# Yesteryears





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# *Underground Railroad hideaway discovered in Salem*

*By Dick Wootten*

A SECRET ROOM APPARENTLY used as a hiding place for runaway slaves has been discovered in Salem.

The completely enclosed stone L-shaped room is in the basement of an old house at 1100 Franklin Avenue that was once the home of Salem abolitionist Daniel Howell Hise, who died in 1878. His diary, kept from 1849 until his death, known as "Pap's Diary," is the only known source of personal mid-19th Century Salem history.

Although the room has been discovered, it hasn't yet been entered. The only opening is a hole in the outside of the house through which utility pipes enter the basement. An attempt to photograph the inside of the room has been disappointing. Salem News photographer Aleks Dolzenko, using a camera attached to a long rod, was able to get a photo. Unfortunately, all it showed was that the room is jammed with dirt, concrete, bricks and pieces of wood — apparently debris left over from some latter-day construction work.

How the room was discovered — or actually rediscovered — was a simple matter of reading an old newspaper. Salem historian Dale E. Shaffer, who scours old Salem newpapers for material for his many history books and *Yesteryears* articles, came across a story in a March 15, 1906 copy of The Salem News.

The headline read: "Found Secret Room Where Slaves Were Once Hidden." The story reported that Charles Meeks, who lived in the home "on what is generally known as the Hise farm" was working about the cellar of his home. "While tapping at the stone walls of the room (he) discovered that one of the large wall stones was loose, the sound being hollow.

"Working for a moment with the stone he found that it could be removed, and upon taking it from the wall ... the opening in the wall disclosed a secret underground room large enough to comfortably house 25 to 30 persons.

"Although somewhat puzzled at the time Mr. Meeks, by inquiring, found that he had brought to light an interesting bit of history connected with the slavery days, when this subterranean room was utilized for the hiding of runaway slaves, who were spirited into the city by means of the famous 'Underground Railway.'

*The house where Daniel and Margaret Hise lived and raised their family nestles between rows fruit trees in this photo taken in the late 1800s. The Hise family can be seen seated on willow furniture near and adjacent to the home, named by the family, Unserhiem — a German phrase for "Our Home."*

"This city was among the foremost in the Abolition movement and several of the older houses of Salem were used in those days for stations of the 'Underground Railway.' The old house on the Hise farm, which has stood for scores of years, was the first station to be reached upon bringing the slaves into the city, as the greater part of them were brought into Salem from Lisbon and the Ohio river."

Upon reading this story, Dale Shaffer called me, and I called Dennis Herron of the Herron Transfer Company, which has owned the house since 1977. It is now rental property.

Dennis and his brother, Arthur, allowed us to take a look. To understand the dimensions of the room, think of the L- shaped room as a boot. The room was made of heavy blocks of stone about a foot thick. The "toe" of the "L" in the L-shaped room abuts the rear wall. The bottom of the boot measures seven feet long. From the bottom of the boot to the top of the toe was also seven feet, making the shape resemble a boot for a club-footed person. The vertical side of the "L" measures 12 feet. The thickness of the vertical stem of the "L" is four feet. So, apparently inside is a rectangular


**Turn to DANIEL HISE on page 4**

# Hise and his journals

*By Lois Firestone*

The focus in this week's issue of *Yesteryears* is on Daniel Howell Hise, an industrious hard-working family man of the 1850s who, typical of Northerners of the times, was caught up in the slavery controversy. Hise believed slavery was unjust and morally wrong, but at the same time, he demanded a strong work ethic from both whites and the freed blacks.

Few day-to-day journals have surfaced from the pens of people who helped Salem blossom from a small frontier town into a huge industrial city. Hise was one of the few who kept a diary. Each morning during the last 29 years of his life, he jotted down weather conditions, and every night assessed his day's work. Interspersed are amusing anecdotes, introspective comments about the people he knew and unusual happenings in town — six-inch hailstones, for instance, or a February with five Sundays, or the death of a cow from hydrophobia. But he also detailed the reform movement in his community.

He was 36 when he began his daily scribblings and 65 when he made his final entry on the morning of Nov. 17, 1878: "Cold and wet, having drizzled all night," it read. He passed away at 5 o'clock that day following a heart attack.

The diaries are in six volumes, covering the years from 1849 to 1878. Three volumes encompass the pre-Civil War era. The first contains some 65 pages and covers the period from Jan. 1, 1849 to Dec. 23, 1850; the second fills 224 pages and includes the years from April 21, 1851 to Nov. 23, 1855; and the third, 335 pages from Nov. 24, 1855 to Dec. 31, 1864. The remaining three volumes include volume four, 250 pages, Jan. 1, 1865 to March 4, 1871; five, 382 pages, March 5, 1871 to Dec. 31, 1876; and volume six, 232 pages, Jan. 1, 1877 to Nov. 17, 1878.

Unhappily for local historical researchers (like us) only a miniscule portion of the Hise journals have ever been printed. In July 1933, Hise's daughter Nora who lived in West Liberty, Iowa in later years, allowed her childhood friend and former neighbor Alice MacMillan to compile excerpts from the diaries and publish them. "Pap's Diary" was reprinted by the MacMillan Book Shop again in 1967. However, copies are rare. The Salem Historical Society has since published an index to "Pap's Diary" which is a valuable aid to the writer. The complete diaries still exist and are in the hands of the Hise family.

In the late 1930s, Lewis Atherton was a writer for the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* and was given permission by Nora Hise to study the diaries and write about their contents. Atherton concentrated his review on the first three volumes, from 1849 to 1864. We've obtained a copy of this story and will be sharing it with our readers in serial form, beginning with part one on page 6.

*Members of the Progressive Mothers Club pose during a costume party in the 1940s. The photograph is from Salem News files.*


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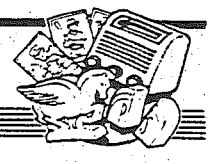
## CONTEMPORARY COLLECTIBLES



*By Linda Rosenkrantz*
*Copley News Service*

New editions of two of the classic general price guides have hit the bookstores recently, and the difference between them can be difined by their own cover self-definitions.

"Kovels' Antiques & Collectibles Price List" (Crown) is just that: more than 50,000 "appraiser-approved" prices in list form, covering the spectrum from fine French furniture to Elvis Presley eye-cups.

Now in its 24th edition, it comes from the indefatigable team of Ralph and Terry Kovel, a two-person industry that has authored more than 50 books on antiques and collectibles and become the most recognized names in the field.

Coming up close behind them is Harry Rinker, author or editor of half the new collectibles books on the market — or so it seems.

His "Warman's Americana & Collectibles, 5th Edition" (Wallace-Homestead Book C., Radnor, Pa.) displays the word "encyclopedia" on its cover, an apt definition of its contents.

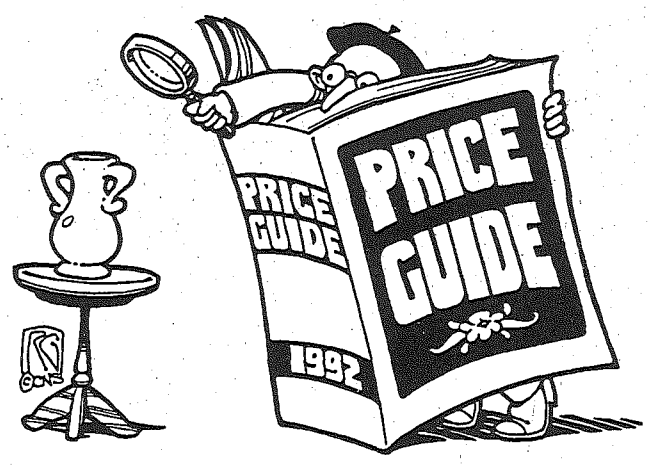
In addition to prices (with items described more fully than in the Kovel book), Rinker offers enlightened histories of each category, collecting hints, references, collectors' clubs, etc. Always on the lookout for new trends, Rinker has added monsters, psychedelic and veterinary collectibles.

A team of Sotheby's and other experts has put together an admirable "Concise Encyclopedia of Glass" (Little, Brown). Highlighted by more than 300 color and black-and-white illustrations, it surveys the 4,000-year history of glass, from Mesoptamian beads to a contemporary "Lollipop" sculpture by Ova Toikka.

Concise essays on such topics as Roman, Islamic and medieval glass, Renaissance and art nouveau are supplemented by a useful treatment of fakes and forgeries, care and conservation, an exhaustive glossary, plus capsule histories of glasshouses.

"Glass, 5,000 Years,' edited by Hugh Tait, a curator at the British Museum (Harry N. Abrams), manages — at least nominally — to go back a millennium further but mines pretty much the same territory, although the text (also by several British experts) is denser and more detailed.

A noteworthy feature is an illustrated section on glassmaking techniques using a series of more than 200 black-and-white photographs to graphically describe vessel core forming, bead forming, crane making, fusing, moldpressing, etc.




"A Complete Dictionary of Furniture" by John Gloag (The Overlook Press, Woodstock, N.Y.), first published in 1956, has been revised and expanded by Clive Edwards.

More expansive than many other "dictionaries" and "encylopedies," it does not neglect more modest forms of furniture, as exemplified by an excellent seven-page entry on the humble rocking chair. It has separate biographical sections on both British and American makers.

An invaluable aid to anyone who has ever wanted to sell his Mysto Magic set or buy some Boy Scout Badges is the mammoth "Collector's Information Clearinghouse Antiques & Collectibles Research Directory" by David J. Maloney Jr. (Wallace-Homestead Book Co.), a remarkably comprehensive compendium of data, including private collectors, dealers, experts, clubs, museums and periodicals in 2,000 categories. Highly recommended!

**(Linda Rosenkrantz edited Auction magazine and authored five books, including "Auction Antiques Annual." Write Collect, c/o Copley News Service, P.O. Box 190, San Diego, CA 92112-0190. Letters cannot be answered personally.)**

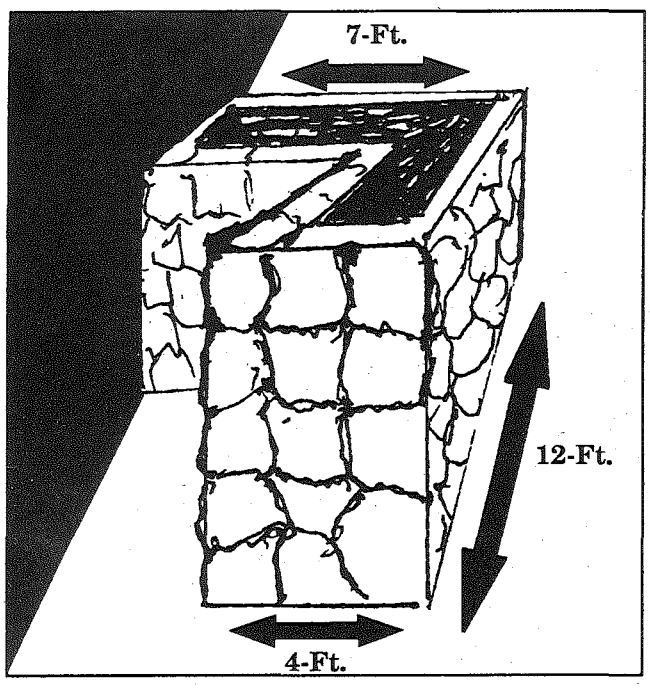
# *1920s kids could put money in school bank*

Thrift was an important school subject in the early 1920s. To help teach the students, the Board of Education installed an automatic receiving teller in each school building.

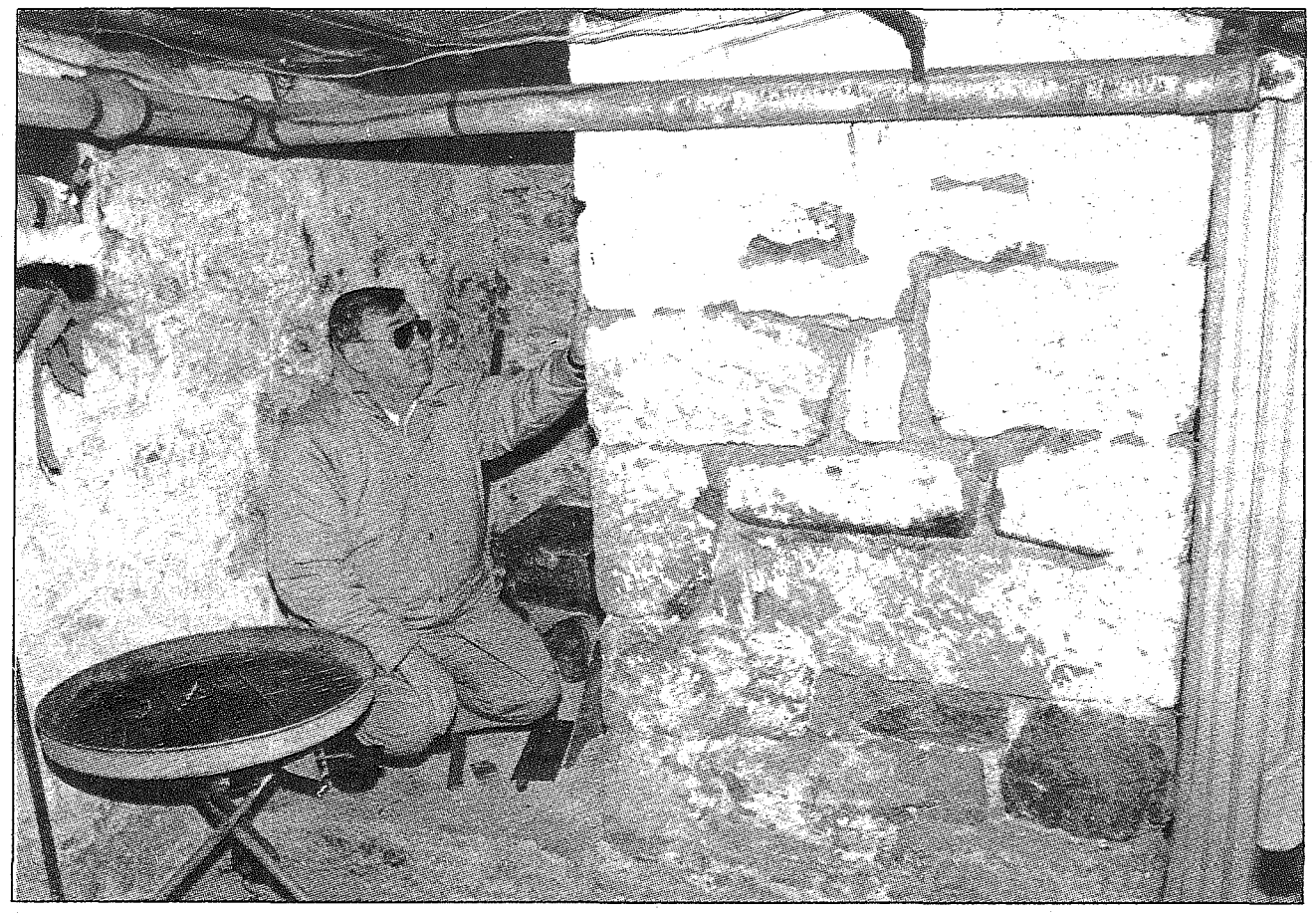
The machines, depositories for pupils' savings, were the property of the First National Bank. J. Homer Fisher, a Salem banker, installed them.

Any pupil wishing to place a dime, nickel, quarter or penny to his credit simply pushed a plunger and the machine discharged a stamp to place in a folder provided by the bank. When the depositor accumulated $1 or more in stamps, he or she took the folder to the bank to receive credit in a regular bankbook. Each day, students were given an opportunity to invest their savings while the teacher lectured about thrift.

During the first two weeks the thrift movement attracted 1,017 depositors. Fourth Street had 217, Columbia Street 233, McKinley 192, Prospect 126 and high school 53. We do not know how long the machines were kept in the schools.




*This diagram shows the shape and measurements of the secret room in the basement of the Franklin Avenue house. The black wall to the left is the rear basement wall. The room reaches from the floor to ceiling.*



*Arthur Herron, one of the building's owners, inspects stone blocks used to build the secret room. The rear basement wall is behind him.*

**Daniel Hise**

Continued from page 1

room measuring five feet by six feet. Inside the vertical stem is a space two feet wide and about five feet long.

Puzzling over the shape, and realizing that no opening was available from inside the basement, it would seem logical that the narrow stem section of the L may have housed a stairway from the first floor above. Any loose stone removed by Mr. Meeks in 1906 must have been cemented back in place.

People who played in the house as children recall being much aware of a first floor trap door in a room at the back of hte house because they were forbidden to open it. The trap door may have been covered over with flooring on linoleum years ago.

That runaway slaves hid at the Hise homestead is known from "The Salem Story," a 1956 Salem history book.

However, the book says that the hiding place was a barn behind the house. It says, "Mrs. William Silver, a later owner of the Hise homestead, discovered what no one had known of since Hise's death, the slave hideout. When the old barn was torn down, she found in the embankment under its built-up driveway, a good-sized room with cement floor and plastered walls, entered only from a small door in the barn itself. Only a few foundation stones in the present garden and orchard mark its former location."

Today the garden and orchard are gone and the Herrons say the barn was in a location now occupied by a parking lot for their company. The barn was to the rear of the driveway to the right of the house.

Were there two secret rooms — one in the basement of the house and one under the barn embankment? If so, was there a tunnel joining the two rooms?

There is one clue to suggest a tunnel existed. The Herron brothers remember how an area of the yard behind the house kept sinking. They had to keep filling the spot to keep the area level. Was this soil subsidence a case of the old tunnel caving in?

Ironically, abolitionist Danial Howell Hise, our single most informative source of 19th century

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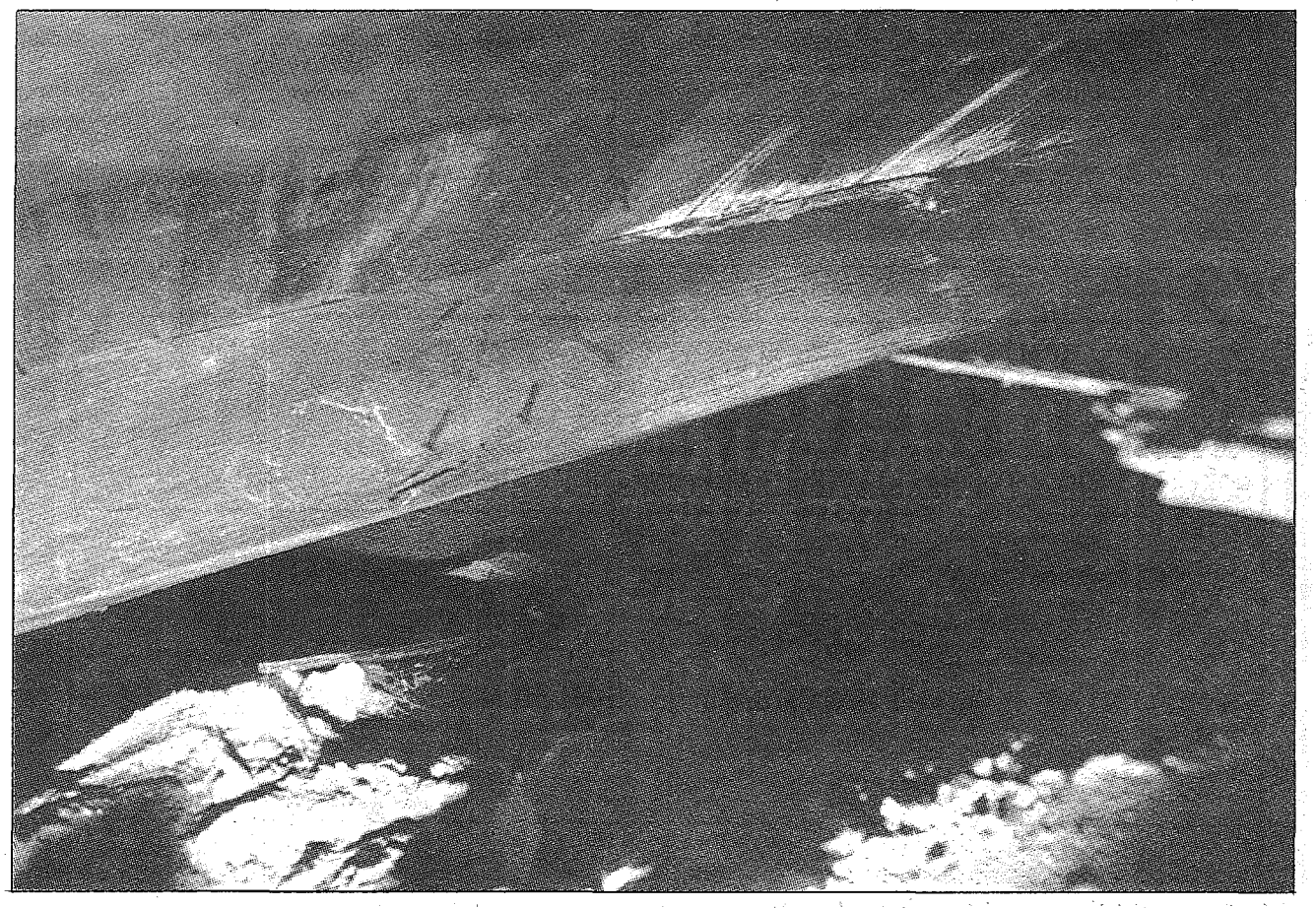
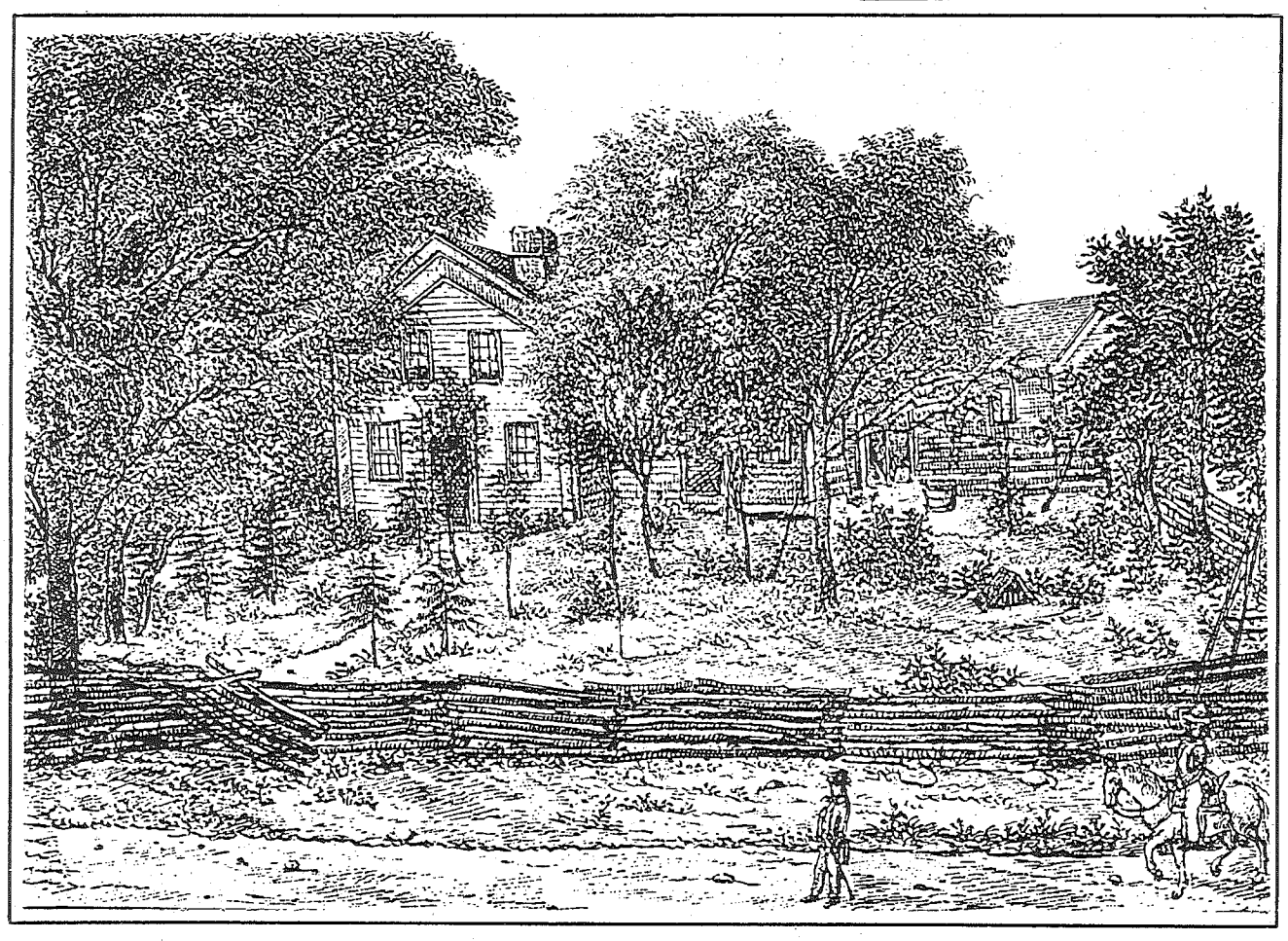
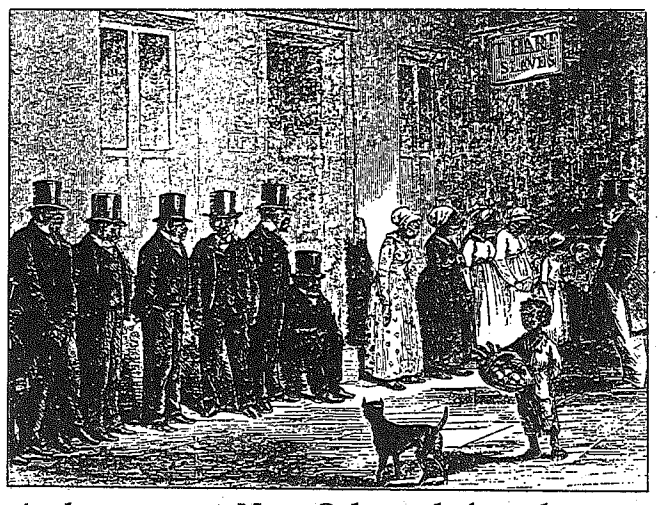


*Photographer Aleks Dolzenko got this photo of the inside of the room by attaching his camera to the end of a rod and inserting the rod into a small hole for utility pipes at the rear of the house. All that was visible was construction debris. There was no way to photograph a section of the ceiling that may have been a trap door.*



*The original Howell Hise house at 845 (later 1076) Franklin Avenue before Daniel Howell Hise remodeled it. Hise and his wife Margaret moved to the property in 1857.*

*The Hise house along 1076 Franklin Ave. as it looks today. The secret room may be located below a trapdoor in a room at the back left of the home.*



*A slave pen at New Orleans before the auction. A sketch drawn in the 1850s.*

## Daniel Hise

Continued from page 4

Salem life, did not mention anything about secret rooms at the farm in his "Pap's Diary."

The abolitionist's great-great grandson, Daniel G. Hise, an attorney in Jackson, Miss., the owner of the complete diaries, was asked by us to read the sections of the diary after 1857, when Hise moved to the farm. No luck. The attorney read through those years and found no mention of hiding places or of helping slaves. He said most of the references in the diaries to the Underground Railroad were earlier in his life in the 1840s when he lived in a house located on the spot of the current public library building.

The late Albert Hise, a relative of Daniel Howell Hise, informed the Salem Historical Society that D.H. Hise remodeled the house. Possibly the room was added at that time. Or possibly the room, under the left and oldest section of the building, was already there when D.H. Hise moved there in 1857.

An attempt to find the identity of that earlier owner — through abstracts and county records — has been without success.

So the story of the secret room is incomplete. Possibly when the house is eventually razed a stairway will be discovered behind those thick walls. An excavation could determine evidence of a tunnel, but that would require great expense.

Any readers with any memories or clues about the mystery is urged to let us know. We will keep writing about it as long as we keep learning about it.

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# Daniel H. Hise was a man of his time

**(The following three-part article which tells the story of Daniel Howell Hise, abolitionist and reformer appeared in 1939 in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review.*)**

*By Lewis E. Atherton*

THE CAREER OF DANIEL Howell Hise illustrates an old theme, the intensity of the reform movement in the two decades preceding the Civil War. His diary shows him an ardent supporter of most of the crusading movements of the period, but he neither claimed nor received credit for the ideas or leadership in any of the causes. Hise was not a professional reformer; for him such things were merely an avocation. Business absorbed most of his attention and he was content to lend financial and moral assistance to those active in propagating the new ideas. Because of this his day-by-day account of his life in Salem, Ohio, presents the point of view of one of the many faithful followers of those attempting to change America. In a way he represented the man in the audience, his conclusions and actions indicating the relative successes of the various leaders who pleaded to the masses for support.

Hise's parents moved to Salem, Ohio, from New Jersey in 1819, Daniel being six years old at the time. During the summers of 1837, 1838 and 1839, he was employed as an engineer on a steamboat running between Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, but otherwise he resided in the Salem community. Hise started his career in Salem as a blacksmith, his whole life indicating that he was a very practical man, if judged by the standards of the business world. His occupation and his garden took most of his time. He soon expanded his business to include the roofing of houses, the making of tools for the local section of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad company, and the operation of a brick kiln. As his interests prospered he built a two-story brick business building in Salem and purchased a farm near town, moving to the latter in 1857.

**Close attention to business**

Hise gave close attention to his business enterprises. He collected twenty-five cents that a man had owed him for two years, not hesitating to broach the matter to the debtor, but paid his own debts as promptly as possible. He expected an honest day's work from the men whom he employed, and discharged them when they seemed to be loafing. Nothing ruffled his usual serene temper more than to be the recipient of a bad barrel, as when he bought four and a half pounds of beef at seven cents a pound and found it "as tough as hell at that." Although he enjoyed the company of the reform leaders, he continued to give careful attention to his work when they were visitng in his home; and because of this close attention to business affairs and willingness to work hard he acquired a respectable amount of property for a citizen of his period.

Although successful in business, he did not consider himself a suitable leader for the reform movements of the time. Furthermore, he maintained a critical attitude towards those who pirated the ideas of others and expressed them as their own. In refusing to attend a meeting of a local literary society, Hise confided to his diary: "no doubt there will be exibeted some rare specimens of litterary theft, as requires a far brighter intelect to arraigne a class of thoughts into comprehensive and rational syntax, than it does, to garble extracts from others writing, (as is frequently done on such occasions.) I know not who may or may not exibet their tallents there to night, but I will guarantee more will be read before the audiance, than the members could have composed originally, in a fortnight. I have been earnestly solicited to contribute some of the products of my brain but I have no ambition, to appear to possess that of which I am hopelessly destitute. why bless me, I never originated but a single idea in all my life, and soon expired for the want of a companion."

**Daniel composes a poem**

On January 6, 1849, in Book I of his diaries, Daniel wrote the following poem: "I once happened in on idle Brain but quick I took my exit, I endeavored to stay but in vain I could not no way you could fix it. So unproductive the place seemed to be that I thought to myself if ever I escape you'll not catch me in so barren a wilderness never."

Throughout his life he adhered to this early declaration of intellectual honesty. No passage in the diary carried a boastful remark about his achievements, unless it was an occasional mention of the amount of work that he had been able to perform during the day, and even then his comments indicated satisfaction rather than pride. Hise obviously received much pleasure from entertaining the antislavery leaders in his home, but here again he never boasted of his associations with what he considered to be some of the finest minds in the nation. He was neither a Boswell nor a little mind seeking to obtain some reflected glory from association with the great. He was as careful to record the visits from his neighbors as those from the reform orators.

There was little of the fanatic in his nature, for he lived a very normal and very happy life. Pageants and shows appealed to him. When Dan Rice's circus came to town, Hise attended the show, and was duly impressed by the fact that the owner, a former Pittsburgh drayman now possessed and rode in the very carriage that once belonged to Louis Philippe of France, a conveyance originally costing 19,000 francs. Far more thrilling to his young daughter, Mary Ann, was the experience of riding an elephant around the circus ring. Tightrope walkers, "Mexican Indians," and phrenologists seldom appeared in Salem without Hise being present at their performances. He took a course of twenty drawing lessons from a Frenchman, without developing any illusions about his ability, seeming to find sufficient recompense from the fun he obtained from drawing. Games of all sorts appealed to him — euchre, poker and seven-up — and these he frequently played with his friends at his home in the evening. Fishing, early morning walks with his wife, picnics, music, reading and visiting made up a large part of his recreation.

**Daniel enjoyed having company**

Nothing pleased him more than to have company. Oliver Johnson, while editor of the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* from 1849 to 1851, boarded with the Hises and was always a welcome visitor in their home when he came to Salem in later years. Johnson's visit in 1852 was the occasion for much merriment: "To night we have high times. Hannah is dressed in a suit of my clothes, and Oliver Johnson in one of hers, and while Ham is playing on the violin they are dancing and such a figure as they present I never before saw. I have laughed until I am exhausted."

Because he was an extrovert and loved company, Hise's home was a mecca for traveling lecturers and Ohio reform leaders between 1849 and the Civil War. Every year he entertained a number of reformers of national reputation. On only one occasion did he become disturbed by the frequent visits from reformers. In October of 1851 an elderly man by the name of Andrew Smolnicken (editor's note: the spelling may be Smolliker) started a prolonged visit at the Hise home, devoting his time to the preparation of speeches and resolutions favoring the establishment of world peace. Hise respected his sincerity, and endured the protracted stay until the middle of November, at which time Smolnicken brought home another free boarder. Hise refused to entertain this second advocate of peace, explaining in his diary: "But we could not entertain


him, the women are tired of waiting on loafers & I am heartily sick of seeing them about. I suppose he was offended but it is all of a piece to me."

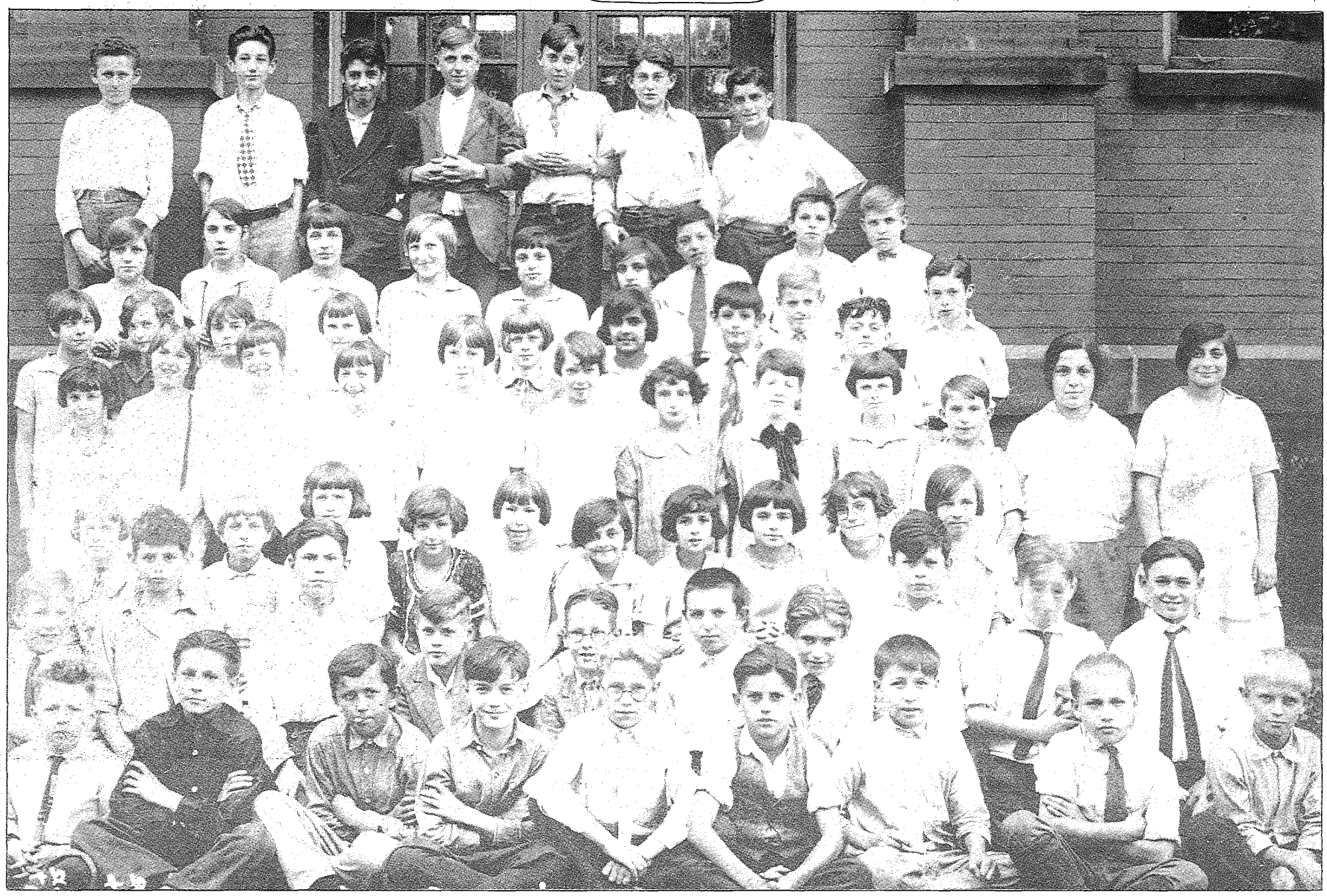
On all other occasions, however, he was ready to welcome reformers in his home. Sometimes he did not agree with their views, as on the visit of an infidel lecturer in 1850, of whom he recorded in his diary: "He was a little cracked brain (my opinion)," but he enjoyed conversing with men who differed with him in ideas.

**Became interested in reform**

Hise became interested in the reform movement very early in life, the credit for which he attributed to a reformer named Amos Gilbert. Gilbert apparently left Salem for a number of years after winning Hise over to the reform side, but his influence remained active in the younger man's life. When Gilbert returned to Salem as an old man in 1852, Hise noted the fact at some length in his diary:

"I have heard with great pleasure that my old, and much esteemed Friend, Amos Gilbert is in town. I want to see him once more in this world. He is a man I prize greatly. Salem owes it to him, more than all others put together, for the Liberality that prevails in her community. He it was that first awakened my thoughts, and gave them a direction that has led me completely and entirely out of all Sectarian Shackles & sett me *free.* He that first awakened in my soul an interest in the Poor Slave, an interest that has grown ever since & still continues to expand and I trust will never grow weary in well doing so long as there is a Slave clanking his chains, or a Slaveholder cursing God's Earth with his pestilent presence. And Hise repaid this debt by entertaining Gilbert in his home and by humoring the old man's every wish.

**To be continued next week**



*Fifth and sixth grade youngsters at St. Paul School pose for their 1927 class picture. The children are (first row, from left) ?, Stanley Kamansky, ? , ? , Roy Yeager, Albert DeRienzo, ? , George Woerther, ?; (second row, left) ? , Joe Demeo, ? , ? , Vince Malloy, ? , George McCloskey, Tony Decrow, Paul Strader, Paul Scullion; (third row), Rita Scullion is fifth from left; (fourth row, left), ? , Clara Markovitch, ? , ? , Rosemarie Scullion, ? , ? , Mary Halderman, Claris Bailey, Katherine Simone, Josephine Panzott; (fifth row, left) Doris Lanney, Rita Munsell, ? , ? , ? , ? , ? , ? , Joseph Nonno, Bob Layden; (sixth row, left) ? , ? Wilhammi Schmidt, Agnes Pozenot, Helen Detell, Tony Decrow, ? , ? ; (seventh row, left) Julius Hippely, ? , John Panezott, Joe Markovich, ? , ? , John Detell.*

# Newspaper unearths 'lost' Hemingway articles

*By the Associated Press*

ERNEST HEMINGWAY, THE most famous reporter the Toronto Star ever had, re-emerged on the Canadian newspaper's pages recently in a batch of "lost" articles written by the budding novelist in the 1920s.

The two dozen stories — missed in previous collections of Hemingway's early work, rejected by the Star's editors at the time, written under a pen name or published without a byline — were unearthed as part of preparations for the newspaper's centennial this year.

William Burrill, a writer and editor, discovered them while researching Hemingway's years with the Star in the newspapers archives, the JFK Library in Boston, at Princeton University and in Paris.

James D. Brasch, a professor at McMaster University and an expert on Hemingway, said the newly discovered material sheds new light on the writer's development. In a letter to the Star, he said the stories "will have consequences far beyond the mere increase in the text."

Hemingway, the author of "The Sun Also Rises" and "For Whom the Bell Tolls," worked for the Toronto Star as a freelancer, staff reporter and foreign correspondent from 1920 to 1923.

He went on to fame as a novelist and short-story writer before committing suicide in Ketchum, Idaho, in 1961 at the age of 61.

The new collection of stories includes 13 articles not included in "Ernest Hemingway — Dateline: Toronto," published by Charles Scribners Sons. They include nine unbylined stories and one signed with the pen name Peter Jackson.

The unsigned stories were found in Hemingway's personal clippings scrapbook the newspaper said.

There are also five stories, collected by former Star librarian William McGeary, who died in 1984. The Star said McGeary compiled strong evidence to support labeling them as Hemingway's work.

Seven stories were also written for the Star but rejected by editors, including a 1922 interview with former French Premier Georges Clemenceau.

Managing Editor John Bone, who turned down the piece, wrote to Hemingway that he was sorry to "pass up your excellent color to be found throughout the article." The story had 11 paragraphs of description about coming up Clemenceau's driveway, someone bringing in the groceries, the house and Clemenceau's study before it got down to the business of the interview.

In some articles, Hemingway takes a novelist's approach to his subject.

"His eyes smiled," he wrote of Clemenceau. "They are the only things you can see while you are talking to him. They seem to get inside of your eyes somehow and fasten claws there. When he is talking all his brown, healthy, Chinese mandarin's face seems to have nothing to do with them."

An environmentalist before it became fashionable, Hemingway wrote a story under the pseudonym of Peter Jackson that touched on the effects of dust raised by cars on the old oak trees in Toronto's High Park.

"A chill, cold wind blows over High Park. There is snow in the air," he wrote. "Other trees sway with the wind. The pines seem to enjoy it. But the oaks are sullen and rigid. Stripped of their leaves by the wind, they stand stiff and despairing looking against the sky. For the oaks are dying."

Hemingway left the Star on Dec. 31, 1923 in a misunderstanding over an interview with Count Albert Apponyi of Hungary. That interview ended up in a wastepaper basket.

# Star Trek is otherworldly space-age fun

*By Kim I. Mills*
*Associated Press Writer*

RECOGNIZING THAT "STAR TREK" has mind-melded with America, the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum is mounting an otherworldly exhibit featuring phasers, Tribbles and even a set of Spock's ears.

"Star Trek: The Exhibition," to run through Sept. 7, incorporates more than 80 props from the original television series, which was broadcast on NBC from 1966 to 1969 and, through perpetual reruns and a spinoff TV series, has transfixed space-happy America ever since.

"I think what's really quite remarkable is the nature of the presentation," Leonard Nimoy, aka Mr. Spock, said at a preview Wednesday. "It's not just a bunch of stuff."

The exhibit is organized into categories, such as "A Cold War in Space," "Civil Rights and Urban Rebellion," "Superweapons" and "Sexuality." The latter focuses mainly on Capt. James T. Kirk's many interstellar and inter-species liaisons.

The retrospective examines how such timely issues as Vietnam, race relations and feminism were incorporated into the show.

But mostly it's just space-age fun. Visitors can sit in Kirk's chair (it's only painted plywood and Naugahyde) or get a close look at tiny Klingon battle cruisers and Dr. Leonard McCoy's futuristic medical implements.

They also can stand in a transporter replica whose lights blink on and off, or watch a 25-minute documentary film featuring interviews with the show's principals, including creator Gene Roddenberry, who died in October.

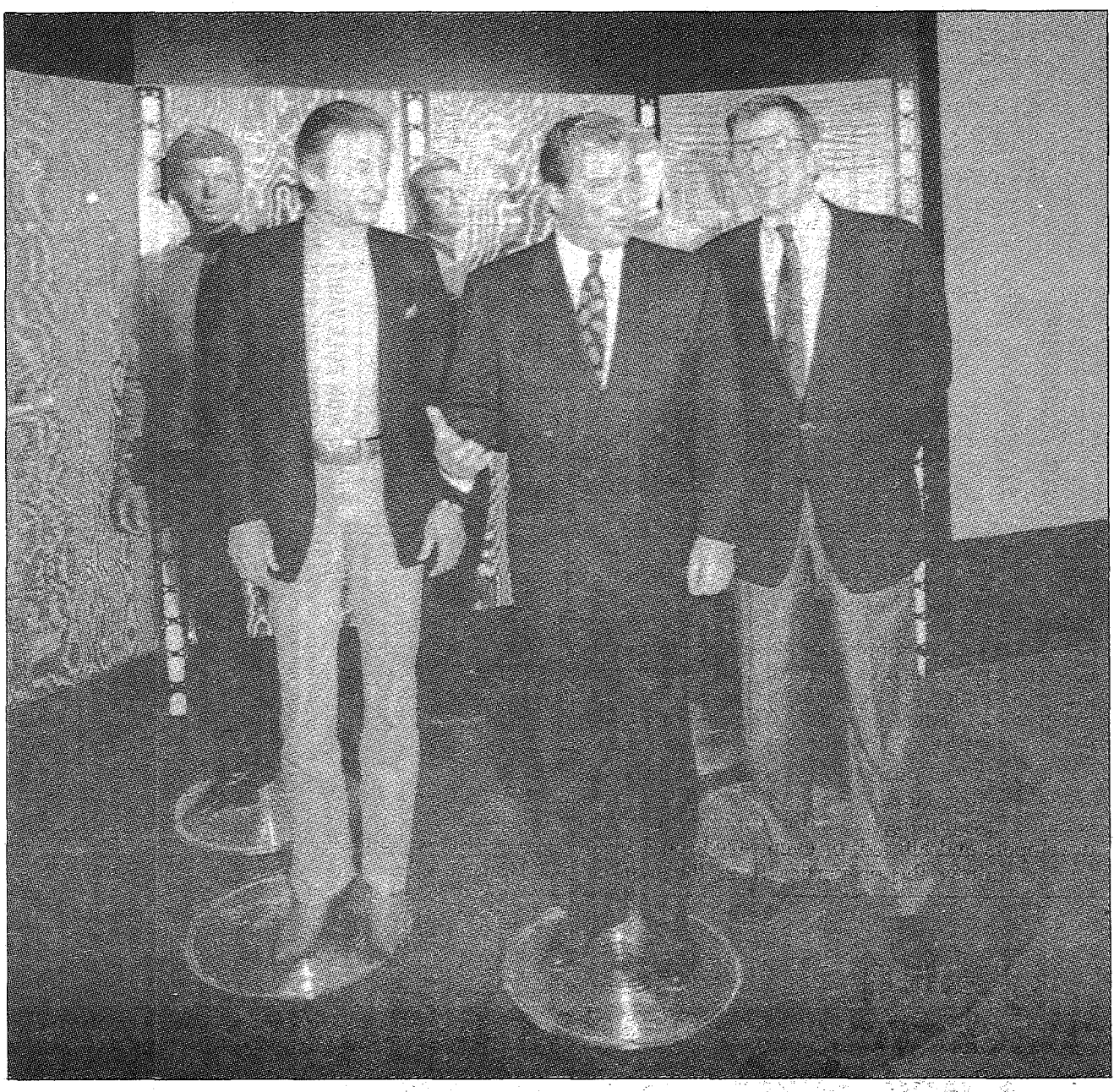
At the media preview Wednesday, museum officials and the actors who starred in the show described "Star Trek" with a reverence usually reserved for great works in science or the humanities.

"When you look at the biographies of the great pioneers in the field (of air and space), you find that time and time again, they were inspired by the stories of H.G. Wells and others who speculated about the future and the role that we as inhabitants of this Earth would play in that future," said Martin Hewitt, director of the National Air and Space Museum. "'Star Trek' did the same thing for the youngsters of the 1960s."

Mary Henderson, the exhibition's curator, said "Star Trek" rendered a vision of science and technology in which space travel would be common and humans would be benevolent and wise.

"I think many people took it into their hearts ... that what was being said on TV at that time was a reason to celebrate," said Nichelle Nichols, who played communications officer Uhura and was one-half of television's first interracial kiss.

"People will come up to me and say, 'Thank you, because I would not be an engineer if it weren't for you,'" said James Doohan, who played the affable chief engineer, Montgomery Scott. "I say, 'I don't do any engineering, really, on the set,' but somehow, there is a kind of figurehead there. Hey, that's education."



*Stars of the original Star Trek series, DeForest Kelley, left, William Shatner, center, and Leonard Nimoy stnad in a mock-up of the transporter room of USS Enterprise Wednesday at the Smithsonian's National Air and space Museum in Washington Wednesday. The stars were at the museum to take part in the opening of the Star Trek exhibit. (AP Photo)*

# News and notes from the past columns of the Salem News

*Compiled by Bekkee Panezott*

ATTORNEY W. EDMOND PETERS of 145 Broadway, took part in the trial of several Japanese war criminals at Eighth Army headquarters in Yokohama, Japan.

A.C. "BUD" DEIMEL, traffic manager at the Mullins Warren plant since 1944, has been named general traffic manager for both the Salem and Warren plants. Don C. Robbins of Salem, assistant to L.H. Baldinger, Salem traffic manager, has taken over traffic duties at the Warren plant.

ATTORNEY LYNN RIDDLE of Lisbon and Louis Sanford of Liverpool Township were re-elected to the Columbiana County Board of Health. Galen Bowman of Center Township was named president, succeeding Sanford. Vice president is C.E. Wilheim of Salem Township and Mary Virginia Bruey was re-appointed secretary.

HELEN MANCUSO has accepted a position at the Murphy store. Martha Weaver has resigned her job at the store.

OFFICERS OF THE Columbiana-Mahoning Holstein Association are John E. Smith, president; Sam Tritten, vice president; and H.S. Dodge, secretary treasurer. Directors are John Herron of Beloit, C.T. Shreve of Damascus and Ernest Aegerter of New Garden.

RACHEL KEISTER, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. George D. Keister of South Union Avenue, has been elected president of Alpha Xi Delta Sorority at Wittenberg College.

MIKE LINDER led the Salem Junior Saxons to a 47-41 victory over New Castle at New Castle, scoring 18 points.

ALTHOUSE MOTORS are the first day leaders in the five-man Salem bowling tourney with a total of 2,866 points. The Althouse five rolled an actual score of 2,645. Earl Grate and George Harroff rolled 594 and 591 respectively to pace the squad.

PACED BY MILDRED KLINE'S brilliant scratch 603 series, the Salem News womens team rolled into first place to the Salem Women's Bowling Association Tournament at Masonic Alleys. Kline rolled 146, 238 and 219 in compiling her high scores.

THE SALEM AMVETS won their first game in the Cortland independent baskeball tournament, vanquishing Southington 77-54, in the opening round of play at Cortland High School. Sam Pridon (23) and Bob Scullion (22) led the Salem attack, as the locals led all the way and were never pressed.

# Museum preserves two Shaker villages

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S TWO SHAKER villages have both recently made progress in preserving their historic communities.

In Enfield, the Museum at Lower Shaker Village raised money to buy the building it occupies.

In Canterbury, Shaker Village and the state agreed tentatively on a plan to block most development at this National Historic Site for 200 years.

Carolyn Smith, director of the museum in Enfield, said it had raised $161,000 to buy the laundry-dairy building in which the museum has been located since 1989.

The building, erected between 1813-1830, is a relic of the religious community settled along Mascoma Lake in the late 1700s by the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing — or Shakers, as they came to be known for their vigorous dances.

Shakers lived as celibates in numerous communities in the eastern United States, and left a legacy of elegantly simple architecture and furniture. They also produced inventions ranging from the flat broom to the circular saw.

Only one Shaker, Sister Ethel Hudson, 95, remains in New Hampshire — she lives in the Canterbury village. A handful of adherents still live at the Shaker community in Sabbathday Lake, Maine.

The museum bought its building from First Leader Corp., which owns most of the other buildings that make up the core of the Shaker settlement. First Leader operates an inn and restaurant in the Great Stone Dwelling.

The 1854 cow barn, 1819 Bethany House and 1880 Ministry House were offered for sale last summer, prompting fears they might be sold to developers and altered, or even razed. First Leader later withdrew the properties from the market.

The museum, founded in 1986, runs programs and activities about the Shakers and their way of life.

Most of the original contents of the buildings where the Shakers lived were dispersed when the Shakers left in 1923. Now the museum is building up a collection of artifacts.

"We have some furniture, and also some items that are related to what the Shakers did here, for example, farm equipment such as cheese presses," said Smith.

"One very special item is a late 1800s seed box complete with 90 packages of seeds still in their original packages. That's very rare — it was a totally unexpected gift from a small museum in Vermont. It was really pretty exciting to get that.

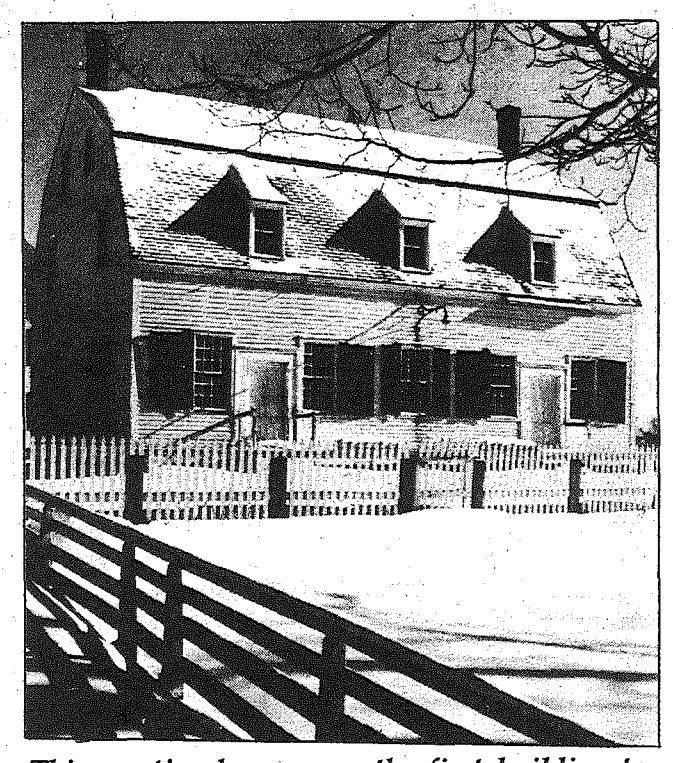
"We also have pieces of clothing and personal items of the Shakers who lived here that are now beginning to come back to us. Another Shaker activity was making beautiful pine buckets, and we have some of that equipment."

In Canterbury, an appraisal for all but about 40 of the village's 690 acres remains before the preservation agreement is signed.

The village applied for financial help from the state Land Conservation Investment Program in July 1990. The agreement would allow new structures on parcels totaling nearly 40 acres, but the new buildings could not be visible from the center of the village.

The Shakers settled Canterbury in 1792 and have owned the land ever since. Shaker Village incorporated in 1969 to operate as a public museum and historic site.

Sister Ethel Hudson lives in the 1793 Dwelling House, one of about 20 buildings in the village. The first to be built — in 1792 — was the Meeting House.



*This meeting house was the first building to be built when the Shakers settled Canterbury, New Hampshire in 1792. It's one of about 20 featured in the village, a National Historic Site. (AP Photo)*

All the village's buildings are the original ones, still standing where they've always stood. Eighteenth-century buildings include the laundry house, and the syrup shop. The schoolhouse, infirmiary and carriage shop are among those dating from the early 1800s.

# Hitler's bunker may be preserved

*By Kevin Costelloe*
*Associated Press Writer*

WITH SOVIET TROOPS BLASTING their way into Berlin, Adolf Hitler and his Nazi henchmen directed their last stand from fortified underground bunkers. Today, the city is wrestling with the future of the concrete remains.

While many people would like to see them hauled away for good, others want them preserved.

Alfred Kernd'l, the scientific director of Berlin's archaeology office, wants much of the site dug up and kept as a reminder of the murderous past.

"That is uncomfortable for many people. They don't want to be reminded of it. But that's no way to deal with history," Kernd'l said Wednesday.

He favors allowing public access to the huge bunkers, many of which were destroyed by Soviet soldiers after the war. The complex is located in what was the infamous postwar "death strip" along the Berlin Wall separating Communist East Berlin from the capitalist West.

Many Germans fear the bunker site could become a kind of pilgrimage site for right-wing extremists and neo-Nazis. But for Kernd'l, that is not a problem.

"A democracy has to put up with that," he said. "We have to face up to that, and not always push it to the side. That's a special German problem."

What the city eventually decides is open to speculation, and will depend in part on the overall plans for building a new federal government district in the same general area.

Ideas for the bunker site abound, although the issue has received little attention in the German news media. For instance, a group of non-Jewish Germans, backed by top industrialists, wants to erect a Holocaust memorial.

Patricia Werner, a spokeswoman for the Berlin development office, says officials will have to decide whether "current use is more important than this part of the past."

The bunkers are three blocks from the Brandenburg Gate and just north of the Potsdamer Platz, the historic square that will be rebuilt into its prewar splendor.

Kernd'l, the city's archaeological expert, predicts three of the surviving bunker sections will be excavated and opened to the public. They were used for Nazi guards as well as for radio communications, and one contains crudely drawn paintings of Nazi soldiers.

*A workman stands on top of the bunker complex in Berlin where Adolf Hitler shot himself on April 30, 1945. As Germany moves its government back to the former capital the country is undecided what to do with the remains of the elaborate complex. Suggestions range from unburying the complex and allowing the people to visit to being made a part of a Holocaust memorial. (AP Photo)*

Although he favors allowing the public in, he opposes a formal museum at the site.

Hitler and his aides retreated to the bunkers in the war's final days, frantically seeking ways to head off defeat.

In the end, Hitler shot himself to death in a section called the "Fuehrerbunker" on April 30, 1945. Eva Braun, his former mistress and wife of one day, committed suicide by swallowing poison at his side.

Today, only the floor of that bunker and parts of the outer wall still exist but are buried.

# *George Washington was innovative farmer*

*By Cassandra Burrell*
*Associated Press Writer*

HE WAS FIRST IN WAR, first in peace, and even today should be first in the hearts of America's farmers.

Few people seem to know it, but George Washington was an innovator on the wheat field as well as the battlefield. He was not only the father of the country, but a founder of the means to reap its bounty.

And now the group that runs his fabled Mount Vernon estate is driving home that point.

Thanks to a private $1.75 million grant, the organization is reproducing one of the five farms Washington operated on the property 10 miles south of the capital city which bears his name. It will include a replica of his 16-sided barn, where Washington among the first to process his crops indoors — to reduce waste.

Other Washington innovations:

—He introduced mules to America, animals that all but replaced horses behind plows across the nation. He bred his first mule using a jackass sent to Mount Vernon by the King of Spain.

—While most plantation owners were depleting their soil by over-planting, Washington planted different crops in any particular field from season to season — a practice now known as rotating. He also experimented with fertilizers that ranged from tree mold to river mud, according to the association.

"We're hoping to expand people's understanding of George Washington" off the battlefield and outside government, said Ann Rauscher of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. "All most people know is that George Washington chopped down a cherry tree — and that old myth is not even true."

"Washington enjoyed farming thoroughly. I think it fascinated him," said James C. Rees, associate director of the association. "There wasn't a lot of science in the 18th century, so a lot of this was sophisticated guesswork," he said.

"Through this farm we can show how creative he was."

The four-acre exhibition will be constructed on a drained and filled swamp Washington once called a "hell hole," Rauscher said. It wasn't the site of major cultivation while Washington was alive, but the project is designed to be representative of the five farms that existed on the estate, which then spanned 8,000 acres.

Washington struggled to make his farms profitable, Rauscher said. The nation's first president was chronically cash poor and had to borrow the money to travel to New York for his inauguration, she noted.

"People say that Mount Vernon probably would have prospered more as a farm if he hadn't been away as much as he was," she said.

Costumed laborers will work in the fields at the new farm, growing corn, wheat and other crops Washington planted over a 45-year period. Visitors will be able to see how harvested crops were stored, cured, packaged and sold during Washington's time.

High school and college students will construct the 16-sided barn by hand with wood from trees harvested on the estate and handmade brick.

Money for the project is coming from a $1.75 million grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich., Rauscher said. Target date for completion is 1996.

# Grisly murder of butcher never solved

*By Dale E. Shaffer*

ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1931 THE *Salem News* headlines read, "Butcher is hacked to Death in Workshop." George Schmidt, age 43, was the victim of this horrible murder. It took place in downtown Salem around 6:45 a.m. in the workroom of his meat market at 637 E. State St. (present site of Tennille's). The body was discovered in the center of the room shortly after 7 a.m. by John A. Long, driver of a bread delivery truck.

Schmidt's head was almost severed from his body by a meat cleaver and long butcher knife, both of which were lying at his feet. He had been slashed in the neck twice, once on the right side and again in front, with cutting through the windpipe to the base of the tongue. Other wounds were discovered on his left arm, forearm and hand.

There was evidence of a struggle — the entire shop was smeared with the victim's blood. George Schmidt was 6 feet 2 inches tall, weighed 178 pounds and was certainly strong enough to put up a battle. The wound on his hand indicated that he fought hand-to-hand with his attackers. Also, a large heavy meat block had been forced from its position in the corner of the shop.

Robbery was established as the motive for the crime. Family members said that Schmidt usually took $300 with him in the morning, and most of that had been stolen ($80 was found in the refrigerator). All of his pockets had been turned inside-out.

Investigators considered this case to be one of the most baffling murder mysteries recorded in the annals of Columbiana County criminal history. Suspects were questioned, including two Massillon gunmen arrested in Akron, but the case was never solved.

Earlier in the morning of the murder, sometime before 4 a.m. there had been a burglary of the Union Service Valet Shoppe on EAst State Street. The burglars stole four suits of clothes, four women's dresses, two overcoats, an automobile robe and three men's hats. Initially, the police tried to link this robbery with the murder, but the idea was abandoned when evidence came forth that Schmidt was seen in front of his meat market at 6:40 a.m. sweeping the sidewalk.

There were other theories, including one that Schmidt may have ended his own life. But the suicide theory was discarded after medical authorities said that "it would have been almost impossible for a man to have inflicted on himself two knife wounds such as the victim sustained." Their conclusion was that Schmidt had been hacked to death with a meat cleaver and knife by a person or persons unknown. The coroner maintained that "I can't see how the case could have been anything but murder."

George W. Schmidt, the victim's 20-year-old son, worked with his father in the meat business, and said that his father was in good health and in good spirits the day before when he attended the convention of the Transylvania Sachsen Singing Alliance of North America.

Another theory was that the slaying had been committed by a person or persons familiar with Schmidt's habit of carrying large sums of money on his person. The slayer could have waited in the workshop and attacked Schmidt when he entered the workroom. Or, he could have been an enemy nursing a grudge, or a tramp who stopped at the store to beg for food or a thief who walked in the unlocked back door to steal meat.

The theory given most consideration at the time was that the slaying was done by a person or persons known to Schmidt, who attempted to rob him, but then was forced to kill him to prevent being identified to police. In any event, the case was a most difficult one for police to pursue. There was little news of progress to report after the initial story appeared on the front page.

**Editor's note: Irene Schmidt Beals of Columbus asked us to provide a missing link in her family's history concerning her father's murder — she is preparing a family history for her grandchildren. Irene writes: "I have nothing in writing concerning the newspaper account of my father, George W. Schmidt who was murdered in his yellow brick front meat shop...We lived at (I think) 927 South Union St. in a bungalow at the time. Mother later moved to E. Fourth St. next door to the Freed family. Later she moved to 332 N. Broadway across from teacher Claribel Bickel. Mother died during a visit to my home in Columbus September 1969. I will appreciate your help." Unfortunately, we were unable to find the front page which broke the story, but are pleased to grant Irene's request.**

# *The day the city's Black Maria came*

On August 29, 1892 Salem's new police and fire patrol wagon was delivered to city hall from Teegarden's carriage factory on Penn Avenue. The wagon was of the regulation patrol style, with its body painted a deep blue trimmed in ebony. The words "Police and Fire Patrol" were lettered on each side of the wagon bed. Its wheels were decorated in red, with green and yellow trimmings. A coating of varnish protected and brightened the paint, making the vehicle a most attractive one.

# Buckles, spurs, cowboy hats recall Frontier

*By Linda Franklin*
*Associated Press Writer*

THERE IS ENOUGH GEAR to furnish a stockade and enough saddles to outfit a stampede — the National Cowboy Hall of Fame is corraling a museum's worth of memorabilia from the old West.

Closets packed with suits. Shelves lined with elaborate boots and military helmets bristling with spikes and plumes. Pistols and sabers, holsters and bullets. Drawers of beaded gauntlets, chaps and spurs. Saddles and tacking.

A tailored 1840 buckskin suit, ornamented with porcupine quill work, and a pre-Civil War blanket coat — both extremely rare.

The Joe Grandee Museum of the Frontier West is full to bursting with such treasures, about 6,000 in all. Grandee is a Western artist and illustrator from Arlington, Texas.

The collection, acquired late last year, "has the broadest possible range of military accouterments," said B. Byron Price, the hall's executive director. "It is especially strong in cowboy material in terms of original hats and boots and clothing and gear. There are more than 150 saddles, for example."

The exchange was partially a gift from Grandee and partially a purchase by the hall, Price said. He declined to discuss specific details. The collection is currently being shipped to Oklahoma City from Texas.

"It really is the finest assemblage of Western memorabilia in private hands — at least we believe that," Price said.

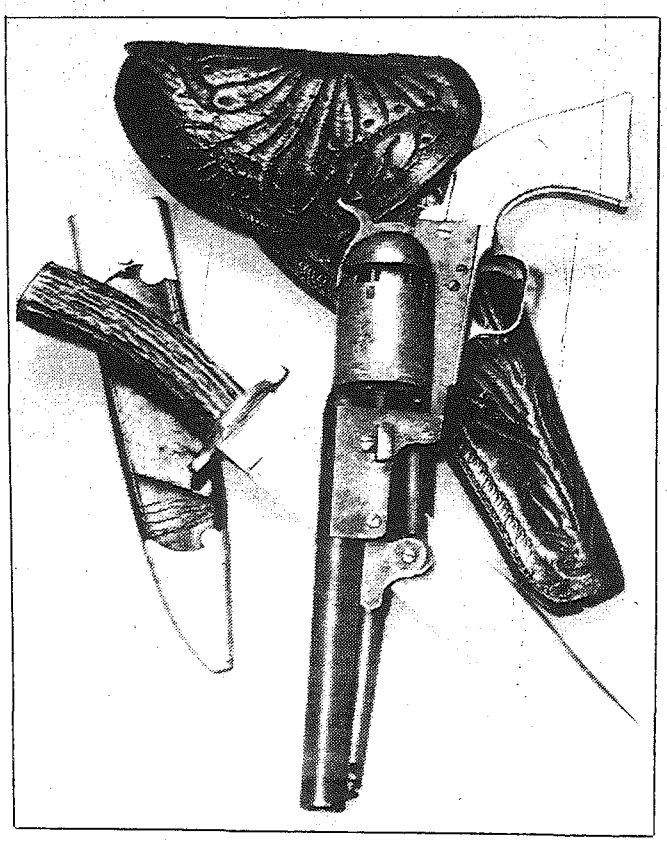
The collection includes frontier military clothing dating from 1812, American Indian beadwork and clothing, clothing of cowboys and of frontier women. Price said the depth of the collection is exceptional and some of the items are so rare that they cannot be found even in the Smithsonian.

While Grandee's holdings were called a museum, they actually represent the artist's lifelong personal collection of material relating to his work and interests.

"Its elements would comprise a good-size museum on the West," Price said.

Grandee regularly used his collection in his illustrations.

"Close observation of historical costume, horse equipment and weaponry became central to Grandee's artistic technique, a method that has earned him a well deserved reputation for accuracy in the world of Western art," wrote history curator Richard Rattenbury in the hall's publication, "Western Visions."



*Beautifully tooled small arms are among the items in the Joe Grandee Museum of Frontier West, a collection recently acquired by the National Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City.*

Rattenbury explains that in addition to many purchases of single items from dealers and antiquarians, Grandee bought up the inventories of several defunct theatrical and costume companies whose holdings included much period Western gear.

In the women's frontier clothing section, the collection has everything from high style to common work clothing.

The workclothes typical of the period from the 1880s to 1900 are almost non-existent in other collections, because the clothes were usually worn until they fell apart, Price said.

American Indian artifacts in the collection include beadwork and wearing apparel of both men and women. These pieces represent about 15 percent of the total collection; most of them are of Sioux, Cheyenne and Apache origin.

The National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center is located on Persimmon Hill in northeastern Oklahoma City. A preview sampler show of Grandee collection items will open in September.

*Military gear like the helmet above is displayed in the museum. The collection includes period clothing dating from 1812, uniforms and workclothes, weapons and horse tack, and American Indian clothing. (AP Photos by Ty Russell)*

The hall is open seven days a week. Winter hours, Sept.-May, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Summer hours, Memorial Day-Labor Day, 8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Admission is adults $5, seniors $4, children $2.

# Fabled State Street may come alive again

*By Eric Fidler*
*Associated Press writer*

ON STATE STREET, THAT once great Chicago street, ghosts of a splendid past mingle with a drabber present.

Where six grand department stores once reigned, shoppers today find only two among the cut-rate lingerie shops, discount shoe stores, fast-food restaurants and pharmacies. Vacant lots have stayed empty, rebuilding plans on hold.

Today the street that once was one of America's most fabled shopping districts is struggling to regain the shoppers it lost as suburban malls siphoned them off and glamour drifted to another part of downtown.

There are signs of hope. State Street captured a handful of new stores last year, a new city library and a university are expected to draw people, and the street is rebuilding a shopping base among downtown workers.

Like many old downtown districts, urban planners say, State Street is being forced to reinvent itself.

"Every town faces the same sort of problem; why should Chicago be any different?" says Gary Rejebian, marketing vice president for the Illinois Retail Merchants Association.

But for decades, State Street was different.

In its heyday it drew thousands of people and millions of dollars from around the Midwest to a mile-long stretch of shops and theaters, restaurants and night spots.

"What made State Street more significant than other downtowns was you had people who would drive in from all over the Midwest to shop there," says Larry Bennett, a DePaul University political science professor who wrote "Fragments of Cities: The New American Downtowns and Neighborhoods," based on studies of many downtown areas.

From 1834, when a settler of what was then called State Road — a muddy, frog-infested stretch favored by fur traders — wandered out of his cabin and killed the last bear seen in the center of town, to the 1950s, State Street grew steadily.

Less than 30 years after the street was laid out in the 1830s, its destiny already was clear to retail baron Potter Palmer. Seeing the first horse-drawn streetcars plying State Street in 1859, Potter sensed something big could happen and bought up a mile of property. He built the Palmer House hotel and was one of the original partners in the Marshall Field's department stores.

The strip boomed; the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 hardly slowed its growth.

As public transportation expanded after the fire, it made it easier for shoppers from throughout the

Turn to next page

## State Street

Continued from page 14

city to reach the State Street stores.

By the time the first incandescent lamps were lighted on State Street in 1926 by President Calvin Coolidge, the magazine Chicago Commerce was complaining of traffic jams.

In 1922, songwriter Fred Fisher gave the street its enduring slogan. The popular booster tune he penned, "Chicago," immortalized State Street as "that great street," where "they do things they don't do on Broadway."

During the 1920s, stores along the street were totaling more than $400 million a year in sales, according to periodicals of the time, and providing jobs for 50,000 to 75,000 people.

In 1949, the specter of decline arose: Chicago's first suburban shopping center, Park Forest, opened in a cornfield southwest of the city.

Just two years later, the now-defunct Chicago Daily News warned of the threat to State Street prosperity.

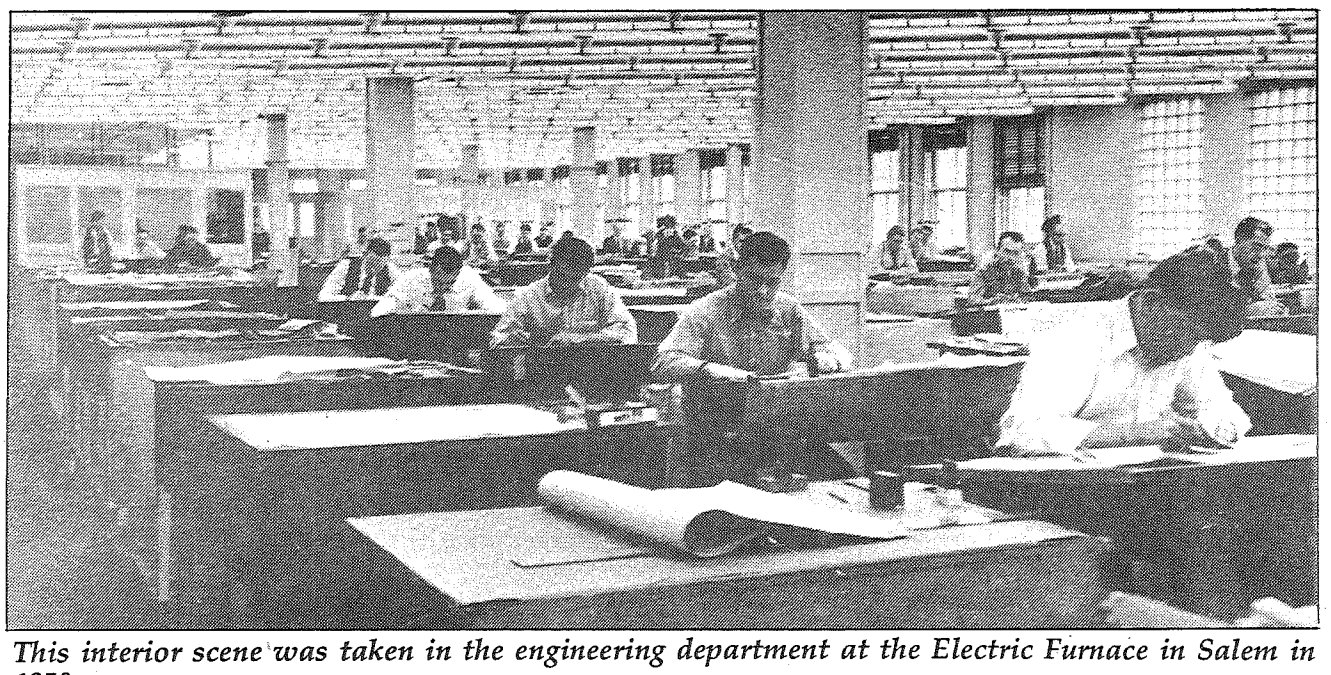
"Traffic is threatening to strangle it. Slums are circling the Loop in areas where homes and customers should be. The suburbs, because of these two things, are growing into a giant competitor."

The paper optimistically concluded State Street would always be that great street: "Trust Mrs. Chicago to know the difference between the corner grocery and the super supermarket."

But State Street did become the lowly corner grocery, a place for office workers to fill prescriptions or buy galoshes while waiting for the bus.

Many Chicagoans believe the street's glamour finally was doomed by a misguided effort to mimic the suburban malls that had drained its business.

The plan was conceived as a covered, climate-controlled mall. In order to get federal funding, the city changed it to an open-air bus mall that limited traffic to public transportation and pedestrians.



*This interior scene was taken in the engineering department at the Electric Furnace in Salem in 1950.*

Work began in 1974. The street was closed to cars, the sidewalks widened with slippery, gray stone slabs that one reviewer called "unspeakably depressing" when the $17.2 million mall opened in 1980.

Some 120 buses an hour — one every 30 seconds — rumble and fume down the street. With no cars, State Street began to feel empty and dangerous. The glittering store windows lost some of their allure when potential customers no longer could see them from cars.

Nobody liked the mall. The Chicago Tribune called it "a civic embarrassment," an "aesthetic failure" and "a particularly harsh disappointment."

"It never worked, never worked," Mayor Richard Daley recently said on a WBBM radio talk show. "It's a failure. Everybody knows that."

Daley wants to tear up the mall and reopen the street to autos, but the city needs $30 million to carry out the plan.

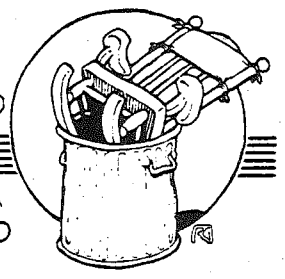
Sara Bode, executive director of the Greater State Street Council, is optimistic about improvements, but said there's no point trying to recapture State's Street's glory days.

"We will never be what we were then," Bode said. "But that's no problem. What we've got to do is stop saying we'll never be what we were. I'll never be 21 again either."

She thinks State Street — and other downtown shopping districts — can prosper if they avoid mimicking suburban counterparts.

"Bustle and bumping into people is just part of downtown. Down here the scale is tall and the pace is dynamic," she said.

# ANTIQUE OR JUNQUE

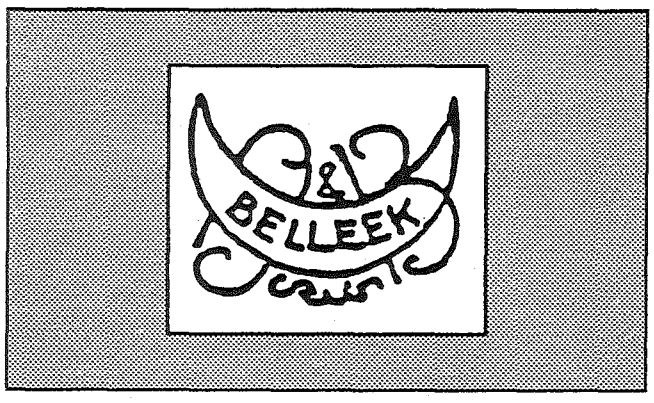


*By James G. McCollam*
*Copley News Service*

**Q. Enclosed is a picture of a windup toy, "G.I. Joe and His Jouncing Jeep." It is marked "Unique Art Mfg. Co., Newark, N.J." It was purchased about 1945.**

**Can you give me some idea about its value?**

This world War II toy is selling in the $145 to $165 range (in good condition).




**Q. This mark is on the bottom of a cup and saucer decorated with flowers and butterflies. The cup has two handles and three feet.**

**Can you tell me anything about this Belleek cup and saucer?**

A. These were made by Ott & Brewer in Trenton, N.J., during the 1880s. They produced some very fine imitations of Irish Belleek.

Your bouillon cup and saucer would probably sell for about $200.

**Q. Please estimate the value and age of my cast-iron bookends. They are painted gold and depict a beach scene with trees in the background. They are marked "B & H" on the bottom.**

A. Your bookends were made in Meriden, Conn., by Bradely & Hubbard around the turn of the century. They would probably sell for $65 to $75.

**Q. Please evaluate a plate commemorating the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. On the back is a picture of a buffalo and "Semi-Vitrous — Buffalo Pottery — 1907."**

A. You have all the information there, except for the market price, which is about $35 to $45 in good condition.

**Q. I have an old cast-iron bank. There is a monkey that tosses a coin into a lion's mouth.**

**Can you tell me if this is valuable?**

A. Let's hope this isn't a reproduction! An original Lion and Monkey bank has sold for more than $2,000.

Take this to a museum where they can examine it for possible authentication.

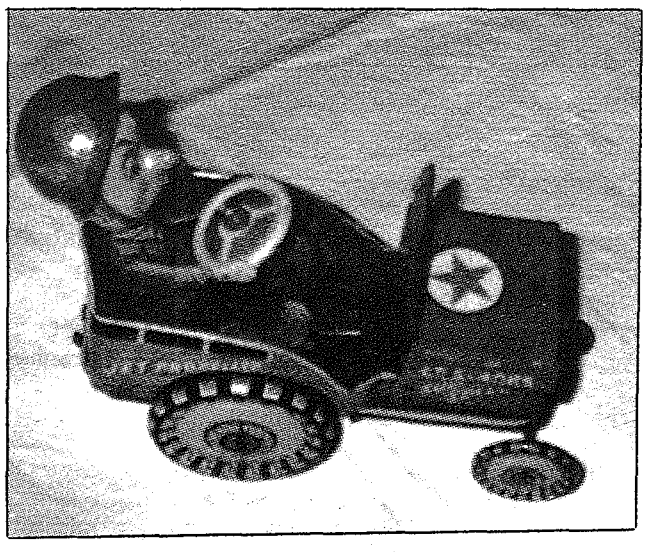
These were popular in the late 1800s.

**BOOK REVIEW**

"Post-War Tin Toys, A Collector's Guide" by Jack Tempest (Wallace-Homestead, an imprint of the Chilton Book Co.) has more than 200 full-color illustrations and prices of mechanical, walking, musical and acrobatic tin toys produced since World War II.

This lavish book is a joy to look at.

**Letters with picture(s) are welcome and may be answered in the column. We cannot reply personally or return pictures. Address your letters to James G. McCollam, P.O. Box 1087, Notre Dame, IN 46556.**



*This World War II toy in good condition would sell for $145 to $165.*

## *Girl graduates of 1913 discarded elaborate attire*

In 1913 the girls graduating from Salem High School decided, for the first time, to dress in simple uniform — the approved style being the common white sailor suit with black tie. This was a change from the varied and more expensive attire worn in previous years. The new form of dress followed the custom already in general use in many schools and colleges. In the previous year, senior girls had decided not to wear the costly summer bonnets at graduation.

*Read all about Columbiana County's history weekly in Yesteryears*