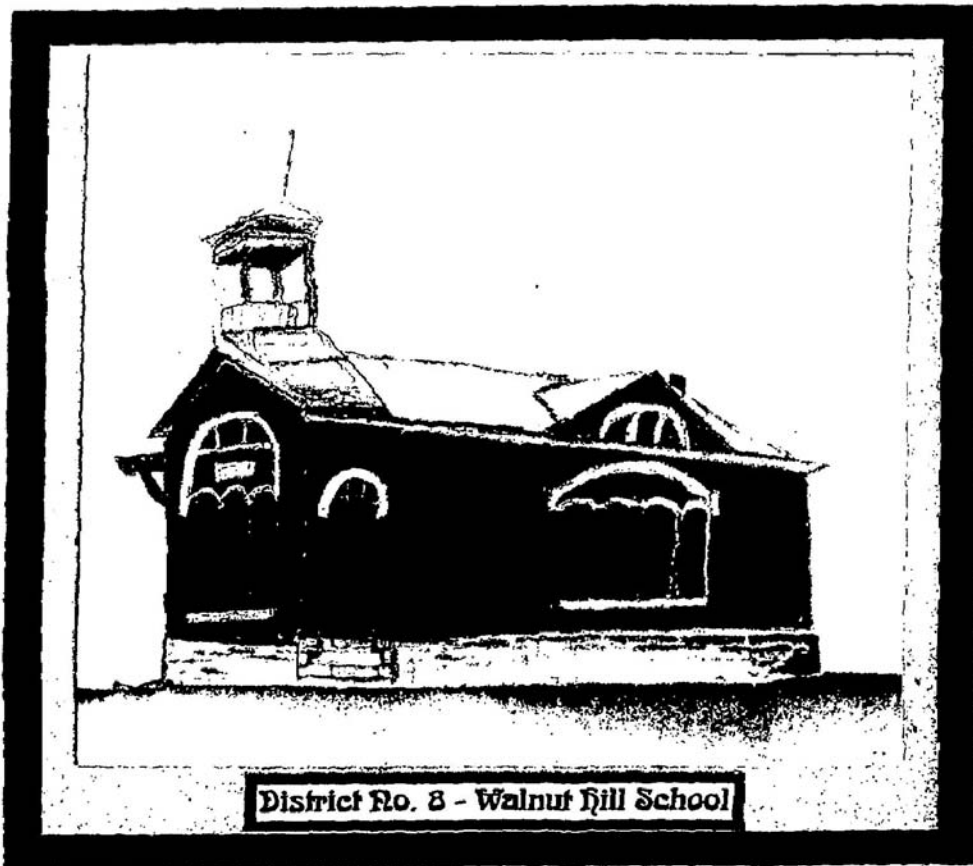


*EARLY HISTORY OF
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS
FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO*



District No. 8 - Walnut Hill School

EARLY HISTORY OF HAMILTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

DEDICATION

To George R. Cole, who spent forty years with Hamilton Local Schools as principal and classroom teacher.

Mr. Cole was born in Lockbourne and attended Hamilton schools through the ninth grade before his family moved to Columbus.

Mr. Cole began teaching at Hamilton Township High School in 1938. He spent four years as principal but asked to be returned to the classroom. During his career in the classroom, he taught government, biology, general science, geology and economics. Mr. Cole retired January 1, 1979.

He had accumulated much information concerning the district and had hoped to write a history of the schools. By using this information as a nucleus and researching minutes of the Board of Education, we hope we have accomplished something that would have pleased him.

We sincerely regret if we have inadvertently erred on any of the contents or have omitted important facts. If you have any corrections or additional information, please let us know.

IN APPRECIATION

We wish to thank the many residents of this community who have also contributed to this history. Special thanks to the School Administration for permitting us to use the Board records, and to

Mary Forshey, for painting the cover picture;
Ruth Clabaugh, for research and compilation;
Barbara Barth, for typing and layout;
Mary Stiles and Connie Greene, for editing;
Wilbur Smith, for binding.

Also thanks to the following people for attending our meetings and offering their advice:

Patty Bakenhaster	Lawrence Peck
Frances Dill	Ernestine Peck
Linda Dillman	Benny Sawyer
Bernie Grebus	Herman Seymour
Lois Hancock	Dick Stiles
Vera Hoffman	Mary Stiles

The maps of Hamilton Township that are referred to were obtained from the Franklin County Genealogical Society, 570 West Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43204.

Bertha Peters, Chairperson
Ruth Clabaugh, Co-Chairperson

1998

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EARLY SCHOOLS AND THEIR ORGANIZATION

From an 1880 History of Hamilton Township we learned that the earliest schools were kept in private cabins and were supported by subscription. The first school was kept in an unoccupied log cabin on the farm of Thomas Johnson. According to an 1842 map, the Johnson farm was located at what is now Obetz Road and Parsons Avenue. John Lusk and Samuel Clark were among the earliest teachers.

The first school house to be erected in the township was in the Stombaugh (Stambaugh) neighborhood at the back of the Stewart farm. It was called Stombaugh School and was located just south of the intersection of present-day Groveport Road and Parsons Avenue. It is shown on the 1856 map at the far north end of the township which later - 1873 - became Marion township. One of the first teachers was a man by the name of Goodnough. Andrew Armstrong and Ellen Toppin were also early teachers.

A school house was built at an early date on the John Thompson farm. On an 1842 map, this farm was on the east side of Parsons Avenue north of present-day Route 317 and west of Big Walnut Creek.

The first school house at Lockbourne was a log building and stood at the upper end of the town nearly opposite the residence of William Monypenny.

The first school in the vicinity of Shadeville was taught in a log school house near the present bridge at the intersection of Pike and Canal Streets.

According to an 1858 History of Franklin County, Hamilton Township had a total population of 1,485 in 1850. In 1853, the township consisted of thirteen school districts, with an aggregate of 560 youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years. Prior to 1873, there were 14 sub-districts in the township, each numbered and each with a school.

After 1873, two of these districts became part of Marion Township. Three were consolidated with surrounding districts (one with Lockbourne and one probably with Madison Township), leaving nine districts. In 1880 a new sub-district was formed - No. 10 - later known as the Hartman Farm School.

It is these ten districts that we have researched:

- District No. 1 - Sawyer School - Shook Road - now part of Rickenbacker International Airport
- District No. 2 - Village of Lockbourne
- District No. 3 - Morehead School - Route 23 and west of Lockbourne

- District No. 4 - Village of Shadeville
- District No. 5 - Rathmell School - corner of Rt. 317 & Lockbourne Rd.
- District No. 6 - Bixby Rd. near Miner (located where YMCA Day Care Center is now) - later on corner of Bixby and Rohr Roads
- District No. 7 - Obetz on Obetz-Reese Rd., later in village of Obetz
- District No. 8 - Parsons Ave. & Rathmell Rd., later Walnut Hill School at Lockbourne and Rathmell Roads
- District No. 9 - Riley School - corner of Parsons Ave. & Obetz Road
- District No. 10 - High Street and Rathmell Road - known as Hartman Farm School

Each sub-district had three local directors who lived in the district. Records going back to 1866 list the names of the local directors for each district. They supervised their local schools and were responsible for the upkeep of the school and grounds.

Records show the expenditures for each district. These expenditures were for fuel (coal), repairs, building a new school house, coal house, vault (privy), fence, etc. Expenditures for fuel and minor repairs were usually paid to someone in that district. If a new building was considered, the local directors served as a committee to decide if it was feasible and to select a site where it should be built.

The local directors reported to the Township School Board. The Township Board was made up of one local director appointed from each district, thus making ten members. This method of organization operated this way until 1904 when the Township Board of Education members (five) were elected at large by the residents. The last reference to local directors was in 1906.

At the November 8, 1904, election, the following members were elected: B. F. Evans (4 years), I. W. Young (4 years), Samuel Riley (4 years), M. D. Brantner (2 years), and W. F. Hunter (2 years). They were paid \$2.00 per meeting.

At that time the Village of Lockbourne had their own Board of Education. Their board consisted of D. O. Kurtzholz, H. C. Blake, C. F. Kurtzholz, J. M. Chittum, and Jacob Eitel. In 1905 the Village of Lockbourne presented a resolution that the village school district be abandoned and shall be hereafter a part of the Township School District. The Township Board consented and accepted the resolution.

BOARD OF EDUCATION - 1898
 (One Local Director from Each Sub-District)

	<u>District</u>
Joseph Shoaf, Sr.	1
H. C. Blake	2
L. R. Ramsey	3
E. T. O'Harra, Treasurer	4
E. D. Miner	5
J. S. McClish, President	6
B. F. Lisle	7
W. A. Flory	8
Samuel Riley	9
C. S. Herr, Jr.	10
E. M. Earhart, Clerk	

BOARD OF EDUCATION - 1922-1931

President

1922-23	C. R. Dill	C. O. Evans	E. D. Eakin	W. H. Hightower	W. S. Johnston
1924	W. S. Johnston	C. O. Evans	E. D. Eakin	W. H. Hightower	W. T. Betz
1925	E. D. Eakin	C. O. Evans	W. S. Johnston	W. H. Hightower	C. T. Peters
1926	W. H. Hightower	B. F. Miller	E. D. Eakin	W. S. Johnson	C. T. Peters
1927	C. J. Peters	B. F. Miller	E. D. Eakin	W. H. Hightower	W. S. Johnston
1928	W. H. Hightower	A. A. Hurst	E. D. Eakin	G. E. Gray	W. S. Johnston
1929	E. D. Eakin	A. A. Hurst	W. H. Hightower	G. E. Gray	W. S. Johnston
1930	A. A. Hurst	C. O. Evans	E. A. Thrall	G. E. Gray	E. D. Eakin
1931	G. E. Gray	C. O. Evans	E. A. Thrall	A. A. Hurst	E. D. Eakin

W. A. Sawyer served as clerk-treasurer for several years during this time at an average salary of \$300.00 per year plus expenses (stamps, supplies, etc.).

DISTRICT 1 - SAWYER SCHOOL

Sawyer School was located on Shook Road. It was closed in 1923 and the pupils sent to Lockbourne school. The location of the school is shown on the 1872, 1895, and 1910 maps of Hamilton Township.

However, an earlier school building is shown on the 1856 map at the corner of the Alex Harrison farm on the west side of Shook Road. Later maps show the school at the corner of the Abraham Sawyer and S. Stewart farms on the east side of Shook Road. It became known as the Sawyer School because of the Sawyer family who owned land there.

Mr. Sawyer gave two acres to the School Board for school purposes in the 1860's.

Board records show the following expenditures for this district:

1867 - John Young - building new schoolhouse	\$ 300.00
1869 - Philip Ranck and Charles Ranck - fuel	
1869 - John Young - building schoolhouse	1400.00
1870 - Elias Shook - building schoolhouse	91.00
1871 - John Young - building fence and vault (privy)	100.00
1870 - Old school house was sold for \$30.00	

Sawyer School was closed in 1923 and the pupils sent to Lockbourne.

In 1924, the Board authorized the abandoned school property to be sold at auction.

The property is now part of Rickenbacker International Airport.

DISTRICT 2 - LOCKBOURNE

Lockbourne School was always an important part of the Hamilton Township school system. The earliest school house in Lockbourne was a log building located at the north end of the village. We don't know exactly where it was, but the 1872 map of Lockbourne shows a school house at the west end of town located opposite the intersection of present-day Commerce and Williams Streets. This school probably replaced the log building. We don't know when it was built, but we do know that in the 1860's it became crowded.

Lockbourne Masonic Lodge #282 records show that room rent was paid to them from 1864 to 1868 by the school board. The Masonic Lodge at that time was located nearby on Commerce Street near the canal. The enumeration for 1868 showed 119 pupils in the Lockbourne district. Therefore, in April, 1868 the School Board passed a tax levy of \$3,000.00 for the purpose of building a new school house. In May an additional appropriation of \$800.00 was made to buy an additional lot and for other purposes. At that time this did not have to be voted on by the residents.

This new building was built at Vause Street and Mechanic Street. This building served the children of Lockbourne until 1896 when a larger one was built at the same location. The 1896 building is still standing.

Records show the following expenses for building the 1869 school:

William Harrison, builder, payments of \$2,000.00, \$800.00, and \$650.00;
A. J. Carder - \$60.00 for lot and site of school house;
A. J. Carder - \$13.75 for well and \$12.00 for bricks for wall;
Schlapp and Strang - plans and specifications - \$45.00;
Schlapp - seats and desks - \$217.00;
T. B. Vause - seats - \$123.00;
John Young - fence and vault (privy) - \$249.50;
George Bigelow - bell for school house - \$9.00.

The old school house and lot were sold to G. L. Thompson, who paid \$149.37 in three installments. Lockbourne Masonic Lodge was given \$60.00 for their share of proceeds of the old school house.

In February, 1894, a petition signed by 28 citizens and taxpayers of Sub District No. 2 did "humbly petition the Honorable Board of Education to provide a new School House with sufficient departments to accommodate our children."

In April, 1894, \$3,000.00 was appropriated to build a new school. The Board moved to add a levy of 7 mills on the dollar of all taxable property in the township. Since this was less than ten mills, it did not have to be voted on. At the same meeting

the Board also requested that the Board of Health notify persons having pig sties, feed lots, etc., around the school to clean them up.

A building committee was instructed to procure the services of a competent architect to draft plans for a four-room school with heating and coal cellar underneath. The Board members all signed notes to secure a loan of \$4,000.00 from Reinhart Bank.

In spite of some opposition, it was decided to build the new building on the old site. The building contract was awarded to W. W. Bope of Thurston, Ohio, for the sum of \$3850.00 and the old building. In 1895, land was purchased off the west end of J. C. Davis' two lots adjoining the school lot to make a larger site.

The new school at this time was called Hamilton Township High School. It consisted of a Primary Department (4 grades), Grammar School (4 grades) and High School. The High School consisted of four classes of one year each: First, second, third, and fourth. Although four years were proposed, the first class graduated after three years.

The proposed High School curriculum was:

First Year - Arithmetic, Grammar, Physical Geography, U. S. History, Composition and Declaiming.

Second Year - Algebra, Physics, Civil Government, Physiology and Hygiene, Composition and Declaiming.

Third Year - Higher Algebra, Latin, Rhetoric, Composition and Declaiming.

Fourth Year - Geometry, Latin, Caesar, General History, English Literature, Orations

Electives - Botany, Bookkeeping, Greek, German, Astronomy, Political Economy or Psychology at the discretion of the Board.

On December 17, 1897, a petition of 46 taxpayers asked for a creation of another room and employment of another teacher. This was approved and Grace Roling was employed for the remainder of the year for four months at \$40.00 per month. The committee was to arrange for a division of pupils in the Primary Room.

On February 21, 1898, the committee on the High School gave the following report: Two Board members, J. R. Ramsey and J. S. McClish, had visited the high school and found it progressing very well, having an attendance of about 25, all sub-districts of the township being represented except 8 and 10. Pupils furnished

their own transportation - usually horseback. Teacher H. H. Hoffman asked for a four-week extension of the term so that those about to graduate might complete the course. \$65.00 was appropriated for an extra month. The first annual commencement of the high school was held in the M. E. Church, Lockbourne, on June 9, 1898. Graduates were Herbert Kocher, Vause Blake, Charles Dill and Allyn Rathmell. H. H. Hoffman was Superintendent. William McKinley was President. The war with Spain was going on and young men from the neighborhood were responding to the call for volunteers. The school spirit was 100%. In 1916 construction began on a new high school (Miner) near the intersection of Bixby and Rohr Roads.

Elementary school continued with six grades in the Lockbourne building until 1953 when pupils were transported to the new Central Elementary building on Rathmell Road. In 1954 the Lockbourne Masonic Lodge purchased the building and occupies it at the present time.

DISTRICT 3 - MOREHEAD SCHOOL

Morehead School was located on Chillicothe Pike (Route 23) west of Lockbourne and south of Shadeville. It is shown on the 1856, 1872 and 1910 maps of Hamilton Township.

School board expenditures show that in July, 1874, A. G. Grant was paid \$500.00 for building a new schoolhouse.

Eighteen years later, in 1892, \$1,500.00 was appropriated to build a new school building in this district.

In April, 1893, a building committee was appointed to proceed. In June, the committee reported that they had advertised for bids in the Dispatch and Journal and had received but one bid which was \$750.00 more than the appropriation. Bid was rejected.

With a change of plans and rebidding, S. E. Selig of Ashville submitted a bid of \$2,200.00 which was accepted. The total bill for the building was \$2,555.98. This included furniture, blackboards, seats, etc.

Board minutes of September 19, 1923, show that a meeting was called to discuss No. 3 school. About ten residents of the district were present along with Mr. Cookson, County Superintendent. After much discussion, a motion was passed that the school house be abandoned and that the clerk post notices to that effect in five conspicuous places in the township. The Board was asked to employ someone with a truck to transport pupils to Lockbourne. Everett Hess was hired in October for this position at \$70.00 per month.

In 1924, the Board authorized the building be sold at public auction; it eventually burned down.

DISTRICT 4 - SHADEVILLE

According to the 1880 History of Hamilton Township, their first school was in a log school house near the intersection of the Chillicothe Pike and Canal Street.

A new one-room building was built on Jackson Street in 1853-1854. It may have been in the same location as the log building.

Board records show the following:

1869 - M. M. Stimmel - repairs	\$ 25.00
1870 - Joshua Betts - repairs	80.00
1871-1873 - Jacob Reel - repairs	200.00
1873 - Cyrus Seeds - window shutters and coal house	80.00

In May, 1886, a motion was passed that an appropriation of \$2,000.00 be allowed Shadeville District for building a new school house. The local directors were appointed to be the Building Committee.

In July, 1886 a special meeting was called. Motion was passed to borrow \$2,000.00 at 7% interest. This could be done if a majority of the board sign a judgment note, which they did.

Then in 1899, the Committee on Sites and Buildings reported that the school does not accommodate the scholars, there being 79 on the roll and too many scholars for the teacher to do justice to all. The committee recommended that a room be built on top of the present building. This was done.

In 1926 some of the Hartman Farm School pupils were sent to Shadeville when it closed.

As late as 1953, there was no indoor plumbing or running water. In the winter, pupils had to don boots, coats, gloves, and hats to walk to the nearby church hall for lunch (and also to the outhouse). They had to bring their own drinking water in jars because the outside pump would freeze.

Shadeville School had six grades when it was closed in 1953. The pupils were sent to the new Hamilton Central Elementary School on Rathmell Road.

In 1954, the building was sold to the Women's Society of Christian Service (W.S.C.S.) of the Shadeville Methodist Church. It is now owned by Charles Flanagan, who is remodeling and converting the building into apartments.

In 1952, Mrs. E. A. Thrail wrote the following history of Shadeville School:

"The Shadeville Schoolhouse was built in 1854* under the direction of Dr. Lord. The fine large one-story brick building was quite imposing beside the log cabins in the neighborhood at that time. The second floor was added about 1900 and all these years the school has been well attended and supplied with splendid teachers. The Community Club was organized in 1927 under the leadership of Mr. Clem Lincoln. The first president was Mr. Homer Herron, now deceased. The Club has continued to co-operate with the school in every way possible. There was a large enrollment of scholars and not sufficient play ground so the Board of Education rented about 1-1/2 acres of ground (across the road 665) from Mr. Betz for a play ground.** This ground is not now available and our children are terribly handicapped but are looking forward to a new building and play ground fully equipped. For several years our present teachers, Mrs. Redman and Miss Minshall, would send fruit and vegetables by the children to the mothers of our village and we would prepare the food. The children would call at noon and the teachers would serve hot meals, the children bringing their own service. The Mothers Club was organized in Nov. 1947. Then the Board of Education rented the Aid Hall from the church. Now the children are served hot meals every day by the Mothers Club. About three years ago the Community Club was reorganized into the present Parent-Teachers Association."

* Board minutes show that the present building was built in 1886.

**Board minutes show that two acres were rented in 1927 from Horton Blake, previous owner, for \$50.00 per acre for one year for a play ground.

DISTRICT 5 - RATHMELL SCHOOL

There has been a school house at the corner of Lockbourne Road and present-day Rt. 317 since before 1856. It is shown on the 1856, 1872, 1895, and 1910 maps.

The building was originally on the southeast corner, but Rt. 317 (Rt. 665) was altered to eliminate a jog in the road and is now on the northeast corner.

It was known as Rathmell School because of the Rathmell family who owned land nearby and on which the building stood. Originally the land had belonged to Henry Plum.

We don't know when the original building was erected. Early records show the following expenditures:

1866 - John Young - building new school house	\$700.00
1867 - John Young - building new school house	148.90
1870 - John Rathmell - building fence and vault (privy)	65.69
1874 - John Rathmell - for shutters	33.00

The 1866 date makes this the oldest school house still standing on the original 1856 property. The building looks very similar to how it must have looked when there was a school there.

It was used as a school until approximately 1915 when it was discontinued and the pupils sent to Lockbourne.

It is now owned by Mrs. Eileen Farmer and rented as a private residence.

DISTRICT NO. 6 - REES SCHOOL
(Later Referred to as Miner School)

District 6 includes the area of Bixby Road, Reese Road, and Rohr Road. The school in this district was called Rees School as the surrounding land was owned by W. T. Rees. The village of Reese was not founded until about 1900. The locations of this school are shown on the 1856, 1872, and 1895 maps. We don't know exactly where or when the first school building was built. It may have been on the west side of Big Walnut Creek. Early records show the following:

1868 - the School Board approved a tax levy of \$1,000.00 on all taxable property in Hamilton Township for a new building. Zebold and Young were paid \$1,000.00 to build the new school.

1872 - Christian Zebold was paid \$149.00 to make shutters, build a coal house and vault (privy). Samuel Ranck was paid for having the deed recorded; evidently it was a different location than the one on the 1856 map.

This building was located on Bixby Road approximately where the Y.M.C.A. Day Care Center is now.

In April, 1881, \$1,500.00 was appropriated to District 6 for the purpose of purchasing a site and building a new school house. There was disagreement as to whether to keep it at the present location or at a new site.

Apparently nothing more was done until April, 1889, when the Board moved that the district be allowed \$2,500.00 for a new school house, furnace, seating and furnishing same. At this time a committee made up of the local directors of the district signed a contract with W. T. Rees. Mr. Rees agreed to exchange one acre of ground at the northeast corner of Bixby and Rohr Roads for the acre and building at the old location. As was common practice at that time, the deed stated that in the event the premises should cease to be used for public schools, the premises shall revert to the grantor (W. T. Rees) or his heirs. In 1889, H. E. and J. A. Keller were paid \$1,983.00 to build the new building. Shreyer and Behm were paid \$100.00 for a stove and two privies. \$185.00 was spent for furnishings and desks.

The school was abandoned in 1919 and the equipment removed. The land reverted to the heirs of W. T. Rees. The building was neither removed nor sold. In 1942, E. J. Ray offered \$25.00 for the building. However, Mr. Ray did not remove the building and Raymond Hann purchased the property from the Rees heirs. It was used as a residence for several years and is now demolished.

Owen "Scuffy" Roof and his wife, Merle, lived here for several years while he was custodian at Miner High School.

DISTRICT 7 - OBETZ

The first school building in District 7 is shown on the 1856 map just north of present-day Reese at the border of the John Lisle and Amor Rees farms. School records show that a new building was built there in 1872 by Christian Zebold for \$1,600.00.

On July 19, 1901, a special meeting of the School Board was called to consider the question of abandoning this building and grounds. Mr. Rees presented a map of Scioto Valley Traction Company's proposed route, giving reasons why the location should be abandoned.

In April, 1902, a petition "praying for a change in location of school building in District 7" was presented. It was accepted and placed in the hands of the Committee on Building and Grounds. \$2,500.00 was appropriated for the new school house and site.

In May the Committee reported on a site for the new building. It was moved and passed that the Committee purchase from Samuel W. Bounds one acre of ground for \$200.00 or, providing the Trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Church did not buy in the rear, to purchase 1-1/2 acres.

John H. Hina was paid \$2,578.00 for erecting the school house. This building was located on Groveport Pike just west of the Lutheran Church (now the Obetz Christian Church). The land is now part of the Obetz Cemetery.

In 1903, the old school building was sold to the Scioto Valley Traction Company for \$30.00; its bell to be reserved by the Board to be used in the new building. The new school consisted of two rooms and soon became crowded, so two portable wooden rooms were brought in by 1915.

In 1922, a bond issue was voted on to raise \$40,000.00 for a site and new building in Obetz. Election results were 327 for and 210 against. Bonds were issued for ten years at 5% interest. The tax duplicate for Hamilton Township in 1922 was:

Real Estate	\$2,455,860.00
Personal Property	2,208,910.00
Total	\$4,664,770.00

There were no outstanding bonds or other indebtedness against the Township. In comparison, as of 1996, the total asset value of real estate in the Township was \$128,998,349.00.

In 1922, \$1,300.00 was appropriated for two lots in Obetz and \$100.00 was give to James Townsend for an option for land on Obetz Avenue. However, in January, 1923, a petition was presented by a delegation of forty parents and property owners i the vicinity of Walnut Heights and Obetz asking that the Board reconsider the locatioi of the proposed building and locate same at a more convenient and central location. After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed to let a committee of three of the petitioners look for and get an option on another site.

In February, 1923, the committee presented an option to buy four acres of land on Lisle Avenue from Elwood Dill and wife for \$800.00 per acre. However, the Board moved and passed to build the school building on the site already optioned from James Townsend.

In May, 1923, the contract to build the building was awarded to H. F. Blocker. Jones & Abernathy were the architects. H. F. Blocker was paid \$27,738.37. The heating plant cost \$4,389.00.

The new building had two floors with eight rooms, a basement, and inside toile facilities. It served Obetz, Reese, McFadden Acres, and part of Valley Crossing. Some of the pupils from Hartman Farm and Walnut Hill Schools were transported to Obetz when those schools closed in 1926. The old building, land, and portable buildings on Groveport Pike were sold at auction on March 1, 1924.

Roy Blosser was the first principal at the new school. In 1932, Ivan Hummel became principal and continued in that position until 1964 when Dan Fulks became principal.

Obetz, like Shadeville, had a Mothers' Club which provided hot lunches until 1926 when Mrs. C. W. Walters was employed to operate the cafeteria. This was to discourage pupils bringing "candies, Cracker Jacks, chewing gum or anything unhealthful" from home.

The first addition to the school was an auditorium on the east end of the original building. It was used as a cafeteria, gym, and had a kindergarten class on the stage. A second addition was added to the west end of the building. It consisted of three classrooms, first aid room, offices and storage room. In 1966 the school was closed and the children were transferred to Central Elementary School on Rathmell road.

The building was sold to Obetz Village and now houses the business offices of the village, a gym, and a community center.

DISTRICT 8

District 8, in the center of the township, had three one-room school houses over an early period of time. On the 1856 map, the first one is shown on the east side of what is now Parsons Avenue (formerly Smokey Row Road) and south of Rathmell Road (formerly Worthington Road or Walnut Hill Road). It was located on the farm of Dr. Jeremiah Clark or the John Thompson farm, and was probably a log building. A history of the Clark family states that Dr. Clark's son, Thomas (born 1837), went to a log school house.

A new building shown on the 1872 and 1895 maps replaced that one in 1870. This one was on the southeast corner of Parsons Avenue and Rathmell Road.

According to school board records, \$50.00 was paid in 1869 to Henry G. Clark, son of Dr. Clark, deceased, for a lot for a school house. The abstract for that land shows a deed dated June 5, 1889, which states that one-half acre is to be used for school purposes and when vacated by the Board of Education, to be returned to original owner, Henry Clark and his heirs.

The records also show:

September, 1869 - Paid to William Smith to build a school house - \$100.00 and \$125.00;

April, 1870 - H. G. Clark - building school house - \$714.00;

August, 1870 - H. G. Clark - building school house - \$265.00;

October, 1871 - William Blair - building fence, privy, coal shed - \$230.00;

October, 1872 - C. Zebold - Shutters - \$20.00.

In 1892, this school house was reported unsafe by the committee of local directors appointed to investigate. \$15.00 was appropriated to repair same.

In 1895, the committee reported as follows:

Major Report: Have examined said school house and do not consider it safe. The walls are badly cracked and roof is bad; therefore, recommend that the Board build a new house, but in case of financial disability to do so, that the school be abandoned for a year or two until they are financially able to do so.

Minor Report: Have also examined said school house and recommend that old building be repaired. Several citizens present favored repairing old building. It was voted to appropriate \$50.00 for repairs.

In 1898, the Committee on Sites and Buildings made a recommendation that a new building should be built where the old township house stood (corner of Lockbourne and Walnut Hill (Rathmell) Roads. The present school house (corner of Smoky Row and Walnut Hill (Parsons and Rathmell) Roads should be abandoned. The committee reported that Mrs. Anna Herr, owner, desired \$300.00 for one acre. This was thought to be too high.

Seven years later, after looking at other sites which were turned down, listening to petitions from residents, and much negotiating with Mrs. Herr, the Board finally passed a resolution in April, 1905, to purchase one acre of land from her for \$300.00.

In June, 1905, the bid of \$2,850.00 from W. A. Borrer to build the new school house was accepted. The building was to be completed by October 1, 1905. It was ready to move into by October 10, 1905. It was called Walnut Hill because of Walnut Hill Road and its proximity to Walnut Hill Methodist Church. This school, along with the Hartman Farm school, was closed in 1926. Pupils were sent to Obetz and Lockbourne.

In 1931, the Board moved to purchase from A. F. Herr a square tract of land containing nine acres on the west and south of the one acre now in possession of the Board of Education. The purchase price was \$600.00 per acre.

Today Hamilton Township High School occupies that corner.

DISTRICT 9 - RILEY SCHOOL

This district has one of the oldest sites in the township for a school. The 1880 History of Hamilton Township states that the first school in the township was "kept in an unoccupied log cabin on the farm of Thomas Johnson." The abstract of that property shows that Thomas Johns(t)on became owner of the land in 1808. He died in 1829 and the 1842 map shows his widow, Elizabeth, as the owner. The 1856 map shows a school on the Johnston property at the corner of Swartz (Obetz) Road and Smokey Row Road (Parsons Avenue). The 1872, 1895, and 1910 maps also show a school at this location. The lot consisted of one acre.

We don't know when the replacement of the log cabin was built. Records show that Elida O'Harra was a teacher there in 1866.

Records also show:

1869 - W. H. Perkhams - for repairs	\$ 80.00
1872 - William Twiggs - building new school house	1,324.00
1872 - James Lindsey - building new school house	240.00
1874 - Lindsey and Perkhams - building coal house and door steps	80.00

In 1837, Elizabeth Johnston had sold one acre at this corner to the Trustees of the Hamilton Presbyterian Church to build a church, with the provision that one-half acre be kept for school purposes.

In 1880, there was a question raised by the Board as to whether the present school house stood on land owned by the church. The church, according to the abstract, was "now extinct by reason of the dispersion and death of its members." The Board declared the old church building a nuisance and dangerous and must be attended to.

Finally in 1890, the Board secured a deed from the trustees of the Presbytery of Columbus for the old church and the one acre. They paid \$50.00 plus \$46.50 for attorney's fees. The old church was to be disposed of in such a manner that there would be no expense to the Board. School was discontinued there about 1919-1920 and the school, well, and one acre was sold at auction on August 7, 1920, to Henry Stimpfle for \$1,500.00.

The property was purchased in 1926 by George Mapes and remodeled into a two-story residence. The original walls of the brick school are incorporated in the first story of this house yet today. Thomas and Mary Hoover purchased the property in 1949. Charmaine Hoover Burton now operates a Group Home there.

DISTRICT 10 - HARTMAN FARM SCHOOL

The one-room brick school at the corner of Route 23 and Rathmell Road was thought to have been built by Dr. Samuel Hartman for the employees of his farm. However, records show that a school was at that location as early as 1880. Dr. Hartman did not develop the Hartman Farm until the early 1900's. The school is shown on the 1895 and 1910 maps and is still standing.

Early records show that in 1880, District No. 8 and District No. 9 were split into two districts and the new District No. 10 was formed.

The Board ordered a levy of \$1500.00 on all taxable property in the township for building a school house in the new district. Five pages of very detailed plans and specifications for the building were entered into Board minutes. Everything was to be of best quality.

Christian Zebold's bid of \$1274.00 was accepted provided the building be ready for furniture by October, 1880. Mrs. Cynthia Holmes was paid \$5.00 for the lease of this site.

Dr. Hartman, having purchased the land, was first mentioned in the minutes in 1904 when he asked permission to grade and improve the grounds. Dr. Hartman had purchased hundreds of acres in the area and was in the process of developing a 3,000-acre farm showplace.

In 1926, the school was closed and pupils transported to Obetz and Shadeville. In 1930, the Board ordered the sale of the building at public auction. It is now owned by the Hartman estate whose heirs live in California.

It was occupied for several years by a family employed by the Hartman Farm and is now empty.

MINER HIGH SCHOOL

When the high school building at Lockbourne became too crowded about 1915, it was apparent that a new building and location was necessary. It was planned to build as near the center of the township as possible. A location was selected near the intersection of Bixby and Rohr Roads and four acres were purchased in 1916 from Clara J. Hann. It was also near the Chesapeake and Hocking Railroad tracks (later the Chesapeake and Ohio) and the Scioto Valley Traction Company. The electric railway was convenient to transport pupils from Obetz and Lockbourne. The Board paid for their transportation. The school was named Miner after the nearby Scioto Valley Interurban Station, which had been named for the prominent Miner family.

In 1916, construction began on the building. The class of 1918 hoped to start their last year in the new building, but as it was not then completed, they were compelled to remain at Lockbourne for half of the school year.

The first teachers were Mr. Dye, principal, Miss Evans and Miss Coy and the student body numbered 42. The class having the honor of being the first to graduate from the new building consisted of Marie Davy, Edna Nelp, Edith Spangler, Esther O'Harra, Gladys McDaniel, Blanche Miller, and Franklin Wood.

The school was doing its patriotic duty toward the war in Europe by selling thrift stamps and helping in every way they could.

In September there were 30 students enrolled. The second graduating class in 1919 consisted of Lawrence Dill, William Hunter, Alvin Peters, Roland Vaughn and Olin Young. In 1930, the high school enrollment reached 100 pupils.

In 1926, the Board met for the purpose of considering a proposition by the Chesapeake and Hocking Railway offering the Board \$600.00 for the right of way for a road through the high school grounds. The offer was rejected.

In February, 1929, after counter offers and much negotiating, the Board offered to make a settlement of \$9,725.00 giving the company the right to erect an overhead crossing at Miner directly in front of the school grounds, providing the company acquire for the Board one acre on the west and two acres on the south of the grounds.

In March the Board offered to sell to the Chesapeake and Hocking Railway Company a small strip of land off the north side of the school grounds, and in April the company paid \$10,225.00 for this land.

May, 1929, records show that the Board deposited \$15,000.00 received for damages from the Chesapeake and Hocking Railway Company.

The Board then purchased from Henry Hahn and wife two acres of land on the west and south sides of the school grounds for \$850.00 per acre.

In April, 1930, the Board met to view and select a site for a new Junior and Senior High School building on the grounds of the No. 8 building at the corner of Lockbourne and Worthington (Rathmell) Roads and to get an option on six or more acres from Albert Herr.

The Board planned to ask for a tax levy in November; however, because of the financial depression, they voted to discontinue the plans for a new school.

In March, 1931, the Board voted to purchase from Mr. A. F. Herr nine acres at the west and south of the one acre they thought to be in their possession. The price agreed upon was \$600.00 per acre. They paid \$6,000.00 for ten acres probably because the original one acre had reverted to the Herr family. This was to be paid for from the Chesapeake and Ohio Damage Fund.

In 1938, it was decided to proceed with plans for a new building at the above location giving the following reasons: The present building was very unsatisfactory; the chief difficulty in adding an addition was that it was poorly planned in the first place and was non-fire proof; the cost would have been almost as great as that of erecting a new building; and also the proximity to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad track and the overhead bridge was a deterrent.

On August 9, 1938, 65% of the electors voted in favor of a bond issue of \$96,250.00 to construct a fire-proof school house at Rathmell and Lockbourne Roads. Bonds were sold to the State Teachers' Retirement System at 3% interest. F. F. Glass, 20 South Third Street, Columbus, was hired as the architect to be paid 6% of the cost of the work. The Trapp-Carroll Company was awarded the general contract.

The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (P.W.A.), part of President Roosevelt's New Deal Program, supplied a grant of \$85,000.00 for the project. The old No. 8 building was used as a construction office for the new high school. Miner High School closed in 1939 and the 1940 class was the first to graduate from the new Hamilton Township High School.

Old Miner High School was sold at auction June 27, 1942, to Mr. W. J. Fitz-Henry for \$5,100.00 with a deposit of \$510.00; however, he refused to pay the balance and sued to recover his \$510.00 deposit. The claim was settled for a \$255.00 refund.

At an auction on September 4, 1943, the Board accepted the bid of \$3,150.00 for the property from Frank A. Cluff. The Cluff family did extensive remodeling to convert the building into apartments. The building is now owned by Dennis and Barbara J. Berry.

The 1939 building was designed to accommodate 350 pupils. By 1959, the student enrollment had increased to 600 students. The citizens of the school district and the United States Office of Education cooperated to build a million dollar addition to the 1939 building in 1962. This section currently houses classrooms, science and home economics labs, a gymnasium, shop areas, library, offices and a full-service cafeteria.

Other schools in the district at the present time are Hamilton Central Elementary on Rathmell Road (built in 1953), Hamilton South Elementary on Shook Road (built in 1956 for children living on Lockbourne Air Force Base), Hamilton Kindergarten Building (built in 1966), and Hamilton Middle School (built in 1969), both on Rathmell Road.

TEACHERS AND EDUCATION

In the early years and sometimes up to the 1920's, the one-room schools contained eight grades with just one teacher who was responsible for educating this diverse age group. It may sound discouraging, but those who have had this experience say that there were advantages, too. One could listen and absorb what the older children were being taught. There were no "frills" and very strict discipline was enforced.

Before 1900 the teachers were responsible for the everyday upkeep and routine chores such as sweeping, dusting, and seeing that the fire in the heating stove was built and tended to. 1895 Board minutes stated that teachers were required to be, or to furnish their own janitor at their own expense.

By 1904, each school except Lockbourne and Shadeville was allowed \$15.00 per month for a janitor. Being larger, Lockbourne was allowed \$100.00 and Shadeville \$30.00. The teachers could be their own janitor or hire someone for this amount. Kindling for the fires was to be furnished by the janitor.

In 1895, W. H. Shipton was hired to be the first Township Supervisor (Superintendent). He was hired at \$400.00 per year in conjunction with Madison Township and was to spend three days per week in Madison Township and two days per week in Hamilton Township. Later the High School Principal often acted as Superintendent. The Superintendent's visitations to the different schools were not to exceed two days per month and a report was to be made to the Board at least twice during the school year. He was supervised by the County Superintendent.

Pupils at that time, and for several years, had to purchase their own books. However, there was money available to purchase supplies for indigent families. The Board also purchased clothing, especially shoes, for the needy.

In 1897, teachers were required to devote about 15 minutes each day to singing. Later a music teacher was hired to visit each school approximately once each week.

In 1898, there were five teachers' meetings per year. A teacher would forfeit one day's pay if absent from a meeting.

In August, 1900, W. C. Merritt, Principal at Lockbourne, requested the Board's permission to have opening exercises in the High School consisting of singing, prayer, and scripture readings for 10 to 15 minutes each morning. The Board unanimously approved this request.

SALARIES

In 1866, teachers' pay averaged \$40.00 per month. In the 1880's their pay averaged \$45.00 per month. In 1902, the salary was \$357.00 for 8-1/2 months. In 1904, experienced teachers and teachers with Normal School training received \$45.00 per month. Those without experience or Normal School training received \$40.00 per month. Normal School consisted of two years of teacher training classes.

A teacher could graduate from High School in May and begin teaching that fall. Maude Jeffries graduated from Lockbourne High School on May 12, 1905, and on May 19 was hired to teach in District No. 1 (Sawyer School).

Teachers were required to apply to the local Directors for a position. In 1904, a teacher's application was rejected because it did not come through the local Directors.

In 1932, during the Depression, all salaries were reduced. Elementary teachers received \$90.00 per month and high school teachers \$120.00 per month. The high school principals received \$165.00 per month and elementary principals \$100.00 to \$135.00 per month.

In 1938, salaries had increased. Elementary teachers received \$117.00 per month, high school teachers \$145.00, high school principals \$190.00 and elementary principals \$125.00 to \$150.00 per month.

In 1931 during the "Great Depression," due to the scarcity of jobs for men, the Board voted to discontinue the employment of married women as teachers. This was amended to read all replacements be unmarried, but any woman teacher already employed who was satisfactory would be re-employed. This rule was discontinued in 1936.

Duties of Teachers

1894

- 1 The teachers shall make themselves acquainted with the rules and regulations of the Board, observe and enforce the same, devote their time faithfully to the instruction of their pupils, watch over their morals, manners, and habits, and repress any improper speech and conduct.
- 2 Teachers shall not permit experts of books, lectures, or shows to occupy their time or interfere with the work of the school during any session.
- 3 Teachers shall have immediate care of the rooms, pay particular attention to the ventilation of the same, 68° to 72° Fohs. being the proper temperature in winter, They shall be responsible for all school furniture and apparatus belonging to their respective rooms.
- 4 They are allowed to resort to the following modes of punishment, viz: Penance properly and kindly administered, in private or before the school according to the nature of the offense; deprivation of privileges; restraint, and when other means have failed, corporal punishment. In no case shall a pupil be punished on the hand or head.
- 5 Teachers are required to be at their school room at least twenty minutes before the time appointed for opening school and shall be punctual in observing the hour of commencing and dismissing.
- 6 They shall carefully follow the course of instruction prescribed by the Board.
- 7 At the close of each term teachers shall make a written report to the principal showing the progress, deportment and such other matter as he may require.

BOXWELL COMMENCEMENT

June 13, 1911

PROGRAM

GRADUATIONS

Beginning in 1898 with four graduates, high school graduation was quite an honor and not easily acquired in those days.

In 1902 there were six graduates. In 1905, four graduates. W. A. Thompson, President, O.S.U., gave the address.

In 1907, six graduates; Guy Benton, President, Miami University, gave the address. Each class member at these programs gave an oration.

In 1908, there was a Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday evening preceding graduation. This custom was followed for many years.

An important part of education at this time was the Boxwell Commencement. This marked graduation from the eighth grade and one had to pass a comprehensive examination to receive a certificate and to be admitted to high school.

In 1904, there were only eight Boxwell graduates for all of Hamilton Township. The ceremonies were always held at a church, Lockbourne Methodist, Lockbourne Evangelical Lutheran, or Walnut Hill Methodist.

As seen in the accompanying program, each pupil had a part in the ceremony. With the music and class address, it sounds very impressive — and long.

There was also a Franklin County Annual Boxwell-Patterson Commencement. In 1904, it was held at Olentangy Park.

MUSIC

INVOCATION

MUSIC

RECITATION — "Ohio".....RAYMOND C. HARR

RECITATION — The Old Clock on the Stairs.....MARGARET E. BROBST

RECITATION — The Christian Lady and the Lion.....OLIVIA M. STEWART

RECITATION — Land of the Afternoon.....RUTH G. TOBIAS

RECITATION — The Light of the Stars.....GEORGE MCCLISH

MUSIC

RECITATION — A Graduating Essay.....MABEL A. CLARK

RECITATION — Why He Fought.....MILDRED H. MILLER

RECITATION — The Engineer's Murder.....CHESTER E. KOCHER

RECITATION — The Last Hymn.....LUELLA J. MILLER

RECITATION — Aunt Tabitha.....ESTHER P. GALL

MUSIC

RECITATION — The Low Back Cat.....HELEN L. HOFFMAN

RECITATION — The Railroad Crossing.....RAYMOND J. UTZINGER

RECITATION — Fashionable School Girl.....RUTH M. HELSEL

MUSIC

CLASS ADDRESS.....HON. T. S. HOGAN

MUSIC

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS

MUSIC

BENEDICTION

MUSIC BY NEIDERMEYER'S ORCHESTRA

TUITION

Hamilton Township accepted tuition pupils from outside the township and would pay tuition for Hamilton Twp. pupils attending another district's school if that school were closer to the pupil's home.

There were pupils from Madison Twp. attending Sawyer School (No. 1), from Pickaway County attending Lockbourne (No. 2), from Jackson Twp. attending Shadeville (No. 4), and Marion Twp. School District attending Riley School (No. 9).

Sometimes there were disagreements between the townships concerning the amount owed.

Because the high school in Lockbourne was near the south line of the township, W. T. Betz in April, 1902, asked the Board to pay tuition for the children in the northern part of the township who wished to attend Columbus high schools. His request was refused. When the Columbus Board of Education sent a bill of \$14.25 for Mr. Clickenger's son's tuition, the Board replied that it did not believe it right to do so. They also tabled Mr. Miller's request for his son's tuition that year. However, in March, 1903, the Board approved paying Columbus \$1.00 per week for each pupil for twelve weeks.

In August, 1908, a letter from the Columbus Board of Education made the tuition \$60.00 for the following year.

In January, 1908, Hamilton received a bill for tuition from Madison Twp. for a girl who resided in Hamilton Twp. but was attending Groveport High School. The bill was returned as it was the opinion of the Board that this girl lived closer to Lockbourne and should be attending there.

In March, Madison Twp. claimed that by their measurement, she lived closer to Groveport than Lockbourne by .06 miles; therefore, Hamilton should pay tuition. Hamilton did not agree, so in August the distance was measured again with a steel tape and with both sides represented. This resulted in a difference of 748 feet in favor of Hamilton Township. Hamilton did not pay tuition.

Several pupils attended Marion Twp. schools. In 1924, \$735.00 was paid to that township for tuition.

In 1926, pupils of Jackson Twp. who were attending Shadeville School were notified by the Hamilton Board that they could no longer attend said school because of the refusal of the Jackson Twp. Board of Education to pay their tuition.

TRANSPORTATION

The first paid transportation was mentioned in the September 30, 1904, minutes. H. A. Sandridge was paid \$5.00 per month for conveying his children and those of two other families to District No. 7 (Obetz). They had been attending No. 9 (Riley), but due to crowded conditions there, they were requested to attend No. 7 (their own district) which was a greater distance. Since it was more than 1-1/2 miles to No. 7, the Board approved to have this done. The mode of transportation was not mentioned.

In September, 1922, the scholars of sub-district No. 6 (Miner Grade School) and No. 8 (Walnut Hill) were divided so as to teach 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th grades at Walnut Hill and 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th grades at Miner.

Also in September, 1922, the Board purchased from Carl Oty, of Lockbourne, a transportation body for \$465.00; the body to be installed on a truck. This was probably the first school bus in the township.

Lee Hackworth was employed at this time to transport pupils from Miner to Walnut Hill and from Miner to Lockbourne at a salary of \$65.00 for the school year. Mr. Hackworth was to furnish the chassis for the bus body.

In 1924, there were two bus routes in the township. Lee E. Dill was employed to transport pupils on Route #1 and John Eakin on Route #2.

In 1926, Walter Koebel was employed to transport pupils of Walnut Hill and Hartman Farm to and from Obetz. The early buses had no heat. On really cold mornings, the children sometimes ran the risk of frostbitten toes.

Scioto Valley Traction Company and Ohio Southern Traction Company were also paid for pupils' transportation.

By 1928, there were five bus routes. Lee Collins, Harley Herron, Harry Sawyer, Walter Sawyer, and Herman Foor were drivers. Other drivers in the early years were Faber Williams, Raleigh VanGundy, Arthur Hann, and Leo Young.

The buses were owned by the drivers until approximately 1950 at which time the Board began purchasing them.

TRUANCY

The truant officer was an important part of the early school system. In 1890, the truant officer's salary was \$1.50 per day. He should not spend more than two days each month in each district and was to make a report to the Board every two months. The scholar was allowed to be absent two days each month before being considered a truant. If the scholar were sick or deranged, scholar would be excused.

In 1895, the officer's salary was raised to \$2.00 per day. That same year, the Board voted that all youth between 8 and 14 years of age who are not regularly employed be required to attend school at the beginning of the term in September and all others begin the first Monday in December.

The officer's report for October and November, 1899, listed 17 boys and 4 girls, age 10 to 15 years, as truant. Four of the boys had two warnings and one girl, age 10, was taken to the Children's Home.

In 1900, the Board requested truant officer, J. A. Darnell visit each school and prosecute persistent truants and parents or guardians of same.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Small pox and scarlet fever were sometimes a problem. In 1893, the Board minutes stated that school would start on September 4 unless it should be extremely hot or contagious or infectious disease be raging. The Board ordered that if small pox should break out in the county, each board member is to notify the patrons of his respective school to vaccinate at once. The Board of Health was requested to enforce this. The township had its own Board of Health.

In 1895-96, there was an outbreak of scarlet fever in the township. The Board requested the Board of Health to see that school house No. 8 and all houses in that district where there had been a contagious disease be thoroughly disinfected. All other schools should be inspected also.

If a family member became ill with a contagious disease, the home would have a sign posted quarantining the house. No one would be permitted to leave or have anyone enter.

In February, 1903, there was an outbreak of small pox in Lockbourne. The Board, ordered the school be closed until March 16. The Township Board of Health reported that vaccinations would be of great benefit and that the Board of Health would be willing to pay one-half the expense of free vaccinations and the School Board pay the other half. Each pupil was compelled to produce a certificate of vaccination or be barred from school. The Board paid H. C. Blake \$23.00 for its share of the vaccinations.

In 1908, a report was read from teachers in Shadeville stating that some of their pupils were affected with an infectious skin disease. The Board asked the Clerk to examine pupils and to notify teachers to keep out infected pupils until same are free from contagion.

A special meeting was called January 16, 1930, for the purpose of taking action to stamp out an epidemic of small pox spreading over Hamilton Township. It was resolved that each principal, teacher, bus driver, and pupil of said township be vaccinated on or before January 20 or furnish a certificate of successful vaccination signed by a physician.

THE "GREAT DEPRESSION"

The time of the Depression during the 1930's was a time of belt-tightening. Hamilton Township was hit hard. Board records show expenditures for clothing and free lunches for needy families during this time.

Teachers' pay was reduced 10% in 1931. In 1932, no more supplies could be purchased without consent of the Board. Bus drivers' salaries would be reduced 4%. Beginning in September, teachers, bus drivers, and janitors would be employed for four months for a stipulated salary. After January 1, 1933, the Board reserved the right to continue schools for such time as funds were available and at such salaries as may be necessary for the Board to keep within its resources.

The Board's clothing fund, from which money could be used to purchase clothes for needy children, was depleted and \$200.00 transferred from the General Fund. The telephone service at Obetz was discontinued. The December, 1933, bills could not be paid because of insufficient funds.

In addition to requesting advance drafts ranging from \$2,000.00 to \$10,000.00 from the county auditor during these years, the Board borrowed \$6,000.00 at 5% interest from the State Teachers' Retirement System in 1934.

There was a special meeting September 11, 1935. The Board met with the Township trustees, representatives of the County Relief Commission, and several unemployed persons of Hamilton Township. The object of the meeting was to take care of relief in the township. The trustees agreed to take care of the fuel, clothing, and shoes of the poor in the township and the Board was to give free lunches to the children who were unable to bring their own. The Relief Commission was to continue giving food to relief families.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

Levies & Finances

According to a financial report of April 18, 1881, the balance in the treasury was \$1,827.47. That year the Board voted for a levy of \$3,500.00 on all taxable property in the township for general school purposes. From 1882 to 1892 the amount of the levies varied from \$4,000.00 to \$7,000.00 each year. The voters did not have to approve this.

1894 was the first time the term "millage" was used. A seven-mill levy on all taxable property was voted for. The Board was allowed to levy up to ten mills without the approval of the voters.

The 1909 financial report showed:

Total receipts	\$18,654.34
Expenditures	<u>8,623.02</u>
Leaving a balance of	\$10,031.32

Enumeration

For many years, one of the local directors from each district would be responsible for obtaining a count of the unmarried youth between 5 and 21 years of age who would be attending school the following school term. Two dollars were allowed each sub-district for this.

Enumeration taken in May, 1900, listed a total of 453 pupils in the township -- 240 male and 213 female. Lockbourne had the most -- 113, and Shadeville had 73.

Later enumeration was done by one person for the entire township. Earl Soliday, principal of Lockbourne School, was hired to do this in 1936 for \$50.00.

Other Items

At a meeting February 19, 1900, the Board ordered that School House No. 1 (Sawyer) not be used for religious services after that date. No reason was given.

The first record we have of a woman candidate for the Board of Education was Mrs. Fannie Dill in November, 1925. She was not elected but made a good showing, lacking only thirty votes to be one of the elected.

In February, 1942, the High School PTA was given permission to hold a bingo game at the high school, with one board member dissenting.