

**1. Chapel** – The residence and the Chapel were constructed in approximately 1885 and the Chapel was renovated and rededicated in 1975.

**2. Burial site of William Kelly** – William Kelly was born in Ireland in 1779 and came to Sandusky in 1818. Kelly was an early Sandusky stone mason. In 1821, William Kelly constructed the Marblehead Lighthouse, and the following year he built the keeper's house.

**3. Burial site of Rush Sloane** – Rush Richard Sloane was born in Sandusky in 1828. He was a lawyer who was convicted under the Fugitive Slave Act for helping seven slaves gain freedom in Canada. He was fined more than \$3,000 for the 1852 event. He was a Sandusky City Clerk, he was elected Probate Judge of Erie County, and he was appointed a special agent of the Post Office Department by President Abraham Lincoln.

**4. Burial site of Henry C. Barney** – Henry C. Barney was born in Sandusky in 1842. He lost his father to the Cholera Epidemic of 1849. At age 19, Henry Barney enlisted into Company B, Regiment 72 in Fremont. At the Battle of Shiloh, he suffered a severe injury and was evacuated to Louisville, where he died of blood poisoning on April 18, 1862. Henry's brother, Charles D. Barney, also served in the Civil War. After the war was over, he went to Philadelphia, where he went to work for former Sanduskian Jay Cooke. In 1873, he founded Charles D. Barney & Co. In 1938 the company merged with Edward Smith to become Smith Barney & Co.

**5. Burial site of William T. West** – William T. West was born in Massachusetts, and was a cabinet maker by trade. In 1837 he came to Sandusky and opened a cabinet shop. He was later joined by his brother, Abel West. Together, they constructed the West House Hotel, which was located at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Water Street. The hotel was completed just in time for the 1858 Ohio State Fair, which was held in Sandusky. By 1919, the hotel had fallen into disrepair, and was demolished. The State Theatre was erected on that site in 1928.

**6. Burial site of Isaac Mack** – I.F. Mack was a native of New York State and a graduate of Oberlin College. During the Civil War, he was taken prisoner. He managed to escape, but was recaptured. He was held prisoner in Libby, Parish and Andersonville Prisons. After the war, he purchased a half interest in the Sandusky Register, and became editor in 1869. The following year he purchased the other half interest and became the sole proprietor of the paper. His younger brother, John Mack, joined the business in 1874. I. F. Mack was instrumental in bringing the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home, today known as the Ohio Veterans Home to Erie County.

**7. Burial site of Homer Goodwin** – Homer Goodwin was born in Burton, Ohio, and graduated from Western Reserve College in 1844. He worked one year as a teacher at Sandusky High School, and then went on to practice law. He was active in the Underground Railroad.

**8. Burial site of Elizabeth Beatty** – This is the oldest gravestone in Oakland Cemetery. Her father, John Beatty was an early mayor of Sandusky. Both John and Elizabeth, who died in 1817, were originally buried at a family plot at their home in Perkins Township, and were later reinterred at Oakland Cemetery.

**9. Burial site of Voltaire Scott** – Local hotelier Voltaire created Scott's Park adjacent to his downtown hotel. The centerpiece of the park was a lighted fountain featuring the "Boy with the Leaking Boot" statue. The original Sandusky Boy with the Boot, is located in City Hall, however, a replica of the original is now located in the fountain at Washington Park.

**10. Burial site of JJ Dauch** – J.J. Dauch was instrumental in using corrugated cardboard in inventive new ways and popularizing its use. He was one of the partners of the Hinde and Dauch Paper Company. The paper industry thrived in Sandusky for many years. Today the Hinde and Dauch factory building has been renovated into condominiums.

**11. Gravestones with lambs** – Did you know that a gravestone that depicts a lamb was often used on a grave for a young child?

**12. Mausoleum** – The mausoleum was built in 1978. The building is constructed of Indiana limestone, and the identification plaques are of imperial mahogany granite.

**13. Burial site of Charles Shuck** – Charles F. Schuck was born in Cumberland, Maryland and moved to Sandusky when he was 12 years old. He was an up and coming artist whom many people believed had an important career ahead of him. In 1896, at a 4<sup>th</sup> of July yacht race, one of the vessels was shorthanded, and Charles volunteered to fill in. The race was well underway when a storm blew up suddenly, and Charles Schuck was knocked overboard and drowned.

**14. Burial site of Ernst Niebergall** – German immigrant Ernst Niebergall was an accomplished photographer. Many of the iconic photos of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century Sandusky were captured by Niebergall. Ernst Niebergall never became an American citizen, and during both World War I and World War II his cameras were confiscated due to his enemy alien status.

# Oakland Cemetery

**15. Burial site of Moors Farwell** – Moors Farwell was the first mayor of the City of Sandusky. After his death in 1850, he was buried in Oakland Cemetery, at which time Oakland became the official burying ground of Sandusky.

**16. Burial site of John V. Brost** – Mr. Brost's monument is made from zinc. From approximately 1874 to 1914, zinc grave markers were a popular alternative to stone. The markers, most of which were made by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, CT, were marketed as being more durable than marble and one third of the cost. There are a number of grave markers in Oakland Cemetery made of zinc; perhaps you will notice more during your walk.

**17. Burial site of Rice Harper** – Rice Harper was the first clerk of courts for Erie County. Rice Harper was a strong proponent of parks, and played an important role in establishing Washington Square as we know it today.

**18. Burial site of Leonard Johnson** – Leonard Johnson was born in Ireland and came to this country at 15. In 1852 he purchased Bull Island, and renamed it Johnson's Island. In 1861 he leased forty acres of the island to the federal government to be used as a prison for Confederate officers. Leonard Johnson was an early businessman of Sandusky. He owned an extensive stove and tin ware business.

**19. Burial site of Joseph Banks Darling** – Joseph Banks Darling was born in New York City in 1814. He came to Sandusky in 1832. Darling worked as a surveyor when the Mad River Railroad began construction. Darling went on to work as a civil engineer and was elected county surveyor a number of times.

**20. Burial site of Jacob Kuebeler** – This is the tallest marker in the Cemetery. In the 1890s, Jacob and his brother August established the Kuebeler Brewing Company, which was located on Tiffin Avenue.

**21. Burial site of Horace Harper Bill** - Horace was a young soldier who lost his life in the Civil War. He wrote a number of letters home to his family describing life on the front. His father Earl Bill served as Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, Deputy Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, County Treasurer, and served in the Ohio State Senate.

**22. Burial site of Pitt Cooke** – Pitt Cooke the brother of Jay Cooke, the financier of the Civil War. Both Jay and Pitt Cooke were the sons of Eleutheros Cooke. Eleutheros Cooke was the original builder and owner of what is today known as Eleutheros Cooke House Museum. When the Cooke home was originally constructed, it was located on the site of the County Building on Washington Row, formerly the location of LaSalle's Department Store.

**23. Follett Family Burial Site** – The Follett family was active in early Sandusky, arriving here in the early 1830s. Oran Follett was a publisher by trade, and published the Lincoln Douglas debates. Eliza Follett was actively involved in Civil War home front activities. Foster M. Follett, Oran Follett's brother, was mayor of Sandusky, and also served as the Erie County Auditor.

**24. Burial site of Francis Drake Parish** – F.D. Parish was Sandusky's second lawyer. Early in his career, he was against abolition, but later experienced a change of heart and became one of Sandusky's strongest supporters of the Underground Railroad. He was convicted under the Fugitive Slave Act and fined a substantial sum for helping fugitive slaves gain freedom in Canada.

**25. Burial site of John Himmelein** – John was born on Kelleys Island, and became very active in the theater business when he moved to Sandusky. John purchased the Sandusky Theater in 1903 and owned and operated it for 19 years.

**26. Burial site of Bertha Mitchell** – Bertha Mitchell served on the first all female jury in Erie County on August 26, 1920. The 19th Amendment was ratified on that day, and Judge Roy Williams impeached an all women jury. The trial concerned an automobile accident involving a railroad company. Bertha Mitchell was also actively involved in the Sandusky Red Cross during the Great War.

**27. Burial site of Conrad Keim** – Conrad was a stone carver and carved many of the older gravestones that you see in Oakland Cemetery. You can see that his gravestone has very intricate detail on it. Perhaps he carved it himself? Sometimes he signed his work with his last name—can you find any stones he carved in Oakland?

**28. Burial site of Howard Grant** – Mr. Grant's gravestone is in the shape of a tree trunk, and was erected by the "Woodsmen of the World." You will see that this grave has many symbolic pieces to it. Look closely to see what additional facts you can learn about Howard. You may also find other gravestones in the cemetery that are a "Woodsmen of the World."

**29. Burial site of Joseph M. Root** – Joseph Root was a Congressman representing this area. Before being elected to the United States Congress he worked as a lawyer, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Huron County in Norwalk. The Joseph M. Root home still stands today and is currently the offices of the Firelands Symphony Orchestra.

**30. Burial site of Elizabeth Orton Hudson** – Elizabeth Hudson was a well known local resident, who, after the death of her husband, began teaching painting. She taught a number of well known artists, including Cincinnati native Elizabeth Nourse as well as Sandusky High School graduate Charles Courtney Curran. Both Nourse and Curran went on to achieve international acclaim for their work.

**31. Burial site of Thomas Holland Boston** – Thomas Holland Boston was an African American minister who was very active in the Underground Railroad in Sandusky. He was born in 1809 in Maryland, and came to Sandusky in 1839.

**32. Burial site of Jessie Maye Livermore** – Jessie May Livermore designed the stained glass windows in the Adams Street entrance of the Sandusky Library. Before becoming a public school teacher, she had a brief career in design.

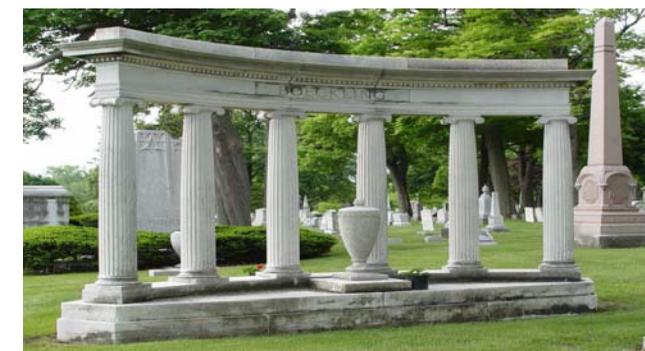
**33. Burial site of GA Boeckling** – In 1897, George A. Boeckling began his work at Cedar Point, creating a bustling resort and vacation destination. Under Boeckling's leadership, the Hotel Breakers was constructed, the lagoon was created, and the resort hours and variety of entertainment were increased. With increased visitation came the need for more transportation, and in 1908, the Steamer G.A. Boeckling was christened. The Boeckling ferried passengers from downtown Sandusky to Cedar Point.

**34. Burial site of Sarah and Eliza Moore** – Sarah and Eliza Moore were sisters, both of whom worked as teachers. Combined, they taught for over 50 years at Sandusky High School, touching the lives of generations of students. After their deaths their former students raised money to buy this marker in the shape of a book to honor their memory.

**BONUS: Can you find me?** Clarence M. Brockway, a city editor for the Sandusky Register was the first person buried, in 1885, in the lot purchased by the Register Monumental Association. Employees who chose to participate set aside ten cents each week towards the cost of erecting a monument on the lot. Shortly after the formation of the Register Monumental Association, twenty staff members had decided to participate in the program. The Sandusky Register lot is located in Block 87 at Oakland Cemetery.



## Self-Guided Historical Walk



Created in Partnership by the Sandusky Recreation Division and the Sandusky Library