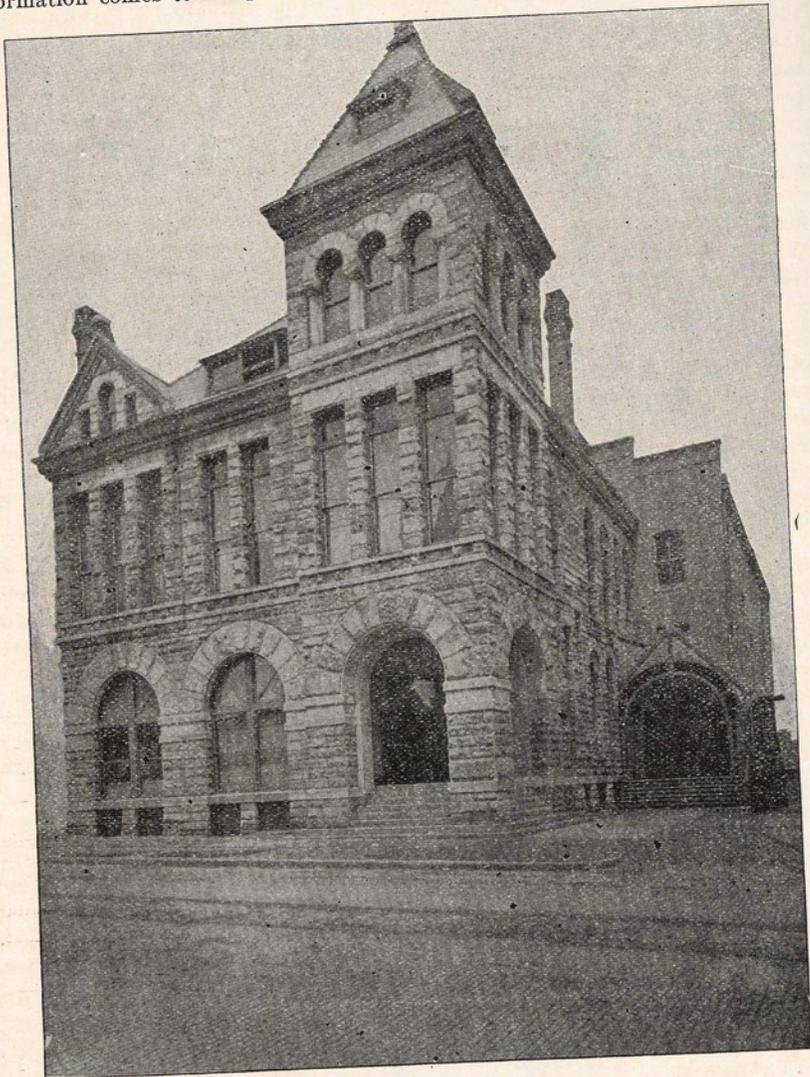


fact, I do not know a town of our population in any state, that in any sense can be compared with us, in the beauty and grandeur of our parks. This information comes to be spontaneously by the traveling public, more particularly from the great company of intelligent commercial men and railroad officials who have their homes in this city.



MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Mansfield has a Memorial building, built by the city and township, as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil war. The building con-

tains a library and a museum and has a theater annex, the latter has seating capacity for twelve hundred persons. The building is in charge of and managed by a board of trustees. The board at present is composed of the following persons: Huntington Brown, 1909; LeRoy Parsons, 1908; Joe L. Hott, 1910; W. H. Conley, 1911; Louis Kuebler, 1907; H. M. Weaver, 1912; A. J. Baughman, 1913. The years given indicate the expirations of terms. Harry L. Bowers is the manager of the theater, and it is directly through his instrumentality that the theater-goers of this and surrounding towns have been enabled to see the first-class attractions which he books every season.

THE ZEIMER MASSACRE.

In 1799 Frederick Zeimer came with his family from Germany to America and located first in Maryland, but later came to Ohio, and entered one-half of section 27 in Washington township, Pickaway county, this state. He was a man of means, and after getting considerable land in that county, upon which he established his married sons, he removed to Richland County with his wife, youngest son, Philip, and daughter Kate, and entered a quarter section of land in the Blackfork valley, where the terrible massacre of himself, wife, daughter Kate and Martin Ruffner, a neighbor, occurred September 10, 1812. This is commonly called the Seymour massacre, "Seymour" being Americanized from "Zeimer," a German name of Swiss origin. On the evening of September 10, a party of Indians called at the Zeimer cabin and asked for something to eat. Apprehensive of trouble, Philip Zeimer went to a neighbor's for assistance, and during his absence and while his sister Kate was getting the Indians supper, the savages attacked the family and killed the four persons present. When Philip returned with some neighbors it was found that a bloody tragedy had been enacted. Philip then entered the army, where he served during the remainder of the war, and doubtless had the satisfaction of seeing many a red skin bite the dust. This tragedy was made the subject of an historical romance in 1857, by the late Rev. J. F. McGaw, and the book has passed through three editions and is still in demand.

THE COPUS BATTLE.

Immediately after the massacre of the Zeimer family, the settlers apprehensive of further outrages, went to block houses for protection. Among the number was the Rev. James Copus, accompanied by his family. Copus lived a mile or two down the valley from the Zeimer place. After a few days in the block house, Mr. Copus concluded to return to his home, as he did not apprehend any further trouble from the Indians, believing them to be his friends, not yet having found out their treachery and baseness. Captain Martin, the commandant at the block house, advised against Mr. Copus returning to his cabin, but his remonstrance was of no avail. Capt. Martin then made a detail of nine soldiers from his small command at the Beams' mills block house, to accompany Copus and family to their home