

Bicentennial *Classbook*  
1976



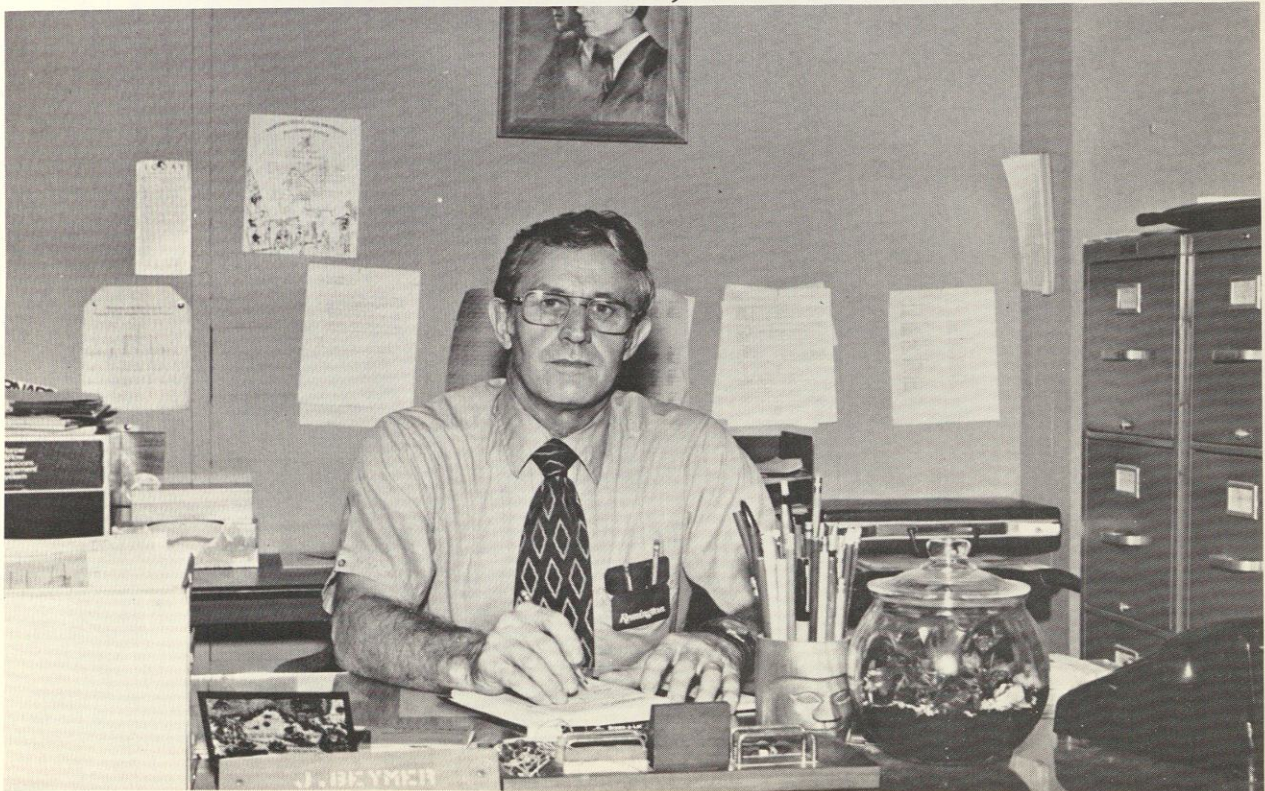
Kenneth Johnson, Jr.  
1st Grade Mrs. Halman Room

1975-1976





**1975-76**  
**VANDALIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**  
**Vandalia, Ohio**



**Mr. Beymer — Principal**



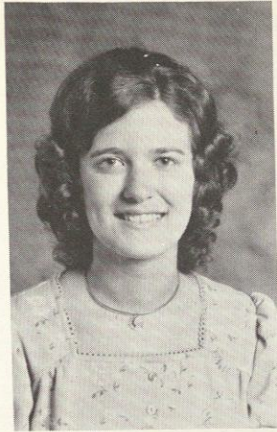


**Mrs. Dalrymple — Secretary**

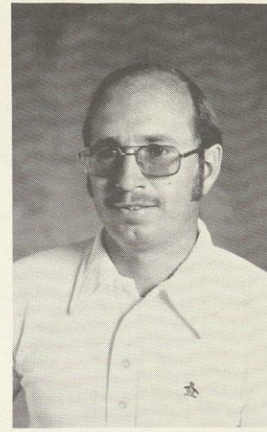


**Student Office Help, Flag People and Mail People with Mrs. Dalrymple**





**Mrs. Wood — Strings and Band**



**Mr. Pratt — Physical Education**



**United Appeal Room Representatives  
and Mrs. Gibson**

**Mrs. Brenner — Educational Aide**







**Safety Patrol — Mr. Motter**



**Mrs. Thornton — Librarian with Student Librarians**





Chorus



Projectionists





**Cafeteria Staff**

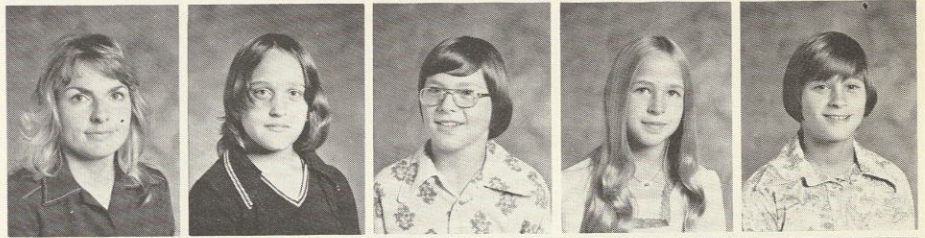


**Mr. Mahaffy — Custodian**

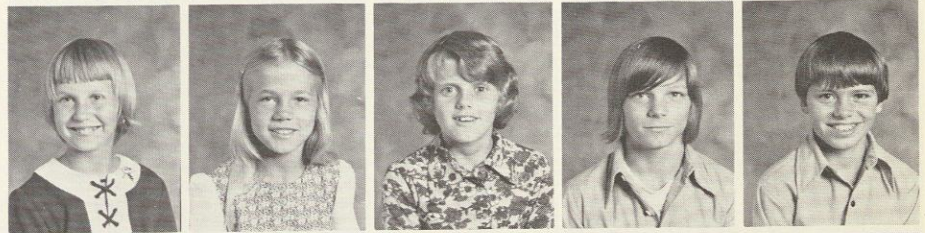


# SIXTH GRADE

MRS. THOMAS  
Annette Adkins  
Greg Black  
Cheryl Bone  
Jill Brusman



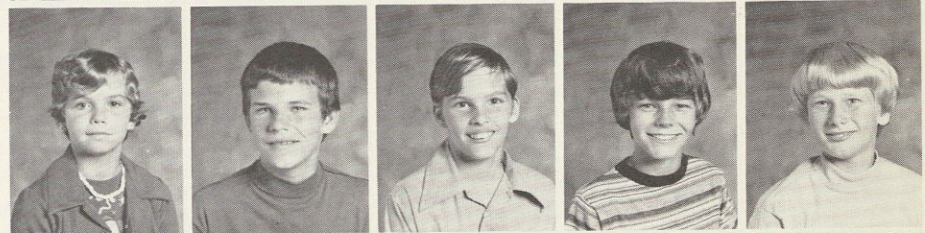
Robin Cathcart  
Melinda Clark  
Lynda Collins  
Jeff Cox  
David Dean



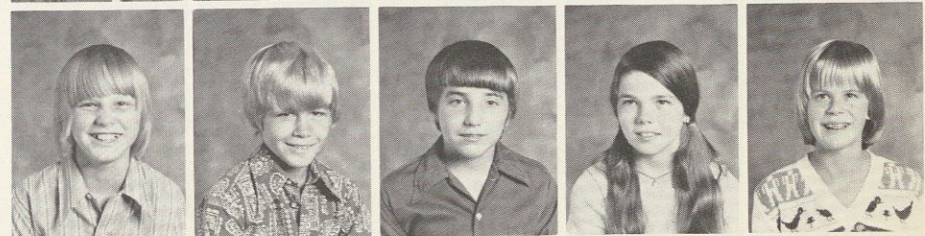
Lori Dooley  
Jeff Drees  
Doug Herbst  
Wade Hudson  
Helen Jordan



Connie Kearns  
Greg King  
Bob Klopfenstein  
Tony Koch  
Mike Kovacs



Frank Lah  
Kevin Lucous  
David Mikel  
Kathy Newsome  
Cathy Rankin



Dale Rieder  
Shelley Staley  
Jenny Steele  
Steve Vedder  
Robby Whitson

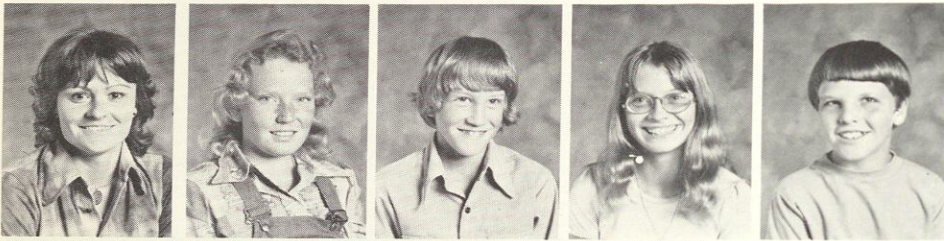


Kent Whittemore  
Tom Wilson

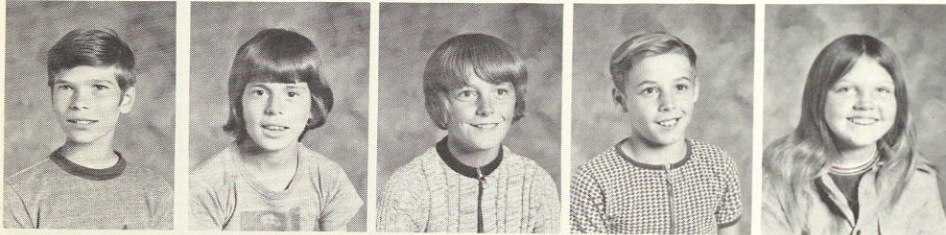




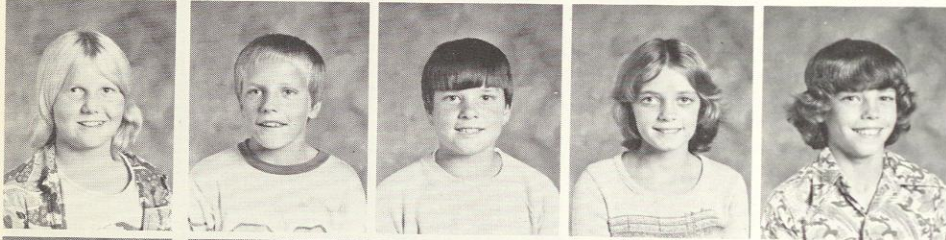
# SIXTH GRADE



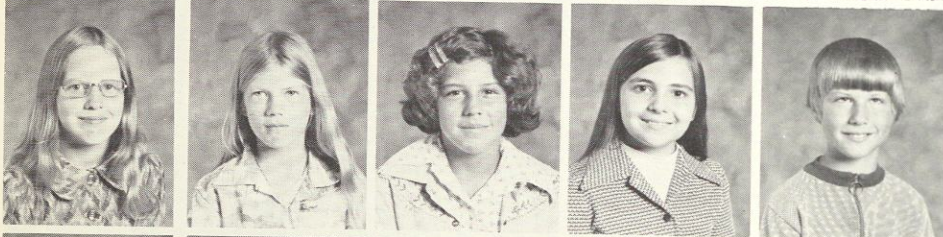
MRS. GIBSON  
 Sonya Brown  
 Kevin Caes  
 Carrie Chapman  
 Bob Daum



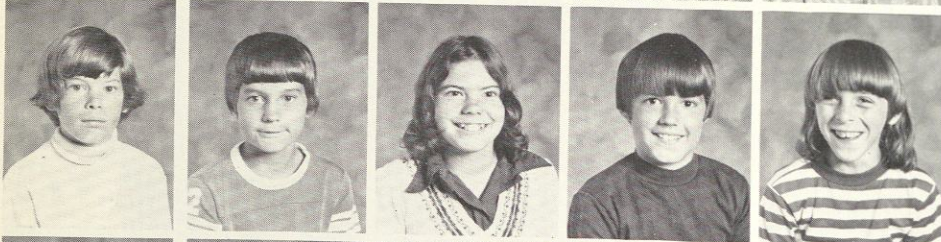
Eric Farley  
 Dennis Freshwater  
 Don Goodman  
 Bobby Hall  
 Lori Harris



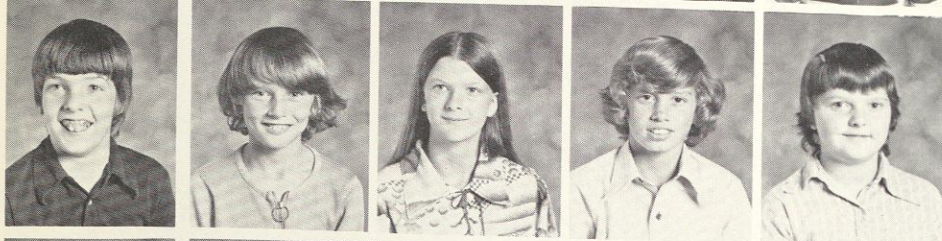
Lisa Kay  
 Eric King  
 David Litz  
 Lori Longnecker  
 Dan Marvin



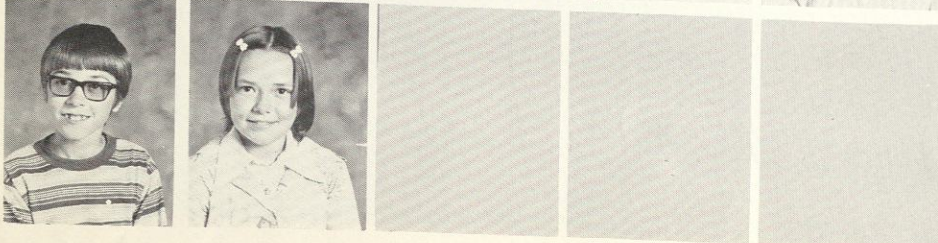
Karen Meek  
 Tonya Moyer  
 Kim Neff  
 Lee Ann Owens  
 Scott Parker



David Pepiot  
 Doug Phipps  
 Libby Protsman  
 Peter Ray  
 Larry Renner



Jeff Richards  
 Tom Roberson  
 Jackie Smith  
 Steve Strohm  
 Pam Webster

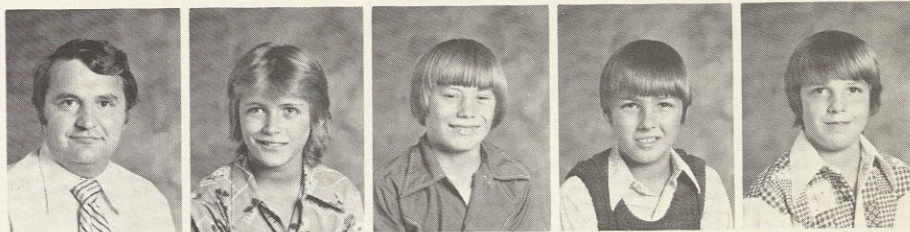


Bob Weiffenbach  
 Kim White

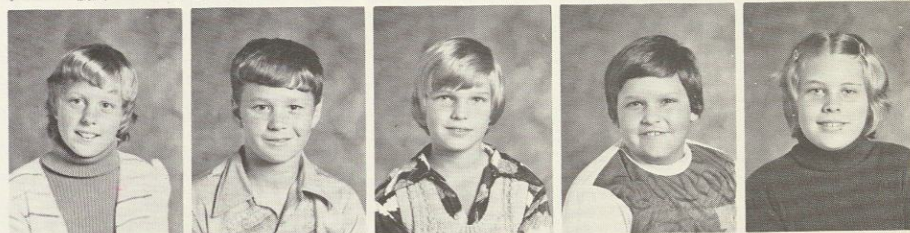


# FIFTH GRADE

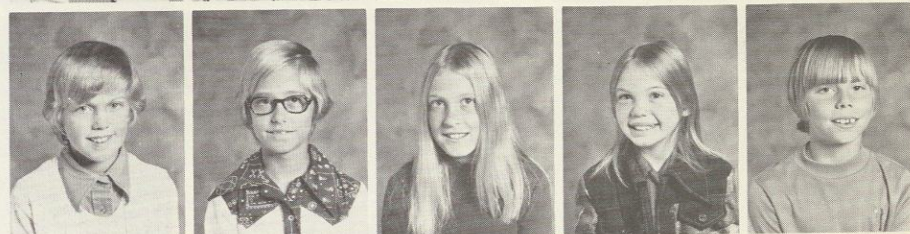
MR. MOTTER  
 Tim Atwood  
 David Bartley  
 Tom Brunswick  
 Cory Brusman



Lura DeCamp  
 Steve Eick  
 Peter Eros  
 Mike Fisher  
 Robin Grove



Tracy Grube  
 Robin Hall  
 Lisa Hoskinson  
 Julie Howard  
 Chip Huck



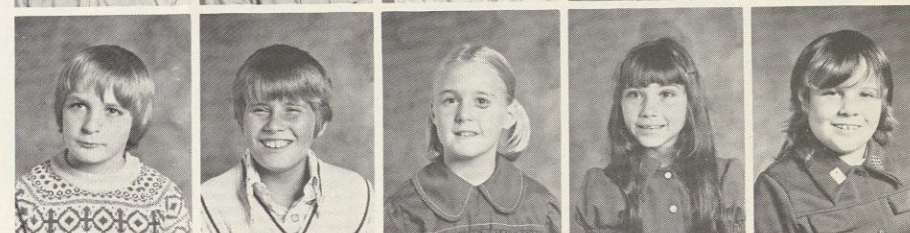
Jim Hudson  
 Krissy Karshner  
 John Koogler  
 Scott Lindgren  
 Dan Morris



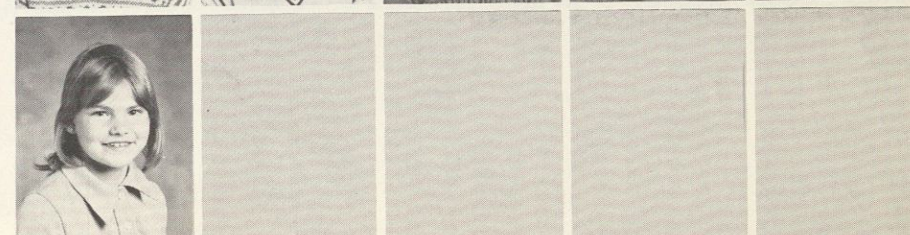
Roy McGuffin  
 Bernie Penney  
 Lisa Pratt  
 Marcey Protsman  
 Jennifer Shirley



Chuck Sorah  
 Ernie Spencer  
 Debbie Stormer  
 Elaina Weaver  
 Irene Whitaker

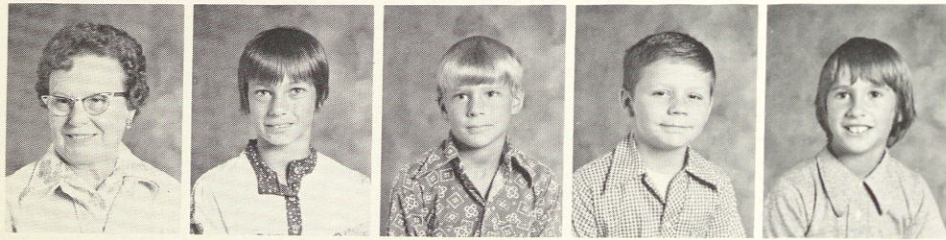


Julee Cope

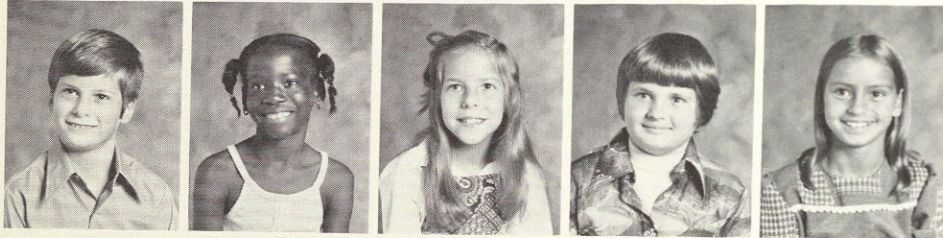




# FIFTH GRADE



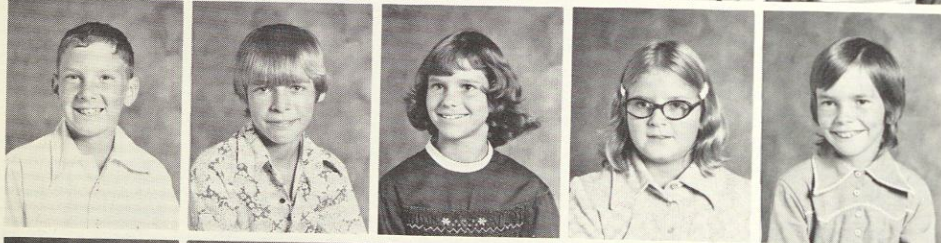
MRS. BRYANT  
 Krista Bahr  
 Ron Bumpass  
 James Burke  
 Chris Carter



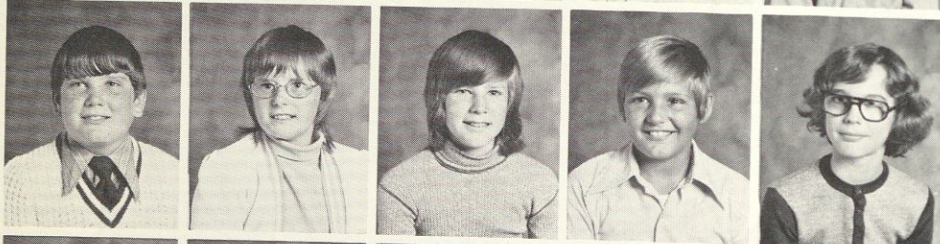
David Collier  
 Terri Connally  
 Lisa Darling  
 Sandra Davidson  
 Beth Dean



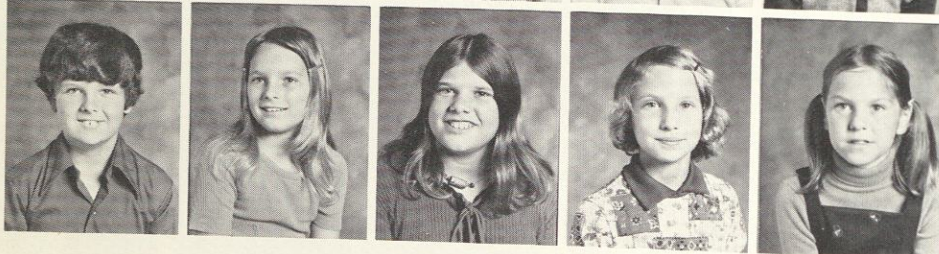
Jim Dresser  
 Kevin Hoover  
 Trenna Ison  
 David Kelly  
 Jennifer Lampman



Doug Lee  
 Phillip Lockhart  
 Sarajane Loftis  
 Janet McPherson  
 Shelley Moloney



Paul Morgan  
 Renee' Myers  
 Michael Sherrill  
 Greg Sovey  
 Frank Stamper

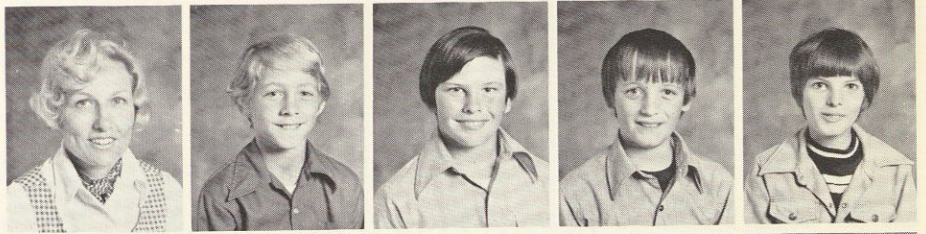


Steven Stewart  
 Carol Wendling  
 Patty Whitaker  
 Christine Wood  
 Jennifer Wright

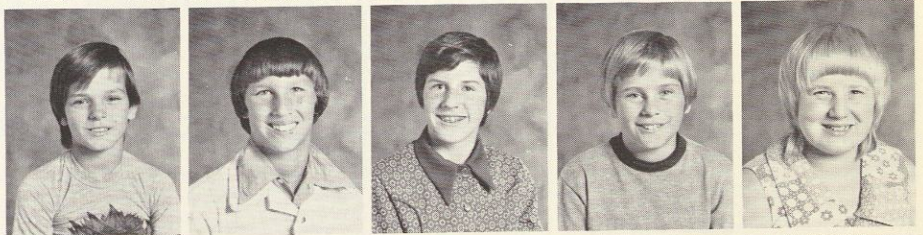


## MRS. EDWARDS' CLASS

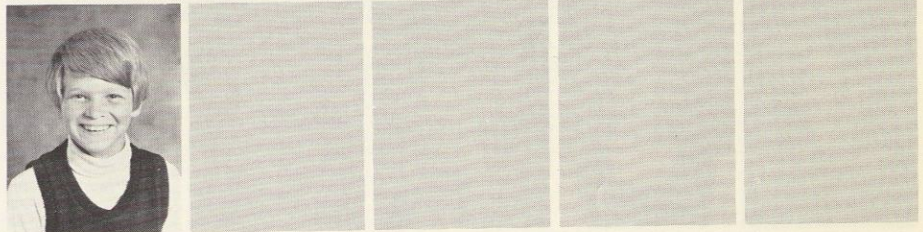
MRS. EDWARDS  
David Baker  
Kevin Boring  
Wayne Campbell  
Charles Casada



Terry Dunaway  
John Guthrie  
Mary Jo Heidenreich  
Ricky Hewitt  
Ruth Kavalasukas

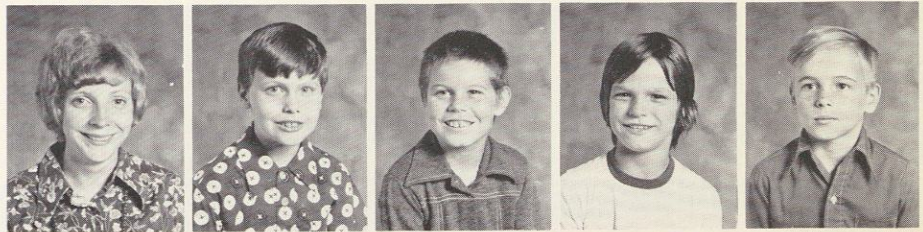


Jeff Sieverding

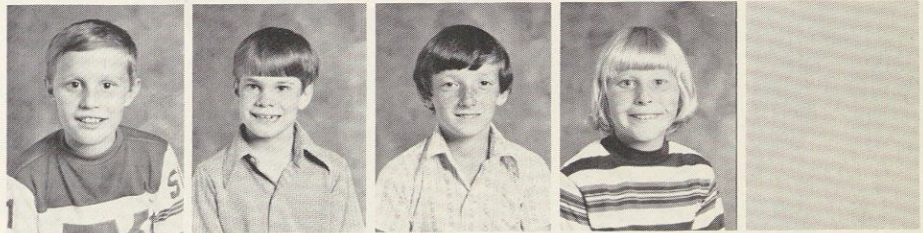


## MRS. JOHNSON'S CLASS

MRS. JOHNSON  
David Barnes  
Thomas Cook  
Tracy Dunaway  
Mike Hall

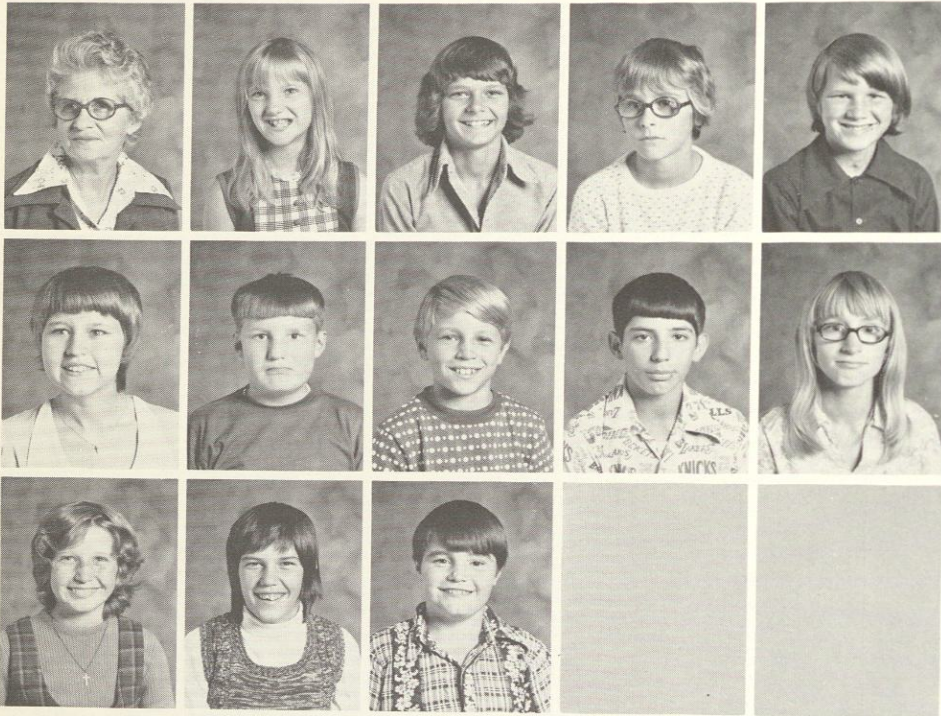


Tim Hockett  
Nick Kesauer  
Jeff Patrick  
George Rand





## MRS. EVANS' CLASS



MRS. EVANS  
Cindy Abnerathy  
Tony Baker  
Teresa Blythe  
David Jones

Mary Kavalasukas  
Mark Kolvek  
Kenneth Lairson  
Kerry McGrew  
Jenny Powers

Barbara Schmidt  
Cynthia Shaner  
Donald Slate

## MRS. SENSEMAN'S CLASS



MRS. SENSEMAN  
MISS HAGEN  
(Student Teacher)  
Karen Abernathy  
David Burt  
Debbie Cogan

Mary Elsner  
Judi Harris  
John Hix  
Tonya Hotopp  
Jeff Lairson

Jimmy Norris  
Ronnie Schlenk  
Mike Staley  
Jeffrey Stitt



*All men who have come to know  
liberty celebrate it. Each generation  
learns that it can be lost through  
neglect and complacency. Today we  
salute two hundred years of  
vigilant independence for these  
United States of America.*





*"We cannot, I fear, falsify the pedigree of this fierce people, and persuade them that they are not sprung from a nation in whose veins the blood of freedom circulates."*

Edmund Burke 1766

If one were to isolate a single incident which precipitated colonial America's struggle for independence, it would be the Stamp Act of 1765. If there was a point of no return, it occurred with the "Olive Branch" petition of 1775. This ten-year period marked a time in which a nation was fashioned, forged in the heat of frustration on the anvil of the North American continent.

An overwhelming problem facing the British Crown in the 1760's was the financial strain placed upon the English people — a strain furthered, in part, by the maintenance of British troops in the American colonies. The steady expansion westward called for even more troops to protect and secure this new land.



*Rebellious Stripes Flag*



*British Stamp Tax Seal 1765*

In 1765, by royal proclamation, King George III closed all land west of the Alleghenies to further immigration and expansion. Parliament, in order to force the colonies "to pay their fair share" for protection, passed the Stamp Act. Although this tax on documents and legal papers amounted only to £60,000 a year, there was instant outcry from the colonies against this internal tax. Many felt that it was one more burden in a list of repressive acts by the Crown.

Fear also existed among English creditors that colonial merchants and planters could not meet their debts and pay this additional tax as well.

The seeds of discontent were spreading through the colonies farther and faster than anyone expected. New problems of enforcing the taxes, conducting trials, and meting out punishments all brought further alarm. In Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, and even in Williamsburg, apprehension began to run high.

In a fiery speech before the House of Burgesses May 29, 1765, months before the Stamp Act was to go into effect, Patrick Henry "shook the spire of the Capitol" with his verbal assault against the Crown. Many cautious men who heard it, including a young lawyer named

*course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political ba*







*"Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third may profit by their example. If **this** be treason, make the most of it!"*

Patrick Henry 1765

Through the years of 1767-69, tensions seethed just below the surface. Most of the trouble occurred in the port cities and surrounding areas. The press became more unified and more outspoken for colonial rights.



*Sam Adams*

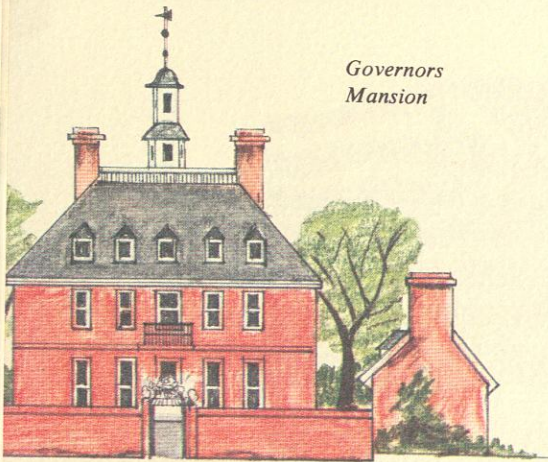
In 1769, George Washington, in an address to the House of Burgesses, called for a set of resolves which stated "only Virginians could tax Virginians." Soon Virginia joined Massachusetts in an importation agreement. The colonies showed unity by boycotting English goods.

By the spring of 1770, after the tally sheets of British merchants showed a strong decline in revenue, the Townshend Act died. All that remained was a small tax on tea. The American patriots still were not satisfied. Skirmishes between the "Sons of Liberty" and British troops garrisoned in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia would occasionally break out, but not until March 5, 1770, was the real spark ignited.

A British sentry was standing his post that night in front of the Commons House in Boston while local toughs taunted him. Several other guards came to assist him and soon the mob had grown to considerable size. A shot was fired and, before order was restored, several colonials were dead or wounded. What soon became known as the "Boston Massacre" was a signal fire to militant radicals like Samuel Adams of Boston. Fanning the flames wherever and whenever possible, the rebels kept alive the spirit of independence.

England remained antagonistic to the cause of independence during 1771-72, steering a middle course with the colonies, trying for some reasonable solution. During this time, however, the Sons

*Governors Mansion*



*Raleigh Tavern*



*al station to which the Laws of Nature and of Natures God entitle them, a decent res*



of Liberty continued to exchange ideas through the efforts of the Committee of Correspondence. Formed by Samuel Adams, the Committee used post riders to deliver pamphlets and letters dealing with the latest British offenses, and the newest hopes for colonial freedom. One of the best of these riders was the Boston silversmith, Paul Revere.

Meanwhile, Benjamin Franklin, Deputy Postmaster General, was in England trying patiently to work out the problems between the Crown and the colonies. It was here that he came into possession of some letters which indicated that



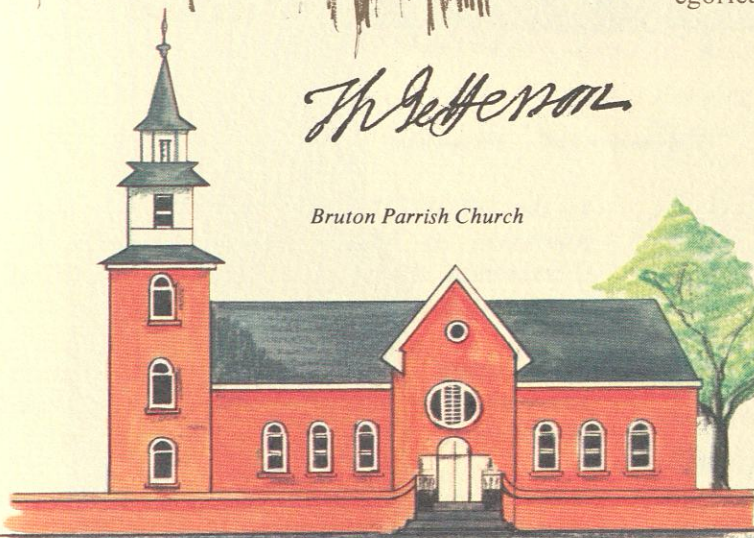
*Patrick Henry*

not all of the problems and questions of the colonies were being forwarded to Parliament; hence the many miscalculations created by the absence of proper information could not be (categorically) placed at the door of Parliament.

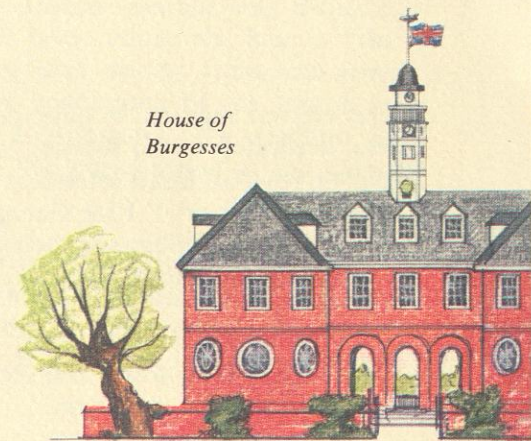


*Th Jefferson*

*Bruton Parrish Church*



*House of Burgesses*



*pect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which in*

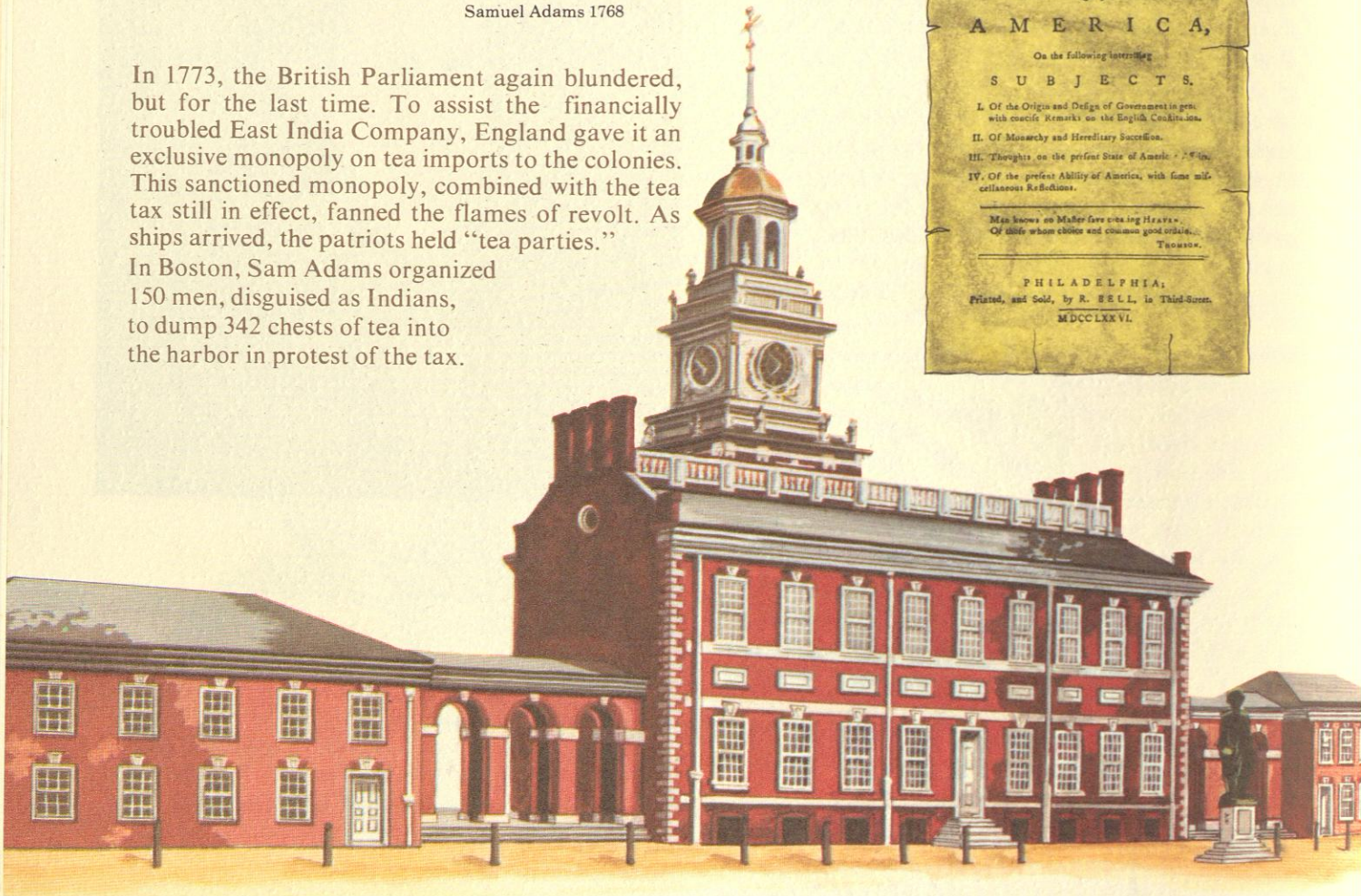
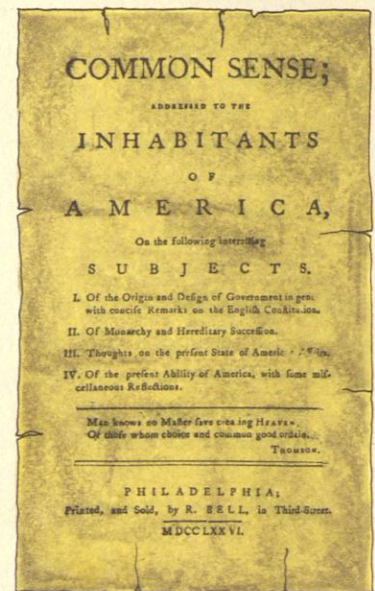


*“Military power will never awe a sensible American tamely to surrender his liberty.”*

Samuel Adams 1768

In 1773, the British Parliament again blundered, but for the last time. To assist the financially troubled East India Company, England gave it an exclusive monopoly on tea imports to the colonies. This sanctioned monopoly, combined with the tea tax still in effect, fanned the flames of revolt. As ships arrived, the patriots held “tea parties.”

In Boston, Sam Adams organized 150 men, disguised as Indians, to dump 342 chests of tea into the harbor in protest of the tax.



*Independence Hall — Philadelphia*

This act was repeated in other colonial ports and was, according to the British, “the most wanton and unprovoked insult offered to a civil power . . . recorded in history.” King George III knew what had to be done: “Suppress the revolt with troops, do not negotiate, make America obey.”

The line had been drawn and the flames assumed the proportions of an inferno.

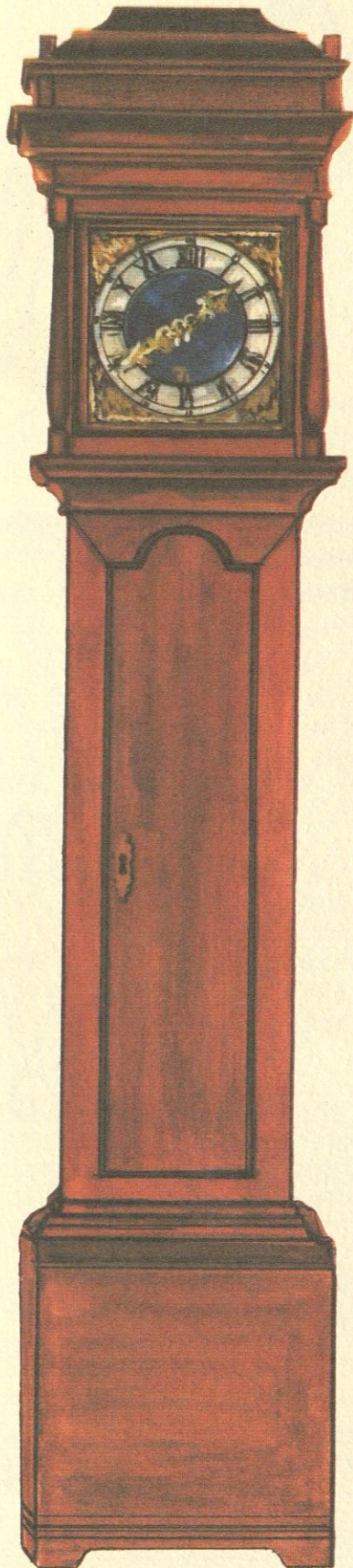
In the fall of 1774, delegates from every colony journeyed to Philadelphia to form the First Continental Congress. The time had finally arrived to display some unity of purpose.

Philadelphia, a booming city of 30,000, greeted her visitors with the jubilant sound of pealing church bells.

After much arguing and heated debate on pro-

*We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal,*





cedures and voting rights, Patrick Henry jumped to his feet, saying, "Let free men be represented by numbers alone . . . there are no distinctions HERE . . . I am not a Virginian, I am an American."

The Congress put forth a set of resolutions similar to Massachusetts' "Suffolk Resolves," stating colonial rights to life, liberty and property, the rights to free assembly and exclusive power to determine taxation and internal policy. Thirteen acts of Parliament were declared illegal. Economic boycotts were to be brought against England, until such time of their repeal. All future imports from England were to cease!

During the winter months of 1774, tension ran high in Boston. More and more of King George's troops arrived. As cold weather also arrived, it became impractical for the troops to quarter on the Commons. General Thomas Gage, the British Commander, tried to hire labor to build huts, but to no avail. Unemployment was high, the British wages good but few Bostonians responded with any spirit of cooperativeness.

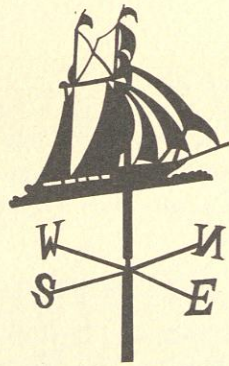


Keeping up the troops' morale was difficult, so marches were made across the bay to "the interior." On one such march, American arms and powder were confiscated by the British at Cambridge and Charlestown; the reaction to these forays was the organization of the Committee of Safety.

John Hancock, a wealthy merchant and shipper, was selected to head the group. The Committee was given the power to call out the militia — of the entire colony if necessary — at any sign of

*that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among*

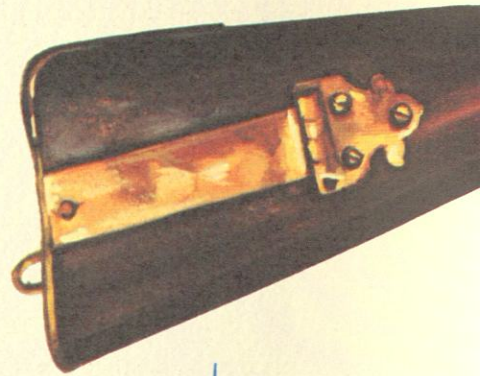




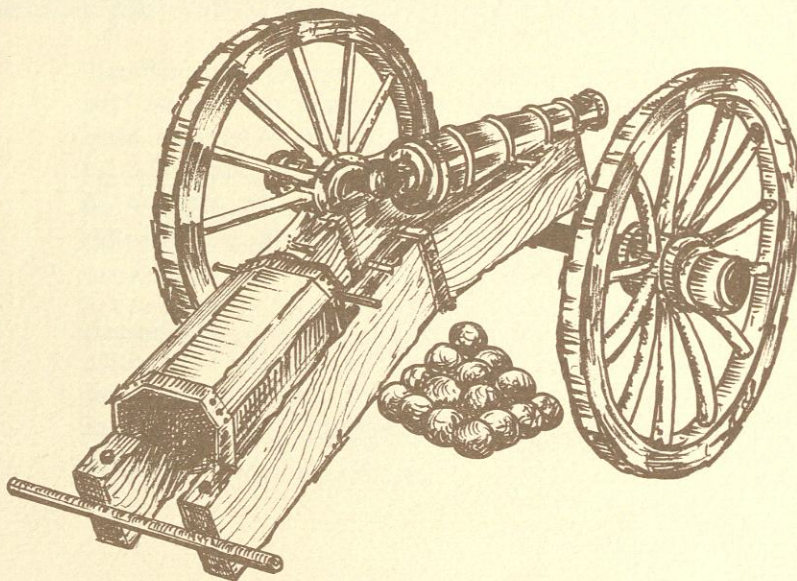
distress. Each unit of men had a few who were subject to instant call. They were designated "Minutemen." The Committee set about procuring arms and provisions for up to 15,000 militiamen, choosing Concord as a suitable depot because of its distance from the British troops in Boston.

The spring of 1775 brought British retaliation with new acts forbidding the colonies to trade anywhere except with England or the British West Indies. New England fishing boats were forbidden to fish the North Atlantic waters.

General Gage now faced the difficult task of enforcing these new acts of Parliament while at the same time trying to pacify the Massachusetts colony — an obviously impossible task. The concern of the Committee of Safety was soon

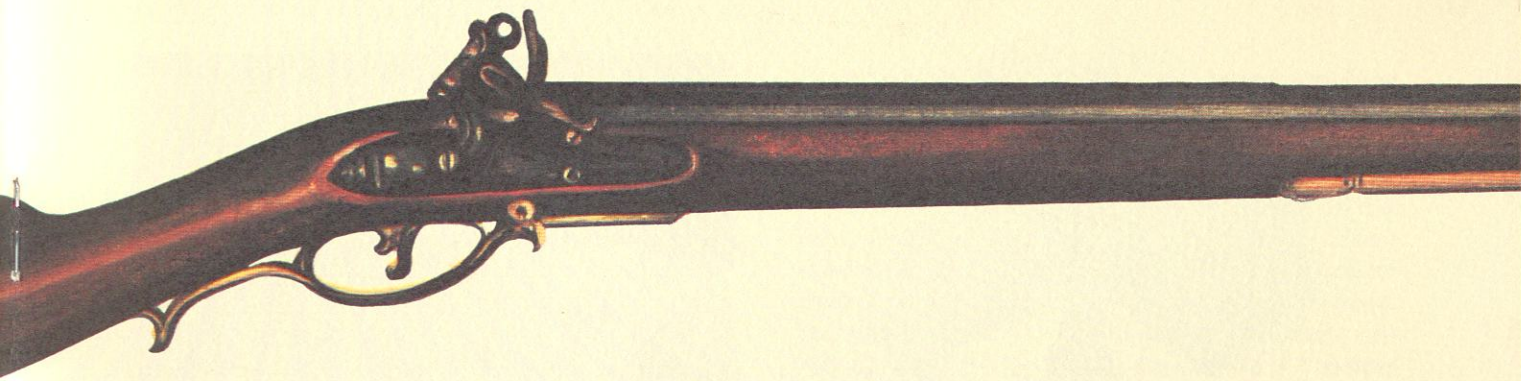


*Infantry Soldier From  
1775 Training Manual  
For Continental Army*



*pursuit of Happiness — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among*





*“Perhaps I do not go too far when I say that next to the introduction of Christianity among mankind, the American Revolution may prove the most important step in the progressive course of Human improvement.”*

Richard Price 1770

aroused by the large troop movements being made outside Boston, and arrangements were made with patriots to warn the Committee if at any time more than 500 British troops left the city’s garrison.

On the night of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere, was awakened and warned of British activities. While being rowed across Charles Harbor, Revere looked for and found his signal — two lanterns in the spire of Old North Church, the sign that the British were moving in force, by water.

Revere’s main objective was to warn John Hancock and Sam Adams, who were staying in the Hancock-Clarke House in Lexington. After doing so he joined William Dawes and Samuel Prescott; soon they were ambushed by a British patrol and Revere was captured. He was later released without his horse. By that time, however, others had warned “every Middlesex village and farm.”

General Gage’s men were not in the best of moods: being aroused soon after going to bed, rowing across the Charles river, disembarking into knee deep water and standing for two hours in the cold night before marching off to Lexington-Concord had made them anxious, to say



*ong Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. — That whenever*





*Old North Church*

the least. All night long the sounds of bells ringing in the distance and men running through the woods kept them on edge. Arriving in the early morning on Lexington Green under the command of Captain John Pitcairn, the British troops faced two companies of Minutemen commanded by Captain John Parker.

The situation was not promising for the Americans, so Captain Parker ordered his troops to disband. Major Pitcairn, meanwhile, ordered his men to form a line but "on no account to fire or even attempt it without orders."

Who fired the first shot will never be known, but after the skirmish was over, 8 American patriots lay dead. The remaining militia scattered and the British marched on to Concord.

The Minutemen waiting in the grey dawn along the road into Concord had just received the news of Lexington Green when they saw the approach of the scarlet-coated British troops. The Americans withdrew to a hill to watch the British move into Concord. Major Pitcairn ordered the troops to secure the town and search for hidden arms.

Three companies were sent to hold the North Bridge. From the hill the Americans saw smoke and presumed the town was being put to the torch. They marched on to North Bridge. This time there was no doubt who fired the first shot.

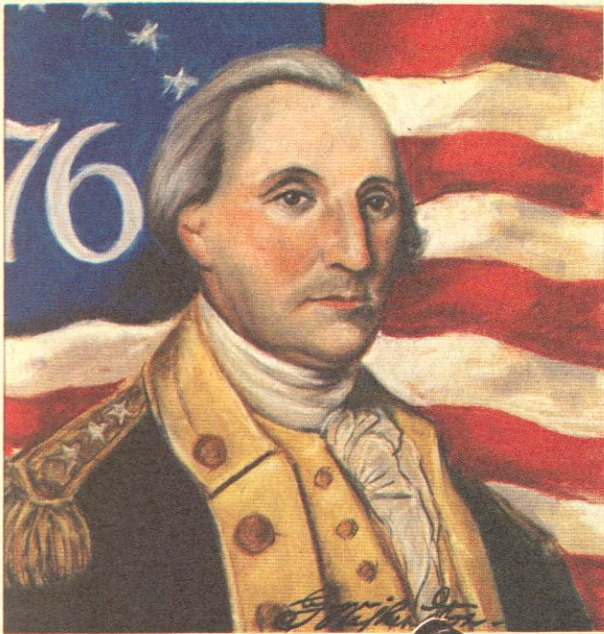
In defense of the bridge, the British fired a charge of volleys; the first American to be killed at Concord was Issac Davis. The fire was most accurately returned, and soon the British were routed. As they began falling back, fresh patriots were arriving from distant places to replace others who "ran out of powder and went home."

Considering the number of shots fired, the casualties were relatively few; only 72 soldiers were killed of the more than 2,000 men who had been fired upon.



*Paul Revere*





By mid-May these new troops formed the New England Army. In Boston General Gage waited patiently and passively for the hour of conflict.

It came on May 10, 1775, with an assault on old Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain. Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys, assisted by Benedict Arnold and some Connecticut troops, quickly overran the small British garrison; although the fort itself was situated on a "useless piece of land," within a vast array of artillery.

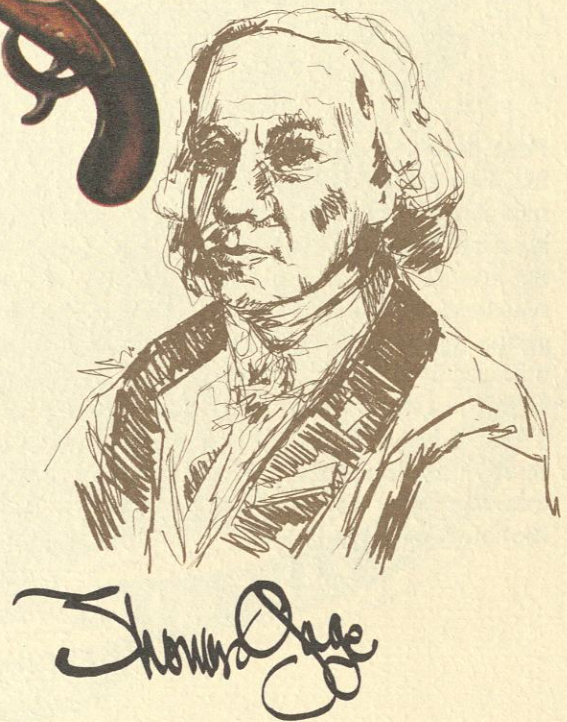
June 17, 1775, the first major encounter between British and American forces occurred above Charlestown, across the river from Boston. The Americans intended to entrench on Bunker Hill, but, in the dark, they mistakenly dug into Breed's Hill, a position closer to the water and therefore to the British gunboats. Later it was called "The Battle of Bunker Hill," even though little fighting took place there.



The events of April 19, 1775, ushered a new order into America. The cautious, the moderate, the conservative elements joined with the extreme and the liberal to form a common bond. They promised to defend each other with "their lives and their fortunes."

The War had begun!

Soon the colonies of North and South Carolina were raising money and troops to join the cause. The most immediate action, however, came from Massachusetts' northern neighbors: from Connecticut, Israel Putnam brought 3,000 men, including the Governor's own foot guards led by Benedict Arnold; Rhode Island sent troops commanded by handsome Nathaniel Green; New Hampshire sent the old Indian fighter Colonel John Stark with a force of "rugged men."



*and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and orga*



*"Yes, we must indeed all hang together or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."*

Benjamin Franklin 1776



Poor planning also sent them with no provisions for food or extended ammunition. Early in the morning General Gage ordered the gunboats to lay siege to the Hill. After an all morning shelling, the city of Charlestown was ablaze, and even seasoned troops would have been justified in giving ground. The green American troops remained, however, forcing the British troops to cross the Charles River and begin a frontal assault. Three times the Americans repelled the attack; finally, having spent their ammunition, they retreated across the small neck of the Peninsula to the safety of the mainland.

It had been a costly lesson for the British; of the 2,300 men in the assault, 1,054 were dead or wounded. Had the British chosen to cut off the retreat route, it would have been a costly blow to the American cause; however, governed as they were by the gentlemanly tradition of warfare they had known in countless wars with the French, the English chose instead to gallantly assault the entrenched Americans from the front. As a result, the British marched with honor to defeat. If victory was ever to be theirs, English generals would have to alter their tactics.

On the same day in Philadelphia the Second Continental Congress also made history. John Adams presented before the delegates his "Grand Plan" for a Continental Army, consisting of soldiers from every colony. He went on to nominate Colonel George Washington as its commanding general.

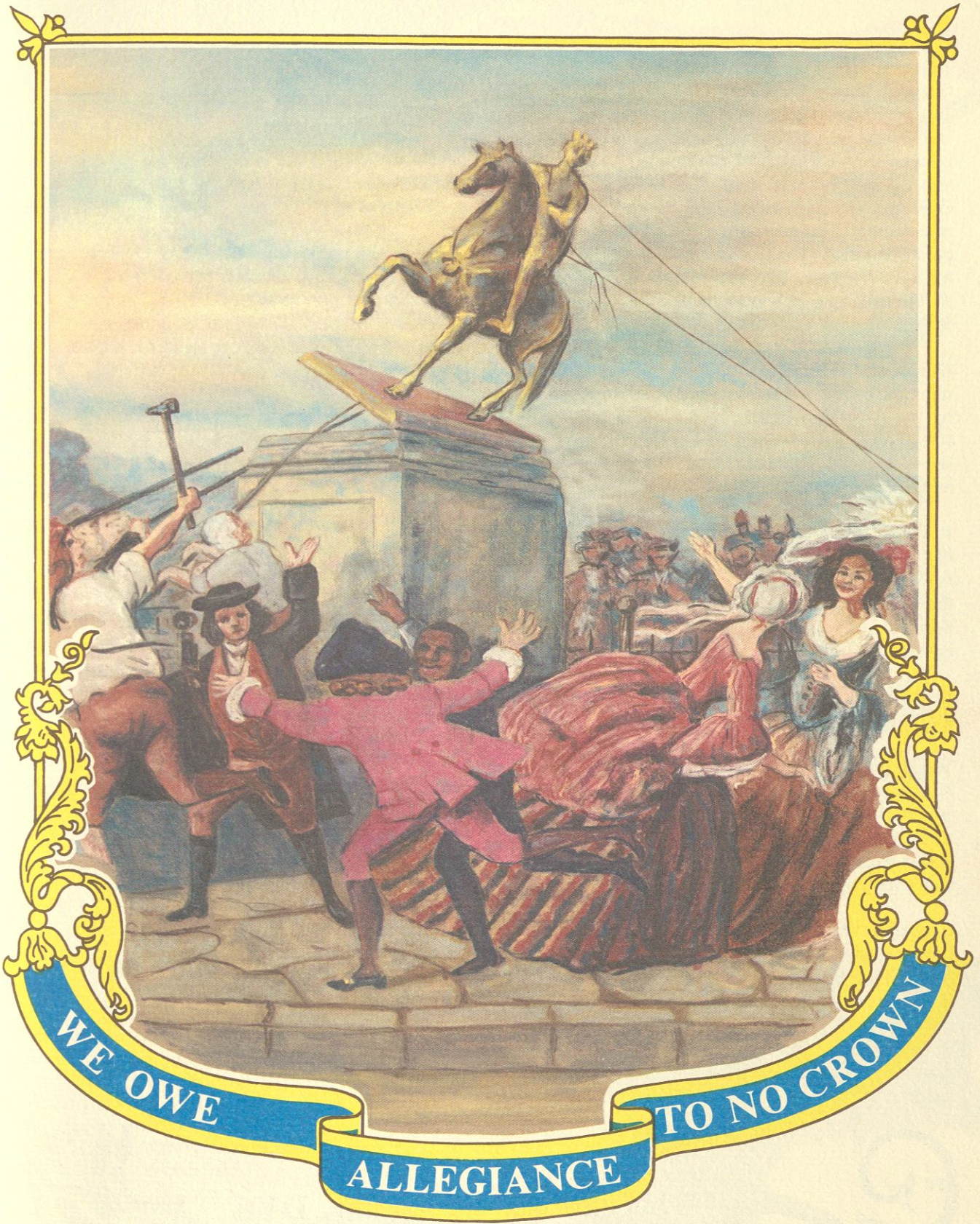
Discussion lasted two days before Thomas Jefferson, presiding that day as head of the Congress, was asked to inform George Washington, Esq. of "the unanimous vote . . . to be Commanding General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces to be raised in defense of American liberty."

Washington, concerned about his inexperience with such an "extensive and important trust," accepted the responsibility with humility and some reservation. "As no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to have accepted this arduous employment . . .," he stated, "I do not wish to make a profit from it."

The Congress made one final effort in July, 1775, to settle the differences between the Crown and the colonies. The "Olive Branch" petition, as it was called, was signed by 25 of the same men who a year later would sign the Declaration of Independence. King George refused to see the bearer of this document, William Penn's grandson, Richard.

*... as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, in*





Indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light



General Washington worked through the fall of '75, reviewing his military assets and liabilities. He visited the various commanders and built confidence in his "chain of command." Recruiting was difficult because many had enlisted for only eight months and would have to be talked into re-enlisting. The only arms they had were their personal rifles. The present extent of Washington's artillery was that captured from the British at Ticonderoga, 300 wilderness miles away from Boston where it was needed.

During the December 31st attack on the citadel city of Quebec, a devastating defeat was suffered by the American armies in the north and many fine troops were wasted in the deadly cold and snow. General Richard Montgomery was killed and Colonel Benedict Arnold was wounded.

It was a demoralized force that retreated back through the ice and snow down the St. Lawrence to old Fort Ticonderoga that January, and only through the courage displayed by Arnold were they able to persevere. Later that spring the British sent a flotilla with additional men into Canada.

In Boston, General Howe quietly replaced General Gage as British Commander.

While Boston lay blockaded to the East, and the Northern armies of Benedict Arnold licked their wounds and tried to regroup after defeat, the Continental Congress debated what the next course of action should be for the colonies in their relationship with England.

Conservatives were afraid that any further talk of Independence would "mean suicide" for the colonies. They argued that it had been the English Parliament and not the King that had injured them. About this time, the Englishman Thomas Paine, newcomer to the colonies and friend of Ben Franklin, issued a pamphlet entitled "Common Sense."

Here for the first time the thoughts John Adams had voiced were articulated in every day language for everyone to read. An attack on the very institution of Royalty, "Common Sense" helped promote the idea of independence as a concept to be sought by all people.

Early in the spring of 1776, King George's message to Parliament reached the colonies. The few remaining conservative elements in Congress who believed a reconciliation was possible were most disturbed. The colonies' protest for rights was labeled a "desperate conspiracy to establish an independent empire."

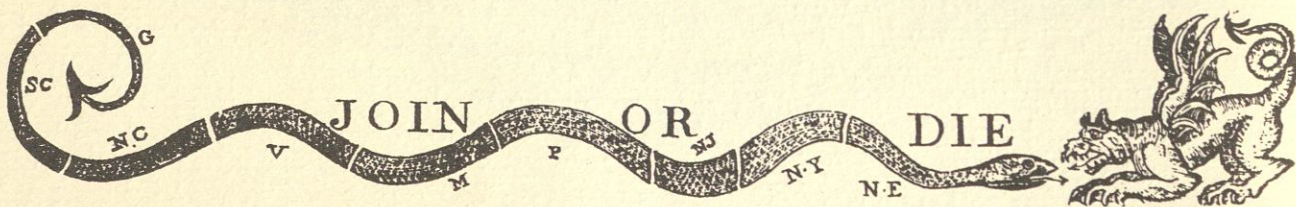
England hired mercenaries from central Germany to fight in the colonies under the British flag.

The only good news that spring was that Henry Knox, with a group of teamsters and oxen, had delivered 59 excellent field pieces of every description and size to Boston after weeks of journey through treacherous snow from Fort Ticonderoga.

After one surprise bombardment, the British evacuated their troops from Boston. The Americans' joy was overshadowed by the realization that the British would return,— perhaps landing.

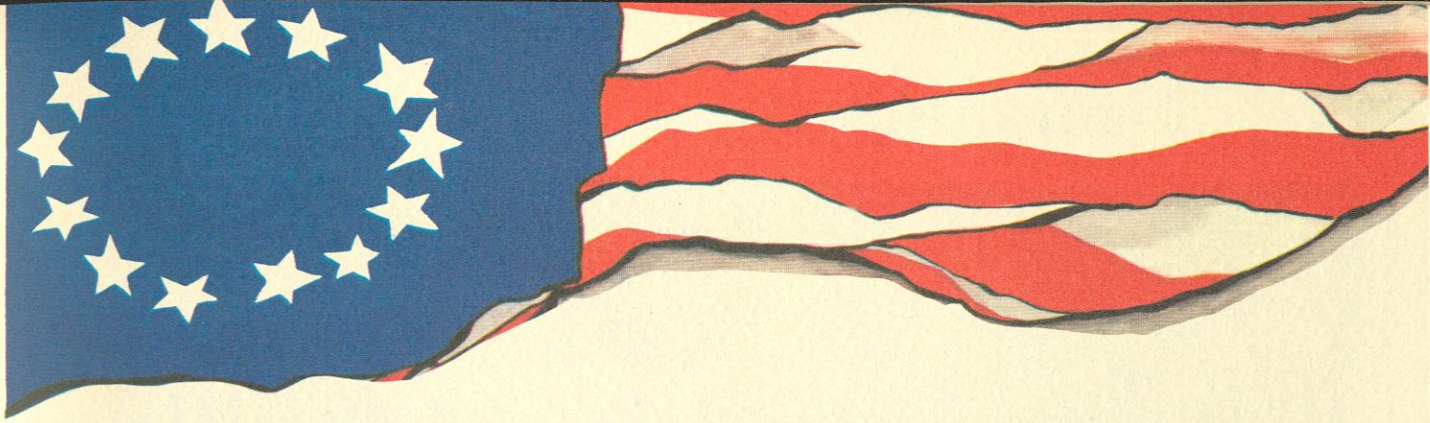
Accepting resolutions from the delegates of the thirteen colonies, Congress appointed a committee to draft a response to the Crown, against such time as a vote for independence should take place.

Forming the committee were John Adams, cousin of the militant Sam Adams; Benjamin Franklin, the learned doctor, printer, statesman and writer;



Accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, whi





Thomas Jefferson, the thirty-three year old lawyer from Virginia who brought with him a reputation for literature, science, and a happy talent for composition; Roger Sherman from Connecticut; and Robert R. Livingston of New York. The actual task of drafting the paper fell to Jefferson, who protested that he already had pressing business in Williamsburg — that of drafting a workable constitution for Virginia. The protestations were waved aside, and he was left alone to choose the words that would create a new republic. Occasionally during those “days before July,” Franklin or another colleague would visit to offer a minor change. On or about the 28th of June, Jefferson copied his “rough draft,” on which all later major changes were noted. The copy was presented to Congress the “First day of July,” 1776.

The Declaration was read and opened for debate. John Dickenson of Pennsylvania strongly objected to the document: “I had rather forfeit popularity forever, than vote away the blood and happiness of my countryman . . . it is like destroying our house in winter . . . before we have another shelter.” Thus argued the man who would later defend America as a private in the Continental Army. John Adams spoke later in the day, as lightning crashed and driving rain pounded the Philadelphia State House. Nature herself, it seemed, suffered the selfsame pangs as those locked in heated debate within. The following day, as more delegates arrived, the vote for independence was taken and approved. Now it remained to vote for the Declaration itself, which would explain to the world why the fight for independence was necessary.

*“Tyranny, like Hell, is not easily conquered: yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph.”*

Thomas Paine 1776

On this anniversary day, two hundred years ago, July 4, 1776, a bellman was waiting in the steeple of the red brick State House for a signal from a boy stationed at the door below. On the bell was an inscription from Leviticus: “Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof”. Early in the evening, the boy clapped his hands and shouted, “Ring! Ring!”

It was a jubilant sound signaling the colonies’ proclamation of freedom, yet doleful in its warning of the dangers which lay ahead. A new nation would now have to earn its declared freedom. To do so its citizens pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.



*evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by . . . ang the forms to which they*

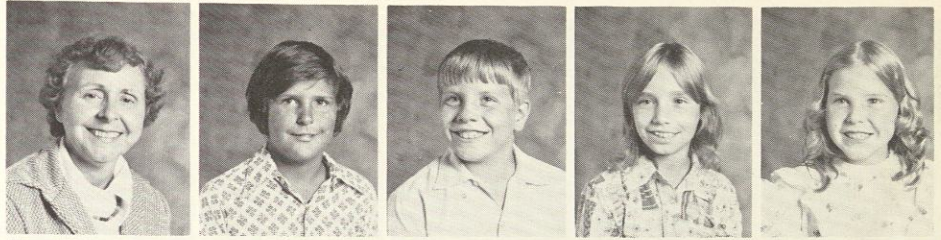




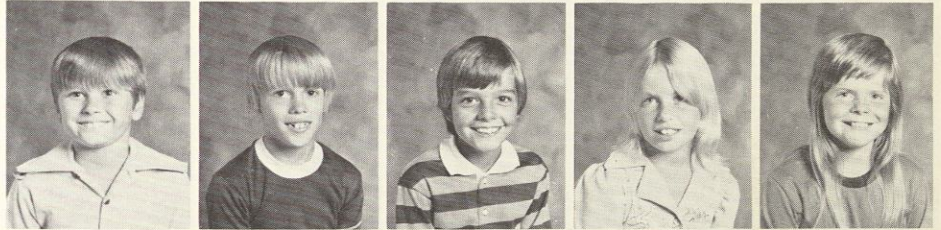


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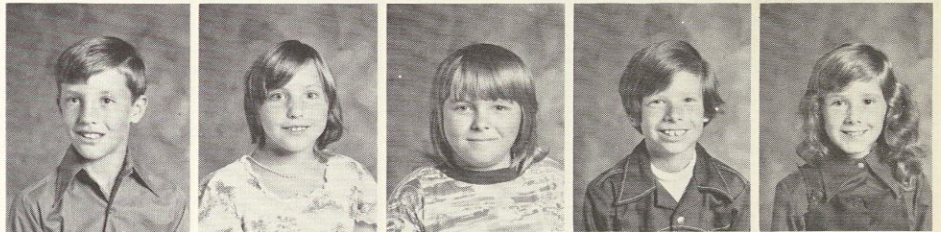
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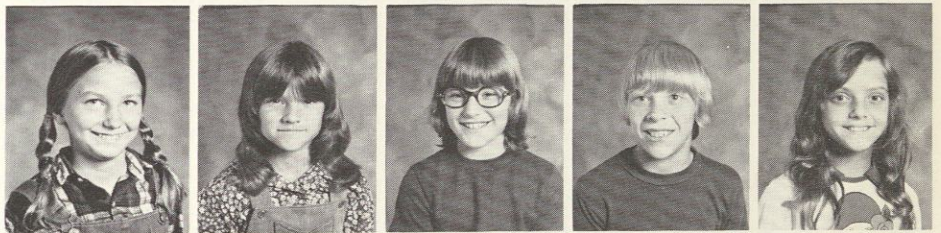
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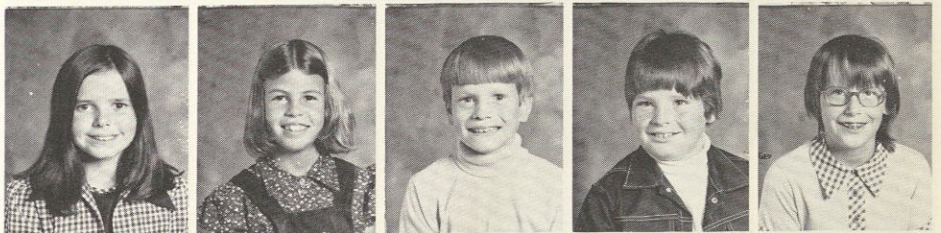
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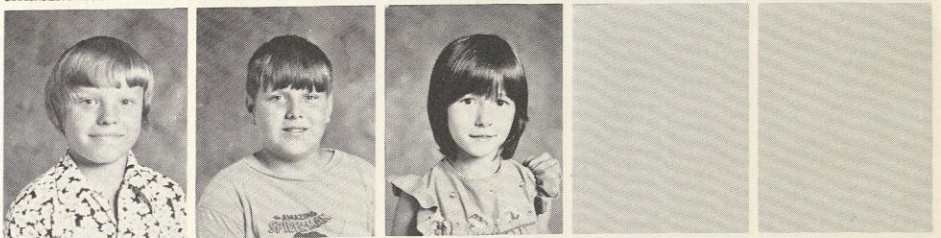
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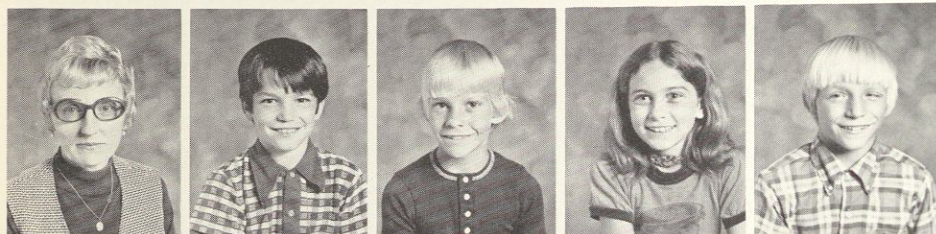


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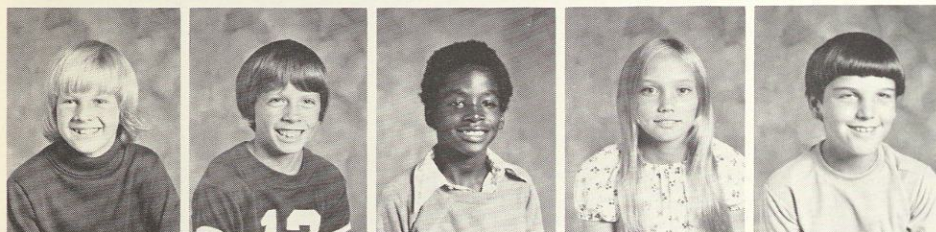




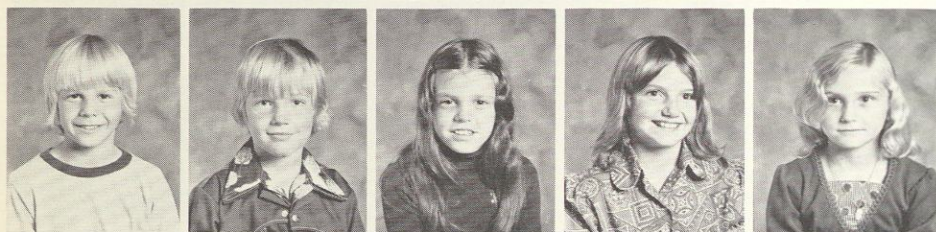
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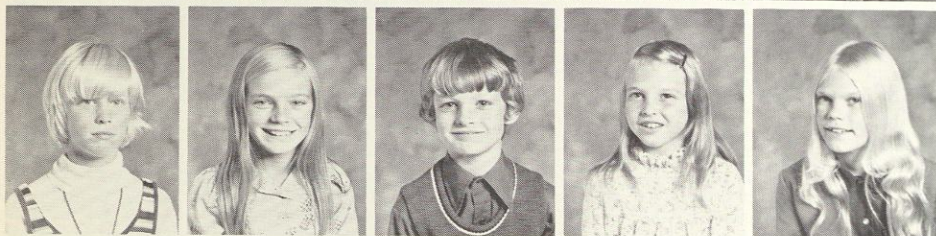
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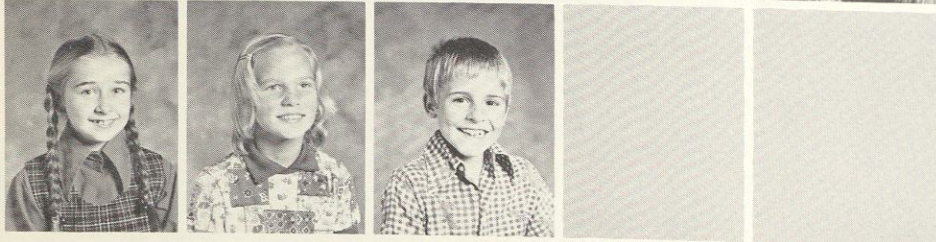
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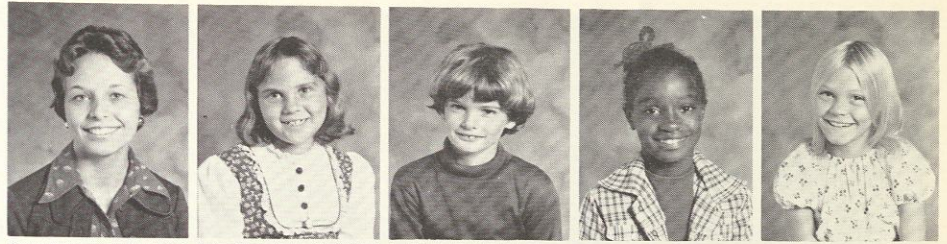


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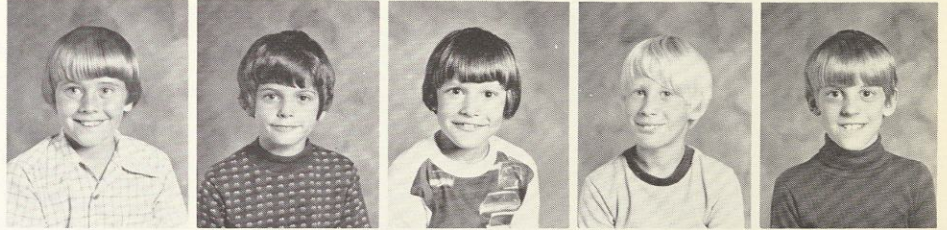


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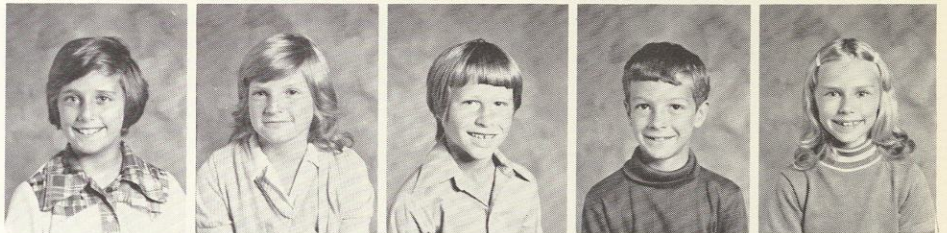
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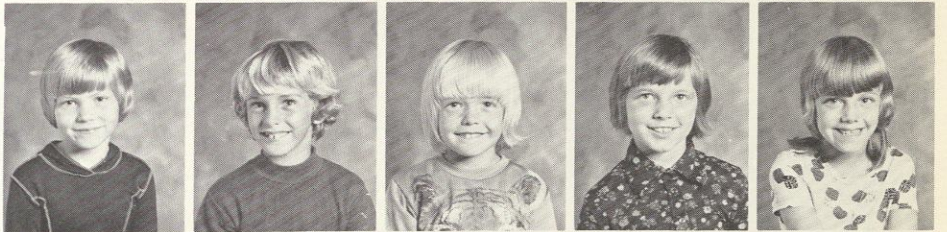
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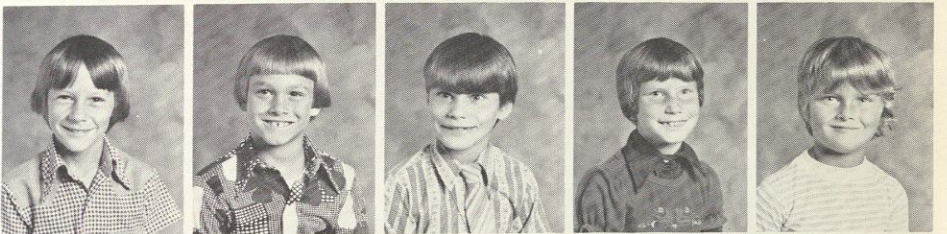
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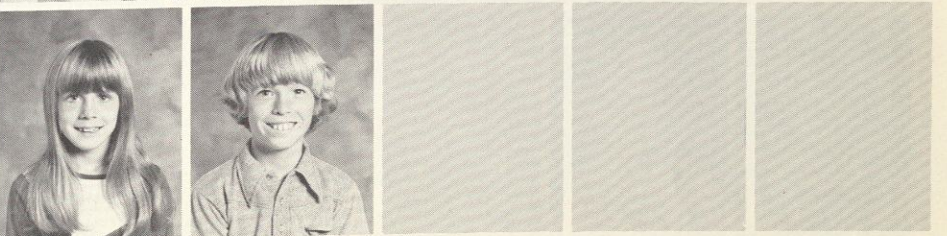
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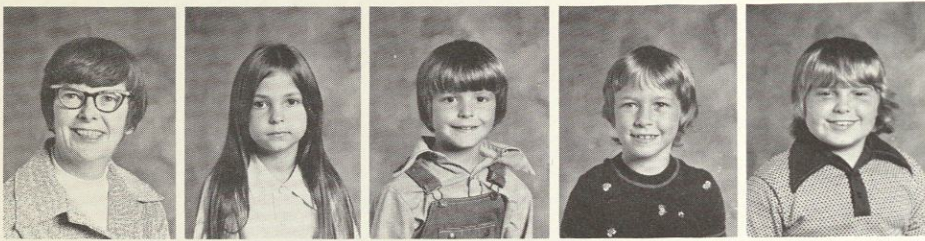


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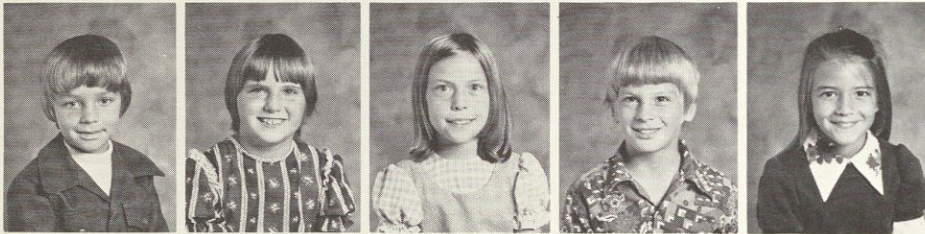
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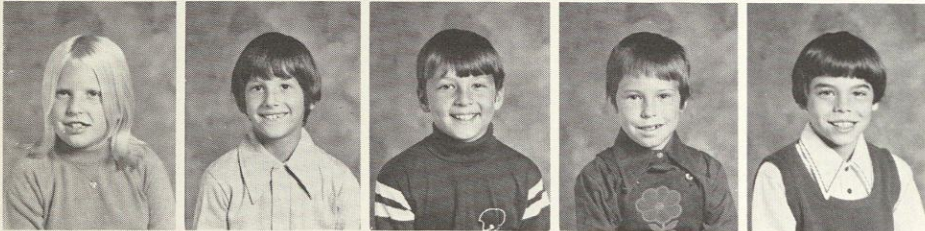
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Bryan Allan  
Susan Balster  
Benny Chapman



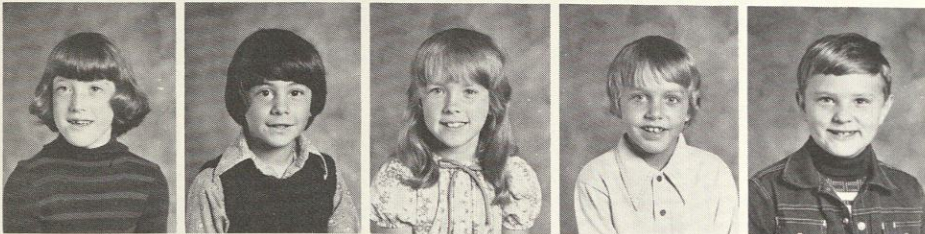
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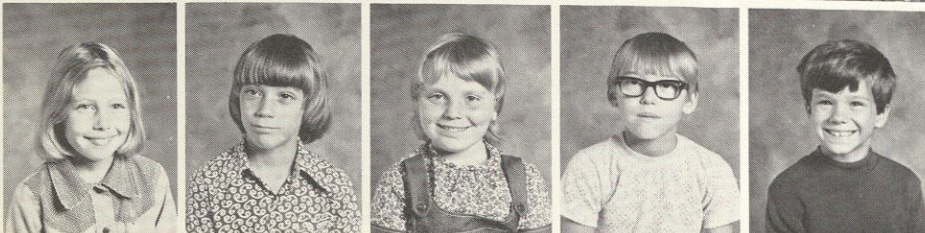
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Sherry Johnson  
Kimberley Jones  
Steve Karl  
Lisa Kikly



Kelley Kyle  
Mitchell Lee  
Tony Mahan  
Melissa Newsome  
Mike Newsome



Stephanie Riley  
Mike Romano  
Dawn Roth  
Kenneth Smiley  
Scott Summitt



Betsy Townsend  
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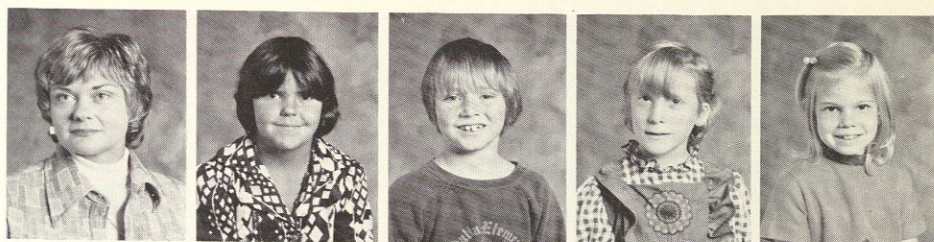


Steven Wright  
Rita Fellers



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MRS. SOVEY  
 Tarsha Billington  
 C. J. Covert  
 Vicki Goubeaux  
 Susan Graham



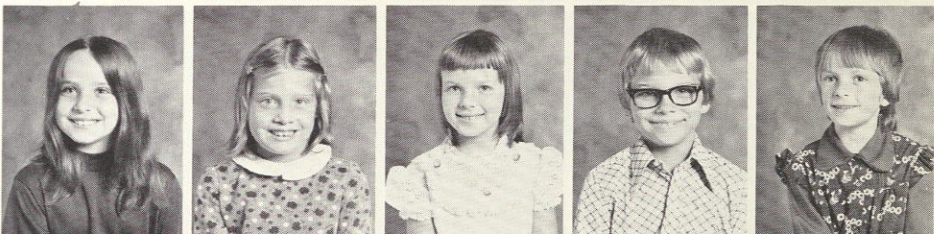
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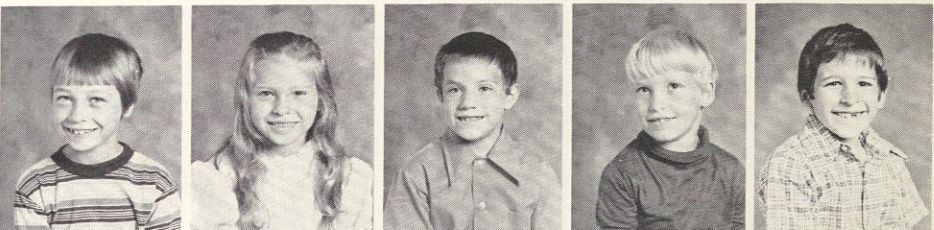
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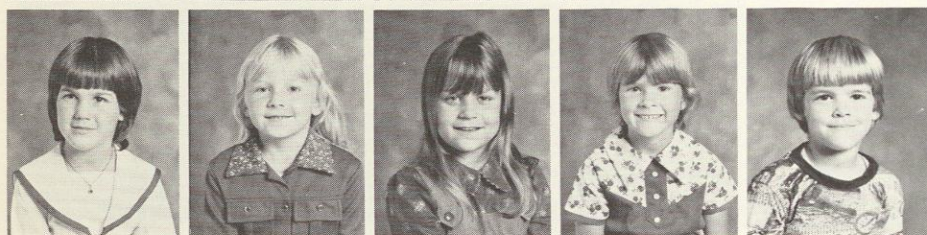




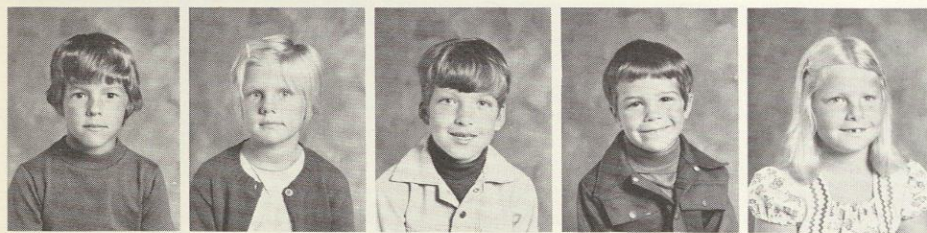
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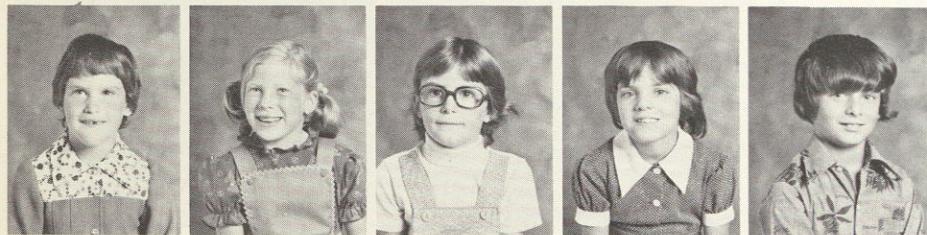
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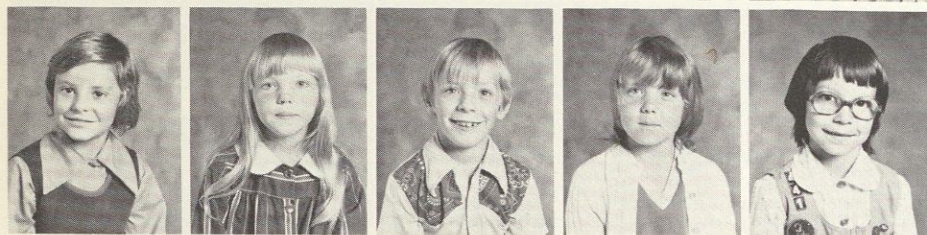
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Amy Patterson  
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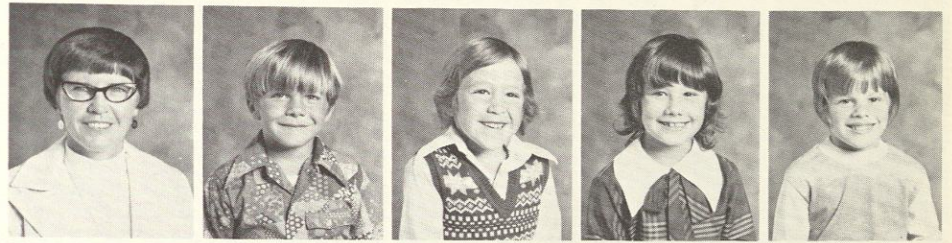


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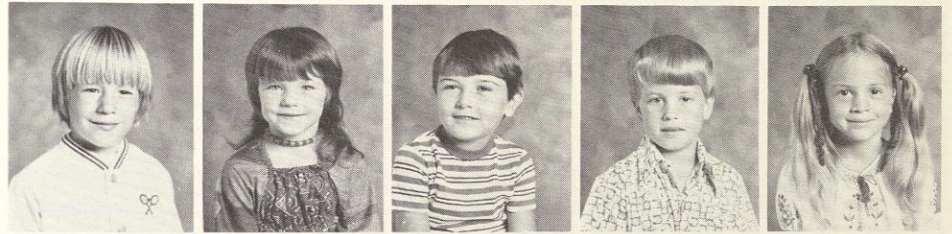


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 Suzanne Baker  
 Steve Bates



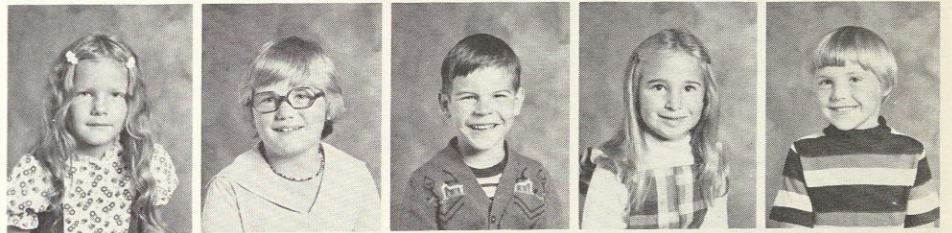
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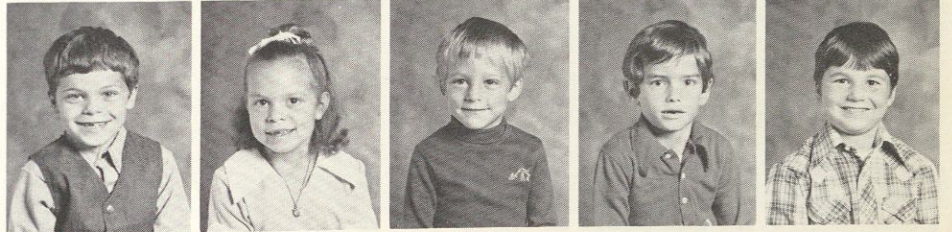
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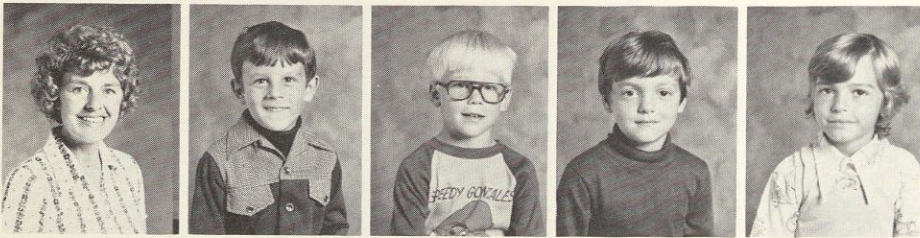


Ginger Wells  
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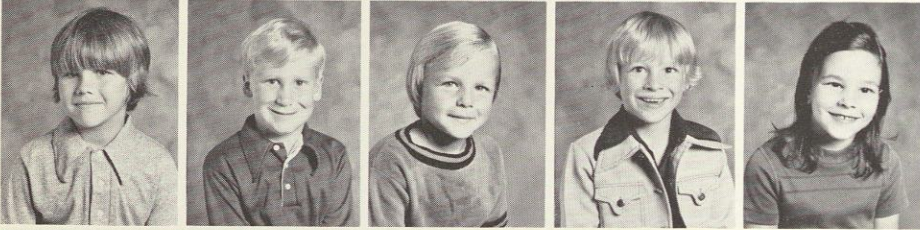




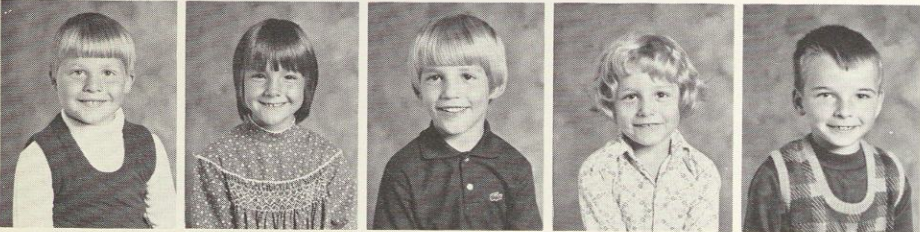
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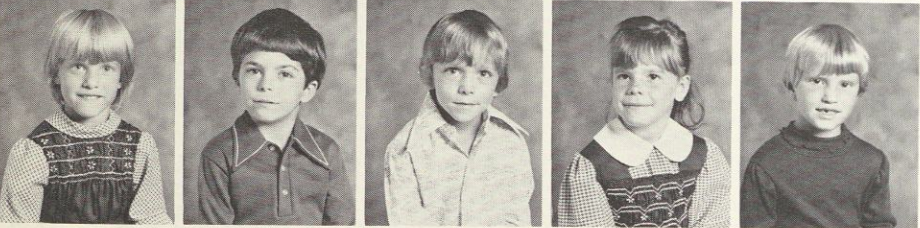
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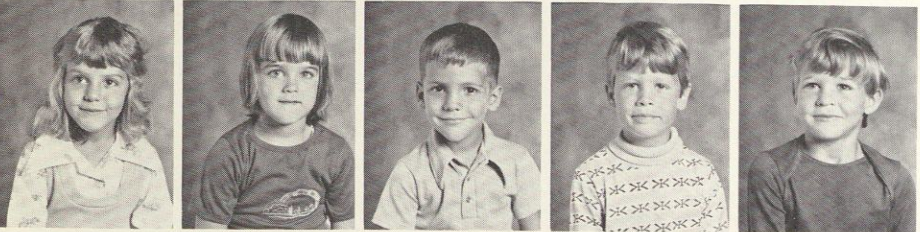
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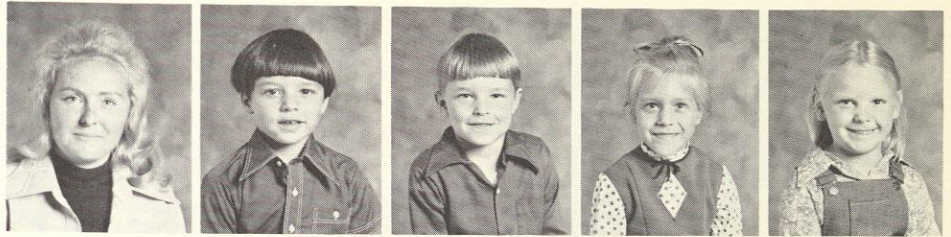


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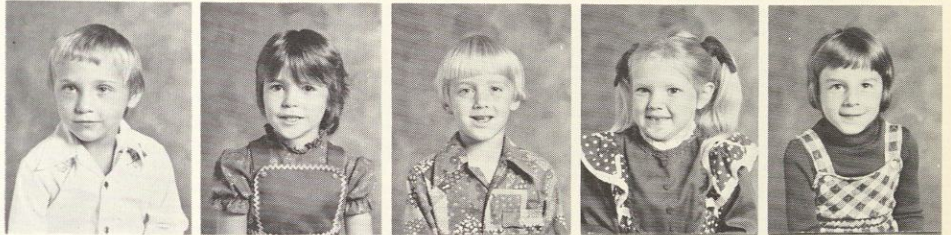


# KINDERGARTEN

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Dan Ankeny  
Heidi Breidenbach  
Renee Brusman



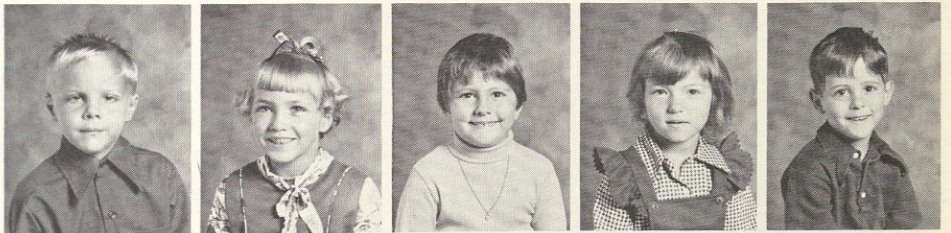
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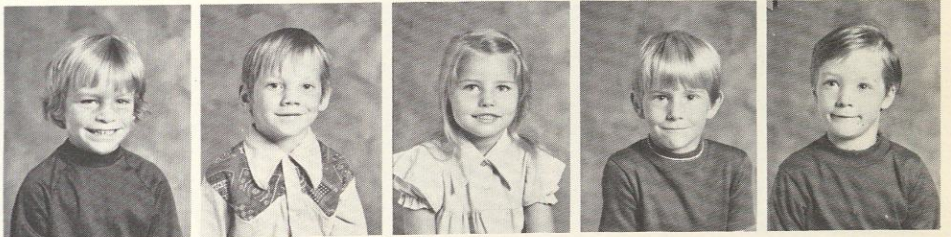
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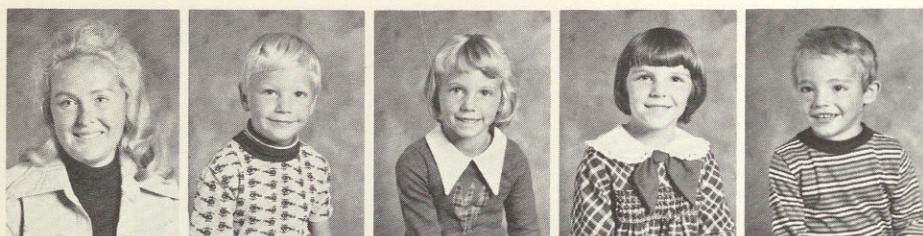


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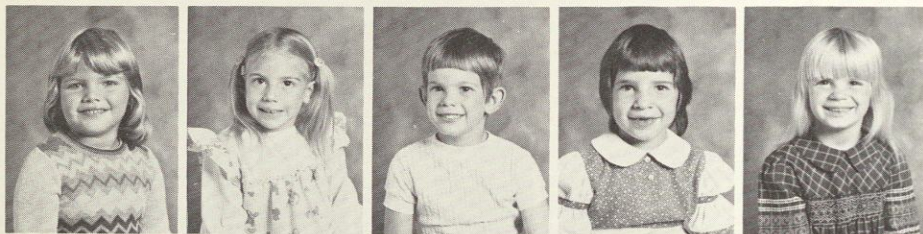




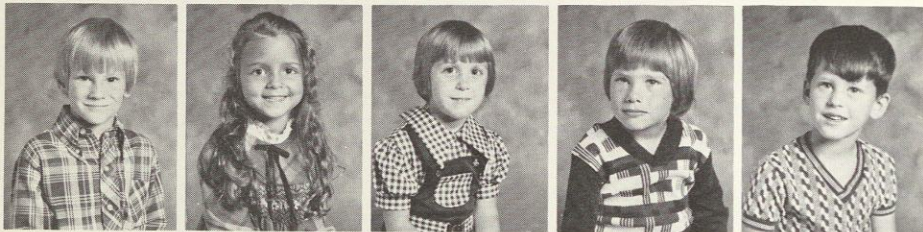
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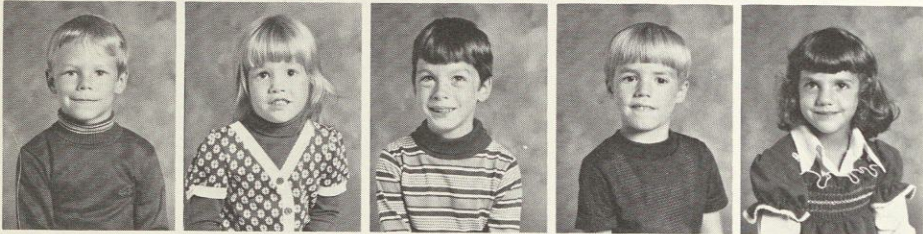
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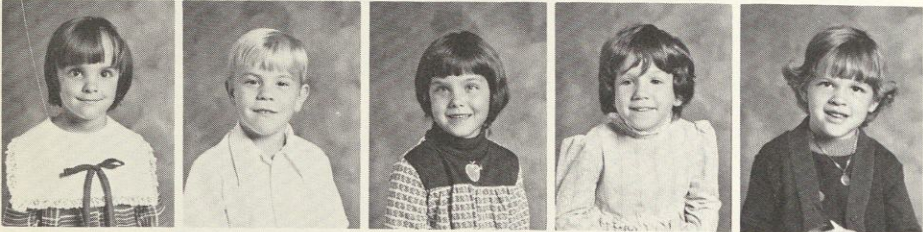
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Dani Nishwitz  
David Patterson  
Eric Ray  
Karen Smiley



Michelle Summitt  
Travis Weimer  
Tracey Willett  
Rebecca Willson  
Diana Wright



John Fellers



# AUTOGRAPHS



