



#### **David L. Beavers**



The roots of education in Hocking County extend as far back as 1785. The Northwest Survey Ordinance of 1785 dealt with the surveying of the land north of the Ohio River and west of the Allegheny Mountains and provided that Section 16 in each township from this survey be used to support the public schools within the township. Each township consisted of thirty-six sections, each section being one square mile in area. Land east of the Scioto River was surveyed in this manner.

The Continental Congress passed another ordinance to enable the 1785 Ordinance to be implemented. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 made provision for the division of the territory into states with a guarantee of religious freedom and civil liberty. Slavery was prohibited and education and morality were encouraged. This ordinance provided a school endowment of 704,000 acres of land in Ohio alone.

After becoming a state in 1803, the Ohio Legislature became the agent to carry out the intent of the federal government. Ohio was the first state to use this program to support education. Unfortunately, the program did not work very well because of the restrictions and obligations placed on the land leasers. Changes were eventually made in this program.

Three trustees and a treasurer were elected by the township to lease the land and collect the rent. This revenue was given to the education fund for schools. The 1817 Ohio Legislature granted a 99-year lease, renewable forever with an appraisal to be made every 33 years and the rent fixed at 6% of the appraised value. As history was to reveal, this legislation did not work as planned.

The Congress of 1826 allowed for the lands to be released and sold. The early settlers soon learned that the school land in Section 16 could be obtained at a cost far below the current market price charged for other lands by the United States Land Office. However, the price for the school land was firm and full payment in cash was required on the date of purchase. This was a hardship for some settlers.

The early schools were closely associated with the church since parents wanted their children to learn to read the Bible. When the early settlers wanted their children to learn to read, write, or learn arithmetic, the parents had to either teach them at home or have the ministers conduct classes in their churches or homes.

Some parents felt that their children were needed to work at home and learn the family trade, not book learning. These settlers were more concerned with survival and making a living from the land. Therefore, there were arguments both for and against formal education. These same arguments were held throughout early Ohio communities.

These early log schools were of primitive construction with puncheon floors or dirt floors. The windows were covered with greased paper to let in light. Lard was rubbed into the paper to make it more transparent. The door was made of clapboards, rough boards which were hung on wooden hinges. Pulling a string that lifted the latch on the inside opened it. Tardy students who found no string outside knew that the teacher was conducting morning prayers and had to wait silently outside until the latchstring appeared.



An example of a log school

A fireplace with a stick and mud chimney and benches of split logs made up the furnishings of the school. There were no single desks in these early classrooms. The benches upon which the students sat had no support for their backs but were only slabs on rude legs. The smaller children's feet were too short to touch the floor. Other slabs along the walls, supported on pins fixed at a proper slope in the logs beneath the windows were the convenient writing benches for that day. Several students spent the day facing the wall.

The classroom environment was very uncomfortable for the children, especially since they had to sit still for many hours. In winter, they huddled together in order to keep warm. The children close to the fireplace were too hot, and those farthest away were cold. Even in the later schools, heating was a problem with the coal burning stoves. Sometimes it was so cold in the school that the homemade ink froze in the inkwells and the lunches brought from home were also frozen. A teacher taught for twelve weeks at a rate of a dollar or two for each pupil per term. Often the tuition was paid in wheat at fifty cents per bushel and the balance in cash. At this rate a teacher could earn between twenty and forty dollars a term. Free public education had not yet come to Ohio. Those early settlers who could not afford the tuition did not send their children to school. Compulsory attendance laws were not passed in Ohio until much later.

Because the students in the classes ranged in age from five to twenty-one years of age, the teacher had a hard job not to bore the students with the same lessons over and over. The teacher had to teach all subjects at the different levels. Some students would fall asleep while waiting for the teacher to get to their level. Most of the instruction was devoted to reciting and memorizing, not a very exciting way to learn.

Teachers had to deal with many of the same discipline problems faced by teachers today. Since some teachers were as young as eighteen, some of the students were older than the teacher. These older students sometimes were discipline problems and harassed the teachers. Many a boy was punished for dipping a girl's pigtail or braid into the inkwell.

Discipline was sometimes harsh since most teachers used a leather strap or a hickory stick to punish students. "Taught to the tune of a hickory stick" was reality in those early schools. Others were made to stand in a corner, wore a dunce cap, balanced themselves on a block of wood that rested on a small round log, or wore signs tied around their necks describing their misdeed. Parents seldom complained or criticized the teachers for the punishments meted out. This was before parents knew they could sue the schools for cruel and unusual punishment or for denying certain rights.

Since paper was very scarce on the frontier and quite expensive, most lessons were written on a small slate board that each student carried to and from school each day. The teacher used a large slate at the front of the room. In the age of computers, teachers today use whiteboards and smart boards along with a lot of technology that someday will be as outmoded as the blackboard.

Textbooks brought from Pennsylvania and the Atlantic Seaboard States were used in these early schools. This collection of textbooks included Murray's English Reader with Introduction, Columbian Orator, American Preceptor, Testaments, old almanacs, Dillworth's Speller and Webster's Easy Standard of Pronunciation. Pike's Arithmetic was the universal favorite. If a teacher was unable to perform the "Rule of Three," he/she lost the respect of both the pupils and the parents.

Those who sought education for their children were satisfied when their progenies could write simple sentences, could read the Bible or an almanac, and when they could understand the mysterious computations of numbers as to be able to determine the value of a load of farm produce. The early settlers considered this crude instruction sufficient since they lived in an agrarian society. Any more education than this was regarded as dangerous since many felt that education made boys lazy and tricky.

It was also a popular belief that girls who could read and write were apt to fall easy prey to an unscrupulous suitor who might entrap these young ladies by exchanging love letters which an illiterate mother would be unable to decipher. Thus, many girls failed to learn to write. Several of the children's parents could only sign their names with an "X" and were unable to read.

Teachers were also held in a strange light. Many felt that teachers taught only because they were not capable of doing manual labor. This myth has carried over into the present day as evidenced in the saying, "Those who can't, teach." To be a good teacher requires many skills, hard work, and dedication to service. All should consider teaching as one of the best vocations that anyone could pursue.

With the passage of the Ohio School Law of 1835, free public education had its inception. School funds were now derived from the State School Tax, creating a new state fund of \$200,000. Also, money was still available from township school lands and from interest on the proceeds of section 16 land sales in each township. Local school authorities could also levy a tax on real estate to secure school funds.

The townships were divided into school districts that same year. Schools were to be located near the center of each of the sections in each district so that students would not have to walk more than 1.5 miles to school.

Each of these districts had three school directors who hired the teachers and were responsible for promoting education in their district. These directors were elected for one-year terms. Beginning in 1842, they were elected to three-year terms. It was often very difficult to get people to serve on this board. Men were reported to have walked for miles and visited many homes to find a successor to fill a vacancy before someone would agree to serve.

In 1853, a law put the authority into the hands of a township board of education that hired the six teachers and a district superintendent. One director from each district made up the six-man board of the township. The law of 1853 failed to abolish the former district directors, so confusion in jurisdiction lasted until 1890 when the township board was given full authority.

The one-room schools that followed the log schools were usually made of wood until after 1850 when the first red brick schools were built. The one-room schoolhouses were equipped with stoves, slate blackboards, recitation benches and desks, some double in size. Some of the schools were very overcrowded.

Teachers had to be at least eighteen years old during this era and had to know more than the pupils. To ensure this, the teachers had to pass an examination at the county seat. The county hired examiners to administer these tests. The examiners of the common schools were appointed on a yearly basis and were responsible for giving an examination to every person wishing to be employed as a teacher. If the person passed the test and had good moral character, a teaching certificate was issued. The examiner visited the schools and gave advice relative to discipline, mode of instruction, and management of the schools. The tests that the teachers took were very difficult. Many teachers today with a college education would find these tests difficult to pass. Each January the questions used that year appeared in the local newspapers. Thus, the parents knew what type of educational background was expected of the teachers. Today's teachers must pass a national teacher exam in order to be licensed to teach.

The wages for these early teachers averaged \$33.50 per month for the spring and summer terms and \$40.00 a month for the longer winter term. It appears that teachers have always been underpaid and overworked.

Prior to the Civil War, there were no compulsory attendance laws. In 1877, children between the ages of eight and fourteen were obligated under state law to attend a minimum of twelve weeks of instruction during each school year. However, this law permitted many exceptions and was thus largely ineffective. In 1890, the Ohio General Assembly made it compulsory for children between the ages of eight and sixteen to attend not less than sixteen weeks of school each year unless excused for some specific reason which was indicated in the law.

On April 15, 1889, a state law required that a truant officer be hired in each township.

The school year consisted of a winter term of six months and a spring term of three months. The summer term was also three months and was usually not taught by the regular teacher. School was in session year-round during the first hundred years of education in the township. Opening day for the students occurred during the first week in September, but the older boys did not have to report until the middle of October. They were needed on the farms to cut and husk corn and to sow wheat. Very few older children attended the spring term because they were needed at home. These students usually made up the work during the summer term.

The parents were required to purchase the textbooks and supplies. Since twenty years before the Civil War, the popular textbooks in the township included the McGuffey Readers and Ray's Arithmetic. These books were to be in continual use for several years. In 1888, the schools in the district were using the following textbooks: The McGuffey Spellers and Revised Readers, Bedpath History, Ray's Arithmetic, Harvey's Grammar and Electric Geography. Textbooks were re-evaluated every three years by the school directors.

On May 4, 1891, the Ohio School Textbook Law was passed and the same textbooks had to be purchased for the entire township. The cost of the most popular textbooks of the time were McGuffey Revised Electric Readers from a cost of 13 cents for book one to 64 cents for book six, The McGuffey Electric Spelling Book for 13 cents each, Ray's New Primary Arithmetic at 11 cents, Ray's New Practical Arithmetic at 38 cents, Ray's New Higher Arithmetic at 64 cents, Ray's New Elementary Algebra for 60 cents, Harvey's Elementary Grammar and Composition for 32 cents, Harvey's Revised English Grammar for 49 cents, The Electric Elementary Geography for 41 cents, The Electric Complete Ohio Geography for 90 cents, The Electric Primary United States History for 38 cents each, The New Electric United States History for 75 cents, Electric Physical Geography for 75 cents, and Hutchinson's Physiology and Hygiene at 84 cents each.

Starting in 1915, the school could only purchase textbooks that were adopted by the County Board of Education. Every five years textbooks had to be re-evaluated.

The schools of the township will be long remembered for the great service they rendered to education and the children who attended these schools. Many of these children became outstanding prominent adults who contributed greatly to the improvement of our society. Even with the lack of supplies, equipment and time, the little red schoolhouses provided the opportunity for much to be accomplished in the way of education. The era of the red schoolhouses has passed into history leaving behind only memories of days gone by and a rich heritage for schools of the future. The schools served their purpose well and it is up to the new generation to continue on the excellence in education that began with the one-room schools.



Reprint from The History of Hocking Valley, Ohio

[The following was copied from the above history book and reprinted here as it appeared.]

Though struggling through the pressure of poverty and privation, the early settlers planted among them the schoolhouse at the earliest practical period. So important an object as the education of their children they did not defer until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were for a time content with such as corresponded with their rude dwellings, but soon better buildings and accommodations were provided. As may readily be supposed, the accommodations of the earliest schools were not good.

Sometimes school was taught in a room of a large or double log cabin, but oftener in a log house built for the purpose. A mud and stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth and a fireplace wide and deep enough to receive a four to six foot back-log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in two sides of the building and may be a few lights of eight by ten glass set in, or the aperture might be covered over with greased paper. Writing desks consisted of heavy oak plank or a hewed slab laid upon wooden pins driven into the wall. The four -legged slab benches were in front of these, and the pupils when not writing would sit with their backs against the front, sharp edge of the writing-desks. The floor was also made out of these slabs or " puncheons," laid upon log sleepers. Everything was rude and plain; but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such schoolhouses to grapple with the world and make names for themselves and reflect honor upon their country. So with many of the most eloquent and efficient preachers.

Imagine such a house with the children seated around, and the teacher seated on one end of a bench, with no more desk at his hand than any of the pupils have, and you have in view the whole scene. The "schoolmaster " has called "Books! books!" at the door, and the "scholars" have just run in almost out of breath from vigorous play, have taken their seats, and are for the moment "paying over their lessons" to themselves with all their might, that is, in as loud a whisper as possible.

While they are thus engaged, the teacher is perhaps sharpening a few quill pens for the pupils, for no other kind of writing pen had been thought of as yet. In a few minutes he calls up an urchin to say his a b c's; the little boy stands beside the teacher, perhaps partially leaning upon his lap; the teacher with his pen-knife points to the letter and asks what it is; the little fellow remains silent, for he does not know what to say; "A," says the teacher; the boy echoes; "A:" the teacher points to the next and asks what it is; the boy is silent again; "B," says the teacher; "B," echoes the little urchin; and so it goes through the exercise, at the conclusion of which the teacher tells the little "Major" to go back to his seat and study his letters, and when he conies to a letter he doesn't know, to come to him and he will tell him. He obediently goes to his seat, looks on his book a little while, and then goes trudging across the puncheon floor again in his bare feet, to the teacher, and points to a letter, probably outside of his lesson, and asks what it is. The teacher kindly tells him that that is not in his lesson, that he need not study that or look at it now; he will come to that some other day, and then he will learn what it is. The simple-minded little fellow then trudges, smilingly, as he catches the eye of someone back to his seat again. But why he smiled he has no definite idea.

The a-b-ab scholars through with, perhaps the second or third reader class would be called, who would stand in a row in front of the teacher, " toeing the mark," which was actually a chalk or charcoal mark drawn on the floor, and commencing at one end of the class, one would read the first " verse," the next the second, and so on around, taking the paragraphs in the order as they occur in the book. Whenever a pupil hesitated at a word, the teacher would pronounce it for him. And this was all there was of the reading exercise.

Those studying arithmetic were but little classified, and they were therefore generally called forward singly and interviewed, or the teacher simply visited them at their seats. A lesson containing several "sums" would be given for the next day. Whenever the learner came to a sum he couldn't do, he would go to the teacher with it, who would willingly and patiently, if he had time, do it for him.

In geography, no wall maps were used, no drawing required, and the studying and recitation comprised only the committing to memory, or "getting by heart." as it was called, the names and locality of places. The recitation proceeded like this: Teacher, " Where is Norfolk?" Pupil, "In the southeastern part of Virginia." Teacher, "What bay is between Maryland and Virginia?" Pupil, "Chesapeake." When the hour for writing arrived, the time was announced by the master, and every pupil practicing this art would turn his feet over to the back of his seat, thus throwing them under the writing desk, already described, and proceed to " follow copy," which was invariably set by the teacher, not by rule, but by as nice a stroke of the pen as he could make. The first copies for each pupil would be letters, and the second kind and last consisted of maxims.

About half past ten o'clock the master would announce, "School may go out" which meant, "Little play time" in the children's parlance, called nowadays recess or intermission. Often the practice was to have the boys and girls go out separately, in which case the teacher would first say, "The girls may go out," and after they had been out about ten minutes the boys were allowed a similar privilege in the same way. Between playtimes the request to the teacher, "May I go out?" was often iterated to the annoyance of the teacher and the disturbance of the school.

At about half past eleven o'clock the teacher would announce, " Scholars may now get their spelling lessons," and they would all pitch in with their characteristic loud whisper and "say over" their lessons with that vigor which characterizes the movements of those who have just learned that the dinner hour and "big playtime" is near at hand. A few minutes before twelve the "little spelling class" would recite, then the "big spelling class." The latter would comprise the larger scholars and the major part of the school. The classes would stand in a row, either toeing the mark in the midst of the floor or straggling along next an unoccupied portion of the wall. One end of the class was the "head" the other the " foot," and when a pupil spelled a word correctly, which had been missed by one or more, he would " go up " and take his station above all that had missed the word; this was called "turning them down." At the conclusion of the recitation the head pupil would go to the foot to have another opportunity of turning them all down. The class would number, and before taking their seats the teacher would say, "School's dismissed," which was the signal for every child rushing for his dinner and having the "big playtime."

The same process of spelling would also be gone through in the afternoon just before dismissing the school for the day.

The chief textbooks in which the scholars got their lessons were Webster's or some other elementary spellingbook, and arithmetic may be Pike's, Dilworth's, Daboll's, Smiley's or Adams's, the old English reader, and Roswell C. Smith's geography and atlas. First, old Murray's, then Kirkham's grammar, were the textbooks on this subject. 'Book larnin" instead of practical oral instruction, was the only thing supposed to be attained in the primitive log schoolhouse days. But writing was generally taught with fair diligence.



#### **Note of Thanks**

In the following pages, some of the pictures are courtesy of Mr. Stanley Huggins who allowed the author to scan some of his photos for this book. Sharon Neff, a retired teacher from the district, was a consultant on writing this book.

## Laurelville School History

The village of Laurelville is situated in the Salt Creek Valley in Perry Township near the intersection of Hocking, Ross, and Pickaway Counties on State Route 56. The village was laid out on December 23, 1871, by John Albin, W. S. Albin, and Solomon Riegel, with the assistance of Rufus Dodson. At the time it was laid out, there were three houses in the village. A post office was established for the area in 1879 through the efforts of John Bates, the first postmaster.

Early Laurelville could boast of having a sawmill, a flour mill, blacksmith shops, harness shops, a chair factory, a canning factory, a bakery, the Laurelville House Hotel, restaurants, and miscellaneous shops. However, the lumber industry provided most of the employment opportunities for the residents.



#### Laurelville

The first school in Laurelville was a one-room building across Laurel Run from the town park. This structure was probably a log construction and had a capacity of 15 to 20 elementary children. These were the children of the first families of the village. As was the practice at the time, major emphasis was placed on learning the 3 R's, reading, writing and arithmetic.

By 1875, Laurelville joined a community just west of the village and built a school called the Toad Run Academy. That name came from a small stream that joins Salt Creek. It was called an academy since private individuals helped finance its operation. The school was in use for around 15 years.

During those early years, the community of Laurelville continued to grow, and the school became more crowded with students. Also many floods created continual problems for the school since it was located near the



**Toad Run Academy** 

streams. After much discussion, it was agreed a new school should be built on a parcel of land donated by Allen Strous. Mr. Strous was one of the leading citizens in the village; he believed that the school should be the hub of the community. The school board chose the land he offered because it would not be as vulnerable to floods.



Old frame school showing the three rooms

Soon the original two-room frame building expanded with the addition of another room, and then in 1913, a new four-room brick building was erected on the same plot of land. The new structure was erected in front of the old frame school. The wooden structure was razed after the brick school was completed. This new brick building was considered to be very modern since it had a central heating system and was more fireproof than the wooden building it replaced.

In 1924, four additional rooms were added to the back of the school. That was sufficient for nine years, but with



The original four-room school in 1913



The 1924 addition on the back



The back of the building that was added in 1924

the growth of Laurelville, in 1935 an additional four rooms were added to the front, thus making the original four room school a twelve-room school. With each addition, the school made many updates. Electric lights, drinking fountains, interior decorating, and restrooms were added over the years.

Several buildings were added to the school facilities. Adjacent to the school property was a plot of ground that Mr. Allen Strous had donated to the Baptist Church



The new 1935 addition on front of the school

when it was first organized in Laurelville. When the Baptist congregation disbanded, the lot was returned to Mr. Strous and thus became a part of the plot which he gave to the school. The old Baptist Church was then converted into a bus garage and later made into the school office.



The former Baptist Church building

Around 1920, the residents of Laurelville and the surrounding area desired to build a community center. They wanted a hall large enough to accommodate two or three hundred people for public meetings, home talent plays, banquets, and a place to play basketball. The Community Club organized fundraising through donations, community dinners, home talent plays and other sponsored activities and was able to build the Community Hall across the street from the school. The Hall contained an auditorium, gymnasium, classrooms and a cafeteria. Eventually the hall was donated to the board of education. For several years the school cafeteria was located in the basement of this building. For students interested in agriculture, a combination farm shop and garage was built for agriculture and shop classes and repairing the school buses. In 1955 the Community Hall was no longer needed as a gymnasium when a new building was built behind the school that contained a gymnasium-auditorium and classrooms due to the growing student population.



The gymnasium building

Then in 1956 a house was purchased from Robert Bowers and converted into classrooms for vocational home economics.



**The Home Economics House** 

In 1963, the final building on the school grounds was constructed and housed a new cafeteria and more classrooms. It had become too dangerous for the students to cross the road to use the Community Hall's cafeteria. Thus the Community Hall was no longer used by the school once the new building was completed.

The school colors for Laurelville were blue and gold. The mascot was the wildcat. The school yearbook was first named The Observer, then The Spectator, and later The Wildcat.



The Cafeteria Building

Until 1960, Laurelville was part of the West Hocking School District. At that time, it was able to have its own board of education and was no longer under the West Hocking School Board.

In 1972, by order of the Ohio Board of Education, the Laurelville Public School District and West Hocking School District were dissolved. The West Hocking School District was split between the Logan City School District, now known as Logan-Hocking School District, and the Logan Elm School District. Laurelville was also transferred to Logan Elm. The high school students were bused to Logan Elm High School and the junior high students to McDowell Middle School.

In the 2012-2013 school year, the students in grades 5 and 6 were sent to Salt Creek Intermediate school in Pickaway County and Laurelville became a K-4 elementary school. Thus another change came to the educational program at the school.

On May 24, 2023, students left the school for the last time. With the passage of a school bond levy in 2018, a new K-12 school complex was built just west of the original Logan Elm High School in Pickaway County. This closed the educational chapter for the village of Laurelville, Perry and Salt Creek Townships in Hocking County. All the students in Perry and Salt Creek Townships plus part of Laurel Township are now being educated in the newly built school in Pickaway County. Thus the western part of Hocking County no longer has a school within its borders. However, the memories of days gone by will forever be a part of this great community. New chapters are yet to be written.



### **Recollections from a Laurelville Alumnus**

From a speech given by Celesta Hoy, a 1932 alumnus, at the 1966 Laurelville Reunion

According to a volume entitled History of Hocking Valley, Laurelville was laid out in December 1871 and a school was built soon after. By 1883 many wonderful improvements had been made. Laurelville school was one of 10 schools in Perry Township and there was a township school fund of \$1,503.96. Grade teachers' salaries averaged \$28 a month for men and \$22 for women. Where there was a high school, the salaries were \$48 and \$34. A school term averaged from 25 weeks to 36 weeks depending on the location and the weather.



The early Laurelville school was located near the present location and the land was donated by Allen Strous, one of the founders of the town. Mr. Strous is represented in the alumni by grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and at least one great-great grandson. My own grandmother Hoy was his daughter, Sarah.

A second room soon had to be added to the original one room school and it was built above the first. When pupils had finished the "chart class," as the beginner's class was called, they advanced from one primer to another until they had read or finished all of the primers, plus learning writing and arithmetic. I recall my dad telling of a boy with whom he went to school. The boy wasn't much interested in school it seems and when a visitor asked what grade he was in the boy replied, "I don't know what grade I'm in, but I've chewed up three primers."

One of the first teachers we have any record of was George W. Hartsough, grandfather of three of our alumni members. Mr. Hartsough evidently taught a number of years as both Mr. George Bowers and his sister, Anna, recalled going to school and having him. I have a grade card of my dad's signed by Mr. Hartsough in 1892. A Mrs. Seesholtz also taught here in the early days. Other veteran teachers were Clifford Dodson and Ernest Wilkinson.

As more pupils came to school, an intermediate room was added. It was built at the side of the original building.

Not all of the local children attended the village school, however. Some preferred to go to the Toad Run Academy which was a community school located just across the road from where the Fetherolf Meat Market now stands. Early in the 1900s a four-room brick school building was erected to replace the frame building. There were two rooms up and two down. Among the teachers who enjoyed this modern building were Mable DeHaven (known to us as Mrs. George Bowers). She was the primary teacher. The intermediate teacher was Mrs. Maggie Floyd and teaching the upper grades and high school were Lawrence Lehman and William Barton. At that time only two years of high school were offered. Other teachers to follow in the next few years included Mr. Carrol Marquis, Mr.

Godfrey, Mr. Stroup and Mr. Roy Still.

The first class to graduate from a three-year high school and to be recognized by the state department was the class of 1917.

In 1920, a young man came to Laurelville to take over the duties as school superintendent, the unforgettable Paul A. Potts. He was a teacher who could make you like the subjects he taught in spite of yourself. He could frighten you to death one minute with his sternness and tell you a joke the next. He had many unique methods of dealing with misdemeanors. One Friday in May a group of high school boys decided to play hooky and went to Mr. Lively's place on the last day of school down in the country. The next week I took a picture of the same boys as they diligently cut dandelions out of the front school yard. Or, if Mr. Potts came upon a forbidden snowball fight In winter, in a few minutes, we would hear the scrape of shovels as the boys cleaned snow from the front walks. We were not allowed to use the front door at the building except when we first entered school in the morning. The rest of the day we were to use the other exits. One first day of school, a certain big sister brought her little brother to school; he was six and a first grader. As we stood talking with her, we noticed that her little brother, Bobby, was running in and out of the front door. She immediately caught him and said, "Bobby, you are not allowed to run in and out the front door like that." Bobby threw back his blond head and said, "Who's going to stop me?" Grace said, "You wait till Mr. Potts catches you and you'll find out." Little did we think then that in 1966, Bobby would be president of the Board of Education. Our teachers told us to be quiet in the building, that Mr. Potts did not like noise. If that was so, how did Hubert Lappen get by with those big heel plates he wore all through high school?

The school rooms were becoming crowded to overflowing in the mid-1920s; something had to be done. I'm sure some of you have felt that going to school was like going to jail. When we were fourth graders, we went to jail to go to school. The school board rented the town building, referred to as the Calaboose, which housed the mayor's office and the jail and the large room where court was held. This was the overflow room. It was located where Swepston's garage now stands. They made it look like any school room; the only difference was that a door with bars opened directly into the jail. This didn't matter to us until one noon a man, who was to have a hearing that evening was brought to the jail. He was quiet and well behaved, I recall, but to a room full of fourth, fifth and sixth graders, he might as well have been Dillinger. We were really excited. That fall a school levy was to be voted on so the day before election, we Calaboose occupants were marched all over town carrying signs that read "get us out of jail." It worked and in due time four new rooms were added to the main building and again all pupils were housed under one roof.

Teachers who worked under Mr. Potts during these first years included Frances Barclay Stone, James Archer, Ruth Davis Wolf, Mable Bushee Durbin, Mamie Bushee Strous, Edgar DeLong, Joseph Archer, Julia Archer Foster, Marie Mooney Barton, Leoca Hoy, Agnes Wiggins Woodward, Clarence Swackhammer, Rowen Cherrington Vaughn, Loy Mosher, Ramon Current, Ruth Wharton, Audrey Meighen, George Dix, Trilba Yaple and others. The first music teacher was a Miss Wilson. I don't think anyone ever knew her first name. For a long time, I thought her first name was Olmiss, that's what the big kids called her, Ol Miss Wilson.

In 1923, as the class was preparing to graduate from the then offered three-year high school, as had been the case for six years, word came from the state department that Laurelville High School had been granted a firstgrade charter and four years of study would be offered high school students from that time on. That is why there was no graduating class in 1923. The class of 1924 had the honor of being the first class to graduate from a first-grade high school. Members of this proud group were Mary Mettler, Mary Thompson, Opal Hoy, Opal Steel, Gertrude Ebert, Gladys Bowers, Robert Hilliard and Kenneth Archer.

Mr. Potts left Laurelville to go to Amanda in 1936 and died six years later.

Early in the 1920s, by the efforts of the women's Community Club and the Men's Improvement Club putting on home talent shows and plays, and by donations, under the leadership of Lewis McClelland, the Community Hall was built. Its purpose, a place for community activities including school entertainments and basketball games. It was a red-letter day when, because at that time it was the best floor in the county, the Hocking County basketball tournament was played on the hall floor. A few years ago, the building was given to the school and the basement served for many years as the school cafeteria.

Early in the 1930s, South Perry High School students came to Laurelville and were a welcome addition.

In the past 10 years, several new buildings have been completed on the school grounds. In 1955, the building in which we are tonight. Besides the auditorium, six classrooms are also under this roof. Among other additions, a garage, a shop, a music building, and the old Baptist church has been converted into a bus garage. The latest addition is the new modern cafeteria.

Because of the consolidation of high schools, pupils from South Bloomingville and some from Adelphi have joined the Laurelville student body.

With such growth and expansion, it would be impossible to list all of the many teachers in the past 30 years. However, the Executive Heads have been Joseph Archer, Elliott Reichelderfer, John Sekola, James Frey, O.S. Liming, C. B. Chilcote, Herman Massie and at present, Glen Christy.

Just as impossible as naming teachers would be to name the important persons who have graduated from Laurelville High School. Every walk of life is represented by the nearly 800 alumni members, each important to the other.

But as time marches on, and every year it seems to march a little faster, I am sure that Laurelville school will grow and advance, as every school must do that hopes to survive in this fast-moving world of which we are a part.



The Laurelville School buildings

### **Toad Run Academy**



On April 16, 1855, John Strous sold an acre of land to the school directors of Salt Creek Township in Pickaway County. The land was located in the east half of Section 36, Township 11, Range 20. It was north of a branch of Salt Creek, known as Toad Run, and on the north side of the Salt Creek Valley Turnpike. It was opposite the turnpike bridge across Toad Run. This transaction was recorded in Volume 30, page 154, of the Pickaway County Records. The land was sold to the school directors for \$1.00.

On September 18, 1869, John and Angeline Strous sold land to the school directors, so that a foot bridge could

be erected across Salt Creek for the students to use. It was necessary so that children from the Adelphi area and Laurelville, south of Salt Creek, could attend school. In 1901 a second bridge was erected to replace the original one.

In 1898, the teacher at the school was E. D. Ricketts. In 1899 the school board member was George B. Arm-strong.

On March 10, 1917, Edward Strous purchased the school and the school and the land from the school directors for \$250.00. The brick school building was taken down around 1925.







Toad Run Academy School 1909 First Row: ??, Elsie Redfern, Katie Stump, ??, Helen Stump, ?? Second Row: Marie Redfern, ??, Harold Strous, ??, ??, Wayne Strous Top Row: ??, Gene Redfern, Ralph Strous, Oscar Shoop, Grace DeLong, Emma Cox, MaryErskin Teacher: Cliff Macklin (or McClain) in back





Toad Run Academy School 1910 First Row: ??, Marie Redfern Second Row: ??, ??, ??, ??, ??, Parold Strous, ??, Helen Stump, Kati Stump, ?? Third Row: ??, ??, Ralph Strous, Oscar Shoop, ??, ??, Grace DeLong, Emma Strous, Mary Erskin, ?? Teacher: Cliff Macklin





Toad Run Students at Adelphi H.S. 1912 Second Row: Inez Bower 8th from left Back Row: ??, ??, ??, Oscar Shoop, ??, ??, ??, Mary Henninger, Cliff Macklin, Teacher





### Perry Township High School South Perry, Ohio



The Village of South Perry was laid out in 1838 by Levi Friend into 79 lots. It is located in Laurel Valley at the base of Fast Hill, also known as Town Hill. There were three streets and three alleys that run east and west. Center Street was the main street and was wider than the others. It is now State Route 180 but was once known as the Logan Road before roads were numbered. The other streets on either side of Center Street were North Street and South Street.

The first school was built in 1820 and was made of logs. There were at least three schools in the South Perry area. One was built where the township building is now located. The school was there until sometime in the 1940s. The last of the three schools was a twelve grade school that was built east of South Perry in 1923-24 and was called South Perry High School. It was sometimes known as Perry Township High School.

High School classes were taught in this building for nearly ten years before the high school students were transferred to Laurelville. The elementary students were transferred to Laurelville during the 1940s. The old school became a nursing home for veterans for several years before being torn down. The first school in Perry Township was established in 1805. The township had a total of 10 school in 1880. The male teachers received a salary of \$28.00 per month while the female teachers earned only \$22.00. Some of the old schools included Poling, Pleasant Ridge and Union.

The school year began the day after Labor Day and lasted until the end of April so that the boys could do the farming. During recess, the students would play baseball, jump rope, or play with marbles. At the annual Christmas program the students would exchange ten cent gifts. Community people would provide music for the school programs.

In the South Perry elementary school, there was only one teacher for grades 1-4 and one for grades 5-8. A full-time janitor and a music teacher, who came once or twice a week, were employed in the 1930s and 40s.

Children from Buena Vista were transported to the South Perry School by means of an open wagon pulled by a team of mules. Another box-like school wagon would bring students from over on Pine. This wagon had a roof and was pulled also by mules.

### South Perry H.S. Alumni

AL	U	М	N	I
	ASS			
Clarence Deffenbaugh				
Merle Slump				
Andrew White				
Mildred White				Laurelville, Ohio
	ASS	and the second sec		
Elsie Cave				
Lulu Fast				
Emma Julian				Lancaster, Ohio
CL	ASS	OF	1927	
Lodema Stahr				Greenfield, Ohio
Minnie Weaver				
Kenneth Wharton				Oakland, Ohio
Berman Wharton				Cleveland, Ohio
Della Canfield				Lancaster, Ohio
CL	ASS	OF	1928	
Walter Leasure				Marfa, Texas
John Turner				
Mildred Turner				Rockbridge, Ohio
Ferdie Stahr				
Raymond Wharton				
Carrie Weaver				Columbus, Ohio
Mabel Wharton				Cleveland, Ohio
In the year of 1929 there were no graduates				

The above list of alumni shows where each of them lived in 1930.





1935 South Perry School Front row: Eva Ricketts Tatmen, Rose Azbell, Geraldine Schaal, Arlene Carroll, ----?---- Lillian Notestone, Paul Hartsough, Edwin Notestone, Harry Ricketts, Paul Turner, ---?---Middle row: Lloyd McNeal, Beryl Cavinee, Winifield Stump, ---?---, Ruby Notestone, Mary Ricketts, Meryl Notestone, Doyle Weaver,

--- Carrol, ---?---, Teacher, Millie Turner

Back row: Isabelle Stevens, Mary Imler, Creighton Notestone, James Baker, Roy Hedge, ---?---, June Schaal, Leota Azbell, Doris Hartsough



Hemp Hill School 1912



South Perry School 1915

## **Karshner School**



The school was located on State Route 56 two miles south of Laurelville.



## **Pleasant Ridge School**



#### Pleasant Ridge School 1916 A one room school on Thompson Ridge Road, Laurelville. Grades 1 - 8

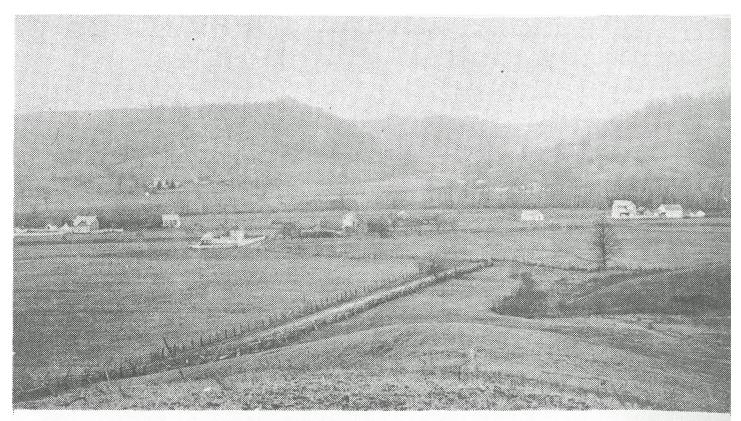
Back Row L-R: Snow Poling, Leland Warner, Rose Poling, Mellisa Thompson, Theadore "Sock" Poling, Rose Ebert. 2nd Row: Pearl Stump, Lonnie Poling, Simon Poling, Teacher:Fred Dent ,Mary Stump, Frank Stump, Mary Thompson. 3rd Row:Lilly Steel, Callie Thompson, Ruby Bunn, Iva Poling, Mildred Dumm, Dorothy Thompson, Russell Jones, 4th Row: Stanley Ingram, Earl Stump, Arthur Bunn, Howard"Bud"Thompson,Virgil Poling, BerniceJones.

## Pine School Teacher Alpha Poling





### **The Village of Haynes**



#### HAYNES FROM A DISTANCE From left to right: 1st Andrew Mettlers Home; 2nd Hunter & Mettlers Store & P. O.; 3rd Thomas Mettler Home.

Located southeast of the village of Laurelville in Perry Township of Hocking County is Salt Creek Township. It is in the fertile valley of Salt Creek which flows through it and for which it received its name.

The early settlers of Salt Creek Township were mostly farmers. Only one village was located within this township. It was located near where Pine Creek joins Salt Creek. Thus its name was Pineville. Later the name was changed to Haynes to honor a prominent pioneer family.

Haynes had several dwellings and two general stores., a blacksmith shop and a post office. D. L. Davis was appointed the first postmaster. The surrounding farmland is bottom land and provided the area with great crops and other agricultural products. Haynes is almost exactly halfway between Laurelville and South Bloomingville, which is located in Benton Township, bordering Salt Creek Township on its eastern side. It was also a stop on the Columbus and Southern Railroad during the 1900s.

Of interest are the many mounds that can be seen between Laurelville and Haynes. Not only was it home to the Moundbuilders, but more recent Native Americans called it their home. Several arrow heads and stone tools have been found in the fields showing that many indigenous people once called this area home.

Some former schools in Salt Creek Township included Smith, Karshner, Pine, and Brimstone.



With the Heartiest Affection I am sending you to-day Warmest greetings, Truest Wishes, That a card can e'er convey.

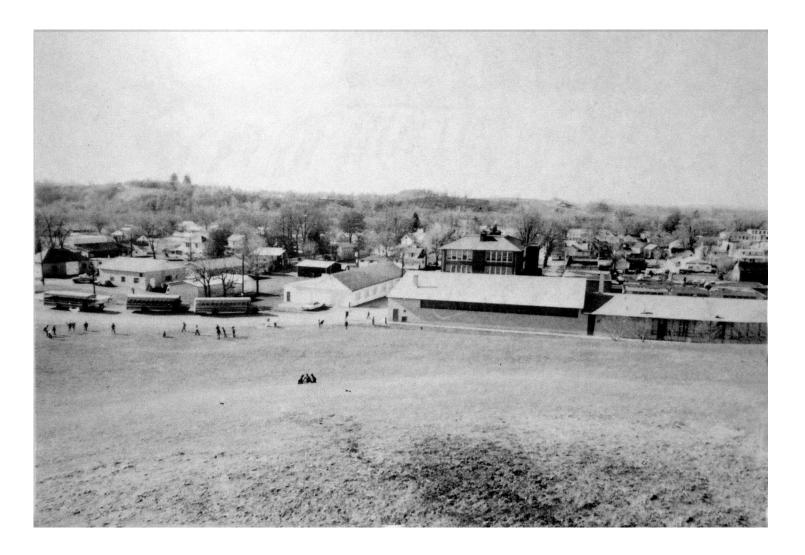


## **Smith School**



SMITH SCHOOL, RURAL HAYNES HOCKING COUNTY OHIO November 3, 1916 . Angela Timberlake Teacher. Row 1 ?, ? Wiggins, Josephine Taylor, Berneta McDowell, Kathryn Smith,?, ? Tisdale. Row 2: Mirian Smith,Erma Wiggins,Josephine Smith, ?,Maude Taylor,Audrey Bowers,Stillman Dille,Eva Bowers,?,Roy Hoy. Row 3 Carl Hicks,Mahala Wiggins,Dent Karshner,?, Wayne Bradshaw,Alberta Dille, Olan Karshner. Photo shared from my family collection & The Bessie (Weaver) Steel Family of Laurelville.

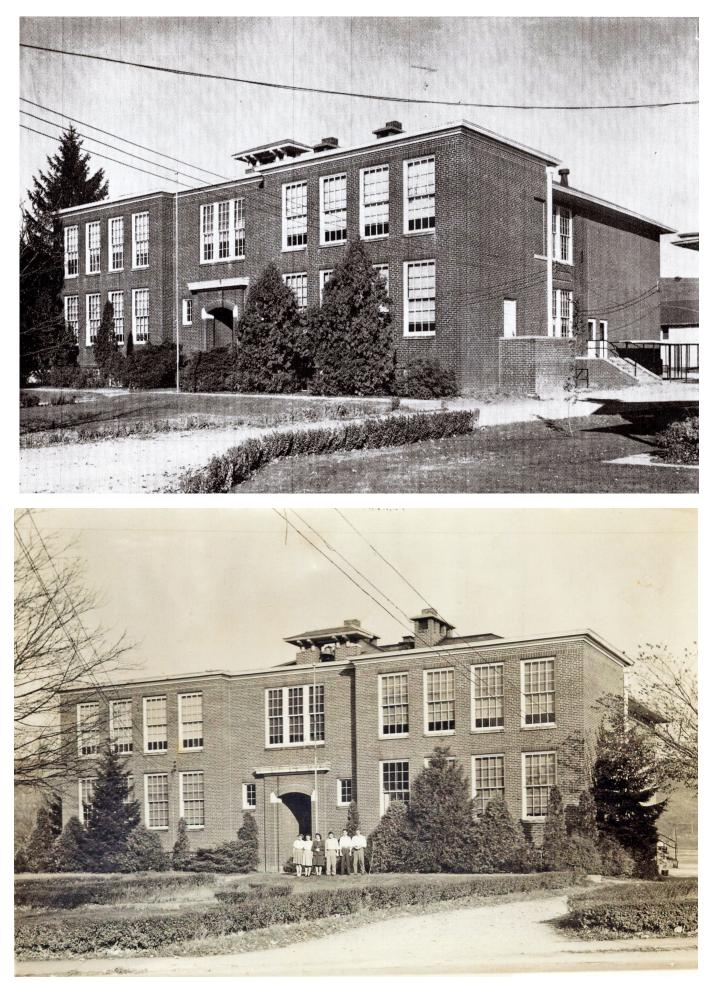
### Laurelville School Buildings



# A view of the Laurelville School buildings from the hill behind the school.



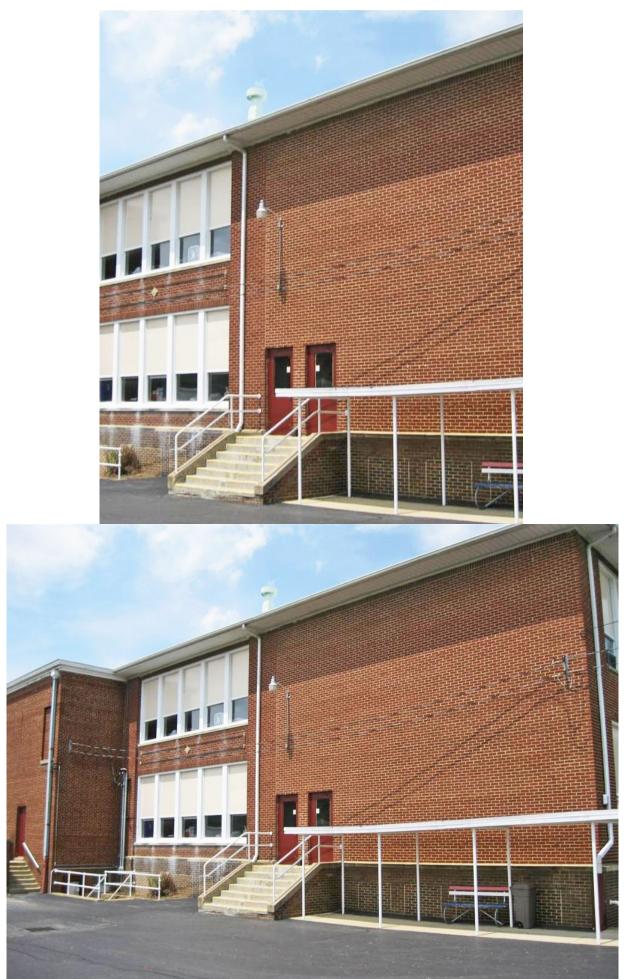












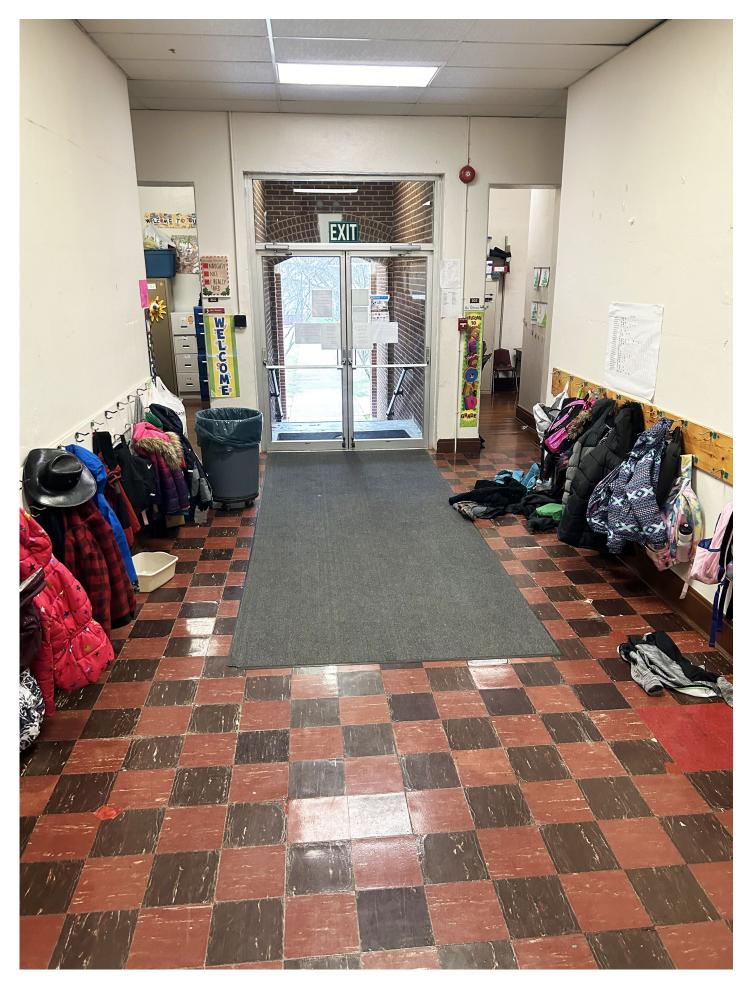


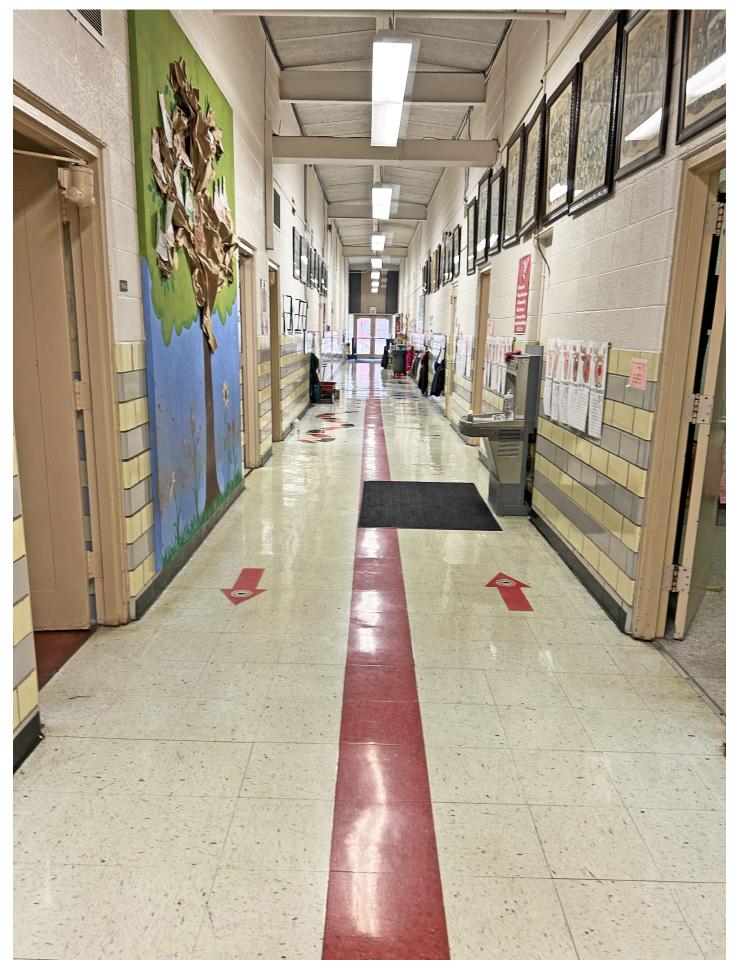


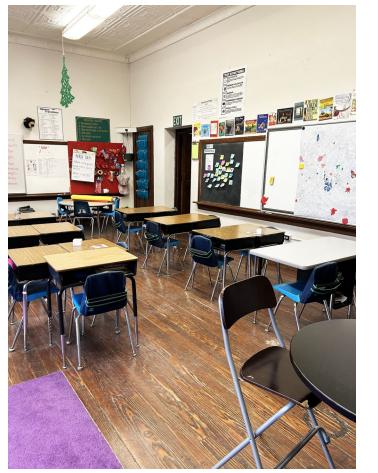


The last four rooms to be added to the original building



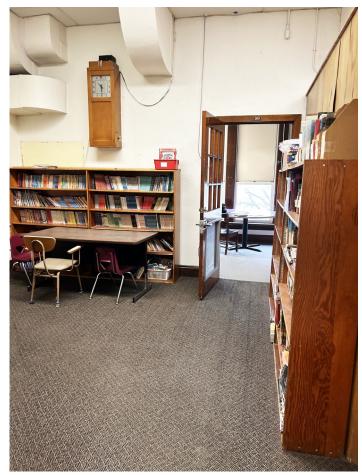


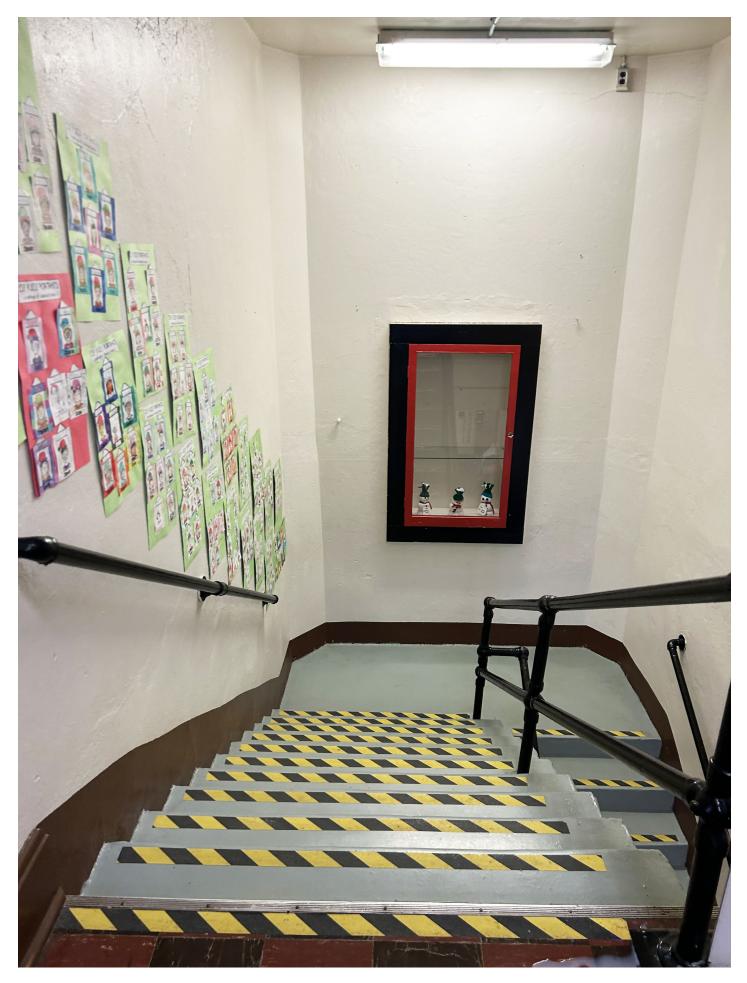








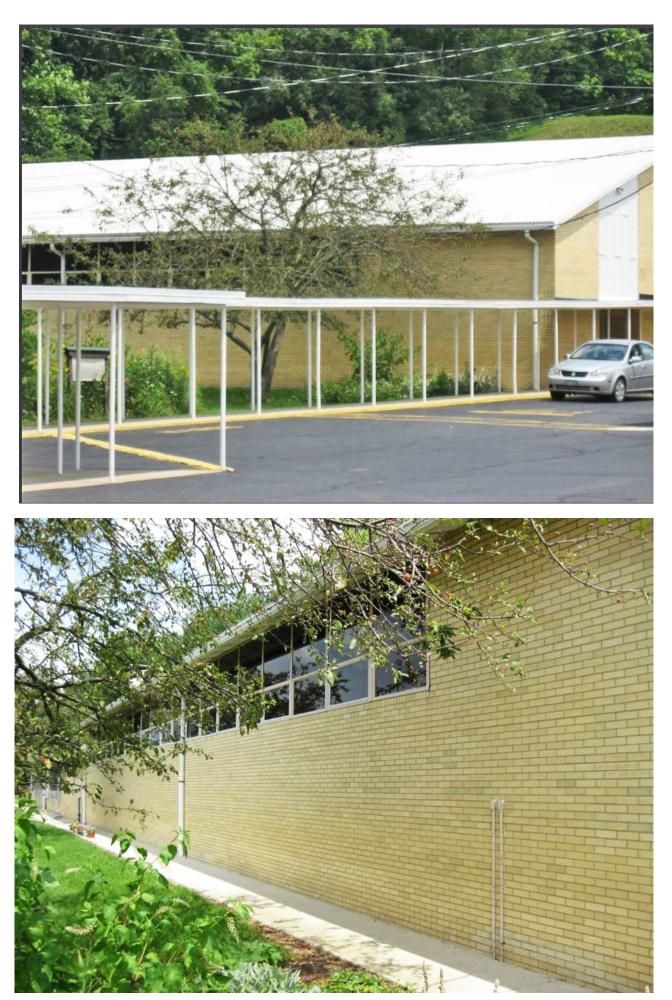




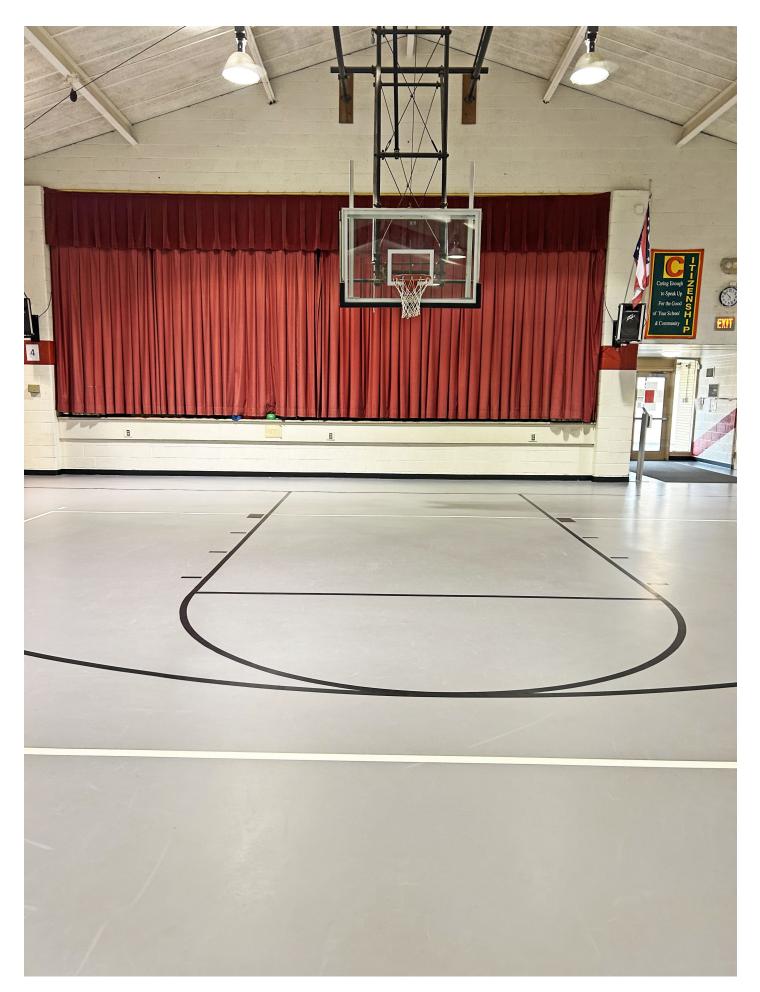
# **Gymnasium Building**











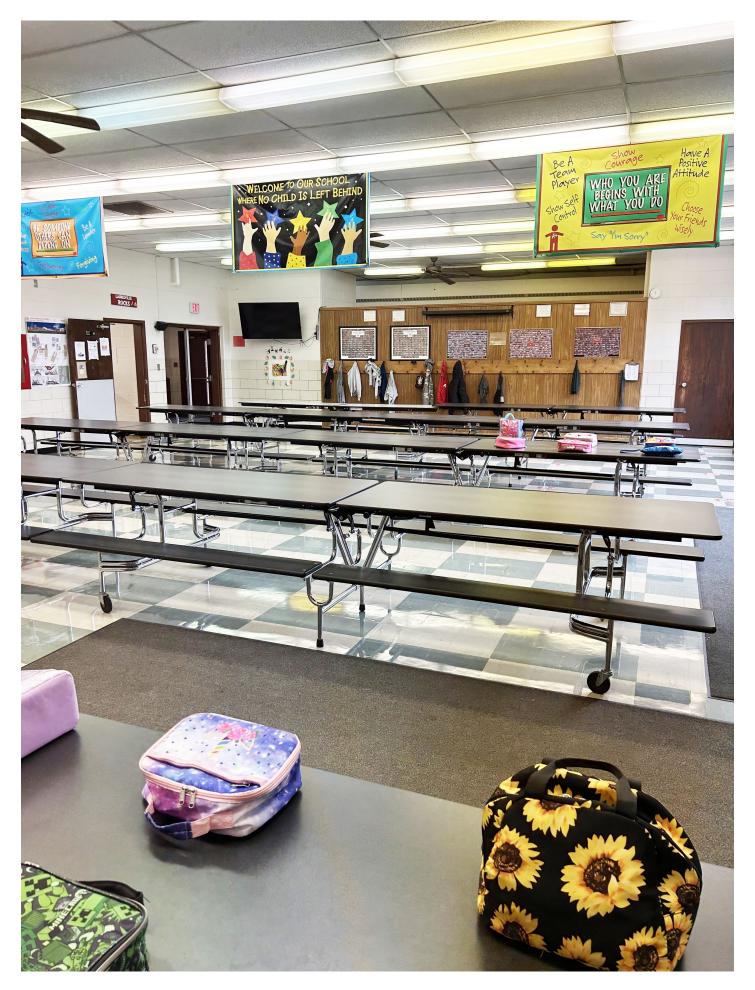
# **Cafeteria Building**











# **Old Baptist Church Building**





## Laurelville School Timeline

The following is a timeline of important events from 1912 until 1972 for Laurelville School. Most of the information came from the board of education records.

**1912** – A motion was made at the May meeting to hire teachers for the coming year with the intention of establishing a third-grade high school. Everett Archer was elected as primary teacher, Fred Dent for the Intermediate room, and William Henry Barton as the superintendent. Mr. Barton became the superintendent of the Adelphi School around 1920.



**1913** – The school board met in a called session in the Churcheus Harness Shop on April 3 and adopted this resolution: "Resolved by the Board of Education of Laurel-ville Special School District of Laurelville, Hocking County, that it is necessary for the proper accommodation of the schools of said district that a new four-room two-story, brick schoolhouse with basement be built – that it will require \$12,000."

An election held on April 19 on the question of issuing bonds for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse passed by a 82-29 vote.

The contract for the erection of the new school building was awarded to J. D. Van Gundy. The Bartlett Brothers Company's bid for heating and ventilating was also accepted.

**1914** – At a meeting in the mayor's office, J. J. Reichelderfer, C. N. White and A. A. Koch were sworn in as members of the school board. It was decided to have the clerk notify the truant officer to be stricter in looking after the truants.

The one-story old schoolhouse was sold to Laurelville Village for \$152 and the old two-story frame building was bought for \$101 by J. K. Steele. The veranda was sold to C. D. Bushee for \$5. The brick in the walk sold for \$7 and the coal house was sold at a private sale.

**1915** – School District Superintendent Crider and County Superintendent Brashears were present at the first meeting. Edward Berthold presented this summary of the enumeration: 22 youths between the ages of six and eight, 61 youths between the ages of eight and fourteen, 18 youths between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, and 19 youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one.

Joseph Fetherolf was hired as the truant officer. The

#### LEGAL NOTICE

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Education, in Laurelville, Hocking County, Ohio, until 12 o'clock noon of **Saturday**, July 12, 1913, for all of the material and labor for the construction of their proposed new public school building, as designed by E. S. Matheny, architect, of Crooksville, Ohio.

The plans will be on file at the office of the clerk, M. E. Archer, Laurelville, Ohio, and at the office of the architect, and also on the Columbus Brilders Exchange.

The Board of Education will require a certified check of five (5) per cent of the amount of the bid from all bidders, as a guarantee that they will enter into contract if their bid is accepted. The check will be immediately returned to all unsuccessful bidders; and if a bid be accepted the check will be returned to the successful bidder when the contract is signed.

All bids for the work must be made upon the printed blanks provided for that purpose, and can be secured from the architect or clerk of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education reserves the right to reject all, or to accept any one bid.

By order of the Board of Education.

W.-A. WILLIAMSON, Pres. M. E. ARCHER, Clerk. Laurelville, Ohio, June 16, 1913.

school board voted to build a screen in front of the girls' closet in the bathroom and put locks on both closets.

Blackboards and seats were purchased from the Pickaway Centralized High School with the intention of varnishing the desks and painting the iron on the old seats. George N. Dunn would receive \$4 for hiring an auto and making two trips to Pickaway Township.

The following subjects were being taught in the high school: Latin, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Geography, Botany, Civics, American History, Elementary Bookkeeping, English and Agriculture.

**1916** – The rooms in the school were divided such that room 1 housed grades 1-4, room 2 contained grades 5-7, room 3 was for grade 8 and high school freshmen, and room 4 was for the second and third year high school students.

**1917** – The school board mandated that all members of the first graduating class deliver orations.



**1922** – The school board met at the J. C. Woodard store. The board agreed to accept the offer of Irvin L. Dunnigan to give the commencement address for \$25 an hour and to pay his own expenses.

E. H. Flannigan was hired to transport students from the Bowers Road intersecting the Middle Fork Road at the rate of \$80 a month. He was required to bring them every day of school except in the case of an epidemic. In that event, Mr. Flannigan would only draw half his pay.

**1923** – The Town Hall was rented for a grade school room due to overcrowding. An application was made to the Ohio State Department of Education for a charter to operate a first-grade high school. The application was approved, and the school became a four-year high school the next year. Thus, there was no graduation for 1923 and the students were required to attend another year. Most students in the past went to Salt Creek High School in Pickaway County for their fourth year.

**1924** – The school board, which was composed of George Deffenbaugh, the president, Wayne Armstrong, G. W. Triplett, Gerald Rose and I. J. Kohler as clerk, decided to comply with an order from the Hocking County Board of Health that all children be vaccinated.

At the fall general election on November 4, 1924, held between the hours of 5:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. Central Standard Time, the voters of the Laurelville School District voted in favor of issuing bonds in the amount of \$20,000 for the purpose of adding four additional rooms and a basement to the present school building.

**1925** – Nine acres of land were purchased from Mr. A. I. Dumm for school use.

**1926** – The school board passed a resolution that the practice of teachers and students playing pool during the noon hour be prohibited.

C. N. White was given permission to use water from the spring on the school property provided that he build a tank at the spring at his own expense and for his own personal use and that of the school.

**1927** – The school board purchased classroom maps according to state requirements in order to receive state aid. The board also met in special session on the advice of the Hocking County Heath Department to consider closing the school because of a threatened epidemic of scarlet fever. The school was reopened on November 28 after being closed for twelve days.

All teachers who had not had two years of teacher training were required to earn six hours of college training before the next school year.

**1929** – The Hocking County superintendent was authorized to confer with the State Department of Education about adding a Commercial Department at the high school.

The Community Hall of Laurelville was deeded to the Laurelville Board of Education.

**1930** – The school board met in Hosler's Lunchroom and voted to pay \$160 toward the purchase of a radio for the school. Two typewriters and two tables were also purchased. If more students registered for the typewriting course, creating a need for additional machines, the superintended was authorized to make the purchase.

**1931** – It was decided by the school board that all schools of the district be continued for nine months. The pasture field would not be offered for rent during the summer. Teachers were permitted to attend the Southeastern Teachers Meeting held in Athens.

It was decided that expenditures for the Domestic Science Department be limited to \$2.60 a month during the time cooking was being done.

**1932** – The school was to extend for eight months. Sealed bids were accepted for school bus routes. The

successful bidders, J. T. Rose and Don Thompson, were awarded two-year contracts by meeting the following stipulations: furnish a vehicle with 3 speeds, serviceable sliding transmission motor, factory-built body, liability insurance in the amount of \$25,000 and all equipment to be acceptable by the Board of Education.

**1933** – A classroom was installed in the Community Hall basement. Ray Poling installed a speaker line in the Community Hall. The Karshner School building was offered for sale.

**1934** – The Vocational Agriculture Department was given the use of one acre of school land in the northwest corner, east of the school building and the Agriculture Department was required to fence it. Additional rooms were planned for the present building with the dirt from the excavation to be placed in the village park.

**1935** – The school board made an application to the State Department of Education for a Smith-Hughes Home Economics Course. [At this time, the home economics courses were taught in the school building, but in 1956 a house was purchased from Robert Bowers and used for home economics classes.]

**1936** – The Laurelville High School basketball team was the Hocking County champions.

**1946** – Wood floors in the school basement were replaced with concrete and asphalt tile.

**1948** – The board made plans to build a new shop and garage.

**1956** – The Hocking County Library Board purchased a bookmobile that visited the community and school on a regular basis.

**1960** – South Bloomingville students enrolled in Laurelville High School.

**1963** – A new cafeteria and elementary classrooms were constructed.

**1964** – The classrooms in the school basement were converted into a modern science laboratory.



**1972** – The Laurelville School District was transferred into the Logan Elm Local School District. The junior students went to McDowell Middle School and the high school students to Logan Elm High School.



**HOCKING COUNTY CHAMPIONS-1936** 

First Row: Howard Egan, George Thompson, Hugh Poling, Gilbert Allen, Robert Thompson, Dick Bowers. Second Row: Merwin McClelland (Mgr), Junior Drum, Bob Macklin, Ben Worley, Joe Jinks and C. B. Chilcote (Coach).

## **High School Students in 1909**



TEACHERS: L.C. WATTS, WILLIAM BARTON, MARY TODD

SCHOOL ROOM IN 1909

BOYS: CHARLEY WILLIAMSON, ROBERT WHITE, WAYNE DUMM, CLYDE ALSTADT, JOE WHITE (FRED DENT AND ROXEY DRUM WERE ABSENT)

GIRLS: GERTIE STEEL, LANA WILLIAMSON, BESSIE COURTNEY, ALICE ARMSTRONG, NELLE HUNTER, BERTHA HOY, MAGGIE HOY, NADA HOLDERMAN, VIOLET ARMSTRONG, NELLIE ROBY, FLORENCE DRESBACH, PHYLLIS KARSHNER

# Laurelville H.S. 1917

LAURELVILLE SCHOOL - CLASSES OF 1917, 1918, 1919, (NOTE: LAURELVILLE DID NOT HAVE A 12th GRADE UNTIL 1924)

ROW 1 - L-R: VIRA DAVIS, FRANCES MCCLELLAND, LEONA SWACKHAMMER, LEECA HOY, RUTH DAVIS WOLF, MABEL SPENCER, AGNES WIGGINS, JANET WHITE, MARY REICHELDERFER, DALLAS POLING, AUDALEEN ROSS POLING

ROW 2 · L·R: NELLIE WOODARD, THELMA HART HINTON, DORIS POLING COLE, BIRD THOMPSON, DOLLY STUMP, ---ELA THOMAS, MAMIE BUSHEE, WANETA HUFFMAN, DORIS EBERT, LAURA DEAL

ROW 3 - L-R: PEARL LEHMAN, CHARLES LIVELY, RUDOLPH EBERT, LEE EBERT, ARTHUR WILLIAMSON, GERALD KARSHNER, CLARENCE HOOVER

TEACHERS: EVERETT ARCHER, FRED DENT



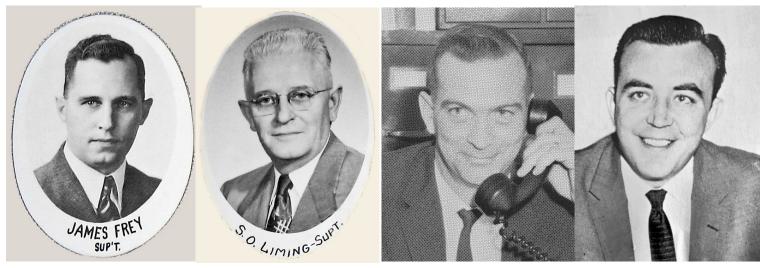
# Laurelville Superintendents

1912-1915 William H. Barton 1915-1917 Mr. Crider 1917-1920 **Carrol Marguis** 1920-1936 Paul A. Potts 1936-1939 Joseph L. Archer **Elliott F. Reichelderfer** 1939-1941 1941-1942 **Joseph Archer** 1942-1944 Claude B. Chilcote 1944-1945 John Sakola 1945-1954 James Frey 1954-1956 **Sherman O Liming** 1956-1963 **Claude B. Chilcote** Herman L. Massie 1963-1966 1966-1972 **Glen Christy** 



**Carrol Marquis** 





Herman L. Massie

**Glen Christy** 

## Laurelville Principals

1920-24 Clarence Swackhammer Loy J. Mosher 1924-29 Maynard McDaniel 1929-32 Ralph H. McCollister 1932-36 **Claude B. Chilcote** 1936-42 Harold D. Archer 1942-43 **Gay Kruger** 1943-45 **Miles Graham** 1945-54 Sherman Liming\*\* 1954-56 William R. Hughes 1956-60 **Maxine Kircher** 1960-65 **Glen Christy** 1965-66 **Robert Dean** 1966-71 James Capper 1971-72 **Dale Drake** 1972-73 **Charles Dean** 1973-89 **Thomas Payne** 1989-92 **Gary Wasmer** 1992-95 Asa Bradbury 1995-97 **Keitha Lane** 1997-06 Jill Riddle 2006-08 Vicki Scott 2008-15 **Bret King** 2015-18 Tami Clark 2018-23

\*\* Sherman Liming was both superintendent and principal. Ruth Thompson was the head teacher.



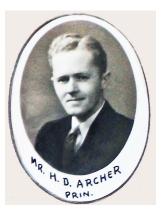
CLARENCE SWACKHAMER



















WILLIAM R. HUGHES Principal



**Maxine Krisher** 



Glen Christy







**James Capper** 



**Dale Drake** 



**Charles Dean** 



Thomas Payne



Gary Wasmer



Asa Bradbury



Vicki Scott



Keitha Lane



Bret King



Jill Riddle



Tami Clark



# The Observer

Volume I

Published by The Senior Class of the Laurelville High School

> LAURELVILLE, OHIO 1924



PAUL A. POTTS Superintendent Latin and Science

#### ි



CLARENCE SWACKHAMER Principal Mathematics, Man. Training



ROWENA CHERRINGTON English and Dom. Science



### Freshman Class Picture

### Ņ

LEFT TO RIGHT-Gladys Reed, Flossie Edwards, Bertha Weaver, Mildred Wiggins, Lester Ebert, Ednah Copeland, Vivian Armstrong, Beatrice Hosler, Dane Warner.

#### CLASS ORGANIZATION

President, Vive President, Secretary, Mildred Wiggins Beatrice Hosler Vivian Armstrong

CLASS MOTTO "When Duty and Pleasure Crash; Let Pleasure go to Smash."

CLASS COLORS

Colors Green and White Flower Red Rose



### Sophomore Class

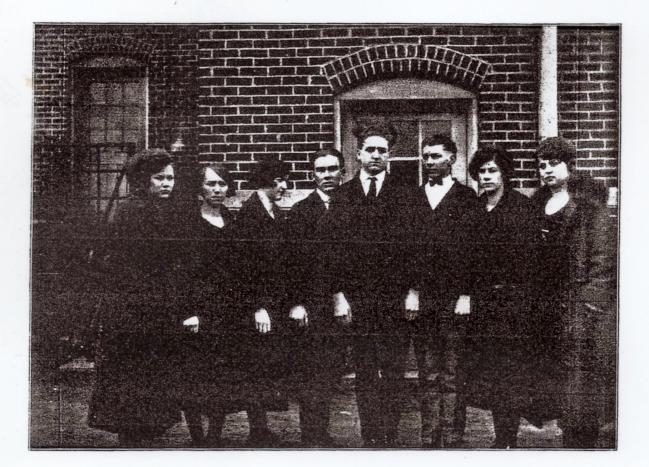
#### **N**

LEFT TC: RIGHT-Nolen Swackhamer, Eva Bowers, Cora Hutchison, Dora Smith, Werden McClelland, Iva Watkins, Howard Thompson, Viola Steele, Ronald Allen, Minnie Flaningan, Homer Lively.

#### CLASS ORGANIZATION

President, Vice President, Secretary, Dora Smith Howard Thompson Cora Hutchison

CLASS MOTTO—"Better do it Than Wish it Done." CLASS FLOWER—Lily of the Valley.



## Junior Class Picture

#### 67

LEFT TO RIGHT-Hazel, Crawford, Mabel Steele, Merle Weaver, Fred Crosby, Clifford Strouse, Melvin Mettler, Mary Jinks, Bertha Swackhamer and Sylvia Smith.

#### OFFICERS

President,		Clifford	Strouse
Vice President,		Melvin	Mettler
Secretary,		Fred	Crosby
MOTTO-"Sink or Swin, Survive or Perish;			
Pike's Peak or Bust! Procedo!			
CLASS CCILORS-Turquoise Blue and Steel Gray.			
CLASS FLOWER	-Sweet Peas.		



#### GERTRUDE EVELYN EBERT "Peggy"

"Man was made to mourn," but not while she is around."

Basket Ball (3) (4) Girls' Glee Club (2) (4) "Sweet Girl Graduate" (1) "Clarence Decides" (2) "Turn to the Right" (4) Secretary (4) Editor-in-Chief (4) Girls' Quartette (3)

#### MARY OPAL STEELE "Ope"

"A studious little girl with a soft mellow voice."

Girls' Glee Club (2) (4) "Sweet Girl Graduate" (1) "Clarence Decides" (2) "The Adventures of Grandpa" (3) "Turn to the Right" (4) Girls' Quartette (3)

#### MARY ELIZABETH METTLER "Met" .

"A daughter of the gods, devinely tall, but most divinely fair."

Basket Ball (3) Captain (4) Girls' Glee Club (2) (4) "Sweet Girl Graduate" (1) "Clarence Decides" (2) "Adventures of Grandpa" (3) "Turn to the Right" (4) Sec'y. of Athletic Club (4) Girls Quartette (3)



#### MARY JANE THOMPSON "Tem"

"Doesn't believe in taking life seriously."

Girls' Glee Club (2) (4) "Sweet Girl Graduate" (1) "Clarence Decides" (2) "The Adventures of Grandpa" (3) "Turn to the Right" (4) Salutatory (4) Class President (4)



#### GLADYS E. BOWERS "Pat"

"Take me as I am." Class Secretary (2) (3) Basket Ball (3) Manager (4) Girls' Glee Club "Sweet Girl Graduate" (1) "Clarence Decides" (2) "Deacon Dubbs" (2) "Adventures of Grandpa" (3) "Turn to the Right" (4)



#### J. OPAL HOY "Bump"

"Very shy—when alone." Girls Quartette (3) Basket Ball (2) Girls' Glee Club (2) (4) "Sweet Girl Graduate" (1) "Clarence Decides" (2) "Adventures of Grandpa" (3) "Turn to the Right" (4) Vice President (4) Staff (4) Valedictory (4)





#### ROBERT HOMER HILLIARD "Bob"

"Wisdom and fame, I both have gct; .But love! oh, love! I have it not."

Basket Ball (3) Basket Ball Manager (4) Base Ball (1) (2) "Clarence Decides" (2) "Turn to the Right" (4) "Adventures of Grandpa" (3) Oratorical Contest (4)



#### KENNETH E. ARCHER "Dick"

"Give me but where to stand, and I will move the world."

Business Manager "Staff" Baseball (1) (2) Basket Ball Captain (4) "Clarence Decides" (2) "Turn to the Right" (4) "Sweet Girl Graduate" Saltcreek (3) Treas. Athletic Club (4)

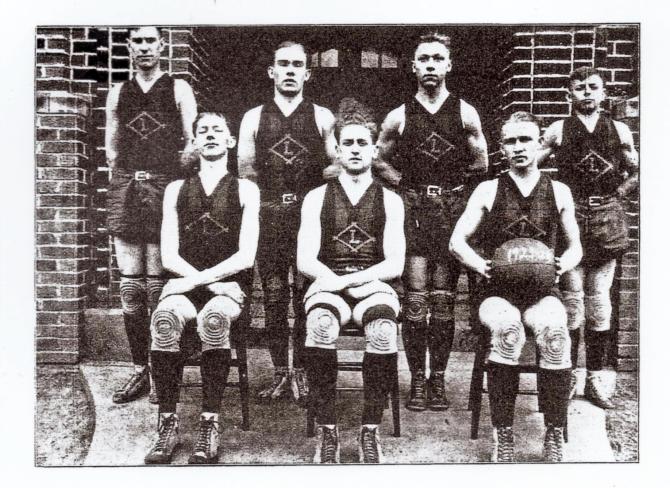


### Girls Basket Ball

LEFT TO RIGHT-Ebert, E. Bowers, Swackhamer, Mettler, G. Bowers, Smith, Jinks.

#### **??**?

Although the girls basket ball quintett won but two games during the season the schedule was not the kind that could afford a winning team. In all of the eleven games games they were opposed by schools having a far larger attendance of girls than their own. Even when all odds were against them they always went into the game determined to do their best, showing that there is more in ahletics than the mere winning of games. Only three players will be out this year and there are many candidates for their places. L. H. S. should have a grils team next year that will carry the Biue and Gold victoriously.

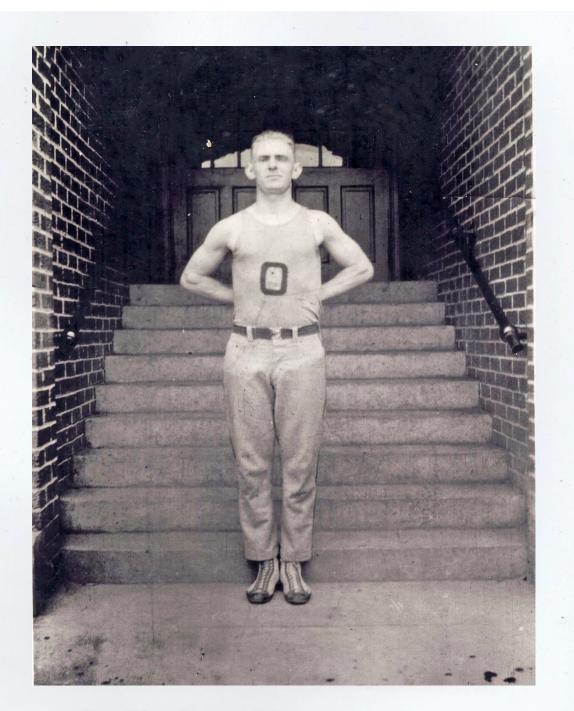


### Boys Basket Ball

### ()

TCP ROW-Hilliard, Crosby, Allen, Swackhamer. SEATED-Mettler, Strous, Archer.

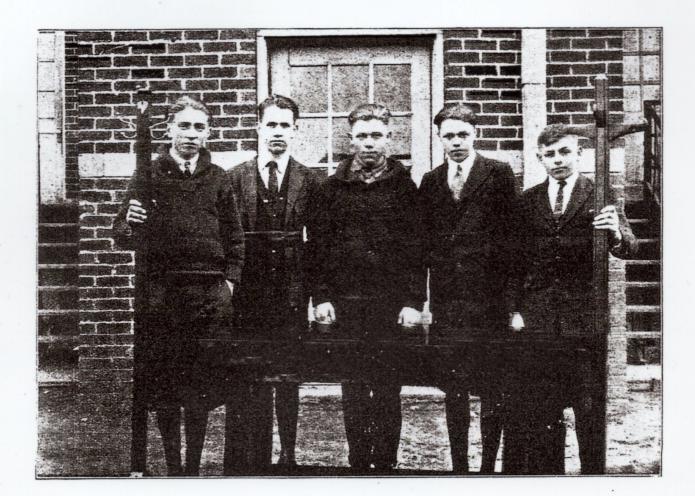
1923-24 has certainly been a red letter season with the boys basketball team. Only five times during the season did the boys go down to defeat and in three of these games the scoring of a field goal would no doubt have made them the winners. Basketball is probably the only game in which the home team has a decided advantage by playing on their own floor. This is especially true where the floor is not of regulation size and the team lost two games while playing upon floors of this kind. They scored 371 points to their opponents 275 for the season.



## C. E. Swackhamer, Coach

### U

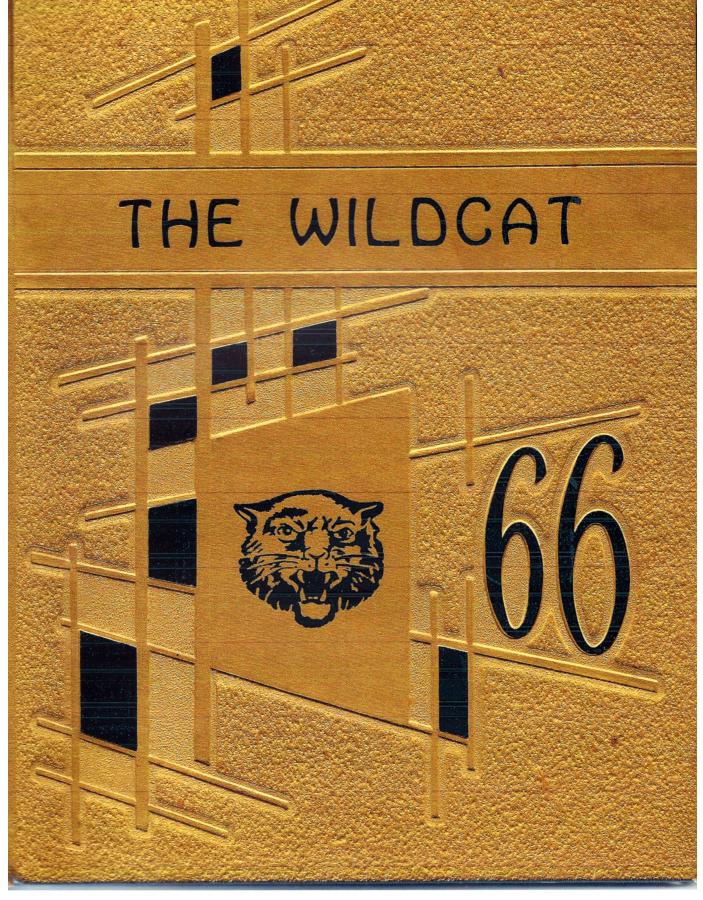
Through his careful guidance and never-failing watchfulness, L. H. S. achieved great success in Athletics during 1923-24.



## Manual Training Class

### 67

LEFT TO RIGHT-Werden McClelland, Howard Thompson, Ronald Allen, Homer Lively, Nolen Swaskhamer.

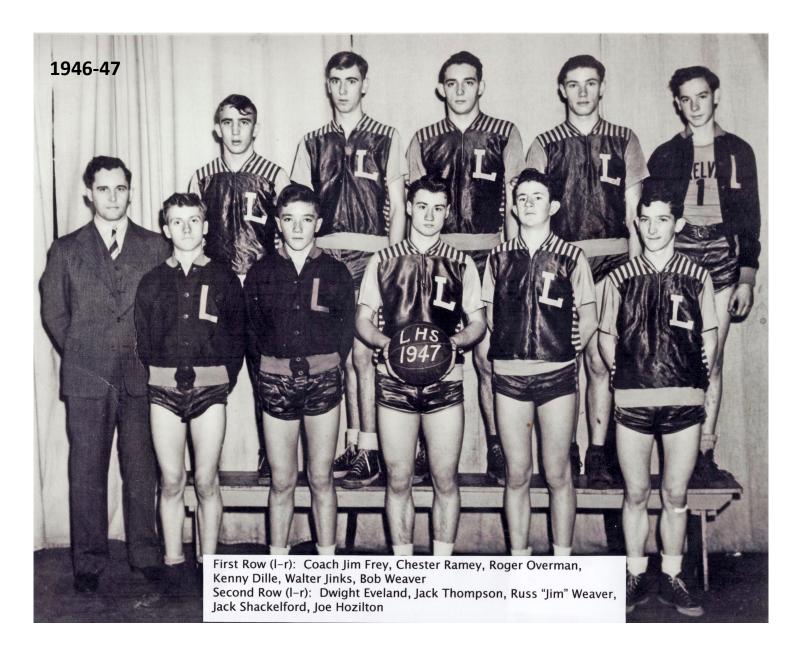


This is just one example of a cover for the many yearbooks.



School colors: Blue and Gold

Mascot: Wildcats





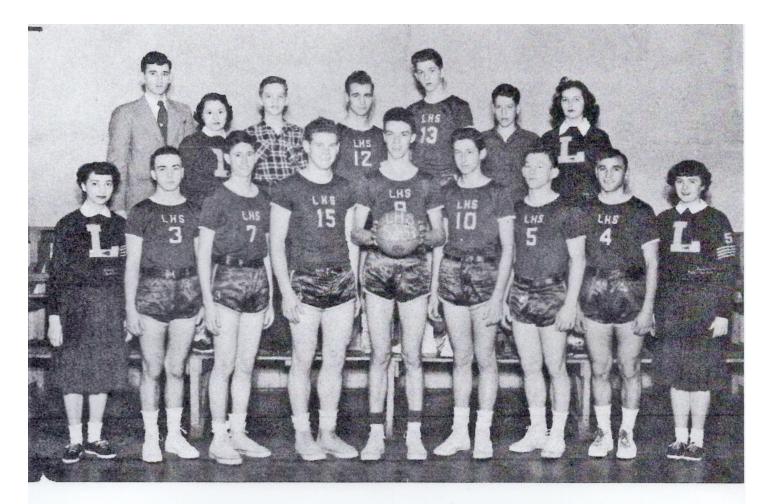
## **1940 Laurelville-Perry Basketball Team**



1940 LAURELVILLE-PERRY HIGH SCHOOL VARSITY BASKETBALL TEAM: Front Row L-R Jean Thompson, John Bowers, Robert West, Paul Hartsough, George Ash, Bill Karshner, Ruth Thompson. 2nd Row: Coach H.D.Archer, Wallace Lappen, George Wilson, Berl Cavinee, Bud Swackhamer, Jack Karshner Mgr, "The Laurel" 1940 year book, where this photo was published states: "The varsity basketball squad got an unusually good start in 1939. The first game was played at Commercial Point. The first county game was at Union Furnace. Other schools played that year were Adelphi, Kingston, Carbon Hill, McArthur, Murray City, LoganReserves, and Rockbridge. Season Success= 9 Wins and 10 lost.







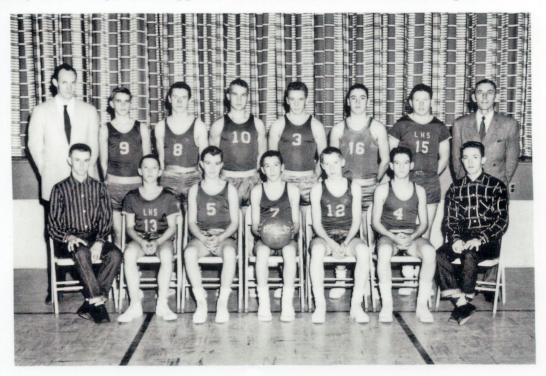
# Varsity 1952-53

Front row, left to right: Cheerleader, Barbara Ann Holzschuh; Roger Egan; Richard Strous; Richard Fox; Robert Strous; Donald Meenach; Don Chilcote; Elmer Tatman; Cheerleader, Frances Peters; Second row: Coach, Mr. Mathias; Cheerleader, Ruth Ellen Tatman; Manager, David Frey; Ray Congrove; Richard Huggins; Manager, Sammy Wiggins; Cheerleader, Betty Weaver. Absent: Jack Bradney



### VARSITY TEAM

First Row: Wilson Ross, Manager; Gary Allen, Captain; Thomas Congrove, Co-Captain; Wendell Frazier, Tom Eveland, Mickey Young, Peul Dietzel, Manager. Second Row: Mr. Miller, Coach; Dave Hinton, Dave Pritchard, John Reid, Bob Meenach, Dave Frey, Sam Wiggins, Frank Hart, Mr. Chilcote, Supt.



#### RESERVE TEAM

First Row: Wilson Ross, Manager, Don Schroeder, David Ash, Russell Fisher, Ray Hart, Tom Wiggins, Paul Dietzel, Manager. Second Row: Mr. Miller, Coach; Larry McNickols, Laten Hoey, Larry Thomas, Sam Ebert, Keith Beglin, Fred Mahoney, Mr. Chilcote, Supt.



lst Row: (L. to R.) Wendell Frazier, Tom Eveland, Mickey Young, Gary Allen, Dave Hinton, Dave Pritchard, John Reid. 2nd Row: (L. to R.) Lonnie Miller, Coach; William Hughes, Asst. Coach; Gene Tatman, Larry McNichols, Ray Hart, Tommy Wiggins, Donnie Schroeder, Mr. Chilcote, Supt. 3rd Row: Managers--Gary Hunt, Doug Fox. 1958

The "Laurelville Wildcats" flew through an exceptionally good season this year. They did well in League and Tournament play, and also went on to compete in the semi-finals in "District" competition.

Two of our players were selected for "All County Team". They were: Gary Allen and Tom Eveland.

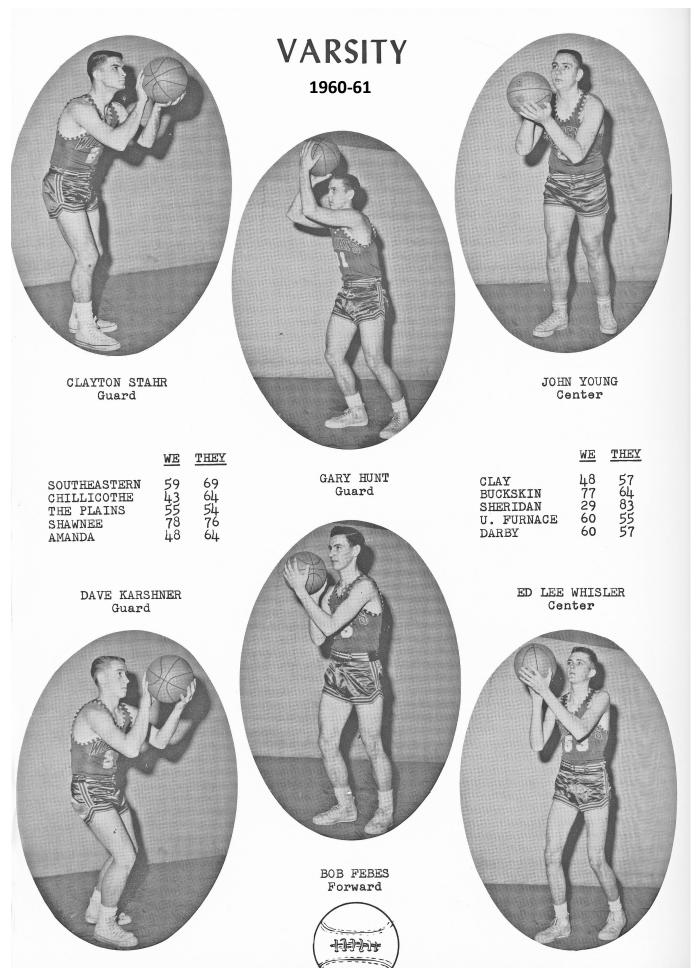
The varsity consisted of 1 Junior and 6 Seniors. We are very proud of their record and wish "The Best of Luck" to next year's team.

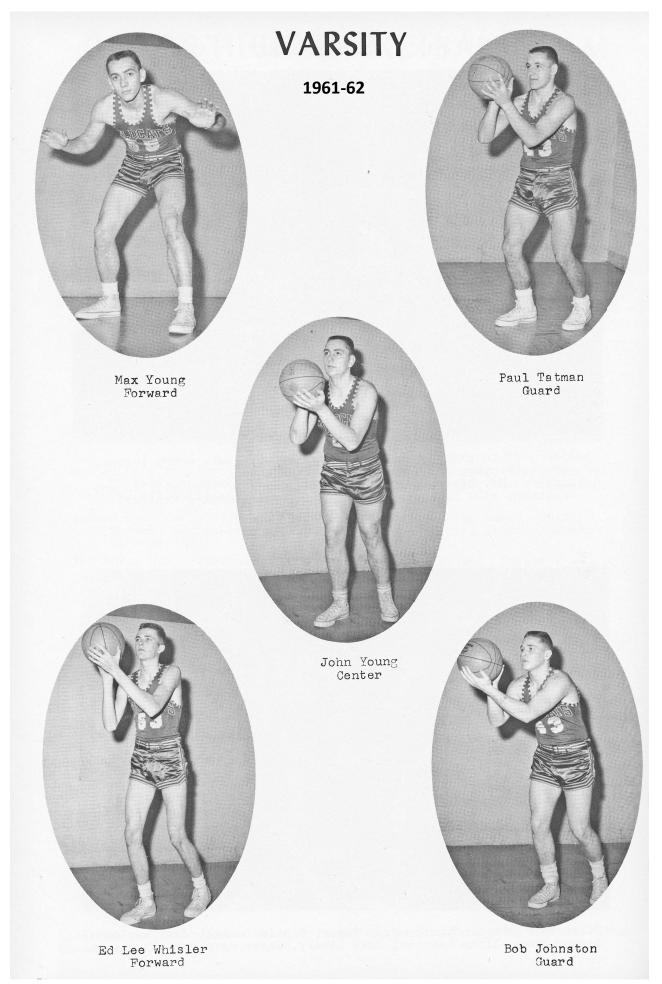
### VARSITY BASKETLAND RECORD

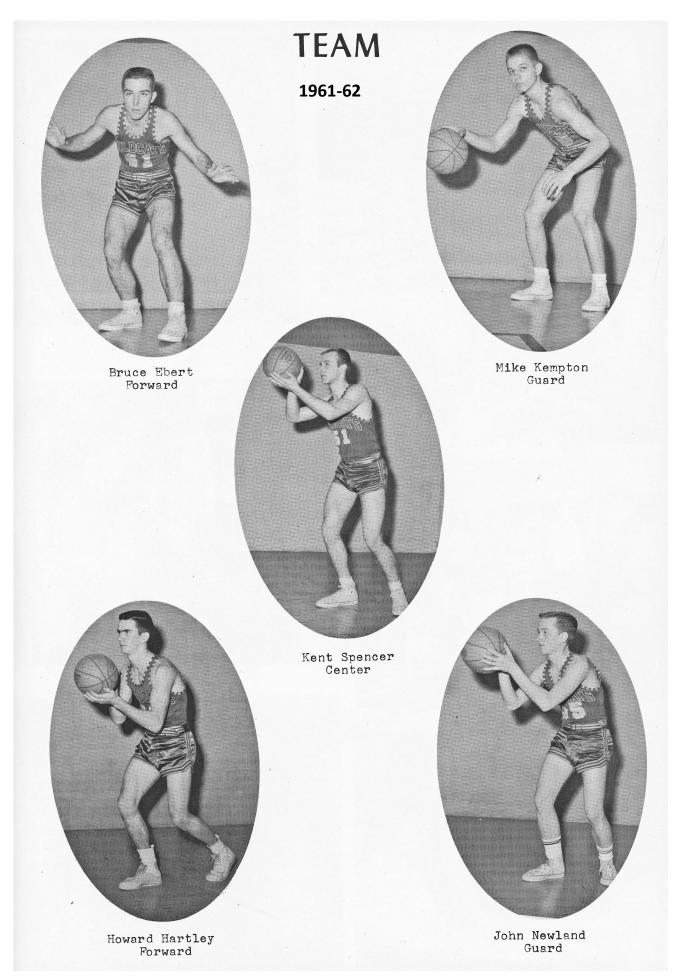
Opponent	We	They	Opponent	We	They
Bainbridge	57	52	Gibisonville	81	54
Stockdale	69	60	Union Furnace	69	79
Rockbridge	47	40	Carbon Hill	71	75
Monroe	74	53	South Bloomingville	65	54 79 75 76
Gibisonville	68	40 53 57	Murray City	72	40
Union Furnace	64	60	County Tournament		
Jackson	69	43	Rockbridge	62	49
Carbon Hill	73	67	South Bloomingville	57 55	49 54 65
Hamden	51	69	Union Furnace	55	65
Murray City	104	57	District Tournament		
South Bloomingville	65	42	Southwestern	85	49
Rockbridge	85	54	Middleport	55	49 68
Lancaster St. Mary's	53	54 62	-		

#### RESERVES BASKETBALL RECORD

Opponent	We	They	Opponent	We	They
Bainbridge	17	35	Murray City	45	43
Stockdale	25	28	South Bloomingville	25	15
Rockbridge	33	19	Rockbridge	4/1	33
Monroe	54	15	Lancaster St. Mary's	26	36
Gibisonville	43	27	Gibisonville	34	21
Union Furnace	42	32	Union Furnace	38	28
Jackson	45	20	Carbon Hill	35	13
Carbon Hill	31	19	South Bloomingville	Li	29
Hamden	26	46	Murray City	12	35









Left to Right: Danny DeLong, Jerold Poling, Jerry Poling, Gerald Waybright, John Griffith, Kenny Disbennett, Bill Griffith, Garry Poling, Jim Hettinger, John Newland, Coach: Bill Lane.

1963-64



Left to Right: Danny DeLong, Gary Poling, Jerold Poling, Roy Chestnut, Gerry Poling, Rick Unger, John Young, Kenny Disbennett, Rollie Hart, Jim Hettinger, Ronnie Brokaw, Ronnie Harper, Coach Bill Lane. Managers: Keith Patterson, Russell Thatcher.

Varsity Basketball Team 1965



FRONT: Steve Hettinger, Dale Wilson, Coach, Ronnie Harper. BACK: Larry Harmon, Manager, Jerald Poling, Donald Corne, Rick Unger, Dwight Woodward, Bob Brown, Mick Unger, Mike Rose, Ronnie Brokaw, Richard McCabe, Manager.

## Reserve Basketball Team



FRONT: Russell White, Stanley Arledge, Scotty Justice, Bobby Harmon. BACK: Jeff Whitcraft, Bill Cruse, Dave Unger, Terry Thompson, Keith Thomas, Mike Chesnut. Coach: William Meyer.



First row left to right: John Karr, Richard McGiffin, Howard Hartley. Second row: Martin Crosby, Gary Poling, Kenny Dille, Danny DeLong, Kenny Wall, Mike DeLong, John Newland, Ronnie Slager, Gerry Poling.

1962

Third row: Mr. Baker, Coach, Ronnie Ash, Todd Ell, John Johnson, Dan Shepherd, Bruce Ebert, John Young, Mike Kempton, Larry Martin, Jim Pritchard, Dean Colliton, Paul Tatman, Mr. Lane, Coach.



Football 1964

John Tatman, Rick Tisdale, Dave Slager, Danny DeLong, Albert Grunden, Bill Stephenson, Richard Smith, Mike DeLong, Kenny Dille, Raymond Borror, Roy Chestnut, Ron Ash, Rollie Hart, Gary Hart, Dean Colliton, Rick Unger, John Young, Bob Jenkins, Larry Martin, Russell Thatcher. Coaches: Robert Banker, Charles Dean.



Kneeling - Marty Eveland, Denny Hart, Larry Martin, Freddie Justice, Brent Ebert. Standing - Rick Jones, Lewis Newland, Rich Roth, Wes Harmon, Jon Huber, Donnie Roof, Joe Johnson. Coach - Mr. Barr.

## GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM

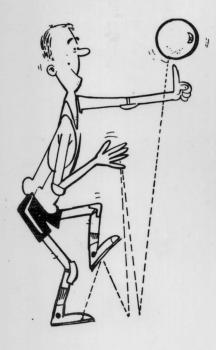


Miss Straley, Coach; Cathy Martin, Manager; Miss Byers, Coach. Left to right - Becky Huber, Troy Shriner, Penny Hicks, Candy Newland, Debbie Blum, Vickie Hicks, Kris Brown, Cathy Norton, Cindy Norton, Gayle Roof, Becky Schwalbaugh, Pam Kempton, Debbie Kidwell, Kris Wellman, Vickie Rutter, and Teresa Butts.

### **CATS ARE DYNAMITE!**



VARSITY: Front Row - Manager Rod Pickell, Keith Ebert, Marty Eveland, Manager Nevin Johnston. Back Row - Coach James Arnold, Jon Huber, Rich Roth, Rick Jones, Greg VanCuren, Butch Valentine, Don Kempton, Don Roof, Assistant Coach Clayton Stahr.





RESERVE: Front Row - Tony Carroll, Bill Mercer, Doug Arnett, Mike Daubenmire, Lonnie Betts, Larry Martin, John Robinson. Back Row -Manager Bradley Ebert, Coach Clayton Stahr, Jeff Thompson, Bill Danner, Jerry Thompson, Kirk Wellman, Kenny Roth, Tom Shaw, Dave Carney, Manager Mark Jones.

## LHS BOYS' TRACK TEAM

Front Row - Dave Carney Dave McNichols Kenny Roth Craig Nanfossen John Rardain Back Row - Wes Blum Marty Eveland Jon Huber Rick Jones Tom Shaw Jeff Thompson Brent Epert Dan Delong

1972

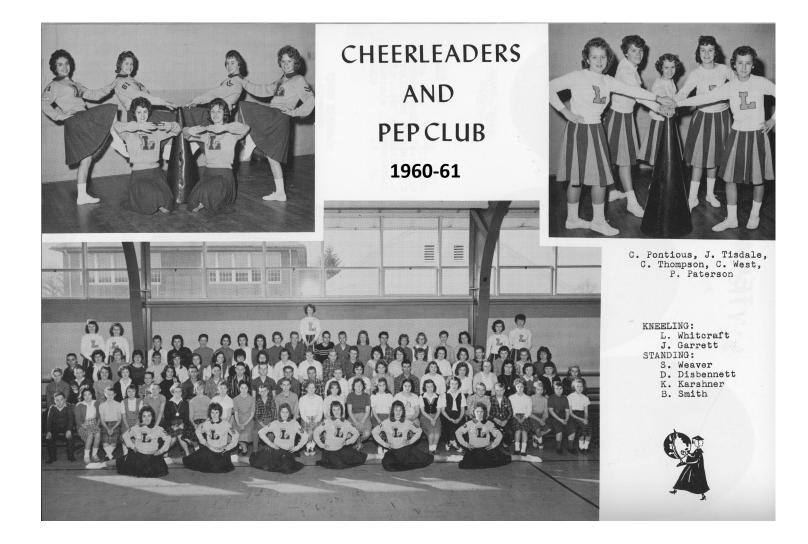




## LHS GIRLS' TRACK TEAM

Front Row - Vickie Hicks Kris Wellman Pam Unger Cindy Delong Becky Huber Cheryl Moore Back Row - Candy Newland Becky Schwalbaugh Pam Kempton Gayle Roof Rhonda Nungester Vickie LeMaster Sandy McNichols Coach - Dan Delong







1962-63



Standing: Pam Patterson, Billie Sue Ross, Judy Swackhamer. Kneeling: Linda Kempton, Carol West, Beverly Lehman.

# **Board of Education**



Left to Right: J. C. Smith, John Whitcrafe, Vice-president; Amos Kerns, J. F. McGrady, Clerk; Mack Shaw, Persident; and Wayne Bowers.

1951-52



### WEST HOCKING SCHOOLS

Seated left to right: J. F. McGrady, clerk; John Whitcraft; Amos Kerns; Samuel Dillon, county superintendent; Mack Shaw. Standing; J. C. Smith, president; Wayne Bowers, vice president.

1952-53

# West Hocking School Board

1955-56



SEATED: JOHN WHITCRAFT; J. G. SMITH, PRESIDENT; C. F. MCGRADY, CLERK STANDING: JAMES FREY, CO. SUPERINTENDENT; WAYNE BOWERS, V. PRESIDENT AND DANIEL K. DELONG

ABSENT: MACK SHAW

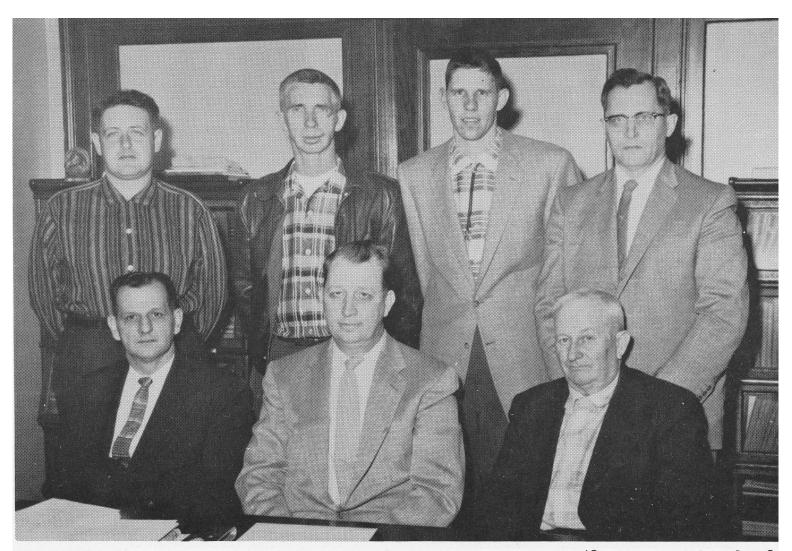
### West Hocking School Board 1956-57



Standing: Left to Right: Grant Smith, President; Daniel DeLong, Vice President; Wayne Bowers, Member.

Seated: Left to Right; John Whitcraft, Member; J. F. McGrady, Clerk; Mack Shaw, Member.

## West Hocking Board of Education 1957-58



The new school board for the school year of 1958 is composed of (standing) Daniel DeLong, Laurelville; Pearl Unger, So. Bloomingville; Robert Bowers, Laurelville; James Frey, Co. Superintendent, Logan; (seated) Grant Smith, President, Rockbridge; Thomas D. Rose, Clerk, Laurelville; John Whitcraft, Vice President, Gibsonville.

# **Laurelville Board of Education**

1960



Back: Guy Tatman, Robert Bowers, Robert West Front: Glennel Weaver, Thomas D. Rose (clerk), Dan DeLong

# Laurelville Board of Education

### 1962-63



Left to Right: Mr. Dan DeLong, Mr. Robert Bowers, Mr. Glennel Weaver, President, Mr. Thomas Rose, Clerk, Mr. Robert West, Mr. Guy Tatman, Vice President.



High School faculty photos are included with the graduate photos in the following pages.



CLAUDE B. CHILCOTE



CLIFFORD L. KERNS



MARY JANE GRANT



RUTH E. THOMPSON



MAZIE M. HITLER

1950-5



RICHARD W. MULLINS



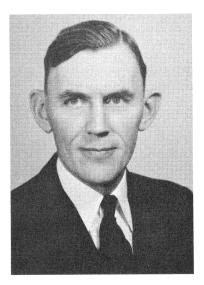
HARRY MULTER



JO ANN STEELE, SEC.



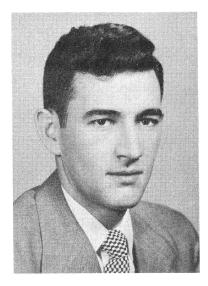
JAMES FREY, SUPT.



CLAUDE B. CHILCOTE



RUTH E. THOMPSON



ROBERT C. MATHIAS



CLARK A. DEVOL



JACQUELINE BIGHAM



MILES GRAHAM, PRIN.

5 3

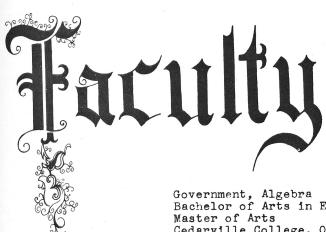


CLIFFORD L. KERNS

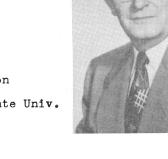


MAZIE M. HITLER

з



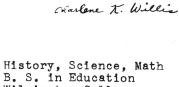
Government, Algebra Bachelor of Arts in Education Cedarville College, Ohio State Univ. S. O. Thining





Commercial B. S. in Education Ohio University Wilmington College Ruth & Thompson





Home Economics Bachelor of Science Ohio State University



Wilmington College Ohio University

iteste

History, English Bachelor of Arts Ohio University Nelle M. Luack hamer





History, Math, Geography Physical Education Otterbein College Ashland College

David L. Rinehart



English Physical Education Ohio University Wirgie Eveland

Instrumental Music Bachelor of Arts Master of Music Education Otterbein College

Boston University Clifford L. Herma

Vocal Music Bachelor of Music St. Marys College Univ. of Cincinnati

margaret Deiger

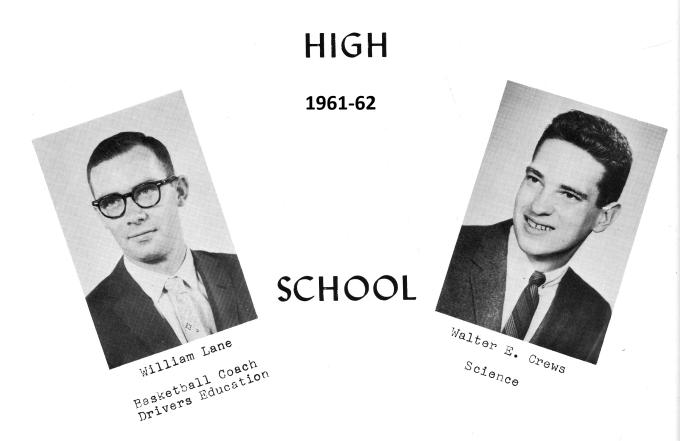




7-8 Grades Ohio University Univ. of Chicago

Mrs. Ruth F. Wolf.



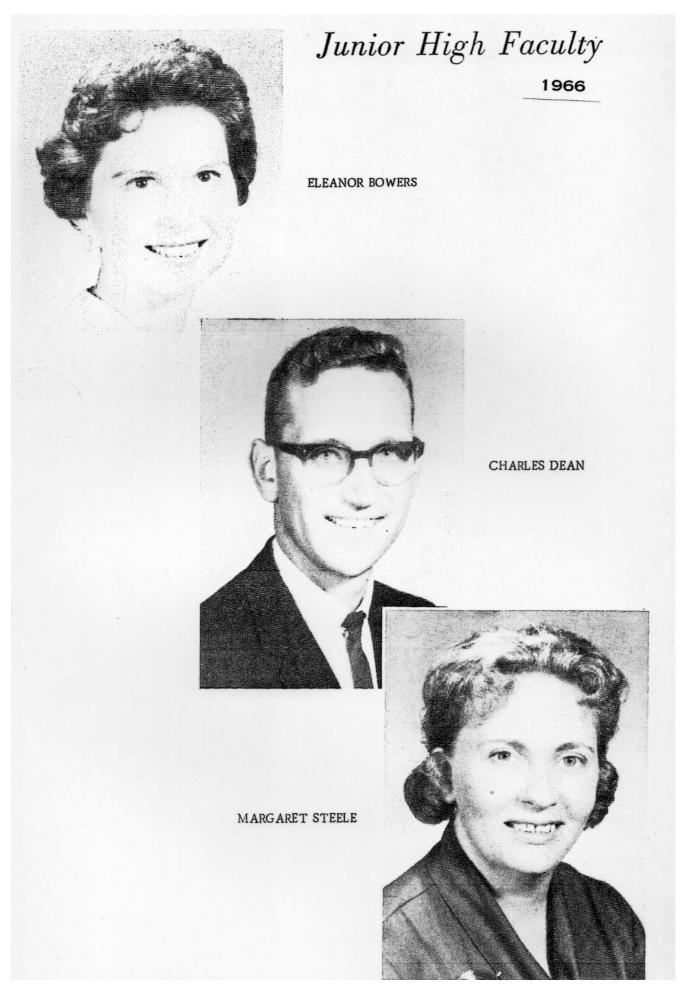


FACULTY









# Laurelville School Bus Drivers 1962-63



First Row: Dwight Huggins, Wayne Fowler, James R. Notestone, Howard Anderson. Second Row: Merrill Karshner, Jewell Hill, Harold Graves, Curtis Hinton, Third Row: Delbert Kerr, Walter Fast.





Boys L to R: Sherman Markel and Tom Neff Girls: Virgil Neff, Ola Hoy, Lesta Beavers and Lizzie Congrove

Laurelville High School was a two-year high school until 1917







L to R: Phyllis Karshner, Florence Dresbach, Alice Armstrong, Bessie Courtney, Bertha Hoy







Teacher Carrol Marquis, Addeline Rose, Chuck Williamson, Mary Reichelderfer, Lee Ebert, Vera Davis, Rudolph Ebert



# **1918 Graduation**

CLASSROLL

Byrde Thompson, President Doris Poling, Secretary Agnes Wiggins, Treasurer Lanet Mhite Laura Deihl Mamie Bushee Ruth Davis Tella Hamilton

Bennie Richelts

BACCALAUREATE

SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 28 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

CLASS NIGHT

COMMENCEMENT

CLASS FLOWER LILY OF THE VALLEY THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 3

CLASS MOTTO WE'RE ALL AMERICANS NOW

CLASS COLORS RED, WHITE AND BLUE







"GRANDMA BYRDE THOMPSON'S 1918 SCHOOL DAYS"~ LAURELVILLE HIGH SCHOOL ~LAURELVILLE, HOCKING, OHIO. FRONT:2 Unknown Teachers Front Row L-R: Vira Davis, Fances McClelland,Leona Swackhamer,Leoca Hoy;Ruth Davis; Mabel Spencer;Angus Wiggins;Janet White;Mary Reichelderfer;Dallas Poling; Audaleen Ross;Nellie Woodard;Thelma Hart;Doris Poling; Dolly Stump;Ola Thomas;Mamie Bushee;Byrde Thompson,Vaneta Huffman;Doris Ebert; Laura Deal;Pearl Lehmon;Charles Lively;Rudolph Ebert;Lee Ebert;Arthur Williamson; Gerald Karshner; Clarence Hoover.



**Mamie Bushee** 



**Ruth Davis** 



Laura Diehl



**Tella Hamilton** 



**Ben Ricketts** 



**Janet White** 



**Agnes Wiggins** 









**Frances McClelland** 



Leoca Marie Hoy



Arnold Poling



Jaunita Huffman



Pearl Lehman



Dollie Stump



**Charles Lively** 



Teacher or Supt.

107

**Dallas Poling** 







Bushee, Mable E



Lama, Golda E



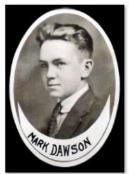




Schisler, John



Archer, Julia A



Dawson, Mark N





Bowers, Clarence



Floyd, Mazie





Bushee, Mary L



Harmon, Velma Zola







Archer, Kenneth E.



Hilliard, Robert Homer



Steele, Mary Opal



Bowers, Gladys E.



Hoy, J Opal



Thompson, Mary Jane



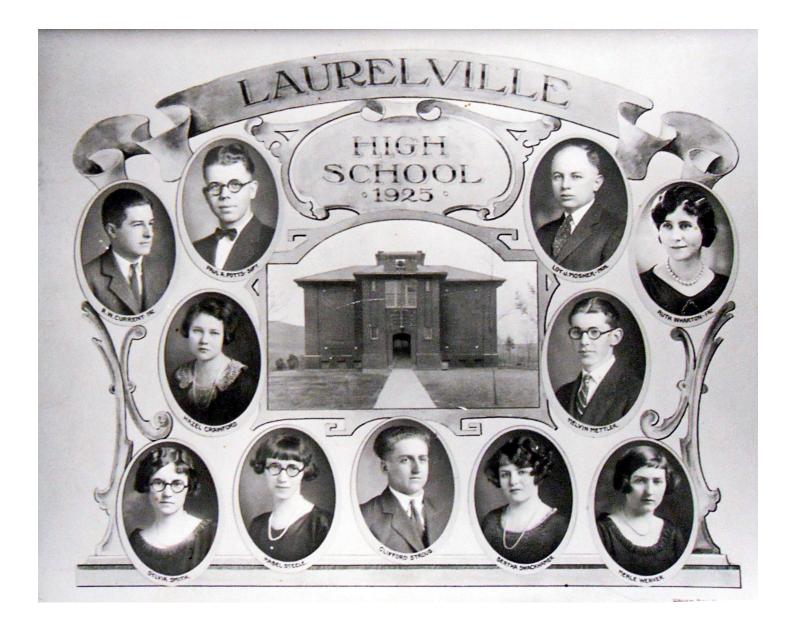
Ebert, Gertrude Evelyn



Mettler, Mary Elizabeth













Allen, Ronald



Kitchen, Ray



Stewart, Floyd



Armstrong, Mary



Lively, Homer



Swackhammer, Nolen



Bowers, Eva



McClelland, Werden



Thompson, Howard



Hutchinson, Cora



Smith, Dora



Watkins, Iva



Julian, Adam



Steele, Viola



Weston, Edward





1924 Freshman year photo



Nolan, Robert



Ruble, Marion





Armstrong, Vivian



Reid, Gladys



Warner, Dane



Ebert, Lester



Ruble, George

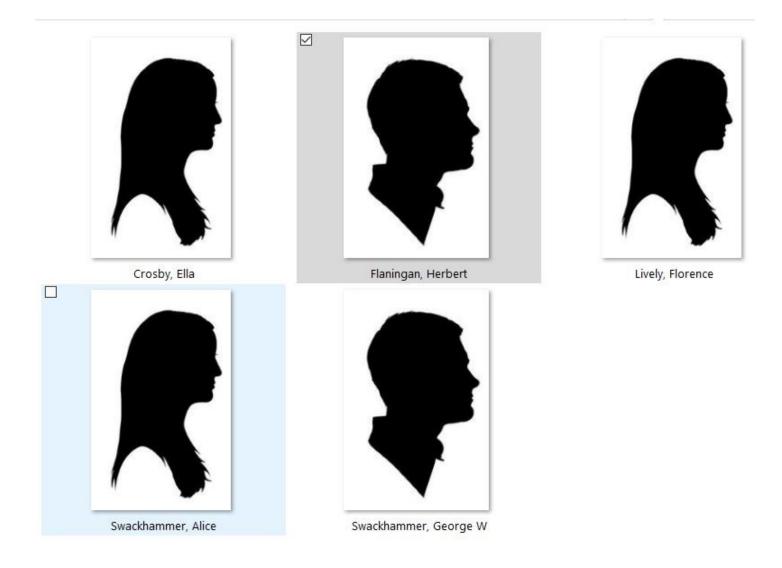




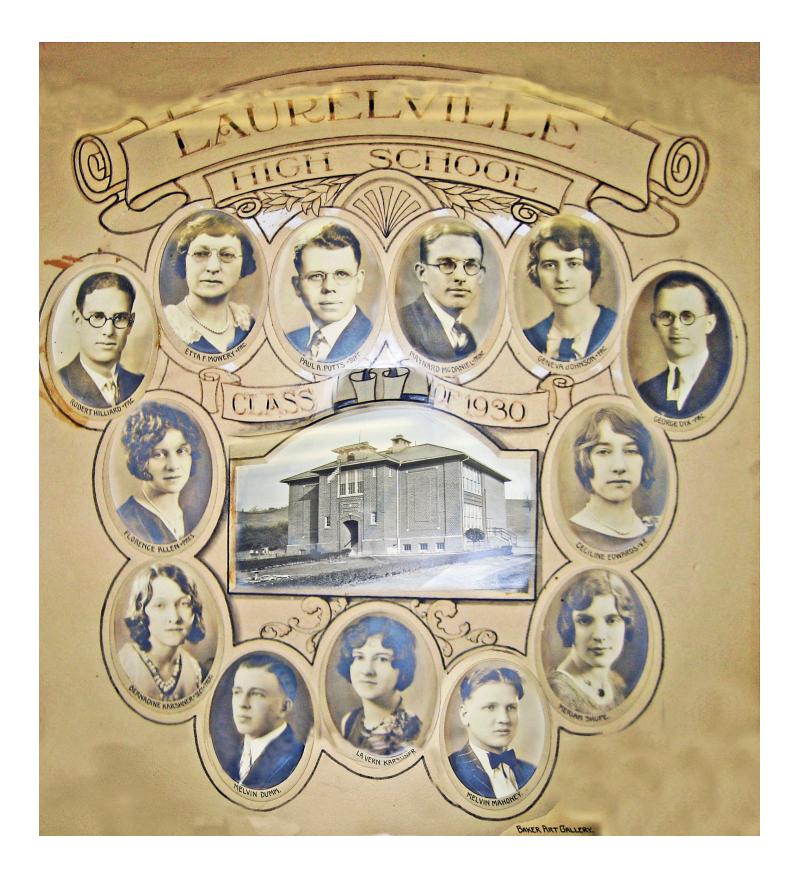




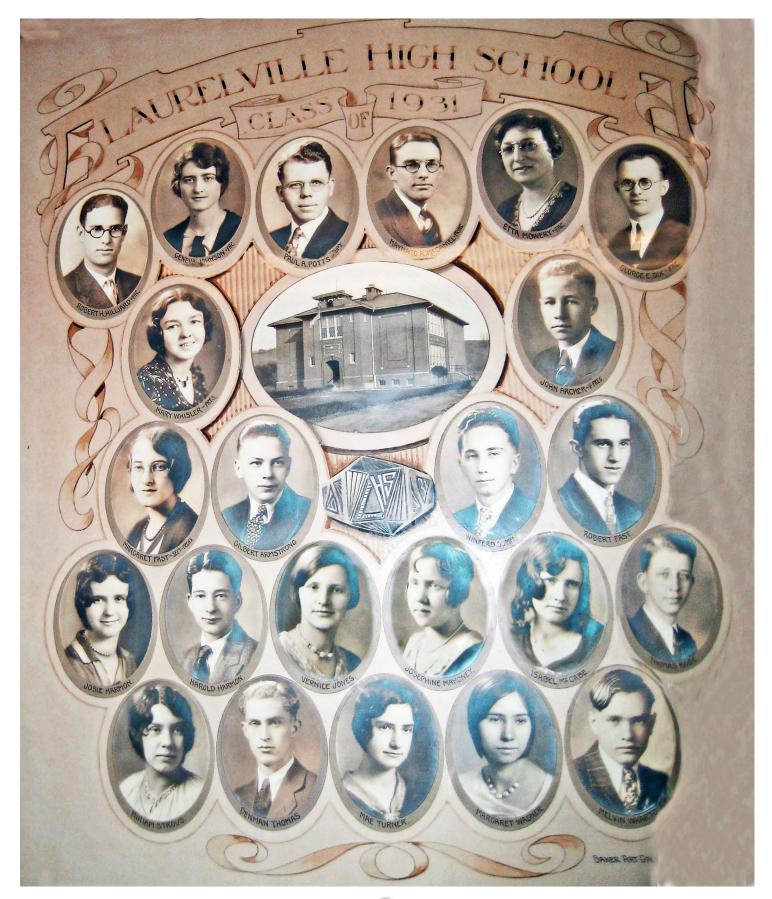




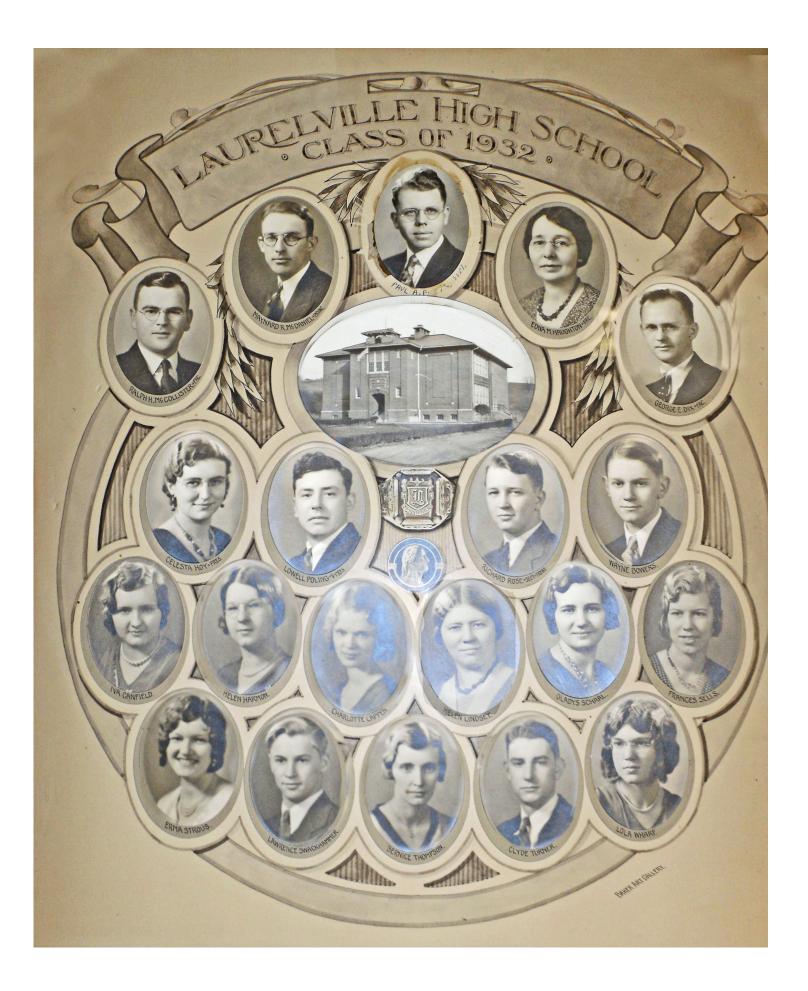


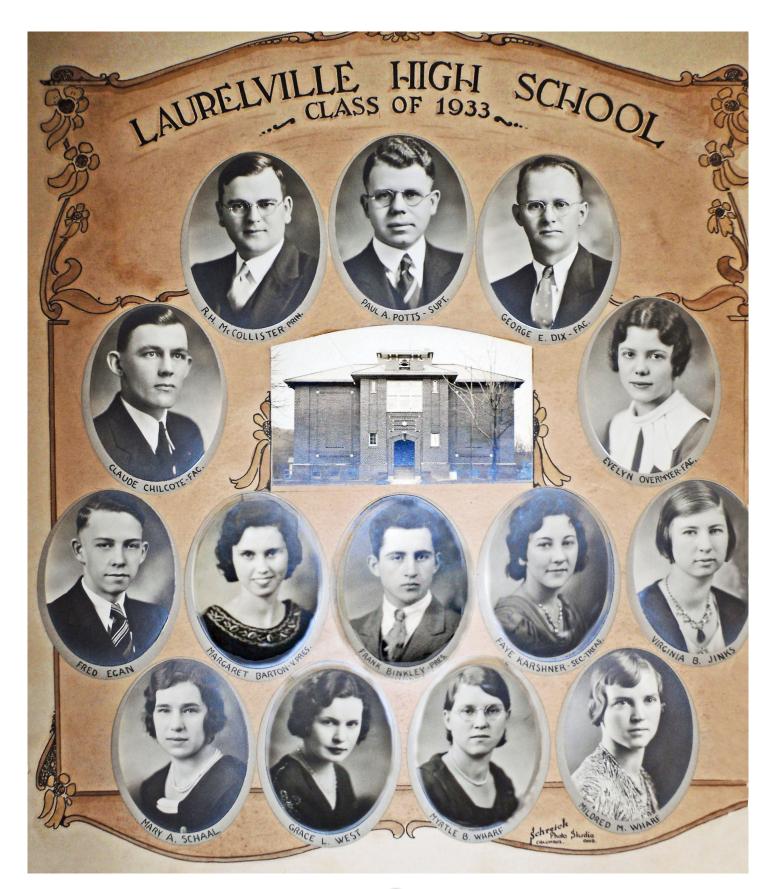












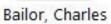














Cavinee, Clyde



Cox, Ben Nelson



Fox, Wilbur



Hartsaugh, Mary



Jinks, Alice



Jinks, Gail



Kane, John W



Lindsey, Hilgar



Notestone, Mary





Swackhammer, Carl



Swackhammer, Mazie

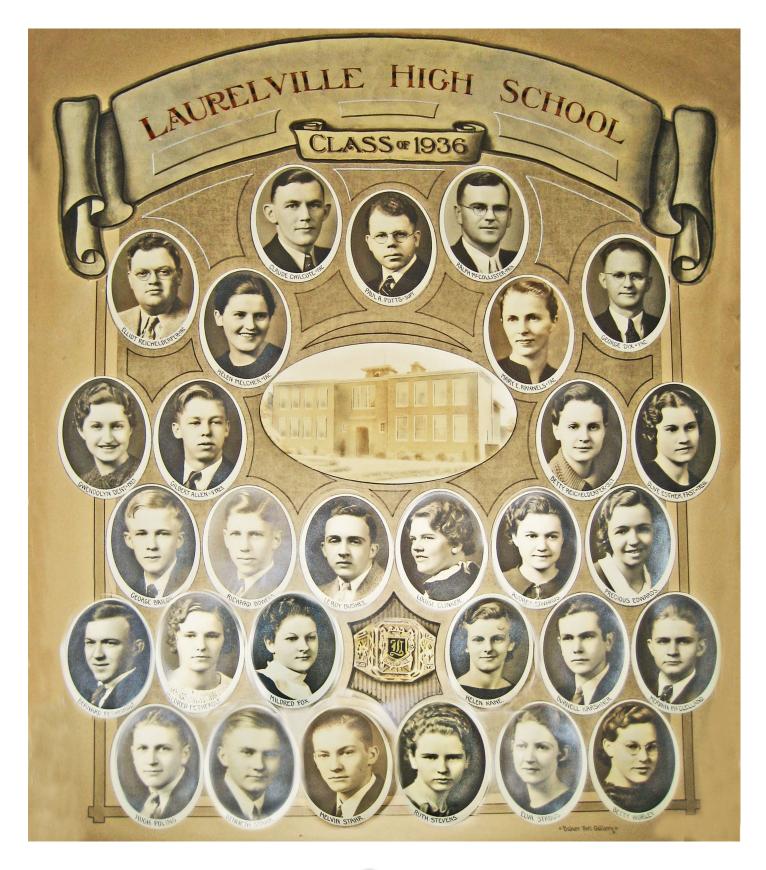


Wharf, Cecil W



cil Wharton, Jesse

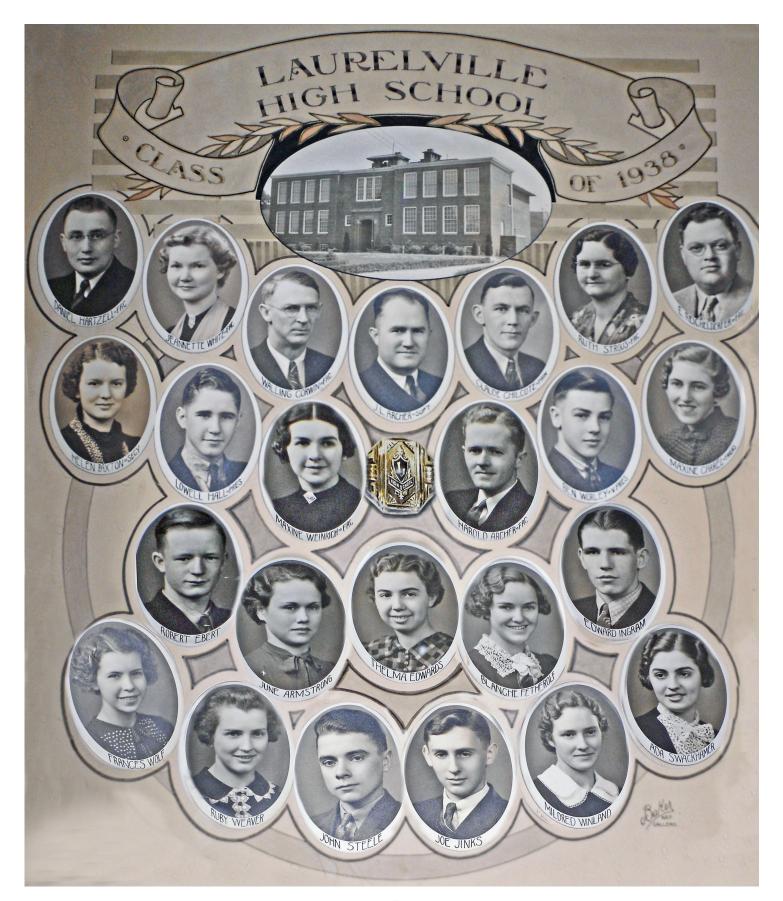




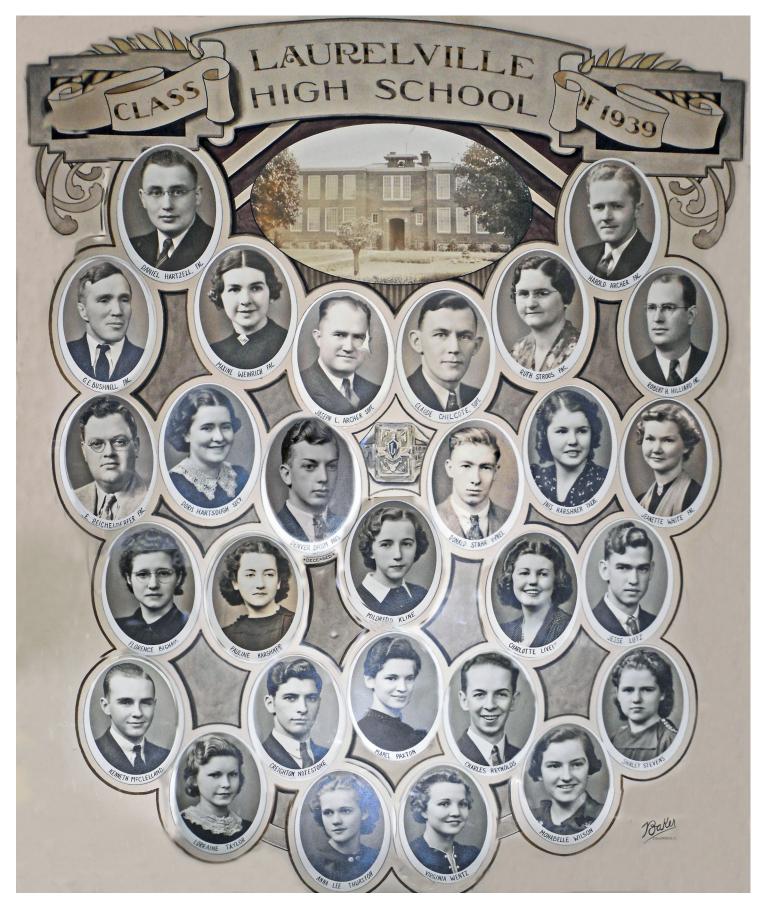




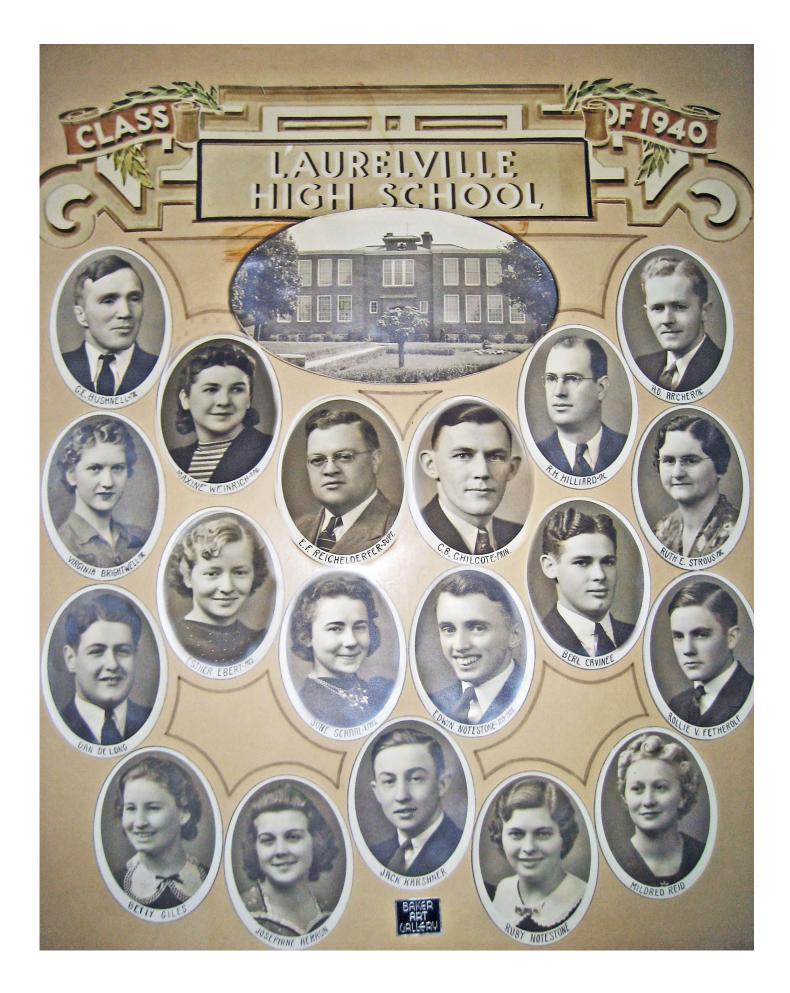


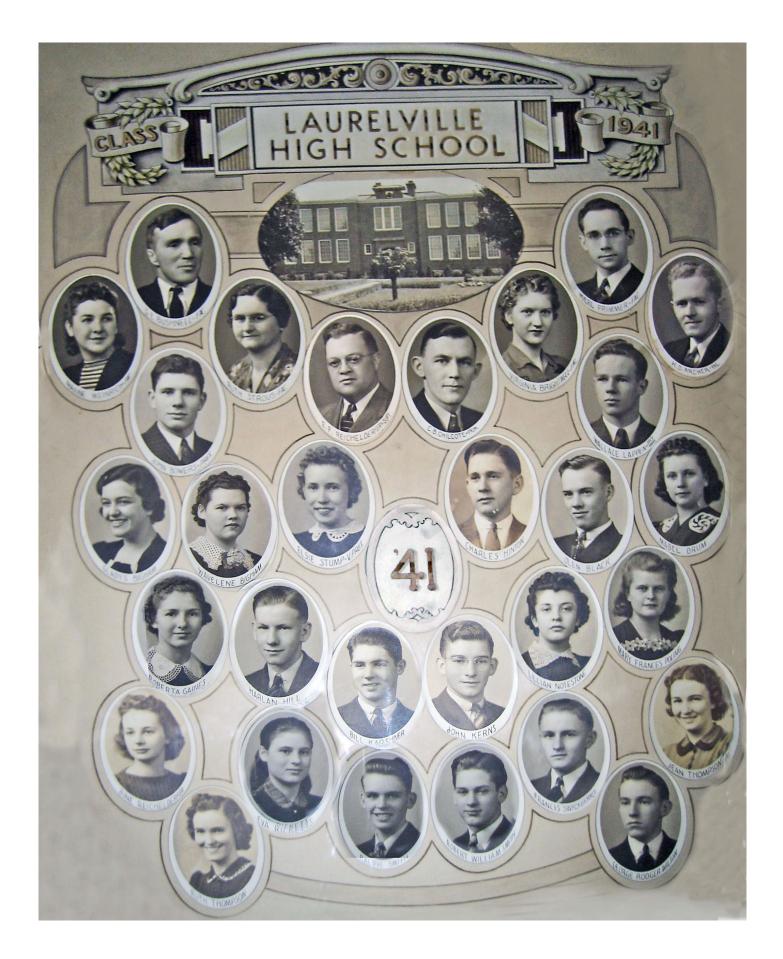




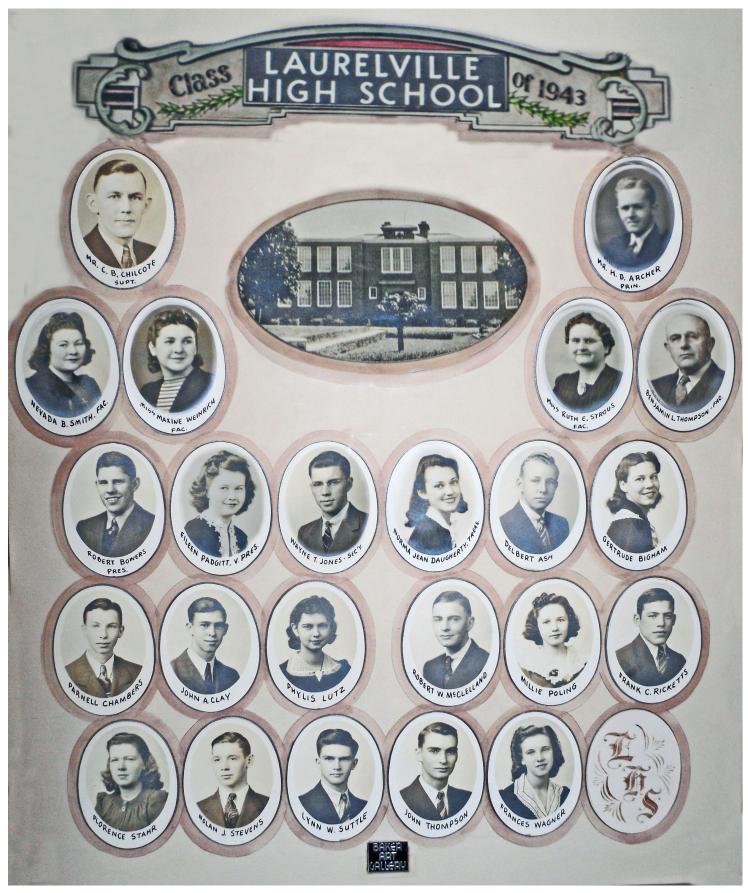


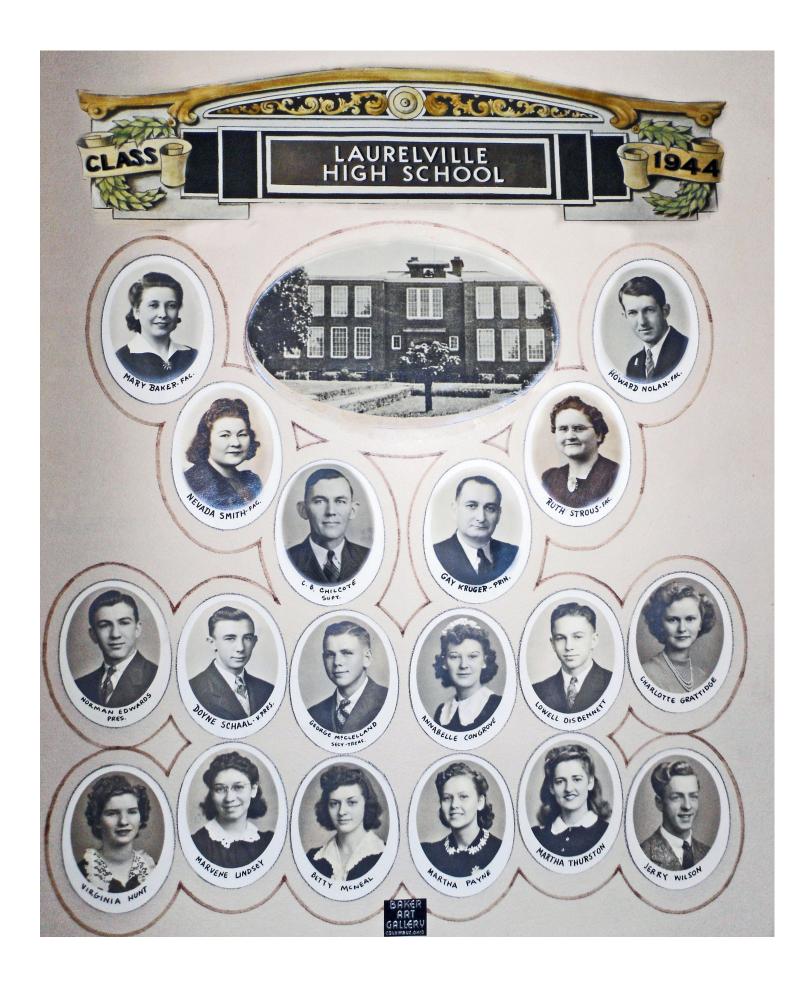




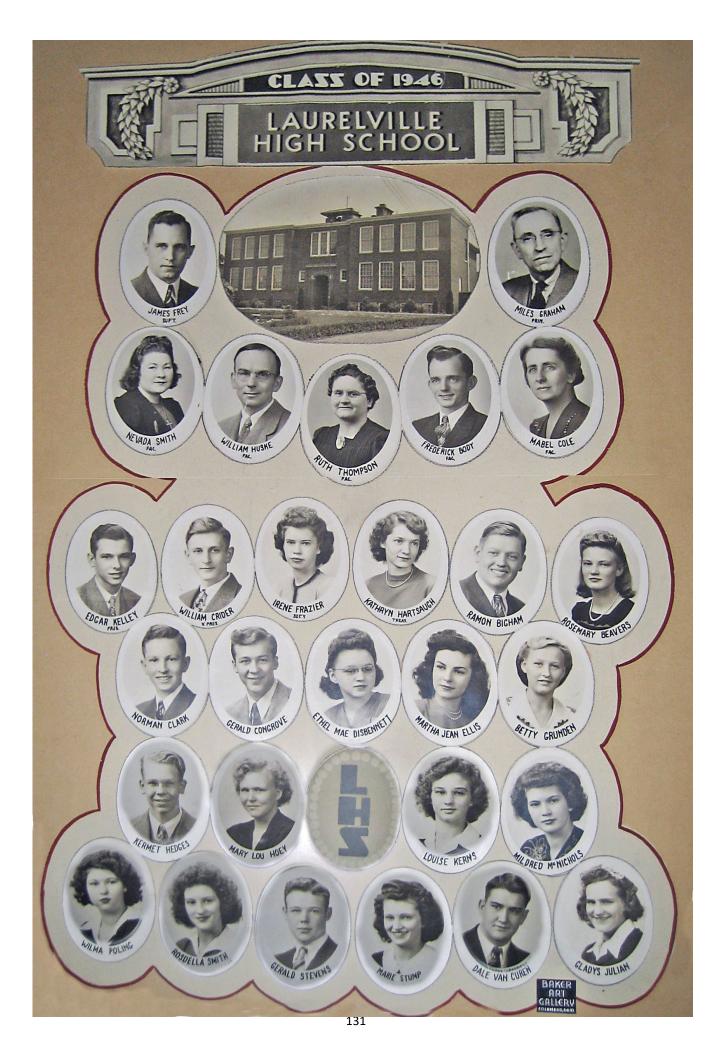




















MARGARET BROKAW



DWIGHT EVELAND



MARY JANE HUNT







MARGUERITE HENDERSON



CLYDE INGRAM

## URELVILLE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS of 1949





NORMA SMITH



RUBY SMITH







JAMES FREY



PAUL KARSHNER





THERREL VAN CUREN



GEORGE DENNIS



VIOLET LIVELY

ALEXANDER

COLUMBUS . OHIO



CLARA GRUNDEN



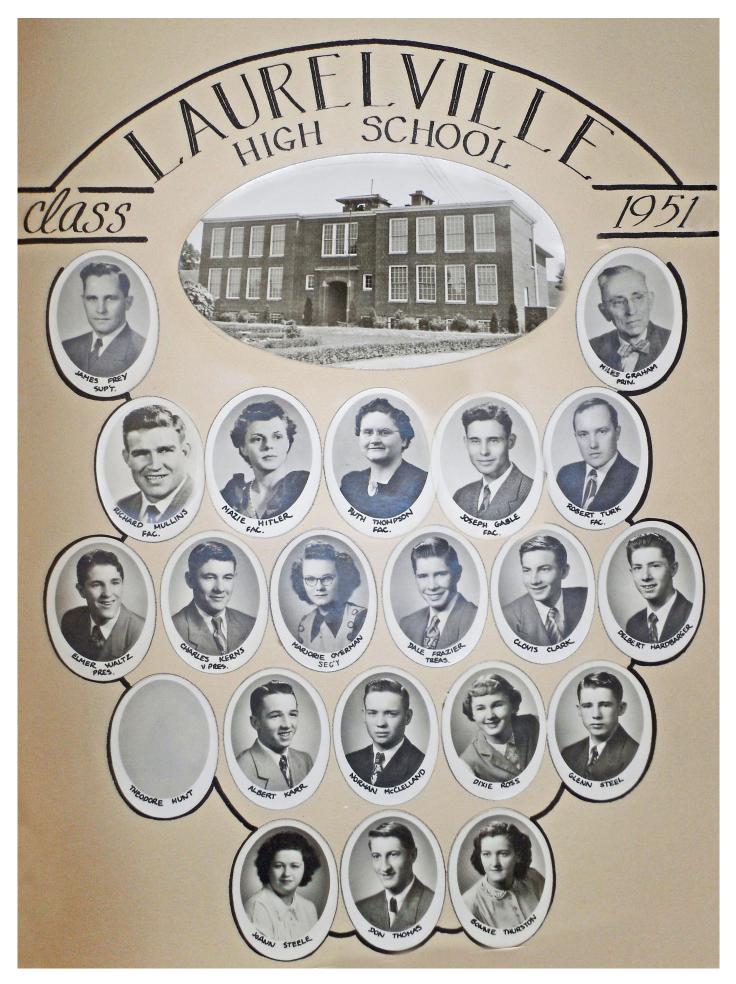
JOYCE SWEPSTON

FLOYD BUTTS



JOYCE ALEXANDER









Armstrong, James Robert



Joan Lee Churchheus Churchheus, Joan Lee



Bowers, Betty June



Holzshuh, Larry E



Burcham, Lyvonne



Huggins, Robert Leo



Peggy Lou Butts News Reporter Butts, Peggy Lou

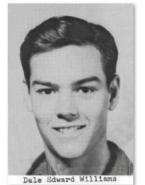


Karr, Ruth Etta



Thomas Ford Klett

Klett, Thomas Ford



Williams, Dale Edward



Tommy Dale Stevens

Stevens, Tommy Dale



Wingett, Eleanor



Taylor, Donna June







Arledge, Evelyn



Congrove,

Glenn

Barton, Fred



Beavers, Marvin



Congrove, Ray



Hardbarger, Luella





Crosby, Patricia



Bode, Marabel



Fox, Richard



Hinton, Marilyn Jean



Strous, Robert



Bradney, Jack



Holzschuh,

Barbara

Swackhammer,

Velma

Bowsher,

Francis



Francis, Louise



Frazier, Shelby

Chilcote, Don

Good, Larry

























que

Hinton, Joyce



























Peters, Frances







Meenach, Donald



Betty

Nungster, Ralph



Thompson, Ted

Parker, Ronnie

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Colliton, Beverly



Congrove, Sue



Connie

Egan, Roger



Hart, Melvin

Lively, Damon



Richard

May, Robert

Stump, Loretta

Hunt, Richard



Moore, Betty Weaver



Swackhammer, Lloyd



Hunter, Glen

Paxton, Loren

Tatman, Elmer

Julian, Richard

Schwalbach,

Shirley

Tatman, Ruth



Karr, Harold

Smith, Donald



Taylor, Joan



Steel, Mary Lou

Stump, Audrey



Thurston, Lyndol



Unger, Ann



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Barnes, Robert Lee



Hedges, Clara



Parker, Don



Colliton, Don



Huggins, Stanley

Pickell, Shirley



Crosby, Betty Lou



Hunt, Connie





Rossiter,



Van Fossen, Marjorie



Crosby, Damon



Julian, Shirley



Pritchard, Bill





Swackhamer, Alberta





Disbennett,

Carol







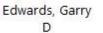






Wilson, Helen









Harmon,

Carolyn

Margie



Ricketts, Charlene



Tatman, Joretta





Thurston, Ronald

Roe, Jessie



Tufts, Denver



Rose, Laura





Van Fossan, Phyllis

Russell





















Clark, Marvene Ann



Congrove, Thomas President



Cradelbaugh, Mary





Fausnaugh, Helen Stevens



Fox, Melvin David



Frey, Charles Vice President







Goodman, Larry



Hart, Franklin



Hartley, Gene

Secretary

Hartley, Sondra

Hayman, Esther



Hinton, Sue Ricketts



Wiggins, Samuel



Meenach, Robert

Treasurer



Ogborn, Louise







Strous, Margaret



Ross Jr, Wilson







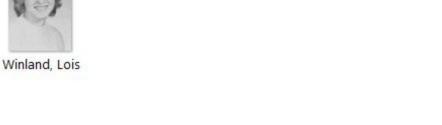
Rodney

















Allen, Gary



Beglin, Linda Sue







Cavinee, Jane



Eveland, Thomas President

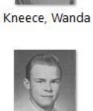


Vice President

Frazier, Wendell



Reid, John Secretary



Thompson,

Pearlena





Liff, Fred W



Picture Available

Tisdale, Ansel

Weaver, Ruth



Good, Suellen Hartley, Marilyn

Mahoney,

Glenn

Smith, Marlene

Ann





Hinton, David Treasurer



Poling, Linda Kay



Steel, Donna







Karr, Lois



Pritchard, David L



Thatcher, Clyde



Swackhammer,

Vonnie

Poling, Wanda







Winland, Joyce



Available

Johnson, Pearlena





Allen, Sharon Kay



Fausnaugh, Bonnie Jean



Kane, John

Riddle, Nancy

Conrad



Bailey, Roberta Sue



Fortner, Naomi Ruth



Karr, David

Schroeder,

Donald E

Wagner, Harold

L



Beglin, James Keith



Griffith, Mary K



Smith, Helen

McNeal

Weaver, Norma

Jean



Marvin Dale



Harmon, Marilyn Kay



Barbara Ann







Congrove,

James L

Hedges, James

R

Miller, Lonnie

teacher



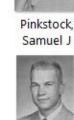
Lee







Wiggins, Judith



Disbennett.

Glen Dale

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Hunt, Betty

Disbennett,

Doyle

Hoey, Laten

Eugene

Noble, Regina

Kay

Swackhammer,

Judy Kay

Winland, Carol

Jean

Thomas, Larry L



Young, Charles Mick



Tomlinson, Ned

Е







Kerns, Jerry E





1960 Laurelville Board of Education



Daubenmire, Donald Lee



Hartley, James Harper, Fred Creighton Bernard



Mahoney, Freddie Lee



Reynolds, Jo Anne



Van Fossen,

Garry Lee



Azbell, Larry

Emerson

Davis, Elvira

Louise

Barnes, Jack Vernon



Dumm, James Winferd



Hartley, Julia Anne



McCain, Betty June



Smith, Charles Δ



Van Fossen, Larry Edward



Black, Nancy Kathleen



Ebert, Clara Sue



Hovatter, Diana Marie







Stump, Karen Lee



Wall, Linda Lou



Brokaw, Kay Irene



Ebert, Frances Elizabeth



Hunter, Margaret Susan



Meuller, Raymond Marcus



Thompson, James Ernest



Whisler, Ronald Lloyd



Brown, Vivian

Crosby, Jerry

Arlene



Eubanks, Phillip

Ebert, Ralph Samuel



Johnston, Janet Kay



Mills, Alberta

Mills, Ottie Carolyn



Carren

Unger, James Pearl



Wiggins, Thomas Allen













Kempton, Teddy Vaughn



Reid, Carl Eugene



Unger, Peggy Ann





Ronald Lee

-Reid, Linda

Lindsey,

Bernard

Creighton









Barnes, Kenneth L



Douglas

Lindsey, Earl

Raymond

Reid, Janet

Darlene

Fetherolf, John J



Febes, Robert J

Karshner, David Lee



Poling, Delbert 1



Storts, David W



Weaver, Sue Ann



Lehman, David

Keith



Swackhammer, Carolyn

Whitcraft, Linda

Kay



Williams, David L

Bonnie Sue

Burns, Barbara Jane



Garrett, Clara Jane



Martin, Glenda Ruth



Ricketts, Richard L



Toy, Ruth Carol



Cavinee, James C



Hartley, Rebecca Ellen



McGiffin, Mary Olive



Runkle, George





Davis, Jessie Marie



Hedges, Esther Geneva



McNichols, Oldie Jane



Sherman, Gerry A



Weaver, Joyce Ann



Disbennett,

Huffman,

Terrance Keith

Durst, Leroy M



Hunt, Gary Lee



Notestone,

Barbara Jane

Meuller, Nona Frances



Edward

Slager, Sarah Stahr, Clayton Mae



Weaver, Linda Maxine





Unger, Larry











Cradlebaugh, Elva Marie



Huggins, Verna Rae McFadden



Lively, June Vondale



Tatman, Paul Eugene

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Daubenmire, Dale Wesley

DeLong,

Constance

Rexine

Johnston,

Robert David

Lowery, Sue

Eileen

Unger, Judith

Ellen



Hunt, Phyllis



Lowery, Rita Charlene



Thompson, Linda Lee



Arledge, Larry Louis



Dietzel, Dora Wing







Waybright, Russell Leon



Bode, Marlene



Howard

Karshner,

Karen Sue





Kempton, David Michael



Pritchard. James Vernon







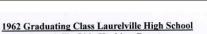


Young, Max Lee









Laurelville Ohio Hocking County

Back Row to Front Left to Right:

William Hobert Hartley, Paul Eugene Tatman, Robert David Johnson, Steven Eugene Mason, Larry Louis Arledge, Russell Leon Waybright, Eddie Boecher, James Vernon Pritchard, Jimmy Frances Lehman.

David Michael Kempton, Max Lee Young , Howard Russell Hartley, David Kent Spencer, Ed Lee Whisler , John David Karr, David Thomas, Bruce Howard Ebert , Dale Wesley Daubenmire.

Judith Ellen Unger, Joanna Lois Klett, Verna Rae (McFadden) Huggins, Phyllis Hunt, Sue Eileen Lowery, Dora (Wing) Dietzel, Lulu Bell Morris, Linda Lee Thompson, Eleanor Mae Robinson, Betty June Weaver, Marlene Bode.

Rita Charlene Lowery, Connie Rexine DeLong, Karen Sue Karshner, Elva Marie Cradlebaugh, Janet Frances Withrow, Janice Marie Congrove, June Vondale Lively.

President :David Michael Kempton, Vice President: Verna Rae ( McFadden) Huggins Secretary: Karen Sue Karshner Treasurer: Linda Lee Thompson Chairman of Ways & Means : James Vernon Pritchard Sales Manager: Sue Eileen Lowery

Karr, John David









Weaver, Betty June

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Klett, Joanna

Lois

Kent

Spencer, David















Eveland, Judy Karen

Boecher, Eddie



Colliton, David Thomas



Hartley,

Howard Russell

Hartley, William Hobet

Congrove,

Janice Marie













Akers, Patricia Ann



Disbennett, Doris



Davis, E

Darlene

Jinks, Katherine Henson, Barbara Ann Louise



Notestone, Pamela Ann



Newland,

Albert E

Strous, Carol



Crosby, Martin

Hart, Barbara

Lou

McNichols,

Marilyn Jane

No

Picture

Available

Smith, Ruby

Unger, Linda Lou



Waybright, Doloris Ann



Stump, Harry R

Williard, Barbara J



Allen, Jane Manon



Ell, Todd Leslie



Johnson, Johnny Lee



Poling, Janet



Swackhammer, Johnny E



Williard, Donald W



Anderson, William



Estep, Laura



Krisher, Sharon Kay



Shaw, James M



Tatman, Jerry



Brokaw, Marilyn Sue



Ferguson, Rhonda



McDowell, Mary Emiline



Shepherd, Daniel



Tilley, Pheobe Dollie



Buskirk, Gary

Crosby, Linda Kay



Lee

Fortner, Sharon Harper, Robert Е



McNeal,

Beverly

McNeal, Gale



Slager, Ronald Smith, Mary E Margaret



Toy, Rose Mary

















































## **Final Chapter**

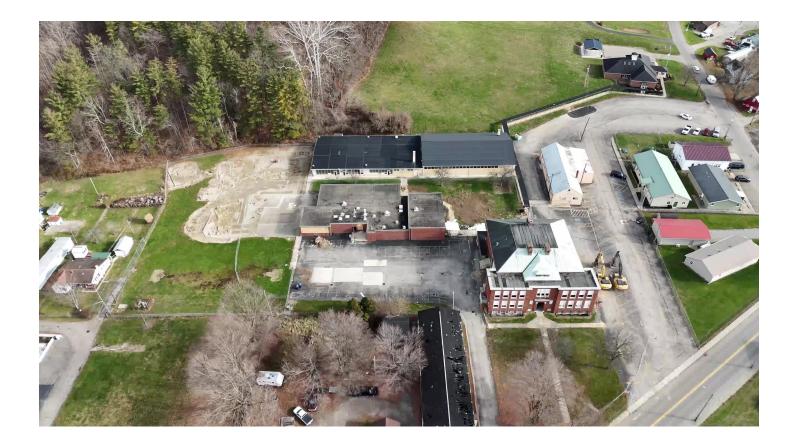
The Laurelville School which had stood for 110 years had its final chapter written starting on December 18, 2023 when the Watson General Contracting firm out of Newark, Ohio began demolition of the school and cafeteria building. The job took only three days to complete the demolition and several more days to clean up the site. On the next few pages are photos showing the demolition process for those three days and the cleanup that followed. The photos were mainly taken by Sharon Neff and the drone photos were provided by BJ Van Fossen.











Taking out the underground oil tank before starting the project





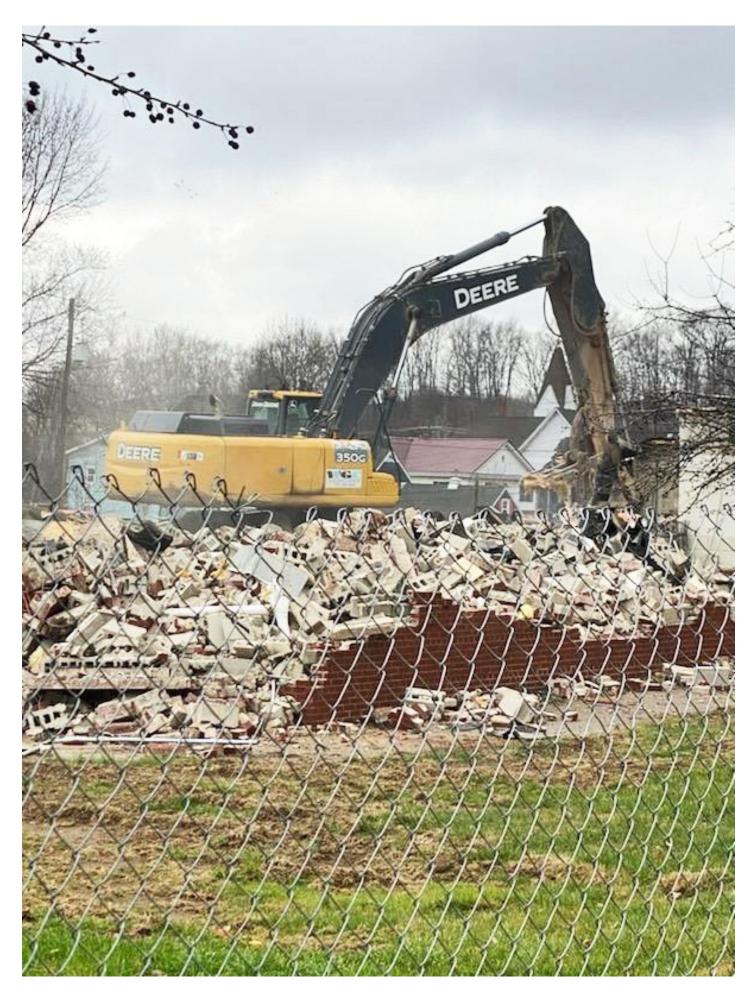


The school and cafeteria building were taken down simultaneously



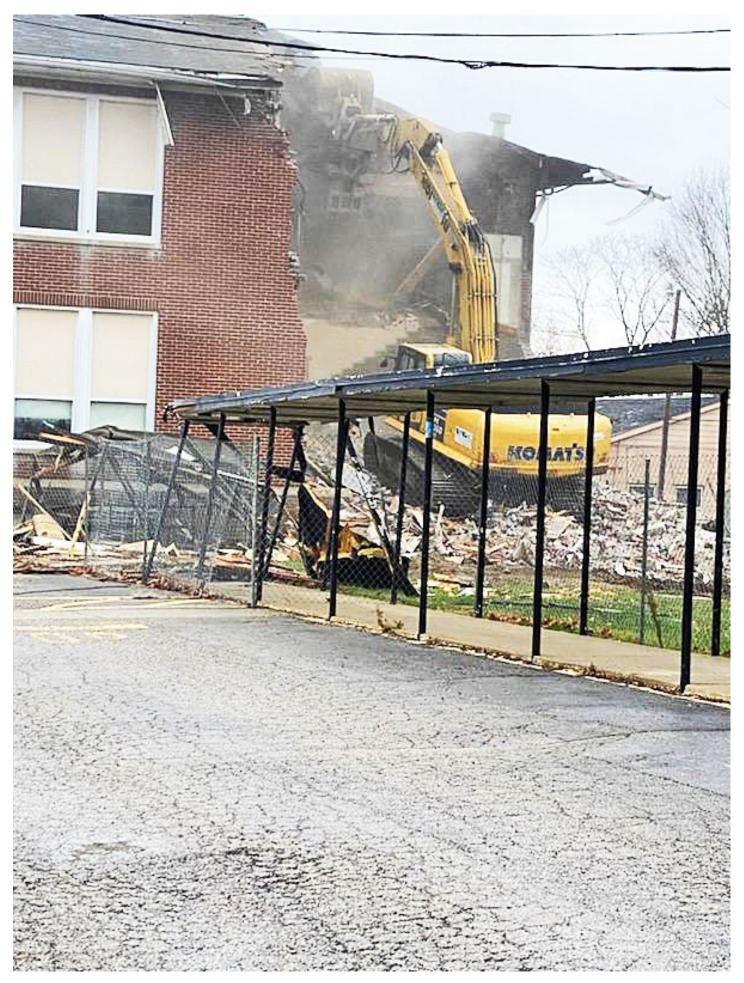
This is the cafeteria building before and the next three pages show it being demolished.



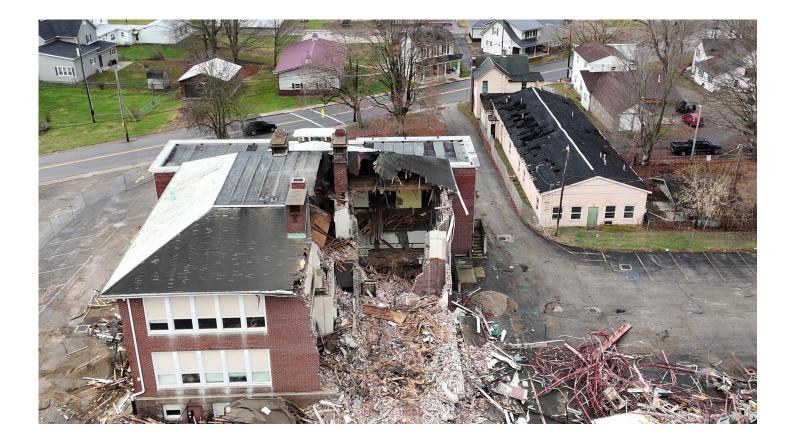
















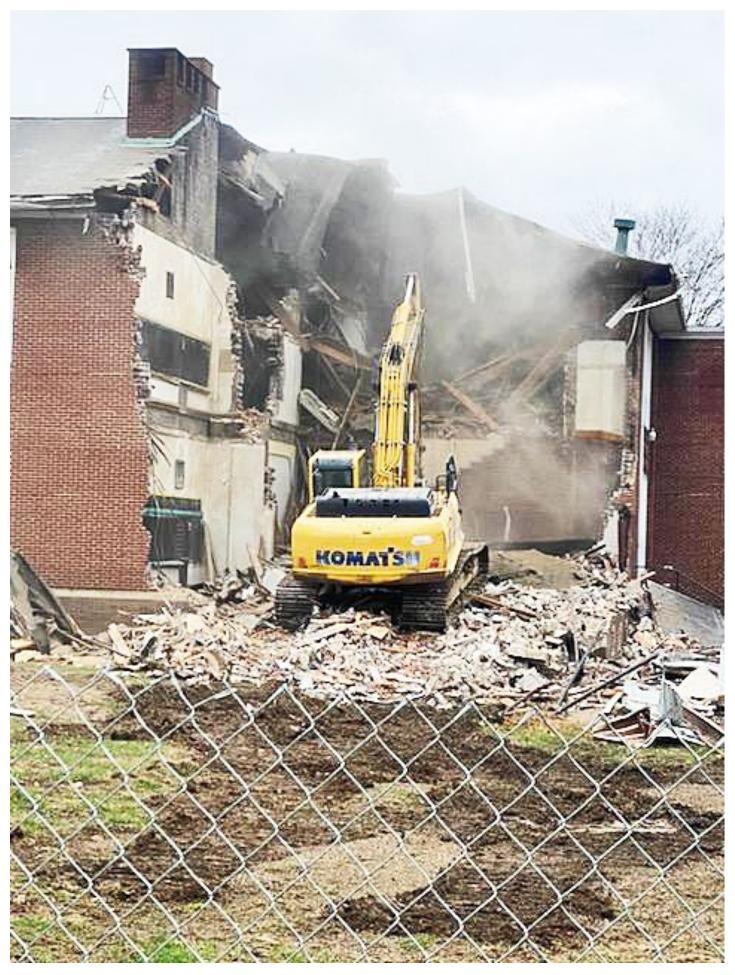


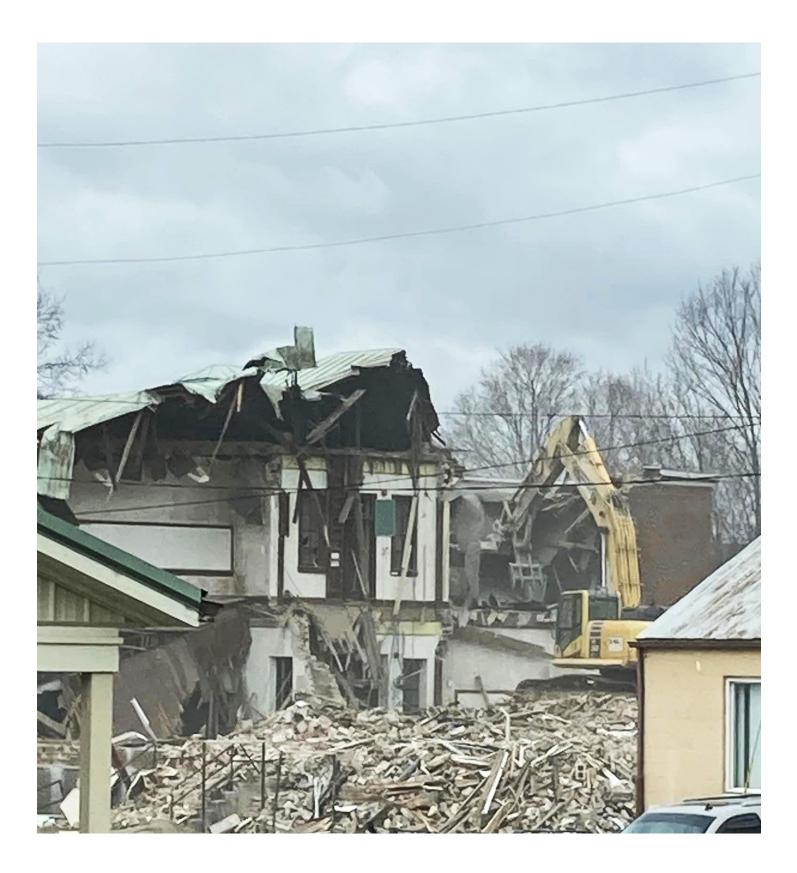


Cafeteria rubble in foreground and school in the background













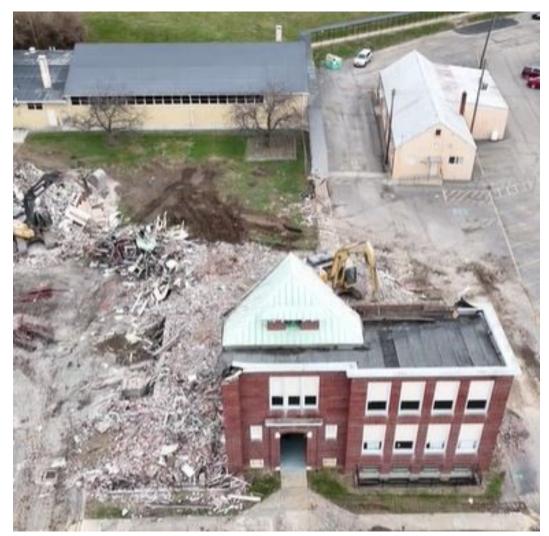
Cafeteria debris in the foreground







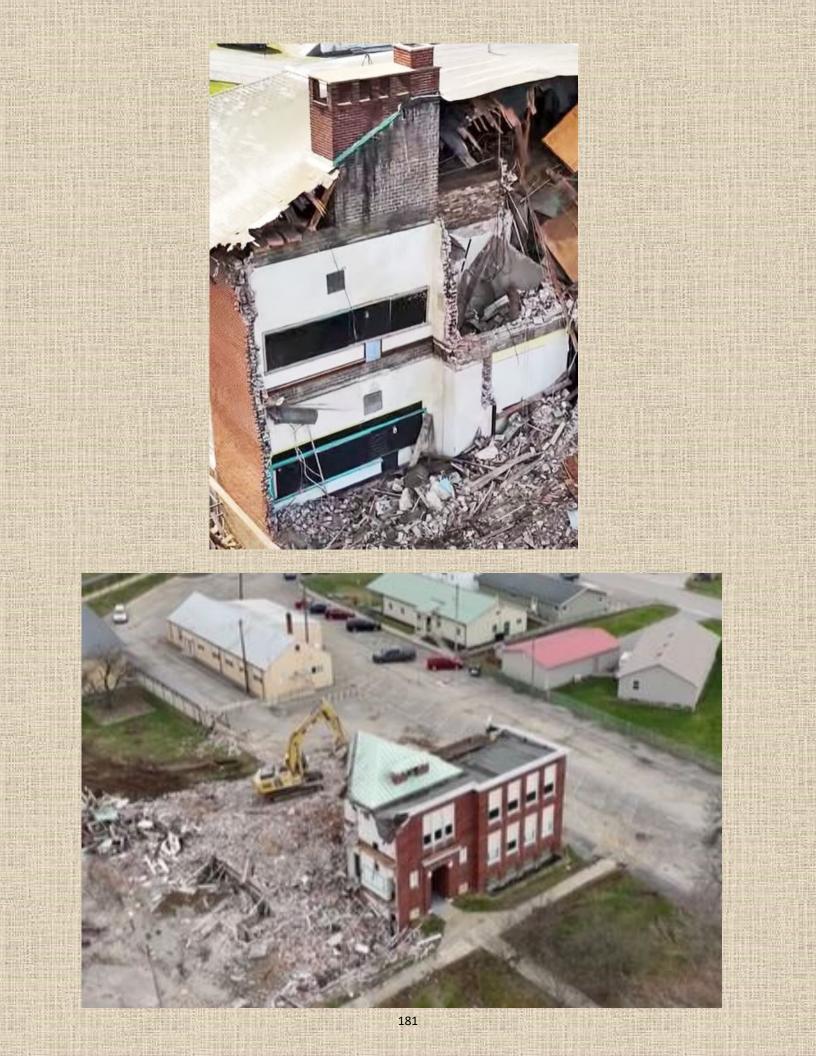






















The cleanup of the site











