



# Yesteryears

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Section of the Salem News

## Goshen Center School opened doors in 1894

### One-room building housed children in eight grades

By Lois Firestone

**M**OST OF THE YOUNGSTERS who studied at Goshen Center's one-room school in the 1920s trudged along rutted corduroy roads to get there, but Mary Jane and Elsie Bogar were luckier. Early in the morning of any given school day, the two could be seen riding bareback astride the family pony, Elsie guiding the reins and Mary Jane behind.

Arriving at the school, the girls tied the pony in a farmer's barn across the road, and at noon recess they hurried over to feed him oats from the bag their father replenished regularly.

Their brother Charlie was up and dressed long before anyone else in the family was out of bed because it was his job to warm up the frigid schoolroom for the day's classes. One of the teachers, Leonard Hively of Greenford, paid him a few cents a month to stoke the huge furnace in the corner and keep the bucket filled from the coal piled up in the shanty out back. But Mary Jane remembers the school didn't heat evenly — most days the room was either too hot or too cold. Students sitting near the furnace would swelter while fingers and toes of kids sitting a few feet away tingled with the chill.

The biggest cost in operating the school was the heating. Of the \$11.71 paid out during the 1856-57 school year to keep the school going, \$9.38 of that was for coal. Expenses included a quarter for a bucket and tin ladle, ten cents for boxes of chalk, 37 cents for door hinges and \$1 for making and painting a blackboard.

The blackboard and oilcloth pull-down map took up most of the south wall of the school, an elevated stage beside it. The

stage was the scene of programs put on by the children for parents and relatives.

A wash basin filled with cold water from the well outside was placed in the cloakroom to the left of the lone front door entry. Drinking water came from a bucket and dipper which youngsters could ladle out water into a common tin cup. One of the boys in the class was usually assigned to keep the bucket filled from the Deming handpump at the front schoolyard.

Oil lamps bracketed on the walls illuminated the room. Mary Jane remembers that gasoline lights eventually replaced the old lamps: suspended from the ceiling, the lights, with two mantles, were charged with a pump similar to a bicycle tire pump.

Once there, the children didn't leave the school until the end of the day. At noon, they brought their tin lunch buckets back to their seats and ate, usually butter and jelly sandwiches on homemade bread, an apple and a cookie. The rest of the noon recess was spent outdoors playing. The girls jumped rope, played Ring around the Rosie and tag, Mary Jane remembers. The boys had a continuous baseball game running from day to day. Everyone, boys and girls alike, liked Ante Over: The goal was to throw a ball over the top of the school building. If the thrower failed, others would yell "pigtail." Rain and snow brought everyone inside and then the children would toss a bean bag for points.

School enrollment was usually about 30; that number encompassed all eight grades which stayed throughout the day in the one room. One by one, the various classes were



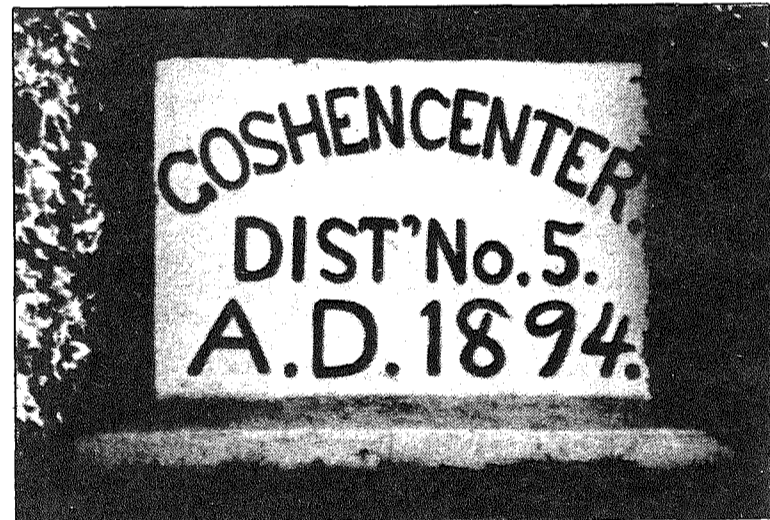
Youngsters studying at Goshen Center's one-room school in 1915 gather in front of the building (first row, from left) Ivan Townsend, Stephen Bogar, Pearl Flanagan, Joe Bogar, Carol Gage, Charles Rupert, Lillian Kamfer, Ernie Kamfer, Gertrude Harold and Carl Flitcraft; (second row, left) Clara Kamfer, Helen Gage, Homer Rupert, Genevieve Ovington, Christy Smith, Mary Esther Burton, Frank Townsend and Howard Rumsey; (third row, left) John Venable, teacher Howard Holloway, Rupert Burton and Herbert Jones.

called up front to sit at a long recitation bench placed between the teacher's desk and the students' desks. Here the children learned numbers, memorized poems and pointed out countries of the world.

Goshen Center opened its doors in 1894, as one of the schools in District 5. The two-room, two-story structure was built along the intersection of present-day Routes 534 and 165 north of Damascus. The first school in the township was a log house built in 1812 by the Friends for both religious meetings and schooling; a fire eventually leveled the building.

In about 1828 a round log house with a huge fireplace and slab wood desks replaced it. A brick school house was constructed in 1838 and others quickly followed. The 1878 property evaluation shows the township had eight school sub-districts with a total evaluation of \$6,550.

In the early years only one instructor taught all the grades. By 1921, though, there were three, all working as a team in the one huge room. Mary Jane Bogar's teacher was Rachel Crewson, a Sebring girl, who taught first and second grades. Leonard Hively had the fourth and fifth classes and Perry Coy



This stone marker which was embedded in the original school building until Goshen Center was torn down in 1962 is displayed in the front yard of the school at the intersection of Routes 534 and 165.

of Patmos grades six and seven.

Life was tougher for the early female teachers — their hours were longer and their pay less. For instance, when Mary Masten was hired on a five-month contract in April 1851 she was given a salary of \$8.50 a month but informed that she'd have to pay for her own room and board. After being warned that to remain as teacher, she must run "a good

school," district clerk Samuel Mather recorded that Mary was told that she had to stoke the fires herself before she opened the school at 8 six days a week. No recesses or breaks would be allowed during the day which ended at 5. She was also reminded that it was her job to clean the school.

Not so Samuel Hardman who was hired to teach at

See Goshen Center, page 7

# Recalls Salem diner, Dunlap photo wanted

By Lois Firestone

We heard from Russell Bennett who grew up in Salem and lives today in La Verne, California. Russell noticed the photo of the Salem diner in the Sept. 14, 1993 issue and identified some of the people in it, including himself. For about three years Russell grilled hamburgers at the diner, later taking a job pumping gas for Myron Kelly at his Standard Oil station on the corner of Pershing and Lincoln. Others in the photo are Shorty Reynolds, Bob and Mable Irey and Ann

Burdowsky.

The late Charlie Dunlap manned the huge roller used on Salem streets for years, and many adults remember Charlie hoisting them up for a special ride. The Salem Area Peace Fellowship is looking for a photo of Charlie and his machine as part of their research into local black history. Frances Davidson remembers seeing one in the Sesquicentennial calendar published in 1956. If you have one or know where to find one, the fellowship would like to borrow it to make a copy.

# Gettysburg reenactments slated for July 2 and 3

THOUSANDS OF CIVIL War reenactors from throughout the country and around the world will bring history to life when they converge on Gettysburg, Pa. on July 2 and 3 to reenact the events of July 2, 1863, the bloodiest hours of the three-day battle there.

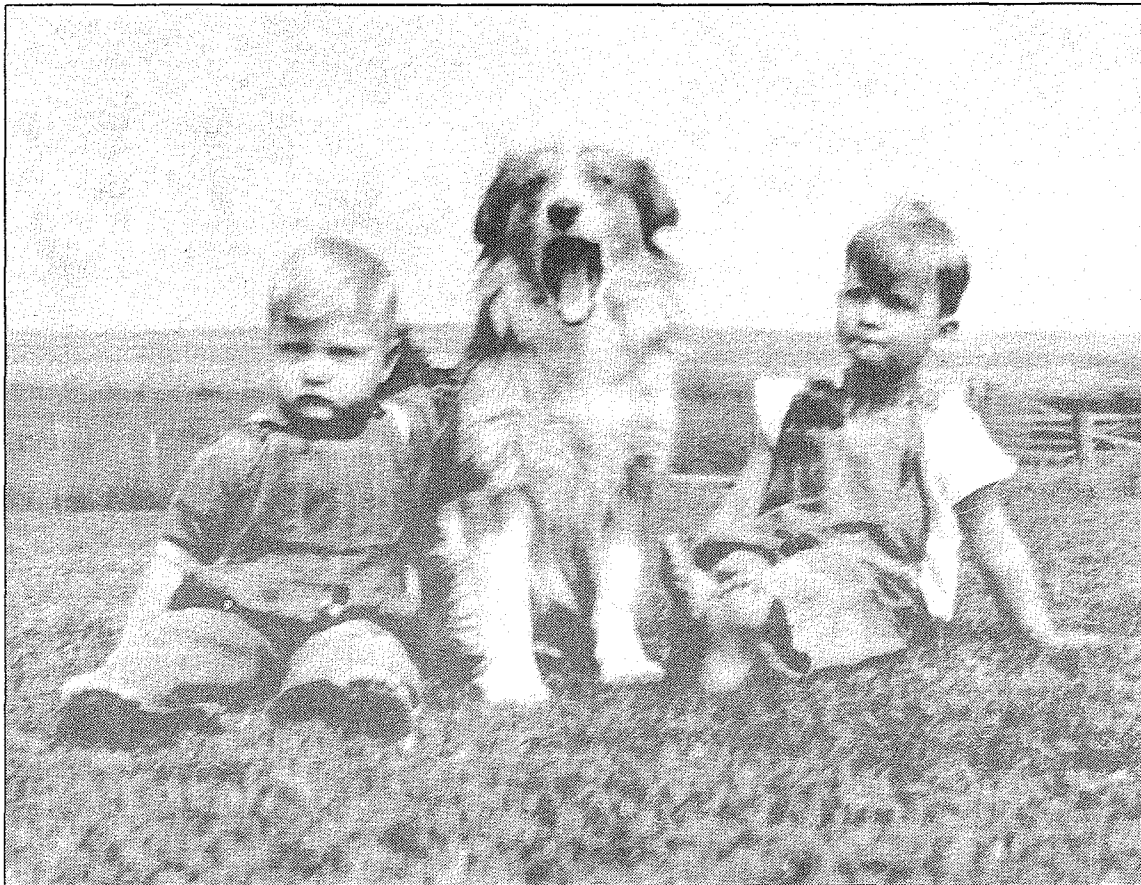
From the boulders of Devil's Den to the Wheatfield and Peach Orchard, Union and Confederate troops clashed in fierce seesaw combat throughout that fateful day. When darkness fell the fighting finally ended — with neither side able to claim victory.

Sponsored by Civil War Specialties, the reenactments will be held immediately adjacent to Pumping Station Road four miles south of Gettysburg near the Eisenhower National Historic Site and the 1852 Sachs Mill Covered Bridge. The reenactments are part of Gettysburg Civil War Heritage Days which run from June 25 to July

4. The 352-acre site was the filming location for the TNT big screen movie and mini-series "Gettysburg," based on the Pulitzer Prize winning novel, "The Killer Angels." The grounds include farm buildings, dirt roads, stone walls and rail fences that replicate landmarks of the historic battle.

The reenactment will feature a cavalry engagement at 2 p.m. Saturday and a reenactment of Ewell's Advance at 5 p.m. On Sunday, spectators will witness a cavalry engagement at 1 p.m. and Longstreet's Attack at 2 p.m.

Tickets for "Gettysburg: The Second Day" are \$7 each day (children 6 and under free) and should be ordered in advance by calling the Civil War Specialties ticket line at 717-337-9483. Visa and Mastercard accepted. A \$4 charge provides all-day parking for cars, \$10 for motor homes and \$25 for tour buses.



This charming photo of two barefoot brothers, Paul (on the left) and Gary Deland with their dog Rex was taken in 1942 by their parents, Carl and Bealah Deland at their home on land owned by the Salem VFW Post 892. Times were hard then, Gary remembers, and the boys wore shoes only in the winter.

# Kennedy bullet debate started early

By Randolph E. Schmid  
Associated Press

THE LONG-RUNNING controversy over whether the same bullet struck President Kennedy and John Connally started early — even among those writing the Warren Report on the assassination of Kennedy.

President Johnson joined those who didn't believe one bullet struck both men, tapes released April 15 by the National Archives and the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library in Austin, Texas, show.

Connally, then governor of Texas, was riding in the front seat of the presidential limousine, and was wounded when Kennedy, who was in the back, was slain in Dallas on Nov. 22,

1963.

Then Sen. Richard Russell, a Georgia Democrat and member of the Warren Commission, called Johnson on Sept. 18, 1964, to discuss the report on Kennedy's slaying. Russell said the report would note disagreement over whether Connally was struck by a bullet that had already hit Kennedy, or a separate one.

"Well, what difference does it make which bullet got Connally?" Johnson asked.

"Well, it don't make much difference ...," Russell replied, "but the commission believes that the same bullet that hit Kennedy hit Connally. Well, I don't believe it ..."

"I don't either," Johnson responded.

Investigators agree that three


shots were fired, but through the years conspiracy arguments have turned on whether the same bullet could have passed through Kennedy's upper back and caused Connally's wounds.

The two were struck at nearly the same instant. If the same bullet could not have wounded both men, there had to have been a second bullet — and therefore a second gunman, those who see a conspiracy say.

The Warren Commission, chaired by then-Chief Justice Earl Warren, concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin.

When Connally died last summer, researchers asked to recover bullet fragments from his body to resolve the issue, but his family rejected the request.

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# Freed slave fretted over hard luck, misfortunes

By Dale E. Shaffer

**T**HE TALE OF STROTTER Brown, the former slave from Alabama who settled in Salem after the Civil War and made baskets for a living, is a familiar one. He lived in a shack on Elm Avenue in Salem and raised corn and tobacco.

His final years were spent at the county infirmary in Lisbon and then at the home of Felix Williams, where he died Jan. 21, 1913 at an estimated age of 100. Burial was at Hope Cemetery. A granite monument with a basket carved on it marks the grave.

In March 1911 Strotter was still living in his little hut, but was in very poor mental and physical health. Visitors found him with little food to eat. He believed that everyone was trying to poison him and that all his friends had forsaken him. He alleged that a local black man who nursed him had first attempted to get his property, then tried to kill him by placing poison on his meat. Most people thought Strotter was imagining all this.

According to Strotter's story, this ex-minister of the gospel brought a white neighbor friend to his home one day and the two drew up a will, deeding all his property to the nurse. Strotter, not being able to write his name, made a mark on the document.

But Strotter became skeptical of the document when the nurse began talking about building a fine house there. When Strotter showed the will to a woman friend, and she told him of its contents, Strotter snatched it from her and tore it to pieces. He claimed to still



Former slave Strotter Brown stands in the center of his tobacco garden and in front of the shack along Salem's Elm Avenue where he lived for years until forced to live at the county infirmary in Lisbon.

have an old will, which did not will his property to anyone.

When the nurse first went to Strotter's house, he got down on his knees and prayed for him. But Strotter said, "Oh Lord, it didn't do any good. God can help his own people but he can't do no good for anybody else."

Although the nurse took good care of Strotter at first, the ex-minister became angry when Strotter destroyed the will. Strotter claimed that when he

found a package of poison under the nurse's bed, he told him to get out. But the man returned time and time again, until old Strotter finally met him at the door with a revolver in one hand and an old-fashioned spear in the other. He threatened to kill the unwelcome visitor if he returned again.

Township trustees began taking food to Strotter after learning of his pitiful condition. They kept urging him to go to the county infirmary, but he

refused to leave his quaint little home which he loved dearly. A Rev. Smalley from Alliance offered to provide Strotter with a fine home and plenty to eat if he would turn his property over, but Strotter refused.

At this point in his life, Strotter was worrying constantly over his hard luck and misfortunes. He felt that, because he failed to get an education when a boy, people took advantage of him. Although greatly attached to his old home, he was dissatisfied because the

Stark Electric cars were passing by so close and because children in the neighborhood kept bothering him.

Finally on March 11, 1911, the Humane Officer took Strotter to the county infirmary. In order to get Strotter to go, the officer told him that he was to appear as a witness against the person he accused of trying to poison him. The officer did not stop at the courthouse, but drove directly to the infirmary. Strotter lived for almost two years.

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# Great steamships portrayed wrongly by film producers

By Anh Bui  
Associated Press

**T**HERE WAS THIS UNIQUE art form that went to sea and has been forgotten. So says Peter Sparre of Hartford, Conn. With those words and an intent look in his eye, Peter Sparre seems to be launching into another sea tale. But this is no story of sails and saltwater told by an aging captain with a cornucopia pipe.

Gather 'round. This is a story of the great steamships of the turn of the century, told by an artist and his pen.

Long since silenced by two world wars, advancing technology and dealers in scrap metal, the steamships are having their history retold by a storyteller who has devoted a lifetime to their artistic resurrection.

Sparre has transformed their history of sea, steam and steel into vellum, watercolor and ink, creating a visual record of the majestic trans-Atlantic liners and his lifelong love for them.

It has been 47 years since Sparre, a Hartford artist, first set foot on a trans-Atlantic liner. Although he was only 3 at the time, he says he remembers every detail of the voyage, from the silver forks standing in the marmalade in the dining hall to the view of the blue green waters of the North Atlantic when his father lifted him up.

Most of all he loved what he calls the human element of the ships.

"The feeling of togetherness," he says. "Our family of four was all together. There was love. We all lived in this kind of dream world and this was the launching pad for my fascination with steamers."

Sparre's father, a yachtsman and keeper of a maritime museum in his own home, instilled in Sparre a love for the sea. Since 1946, Sparre has journeyed on about 25 different steamships, all built between 1905 and 1930.

"He's an artist, yes, but he wouldn't go out and paint just anything. He paints steamships, that's what he loves," says Carl Rutberg, curator of exhibits at the Ellis Island Immigration Museum, where Sparre's work was recently exhibited.

Sparre's detailed drawings of the elevations, or side views, of 12 of the world's largest and fastest steamships of their day make up the "Floating Cities" exhibit. Rare photographs depicting life aboard the ships accompany his works.

Sparre put more than 30 years of research into what he believes are the most accurate drawings of liners in existence. He traveled to European shipyards to obtain shipbuilding plans and had drawings checked by maritime engineers for precision.

Sparre has committed to memory the facts, figures and stories that make up the history of each ship. He can tell you everything from how many third-class passengers the Titanic could hold to when the Mauretania was turned into scrap metal.

He handles even reproductions of his drawings with great care, lightly organizing the copies by size before transporting them anywhere, sorting them scrupulously before laying them out for viewing. It is not difficult to understand how he has been able to organize a quarter-century worth of accumulated research into 27 drawings.

He is, after all, a historian not an artist by training, holding a degree in history and literature from the University of Hartford. He notes every minute he spends in the actual drafting of his work in a log-book. Each ship can take him between 25 to 300 hours to complete.

Sparre is a full-time maritime artist. His drawings have been exhibited around Connecticut, including at the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford and the Shaeffer Gallery in Mystic.

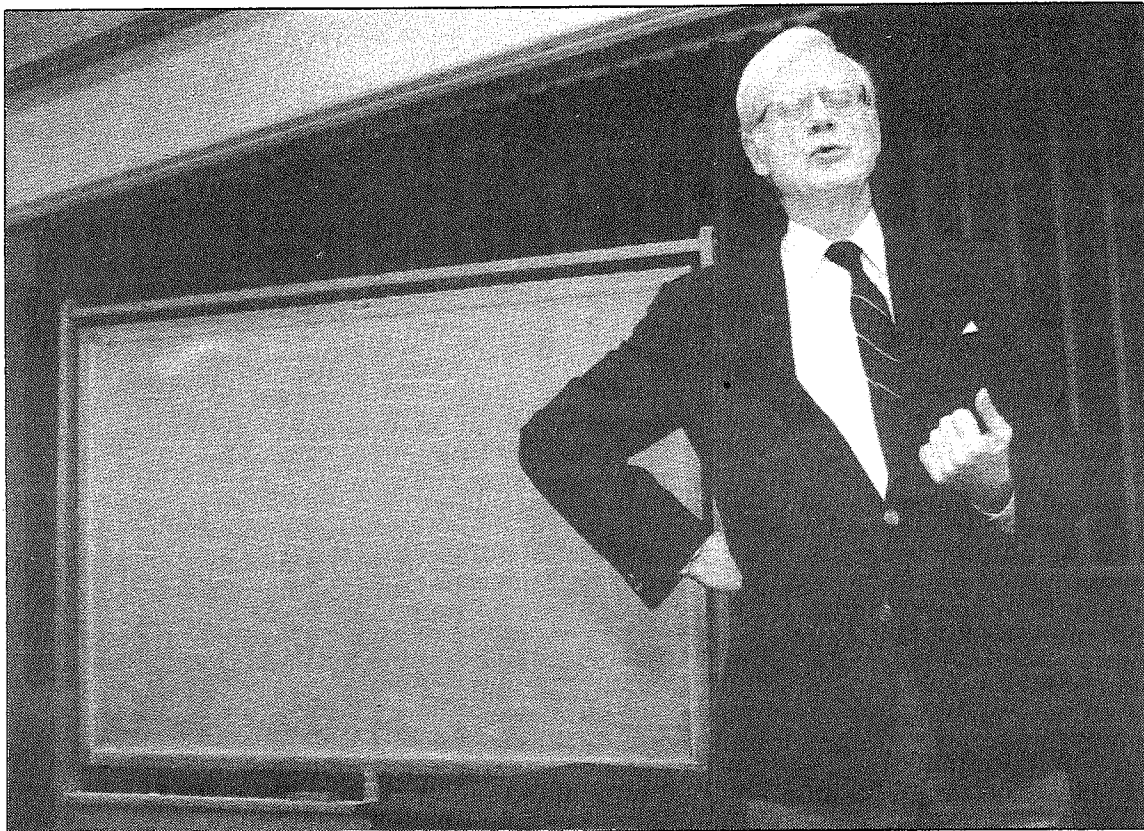
For 100 million Americans, Sparre's recent exhibit at Ellis Island revitalized a small piece of family history in the museum's 1,500-square foot Sherman Gallery. At least 40 percent of the nation's population are descendants of the 11 million to 12 million immigrants who were cleared through Ellis Island between 1892 and 1924, Rutberg said.

Almost all of those immigrants arrived on trans-Atlantic steamships.

Sparre has finished drawings for 25 different liners. Most of the drawings are approximately 2-by-3 feet and show the elevations of the ships. They are drawn to scale.

They include the Mauretania, sister ship to the ill-fated Lusitania and possessor of the most elaborately decorated first-class public rooms of any liner ever built, according to Sparre. Along with the Aquitania, the three ships made up the greatest express fleet in their day, Sparre says.

He also has completed a longitudinal cross-section of the



Stephen Powelson, the only man in human history known to have memorized all of Homer's Iliad in the original Greek, proves his immense powers of mnemonics and recitation before a gathering of curious classicists at the University of Massachusetts recently. Powelson recited some 650 verses from the Iliad.

# Pollution from ancient smelters left a threatening toxic fallout

By Paul Raeburn  
Associated Press

**B**ELCHING SILVER SMELTERS spewed lead into European skies more than 2,000 years before the Industrial Revolution, leaving toxic fallout that remains a threat to modern humans, a study says.

Researchers examined layers of sediment from 19 lakes in Sweden. They found that lead, a byproduct of silver refining, began settling on Europe's lakes and soils 2,600 years ago, when the ancient Greeks began refining silver for coins.

Lead emissions rose to a pre-industrial peak 600 years later, under the Romans, but then declined again as the Romans

exhausted their mines, the sediments showed.

Lead pollution soared with the arrival of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century. But the total amount of lead released before then is at least as large as what has since been released, the study found.

The study by biologist Ingemar Renberg and colleagues at the University of Umea in Sweden was published in March's Nature magazine, a British scientific journal.

Sulphur and other toxic metals were probably injected into the atmosphere along with the lead, Renberg said. Studies are under way to measure those other pollutants, he said.

The toxic metals released in the pre-industrial era remain a

threat to human health, he said. "Metals are metals and can't be destroyed, and they must be somewhere in the soils or the systems," Renberg said in a telephone interview.

The Swedish study provides the most complete historical record of lead emissions, said Claire C. Patterson, an emeritus professor of geochemistry at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

"This is quite new," Patterson said.

Patterson said he has looked for evidence of lead pollution in Greenland ice cores, which also provide a historical record of the atmosphere. But the new study "shows details for the Roman and Greek periods that we did not have in the ice cores," he said.

The silver ores mined in pre-industrial times often contained 200 to 300 times as much lead as silver, Patterson said. The lead was an unwanted byproduct that was sometimes mixed with copper or brass to make castings, he said.

Lead poisoning is a chronic condition that can lead to kidney disease in adults and to retardation or seizures in children.

Common sources of exposure to lead include paint chips eaten by children, foods and beverages stored in some lead-glazed ceramics and leaded gasoline. American cars now use unleaded gasoline.

People also can be exposed to lead through contaminated dust and soil.

Titanic, which struck an iceberg on her maiden voyage in 1912.

Sparre finds Hollywood's past depiction of the steamships — about the only exposure many have to the boats — utterly ridiculous.

"Hollywood doesn't know anything about ocean liners," he says. "Maybe Steven Spielberg or George Lucas or Disneyworld can hire me as a consultant and I'll go down there and show them some things beyond the Titanic."

In addition to his work on ships that plied American ports, Sparre has drawn 12 steamers that traveled worldwide routes with ports of call in locations such as Africa, South America and New Zealand.

The final ship is Sparre's masterpiece, 25 years in the making: the Atlantis.

"Had history been different, she would have been the largest and fastest ship in the world," he says. "People who see my work, they automatically think the Atlantis existed."

Built in the 1916 of his imagination, a year not tarnished by the Great War, the Atlantis is the ultimate steamship.

"It would give immigrants the luxury experience," Sparre says.

The Atlantis represents everything the steamship might have achieved if war had not cut its life short, he says.

"The Great War killed what would have been the Golden Age of steamships," he says.

**Goshen Center**  
Continued from page 1

Goshen Center six months later: Samuel was permitted to pay a student to start the furnace up, and his hours were less, from 8:30 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon. His salary was higher, too: Samuel, whose room and board were provided for, took home \$18 every month.

Many of the families were farm people who needed youngsters at home at planting and harvesting time, but children were kept home more often when a woman was teaching; records from the 1850s show an average of 25 attended with a female at the helm and an average of 30 with a male.

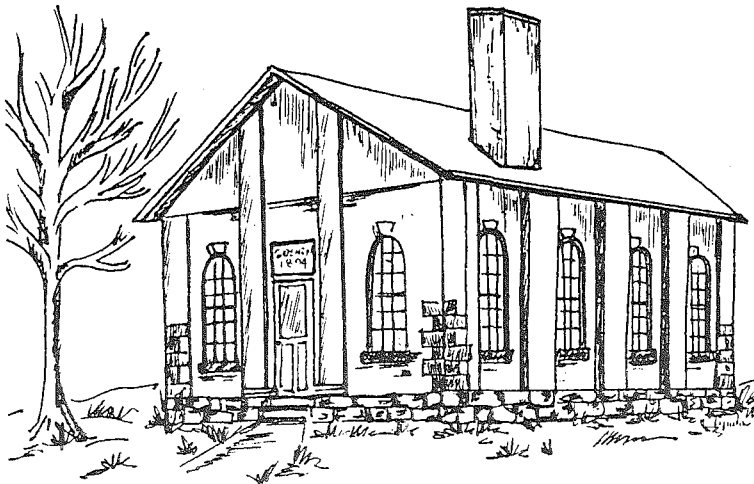
In 1948, the Garfield School District united with Goshen Township District to form Goshen Union School District. The first section of the current building was erected, housing three classrooms, a cafeteria and multi-purpose room.

At that time there were few one-room schools in Mahoning County, perhaps seven. Five were in the township: Boswell, Garfield, Patmos, Meadowbrook and Hickory.

A new building, Goshen Center, was built in 1948. The district later merged with Smith Union Local and Sebring Local Districts to become the



Edna Rose taught school for 43 years, 34 of them in Goshen Township's three schools. She served as principal in 1962.



The original Goshen Center building was built in 1894; artist Lynda Slack has recreated the schoolhouse on notepaper and framed prints available during the school's Centennial celebration.

Mahoning Local District. Sebring later withdrew and Knox Township joined the union, West Branch Local School District in 1960. Today, West Branch encompasses schools at Knox, Mineral Ridge, Beloit, Goshen and Damascus.

In 1962 the original Goshen school building was razed; a year later the second portion of the current building was added. The large room across from the office was the site of the original building. The final addition to the current building was completed in 1980.

The final day of classes at the old Goshen Center, on April 7, 1961, was a poignant time for Edna Rose and her class of 36

sixth graders. For 67 years, the school's walls had echoed with the sound of youngsters. For 34 of those years, Edna Rose guided Goshen Township children. For a time she was principal at Goshen Center, and, finally, a teacher.

As she locked the doors for the final time, she promised her students souvenir bricks from the school building after it was torn down. The stone marker once embedded in the front of the school was preserved and today is on the grounds where the original school once stood. The steeple bell which rang out to beckon students is mounted in the backyard of a nearby neighbor on Diagonal Road.

## Rules for teachers in 1890s

HERE ARE A FEW OF the rules school officials in the 1890s demanded of the teachers they hired.

Men teachers may take one evening each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they attend church regularly.

After ten hours in school, the teachers may spend the remaining time reading the Bible or any other good books.

Women teachers who marry or engage in unseemly conduct will be dismissed.

Every teacher should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during his declining years so that he will not become a burden on society.

Any teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form, frequents pool or public halls, or gets shaved in a barber shop will give good reason to suspect his worth, intention, integrity and honesty.

The teacher who performs his labor faithfully and without fault for five years will be given an increase of twenty-five cents per week in his pay, providing the Board of Education approves.

## Goshen Center Open House lauds 100 years of teaching

Former teachers and administrators will appear at Goshen Center's Centennial Open House to honor the school's 100 years of teaching and learning planned for Saturday evening, May 21 from 6:30 to 8:30.

Principal Leonard G. Slack has planned special events as part of the celebration. Mary Jane Bogar's reminiscences appear in a booklet commemorating the event, and the former student will visit classes to talk about her days as a child at Goshen Center.

Memorabilia will be displayed during the open house. Among the photographs and other items will be a book filled with Goshen Township clerk's minutes from April 30, 1849 to April 18, 1876, loaned to the school by Paul and Virginia Stanley of Damascus.

A drawing of the original school has been done by Laura Slack, on the staff at Goshen Center. The illustration is reproduced on notecards which will be sold at the open house, 10 notes for \$4. A framed 5 by 7-inch print of the school is available for \$5.

Principals at Goshen Center since Edna Rose's tenure in 1962 are Eugene Smythe,

1962-64; Leland White, 1964-1967; Donald Denny, 1967-68; Pete Chila, 1968-69; Starling Green, 1969-74; Donald Hoopes, 1974-82 and 1985-87; John Airhart, 1982-85; Cheryl Schoffman, 1990-1991; Ron Infante, 1991-1992. Slack assumed the post in 1992.

## Dropout rate high in 1920s

AN EXAMPLE OF THE failure of schools in the 1920s and 1930s is the dropout rate that prevailed. A federal study of students across the United States during that 20-year period showed that only 56 percent graduated from high school.

In New York City only 40 percent graduated. Only 19 percent entering high school

finished in Philadelphia. Even in the 1940s it didn't improve much; 50 percent of ninth grade students didn't complete high school in Boston.

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# Bisque Kewpie is superb doll to acquire

By Anne McCollam  
Copley News Service

**Q.** What can you tell me about a bisque Kewpie doll I have? It's 12 inches tall. The doll has blue wings on its back, jointed shoulders and eyes that look to the side. On its chest is a red heart with the words "Kewpie — Rose O'Neill."

**A.** Kewpies first appeared as whimsical drawings by illustrator/writer Rose O'Neill in Ladies Home Journal in 1909. They were so appealing that by 1912 the first dolls were launched.

These ubiquitous little cuties have been used as the motif on such things as cards, china and even fabric. By World War I over 20 German and U.S. factories manufactured the dolls to keep up with demand. Your doll was probably made in the early 1900s. A current price guide lists one similar to yours at \$1,400 in mint condition.

**Q.** Would you believe that I still have my Beatles lunch box from when I was in elementary school in the 1960s? It is blue metal with figures of the Beatles on both the front and back. There are pictures of musical instru-

ments on the sides. It is 7 inches high by 8 inches wide and was made by Aladdin Industries. The thermos is missing but the lunch box is in good shape. Is it worth anything?

**A.** Would you believe that your lunch box is worth \$125 in good condition, \$250 in very good condition and \$400 in near mint. If you find your missing thermos add another \$75 to \$150 depending on the condition. Both items are listed in "The Beatles Memorabilia Price Guide" by Augsburg, Eck "Rann.

**Q.** I have owned a Hummel

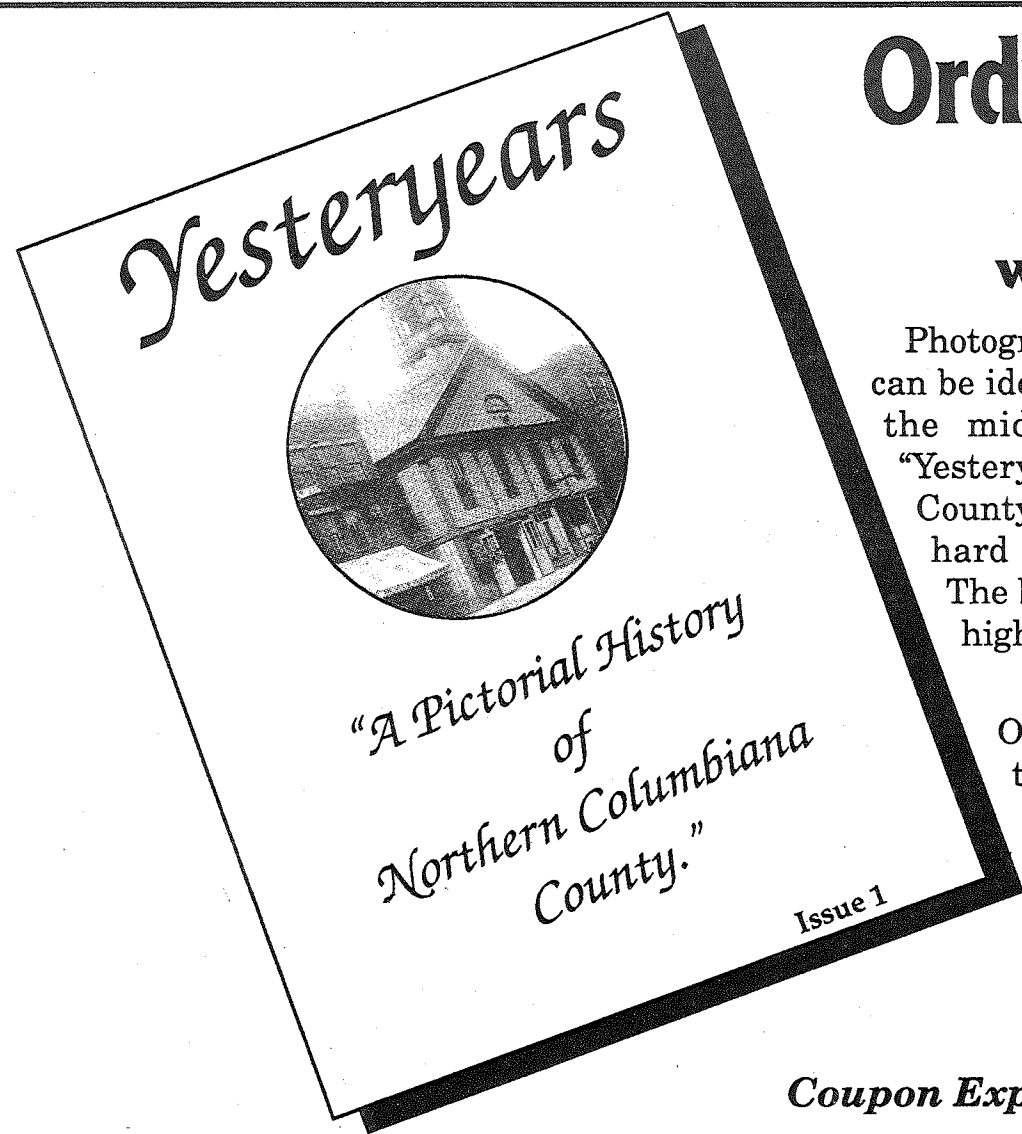
doll for 36 years. She is 11 inches tall and made of some kind of rubber. She is in good shape and has all her original clothing. On her back are the words "1709 M.I. Hummel — W. Goebel" and a bee in the letter "V." could you tell me how much my doll might be worth?

**A.** Goebel doll expert Karl Wagner created dolls that were made of a rubber-ceramic in the early 1950s. This material was not durable and was replaced by vinyl which was used from 1952 to 1982. Your doll is from the 1700 series and "1709" indicates that her name

is "Rosi." Robert L. Miller's fifth edition of "The No. 1 Price Guide to M.I. Hummel" lists "Rosi" at \$100 to \$200.

**Q.** I have a five-section bookcase made by the Globe Wiernere Co. in Cincinnati.

**A.** Globe Wiernere Co. was one of the leading manufacturers of this type of bookcase in the early 1900s. Stacked bookshelves appealed to people because you could purchase one section at a time making it easy to add a shelf as one's library grew. Your bookcase would probably be worth about \$750 to \$800.



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