



Yesteryears

Vol. 4, No. 3

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Section of the Salem News

Stiger, Whiteleather were first settlers at North Georgetown

By Dale Shaffer

WHEN NORTH GEORGETOWN, in Knox township, celebrated its Centennial on Sept. 9, 1928, some interesting history of the little village was revealed. In 1928 there were about 200 people living in the area, near the intersection of the North Georgetown-Damascus and North Georgetown-Homeworth roads.

It was on Aug. 4, 1828 when John Stiger, his wife Catharine, and Mr. and Mrs. John Whiteleather deeded plots of land in Sections 24 and 25, situated on what is now Main Street, to Georgetown, as it was known then. The north portion of the hamlet was platted by George Stiger, and the south portion by John Whiteleather. John Weaver erected the first building, a log cabin, in 1828. Two years later, in 1830, the hamlet was platted.

Then came the building of a hotel, or inn, in 1833. It was erected by Jacob Ritter, who operated it for several years. In the years that followed the inn was operated by George Wolf, Alexander Crump, David Eckstein, David Summers and Samuel Sturgeon, respectively. After Mr. Sturgeon's death the hotel ceased operations. In 1874, however, another hotel opened under the management of Jacob Kuntz.

Christian Dellenbaugh settled in Knox township in 1824. His son, Dr. John Dellenbaugh, practiced medicine in North Georgetown for 28 years. John Kuntz, along with his wife and son Robert came from Union County, Pa. and settled in North Georgetown in 1836.

Names of other early settlers near North Georgetown included R. Greenisen, William Floyd, Eli Sturgeon, E. Wang, G. Stark, Levi Stouffer, George P. Dayhoff, G. W. Summers, J. Dellenbaugh, G. Whiteleather, S. J. Firestone and E. J. Saffell. Samuel Thomas is credited with building the first school in

Knox township (section 29). It was a log house or cabin and Mr. Thomas was the first teacher.

The first church service in Knox township was held in a woods in 1816. Rev. Robert Semple, a Presbyterian from Hartford, Connecticut officiated. Later, a church building was erected and on Nov. 10, 1821 a Presbyterian congregation was organized by Rev. John Cope.

There were nine original members of this first church, coming from the families of Moses, Thomas and John Gilson, Henry Estep, Benjamin Anderson and Cornelius Sheehan. The first elders were Moses Gilson and Henry Estep.

It was on June 2, 1822 when the first sacrament was administered by Rev. James Robertson, assistant to a Rev. Joshua Beer. This service was held in the woods. During the hour of worship, a terrific storm swept over the area. A tree was blown over, instantly killing Mrs. Jacob Shaffer and her child.

Another unusual incident occurred in 1843 when Rev. Beer was preaching from Revelation 3:29 — "Behold, I stand at the door and knock." He suddenly became ill during his sermon, was taken home and died a few days later.

The 1928 centennial for North Georgetown, held at Lake Placencia, brought together a crowd of over 2,000 people. Homes and business establishments were decorated with American flags. No formal program had been arranged. Instead, the entire affair was impromptu, with speakers voluntarily offering reminiscences of early history of their home village.

Mrs. Rena Whiteleather was in charge of the program. She was postmistress at the time and a descendant of one of the oldest families. Included in the



The historic Stage Coach Inn stands today at an intersection in the village of North Georgetown first settled in 1828 by Mr. and Mrs. John Stiger and Mr. and Mrs. John Whiteleather.

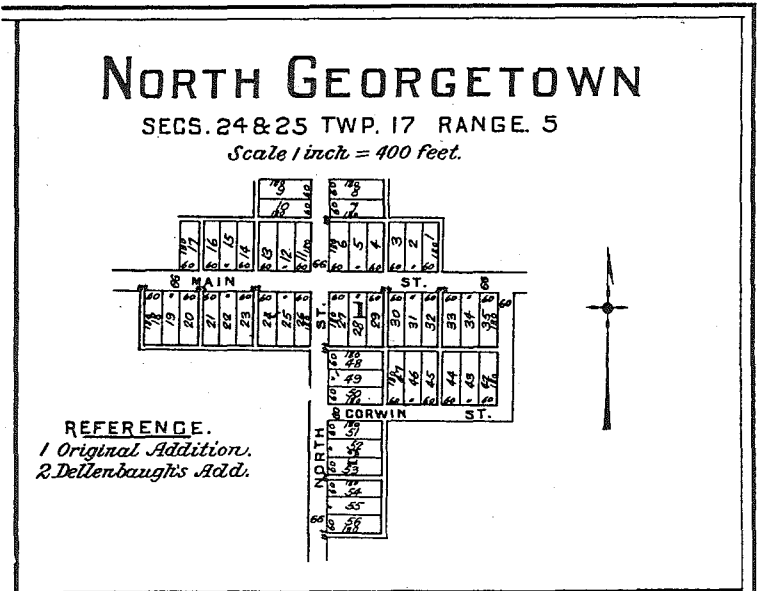
program were exhibitions of photographs and documents relating to the early founding of the village. The original deed was displayed, along with certificates of birth, marriage and death and products manufactured there.

John Sturgeon, age 90, was the oldest person at the centennial. He commented that "There was little difference between the original Georgetown and the North Georgetown of 1928. One difference was that over 50 more of the village's early industries had started — harness and saddle making, shoe cobbling, masons, bricklayers, merchants, doctors, chair makers, tailors and coopers."

The village seemed, at that time, destined to become one of the most thriving communities in the state. However, the railroads were established far from it, taking away whatever industries the village had.

When John Sturgeon died at the age of 94 on July 19, 1933, he was the oldest resident of North Georgetown. Born there on Jan. 5, 1839, he was a lifelong resident of the village. He died at the home of his niece, Mrs. Alice Somers. His parents were Samuel L. and Regina Sturgeon.

John was a cousin of Dr.



This map of the village of North Georgetown is from an atlas printed in the 1800s.

Jesse Sturgeon of Salem. During the Civil War he was in charge of North Georgetown while villagers were preparing for a visit from the notorious General Morgan and his raiders. Sturgeon gathered money and other valuables from the area, together with records and documents from the courthouse in Lisbon, and rushed them by horse and buggy to the Ravena courthouse. Area residents feared that Morgan's raiders

were about to capture the county seat.

John Sturgeon served as deputy county treasurer in Lisbon for four years. From 1861 to 1864, during the Civil War, he served under treasurer Eli Sturgeon, father of Dr. Jesse Sturgeon. From 1864 to 1866 he was deputy under Dr. Deemer of Columbiana.

Today, North Georgetown

See Georgetown, page 7

Adolf Hitler had a huge supply of luck

Nazi dictator's amazing escapes from death dated back to 1929

By Sid Moody

TO SAYS A FIGURE AS hellish as Adolf Hitler had a guardian angel insults religion. Settle for Lady Luck.

Even before his inauguration as Reichschancellor in 1933 he survived, often miraculously, recurrent attempts to kill him. His closest brush with assassination occurred on July 20, 1944 — 50 years ago — when members of his own army came within an oak table leg of blowing him up.

He emerged with his pants in shreds, his face blackened, an eardrum ruptured and his right arm inoperative.

That afternoon he greeted his old Axis sidekick, Benito Mussolini, now reduced to a marionette in a puppet state in a corner of Italy. "My buttocks are like the backside of a baboon," Hitler confided. "But I survived."

And this survival signaled celestial intent, Hitler said. "Clearly it is my divine task to continue on and bring my great enterprise to completion."

There had always been those — too few, too diffuse, too irresolute — in Germany who abominated both the fuhrer and his enterprises. But they lacked a unifying umbrella. To old-line Prussian generals he was an upstart who, despite being decorated, never advanced beyond corporal in World War I. Other generals thought his invasion of 1941 into the endless steppes of Russia — which had swallowed Napoleon — was suicidal.

Liberal and international aristocrats, schooled in Goethe and Beethoven, were repulsed by his blatant demagoguery.

Clerics such as Dietrich Bonhoeffer thought Hitler the Antichrist. Conservatives in the Abwehr, the Nazi counterintelligence agency, deplored Hitler's barbaric tyranny. A very few would assassinate him for his murderous anti-Semitism alone.

Removal of Hitler

From early in the war onward anti-Hitler generals and diplomats had been clandestinely approaching the Allies — more often Britain and the United States, but occasionally Russia as well — seeking terms of a settlement. As Germany's defeat increasingly seemed inevitable, these feelers included the removal of Hitler as evidence of good faith by the plotters. This had always been an element in any armistice terms but assumed more urgency as the end drew near and Hitler's foes were increasingly eager to swap the fuhrer for national survival, and probably their own.

The Allies had been and remained cold to compromises, even though Gen. Hans Oster, for instance, early on signaled the extent of the opposition to Hitler within Germany by covertly warning Belgium and Holland in 1940 that the blitzkrieg was about to come their way.

Hitler's amazing escapes from death date to 1929 when a disgruntled SS officer planted himself and a bomb beneath a podium where Hitler was to speak. Leaving to relieve himself, the soldier was inadvertently locked in a lavatory.

On Nov. 8, 1939, Hitler returned to the Munich beer hall where he had staged an unsuccessful coup 16 years before. An astrologer had fore-

cast an assassination attempt, but Hitler's aides chose not to tell him. George Elser, a communist sympathizer recently released from the Dachau concentration camp, had wired a bomb where Hitler was to speak. It was timed to explode at 11:20 p.m. Uncharacteristically, Hitler cut short his customary harangue and left the hall at 11:07. The bomb exploded on time, killing seven and injuring 63, including the father of Eva Braun, Hitler's eventual mistress.

Conspired to seize Hitler

Some generals, prominent among them Ludwig Beck, conspired to seize Hitler on the eve of the takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1938. Beck feared Hitler would throw Europe into a war from which only communism would triumph. The capitulation of Britain and France at Munich pulled the rug from under any plots.

Once the war began, anti-Hitler generals put patriotism above conspiracy. But with Stalingrad and subsequent debacles in Russia, killing Hitler increasingly appeared to be the only way to save Germany.

No naïf, Hitler had taken to wearing a flak jacket under his tunic. His peaked cap was lined with steel. A bodyguard of SS troopers accompanied him on the few trips he ventured. After much persuasion, he visited the Russian front on March 13, 1943. Plastic explosives — British — were put in two brandy bottles an aide to Gen. Henning von Treschkow asked Hitler's pilot to deliver to a friend. The aide, Fabian von Schlabrendorff, broke a capsule of acid that would eat through the wire triggering the bomb in half an hour. Hitler took off. To avoid weather, the pilot flew higher than planned, freezing the mechanism. Schlabrendorff later retrieved the bomb and

found its detonator a dud.

Suicidal assassination

Eight days later, Maj. Freiherr Rudolf von Gersdorff planned a suicidal assassination, blowing up Hitler and himself with two bombs in his overcoat pocket while the Fuhrer was visiting an exhibit in Berlin. Hitler was to stay half an hour. The bombs had 10-minute fuses. Hitler left after only eight minutes. Gersdorff defused the bombs.

That December, Capt. Axel von dem Bussche, who had joined the conspirators after seeing 1,200 Jews slain in an afternoon, agreed to sacrifice himself by blowing up a hand grenade in his pocket while Hitler was examining a display of new uniforms. Beforehand, the uniforms were destroyed in an air raid. A second similar attempt was plotted over Christmas. Hitler decided at the last minute to spend the holiday with Eva Braun.

The assassination's mantle now fell on Count Claus Schenk von Stauffenberg, a most unlikely choice. Stauffenberg, 37, was an aristocrat, great-grandson of Count Gneissau, a hero of the wars against Napoleon. Hollywood handsome, magnetic, he had joined the army in 1923. Over time, he became appalled at Hitler's savagery against Jews and was convinced that his unrelenting aggression would eventually destroy Germany. Killing Hitler would be an act of patriotism.

A committed Catholic, Stauffenberg knew members of the Kreisau Circle, well-born, conservative co-religionists who

opposed the Nazi regime. He was also acquainted with some of the military conservatives. But loyalty to country compelled him to fight in Poland, France, Russia and finally North Africa where he was horribly wounded, losing an eye, arm and two fingers of his remaining hand. Nonetheless, he took a staff position in Berlin on recovery. His forceful personality brought him to the forefront of the conspirators.

Generals plot

Sitting on the fence were some of the biggest names of the German army: Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, hero of North Africa and commander in Normandy; Field Marshal Gunther von Kluge, soon to be overall commander in France; Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, head of the Abwehr, and his more active Hitler-hating assistant, Gen. Hans Oster. Gen. Friedrich Fromm, head of the Home Army in Germany, was aware of the plot and Gen. Karl von Stuelpnagel, commander in Paris, and Gen. Erich Fellgiebel, head of army communications, were more directly involved.

The conspirators were hoping for a triple play: killing Hitler, Gestapo head Heinrich Himmler and No. 2 Nazi Hermann Goering with one bomb at a joint meeting. Stauffenberg

See Hitler on page 7

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Baseball bigtime local 1860s sport

By Dale Shaffer

A GLANCE BACK INTO the history of organized baseball in Salem shows that there was much enthusiasm in the late 1860s. The baseball bug was a busy little creature even at that early date.

It began with the Independents. This team was composed of Ira Brainard, Richard Pow, R. V. Hampson, Samuel Wilson, George Perrine, the Henshillwood brothers and Al Carlisle. The Athletics, a younger team, was also a recognized factor in baseball at that time. Its members included Jerome Bowman, Jim Teegarden (the most noted pitcher in this vicinity), Frank McLeran, George Pow and Dave Wilson. Later on, the Quakers came into prominence with Theodore Lease, Orin Farmer, Frank Dunlap, Arthur McMillan, Dr. Jesse Sturgeon and James Teegarden in the limelight.

The Stellas, organized about 1870, claim the distinction of staying together the longest in Salem baseball history. They were organized from the high school freshman class and remained together for about 15 years. Original players for this team were Frank Trimble, Lorin Fawcett, C. S. Bonsall, Arch Henshillwood, Cash and Ed Baxter, Clarence Garrigues, Henry Lee and Choate Read. When the team disbanded, catcher Choate Read was the only original player of the team left, all the others having dropped out.

This team first played on the large field just east of the Brooks mansion on Highland Avenue. Later, they played on French's Flats, near the old waterworks engine house on West State Street. This field was the first diamond where the sod was removed and the grounds completely renovated. Great crowds assembled here to watch games. By 1875 the Stellas had claimed the championship of eastern Ohio. In that year they played a remarkable game with the Neshannocks of New Castle, Pa.

Afterwards, all members of the Neshannocks went on to become big leaguers, including the following: Charles Bennett, for years the champion catcher of the National League; Richardson, of the stonewall infield of the Chicago Nationals; Jim Galvin, a pitcher known as Hawk and later with the Pittsburgh professionals; Lyon, Dixson and Wallace, all of whom played professional ball in the National League.

Joe Duck was the local umpire at that time, and he officiated the Stellas-Neshannocks game. Salem players in that game included

Joe Shanks, shortstop; Arch Henshillwood, first base; Charles Sturgeon, second base; Arthur McMillan, pitcher; Theodore Lease, third base; Jesse Sturgeon, left field; Charles Henshillwood, center field; C. S. Bonsall, right field; and T. C. Read, catcher. Arthur McMillan was captain of the Stellas.

In the latter years of this team, the Osceolas and Past-times played against them. But the next team that made history was the famous Starlights, from which the Starlight grounds at Centennial Park derived its name. The days of the Starlights were the days of "Bidgey" Kirk who was sensational in the box.

This team was organized about the year 1885, and on its roster were the following: Frank Probert, manager; "Bidgey" Kirk, pitcher; Billy Smith and Starkey, catcher; Charles Geiger, shortstop; Frank Hise, first base; W. D. Turner, pitcher and first base; Billy Gorman, second base; Bob Read and Everet Regan, third base; and Joe Miller, Pat Bolen and Mickey Macy, outfielders.

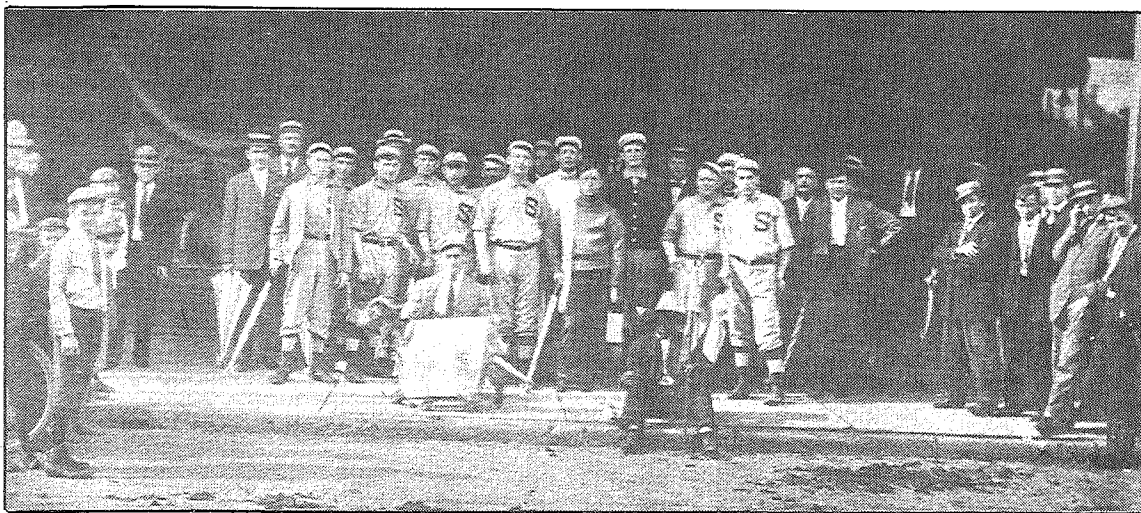
The Meal Ticket team, managed by Charles Derr, was organized in the declining days of the Starlights. Later on came the Nonpareils, with "Teetum" Boone as its star. When Bob Read played with these teams, he often went to Canton to play Sunday ball with the Stark County teams, of which Cy Young was then a member.

After the Starlights stopped playing, baseball excitement in Salem declined for a few years. The next team that became a factor in our city's baseball history was organized in 1903 by the Independent Hose Co. It assumed the name of Independents, and was captained by Dewey Alaback. The old Starlight grounds were scraped and improved and this team played there for the next two years.

Amusement Park (site of Reilly Field) was then built and



The donkey and goat mascots for the Elks and Masons baseball game on Aug. 7, 1908 for the benefit of the Home for Aged Women. The postcard was published by Frank Floding of Salem.



Onlookers watch as the Elks Lodge baseball team poses for the photographer along a Salem street in 1908.

Salem's prestige on the diamond suddenly rose. For the next three years, teams were organized under the leadership of Dewey Alaback, Charles Geiger, Jake Fageley, Ollie Willmore and Joe Steverding. Amusement Park, incorporated by a new company, issued in a new era of baseball for Salem. Bill Mahnke of Cleveland was at the helm and he brought many classy performers to the park.

Local baseball fans turned out in large numbers to support the local teams. Salem's oldest baseball fan in 1909 was

an 89-year-old man named William Stewart who lived on Vine Avenue. He began as a fan when baseball was in its infancy. Before coming to Salem from Mount Jackson, Pa. in 1889, he made trips to watch games in New Castle, Pa. Later on, he attended the first games played in the National League.

Stewart was a familiar spectator in Salem, perched on a seat where he could scan the entire park. In the winter of 1908, at the age of 89, he expressed hope that he might live to attend the first game of the new club.

When recruits of the 1909 team had their first day of try-outs in April, he was there. He also attended the practice game between the Blues and Grays on Saturday afternoon, April 24. Photographs of the various baseball teams at Amusement Park are preserved at the Salem Historical Museum.

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Museum displays bridal collection

By Caroline Davies

IT'S WEDDING TIME ALL year round at the Columbi-Log House Museum, at least in one unique display area — the Historical Society of Columbiana-Fairfield Township has assembled a showing of six wedding gowns worn by local brides dating from 1866.

A garden wedding is the main scene at the Log House, with the bride and bridegroom standing inside a trellis with lattice work decorated with ribbons and artificial tree roses. The wedding table is set with an overlay lace tablecloth with crystal candelabra. The five-tier wedding cake on display is the one used on the 40th anniversary society float.

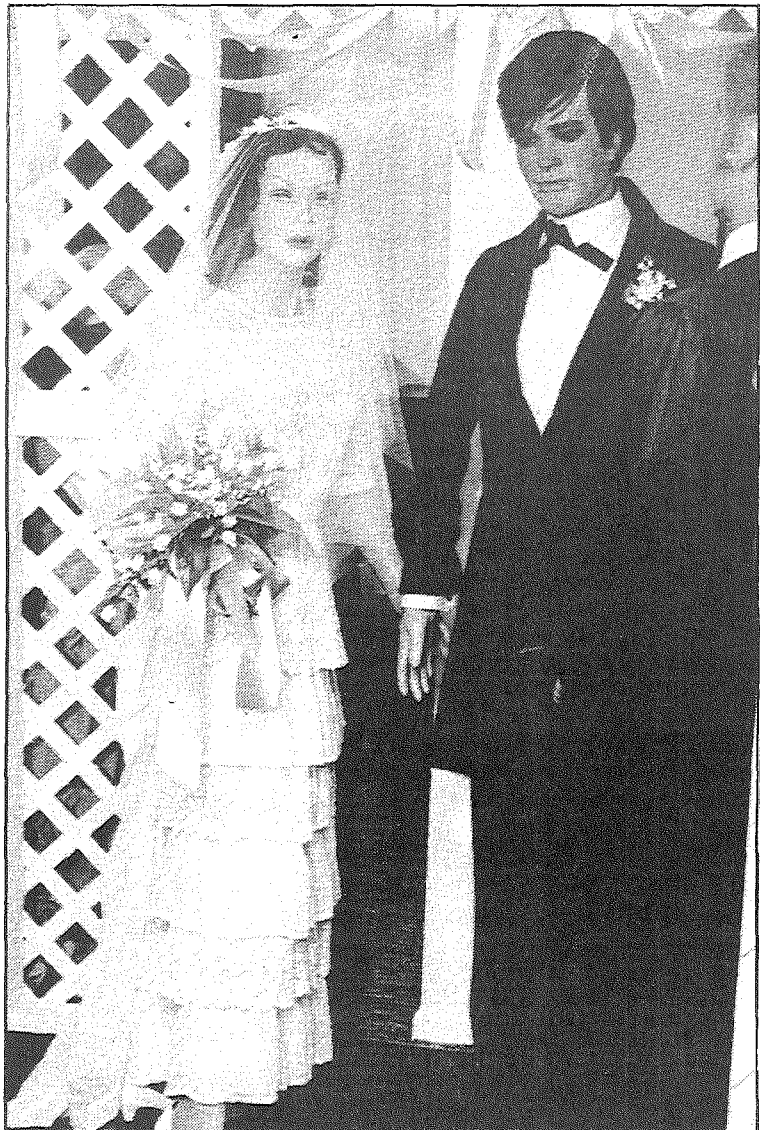
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Photos by

Aleks Dolzenko



Erma Fredericks Wilson wore this floor-length light green chiffon gown for her 1918 wedding.



Anna Groner's 1900 wedding gown of Irish lace is worn on the model in the garden wedding scene at the museum featuring the bridal couple.



One of the rarest gowns in the museum's collection is this brown silk worn at the wedding of Mary Madeline Schaweckers on Jan. 25, 1866. The headpiece was a tea-dyed lace cap.



Ethel Lenning wore this floor length organdy gown for her Aug. 8, 1936 wedding to Charles Esenwein.



This satin bridal gown with the original veil was worn by the bride when Jane and Allan White were married Jan. 31, 1943.



The museum's wedding table is set with an overlay lace tablecloth and crystal candelabra. The five-tier wedding cake on display was a feature of the historical society's 40th anniversary.

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Gowns

Continued from page 6

Crystal and other gifts from past eras are displayed in a showcase, some centered around flowers and herbs chosen by brides for their symbolic meanings. In the past, floral dictionaries were popular guides in helping a bride find a way to best express her feelings.

The rose was chosen most often because brides believe it's a romance flower, while the also popular herb rosemary was used because of its association with marriage and what it stands for: remembrance, friendship and fidelity.

Museum officials say that often, too, wedding guests were given gilded sprigs of rosemary tied with colored ribbon. Sweet basil was often used to denote good wishes to the bridal pair.

In the early 1800s, no matter how poor or simple a family, there were always wedding festivities, usually the best the family could afford. Most were held at the home of the bride.

For the country girl across America, this was not only fashionable and socially accepted in her town but she herself expected nothing more. The young bride in those years had learned the importance of practicality, frugality and simplicity. Her dress reflected this and it was a dress she could wear later for meetings and other weddings for years to come.

Many country brides of the late 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th wore white linen homespun or if they were able to purchase cloth it was of sheer cotton mull, cambric or dimity.

The earliest gown shown was worn by Mary Madeline Schawecker for her Jan. 25, 1866 wedding. The brown silk dress featured a short jacket with puffed sleeves and a flowing skirt. The headpiece was a tea dyed lace cap. The gown was loaned for display by her granddaughter Marian Wiles.

A powder blue brocade gown trimmed in antique lace was worn by Della Allen Hamilton in 1875. The jacket features tiny button down front and a long skirt with a bustle. Her headpiece was a matching caplet trimmed in matching lace.

Anna Groner's 1900 wedding dress is among the gowns on display. Made in Ireland of traditional Irish lace, the dress has a softly gathered skirt edged with scalloped lace in flounces and a layered bustle. The headpiece is a ringlet of flowers.

The floor length bridal gown of light green chiffon was worn by Erma Fredericks Wilson in 1918. The handsewn two-piece ensemble has an embroidered design on the flowing skirt and



This powder blue bridal gown was worn by Della Allen Hamilton for her Columbiana wedding in 1875.

bodice. The gown was donated by Ruth Wilson Schriber.

A floor length organdy gown underlaid with a satin slip was worn by Ethel Lenning for her marriage to Charles Esenwein in the Jerusalem Lutheran Church on Aug. 8, 1936. A shoulder-length cape completes the outfit.

The satin gown with original veil on display was worn by Jane White at her Jan. 31, 1943 wedding to Allan White.

The trellis and lattice work

were made by Drew Palusak, society president. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gorby and their daughter Marla made the ribbons and tree roses as well as the bride's headpiece. The mannequins were dressed and displayed by Nora Salmen and Barbara Stephens.

Log House hours are Saturday and Sunday from 2 to 4 p.m. during the summer months and during Street Fair in September — guided tours are also available.

Georgetown

Continued from page 1

remains a quiet, little community with a post office, country store, auto dealership, restaurant, two churches and a cemetery. Population growth through the years has been slow.

But everyone driving through this village must stop at the intersection of Rochester (County Highway 402) and

Georgetown (County Highway 400) Roads. Stop signs, rather than a stoplight, mean that travelers have only a brief moment to glance at the Old Stage Coach Inn, and reflect on the lengthy history of what has taken place on this land, since the first resident settled here over 165 years ago.

Hitler

Continued from page 2

was called to a meeting at Hitler's Alpine retreat in Bavaria on July 11, 1944, bringing a bomb of British explosives. But Himmler was not present. Four days later Stauffenberg took the bomb in a briefcase to a meeting at the fuhrer's Wolf's Lair deep in the woods of East Prussia. Hitler left early. Stauffenberg hurriedly defused the bomb. Another meeting was set for July 20 at the Wolf's Lair.

Long on the books had been Operation Valkyrie, mobilization of home forces in the event of a revolt by foreign slave labor inside Germany. Once Hitler was dead, the conspirators were to take over the government under the guise of initiating Valkyrie.

Stauffenberg flew in to the Wolf's Lair, told the pilot to wait and passed through two security gates of the tightly defended concrete command complex. The day being hot, the conference was to be held in a wooden frame building. The windows were left open.

Bomb to go off

Excusing himself to go to the lavatory, Stauffenberg with his three remaining fingers fused the bomb to go off in 15 minutes. Then he discretely entered the conference. He sidled up to Gen. Adolf Heusinger next to Hitler and nonchalantly placed his briefcase as near to Hitler as he could. The fuhrer was leaning over the massive oak table while Heusinger delivered a grim report on the fighting in Russia. Unobtrusively, Stauffenberg left the room.

Blocked by the briefcase from a better view of the map, Heusinger's aide moved to the far side of a heavy table leg from Hitler. At 12:42 the bomb exploded in a sheet of flame. Four were killed. But the frame building and its open windows softened the effect of the blast. The fuhrer, his eyebrows singed, his hair standing on end, his face blackened, was alive.

A doctor rushed to the scene was stunned to find that Hitler's pulse was normal. He greeted his three secretaries who had run to his side: "Well, my ladies ... more proof that Fate has selected me for my mission."

Stauffenberg was quickly suspected, but although stopped at the second gate he had talked his way through by bluff and rank and was flying back to Berlin. Unable to confirm Hitler's death due to damage at the Wolf's Lair and a communications blackout, they became indecisive, such as Hitler had never been.

His feet cooling, Fromm told the conspirators he was canceling Valkyrie and arresting them. After a scuffle, they arrested him instead. The Ber-

lin garrison had been called out, but Maj. Otto Remer, a former member of the Hitler Youth, wanted confirmation of the fuhrer's death. He decided to check with Joseph Goebbels, the propaganda minister and Hitler's mouthpiece.

Goebbels reaches Wolf's Lair

Goebbels got through to the Wolf's Lair where Hitler told Remer: "Do you believe that I am alive?" Dubious, Remer nonetheless accepted his fuhrer's order that he was in command of all the military in Berlin regardless of rank. Gen. Paul von Hase, commander of the garrison, sheepishly yielded to his subordinate, asking only if he could get something to eat and to call his wife.

"There go our revolutionaries," Goebbels scoffed. "All they think about is eating, drinking and calling Mamma."

Meanwhile, loyal SS troopers stormed the Wehrmacht headquarters where Beck had joined the conspirators. In a fusillade of gunfire, Stauffenberg was wounded. Fromm held a drum-head court martial. Beck was given the option of suicide with a pistol, but missed his vitals on two tries. A sergeant finished the job with a shot in the neck. Stauffenberg and two others were hustled outside and executed.

In Paris, Stuepnagel told his former SS captives it had all been part of a drill and went out drinking with them.

As many as 7,000 people known to harbor anti-Hitler sentiments were arrested. After torture and farcical trials of the ringleaders, most were executed. The leaders were filmed as they strangled on piano wire hung from meat hooks. Hitler's coterie viewed the movies as post-dinner entertainment.

Kluge killed himself, as did Rommel, who was given the choice of that or a trial. Fromm, the flip-flopper, could not convince the Nazis he was an innocent bystander — he was not — and they hanged him. Canaris, too, was executed, as was Bonhoeffer for good measure.

None of his enemies ever got to Adolf Hitler. It remained for him to kill himself just before the war in Europe ended in May 1945.

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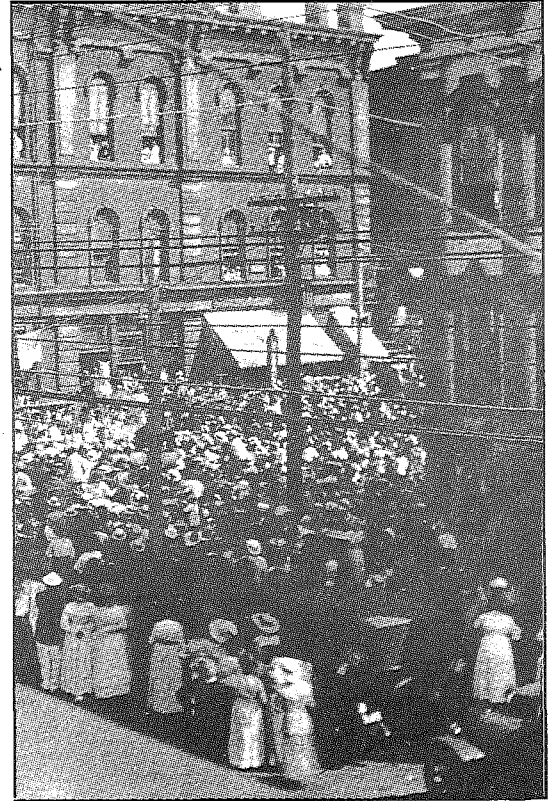


Salem gentlemen on bike outing

Yesteryears:

*"A Pictorial History
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*An 8 1/2" x 11"
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Broadway and State Street, Salem, early 1900s

Photographs of people, places and events from the area that can be identified and have been taken from the 1800s through the mid-1950s will be considered for publication in "Yesteryears: A Pictorial History of Northern Columbiana County." The Salem News will publish this high quality, hard bound, 128-page book for distribution in early fall. The book will feature more than 300 photos reproduced on high-quality glossy 8 1/2" x 11" pages.

You will be credited by name in the book for any photos we use. You can mail or drop off photos to the Salem News, 161 N. Lincoln Ave., Salem, Ohio 44460. Please include a sheet of paper on which you have written the name, address and daytime phone number of the person submitting the photo. Also include information about who or what is pictured and the approximate date of the photo. All submitted photos will be available for pickup after publication or returned with your stamped, self-addressed envelope.

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