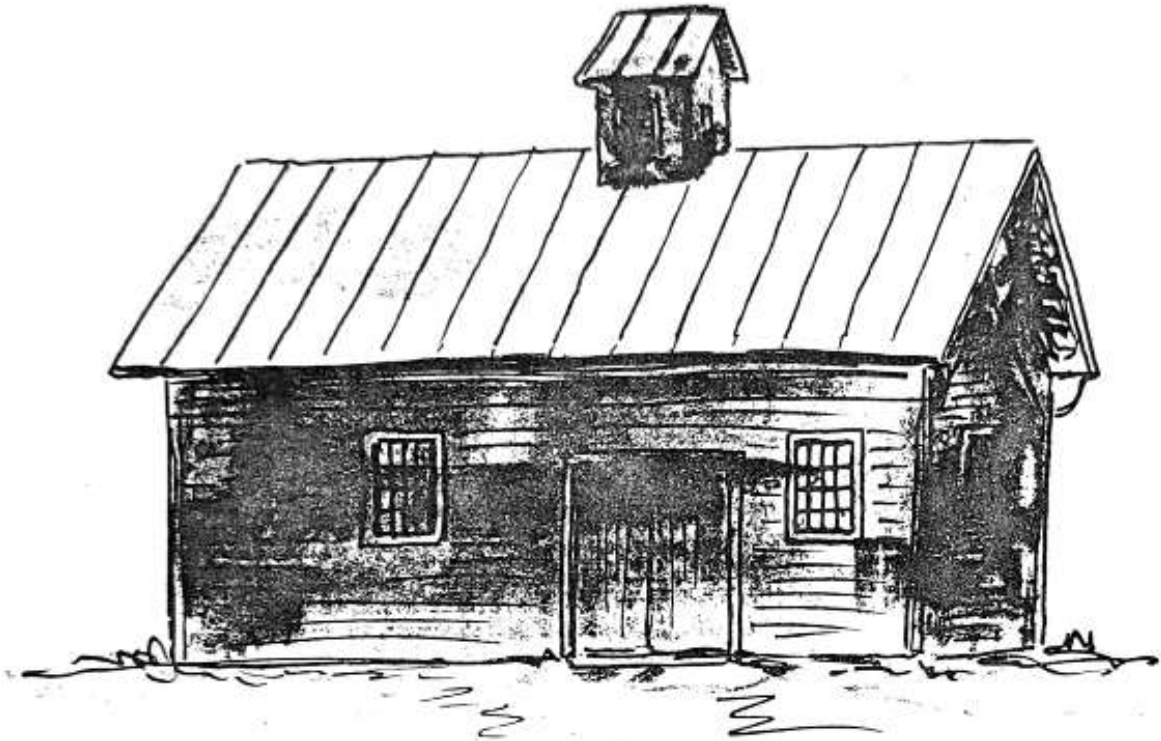
Viola (Coe) Shawk, 1 and 2 grades

Frances Wiley, 3 and 4 grades

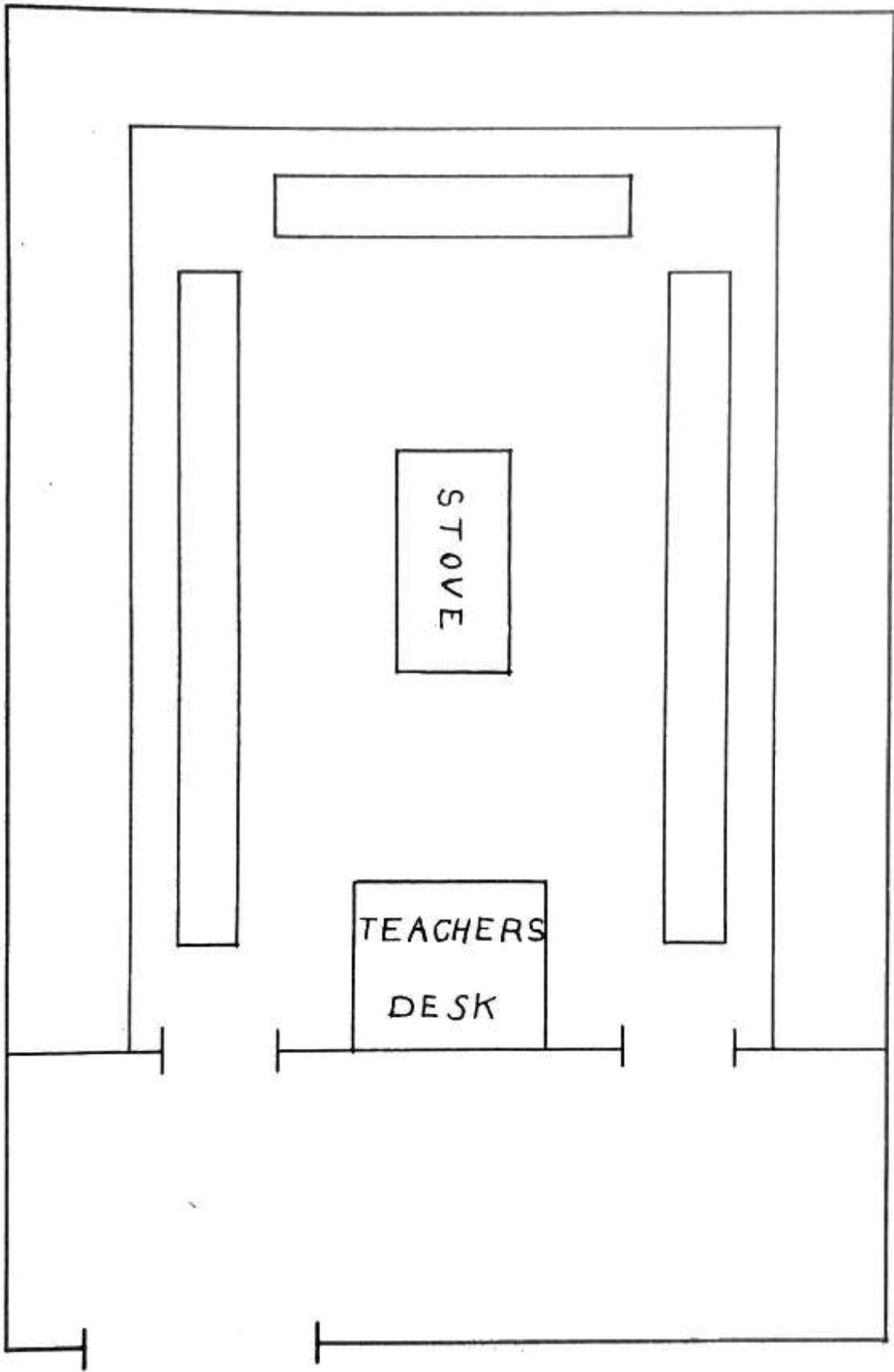
Hazel Cooney, 5 and 6 grades

Ellwood Butturff, 7 and 8 grades

The schools as now organized, have a full state program and therefore are under the full recognition of the state. As the list of schools given above would indicate, the pupils are brought into the village from miles around each morning and returned each evening. The present school building is put up on city proportions and city conveniences. The result is that the school program throughout is very much like a city, only not so extensive.



OLD FRAME SCHOOL



Plan of a Characteristic Schoolroom of 1840

Out in Life
TEACHERS

George Heiby, Sr.
Robert Cowden
J. B. Helwig
Mrs. J. B. Helwig
Ella Klengen
Clara Biddle
John Biddle
William Klengan
Jennie Birch
Lorenzo Bevington
Hattie McIntyre
Richard Koons
G. A. Allen
Oliver Koons
Hattie Burns
Lucretia Burns
Wesley Burns
Mary Perse
Ida Humiston Darr
Mary Bevington Barr
George Darr
Frank B. Heibert
Wesley Tressler
H. Clay Snyder
Hattie Darr Flohr
Alwilda Cox
Anna Maria Cox
Estella Krohn Healy
Aaron Pfeleiderer
Joseph Charlton
Joseph Flohr
Olin E. Dewitt
O. W. Squier
Thomas B. Black
B. B. Hickernell
John Bittikofer
Edward Bittikofer
Jonas Becker
Tillie Abendroth
Frederick Lust
Waldo Brown
Virgil Koons
Della Morrison Teel
Belle Scott Morrison
Martha Caris Cress
Margaret Reynolds Keller
Christian A. Keller
Maude Carrothers Keller
Jacob S. Keller
Frederick Bittikofer
Arthur Bittikofer

Kenneth Sollers
Leander Teal
George P. Rader
Ellwood Butturff
A. J. Hazlitt
C. B. McClellan
Walter Davidson
Katherine Koons Pope
Viola Coe Hawk
Thomas Fry
Catherine Fry Boardman
Elizabeth McCracken
Willis Crum
Emma Heibertshausen Crum
Clara Heibertshausen Bowen
Anna Squier Sexauer
Nettie Minter
Ella Minter
Flora Squier Torrens
Lula Torrens
Trolla Klopfenstein
Ann Charlton
Virgil Charlton
Nami Siegfried
Antonia Virtue
Lelia Bittikofer
Florence Jacobs
Anna Souder
Katherine Reiff
Susan Sexauer
Lovina Heibertshausen
Ellen Bittikofer
Hattie Rader Keller
Ella Sexauer Keller
Margaret Rice
Bertha Campbell
John E. Keller
Amos F. Keller
Ellen Keller
Abbilene Keller
Clara Keller Norton
Ann Keller Wettack
Mary Keller Rader
Reuben Keller
Albert D. Keller
Carrie Keller Norton-Bittikofer
Lillie D. Keller Ogden
Milton Keller
Lilli Gentner Keller
Ellen Keller Bower Bair

This page is followed by a number of programmes that show the great interest the village always took in literary work. It seems to have gripped old and young. Those interested were not only from the town but also from the surrounding country as will be shown below.

"LIBERTY AND SANDUSKY LITERARY INSTITUTE"

When this institute, as it was called, organized, both Liberty and Sandusky Townships united in the enterprise. It was called "The Liberty and Sandusky Literary Institute". Some of the most faithful workers were from Sandusky Township which joins Liberty on the east. Some of these members were: John H. Keller, Alexander E. Harley, Alfred McCaskey, A. E. McCaskey, Amos Keller and Martin Klunk. A. E. Harley was the great "dreamer" who always responded to an assignment with a vision of gripping interest to all.

"SULPHUR SPRIGS LITERARY INSTITUTE"

In time, however, the organization was called the "Sulphur Springs Literary Institute". That does not mean that those members from Sandusky Township were no longer interested in the organization. They continued to be as faithful as before the name was changed. At this time the moving force was taken over by the members from the town. Younger people came in from the town and in this way the organization became more of a village institution.

"HIGHER SCHOOL EXHIBITION"

Among these interesting programmes is one called "Sulphur Springs Higher School Exhibition". The programme is interesting because it is a typical one. It shows how the school year really closed with the "Winter Term" as it was called. This term in turn was closed with an "Exhibition" of this sort.

This programme carries the imprint of the printers, L(ewis) and F(rederic) Sexauer.

LIBERTY AND SANDUSKY

LITERARY
INSTITUTE
PROGRAMME

Friday Evening, October 12, 1877

1st	Singing
2nd. Critique	Dr. Squier
3rd. Select Reading	Hattie Wert
4th. General Discussion:-	

In case of a serious accident, should
a man save his wife or his mother?
(Supposing it impossible to save both)

Time five minutes.

INTERMISSION

5th.	Singing
6th. Declamation	Freddy Sexauer
7th. Essay	Mary Perse
8th Select Reading	Jennie Seits
	Critic, L. L. Teel

Rustic Press, Sulphur Springs, Ohio.

PROGRAMME

Friday Evening, October 26, 1877

1	Singing
2 -- Critique	A. E. Harley
3 -- Declamation	Homer Cox
4 -- Select Reading	Mary Perse
5 -- Question for debate:-	
	Is man accountable for his opinion?
Aff.--Dr. Bevington	Neg. Dr. Squier
L.L. Teel	W.D. Mewhort
J. Manahan	Jno. Guiss

INTERMISSION

6 --	Singing
7 -- Declamation	J. Zerbe
8 -- Recitation	F. Humiston
Reading Paper, "Enterprise"	E. A. Squier
	Critic, J. M. Garvie

PROGRAMME

For Friday Evening, March 15, 1878

of the

LIBERTY AND SANDUSKY

LITERARY

INSTITUTE

Singing	Committee
Critique	John H. Keller
Essay	Ella Sexauér
Declamation	George Culver

QUESTION:- Ought the Chinese to be encouraged to emigrate to this country?

Affirmative	Negative
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Dr. M. M. Carrothers	John Cox
John Guiss	C. Kinninger
J. G. Stephenson	J. P. Brenner

INTERMISSION

Singing	Committee
Essay	Ida McKeen
Select Reading	Jennie Finch
Declamation	Lewis Rittenour
Critic	Dilly Fry

Reunions
of the
Sulphur Springs
Literary Institute

SULPHUR SPRINGS
LITERARY SOCIETY
PROGRAMME

Friday Evening, February 2nd, 1877

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1st | | Singing |
| 2nd. | Dialogue | Flora Squier and Frank Hei-
bertshausen |
| 3rd. | Declamation | Will Sexauer |
| 4th. | Select Reading | Jennie Seits |
| 5th. | Debate -- Resolved, That there is more
knowledge gained by traveling than
reading. | |

Affirmative	Negative
L. L. Teel	J. H. Keller
M. Garvic	C/ Kenninger
F. Markley	Jacob Keller

INTERMISSION

- | | | |
|------|--|----------------|
| 1st. | | Singing |
| 2nd. | Essay | Hattie Zeigler |
| 3rd. | Declamation | Allen Kline |
| 4th. | Select Reading | Lew Sexauer |
| 5th. | Mathematical Question --- What is
the difference between true and
bank discount? | A. McCaskey |
| 6th. | Select Reading | Geo. Rader |

ADJOURNMENT

L. L. Teel, President Geo. P. Rader, Secretary

PROGRAMME

For Friday Evening, Jan. 25th, 1878

Singing	Com.
Critique	John Cox
Essay	Jennie Bevingeon
Declamation	O. W. Squier
DISCUSSION: Is man the child of circumstances?	
Aff.	
Dr. Carrothers	L. L. Teel
C. Kenninger	E. A. Squier
W. D. Mewhort	J. G. Stephenson
J. Becker	M. Klunk

INTERMISSION

Singing	Com.
Declamation	John Guiss
Dialogue	Will Sexauer
	J. M. Garvic
Oration	John Littler

Critic, A. E. Harley

PROGRAMME

For Friday Evening, February 8th, 1878

Singing	Com.
Critique	W.D. Mewhort
Declamation	Effie Squier
Select Reading	Emanuel Heibertshausen

DISCUSSION:- Which is the most effective
in promoting advancement in life: Personal
merit of powerful friends?

Aff.	Essay	
Dillie Fry		Mary Perse
E.A.Squier		A.E.Harley
J.M.Garvic		Jonas Becker
H.Boardman		W.Sexauer

INTERMISSION

Singing	Com.
Declamation	H. McKeehen
Essay	Ella Bower
Reading "Enterprise"	L.L.Teel
Critic, M. Clunk	

PROGRAMME

For Friday Evening, January 9, 1880

SULPHUR SPRINGS

Literary

INSTITUTE

Song	Committee
Critique	C.B.Hickernell
Declamation	Amy Stephenson
Essay	F.Heibertshausen

Discussion

Resolved:- That the late Crusade was a
beneficial work in this country.

Affirmative	Negative
M. M. Carrothers	L.L.Teel
John Guiss	J.B.Squier

INTERMISSION

Song	Committee
Declamation	Jennie Hetrick
Essay	Ella Bower
Declamation	Maggie Brenner
Declamation	Lizzie Jourdan
Critic	W. D. Mewhort

PROGRAMME

For Friday Evening, January 30, 1880

SULPHUR SPRINGS

Literary

Institute

Song	Committee
Declamation	Ella Heiby
Essay	Hattie Wert
Select Reading	Jennie Bevington
Declamation	Frank Gowing

Discussi on

Resolved:- That the prosperity of a country is due to its form of government more than to its natural resources.

Affirmative	Negative
L. L. Teel	W. D. Mewhort
J. M. Garvic	M.M.Carrothers

INTERMISSION

Song	Committee
Declamation	Charlie Stephenson
Select Reading	Emma Fry
Essay	Amy Stephenson
Declamation	Jennie Hetrick
Song	Committee
Critic	E.A.Squier

PROGRAMME

For Friday Evening, February 20, 1880

Sulphur Springs

Literary

INSTITUTE

Song	Committee
Critique	L.L.Teel
Declamation	Charlie Stephenson
Essay	Amy Stephenson
Declamation	Maggie Brenner

Discussion

Resolved:- That Fashion and Pride have
done more Injury to the human race, than
Superstition and Intemperance.

Affirmative	Negative
M. M. Carrothers	J. B. Squier
E. A. Squier	J.M.Garvic

INTERMISSION

Song	Committee
Declamation	Fred Sexauer
German Dialogue	E.A.Michalis Chas.Haffner
Declamation	Tillie Abendroth
Declamation	George Teel
Declamation	Frank Gowing
Critic	John Guiss

PROGRAMME

For Friday Evening, March 12, 1880

SULPHUR SPRINGS

Literary

INSTITUTE

Song	Committee
Critique	J.P.Brenner
Declamation	Effie Squier
Essay	Hattie Wert
Select Reading	Watson Manahan
Declamation	John Zerbe, Jr.

Discussion

Resolved:- That the Sword has been mightier than the Pen.

Affirmative	Negative
O.W. Squier	John Guiss
J.M. Garvic	F.Heibertshausen

INTERMISSION

Song	Committee
Declamation	Fred. Sexauer
Essay	Emma Fry
Select Reading	Amy Stephenson
Declamation	W.D.Mewhort
Critic	M.M.Carrothers

1888

SULPHUR SPRINGS

HIGHER

SCHOOL

EXHIBITION

on

Friday Evening, March 23, 1888

PROGRAMME

"Song of Greeting"

Recitation "Policeman's Story" Frank Brenner
Dialogue "USEFUL READING"
Recitation "COLLEGE OIL CANS" George Teel
Song "BUY A BROOM"
Recitation "MICHAEL SCHNEIDER'S PARTY" Christ. Sexauer

"PARSAE"

Charade In three scenes
Recitation "The Prayer in Battle" Ella Minter
Dialogue "All at Sea"
Song "Hark the distant Hills with Music"

Drama THE SOCIAL GLASS

Cast of Characters

Charles Thornley, Geo. Teel	James Holie, Chris Sexauer
Dr. Slater, Jay Bevington	Eva Thornley, Belle Scott
Harrold Hadley, V. Charlton	Nettie, Nettieby, Carrie
John Farley, John Morrison	Pfleiderer
Bob Brittle, Frank Gowing	Mrs. Farley, Myrtle Crum

TABLEAUX

Admission 10 cts.

Doors open at 6:45

EXERCISES to begin at 7

L. and F. Sexauer's Print.

SULPHUR SPRINGS

SEPARATE SCHOOL

DISTRICT

Closing

ENTERTAINMENTS

For

The Winter Term

PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE

DEPARTMENTS

Friday Evening, March 29, 1889

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

Song, Greeting	Schools
Salutatory	Jennie Mewhort
Declamation, The Soldiers	Ray Koons
What Little Boys can Do	Six Boys
Declamation, Mother Knows	Jessie Quail
Dialogue, Our Verse	Two Characters
Declamation, How to Do It	Ruth Seiser
Declamation, The Boy's Pocket	Karl Haffner
Exercises	By Four Girls
Declamation, The Wise Boy	John Quail
Declamation, When I'm a Woman	Jennie Mewhort
Dialogue, Spoiled Children	Several Characters
Declamation, Boys Speech	Galen Korner
Dialogue, Three Little Chaps at School	Three Boys
Declamation, Who Made The Speech	Hattie Rader
Declamation, Boys Speech	Willie Garster

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT

Song, Red, White, and Blue	Schools
Dialogue, S.P.C.A.	Six Characters

Declamation, Twilight Dreams	Ellwood Bevington
Dialogue, Mrs. Caudie on Spring Clothing	Two Characters
Dialogue, The Value of Knowledge	Nineteen Characters
Song "Italia"	Glee Club
Dialogue, The Rehearsal	Seven Characters
Declamation, My Trundle Bed	Cotta Minter
Vacation Song	School

HIGHER DEPARTMENT

Part First

Song, Niagara	Glee Club
Salutatory	Wm. H. Songer
Dialogue, The Baseball Enthusiast	Three Boys
Dialogue, Playing School	Seven Characters
Declamation, Green Mountain Justice	W. E. Knisely
Farce, Getting a Photograph	Four Characters
Parlor Drama, Sense vs. Sentiment	Ten Characters
Farce, The Magician	Five Boys
Japanese Fan Drill	Twelve Girls

Part Second

Song "Italia" (By Special Request)	Glee Club
Composition, The Mound Builders	Frank Brenner
Essay, Sulphur Springs Early School Advantages	Maggie Rice
Essay, Sulphur Springs Present School Advantages	Cora Crum
Declamation, Sockery Ka-Dah-Cut's Kat	C. H. Sexauer
Composition, School Boy Days	Jay W. Bevington
Essay, Historical Sketch of Annapolis	M. Belle Scott
Declamation, The Battle Call	V. H. Charlton
Composition, Gas	J. A. Morrison
Address, Our Schools	Dr. H. S. Bevington
Closing Address	A. J. Hazlitt
Song, Good Night	Glee Club

TEACHERS

Primary Department	Ella S. Keller
Intermediate Department	Nettie Minter
High School	A. J. Hazlitt
Superintendent	A. J. Hazlett, B. S.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

President	Wm. Sexauer, Sr.
Clerk	H. W. Markley
Treasurer	H. S. Bevington, M. D.

April 12th, 1889

FIRST

COMMENCEMENT

of the

SULPHUR SPRINGS

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

May 29, 1891

VITA SINE LITTERIS MORS EST

First Annual

Commencement

Sulphur Springs High School

May 29th, 1891, 8:00 P.M.

Sulphur Springs, Ohio

PROGRAMME

Music - Overture, "Poet and Peasant"	
Invocation - Rev. F.C. Witthoff	
Music - "The Mighty Storm King", Turley.	Chorus
Salutatory	Roy C. Young
Recitation - "Drifting out to Sea"	Minnie Rice
Recitation - "The Deacon's Prayer"	Katie Reiff
Music - Duet, "Vienna March"	
Recitation - "The Palmetto and the Pine"	Hattie Markley
Recitation - "On the Tennessee"	Frank Caris
Music	Male Quartet
Recitation - "My Experience in Cooking"	Joe Flohr
Recitation - "The Legend of the Organ Builder"	Edna Wells
Music - "La Favorata"	
Recitation - "The Drummer Boy"	Flora Heibertshausen
Recitation - "The Little Red Hen"	Fred Bittikofer
Music - "The Wanderer's Night Song", Rubinstein	Duet
Recitation - "The Burning of Chicago"	Hannah Gerster
Paper	Lillie Keller
Music - "Danube Waltzes"	

SENIOR CLASS PROGRAMME

CLASS

Frank A. Markley	Frank D. Brenner
Bertha Abendroth	Clara Heibertshausen
Oration - "The Perils of Our Republic"	Frank D. Brenner
Essay - "Should Girls Be Educated"	Miss Bertha Abendroth
Music - "Oh softly Rise Bright Summer Moon"	
Oration - "American Progress"	F. A. Markley
Essay - Class History	Miss Clara Heibertshausen
Music - "The Mocking Bird"	
Presentation of Diplomas	
Music - Male Quartet	
Benediction	
C. L. McClellan, Supt. Bd. of Ed. William Sexauer, W. D. Mewhort, and H. S. Bewington.	

PROGRAMMES
OF

LITERARY INSTITUTES

AND

HIGH SCHOOL EXHIBITION

PROGRAMME
OF THE
First Annual Reunion
of the
Sulphur Springs
LITERARY INSTITUTE
AND BANQUET

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days of auld lang syne?"

Wednesday, September 11, 1895

Sulphur Springs, Ohio

SULPHUR SPRINGS LITERARY INSTITUTE

(Post Mortem)

Township Hall, September 11, 1895

7 o'clock P.M.

PROGRAM

Music Male Quartette
Roll call and reading of the previous minutes
Transaction of business
The Institute and Her Members Ella Bower Bair
Violin Solo May Carrothers
General discussion (Five minutes each)
"Does Man Suffer More From Imaginary than from
Real Evils?"
Amos F. Keller, O.W. Squier, J. Watson Manahan, Judge
Charles Kinninger, A.D. Keller, Dr. M.M. Carrothers, Dr.
W.H. Guiss, John W. Littler.

A dream

A.E. Harley

INTERMISSION

Solo	Rev. W. H. Dolbeer
Select Reading	Clara Keller Morton
In Memoriam	William D. Mewhort
Reminiscences	By the members
Reading "Enterprise"	Jennie Bevington Barr
Select Reading	Milton Keller
"The School House at the Creek"	
Recitation	J. Watson Manahan
"Curfew Must Not Ring To-night"	
Original Poem	Anna Squier Sexauer

Admission 10 cents

Dr. M. M. Carrothers, Pres., Mrs. Ella Bower Bair, Sec.
J. P. Brenner, Censor

BANQUET

The G. A. R. Hall (Second floor of brick store) 9 P. M.

TOASTS

The Electric Road	Dr. H. S. Bevington
Auld Lang Syne	O. W. Squier, Esq.
The "Right Bower"	Rev. D. U. Bair
"Gas"	Dr. M. M. Carrothers
"What I Will Do With Ohio Laws"	Hon. A. J. Hazlett
The Farm	G. W. Teel
Incidents in a Country Practice	Dr. C. F. Sexauer
The Coming Bachelor	Prof. A. D. Keller
The Superior Sex	Rev. F. B. Heibert

Miss Belle Scott, Toastmaster

PROGRAMME
OF THE

Second Annual Reunion

of the

Sulphur Springs

LITERARY INSTITUTE

August 18, 1896

OFFICERS

Dr. M.M. Carrothers	President
W.D. Mewhort	Vice President
Tillie Abendroth	Secretary
Clara Keller Norton	Treasurer
J.P. Brenner	Sergeant at arms
Ella Heiby Souder	Editor

PROGRAMME

Violin Duette
Dream A.E. Harley
"Free and unlimited coinage at the
corner" Read by Frank Heibert

Music Octette
"There is Music in the Air"
Violin Duette

INTERMISSION

Music
Discussion "The Money Question"
Amos Keller
Dr. H.S. Bevington
Eugene Rader

Recitation
"How Sockery Set a Hen"

Institute adjourned to meet in 1897
"On the first Wednesday before full moon
in August". The Moon no doubt came but
the Institute did not.

PROGRAMS
of
"SHOWS"
in
SCOTT AND KELLER'S HALL
in 1875

AT SCOTT AND KELLER'S HALL!

B B
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Friday Evening, Dec. 31, 1875

The Sulphur Springs Band

Assisted by

JOHNNIE CROKER

Will give an Entertainment, composed of music, songs, plays and so forth. No labor or expense has been spared to make this

Exhibition Mo.L. in every respect.

Our object is to keep up the BAND, and if our Friends, feel like assisting us, We will try and make the band; worthy of the name.

MUSIC
 SONGS
 PLAYS

DRAMAS
 FARCES
 TABLEAUX, ETC.

The whole to conclude with GRAND TABLEAU entitled

"OUR CENTENNIAL"

Gotten up expressly for this occasion at a great expence. Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted at Sulphur Springs, to see this alone, is worth the price of ADMITTANCE.
Admittance, 25 ct. Children 15.

Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock, curtain to rise at 7 (see inside)

The central figure of the tableau was Charles Heiby, then a little boy.

PROGRAMME

String Band

Song

Waiting for Thee

Croker

The Beautiful Drama Entitled The

HARVEST STORM

John Garner, an Honest farmer	Sexauer
Dick Darrell, a dissipated and unscrupulous yeoman	Bower
Mr. Lynx a detective and an honor to his profession	Scott
Barker and Nibler his assistants	Sexauer and Rader
Sam'l Lexicon writing a new dictionary	Sexauer
Andrew Radford clerk to a London bank	Kininger
Michael brother to Andrew in the service of Garner	Squier
Charlie Cooper:	Harmon
Nat Lovel : Two Gypsies	Young

Don't give de-name a bad place's Croker
Comic song

Schatten Schpiel

LECTURE

Subject, Coal Oil Croker

Music, under difficulties Croker

MYGAL SCHNYDER'S BARTY Croker

A farce entitled, the

LAST OF THE MOHICANS

Mr. Smith:	
Okokowokomee: afterwards an Indian chief	Squier
Charles Smith cadet at West Point	Kininger
Jack his confidential servant	Harmon
Julia Brown afterwards Manitobe	Sexauer
SONG POOR OLD JOE	CROKER
Character AIRIEL SUSPENSION	
Character Greeny	Croker
To conclude with a GRAND tableay, entitled	

"OUR CENTENNIAL"

Rustic Press

#The central figure of the "tableau was Charles Heiby, then a little boy.

Preparing for War

The village came strongly under the influence of the Civil War. The "preservation of the Union" and subsequently, the freeing of the slaves naturally gripped the young life of the village and the surrounding community. The desire to solve both these problems demanded the use of the only means then known to be effective - that was war. War, of course, meant enlisting, training and all the other experiences that go with such troublous times.

Rev. Eli Keller says the following in his "History of the Keller Family", speaking of the Keller boys: "All of them took an interest in military affairs. Philip was lieutenant in the militia. Amos was the captain of his own company. Eli and Aaron were lieutenants in volunteer companies. There was a time when, in a vacated stone house at the Keller Home (in Pennsylvania), in a corner stood old United States muskets (bayonets and all) which were used in manual and military drill." All this refers to the family life in Pennsylvania before the migration of the Kellers to Ohio in 1856 and 1857.

The above is given to show why the Keller boys naturally became the military leaders in Annapolis when military organizations took form for actual war. Naturally the young men of the village and surrounding country decided to go to war and just as naturally

looked around for leaders to organize them into a "fighting unit".

The above Keller history speaks as follows: "The hardware store of Amos at Annapolis (spoken of under "business") became the war center of the community. The young men, night after night, gathered in, and under the experienced eye of Amos, engaged of their own free will in the drill of military tactics. Brother Aaron H. was naturally drawn into the same strong current. From the young men came very soon the challenge direct to the two Kellers, 'You be our leaders, as volunteers, and we will follow'. This challenge in harmony with the spirit of our government... had to be obeyed."

The Keller hardware stood on the west bank of Spring Run on the south side of Paris Street (Plymouth Road). We can all imagine what a busy place that hardware store was with the war spirit at fever heat and the active, skillful military practice carried on by these leaders who had been in training for years in Pennsylvania. It is no wonder the boys of the community so quickly saw their ability and requested to be put under their mature leadership. We can well imagine what the feelings were in the homes of the village and community around when this group began to develop and make preparations to go to the city of Tiffin, Ohio, the place of enlistment. It is very interesting to know that an entire company was gathered together here in this small village and trained so well in military tactics.

Amos, Aaron H., and Joseph A., Oliver J. Keller and his cousin, Uriah Bower, entered Camp Noble in Tiffin, Ohio August 15,

1861. In the organization of the 49th Regiment O. V. I. the company from Sulphur Springs was Company C. It is significant that to this company the regimental flag was entrusted. I wonder if the training Company C. showed when it was mustered in had anything to do with the fact that the regimental colors were entrusted to this company. There is no doubt that the company appreciated the honor and accepted the mighty responsibility of protecting the flag that led them into some of the severest engagements that developed in the Western Division of the Union army.

The following men from the village and near by enlisted in Company C. O. V. I. :

Amos Keller
Jonathan Rapp
Milo A. Dix
Uriah B. Bower
Oliver J. Keller
John M. Culver
Joshua P. Cannon
William Nagle
Reuben T. Bower
William S. Canon
John Caris

James H. Dix
Charles Harmon
John Heiby
George Heiby
Jacob L. Keller
Abraham Dix
Alfred Manahan
Ira Smalley
Thomas C. Squier
Emmer Swanger
William H. Young

Service to the Country

The community has always been very loyal to the government when it was in need and needed defenders. The roster of those who willingly took arms in times of war will eloquently show this fact plainly. Every war the nation has been forced to meet has used men from this community.

However, in our midst lies the body of one soldier who in a particular sense gives honor to the village. This man fought in the first great war which helped to found this country -- The Revolutionary War.

Adam Link is the person referred to above. He resided in Liberty Township, about a mile east of the village.

The "Washington Constitution" thus wrote of this veteran of the Revolutionary War: 'Adam Link entered the regular service in 1777, under Captain Mason, he was so well known that the remark was made: 'He is a good marksman and will now have an opportunity to try his skill.' Adam Link was born November 14, 1761, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Horatio Markley, in Liberty Township August 15, 1864, aged 102 years 9 months and 1 day. His body lies buried in the Union Cemetery one mile north-east of Sulphur Springs. The grave is marked by a modest marble slab. The weather is having its effect on the lettering on the stone, to such a degree that careful watching will be needed to keep the inscription

from being wholly obliterated. Should such a thing come to pass, this honored grave would become lost to the coming generations and a spot of historic inspiration would have passed away. The stone needs careful guarding that this tragedy does not happen. The officers of the cemetery very wisely several years ago faced the stone to the east so that the weather might not so ruthlessly affect the lettering. Our hope is that the officials be watchful of this interesting spot in this cemetery.

It should also be stated that the quotation from the Washington Constitution is of the date, August 1359.

The home where Adam Link died is about one mile south on the west side of the road running south of the Union Cemetery.

Roster of Village Soldiers

REVOLUTIONARY WAR:- Adam Link

MEXICAN WAR:- Jacob T. Shafer. Mr. Shafer met his wife in the Mexican War where she was serving as an army nurse.

CIVIL WAR:- George E. Gowing; Jacob Rapp; James P. Rader;

Owen H. Rader; Enos G. Rader; Ralzy Quinn; Michael Peterman; John W. Patterson; John Meutzer; John McIntyre; James N. McCurdy; John G. Markley; Samuel B. Koons; Samuel Knecht; Henry Rock; William Nagle; Marquis Bishop; Reuben T. Bower; Hiran Evers; William S. Cannon; Samuel Core; James H. Dix; William H.H. Green; David J. Gross; Charles Harmon; William Hatton; John B. Hawk; John Heiby; George Heiby; Jacob B. Heller; Jacob L. Heller; Andrew D. Jameson; Jacob Rock; John Rock; Henry Rock, Sr; Ira Smalley; Thomas C. Squiers; Emmer L. Swanger; Andrew C. Torrens; Jacob Uhl; George E. Goweing; Andrew Deppler; R.B. McCammon; Caleb Ackerman; John Zandel; John W. Becker; Thomas Laux; Captain Amos Keller; Lieutenant Aaron Keller; Sargeant Oliver J. Keller; Levi Burroughs; Amos Charlton; John Caris; Mark Hatton; Ezekiel Hatten; Oliver Flour; Rizi Graham; Charles Charlton; Samuel Smalley; Ebenezer Frentz; Jeremiah Tressler; John J. Hasse; Jacob Waters; Peter Rutan; Jacob Rice; Dr. H. S. Bevington; James M. Manahan; Alfred W. Manahan; Johnathan J. Rapp; Milo A. Dix; Jenry Hess; James D. Filson; Uriah Bower; Joseph Strough; Thomas McGann; Asbury H. Green; William Keller; Oliver Leppert; John K. Culver; Joshua P. Cannon; Alfred Decker; William H. Young.

United States Army:-

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Herr (Retired)

Spanish American War:- Gilbert McKeehen; Arthur Becker; Wesley Tressler; Walter E. Davidson; George Kinninger; Luther Kaffner; Jay Charlton.

European War:- Samuel Virtue; Robert Virtue; Arthur Kafer; William Steiger; George Butturff; Donald Charlton; Carl Wert; John McKibbin; Earl Bittikofer; Albert Bittikofer; Cleon Wert; Harold Rader; Fernleigh Lineaweaver; Talmadge Bittikofer; Zelno Butturff; Emons Coe; William Cooper, Jr.; Loy Eich; Paul Eich; Carl Rice; Charles Zerbe; Wilbur Knappenberger; Dwight Sparh; *Ivan Eppley; J.E. Eppley.*

Red Cross Nurse:- Miss Edna Pfeleiderer

Sympathy for the South

As shown in another chapter, the desire to preserve the Union and free slaves ran so high that an entire company was organized and officered in this village. This fact would seem to indicate that the war attitude of mind was unanimous. But not so, as might be suspected, there were some who sympathized with the South on the question of freeing the slaves. The other chapter should be read before this one. As stated, there were those who "sided in with the South". Such devotees were not always as circumspect as they should have been. And when feelings run high on such momentous questions, these feelings are quite tender and are quite easily prompted to do and say things that lead to serious results.

It is a fact that there were several places in Crawford County it was very imprudent to criticize slavery or slave owners. That the village of Annapolis was not entirely free from people who were strongly favorable to the slave owner's contentions is very true. It seems occasions of open and free expressions of sympathy for the South and its causes often took place in the saloons of the time. These places seem always to have been real open forums, at times, for "free speech" on all questions. One naturally suspects that the stimulants imbibed in such places would naturally remove restraint and loosen the tongues.

Whatever the reason, a certain battle of the Civil War

afforded the indirect occasion. I refer to the battle of Stone River, where Captain Amos and Lieutenant Aaron H. Keller were wounded and soon died from the effects of their wounds. When the news of their death came to the village, their home, some men gave expressions of joy over the death of these two officers and that it served them right to come to such an end. The saloon atmosphere and the saloon privacy were not able to stifle these treasonable utterances. These utterances, evidently, went swiftly out into the open country.

When Joel F. Keller, a brother of these two officers who had been killed, heard what these men had said about his brothers, he put his shot gun into prime condition. He lived about a half mile north of the Union cemetery. Thus armed he went to the village not for a pastime but to punish such traitorous slanderers. But the offenders had heard of his coming and had gone into very secure hiding. These men were braver in the atmosphere of the saloon than they evidently would have been in the presence of the man who had come to avenge the traitorous language directed at his two brothers who, as officers, had fallen in battle in defence of their country.

The fact is that at the time his two brothers were killed Joel F. Keller had a brother, Joseph A. Keller, in the same division of the army in which his brothers had been officers. In addition, he had two cousins, Sargeant O. J. Keller, and Uriah B. Bower also in the same division of the army; again, he had two other cousins, Jeremiah Keller and John H. Bower in the Eastern Army. All these men were on the fields of battle when Joel F. Keller arose in righteous indignation in defense of his country and his blood relatives, then in war, against some traitors who had

expressed their treasonous and slanderous utterances in what they thought to be a safe place, a saloon. To the credit of the village, be it said, this seems to have been the only time such heroic treatment was necessary.

Here is another incident which illustrates the sympathy for the South and its slavery. It happened years ago when the national presidential campaigns were conducted in a very pretentious manner. Demonstrations, parades, and public meetings addressed by national speakers were some of the events on the programs by which the campaigns were carried on in those days. On one such occasion in Sulphur Springs, for small villages put on these large demonstrations as well as the larger centers of population, a Mr. Boynton from Maine was the speaker. At the conclusion of the meeting he said he was to speak at Bucyrus the next evening. Then he said he wanted to go to Chatfield Township and Richville (Chatfield) because he had heard so much of the strong sympathy the township and village had expressed in behalf of slavery during the Civil War. I give this incident because this happened at one of those demonstrative big political meetings in the village. It shows, too, how far this reputation had gone out over the nation.

I do not mean to say that this sympathy so foreign to our present thinking, was not in evidence in many other places in our country. I mean simply to say that it was present in Annapolis during the Civil War and how it then came to the surface, and thus even a long time after the close of the war.

History of the Churches

The English Lutheran Congregation was organized in 1833 by the Rev. F. R. Ruth who resided in Bucyrus because he served a congregation there.

The first meetings were held in the cabins of these early settlers who were members of the congregation. When the log schoolhouse was built on the knoll a short distance east of the old sulphur spring, it was used for the services. The first church was built in 1848 under the leadership of Rev. F. R. Ruth. This frame building all of us remember. It stood where the present brick church now stands. It was moved to the rear of the church lot when the brick church was built in 1876. The old church was moved east on South Street and located on the second lot east of the German Lutheran parsonage. There it was used as a social center. Afterward it was moved across the street and was used for a paint shop by Henry Heibertshausen in connection with his buggy and wagon shop. Finally Horatio Markley tore it down and used some of the timber in his barn on his farm one-half mile south of the village. The farm is now owned by Isaac Klopfenstein.

Mr. Hopley says that the Methodists had a society of over 100 members who were divided into two classes, one in Sulphur Springs and the other in the J. O. Blowers neighborhood. The M. E. Church in this village was built in 1848 and dedicated August 1, 1848. Some time in the eighties, the society was abandoned.

The Union Church, one mile north-east of the village, was built by the Reformed Church and the United Brethren in Christ in the year 1858. In later years, the members of the Reformed congregation bought the United Brethren interests and continued their work in the building until 1890 when the congregation was organized in Sulphur Springs and bought the Methodist Episcopal church in the same year. The building was remodeled in 1899 by the present congregation of the Reformed Church in the United States. This congregation has a vigorous organization at the present time.

About the year 1842, a small Baptist congregation was organized in the village. The congregation had an irregular career for only several years and then it was abandoned.

The village never had more than two church buildings at one time. In this sense the village was not much over-churched at any time in its history. There have always been a number of country churches near by in the country. Through all the years many of the people of the town have been going to churches in the open country. This condition does not exist to the same degree now however.

PASTORS OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH: - Revs. W. E. Baker; A.J. Kissel; J.B. Helwig; L. A. McCord; C.A. Royer; G.K. Grau, D.D.; C.H. Delanter; M.L. Smith; J.W. Bressler; S.E. Greenawalt; C.B.A. Stacy; Joshua Krouse; J.N. Morris; C.S. Ernsberger; A.E. Gaff; J.B. Grove; C.E. Berkay; J.F. Ruth who organized the congregation; E.L. Minter; William Dolbeer; Jabez Shafer; G.M. Graw; E.E. Cambelle.

PASTORS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH:- Revs. Henry Dickman;

William Fenneman; William Herr; William Gilpin; Edward D. Wettach;
A. J. Burkett; F.C. Witthoff; L. M. Kerschner; Jesse Richards; S.V.
Rohrbaugh; Israel Rothenberger; D. M. Christman; J. S. Keppel; J. B.
Shade; J. T. Balliet; Frank R. Zartman.

The New Hope congregation was organized in the village
in the pastorate of the Rev. F. C. Witthoff.

PASTORS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:- Revs. Henry

Conley; Russel; Fant Owens Jacob Shull; Thomas Monnett; Samuel
Fairchild; George McKillip; N. J. Close; James M. Wilcox; Baruch D.
Jones; Jacob S. Albright; Thomas Struggles; G. Weber; S. McKean; S. S.
Seymour; Badgley A. P. Jones

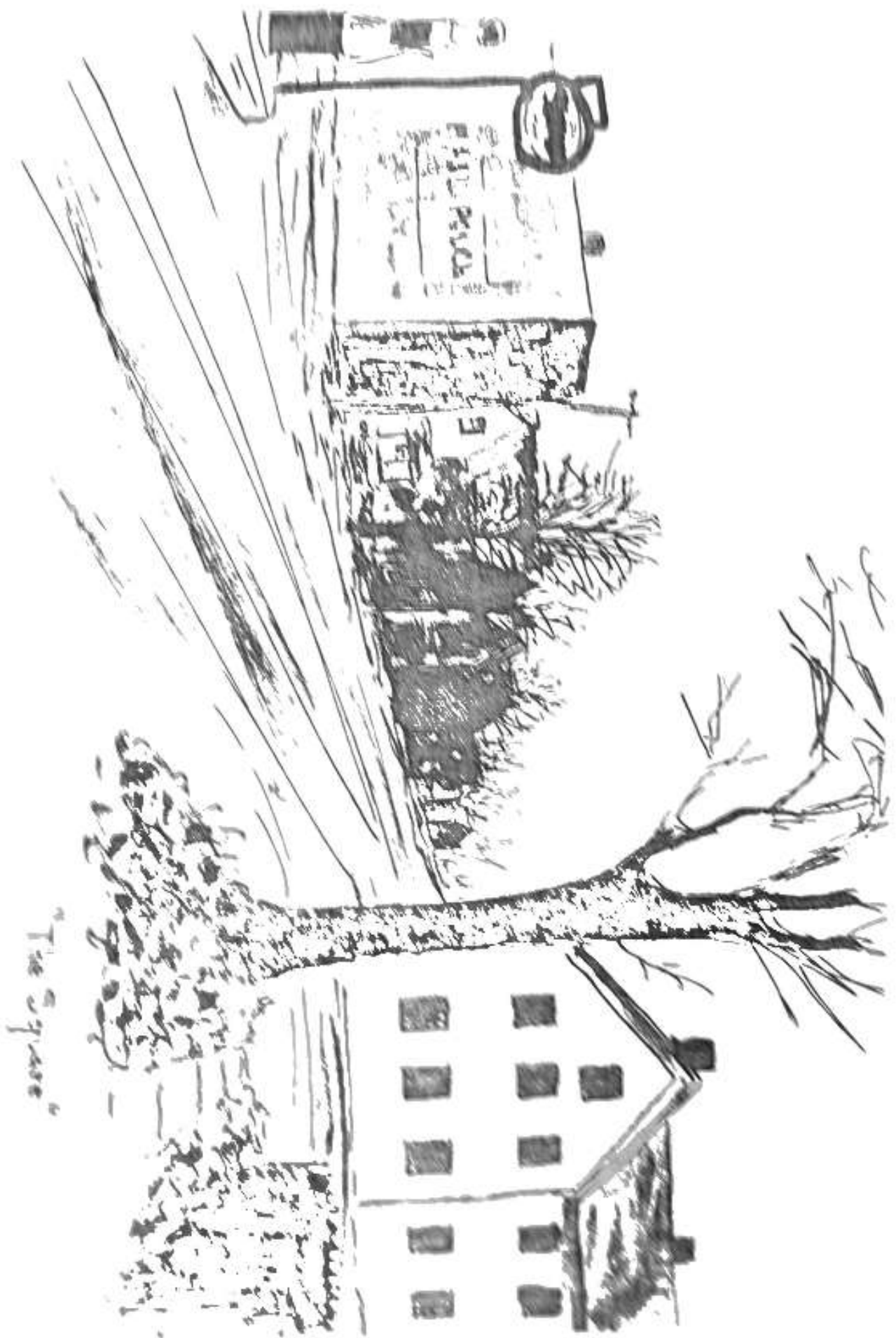
ITINERANT PREACHERS:- Rev. Adam Kline was one of the
realistically dramatic pulpiteers of the early times. His sermons
were always of doubtful length. There was never any doubt as to
whether his hearers would get all the sermon they wanted. The doubt
was always on the side when he would quit. He was a regular Billy
Sunday in his delivery. So vigorous was he in his delivery that
quite frequently his coat, vest, collar and tie would be removed
that he might be unhampered in his delivery. He was conscientious
and spiritually minded in his life.

Rev. John V. Potts was also one of the itinerant preach-
ers of the early times. He was a vigorous pulpiteer also but not
with so much abandon in his manner of speaking. He was well informed
and orderly in his thinking and presenting his thoughts before an
audience. He was a great and formidable debater and would accept
any challenge any one cared to give him. The challengers usually
had their cases well in hand before they came to meet him in debate.

PASTORS OF THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH:- Revs. Adam Gresle;
Michalis; Cramer; Charles Glessler; Frederick W. Adicht;
J. C. Koeplin; Theodore H. E. Eich; Philip Deihlman; A. G. Berlin;
Wolf; E. J. Goedeeking.

DUNKARD CHURCH:- Abraham Young

It should be stated, that even though there never was a Dunkard congregation in the village, Abraham Young's name is included here because he lived a long and honored life in the village. He was a preacher in the church of his choice to which he and his wife showed such loyalty.



"The Square"



The Public Square

The "Public Square", as it was called, is at the intersection of Jackson and Paris (Plymouth Road) Streets. The brick store is on the south-west corner; the hotel on the north-west corner; the Musgrave home to the north-east, now the A. J. Scott property; the Sexauer wagon shops on the south-east corner, it houses a garage and store now.

The square in the days gone by was the center of the village. Anything out of the ordinary was directed to this open space. Nomadic shows of the vender type, band concerts, open air speeches -- all these came to this place. Whenever new wagons and cuggies were taken out of the shops, they were invariably taken to the square for show purposes. It was the center for visiting of all kinds. The children usually found their way here for their games of various kinds. In those days when the farmers needed help for corn planting, haying, harvesting, threshing, corn cutting and husking, they came to the square to find the help they so much needed, and were usually successful in their search. The persons in search of work invariably went to the square also. The square was never more prominent than it was on July 4, 1876. The float that was suspended over the space from the buildings was impressive both from its appearance and the attention bestowed upon it. The political parades always converged on this point. From nearly all points of view it was the social center of the village.

Transportation - Railroads

In 1868 Sulphur Springs became interested in a proposed railroad from Toledo to Crestline via Tiffin, Lelmore, Lykins and Sulphur Springs. The village and township agreed to buy \$35,000 of the stock of the company. The stakes were set to make the road pass on the north side of the village. George W. Teel, Sr., one of the promoters of the road, laid out a number of lots on the south side of his farm where the depot was to be located. A small group of dwellings was erected at that particular spot, but no business was taken from Sulphur Springs by the new village of Teeltown. Some of the interested ones had said the new business center would be in Teeltown in time. This is the reason why there is such a town as Teeltown, and why it is where it is. We are also told that there were some in Sulphur Springs who thought the county-seat could be taken from Bucyrus if the road were gotten for Sulphur Springs.

Later the line was extended from Toledo to Mansfield through New Washington and Tiro. The project failed for Sulphur Springs because Crestline did not interest itself enough to buy the route. Tiro came into being because of the building of the road. Both Adamsburg and DeKalb saw Tiro come into being and prosper lastly at their expense.

When the Short Line railroad was in the making, a line was run from Sandusky City east of Sulphur Springs. Nothing came of this proposed railroad but the excitement in the village over another railroad project that was to end in failure ultimately.

An electric line survey was run from Bucyrus to the north side of the village, thence eastward. This project died soon.

An automobile bus line from Bucyrus to New Washington and Shelby through the village was in full operation for some time and seemed to do a good business. And at about the time it had won a place in the life of the town, it too was discontinued.

If the village had secured a railroad, it would now be forced to compel the road to stop trains of both the passenger and freight type. If it secured an electric line, the track would now be in the process of being torn up, as so many electric lines are experiencing.

At the present time the state is building a very fine automobile highway that will give the village an outlet to all parts of the country at all times of the year with no train stops to comply with. Some will possibly, however, say, "If it had had the advantages of a railroad and electric line, it would have a much larger population." That might be so, but the chances are it would not have increased materially with Bucyrus so near with its life and advantages.

It has had a quiet life, but substantial. This will continue no doubt because of the very rich and fertile farming community around it on every side. The consolidated school system is contributing very much to the life in the village and will continue to do so as time goes on.

Cemeteries

It makes no difference from which direction a person comes into Sulphur Springs, no cemetery comes into view near the outskirts of the village. There is no evidence of death from the fact that the eye never sees a cemetery.

When one studies the settlement of this region, he learns that the village was established a number of years after the site of the village was first settled. Hence, the inhabitants of the region had chosen the places where their dead were to be buried. These places were on the farms of the early settlers. It was also quite natural to locate burial places near churches. From a study of the country we find this to be the case. As there were no churches in the village for some years after it was laid out by John Slifer, the burials naturally were made in the places already established on the farms and near the churches located in the vicinity of the village.

Through the entire history of the village a number of the families always left the village on Sundays to worship in some church out a distance in the country. Naturally, then, these people would bury their dead where their church homes had been.

The following churches no doubt helped to create the conditions spoken of above:

The Reformed and United Brethren (Union), one mile north east of the village; The Tabor Church, three miles north-east; the German Lutheran Church, two miles north-west; the Lower Broken-sword Reformed Church (Yeiter); three and one-half miles north-west; the Conley Church, one mile south-west; the Crall Church, three miles south-west.

David Simmons died November, 1829 and was buried on the south-west corner of John G. Stough's farm. Thomas Smith died in 1833 (the year Annapolis was established). He was buried on the north-east corner of his own farm. This corner is just opposite the burial place spoken of above. This is now the Crall Cemetery.

About 1830 Peter Whetstone's children died and were buried on his farm, which was later owned by Michael Charlton, now (1933) owned by Elger Pfleiderer. This burial ground is about one mile south-west of the village, and about sixty rods south of Elger Pfleiderer's house.

The Roop graveyard is located about three miles south-west of the village on the south side of the road.

There was formerly a small graveyard on the east side of the road running south past the Conley Church, located about forty rods south of the church. It is under complete cultivation now. Not a stone is left to mark the place. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heiby have often seen the place.

In 1832 the Germans established a cemetery at the Lower Broken-sword (Yeiter) Reformed Church, three and one-half miles north-west of the village, on the west side of the road.

In 1852 the Lutherans established a cemetery at their Church, two miles north-west of the village.

On the little triangle at the end of the road running north out of Sulphur Springs there were a number of graves. This one too presents no evidence of its having been a burying ground; Oliver J. Keller, C. A. Keller and Charles Heiby remember these graves.

About one-half mile south-west from the village "in the woods" as it was at that time, and at that time on the John Slifer farm, also a number of people were buried. This place was established about 1835. The persons mentioned above have seen this place also when it was very easily identified. The writer also saw it in its earlier history. At this writing (1933) it is farmed over and but a few evidences remain. Small pieces of marble lie along the fence where the cemetery was located on the Isaac Klopfenstein farm.

About 1835 a cemetery was started on the Henry Fry farm, one mile north-east of the village. This is now called the Union Cemetery. It is a beautiful place and its appearance shows that those in charge of it are very painstaking in the care they give this city of the dead.

In the Union Church Cemetery one mile east of the village is a very significant mound dedicated to all the soldiers of all wars. In this way no soldier is forgotten on Memorial Day. This is a mound almost covered with flowers in memory of the Nation's dead who have lost their lives in the Nation's wars or fought in the wars. It is a beautiful idea and the mound produces reverence for these dead.

Helping the Farmer

It is very interesting to note how the town furnished labor power for the farmers in the community around. This, however, was the case when not much farm machinery was yet invented and farm work had to be done by hand.

The most strenuous season was haying and harvest. At this time about the only man power left in the village were about one man in each store and just enough blacksmiths to do the repair work that the farmers needed when the few machines used by the farmers needed repairing. All the other men were at work on the farms around the village helping the farmers get their perishable crops into shelter.

At this time the town was simply dead in the daytime. After dusk in the evening, many of these men would return for the night and many others remained for the night where they were working.

The practice of the farmers was to come to town and engage the men personally some time before the harvest season opened. It was a common sight to see farmers take out to their farms wagon loads of men they had engaged for the harvest season. Of course, "First come first served" usually secured the best workers. The wide awake farmers had their eyes on the men of the village that they wished for their work and engaged them "ahead". The men were then notified in time for the work.

If a severe wind storm and rain would come and "lodge" the grain, the harvest work would be prolonged because the grain could be cut "One Way" or "On two sides". This would keep the men

out of the town on the farms much longer. The wages were usually very satisfactory, enough to be attractive to the workers.

Corn planting, threshing, corn cutting and husking would also afford a great deal of work for many men, but none of these phases of work could depopulate the village as haying and harvest could. These phases of work merely drew on the group of men and boys who depended on what was called "working by the day".

The harvest time, as it was called, took out every man that could be spared. It was considered a type of being a "slacker" not to go out and help the farmers if at all possible. All this is now history because the man power is not needed on the farms now as it was in those days. The farmer is almost independent of help now. The "Public Square" is not now the meeting place for the farmer to meet the laborer he so much needed.

Recreations

The life in the village had its opportunities for recreation and a variety of pleasures as will be shown below.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS:- When the old brick school house came into use, the schools, at the close of the year, put on very pretentious "exhibitions", as they were then called. There was no trained drill-master to direct the performers. Yet these entertainments were so popular that the school hall was packed to the doors at a fair price of admission. These occasions brought out surprising feats of amateur dramatic acting. They also bound the homes to the schools with a strong community loyalty.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS:- Then too there was quite a large group of adults who put on "shows" in what was known as the Town Hall, on the second floor of the present Drug Store. Some acting was done there that would now command attention without a doubt. The singing of "Old Black Joe" by one of the group still lingers in my memory as a very fine piece of work.

SPELLINGS:- The spelling recitation was a regular part of the daily routine of work in the schools. The work of spelling was very rigorous in all of its forms. This discipline naturally found an outlet in "spellings", as they were called. The village school had several spellers who were especially gifted in this study as it was then considered. These spellers were taken to the spellings held in the country around for the very express purpose of "spelling these schools down". These contests were vigorously fought out with the village spellers victorious in most cases.

FOOT RACING:- A. J. Scott developed a feverish enthusiasm for footracing. Few enterprises gripped the village so much as when one of his famous races was "run off" in the village. The town simply bulged out with spectators. You can easily imagine what effect this form of amusement naturally had on the small boys of the town. They were racing in every part of the town morning, noon and night. The boys were conducting the "races" in just the way A. J. Scott would conduct them. These imitations were interesting to the grown-ups.

SLEIGH RIDES:- Ah, what sleigh and sled rides the people had in those days! The roads were at times perfect for such pleasures. The ride was not up to standard if the whole load was upset into some tempting snowdrift by the roadside by the supposedly innocent driver. Old and young indulged in this sport. The countryside developed an extensive social life in this way.

SKATING:- There is no such skating now as was possible in those days with the undrained ponds covering acres of land; in one case, an entire woods. That provoking "hickory ice" that was a temptation to every red-blooded boy. To skate over that sheet of bending ice "just once more" was the tempter. That once more was

the time the ice bent and --- broke, whereupon the venturesome skater got his usual cold winter bath promptly, and the chance to walk home a mile or more with the water squishing out of the tops of his boots at every step of the way. Yet those were glorious experiences.

CROQUETS- When the game of croquet first made its appearance, the town was simply swallowed up by this pastime. A number of specially constructed grounds soon came into real competition. One very popular one was at the Dr. Zeigler home at the southwest corner of Walnut and Paris (Plymouth) Streets; another one was on the lot now owned by Mrs. H. S. Boardman at the north end of Liberty Street. Horatio Markly constructed a ground at his home south of the town where Isaac Klopfenstein now lives. John K. Keller did likewise at his home one mile north-east of the village. Teams would go to other towns and out into the outlying country for contest purposes. At times they would go so far as Shelby. The town simply capitulated to the game. The small boy and small girl had improvised grounds and sets. Many of these equipments were so crude that they quickly showed how easily these urchins were satisfied -- only so they could be in the social croquet swirl of the day.

SINGING SCHOOLS:- Those singing schools which were held in the school houses and churches of the community were strong and useful social stimulants. A part of the time was spent in "singing the notes". Then the notes and the words were fitted together into song. John H. Keller, Samuel Smalley, Richard (Dick) Koons, and George Rader come readily to mind. Miss Katherine Koons did much work along this line, but with the little boys and girls of the community. She had a charm all her own when she was at work with the children. Her patience was winsome and conquering.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY:-We must not forget those Fourth of July celebrations the town put on a number of times. The most pretentious one was held in 1876. The people was a compact unit in its preparation for that great day. The fantastic parade was one of the strong features of the day. As you know these parades were for humorous effects. They were good clean fun. In this 1876 parade the jungle was rampant with noises from small boys in cages on the show wagons. On another occasion "Maude-S" the very famous trotting mare of that day. At another time the boys operated a twenty-five foot cannon. A smoke stack was put on a long coupled wagon supplied with rope and pulleys to elevate the stack to the proper angle for firing. At regular intervals an old Civil War musket, hidden in the cannon, was discharged with terrific booms when ordered by the officer in charge.

The celebration held in 1876 brought one of the largest gatherings to the town ever seen there prior to 1933.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY:- The literary society meetings that were held in the brick school hall in the eastern part of the town always packed the hall for the interesting programs that were always certain to be carried out to form. These were serious meetings and only those, who could withstand the critic's suggestions in those famous "critiques", had their names put on those programs.

I can hear Alexander Harley read the dreams and visions he was supposed to have had. Weird and spooky they were as he impressed us by his manner of delivery. I can also hear Watson Kanahan recite "Curfew shall not ring tonight". As far as I know, Watson got his wish because curfews do not ring nearly as often now as they certainly should. How W. D. Merwort, Charles Kinninger, Dr. Hise, Dr. H. S. Bevington, Dr. W.M. Carrothers and John Keller would settle the absorbing questions of the day with a finality that only vigorous debaters could bring about. Literary Institute is the name of this vigorous organization.

POLITICAL GATHERINGS:- We must not forget the rousing political campaign speeches the national political parties put on in former times. This village on every street was crowded with marchers and men on horseback. Each man wore a colorful cape and helmet and carried a lighted torch. These parades were followed by great speeches delivered by national speakers. At other times the marchers and riders would go to other meetings to repay the loyal support of those who had marched and ridden in this town. What intense excitement these campaign methods developed in those days.

BASEBALL TEAMS:- We must not forget those victorious baseball teams. They were usually managed by A. J. Scott. How he could jolly the opposing base runners, pitchers. These baseball teams, like bands, only more so, were an inspiration to the whole town and community around. This was not a blind prejudiced enthusiasm. It was an enthusiasm based on a splendidly efficient team that played ball by practicing with conscientious care and regularity. How the people came to the practice games and to the "Match games"!!!! The latter were numerous. The town and community swelled with pride at sight of the teams and bands.

A MUSICAL FAMILY:- Mr. Thomas Fry and his family formed an interesting musical group. Mr. Fry's home was a short distance north of the town and therefore well known in the community. The musical talents of this family were quite varied. They traveled giving concerts. They gave several at Mr. Fry's home.

SECRET SOCIETIES:- There have been very few secret societies in the town. The Knights of Honor at one time had a very strong hold. It was organized Jan. 2, 1878. The members lived in the village mostly, and on the adjoining farms. It was organized with thirteen members: Dictator Dr. H. S. Bevington; asst. dictator Charles Heiberts-hausen; vice dictator C. F. Sexauer; reporter J. H. Wert; financial reporter William K. Evans; past dictator, Alfred Fry; chaplain J. E. Sexauer; guide, Thomas Laux; John Guise, William Haffner and William Sexauer were the board of trustees.

The Macabees maintained an organization for some time.

BELLINGS:- At one time bellings, as they were called, were quite vigorous affairs. At one particular belling the "horse

fiddle "was heard three miles and a half". It was composed of a very large wooden "store box" with the top open and the sides heavily rosined. Scott and Keller's heavy skid that was used to unload heavy boxes and barrels was also well rosined on the edges. This very delicate bow was used on the fiddle spoken of above. Of course a number of men were necessary to operate this gigantic fiddle with its massive bow, but it produced the noise. This took place at the "in-fair" of Frank Hess and Miss Alice Bower.

SULPHUR SPRINGS' GREAT BOOM :- About the most thrilling financial experience the village ever had was the boom period connected with the Bohemian Oats and Redline Wheat. The town can well be likened to a mining town on a boom for a short time. The town was so gripped that several men, who came from Benton, Ohio to buy timber in the neighborhood of Sulphur Springs, joined heartily in the enterprise of selling Bohemian Oats. These men were Harry Moore, John Feltis, and Frank MacLaughlin. The following men were interested in the project: A. J. Scott, Harry S. Boardman, Jeremiah Tressler, Greely Kemmis, and John Zerbe. The contract required the farmer interested in the project to buy ten bushels of oats at ten dollars a bushel. This oats the farmer was to sow. The agent agreed to sell ten bushels or more of the crop at ten dollars a bushel. This program lasted as long as the sales could be made so that the oats could be bought from the farmer. When the sales could no longer be made the whole project collapsed. The result was that the farmers who bought first fared well. The last buyers got nothing. These contracts were made in good faith but the number of buyers necessary to the project could not be maintained so the project soon failed. It was a boom period for the community however. We are told that money was very plentiful for a short time. We are also told that the Sexauer Brothers sold sleighs in the winter almost faster than they could make them. The town was all excitement and life ran high during the period.

MUSICAL UNION: - This group of 132 singers of the village and community around was organized by Thomas Parkison and Miss Allie Culler. The former was the leader and the latter the organist. This festival took place in the spring of 1883. The meetings were held in the Lutheran church every evening for one solid month. The rudiments of music were studied and practiced. "Singing by rote" was a part of this pretentious program. Solo work was also encouraged. Ensemble work was particularly stressed of course. These two leaders possessed very pleasing personalities and thus made the project very beneficial. At the close of the season two concerts were put on. These were held on the evenings of the 8th and 9th of May, 1883. These evenings, of course, were the high spots of the festival. The church was packed both nights because the project had so gripped the village and community. Samuel Smalley then took up the follow-up work. This continued for some time. These meetings were held each week.

The following persons were the officers of the festival: L.M. Tuttle, Pres.; O. J. Keller, V. Pres.; F.M. Hess, Treas.; Ella Sexauer, Sec.; Jennie Hetrick, Librarian; Charles Kinninger, Director; Samuel Amalley, Associate Director.; Mrs. L.M. Tuttle, Organist.

RACE HORSES:- The village for some time was interested in what the race horses, owned by A. J. Scott could do for the reputation of the village. The names of these race horses were "Von Arnim and "Chestnut Bill". These fine horses were familiar objects on the village streets as they were frequently exercised by Greely Kemais who had daily care of these horses. On the race track, they were directly under the care of George Sherman who was the special trainer and driver in the races. The people of the town were naturally interested in what these horses were doing on the race track. We are told these horses trotted their last races in Attica, Ohio. The event, no doubt, was the annual fair in that village.

THE VILLAGE STORY-TELLERS:- John Caris and Levi Burroughs, two of the village blacksmiths, were the famous team of the entire town for "matching yarns". When these two veterans at the art, fell into combat the listeners had good entertainment till one or the other would quietly withdraw from the combat. He never left because he felt the sting of defeat but apparently to spare himself for the next bout that would be bound to come as sure as they would meet. It may have been on the principle that "He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day". Two conditions were bound to happen; they would meet, and soon, and they would have appreciative listeners. They were interesting men when the tales were going strong, as they always were.

LAWN FÊTES:- Lawn fêtes are so plentiful at the present time that we forget their original character. When they first appeared in the village, they were always put on for the brass band that was active at the time. Entire streets were roped off and the whole town and the community around came out to hear the band, to eat the berries and the homemade icecream. The ordinary crackers were at first quite in evidence at the festivals. These were gala nights of old and young. The fact that the band was the organization to be benefitted prompted the people to come out in great numbers. Communities were anxious to have the best band. This fact produced a loyalty for the "home band" that was gripping.

These occasions, of course, were enlivened by the music which the band furnished in generous numbers. Bands from other centers would come as guests and would contribute to the musical program of the occasion.

The original character of the lawn fête, which had a high social quality, has changed to more of a business gathering.

The Village Band

The first band organized in Sulphur Springs was early in 1870 or in 1871 and was known as the Sulphur Springs Cornet Band. It was composed of William Nusgrave, Samuel Smalley, Frederick Sexauer, Sr., William Sexauer, Sr., George Heiby, Jr., and Andrew Cronenberger as leader. This band started to rehearse at the William Sexauer Sr., home where Robert Souders now lives. The band met in the cupola of the home. The base horns were stuck out of the windows so as not to make so much noise in the house. This fact did not consider the feelings of the neighbors. Later they practiced on the platform of the Sexauer Carriage Shop.

The by-laws of this band were very severely enforced. One was a fine of \$1.00 for tardiness or absence. At this time the band needed a pair of cymbals and hearing of a pair in Bucyrus, went William Sexauer, Sr. to buy them. When he returned from making the purchase, the band was rehearsing. He went up the steps crashing the cymbals in time with the music the band was playing at that moment. But he was fined one dollar for being tardy. Later this band held its rehearsals in George Heiby's harness shop which stood just between the present brick drug store and the barber shop just east of John Kafer's store.

The band finally decided to buy a new set of instruments. In the meantime, Charles Kinninger joined the band and was in touch with some band instrument factory. Andrew Cronenberger was representing another factory from which he was to receive a commission if he made the sale. The band decided not to buy from Mr. Cronenberger. This caused a split in the band. Charles Kinninger had been forging ahead and so now became the leader. He held this position with every band that was ever organized in the village until he moved to Bucyrus to become Deputy Probate Judge under Judge Calvin Tobias.

Mr. Cronenberger had a number of sons scattered about over Ohio. He called them home and built a hoop and stave mill to give his sons work and, with these sons, started a new band. Samuel Smalley, the bass drummer, was the only member of the band not a member of the Cronenberger family. The village could now boast of two bands for a while. These two bands appeared on the streets at the same time on several occasions, usually on Christmas and New Years. But unfortunately, the village was too far inland for a factory of this type to succeed. Sulphur Springs lost this factory and this band also, the Cronenberger family moving to New Washington.

The Sulphur Springs band continued under the sole lead-

ership of Charles Kinninger. About this time Oliver J. Keller joined the band as bass drummer. The membership kept changing, of course, until about 1875 when this organization disbanded.

The whole town, as well as the whole community around, felt the loss of the band so much that a group of younger men organized a band with the following members: Charles Sexauer, Frederick Sexauer, Jr., Hamilton Mail, Frank Darr, Elmer Seits, George Brenner, Watson Manahan, Charles Hasse, Lincoln Bowlin, Frank Musgrave, Jeremiah Rader, Joan Harmon, George Teel, William Sexauer, Jr., and Charles Kinninger as director. Billy Sexauer as he was called was one of the best snare drummers in the state of Ohio and was the band's snare drummer for his entire band career. The membership of the band also kept changing.

From a remnant of the preceding band, with new material, a new band was organized known as the "Old 18" - eighteen members. It was at this time that Charles Heiby and Grant Zerbe joined the band. They were called the "kids" by the band. About this time Charles and William Sexauer, Jr. went to Bucyrus where they heard a mechanics band. This band had a German Bass player who, as they said, knocked them off their feet. They told Charles Kinninger of this player and asked him if he could use another Bass player. He said he could with Jeremiah Rader. They then asked William Sexauer, Sr. if he could use another man in the blacksmith shop. The firm hired this man whose name was Balser Schneider. He was a man of small stature but could make more noise on a Bass horn than any other two men, but he was not the smooth and mellow-toned player that Jeremiah Rader was. Often, when the band was playing a smooth andante movement, Director Kinninger would tell Mr. Schneider not to play on that part. But Mr. Schneider was a whirlwind on a march.

This band was in full form at the time of the Cleveland and Blaine campaign. The band played somewhere every day and night for weeks at a time. At one time in this campaign James G. Blaine, candidate for President of the United States, was to be in Toledo. The Republican Club of Bucyrus hired the band to lead their club in the Toledo parade because the band was considered the best band within a radius of 35 or 40 miles. There was a tremendous crowd in Toledo that night. Every club had brought its band. There must have been 40 or 50 bands there. The Toledo committee on arrangements decided that the finest uniformed band in Toledo that night should lead that great parade that night. The honor fell to the band from the good little village of Sulphur Springs. Cleveland was elected over Blaine. That fact gave the band more work. Bucyrus put on the greatest celebration ever held in the county seat. There was a tremendous crowd and a wonderful parade. The parade ended on the east side of the public square. The bands, however, were to march, eight in number, across the square, counter-march back and forth and each band to keep playing a different march. That was not an easy task. Our leader, Charles Kinninger, warned every man to watch his music and not listen to the other bands. "The 71st New York Regimental March" was selected for our number. It was a heavy number with all instruments busy with chromatic runs

throughout. For some reason Balsar Schneider, our little Bass player, had a grievance against the Crestline band. He said, "You watch me vot I do to de Grestline bant." When we passed the Crestline band, we struck one of those chromatic runs. Schneider stuck the bell of his Bass horn over at the Crestline band and fairly threw brick bats at them with the heavy bass tones of his. That broke the Crestline band down. After the parade, two of the Crestline band men came and shook hands with Schneider and said, "What was the name of that march you were playing when you passed us on the square?" Schneider said, "Dot was de 71st New York Regimental March." Then Schneider said, "Ya dot was gute tune aver she cost lots of vind."

Strict discipline was invoked upon every member of this band. No one was allowed to have his coat unbuttoned at any time. Neatness of person was enjoined at all times. Tardiness was not tolerated at all. Care, when on the march, was strictly enforced even to the point of correction if necessary. After the Cleveland and Blaine campaign, this organization disbanded, each member keeping his uniform and instrument. This band was very popular for miles around. One old admirer of this band said just a short time ago that he used to go miles to hear this band and that it was the best band in the state of Ohio. The good loyal friends from the Broken Sword community when they would see the band coming down the street at some political gathering, would yell, "Here comes the Noplis bant". Then, as the band would be passing by, they would yell, "Hurrah fer the Noplis bant."

One Fourth of July the "Old 18 Band" entered a contest held at Shiloh, Ohio. Six bands had entered the contest. The Sulphur Springs band was beaten by only six points by Mansfield band, a military organization with thirty pieces. Sulphur Springs received the second prize of fifty dollars and was well satisfied with the result of the contest.

At the following holiday season, after the "Old 18 Band" had disbanded, some of the boys felt it was too bad that there was no band to play out on the "Public Square". In response to this feeling, Joan Harmon, Ely Weisel, Charles Kinninger, Grant Zerbe, Andy Arnold, Jeremiah Rader, William Sexauer, Jr. and William Heiby got out on the street and played several pieces. This seemed to make things seem very natural.

The above group organized itself into what was known as the "Octette". The band accepted an invitation to enter a contest the following Fourth of July at Plymouth, Ohio. The Shelby Tube Mill Band was there with 25 pieces. The judges gave Shelby first prize. Charles Kinninger, our leader, being a good judge of music thought the decision unfair. He asked the judges on what points Shelby was superior. One of the judges, an old country singing teacher said, "My goodness! your band is only an octette and Shelby has 25 men. They can make a lot more noise than you can. So, why shouldn't they beat you?" Mr. Kinninger said, "Yes, why?" Soon after this contest our leader, Charles Kinninger, moved to

Bucyrus, Ohio. That was the end of the "Octette".

Feeling that Sulphur Springs could not keep going without a band, Grant Zerbe and Charles Heiby organized a new band. All the members were young men and had never played before with the exception of Grant Zerbe, Charles Heiby and Frank Brenner. Besides these were: George Teel, Melvin Young, John Morrison, John Deppler, Frank Reinhart, Joseph Charlton, William Zerbe, and Lewis Zerbe, and Christian Sexauer. All went to work at once and put in a lot of hard work. The band was just nine weeks old when it had an invitation to enter a contest at New Washington on the Fourth of July. Grant Zerbe was the leader. He thought it unwise to enter the contest because the band was so young and had not worked together very long. But he followed the wishes of Charles Heiby who was anxious to try to see what the band could do in such a tryout as that contest would afford. When the band reached New Washington, it found that the following bands had entered the contest: Tabor Corners; Chatfield, Charles Sexauer, a Sulphur Spring boy, the leader; Carrothers, Chatfield and Sulphur Springs. The musical ability of Sulphur Springs was very well represented in this contest because William Sexauer was the snare-drummer for the Tabor Corners Band; Dr. Charles Sexauer was the leader of the Chatfield Band. The result of this contest was as follows: Bloomville, first prize, Chatfield, second prize, Sulphur Springs, third prize.

This young band was active for several years, but some of the boys left the village and the discipline was too rigid for others and so they resigned. It looked somewhat discouraging for a time and soon the band quit its work.

Soon after this the Tabor Corners Band dissolved. There were a number of good players in that band who had the enthusiasm everybody admires. With the remnant, then, of the Sulphur Springs "Kid Band", as it was called, was united the following set of members of the Tabor Corners Band: Elsie Ulmer, Elmer Fry, Charles Pfaler, William Ulrich, Jr. This group formed itself into a new band. This group developed into as good a band as the town ever had. When this band played on the Bucyrus public square one time, Mr. Charles Kinninger, the old faithful former leader, came out of his office. After listening to the band's playing, came over and talked with the members and remarked that Sulphur Springs had a band that it should be mighty proud of.

The secret of this successful band was no doubt the fact that Grant Zerbe and Charles Heiby were partners in the barber shop in Sulphur Springs. Both, as it happened, were cornet players. All the spare time these ambitious players could spare was spent in practicing on their cornets. This program developed these men into such a unified type of performers that it seemed as though only one person were playing instead of two. This fact gave mature strength to the leads that brought confidence to the other players to such a point that the entire band played with a remarkable unity of execution. (This paragraph by A. D. Keller).

This band entered a contest at New Wahington on a Fourth of July. Only two bands had entered : The Chatfield Band, the Sulphur Springs Band. The contest committee decided to unite the three prizes into two: \$50.00 and \$45.00 as first and second prizes. Dr. Charles Sexauer, leader of the Chatfield Band, came to us, "We are willing to have Sulphur Springs have the first prize because it has the better band. So let us not contest for the money. We will both play a nice concert." This was agreeable to us. We went to the judges and gave them our plan. They said, "Not much. You fellows are going to contest for this money." Two of the judges had relatives in the Chatfield Band. When the judges said, "You fellows will have to play for the money," the band felt that there was something in the wind. The band had two very fine overtures for this occasion: "Ermine" from the "Opera Ermine" and "The Jolly Minstrel", the latter being an exceptionally fine composition and different from anything the band had ever played. The selection had two beautiful cornet duettes and a very pretty baritone solo. In the very beginning the baritone played two measures alone. Then the tenors dropped in, then the altos, then the tuba, then the entire band. After the contest, the judges gave the following decision: Chatfield, first; Sulphur Springs, second. Dr. Sexauer said, "I don't understand that." I said, "That's easy, you had that money before the contest. It was on account of the relationships and the boasting of one of our men." We were not grieved about the matter.

This band continued until the following spring when Grant Zerbe sold his barber shop to Charles Heiby and moved away to Bucyrus. The fact that Grant left took away the band's leader and crippled the cornet section so that the band dissolved and Sulphur Springs was again without a band for a while.

Some time later, George Brenner organized and directed another band composed of the following members: George Brenner, Priestly Tidaback, John Clessler, John Eicher, Isaac Klopfenstein, Charles Weston, Henry Sheely, James Spahr, Frederick Ackerman, Eugene Rader and William Songer. This band was in existence but a few years, but was not very active.

The Maccabees band was the next one to be organized. It was active for about three years. I do not know the personnel of this band.

The last band to organize, I think Milton Keller was responsible for. It was composed of the following members: Milton Keller, Tarry Tuops, Walter Tapps, Lloyd Lust, Walter Sexauer, Harry Hartel, George Brenner, Arthur Bittikofer, Benjamin Hayes, Paul Keller and Charles Blackford. The band was conducted by Ely Weisel for a while but he had to give it up on account of his health. On this account this band had a short life.

About the year 1904 Charles Heiby organized an orchestra with the following membership

John Scott	First Violin
Samuel Virtue	Second Violin
Homer Andrews	Second Violin
Tarry Tupps	Bass Viol
Alpheus Light	Clarinet
Harold Rader	Flute
Charles Heiby	First Cornet
Walter Tupps	Second Cornet
Eugene Rader	Trombone
Mabel Rader	Pianist
Talmadge Bittikofer	Drums and Traps

The rehearsals of the orchestra were held in Bittikofer's Hall. Joan Bittikofer kindly donated the use of the hall. The orchestra owned its own piano which was rented to any other organization in need of it. The orchestra became quite popular as it always helped the churches with special programs, such as Christmas, Children's Day. The orchestra also gave several concerts a year at home, always to packed houses. It went out of town also for engagements and concerts. When Charles Heiby and John Scott moved to Bucyrus, the orchestra disbanded.

Some of the material for this part of this history was furnished by William Sexauer, Jr. of Akron, Ohio. But by far the most of it was furnished in a most exhaustive way by Charles Heiby of Bucyrus. He also did practically all of the composition. The instrumental music history of the village is here supplied in a remarkable complete way (Albert D. Keller).

"Working on the Road"

I do not mean to say that "working on the road" was a thing peculiar to the village. That demand of the state met every male voter of the state at that time. It was the poll-tax of the time. The farmer took his team and "worked out the tax" on the country roads under the direction of the supervisor of roads.

In the village the same tax existed but the method of meeting the tax was different. As one would expect, there were many persons in the village who did not care to pay the tax directly nor go out on the roads and "work the tax out" personally. Such persons would hire workmen to work two days and thereby meet the demands of the tax. All this work was done on the streets of the village. In this way the streets were kept in repair under the eye of the supervisor. This practice of the poll-tax payer produced a group of men and mature boys who secured by solicitation as many poll-taxes "to work out" as they could at a stipulated wage. This practice afforded a great deal of work for quite long periods for some of the laborers. The work was not at all difficult. Some of the laborers took their tasks somewhat leisurely. The popular slogan that the workers half playfully were fond of quoting was, "If you sweat working on the road, you will get the seven-year itch."

In spite of this half playful slogan, though, there was not much contempt for a supervisor who insisted on a reasonable amount of work each day even if it was for "Uncle Sam" as they would say. Also for a supervisor who had certain ideas as to how he wanted the streets of the town to look. This at that time was the way the streets were kept in repair. Politics sometimes crept in and then an irresponsible supervisor would be elected, but he would not be elected the next year.

Milk Supply

When the village customs of the early days were more like the customs of the open country life, the majority of the families produced their own milk supply while other families bought their supply from their neighbors. In these early days the cows were milked and turned out on the streets to roam at their will in the village or in the open country. Late in the day the cows would come to their stables for the toothsome food they knew from experience would be waiting for them. As time went on this free and easy life of the village cows was frowned upon by the people in the town and country alike, to such a degree that other means of securing food for the cows naturally arose. One was to secure pasture from the farms close by. Another was for the family boy or girl to herd the family cow. Yet another plan was for a number of cow owners to club and hire one or two boys to herd the cows daily. Such a job made the day wear itself away very slowly for these herders. But it was not difficult to find the herders. The cows were taken out in the morning and returned regularly in the evening. The regularity in the evening was frequently more pronounced than the promptness in the morning, but the industry was kept a going concern.

This plan took the cows far out into the country from the village. The cows became scavengers by cleaning up the roadsides and "fence corners" (there were "fence corners" in those days in the country). This was a great improvement over the free

and easy roving of the cows. The sides of the roads benefitted and the village was freed from the chance of the cows making trouble for the home owners in the village. There the weeds were kept down by the "working on the road" method of "working out the poll tax". Now the cows that produce the milk for the village are quite as much in the background as the mills that produce the flour for the village. In fact, some of it is brought from the country and delivered directly to the customers.

Program
of the
One Hundredth Anniversary
of the
Founding of Annapolis

SULPHUR SPRINGS

1833

Centennial

1933

August 30

Morning Program

Baseball games

10 A.M.

Mansfield vs Sulphur Springs

Horeshoe pitching

Everybody

Noon Basket Lunch

AFTERNOON PROGRAM 1:30P.M.

Dedicatory Service of Glacial Stone presented by Wesley Burns.

Rev. E. J. Goedeking, Pastor German Lutheran Church.

Community Singing

Program in the school Auditorium

Invocation

Rev. W. H. Baker, Pastor Eng. Lutheran

Welcome

Miss Anna Charlton

[Church.

Historian

Albert D. Keller, Tiffin, Ohio.

"History of Sulphur Springs"

Music

Robert Gardner

Address

Rev. Charles Clessler, Fostoria, Ohio,

Address

Rev. Frank B. Heibert, Lancaster, Ohio.

Toast

Rev. W. H. Baker

Toast to Mrs. H. S. Boardman who was One hundred and one years

Seven months and twenty-two days old on this day.

Reading

Dolores Stough

Address

Oscar Squier, Carey, Ohio.

Address

Prof. Frederick W. Bittikofer, Marysville, Ohio

EVENING PROGRAM

Parade 7:00 P. M.

Floats illustrating the life of the community.

Brass Band Concerts

North Robinson-Leesville Bands combined.

New Wahington Band

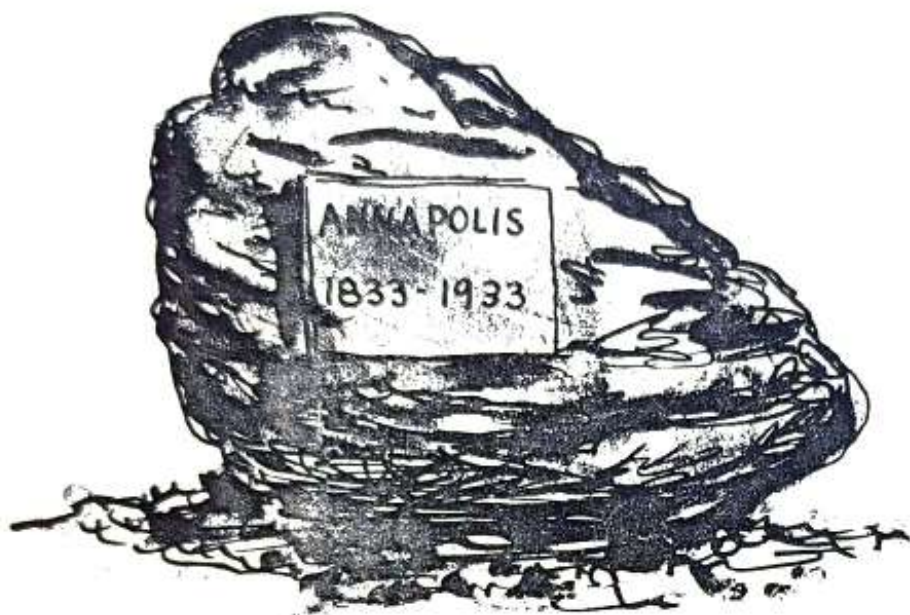
Pageant

"Life of the early settlers".

This pageant was written by Rev. Frank H. Zartman, Pastor of Reformed Church.

Note:

The attendance at the pageant was estimated at Five Thousand. The entire program was an inspiration to all who attended, and particularly to those who had worked so faithfully to bring it about.



STONE DEDICATED AT THE
CENTENNIAL BY REV. GOEDEKING
STONE FURNISHED BY WESLEY BURNS
CUTTING DONATED BY
SHELBY + BUCYRUS MONUMENT WORKS

Description of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of Annapolis

The very inception of the idea of celebrating the one hundredth birthday of the village arose after a meeting of the Christian Endeavorers of the Hope Reformed Congregation. Something in connection with the topic of the meeting seemed to suggest the propriety of the enterprise. Rev. Frank Zartman and some of his young people thought it wise to plan to carry out the enterprise if at all possible. A good many conferences and meetings were necessary to develop enough courage even to begin the very worthy project. It took faith, confidence, and pluck to initiate the plan that was finally carried out.

As the time grew shorter for the great event, the momentum increased. This was in plain evidence on the day of the anniversary. It was very evident that the interest grew so strong that it enlisted persons and developed plans that were not dreamed of when the inspired ones at first met in mere desperation not to see the project fall.

Rev. Frank Zartman wrote the pageant that was presented in the evening. He sensed the meaning of the occasion and put it in a form that made a very fine climax to the great day. A day that will never be forgotten.

One of the most realistic features that interpreted what must have been the experiences of those who visited the old spring in the days long ago. That is, the way the smell and the taste of the sulphur water must have affected the wayfarer. This feature was perhaps the strongest feature of the pageant because it was so very local. Wigwags can be used anywhere to interpret pioneering, but few localities have springs of water characteristic as the springs of sulphur water in this village.

The day for the celebration was a beautiful sunshiny one, warm but not hot. Just right for such an occasion. The people came betimes and the events were in full swing in good time.

The dinner under the trees, apple trees, was a real community affair where the people visited and dwelt over the coffee cups. Many of the families of the town held reunions at the dinner hour.

Rev. E.J. Goedeeking was given a very attentive hearing by the audience that gathered in front of the school building in large numbers for the dedication of the stone that Mr. Wesley Burns presented in honor of the occasion.

The large auditorium in the school building was crowded to the doors for the program of the afternoon. There were fourteen people on the stage each of whom was at least eighty years of age. Oliver J. Keller sat in front of the stage; he was ninety years of age before the day of this celebration. A very friendly greeting was sent by Mrs. H.S. Boardman who, on this notable day, was one hundred and one years, seven months and twenty-two days old at that moment. This greeting was a high spot of this day.

The program was filled with cheer and good humor. The various speakers saw to this. The history of the village naturally came to the surface to freshen the memories of the older people and to inform the younger people as to what their parents had done to make the village such a good place in which to live a life of service and usefulness.

The parade of floats and other features was an interpretation of local organizations and interests of the community.

The bands from neighboring communities made a very fine transition from the program of the daytime to the more spectacular features of the night time. While the bands were lending their musical tone to the day the people, in this setting, renewed old friendships and made new ones.

The pageant, of course, was an interpretation of the way the first settlers have always made their way to the new regions in which to start life anew and live it better than they did in the "old home". The pageant was staged back of the school house on the fine open space there. The newly built cabins, the spring, the Indians' tents, the prairie schooner, horsemen and all took one from the present back to the long ago. All this took place in the well lighted space surrounded by thousands of spectators eager to see and hear. The lighting came from the top of the school building under the guiding hand of Rev. Frank R. Zartman.

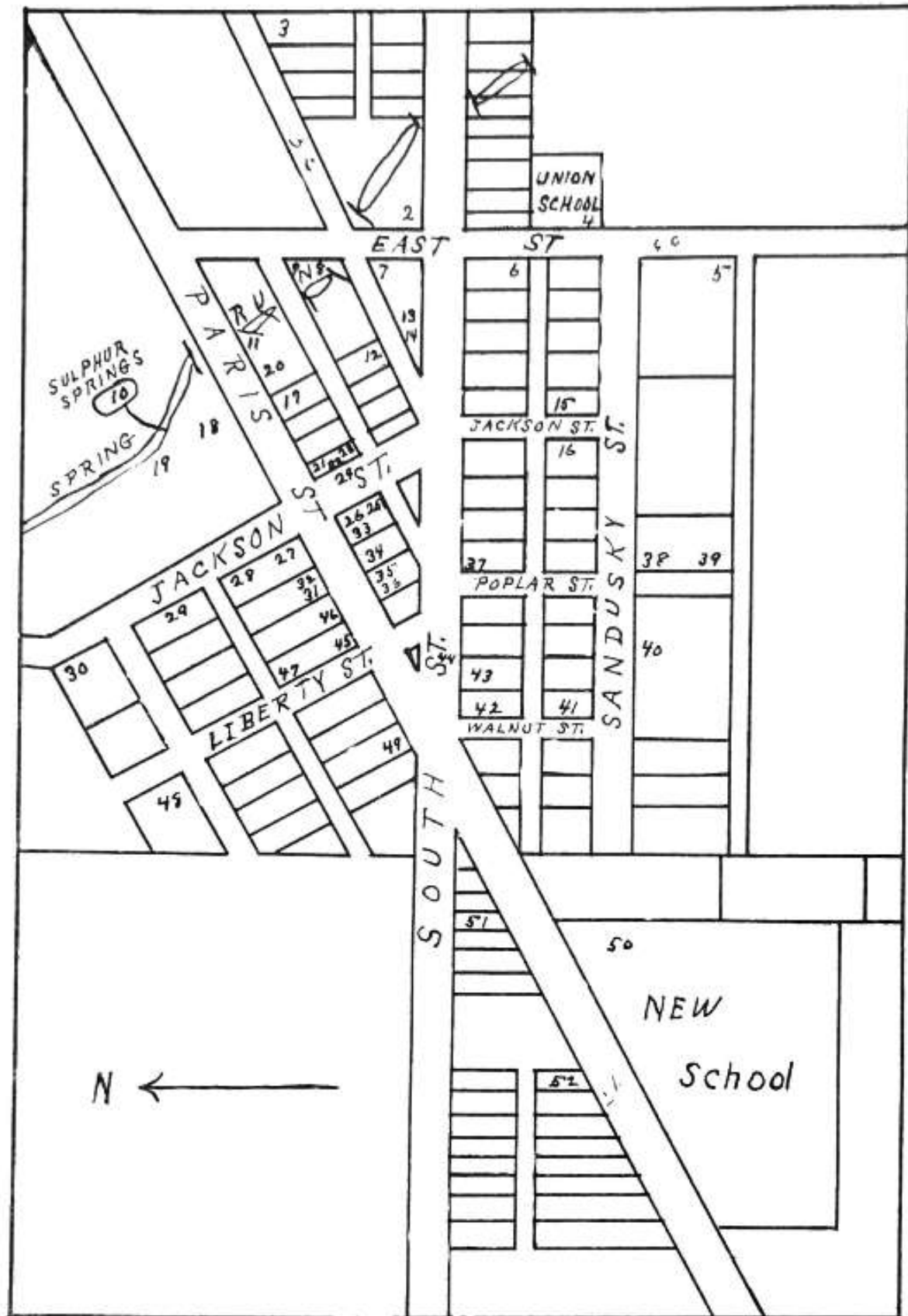
The registration books showed between six and seven hundred signatures. The police, it is reported, estimated the crowd at about five thousand people.

Thus closed the day that will be long remembered by those who came to this birthday. It will be remembered by the people of the village. Especially will it be remembered by the small group who felt themselves immediately responsible for the success of the events of the day which grew more notable as the hours of the day progressed.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

(Use with Detailed Map)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 First Church 1 Log Schoolhouse 2 Grist Mill 3 Creamery 4 Old Brick Schoolhouse 5 Gerster Wagon Shop 6 Cabinet Shop of Abraham Young 7 Heibertshausen Blacksmith Shop 8 Humiston Sawmill 9 Ulmer Sawmill 10 Old Sulphur Spring 11 Roadside Watering Place 12 Henry Rader Shoe Shop 13 Heibertshausen Wagon Shop 14 Rader blacksmith Shop 15 Seits Wagon Shop 16 Tannery 17 Caris Blacksmith Shop 18 Musgrave Store 19 Musgrave Home 19 A. J. Scott Home 20 Amos Keller Hardware 21 Sexauer Wagon Shop 21 Heibertshausen Wagon Shop, Later 21 Halliwell Garage 21 Gillespie Dry Goods Store 21 Filling Station 21 Hardware 22 Sexauer Trim Shop 23 Sexauer Blacksmith Shop Later 24 Rader Blacksmith Shop 24 Heibertshausen Blacksmith Shop 25 Robinson and Feichtner Hardware Store 25 Samuel Smalley Shoe Shop 26 Scott and Keller Store 26 High School, One winter 2nd floor 26 J. A. Morrison Dry Goods Store 26 Joann Meister " " " 26 Robinson and Feichtner Hardware 26 Sexauer Drugstore 26 Bittikofer " 27 Hotel 28 Zerbe Livery Stable 29 Abendroth Shoe shop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 David Hawk Tannery 31 Haffner Harness Shop 32 John Kafer Store 33 Finch Millinery Shop 34 Fry Hardware 34 Rader and Keller Hardware 34 Rader Hardware 34 Feichtner Tin Shop 35 Alfred Fry Dry Goods Store 35 Fry and Guise " " " 35 Keller, Klopfenstein " 35 O. and C. Keller " 35 Shoe Factory 2nd floor 35 John Striker 36 Lewis Sexauer Notion Store 36 Sexauer Print Shop 36 Women's Work Room 36 Telescope factory 2nd Floor 36 Wm. Brenner Photo Gallery 36 Heiby Harness Shop 37 Frame Lutheran Church 37 Brick Lutheran Church 38 Pfeleiderer Shoe Shop 39 Wm. " Livery Stable 40 First Meeting Place of
First Band at Wm. Sexauer
Sr. Home 41 Rader Blacksmith Shop 42 John Hasse Tailor Shop 43 Methodist Episcopal Church 43 Hope Reformed Church 44 R. T. Bower Drugstore 44 H.S. Bevington " 44 L. and F. Sexauer Drugstore 44 N. B. Wert Home now 45 Young Undertaker Room 45 Library 46 Harmon Gun Shop 47 Burroughs Blacksmith Shop 48 Barrel and Stave Factory 49 Heibertshausen Shoe Shop 50 Consolidated Schoolhouse 51 Frame (second) " " 52 Tannery |
|---|---|



Conclusions

In its history, this village goes back to the original forests with their vastnesses of dangers from wild animals, the unhampered forces of nature and the unbridled emotions of the native Indians. However, there is no history of this region to show that the Indian was excessively troublesome; or brought on conflicts against the new settlers, such as we find Col. Crawford to the west encountered, and which caused his death ultimately.

5 We have seen the settlers come with the same impulses that, throughout the history of the race, have forced the unoccupied territory and uncivilized races to yield to a higher civilization. That has been the program of human progress always and in all places.

In this way, the settlers forged their way here and found themselves out of direct communication with the home base. Then roads, as we have seen, were chopped out of the forests and swamps were piled high with logs for roads to make the resources of these regions yield their treasures to these newcomers, who were bringing a new civilization to this region.

Lines of communication thus established, we have seen the industry of farming, stores, schools, churches, factories, trades of all kinds come into the life of this village. All these came so quietly, yet so persistently that we almost fail to see them in proper proportions. This village at its best was living its life with almost perfect independence of the outside world.

It has never had the distractions that naturally come with railroads and electric lines.

This village will never be as independent in supplying its own needs as it once was. That day is past and will never return. Please do not think me a "weeping Jeremiah". Mass capital, mass production, i.e. taking production out of the home and putting it into factories of all kinds, have developed conditions in the larger centers of population that will take away the young people as fast as they develop. For this reason the village will not have the stability of population out of which the variety of enterprises can be developed as in former times.

In spite of all this, the home, the schools, the state and the church are yet here. The unprofessional spontaneous whole-community method of carrying out social programmes is also, in a measure, gone. You are now yielding to a leadership that is being trained by the state, the school and the church. In these forces lies your future now and not in purely risking spontaneous volunteer leadership.

This village is one of homes, not congested living quarters. Keep these pure and clean. Keep your schools efficient, serve the state with an uncorrupted ballot. Keep your churches strong and vigorous. Then will the power of God have an opportunity to work down through these divine forces which then will be able to keep your community growing and strengthening.

WHITTIER'S CENTENNIAL HYMN

"Our father's God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee
To thank Thee for the era done
And trust Thee for the opening one.

.....
Oh make us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of the righteous law!
And, cast in some diviner mould
Let the new cycle shame the old!"

INDEX

NOTE: The number 271 is followed by a number in parentheses. This combination refers to "Bird's-Eye View" on page 271. The numbers on page 271 are to be used with the map following. For example, 271 (20) refers to the Amos Keller Hardware on the map indicated by the number 20.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. J. Scott Home.....271 (19) | Brick Lutheran Church 271 (37) |
| Abendroth Shoe Shop..271 (29) | Brick Schoolhouse (third)..... |
| Alfred Fry Dry Goods |119,137, 139 |
| Store.....271 (35) | Brokensword Creek.....21 |
| Amateur Theatricals.....235 | A Buffalo.....45 |
| Amos Keller Hardware.271 (20) | Buggy Trimmers.....85 |
| Annapolis.....17,19 | Building Contractors.... 67,85 |
| Annapolis, History of.....19 | Burroughs Blacksmith Shop..... |
| Ashers.....85,53 |271 (47) |
| Ashery.....53 | Butchers.....45,85 |
| | Butter Makers.....57,87 |
| Band Masters.....85 | |
| Bands.....245 | Cabinet Makers.....63,87 |
| Bankers.....83 | Cabinet Shop.....63 |
| Baptist.....215 | Cabinet Shop of Abraham |
| Barber Shops.....67,271 (32) | Young.....271 (6) |
| Barbers.....67,85 | Cane Millers.....53,87 |
| Barrel and Stave Factory..... | Caris Blacksmith Shop 271 (17) |
|271 (48) | Carpenters.....89 |
| Baseball Teams.....239 | Carpet Weavers.....49,87 |
| Bell School House.....117 | Carriage Blacksmiths.....87 |
| Bellings.....239 | Carriage Makers.....87 |
| Bird's-Eye View.....271 | Carriage Painters.....87 |
| Bittikofer Drug Store 271 (26) | Carriage Shops.....53 |
| Blacksmiths.....65,85 | Celebration of the one hun- |
| Boom.....241 | dredth anniversary of the |
| Brass Bands.....245 | founding of Annapolis...267 |
| First Band 1870.....245 | Cemeteries.....227 |
| of Sulphur Springs.....245 | Centennial Anniversary, August |
| Cronenberger.....245 | 30, 1933 - Programme....263 |
| Young Men's.....247 | "Centennial Mite Society"..121 |
| "Old 18".....247 | Churches.....213 |
| "Octette".....249 | Cider Makers.....89,55,59,61 |
| Zerbe-Heiby.....251 | Cistern Makers.....69,89 |
| "Kid Band".....251 | Cider Presses.....55,59,61 |
| Keller, Milton.....253 | Civil War.....195 |
| Brenner, George.....253 | Civil War Soldiers....199,205 |
| | Clingan's Hill.....117,133 |

Closing Entertainments Program	173	First Brass Band.....	245
Colonial Schoolmaster.....	115	First Church.....	213, 271(1)
Co. C. 49th O. V. I. developed.	195	First Doctor.....	73, 77
Conclusions.....	273	First Meeting Place of the	
Conley Church.....	23	first Brass Band at the	
Consolidated School House.....	271 (50)	William Sexauer, Sr. Home..	271(40)
Constables.....	89	First Schoolhouse.....	135
Consolidation of the schools...	121, 123	Foot Racers.....	91
Contents.....	VII	Foot Races.....	235
Coopers.....	89	Foot Racing.....	235
County School Examinations..	141	Founder of the Village....	15
County Teacher's Institute..	125	Fourth of July.....	237
Cow Boys.....	259	Frame Lutheran Church.....	271(37)
Cow Herder's.....	259	Frame Schoolhouse (second)..	271(91)
Cows.....	259	Fraternal Orders.....	23
Crawford County, History of...	3	Fry and Guis's Dry Goods....	
Creamery.....	271(3), 57	Store.....	271(35)
Cronenberger Brass Band.....	245	Fry Hardware.....	271(34)
Croquet.....	237	Furniture Dealer.....	91
David Hawk Tannery.....	271.(30)	"Gad".....	113
Dentists.....	79, 89	Garage Men.....	91
Distillers.....	89, 53	General Blacksmiths.....	85
Distillery.....	53	German Names.....	35
Doctors.....	73, 83, 89	Gerster Wagon Shop....	271(5)
Dressmakers.....	89	Gillespie Dry Goods Store...	271(21)
Drug Stores.....	41, 42	Glacial Stone.....	267
Druggists.....	83, 91	Glorious Fourth of July..	237
Dry Goods Firms.....	41, 49	Graded Schools.....	137
Dry Goods Merchants.....	91	Grist Mill.....	55, 271(2)
Dunkard Church.....	219	Grist Millers and Owners..	91
Education, History of.....	129	Grocerymen.....	91
European War Soldiers.....	205	Gunsmith Shop.....	67
Exhibitions.....	141	Gunsmiths.....	67, 91
Exhibitions, School.....	141, 235	H. S. Bevington Drug Store..	271(44)
Farm Hands.....	231	Raffner Harness Shop.....	63, 271(31)
Farmers' Help.....	231	Halliwell Garage.....	271(21)
Feichtner Tin Shop.....	271(34)	Hardware Merchants..	45, 49, 91
"Fence Corners".....	259	Hardwares.....	45, 49, 271(20, 25, 26, 34)
Filling Station.....	271(21)	Harmon Gun Shop.....	67
Finch Millinery Shop....	271 (53)	Harness Makers.....	63, 93
First and Second Annual Re-		Hatters.....	63, 91
union Programs of the Sul-		Heibertshausen Blacksmith	
phur Springs Literary Insti-		Shop (first).....	271(7)
tute and Banquet.....		Heibertshausen Blacksmith	
.....	181, 183, 185-187	Shop (second).....	271(23)
First Annual Commencement			
Program.....	177, 179		

Heibertshausen Blacksmith Shop
 (third)..... 271(24)
 Heibertshausen Shoe Shop.....
 271(49)
 Heibertshausen Wagon Shop.....
 ..(first)..... 271(13)
 Heibertshausen Wagon Shop.....
 ..(second)..... 271(21)
 Heiby Harness Shop..... 271(36)
 Helping Farmers..... 231
 Helpers..... V
 Henry Rader Shoe Shop.. 271(12)
 High School one winter second
 floor..... 271(26)
 "Higher School Exhibition" 153
 Hope Reformed Church... 271(43)
 Horse Racers..... 93
 Horse Shoe Nails..... 65
 Hotel..... 271(27)
 House Painters..... 93
 Hucksters..... 93
 Humiston Sawmill..... 271(8)

 Indian Treaties..... 3
 Indians..... 3
 Insurance Agents..... 93
 Itinerant Preachers..... 217

 J.A.Morrison Dry Goods
 Store..... 271(26)
 Jewelers..... 93
 John Hasse Tailor Shop. 271(42)
 John Meister Dry Goods Store..
 271(26)
 John Kafer Store..... 271(31)
 John Striker Dry Goods Store..
 .. 271(35)
 Justices of the Peace..... 93
 Keller and Klopfenstein Dry
 Goods Store..... 271(35)
 Keller Brothers killed in the
 Civil War..... 209
 Keller, Milton Brass Band.. 253
 Keller Soldiers Maligned... 209
 "Kid Brass Band"..... 251
 L. and F. Sexauer Drug Store..
 271(26)
 Later Cider Presses..... 59
 Later Sawmills..... 59
 Lawyers..... 83
 Lawn Fêtes..... 243
 Lewis Sexauer Notion Store....
 271(38)
 "Liberty and Sandusky Literary
 Institute"..... 151

"Liberty and Sandusky Literary
 Institute" Programs. 155-157
 Liberty Township, History of..
 7, 31
 Liberty Township organized... 9
 Librarians..... 83, 93
 Libraries..... 127, 271(45)
 Library..... 271(45)
 Life in a Log Schoolhouse.. 111
 Link, Adam..... 201, 205
 Linseed Oil Mill..... 53
 Linseed Oil Miller..... 93, 53
 Literary Institute Reunion
 Programme..... 183-187
 Literary Society..... 237
 Livery Business..... 47
 Liverymen..... 93
 Location..... 23
 Log Schoolhouse.....
 111-115, 131-135
 Logs for roads..... 233
 Lutheran Church..... 213, 215

 Maccabees Brass Band..... 253
 Mail Carriers..... 109, 93
 "Mail Pack"..... 103
 Many Sulphur Springs..... 27-29
 Mass Production..... 275
 Mathematical Club..... 125
 Methodist Church..... 213, 215
 Methodist Episcopal Church...
 271(43), 213, 215, 217
 Mexican War Soldiers..... 205
 Migrations from Penn..... 35
 Migrations to the West..... 33
 Military..... 83
 Military Drills..... 197
 Military Leaders..... 195
 Milk Supply..... 259
 Milliners..... 45, 95
 Ministers..... 83, 213, 217, 219
 Musgrave Home..... 271(19)
 Musgrave, Robert Wallace... 51
 Musgrave Store..... 271(18)
 Music Teachers..... 81, 95
 Musical Family..... 239
 Musical Union..... 241
 Musicians..... 81, 83, 95

 N. B. Cert Home..... 271(44)
 New England..... 31
 "New Purchase"..... 7
 Northwest Territory..... 139
 Nurses..... 83, 95

O. and C. Keller Dry Goods Store.....	271(35)	R. T. Bover Drug Store.....	271(44)
Oak Bark.....	71	Race Horses.....	243
"Octette" Brass Band.....	269	Rader and Keller Hardware	271(34)
Old Brick Schoolhouse	271(4)	Rader Blacksmith Shop (first)....	271(14)
"Old 18" Brass Band.....	247	Rader Blacksmith Shop (second)....	271(24)
Old Spring.....	11,27	Rader Blacksmith Shop (third)....	271(41)
Old "Sulphur Spring".....	11	Rader Hardware.....	271(34)
One Hundredth Anniversary Celebration.....	267	Railroads.....	223
One Hundredth Anniversary Program.....	265	"Redin,Ritin,'n Rithmetic"....	137
One-room School.....	139	Red Cross Nurse.....	205
Orchestra.....	253	Reformed Church.....	215,217
Original Plat of Annapolis..	19	Registration Books.....	269
		Restaurant Keepers.....	95
Pageant.....	269	Revolutionary War Soldier.....	201
Paper Hangers.....	95	Roads leading into Sulphur Springs	
Pastors.....	83, 215,217,219	(Map)	Opposite 26
"People's Friend".....	33	Road Contractors.....	97
Pfleiderer Shoe Shop.	271(36)	"Road Making".....	257
Photographers.....	47,49,95	Road Supervisor.....	257
Piano Tuners.....	95	"Road Working".....	257
Picture Galleries.....	47,49	Roadside Watering Place...271(11)	
Plasterers.....	95	Robinson and Feichtner Hardware..	271(25),(26)
Poem - "Old Sulphur Spring".	11	Roster of Village Soldiers...205	
Poem - "Sulphur Springs 1833-1933".....	13	Saloon Keepers.....	47,97
Political Gatherings and Parades.....	211,239	Saloons.....	47,207,209
Politicians.....	83	Samuel Smalley Shoe Shop..271(25)	
Politics.....	83	Sawmillers.....	97,55,59
Poll Tax,,,,,,	257,261	Sawmills.....	55,59
Population.....	31	School begun in New Consolidated School.....	143
Post Office.....	103	School Bell.....	121
Population,Close-up View	31	School Closed in Old Brick Schoolhouse.....	145
Post Office locations.....	103-109	School Commencements.....	143
Post Office Name.....	103	School Consolidation.....	143
Postmasters,,,,,,	95,103-109	School Exhibitions.....	235
Potters.....	53,95	School in a Log Schoolhouse...111	
Pottery.....	53	Scott and Keller Store...271(26)	
Practice of medicine.....	39	Second Schoolhouse (frame)117,135	
Preachers.....	83,215,217,219	Secret Societies.....	239
Preface.....	I	Seit's Wagon Shop.....	271(15)
Primitive Log Schoolhouse...131		Separate School District.....	119
Print Shop.....	67	Sexauer Blacksmith Shop...271(23)	
Printers.....	67,95	Sexauer Drug Store.....	271(26)
Programme of the Centennial Anniversary, August 30, 1933.....	265	Sexauer Trim Shop.....	271(22)
Public Square.....	221	Shoe Factory second floor.....	71,271(35)
		Shoemakers.....	63,71,97
		"Shows in Scott and Keller's Hall - Programmes.....	191
		*Sexauer Wagon Shop.....	271(21)

Singing Schools.....	237
Skating.....	235
Sleigh Rides.....	235
Slifer, John 15,17,19,23,25	
Slifertown.....	17,19
Soldiers....	197,199,201,205
South, Sympathy for.....	207
Spanish American War	
Soldiers.....	205
Spellings,,,,,,	235
Spring Run.....	21,29
Stationary Engineers.....	97
Stock Buyers.....	97
Stone Masons.....	69,97
Store Clerks.....	97
Story-Tellers.....	243
Street Repairs.....	257
Streets, Names of.....	19
Sulphur Spring...17,271(10)	
Sulphur Springs.....	17
Sulphur Springs Cornet Band	
.....	245
Sulphur Springs Great Boom.	
.....	241
Sulphur Springs Higher	
School Exhibition	
Programme.....	171
Sulphur Springs Literary	
Institute Programs.....	
.....	163-169
Sulphur Springs Literary	
Society Programs.....	159,161
Sulphur Springs Separate	
School District Closing	
Entertainment.....	173
Summer Schools.....	125
Surveyors.....	83
Sympathy for the South..	207
Tailors.....	65,99
Tanneries.....	53,71,271(16),(52)
Tanners,,,,,,	53,99
Tavern Keepers.....	45,47,99
Taverns.....	45,47
Teachers.....	147
Teeltown.....	223
Telescope Factory 2nd floor	
.....	57,271(36)
Telescope Making.....	57
Telescopes.....	57
Three-Room School.....	139
Threshers.....	99
Tinners,,,,,,	67,99
Toledo and the "Old 18"	
Brass Band.....	247
Trades.....	63
Transportation.....	223
Turners.....	99
Ulmer Sawmill.....	271(9)
Undertakers.....	59,99
United Brethren.....	215
United States Army Soldier.	
.....	205
Upholsters.....	99
Veternarians.....	99
Village Story-Teller...243	
Wagon Makers....	55,57,61,87
Wagon Making.....	55,57,61
Wagon Shops.....	55,57,61
Wagon Wood-Workers.....	101
Walnut Seats.....	135
Water Smellers.....	101
Water Supply.....	27
Well Diggers and Drillers..	
.....	101
Wellsville.....	21
Western Reserve.....	9,31
Whittier's "Centennial	
Hymn".....	275
William Brenner Photo	
Gallery 2nd floor.....	
.....	49,271(36)
William Pfleiderer Livery	
Stable.....	47,271(39)
Women's Work Room.....	29,271(36)
Work begun in the Consoli-	
dated Schoolhouse....	145
Work closed in the Old Brick	
Schoolhouse.....	145
"Working by the Day"....	233
"Working on the Road"....	257
World War Soldiers.....	205
Young Men(s) Brass Band..	247
Young Undertaker Room.....	
.....	271(45)
Zerbe-Heiby Brass Band..	251
Zerbe Livery Stable.....	271(28)

This book, although printed on both sides of the pages and bound in modern cover, is an exact photocopy of the original manuscript with its errors and crude corrections intact.

Existed Residents of Sulphur Springs:

Mrs. Catherine Beardman, age 107 at time of Centennial
Oliver Kellix, operator of the Kellix General Store, 96 in 1932
Mrs. Lucy Harmon Kiefer, 86 in 1932 - born, reared and
Reuben Crall, 87 in 1932