

OAK HARBOR - 1820 - 1920
(Salem Township)

by

Morton Neipp, Attorney
Toledo, Ohio

1972

H. H. Mylander's Store

Charles Jordan's father came to Salem Township in the spring of 1861. He had lived on a farm near Sandusky. He moved all of his furniture, stock and farming implements on the steamer Swan.

The second day after settling down the father and son went to town to H. H. Mylander's store, which was a combination store and saloon. They found what they called rabble. Some were drunk, some sleeping in chairs, some were drinking, and others fighting. They had been used to good stores at Sandusky. Here there was at least an inch of mud on the floors. The goods were piled in a hit-or-miss fashion. There was not one single foot of sidewalk, just mud, mud, mud, not ankle deep, but often boot top deep. On his way home Charles informed his father in an ironical way, "that he had certainly brought them to a nice place."

H. H. Mylander's store was a two-story frame building located just west of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad tracks on Water Street. This was the first store in Oak Harbor. It was started by Blinn of Woodville. Mylander had clerked for Blinn and in a few years he bought Blinn out. Back of the store near the river was a brewery run by a Mr. Zepperman in 1855. The brewery only operated for a few years. In about 1861 H. H. Mylander built a one-story store building and residence on Water Street next to the post office.

This store became a loafing place especially for those who wished to get the news of the day. It was a great place for story telling and practical jokes. One story was about Reed, who came to the store for a sack of flour. He was under the influence of fire water, and he wanted to go on credit because he didn't have any money. Reed became angry and he lammed Mylander so Mylander lammed him over the back with an ax handle, and drove him out of the store. He hired a lawyer and took the matter before Justice Mila. It was decided that using an ax handle to settle accounts was not deemed justifiable and Reed was awarded a sack of flour as a gratuity to heal his ax-handled lacerated feeling.

Another story that came from around the cracker barrel at Mylander's store was about a Justice of the Peace at Graytown. A neighbor called at his home one day and said, "I shut some cattle up what got in my cornfield and stroyed all of my corn. Vot shall I do mit hie?" The Justice replied that he should arrest the owner of the cattle and make him pay for his carelessness in allowing his unruly cattle to run at large. He told the farmer to give him the name and he would issue a warrant. "Vell, your cattle, Squire," said the farmer. "Oh that's different," said the Squire. "Drive n your cattle home and fix up the fences, then there will not be any more trouble. People should be kind and neighborly."

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om which he cut white oak trees and made
m into barrel staves. He shipped the staves
the West Indies, where they were made into
n barrels. He prospered and he purchased
re land in Salem, Carroll, Clay and Benton
wnships. He placed German immigrants on
se tracts to cut the trees, which he manu-
tured into staves. The areas cut by these
migrants became their homesteads. In
87 he purchased two thousand one hundred
l forty-five acres of land in Indiana just
ross the Ohio line, and he laid out and built
own called Edgerton. He aided in the organ-
tion of the Oak Harbor State Bank. He was
alem Township trustee. He was a director
he Ohio State Penitentiary during the admin-
ration of Governor McKinley. His son,
liam, was born in 1862.

Michael Thierwechter was born June 5,
l in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. When
was twenty years old he came to Shelby,
o, where he apprenticed in the brickmaking
iness, and at the same time he learned the
cksmith trade. In 1854 he came to Sandus-
County where he settled on a farm, near the
r Mile Road. He cleared this land and
med it. He was also an auctioneer during
Civil War. In 1867 he moved to Elmore
re he opened a general store. In 1877 he
ted a store room from Judge Kraemer and
ered into the general merchandising business
his two sons, Abraham and Emery. He was
r succeeded by his son, Emery. The store
w into a department store, which became

one of the most successful enterprises in the
county. Michael was an avid Republican, at
one time he was nominated by the Republican
Convention as a candidate for state legislature.

CHAPTER FIVE

The Civil War

John Jenny, who had preached at David
Feterly's funeral, was a strong supporter of
the Union cause in the War of the Rebellion.
On one occasion he engaged in public debate
with George Keefer on the merits of the war
between the North and the South. The German
arrivals cared little about the war. Few ever
saw a negro, and many had left their homeland
to avoid military service. However, there were
many Oak Harbor boys who served bravely in
the Union army.

During the Civil War, in what was called
the war in the west, General Grant's strategy
was to force a wedge through the southern
states to divide the South. During this campaign
in the fall of 1862 General William Rosencrans,
of Delaware, Ohio, commanded the Army of
Cumberland. In the army were many Ohio,
Kentucky and Indiana volunteers. Two soldiers
from Ohio were Oak Harbor boys, Gustavus A.
Kraemer and Ebenezer Troutman. Ebenezer
was only seventeen years old when he enlisted,
and he was the brother of Sarah Mylander, the

wife of Henry Mylander. He was a farm boy. His home was west of Oak Harbor on the Salem-Benton Township line. The Union Army under Rosencrans advanced to Nashville where they accumulated supplies. Not far from Nashville near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, at Stone's River the Confederate General Bragg was wintering with his troops. Kraemer and Troutman were with the Army of the Cumberland when they advanced to Stone's River and they arrived on November 29th. The two armies found each other and made contact in the afternoon of December 31, 1862. The left flank of Bragg's Confederates vigorously attacked the right flank of the Union forces. At the time of the attack some of the commanders of the right Union flank were not at hand and some of the horses had been taken to water. The right flank of the Union forces retreated like the bending of a blade of a jack-knife to Stone's River. But there the Confederates were stopped by Colonel Sheridan's artillery. It was in the retreat that Ebenezer Troutman was killed. He had been shot in the legs, and felled to the ground, and the Confederates killed him by stabbing him three times in the head.

On December 22, 1862, Sarah Mylander wrote a letter to her brother, Ebenezer, telling him the family news and urging him not to re-enlist. This letter is as follows:

"Hartford Dec 22/62

"Dear Beloved Brother

"With pleasure I take this opportunity of writing these few lines to let you know that we are all well at present and hope these fine lines find you in the same blessing, dear brother. I write to tell you that Mr. Kraemer has got home I was very glad to see him come for I wanted to hear from you. You spoke about a pair of boots in your last letter. Mylander is going to send you a pair next week. He sent to Cleveland for a box of good home made boots and he will send you some tobacco. Dear brother it is almost Crissmas. Oh how I wish you were home with us and help us eat a baked turkey. I expect sis Mary up then. I ant seen her for 3 months. Father is to home again. Oh yes I will send you then a likeness of the boys when we send them boots. I must let you know that John Jephart is dead. He died with the lung fever. Susanna Adams is bording here and going to school. She sent her love to you and wants you to write. You wrote that you thought some of enlisting for 3 years longer. Don't do that for my sake for then you will never get home. Well I don't know of anything more to write.

"Mylander sends his love and best wishes. I remain your true sister untill death and may God bless you untill I see you again. Forget me not. Write soon.

Sarah Mylander"

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When the letter arrived at the Union army camp Ebinezer was dead. The letter was opened by his comrade in arms, Gustavus Kraemer, the son of Adolphus. Gustavus wrote a letter in reply to Sarah telling her of the tragic death of her brother, as follows:

"Camp - 41st Regt. Murfreesborough
Tenn
Jan. 8th, 1863

"Mrs. Sarah Mylander

"Dear and much respected friend - your kind and wellcome letter to your Brother was received by me his Dearest Friend in the army, and was opened by me, and I was glad to hear that you were all well at home, but still I have the sad news to tell you that your Dear Brother is laying in his grave sleeping the sleep that knows no waking. He was killed on the 31st of December. We were out on picket at the time and was drove back by the Rebeles and in falling Back he was shot in the legs and fell. He was in the first Platoon and I was in the Second Platoon, and I never got to see him after we started to fall back, and we held for three days and when we found him he had bin bayonned through the head three times and through hands and legs and they took every thing that he had about him, but I expect you will have heard of this in my former letter to my Farther. Tell my Farther that I got his letter of the 21st 1862 and you can tell him I'll answer it soon. I'll bring my letter to a close by informing you that I am well and

sound and wish you the same.

From your Sincer Friend

Gustavus H. Kraemer

"P.S. I have his neckhankerchief and will send it to you at firs opportunity."

In the Battle of Shiloh which was fought on the west side of the Tennessee River, General Grant's advance line consisted of three divisions. General Sherman's division was to the right of Shiloh church. He had in his command three Ohio divisions. Two Oak Harbor boys fought in this battle, Amos Feterly, the son of David Feterly, and Jack Pickard, the son of Andrew Pickard. The battle started at 8 o'clock in the morning on April 6th and by noon the Federal forces were routed leaving the encampment in the hands of the enemy. Amos Feterly went on to fight with General Sherman in the battle of Missionary Ridge in November of 1863. Feterly was captured and served three months in a Confederate prison. Jack Pickard fought in the battle of Cumberland Gap. Charles Wheeler enlisted in Company I of the 55th Ohio Volunteers, also William Ryan.

John Cullenen, the oldest son of Patrick, died in July of 1863 from typhoid fever. He was a nurse in an army hospital during his service in Company G, 100th Ohio Volunteers, in which he enlisted August 7, 1862. He was buried in Lexington, and he was only fifteen years old.

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The last boat built at Oak Harbor was the Eliza. She was built on the banks of the river just west of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad tracks. She was named after the two Anspach brothers. Just previous to this there was a large boat built where the basket factory stood. This was one of the largest boats ever built on the river.

Couche built a tug in his mill yard. He used to tow logs to his mill and to go to Port Clinton and Oak Harbor. The roads were usually so that this mode of travel was the quickest way to come to town.

But we must not forget that there was another navigable stream in Salem Township--Mud Creek. Thousands of cords of cordwood were taken there to lime kilns at Sandusky. Until three or four boats were on this route. They were usually a dilapidated looking lot. After a boat was in such bad shape, it would not pass inspection for lake traffic, they often could not pass inspection for river and bay traffic. In 1850 the Krampeens built a boat on Mud Creek. This was the last boat built in Salem Township. The work was done by Mr. Provonsha, an old carpenter. She turned out to be a wonderboat. The Krampeens, father and son, sailed on Mud Creek for more than forty years. She later bought the steamer J. V. Lutts. She had too much water, so they ran her up and down the Portage.

The Construction of the First Bridge, and What Happened to It

There have been three different wagon bridges built across the Portage at Oak Harbor. The first was built a number of years before the Civil War. A Mr. Jenny of Elmore built it. It was necessary to have two pieces of timber each one hundred feet long. The nearest place where the timber could be found was on the Dibler farm, but Dibler would not sell. So Jenny entered into a conspiracy with Amos Feterly, a fifteen-year-old boy, to cut the trees as if by mistake, claiming he did not know where the boundaries of the farms were. Jenny then offered Dibler ten dollars for the trees, which he accepted. The bridge served for ten years, when one spring a freshet carried it away. The pieces were salvaged by Pat Cullenen who used them to build a barn.

The night that old bridge went out, Jacob Steiner was coming home from Elmore on a pitch black night. When he reached where the bridge once was, his horses stopped. He urged them on with whips but the horses still refused to go. He finally got out of the wagon and found that the bridge was out.

The Dredging of the East Bayou, and Mylander's Wheat Scow

The east bayou from the river to Water Street was dredged out to a depth of six feet.

Boats were unloaded just south of present Water Street and several hundred feet east of Locust. There was a lot of agitation about dredging the bayou. H. H. Mylander took one side and Adolphus Kraemer the other. Things waxed hot. The village council finally decided to have a public hearing on the question. Both of these men took their followers to the meeting and presented their arguments to the council. The meeting lasted until after midnight. They voted unanimously to dredge the bayou. It turned out to be a losing venture.

H. H. Mylander began to buy wheat. He had a large scow equipped with wheat bins, which he had towed from bank to bank--anyplace where wheat could be easily loaded. All the farmers in that neighborhood would bring their wheat and load it on to the scow. This was kept up for a number of years.

Ernest Franck Saw a Canoe Tip and a Woman Drown

'Way back in the fifties Ernest Franck was standing on the bank of the river in his own doorway. Looking towards town he saw a canoe coming down the river. He saw several people in it. Thinking it might be visitors, he continued watching. Suddenly, when just off Mulligan's bank, the canoe capsized. Mr. Franck immediately jumped in his own canoe and paddled to the scene of the accident. The canoe's passengers were a man, a woman, his wife, and baby. The woman had drowned. The man had saved

himself by clinging to the overturned canoe. The baby was peacefully sleeping on a pillow that was floating on the water. He rescued the man and the baby. This was one of the first drownings in the Portage.

A Lot of Fun on the Portage

From the very beginning Oak Harbor was strong on 4th of July celebrations. There were always plenty of saloons, and they furnished the money. There were always contests of many descriptions, including aquatic sports on the Portage, tub races, swimming races, boat races and from the number of drunks there must have been drinking races. People came from far and near and stayed all day. In the late seventies boat racing was a very popular sport. They offered a prize to the person who could row a boat from just above the cemetery to the wagon bridge in the least time.

In the late seventies on one 4th of July there were many entries for the boat race. But most withdrew when it was discovered two racing shells had entered. Nick Wood, the gunsmith, had constructed one and the Tschumy boys the other. The race between Nick Wood and the Tschumys was the biggest of the day. The wagon bridge was crowded with people to watch the finish. The weight of the people broke some of the braces in the draw, but the race went on and Nick Wood won by a length.

...m out and Kramb started a grocery store. In 1800 the Kramb family constructed a large brick building for their department store. In the store they had a dressmaking department, a shoemaker's shop, dry goods, men's mail order clothing. They bought and tested cream and eggs from the farmers, which they shipped to city markets. They also sold an assortment of merchandise.

After the Civil War at different times there were four hotels in Oak Harbor, the Collins House, the American House, the Sherman House and the Portage House. They catered to traveling salesmen and hunting and fishing parties.

There were two hotels operating after the Civil War. One was the American House. It was operated for a number of years by a man by the name of Tice. It was a saloon and a boarding house. Tice sold it to Albert Luhrs. Luhrs died shortly thereafter and the hotel was operated by his widow, his son, Albert Luhrs, and his daughters, Amalia Luhrs (Mrs. Langholz) and Lizzie Luhrs (Mrs. Neipp). Seman Spitzer operated the saloon, and it was during this partnership that the building burned down.

The Sherman House was located on the corner of Water and Locust Streets. George Morn... moved his grocery store and saloon building from Toussaint Creek to the corner and with generations it became the Sherman House. The back of the building was on spiles, because the ground at that time sloped back to the bayou.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Kraemer were married in the Sherman House in 1874. Mrs. Kraemer was the daughter of the owner, William Chestnutwood. There was an orchestra at the reception, a drum, a snare drum, a tin slide trombone, and a fife. Chestnutwood invited everybody in to see the ceremony, and for dinner, and all they wanted to drink at the bar. Shortly afterwards the Sherman House burned down.

The Spitzer brothers operated the Collins House. Later the old Portage House was built where the Armory now stands. It was the scene of many important political gatherings. George Deal was its proprietor. After many years of successful operation it was destroyed by fire in 1894.

Immediately after the Civil War Oak Harbor business and professional men included: Paul Kramb, boots and shoes; J. M. Stewart, physician and surgeon; H. H. Mylander, groceries; Roose, Mylander & McGrath, circled headings, hoops and barrels; Charles Leow, blacksmith; W. J. Chestnutwood, Sherman House; Thomas J. Marshal, attorney-at-law; and J. Auxter, druggist.

Taking of the wood products from the forests was the beginning of industry and commerce. The oak used in building ships was taken from the woods by two firms, Rundell & Co. and Wright & Runey. The oak tree trunks were hewed square, leaving the trunk full length. For example, an oak taken near the county infirmary was eight feet in diameter at the stump, and it

Erie Railroad was sawed from these logs by Mr. Gordon.

The rapid growth of Oak Harbor after the Civil War was due to the manufacture of forest products, principally lumber and barrels. In the manufacture of round hoops one man made approximately 500 a day at 30¢ per hundred. Hoops were made of ash, oak, hickory and maple. Staves were made principally from elm. Wood cutters sawed trees in proper lengths. These were split into parts six to ten inches thick, and they were called bolts, and the bolts were put into vats and steamed to make them pliable. The bolts were then sawed to the required lengths of the barrel, which for sugar was 30 inches; for flour, 28-1/2 inches; and for half barrels, 24 inches. The bolts were put into a machine and split into thin pieces and the machine cut the pieces into required curves to form the curve of the barrel. Barrels were used for flour, pork, syrup, liquor, fish and many other food products.

The industry and labor statistics of the 1880's were as follows:

J. Watts, planing and saw mill	5 hands
Charles A. Leow, carriages	6 hands
Washington Gordon, planing and saw mill	25 hands
H. H. Mylander, staves and headlining	33 hands
Anspach Bros., hoop factory	55 hands
Charles Roose, staves and headlining	42 hands



Water Street - 1898

Fruit

George Thierwechter in his story of Oak Harbor reports that during 1905 or 1906 the outlet for the fruit crop began to take shape with the auction sales block conducted by Keach Mylander on West Water Street. The buyers were fruit and vegetable wholesalers from Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland. The grower, whether he be a farmer with eighty bushels of Elberta peaches on his wagon, or a boy with four pecks of plums on a push cart, would line up waiting his turn for the sale at the auction. The larger fruit in the basket was usually carefully packed on the top with their rosy side up covered with a red netting. However, the shrewd slick buyers from the big cities were never fooled. Keach was a true auctioneer. When a wagon pulled up by the block he would cry out, "Gentlemen, how much am I offered for these beautiful, luscious Ottawa County Bartlett pears? Do I hear forty, fifty--" etc. Pointing his finger he might say, "Sold to the short gentleman with the bushy red mustache" (if he had a bushy red mustache).

Later the Oak Harbor Fruit Company was organized and a packing house was constructed on West Ottawa Street on the east side of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. The fruit was moved out by iced refrigerator cars to city markets.

Marketing Day, Oak Harbor, O.



With the depletion of the great forests, the wood industry was beginning to subside. Many wood products had been manufactured in Oak Harbor, which included barrel staves, headlinings for barrels, cord wood, boat keels, lake and river boats, window frames and planking. By 1900 the community began its transition to agriculture. Hay, grain, sugar beets, and peaches were the principal commodities which were shipped on the New York Central and the Wheeling and Lake Erie to city markets.

in length and fifteen cents a bushel for green cucumbers.

By August 13, 1898 more than twenty-three hundred bushels of pickles had been received by the factory. Lew Mylander raised two hundred and eighty-one bushels on one acre. He netted \$40.00 on the acre which was a very satisfactory profit. It was not until 1926 that O. L. Teagarden rode into town in his Model T Ford to become a bookkeeper of the Weller Company. He later became owner of this expanding and profitable company.

Before the factory was built the Exponent reported, "There is a bright prospect of a pickle factory in Oak Harbor. No doubt there are plenty of old and young salts in town that need to be pickled."

The Lumber Company and the Basket Factory

Washington Gordon was the founder of the Gordon Lumber Company. He was born in Ottawa County in 1834. His father was a Scotch farmer and his mother was an early American Yankee. She may have named him Washington in memory of George, or it may have been her family name. Washington had a limited formal education, but he was an intelligent, enterprising young man. He did not think much of grubbing a living farming in the wet clearings in the forest, and a diet of pork, corn pone and wild game, and he saw

an opportunity in the forest industries. He started a saw mill, and cut lumber from the hardwood trees. After the Civil War he was shipping his lumber to Lake Erie ports, and later he furnished extensive lumber cut from timber in Northwestern Ohio for the construction of new railroads. He sold to the Lake Shore, Nickel Plate, and Wheeling and Lake Erie railroads. He called himself W. Gordon & Co.

As the 19th century came to a close Washington Gordon was aging. He had other investments in his company and an event occurred that brought a shift in control. In 1887 his daughter, Nora, fell in love with and married a young drug store proprietor from Williston, Ohio, who a few years before came from Cleveland. His name was Henry Kilmer. A few years later Henry became manager of the saw mill. Under his competent management the company grew and it operated twelve lumber yards in Northwest Ohio. The company acquired the basket factory and it was incorporated under the name of The Gordon Lumber, Basket & Manufacturing Company. Within ten years from the time Henry married Nora he brought his brothers from Cleveland. Frederick Kilmer became treasurer of the company, and Otto, the superintendent of the mill department. In 1916 the basket factory was taken off from the parent company and became known as the Oak Harbor Basket Company, and the company was renamed the Gordon Lumber Company. Brother Otto became manager of the basket company.

ness men. Soon there was a procession two
ts long, a conglomerate mass of singing,
ng, flag-waving, dancing people.

When evening came the crowd was out again.
an candles and giant firecrackers were set
Three big trucks from the headling company
brought out, and the mufflers were removed,
hey were driven around town loaded with
ing people. William Darling came out with
ser in effigy. This was paraded about the
ts followed by the crowds. At Church and
r Streets the effigy was tied to the intersec-
sign. H. L. Aufderheide, the father of
er, was given the privilege of setting it afire.
hing went up in flames and smoke to the din
merrymakers.

On Labor Day 1919 most of the boys had re-
d home, and in appreciation Oak Harbor
them a Soldiers and Sailors Homecoming
ration. First on the program was a parade.
formed a line at the Armory where veterans
taken aboard. Interspersed through the line
floats. The first float was a large decorated

On one end was the Goddess of Liberty
n the other end was the Goddess of Peace,
between were children representing many
s. Miss Dorothy Sperling was the Goddess
erty and Miss Thelma Kramb was the God-
of Peace. The several nations were repre-
d by Jane Newman, Catherine Bowersox,
es Kramb, Dorothy Dicken, Lillian Weirick,
aret Jessen, Rose Franck and Catherine

The procession proceeded to the war monu-

ment where a dedicatory service was held. At
5:30 p.m. a bugler, Harold Ellsworth, called
the boys to attention at the Armory and they
marched to the town hall where a sumptuous ban-
quet of stewed chicken with all the trimmings,
including cantaloupe a la mode for dessert, was
served.

The John A. Fader American Legion Post
was organized September 25, 1919. P. W. Gulau
was temporary chairman. The by-laws recom-
mended by the Ohio State Legion were adopted.
Earl Bond, Harry McRitchie, Peter W. Gulau,
C. W. Foreman, Edward Hoedt, Millard My-
lander and Don Scott were elected to the execu-
tive committee. Fred Darr was elected chair-
men, Franklin Meyer vice-chairman, Edward
Mitchell secretary, and Walter Aufderheide
treasurer.

On August 9, 1919 Col. Bryant of the Ohio
Adjutant General's office, came to Oak Harbor
and met with a group of business men to organ-
ize a new National Guard company. The new
company was to be under the supervision of the
State and National Government. A complete
and brand new outfit, including gun and uniform,
was to be furnished each member.

It was recommended that parents urge their
sons to join, because it will uplift them morally,
and give them military training. It was further
said that the possibilities of the boys going to
war were very remote--there will not be another
war possibly in their lifetime. Oak Harbor was

The Italians had suffered a stunning defeat, and they requested of General Pershing to send reinforcements. For moral effect he did send a small detachment. Among them was Edward J. Michel, Company K 332nd Infantry, an Oak Harbor boy. They took part in the final campaign of Vittorio-Veneto which forced the Austrians back to the Piave River. Carl Minier was also in the Vittorio-Veneto operation. During the Austrian retreat he became ill and he was discharged. Minier reported that the Austrians retreated so fast that the pursuing Americans had great difficulty in keeping up with them.

On June 3rd, 1919, Major General William R. Smith publicly gave Lieutenant Lorenz O. Kilmer high praise for his tireless and efficient service in command of the 36th Division Commissary Unit No. 306.

Caesar Guntsch, U. S. Navy wheelsman on the U.S. Antigone, a troop transport, was killed when a shell exploded on board the ship. He was buried in the Oak Harbor cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. C. Klutey of the St. Paul's Evangelical Church.

Orville Brough died of broncho-pneumonia in France on March 18, 1919. He was buried at LeMans, France. Later his body was brought to Oak Harbor. Orville was a very popular high school student and athlete.

Millard Mylander's troop ship was a reconstructed cattle boat. It was torpedoed in the

English Channel. Fortunately, it was close to the French coast when the mishap occurred, and it was towed to shore intact and all on board were saved.

Fred Kardatzke died of broncho-pneumonia in Italy. He was with Company I, 332nd Infantry.

Arthur Smith, Company L, 58th Infantry, was on the troop ship Muldavia in the Atlantic when it was torpedoed. Fifty-five men in his regiment were drowned.

Harry Foreman, 158th Brigade, died of broncho-pneumonia at Camp Sherman on October 7, 1918.

Harry Bloom, U. S. Marine Corps, died of broncho-pneumonia. He had enlisted in the Marines with Vernell Price on June 8, 1918.

Calvin
iers Army Training Corps, Oberlin, Ohio

erman
3, 6th Inf
on: St. Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne
Apr 19/18 to July 22/19

Otto M.
ery A, 142nd Field Artillery
Aug 31/18 to June 16/19

l, John
n Depot Brigade Quartermaster

l, William
G, 104th Inf
on: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne
June 12/18 to Apr 4/19

Franklin, Regimental Sgt. Major
I, 6th Inf Oak Harbor ONG
Company, 147th Inf
on: Meuse-Argonne; Ypres-Lys
June 23/18 to Mch 23/19

Edward J.
, 332nd Inf
on: Vittorio-Veneto
June 8/18 to Apr 15/19

Orrie W.
, 6th Inf Oak Harbor ONG
y Co, 147th Inf
n: Meuse-Argonne; Ypres-Lys
une 23/18 to Mch 23/19

Mylander, Alfred, Cpl.
158th Depot Brigade

Mylander, Lester R.
31st Co. 8th Training Battalion
Sanitary Squad
Eur Aug 22/18 to June 8/19

Mylander, Millard, Sgt.
Co. C, 347th Inf
Eur Aug 26/18 to Dec 30/18

Nehls, Carl
Student Army Training Corps, U. of Mich.

Notestine, Byrl
Co G, 333rd Inf
Eur Sep 2/18 to Sep 19/19

O'Neil, William F., 1st Lieut.
Co M, 6th Inf Oak Harbor ONG
Officers Training Corps
Eur Sep 15/18 to Apr 25/19

Parkson, Lester
Student Army Training Corps, OSU, Columbus, O.

Pasternak, John, Sgt.
Co M, 6th Inf Oak Harbor ONG
Co M, 147th Inf
Action: Meuse-Argonne; Ypres-Lys
Wounded slightly in action Sep 28/18
Eur June 22/18 to Mch 27/19

Price, Vernell
U.S. Marine Corps

an Gallup, Pvt.
 ifford L. Genz, Pvt.
 seppi Guisti, Pvt.
 an Heckert, Pvt.
 anstone V. Jacka, Pvt.
 rin Jennings, Pvt.
 ver Jennings, Pvt.
 odore S. Jenkins, Pvt.
 in Karnis, Pvt.
 orge J. King, Pvt.
 gh Klingbeil, Cook
 ony L. Lupton, Pvt.
 ior Montgomery, Pvt.
 wis H. Palmer, Pvt.
 i Pasternak, Pvt.
 ed Plum, Pvt.
 o L. Przbilla, Pvt.
 n Schwartz, Cook
 nchard Silverwood, Pvt.
 ham Silverwood, Pvt.
 ph V. Silverwood, Pvt.
 ank Sedar, Pvt.
 k Stevens, Pvt.
 vard Timms, Pvt.
 ry Violetis, Pvt.
 n Wargo, Pvt.
 e Yurik, Pvt.
 l R. Fleckner, Pvt.
 ward Velliquette, Pvt.
 n Everett, Pvt.
 nk Ratzenburg, Pvt.
 ter Aufderheide, Pvt.
 n A. Fader, Pvt.
 ur Sperber, Pvt.
 ert H. Krueger, Pvt.
 ter Hetrick, Pvt.

APPENDIX C

Early Arrivals from
Hardesty's Historical Atlas

Year	Name	From
1831	David Gordon	New Jersey
1833	Russell C. Rice	Ohio
1834	Washington Gordon	born 1834
1836	Patrick C. Cullenen	Ireland
1837	Charles Wheeler	Connecticut
1837	John Minier	New Jersey
1837	Andrew Pickard	Germany
1837	Martin Bredehoff	Germany
1838	John Reed	Ohio
1840	John Meeter	Ottawa County
1841	Albert Cavaleer	Ohio
1842	William Pickard	Ohio
1842	John Applegate	Ohio
1846	H. Linke	Germany
1847	Frederick Mylander	Prussia
1847	Fred Mutz	Germany
1848	Joseph Grundy	England
1849	William Knorr	Germany
1849	William Zink	Germany
1850	F. Hemminger	Germany
1851	George Veh	Germany
1851	John Sholt	Germany
1852	Frank Felder	Germany
1852	M. Huttenlacker	Germany
1852	Henry Witt	Germany
1853	F. Risch	Germany
1853	F. William Mylander	Prussia