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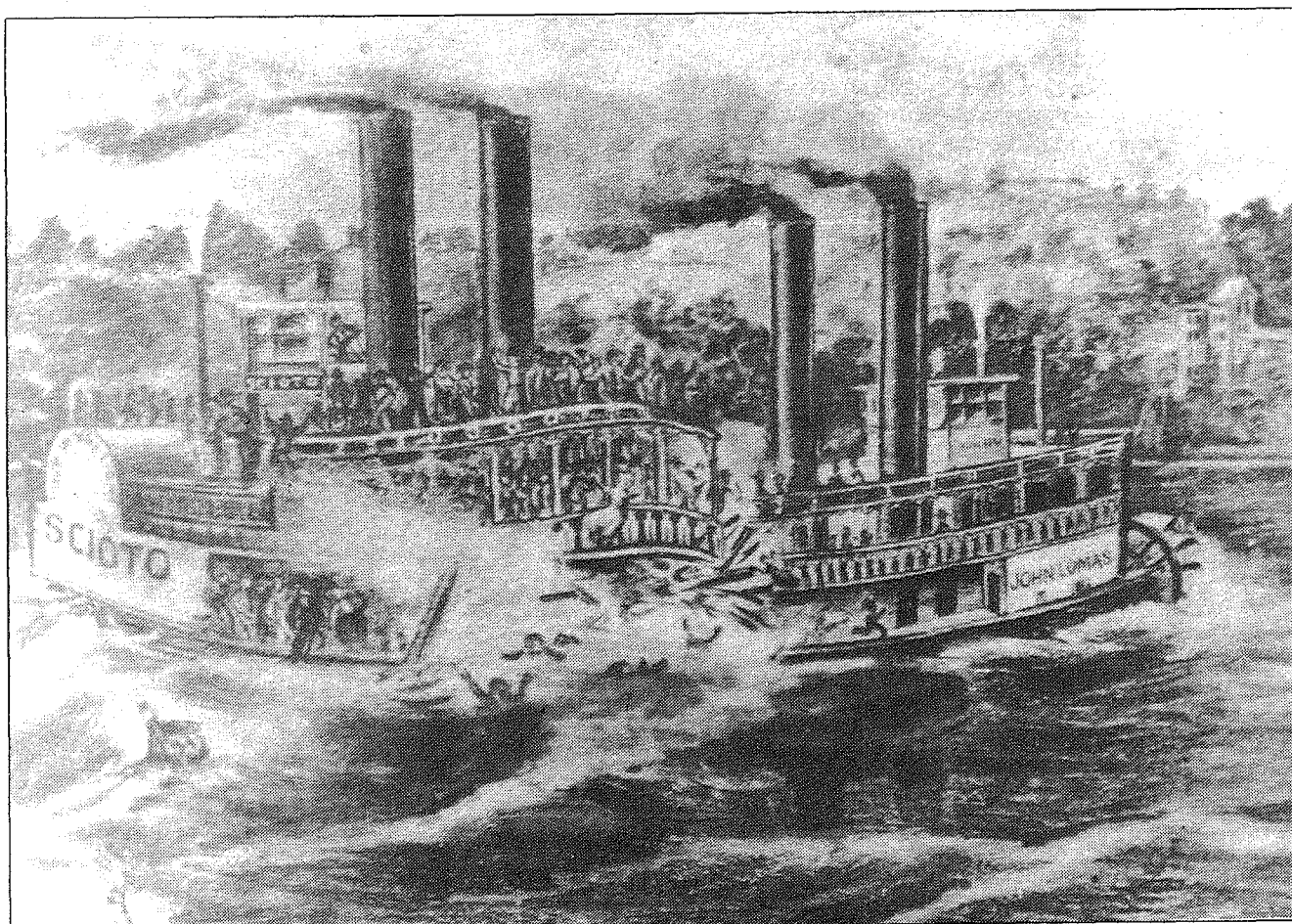
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July 4 disaster: sinking of the Scioto



An artist's rendering of the tragic sinking of the Scioto excursion boat in the Ohio River waters on July 4, 1882.

By Timothy R. Brookes

THE FOURTH OF JULY, to many a family in Wellsville and East Liverpool will be in the future, instead of a red-letter day, a day of mourning and sadness.

With these words, in the summer of 1882, a reporter for a Wellsville weekly summarized the worst river tragedy ever to occur on the Upper Ohio. What began as a day's excursion trip on one of the many steamboats plying local waters, ended as a disaster that took the lives of one in every ten passengers aboard.

The excursion was due to the organizational efforts of the Wellsville Cornet Band. Advertised as a day-long trip to Moundsville, West Virginia,

(where visitors could tour the state penitentiary) the outing attracted numerous young people. Chosen for the outing was the excursion steamer Scioto under the command of captain Thaddeus Thomas.

On the morning of the fourth, a Tuesday, the Scioto began loading its passengers at the East Liverpool wharf. Nearly 400 persons were reported to have crowded aboard the craft, which was licensed to carry a total of 60. Stops at Wellsville, where the band boarded, and at Steubenville, added another 100 or more passengers to the already dangerously overloaded vessel.

The trip downriver was made without incident

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25 Reward!

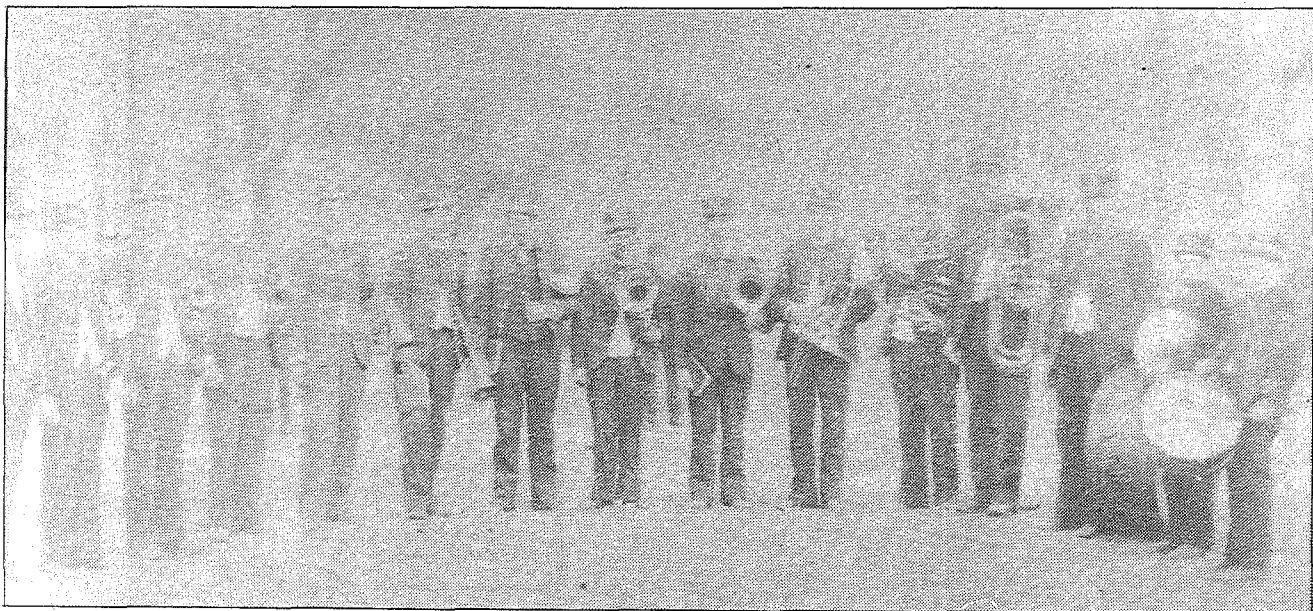
I will pay a reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for the recovery of each body belonging to East Liverpool, Ohio, lost on the Scioto, Tuesday Evening, July 4th, 1882. The bodies to be reported immediately, with a full discription.

NAMES OF THOSE MISSING:

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MARIA BOOTH,
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WILSON PAUL,
EUGENE FARMER,
CUMMINGS THOMPSON,
MICHAEL EMERLING AND WIFE,
STEPHEN KENT,
BENJAMIN STEBBINS,
DAVID FRIED,
ALBERT SNOW,
JOSEPH RHAMANN,
WILL WOODS,
JOHN GROUNDS.

J. H. BURGESS, Mayor.

East Liverpool, July 8, 1882.



The Wellsville Cornet Band poses in full uniform about 1880 with the Whitacre House in the background at left. Bandsmen who died on the Scioto were (from right to left, the first five men) Charles Leith, Charles Davidson, Columbus Armstrong, George "Fox" Paisley and Dan Davidson, Charles' brother.

Scioto

Continued from page 1

and Moundsville was reached at about 1 p.m. Several hours passed while excursionists enjoyed themselves with sightseeing, picnics, dancing and, if accounts were not later exaggerated, considerable consumption of alcohol.

The return upriver began shortly after 5 p.m. Captain Thomas, concerned by the overloading, ordered reduced steam to lessen the danger of a boiler explosion. From most survivors' accounts, the passenger's merrymaking continued on board with the band's best efforts fueling the dancers' energies.

At approximately 8 p.m. as the Scioto neared Mingo Junction, another craft was noticed coming downstream. According to accepted navigational practices, the descending boat had the right to choose position when passing another craft. B. J. Long, the pilot of the other steamboat, the John Lomas, blew one long blast on his steam whistle signifying his intention to hold his position near the Ohio shore.

John Keller, the pilot of the Scioto, was at the wheel and, upon hearing the whistle of the John Lomas, should have then eased the vessel toward the West Virginia shore. This he failed to do, later claiming that the signal was late in coming. Instead, he sounded two blasts of the Scioto's whistle claiming the same favorable position already occupied by the Lomas.

Although the accounts of the interested parties were contradictory, witnesses on shore stated that the John Lomas made her intentions clear in adequate time and that the Scioto's response was tardy. Keller's last minute order to reverse engines came too late to avoid disaster.

The vessels collided at speed, tumbling many of the dancers and musicians on the Scioto, who were



An unidentified member of the Wellsville Cornet Band.

unaware of the impending collision. The Lomas struck the portside of the Scioto, tearing a large hole below the waterline.

The Scioto sank almost immediately in sixteen feet of water. The Lomas, after discharging its passengers on the riverbank, returned to help rescue survivors. As is usually the case, panic increased

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Yesteryears

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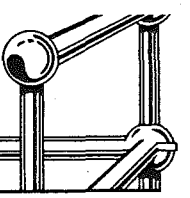
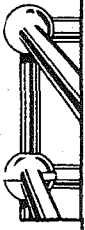


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CONTEMPORARY COLLECTIBLES



By Linda Rosenkrantz
Copley News Service

Few, if any, corporate entities have generated as many collectible "advertiques" as the Coca-Cola Co. Over the years, there have, for example, been signs made of everything from porcelain to plastic, calendars and clocks, thermometers and trays, lamps and lighters, radios and rulers, games and glasses, bottles and buttons, to name just a few.

Let's take a look at one of the richest areas for collectors — the advertising sign.

• Paper signs. Any sign dating from before the

Firefighters' mascot was St. Bernard dog

Another of Salem's fire department mascots was a big St. Bernard watchdog named "Colonel." He was a hero before he came to Salem in 1916. H.S. Kettler, of Kinsman, was his former owner. When fire broke out in the family home during the night, Colonel aroused family members and dragged one child through an open door just before the roof caved in.

In 1916 Mr. Kettler accepted a job on the editorial staff of the *Salem Herald*. His dog was made a member of the fire department, serving the next four years without missing a night of duty. At the age of 11, he was hardly able to walk because of paralysis in the hind legs.

Colonel was chloroformed on Dec. 3, 1920. Funeral services were held at the city hall fire department at 2 p.m. on Dec. 4. Several firemen and close friends acted as pallbearers. Interment was in a private burial plot.

turn of the century, especially one referring to the concoction's medicinal claims, is particularly rare and valuable.

A 30- by 40-inch 1895 Cameo paper sign printed by J. Ottmann Litho Co. showing a sad-eyed young lady surrounded by the words "drink Coca-Cola ... delicious ... refreshing ... cures headache ... relieves exhaustion" is now listed at \$12,500. A 1908 sign with a much cheerier female subject, displaying the motto, "Good to the last drop," is valued at \$8,500.

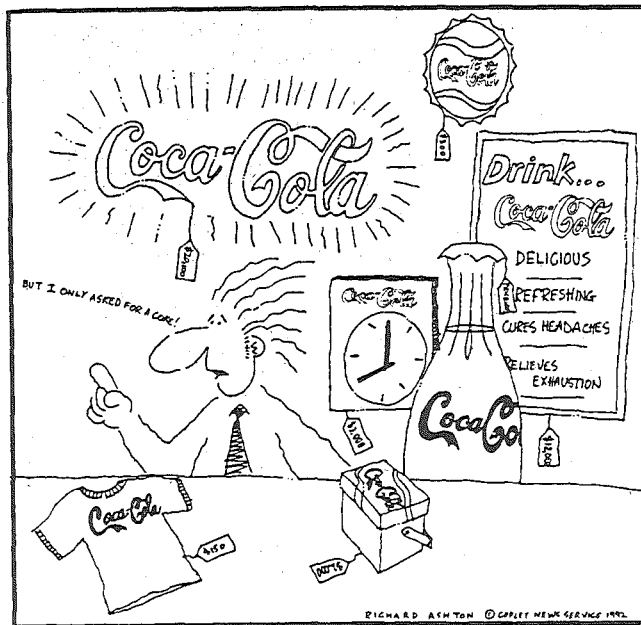
• Cardboard signs. Like much of Coca-Cola advertising, cardboard signs provide a virtual visual history of the American woman, from the modest "Victorian girl" of the 1897 ("the ideal brain tonic ... relieves mental and physical (sic) exhaustion") to the flappers of the '20s to the bathing beauties of the '30s to the crinolined prom queens of the '50s, with early rarities sometimes in the \$6,000 to \$7,000 range.

• Trolley signs. An interesting subcategory of cardboard signs is the standard-size (11- by 20½-inch) species used during the heyday of trolley car transportation. They often were variations of Coke ads used in other media; among the rarest are examples displaying the artwork of Hamilton King.

Some early trolley signs pleaded, "Call for it by full name ... nicknames encourage substitution" (the firm didn't cave in and use the name Coke until 1941). Trolley signs can bring up to \$2,000 and more.

• Glass, porcelain and tin signs. Many simply show the iconic logo, sometimes with a Coca-Cola bottle glass. High prices for those depicting some of the more famous models: a 1904 glass-covered paper Lillian Nordica, \$3,000; an 1899 tin Hilda Clark, \$7,500; a 1914 "Betty," \$3,500.

There also are neon signs dating back as far as the 1930s, flange signs that were attached to the sides of buildings, cutout signs in the shape of a single bottle or a six-pack, arrow-shape signs, disc (also called button) signs and a variety of signs that light up.



RECENT REFERENCES

"Petretti's Coca-Cola Collectibles Price Guide, Eighth Edition" by Allan Petretti (Wallace-Homestead, an imprint of Chilton Book Co.) is an encyclopedia guide to the subject by a noted collector and dealer.

This hardcover volume describes, illustrates and prices more than 3,000 items and also offers a historic overview and collecting tips.

A visual history of vintage advertising in general is presented in "America For Sale: A Collector's Guide to Antique Advertising" by Douglas Congdon-Martin (Schiffer Publishing), via a profusion of high-resolution color illustrations; a price guide also is included.

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.

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Scioto
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the death toll as many passengers on the Scioto flung themselves into the water to avoid an imagined outbreak of fire aboard the sinking craft. While some were trapped in cabins and thus lost their lives, most of the victims fell or jumped into the river and perished. Many of the survivors climbed to the upper portions of the Scioto, which remained above the surface. Several victims drowned while attempting to save fellow passengers.

The death toll, which eventually totalled 57, might well have been higher if the Scioto had sunk in nearby waters which were allegedly forty feet deep.

News of the disaster reached Wellsville by 10 p.m. and a special train was immediately sent to the site to bring back survivors. The search for bodies began in earnest the next morning and continued for several days. Fifty men from East Liverpool worked at grappling operations until Sunday, July 9, by which time most of the victims had been found. Business was suspended in both cities while residents awaited the findings of the search parties. The Wellsville *Saturday Review* reported: "Since that time East Liverpool and Wellsville have indeed been in sackcloth and ashes. A pall of almost Egyptian gloom has rested over all. Little or no business has been done. Nobody has the heart to work. Scarcely anything has been thought of or spoken of but the calamity that came so suddenly upon us."

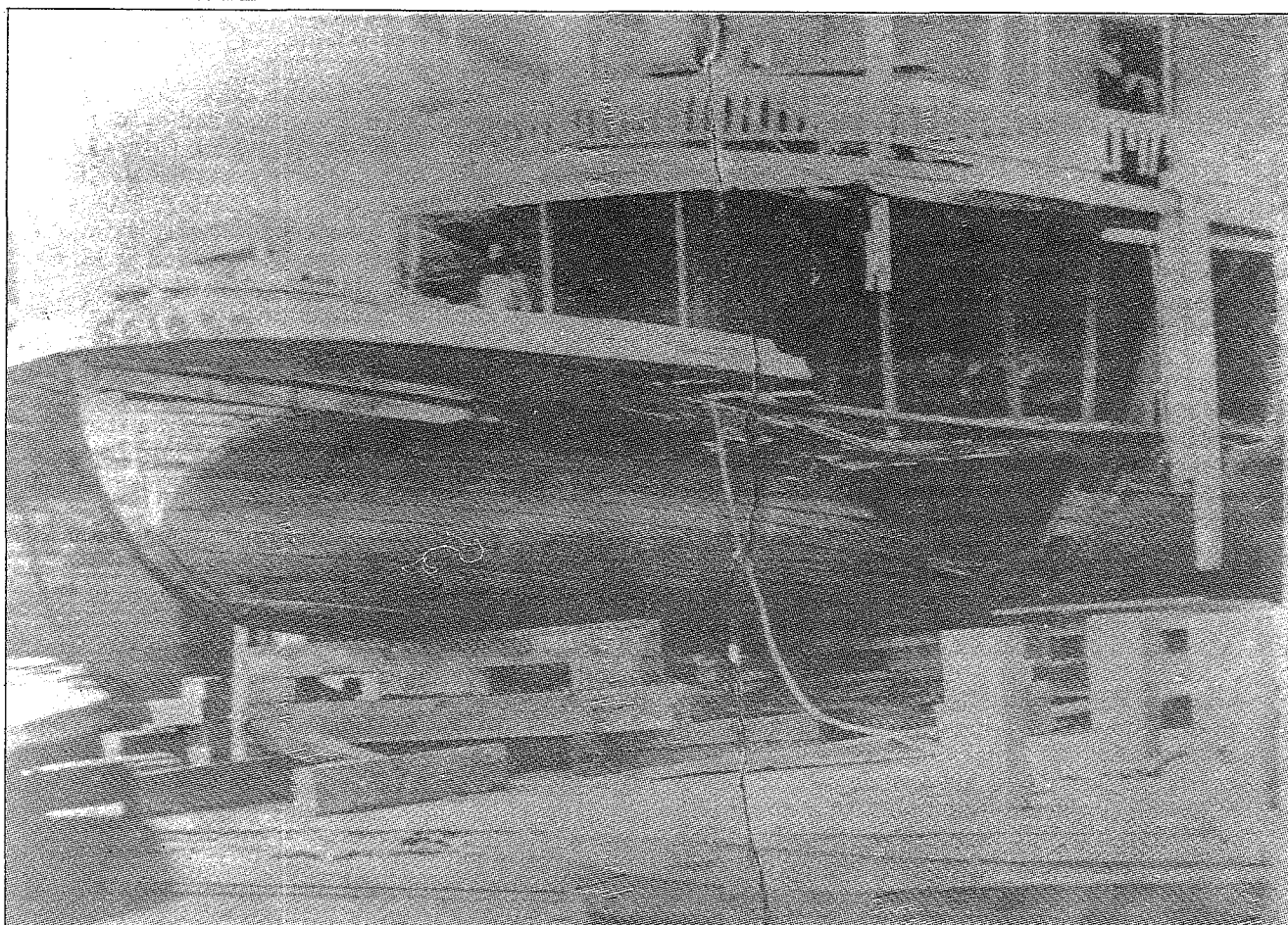
Captain Thomas, who was not in the pilot house at the time of the collision, lost a fifteen-year-old son and had to be restrained from suicide.

Many of the drowned were in their teens, including two members of the Wellsville Cornet Band, aged 13 and 15. William and Joseph Beardmore of East Liverpool each lost two children in the disaster. In time, all the bodies were recovered.

As might be expected, attempts to fix the blame were initiated before all the funerals had been concluded. The organizers of the excursion were criticized for "employing so miserable a little craft for such an occasion, and then allowing so many to



Survivor Miss Nellie Burgess who later clerked at Ogilvie's Department Store in East Liverpool. Miss Burgess passed away in 1952.



The Scioto shortly after it was raised from the river.

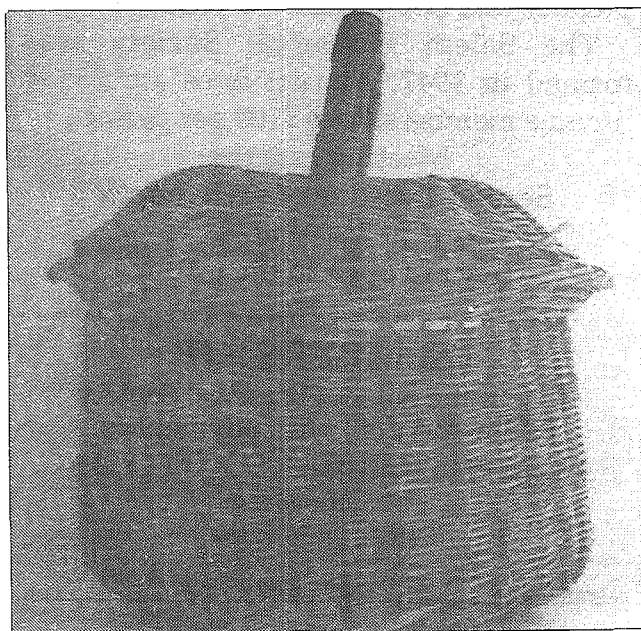
take passage." Captain Thomas was similarly chastized by the press.

Most of the culpability was, however, placed on the pilot of the Scioto, John Keller. He was described as "utterly unfit and incompetent" and was also accused of keeping a saloon in Wheeling from which he was reportedly taken and placed on the Scioto for the excursion. Keller admitted to having consumed at least one drink that day and was also accused of having permitted passengers to enter the pilot house.

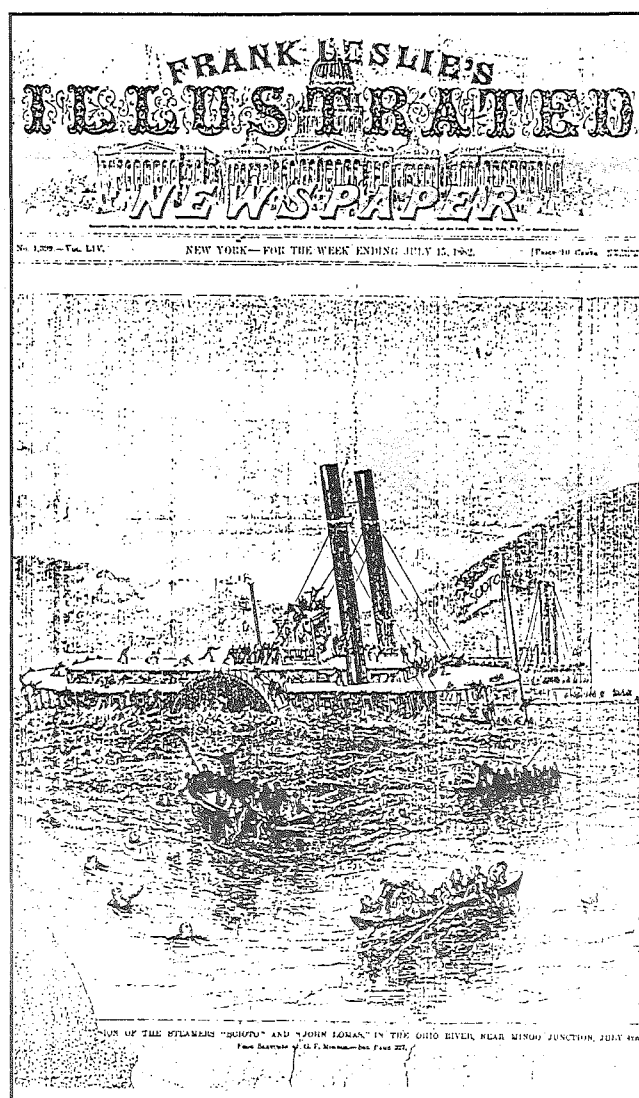
Both pilots were suspended after the accident but were later re-instated. Public opinion in East Liverpool and Wellsville was so strong that Keller was eventually convicted of drinking, failing to answer the Lomas' signal and having unauthorized persons in the pilot house. He was sentenced to a prison term for his conduct.

To ensure that such a tragedy did not re-occur,

Turn to next page 



This is the picnic basket Miss Nellie Burgess was said to use as an aid in swimming ashore from the capsized boat.



Poster owned by the East Liverpool Historical Society

The July 15, 1882 issue of the weekly national magazine, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, showed reproductions of sketches by G. F. Monroe of the collision of the steamers Scioto and John Lomas in the Ohio River. The story of the disaster is published inside. The magazine is in the archives of the East Liverpool Historical Society.

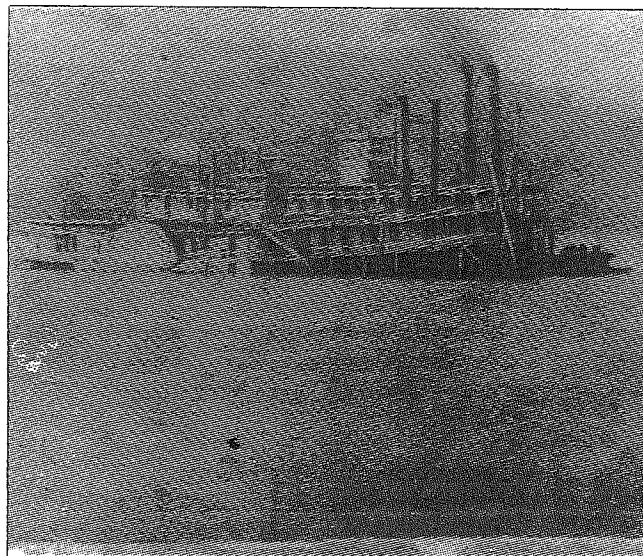
Scioto

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the government changing the passing signals and revised the steamboat inspection laws.

The Scioto was raised and repaired after the sinking and continued in service under the name Regular until 1885 when she was scrapped. The John Lomas, unhurt in the collision, was transferred to the Kanawha River and remained in service for many years.

A contemporary reminder of the human loss appeared in print some time after the accident, when the *Saturday Review* printed the following: "Anyone possessing a picture of the late Miss Sarah Kiddy (ed. note: who was celebrating her 16th birthday on July 4) will confer a great favor on her mother by giving it to her, as she has none. Such a request should be promptly complied with."



The ill-fated Scioto sails the Ohio River as seen from the West Virginia shore in this contemporary photograph.



Twenty-five-year-old Mike Emmerling, an East Liverpool resident and a victim of the sinking, posed for this photo shortly before he drowned with his wife Sade. The original tintage is inscribed with the words, "Saved ten."



David and Margaret Freed posed for this photograph. The Freeds were passengers on the Scioto but were among the survivors.

Photos courtesy of the
Wellsville Historical Society



Sade Emmerling, 25, is shown in this formal photograph taken about the time of the Scioto excursion trip. Sade was drowned along with her husband, Mike. Both were East Liverpool residents.



John Wheeler was saved from the sinking steamer by climbing the Scioto's flag pole and awaiting rescue.

Penned as tribute to victims

A contemporary poet, Forest Wilde, penned "The Sleepers" as a tribute to the victims of the Ohio River tragedy. The poem was published in the *Cleveland Leader* on April 19, 1883.

In part, it reads:

"Requiem bells so sadly tolling, Speak of youth and beauty fled, While the waters onward rolling, Yield again the silent dead.

"Go thy way, O silent river, On whose waves His feet have trod, While the souls, bereaved and stricken, We must leave alone with God."

Writer Glenn Waight drew from the poem in his 75th anniversary account of the tragedy which he wrote in 1957. Waight believed it was originally re-published in the *East Liverpool Review* in 1883.

Hose company mascot could really hit punch

In the early months of 1903, a little white bull-dog began hanging around the patrol station. C.G. Oertell claimed ownership, and it soon became the mascot of the Deluge Hose Co. The dog was given the name "Queen."

Firemen found it to be a highly intelligent animal, so they began teaching her various tricks. Chief among her accomplishments was the ability to keep a punching bag in motion as efficiently as a boxer. Queen was delighted when the firemen put a table under the punching bag in the hose room, put her on it, and then let her go at it.

She would start the bag in motion by a light touch from her nose. Once the bag was under way, she had no trouble keeping it going, rapping it with her nose at regularly timed intervals, never missing a blow.

One Sunday she performed before a large, enthusiastic crowd of admirers and spectators. It was an event of front-page news that brought people to Salem from all over the area. The rest of Queen's history is not known.



This rare photo is the oldest group setting of people who lived in the Salem area known to officials of the Salem Historical Society. The picnickers who gathered at MacMillan's Grove on July 4, 1850 are (sorry we can't identify their position in the photograph) Oliver Johnson, Corrine Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Joel MacMillan, Dr. Joseph Stanton, Mrs. Jacob Heaton, Mrs. Caleb Hunt, George Weaver, Lizzie Dickinson, Mrs. Reuben McMillan, Rachel Stratton Adams, Reuben McMillan, Maggie Horner, Anna Weaver Woodruff, Martin Gantz who taught a select school in 1850, William McCracken, Mrs. Charles Boone, Mrs. Esther Street, Mrs. Joe Thomas and Mr. Worrell.

History is branded on rumps of livestock at Fort Worth, Texas Cattleman's Museum

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — At the Cattleman's Museum, visitors are greeted by a white-oak wall that bears hundreds and hundreds of burnished imprints: cattle brands seared into the wood, charting a legacy of the old West.

The museum has the 26 Bar brand that John Wayne used on his Herefords; the Bar J Bar that President Lyndon Johnson's cattle bore; and the half-circle H that marked the livestock owned by Randolph Hearst. But beyond the stamps of the famous, there are a host of other brands which made the indelible searing of cattle ownership — and that tell stories with their compact symbols.

More than 100 of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Foundation's 1,035 branding irons are on permanent display at the Cattleman's Museum. It's said to be the largest collection of branding irons in the United States, beginning with the early Spanish and Mexican ranchers, and on to today's ranchers.

"What you're looking at are images, but they're also so much more," said Bill Benson, the foundation's director. "Some people probably put more effort into (designing a brand) than naming their

children. It's as much a part of their heritage as their last names."

An intricate story is etched into some irons. For example, cereal magnate C.W. Post's branding iron sports a "U" design. Post, who in 1907 founded the town of the same name southeast of Lubbock, was planning to establish a "utopian" community.

The foundation opened its 1,300-square-foot addition to the Cattleman's Museum to spotlight the collection and the field inspectors who investigate livestock thefts for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

The collection was donated by Leonard Stiles, 71, who worked as an association field inspector for 11 years, and later as division manager at the King Ranch.

Irons the foundation added were from celebrity-ranchers such as Texas Rangers pitching ace Nolan Ryan, former Dallas Cowboys linebacker Lee Roy Jordan, all-pro Dallas Cowboys linebacker Chuck Howley and actor Tommy Lee Jones.

McDonald's has its Golden Arches branding iron to mark the cattle it buys from the King Ranch.

The Guggenheims are represented: they raised

cattle in South Carolina and had an iron that was a connected CH — apparently for their Cain Hoy plantation near Charleston, S.C.

The most venerable iron is the J Cross W brand used by the James Taylor White Ranch. Dating back to 1819, it's believed to be the oldest brand in Texas used continuously by one family.

The most ornate are the Mexican and Spanish brands with lots of curlicues and squiggles, Benson said. Among them is Stephen F. Austin's Spanish-style iron, one of only three known to exist.

"They were very artistic," Benson said. "It would take a lot of time to reproduce them."

Benson said it took three days to burn the brands onto the museum's white oak wall. The wall lists all the Texas counties and under each county the brands of cattle raised there, he said.

"It's just like something right out of the West!" Benson says. "When you look at the mystique of Texas, here's where it sits."

The Cattleman's Museum is open from 8:30 a.m. 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

X-rays show mummies were normal folks

By Paul Recer
AP Science Writer

FOUR MUMMIES IN THE Smithsonian Institution apparently were from the Egyptian elite who lived thousands of years ago and probably enjoyed easy, comfortable but rather short lives, according to new X-ray studies.

The mummies, a woman, two men and a child, were put through a series of X-ray exams at George Washington University Hospital. Experts said evidence from their skeletons suggests they were healthy, well-fed and apparently not over-worked during their lives along the Nile.

"These people were all of the middle to high status," said Dave Hunt of the Smithsonian. This is evident, he said, by the fact that all went through the elaborate and detailed mummification of the upper crust of Egyptian society.

The process caused their skin to turn a leathery brown, shrink and harden on their skeletons. The bones, for the most part, are well preserved.

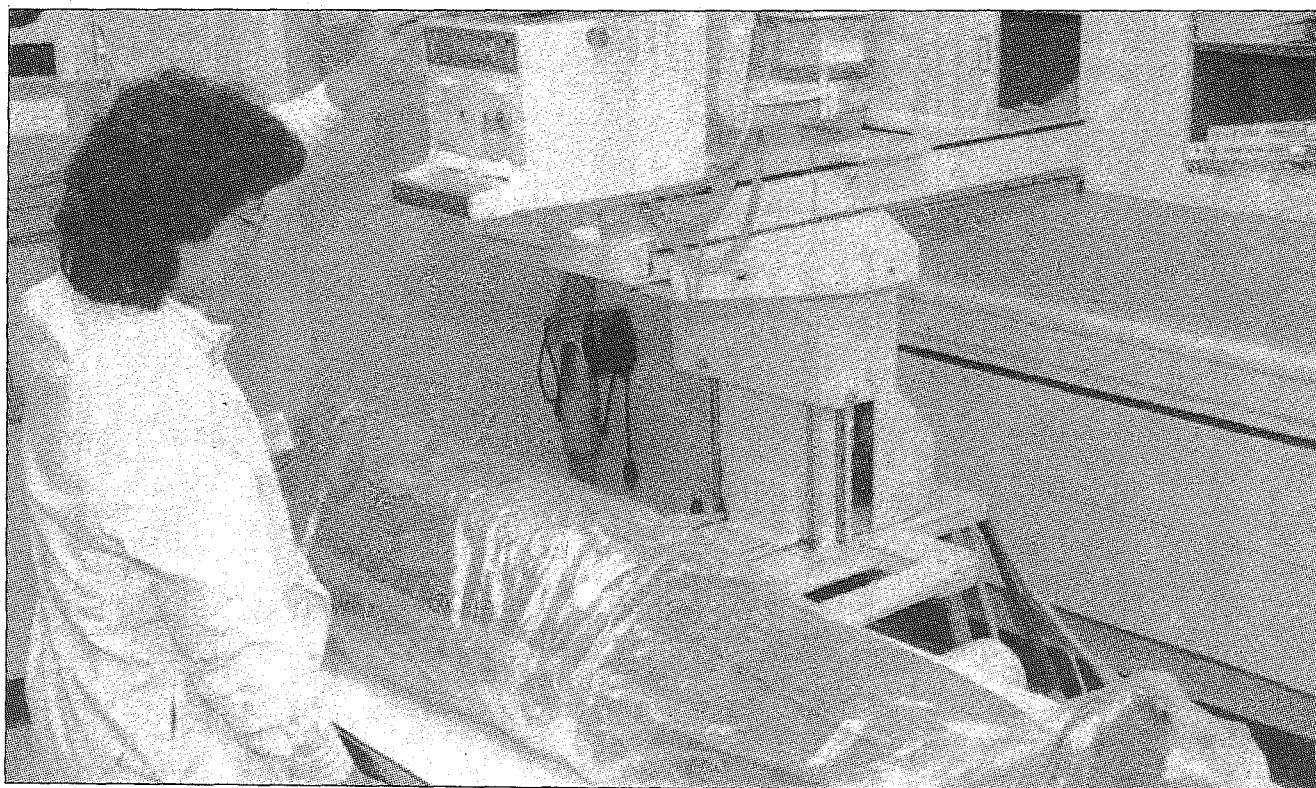
Some of the specimens have breaks caused by handling since their removal from Egyptian tombs many years ago, Hunt said, but all of their bones were intact in life and give no indication of the injury or disease that killed them.

"There is no evidence that they were in bad health," Hunt said. "All are nutritionally sound."

Nor is there evidence that three adults ever had to work very hard. There is none of the bulky bones, small fractures or wearing skeletal injuries expected from prolonged physical exertion.

The only female in the group has the bones of a woman who died in her late 20s. She is thought to have lived as early as 4,000 years ago.

Hunt said the mummy with perhaps the highest status in the group was laid out inside a wooden sarcophagus that is elaborately decorated with painted symbols. The preserved body was identi-



Lisa Hopper, chief technologist at the George Washington Medical Center, x-rays a mummy in Washington, D. C. The mummy, one of four belonging to the Smithsonian Institution that were x-rayed, apparently were from the Egyptian elite thousands of years ago and probably enjoyed easy, comfortable but rather short lives. (AP Photo)

fied as a male who lived around the years 300 to 150 B.C. and died in his mid-40s. There was no sign of injury.

"He apparently had a full life," said Hunt. "The life expectancy then was 40 to 45."

The other adult male apparently died in his mid-30s and is thought to have lived about 3,000

years ago.

Hunt said the child died at age 2½ to 3 and also lived about 3,000 years ago. "The child appears to have been in very good shape," he said. "There were no growth arrest lines in the bones." This suggests the child died rather suddenly, perhaps of some accident or of a very swift illness.



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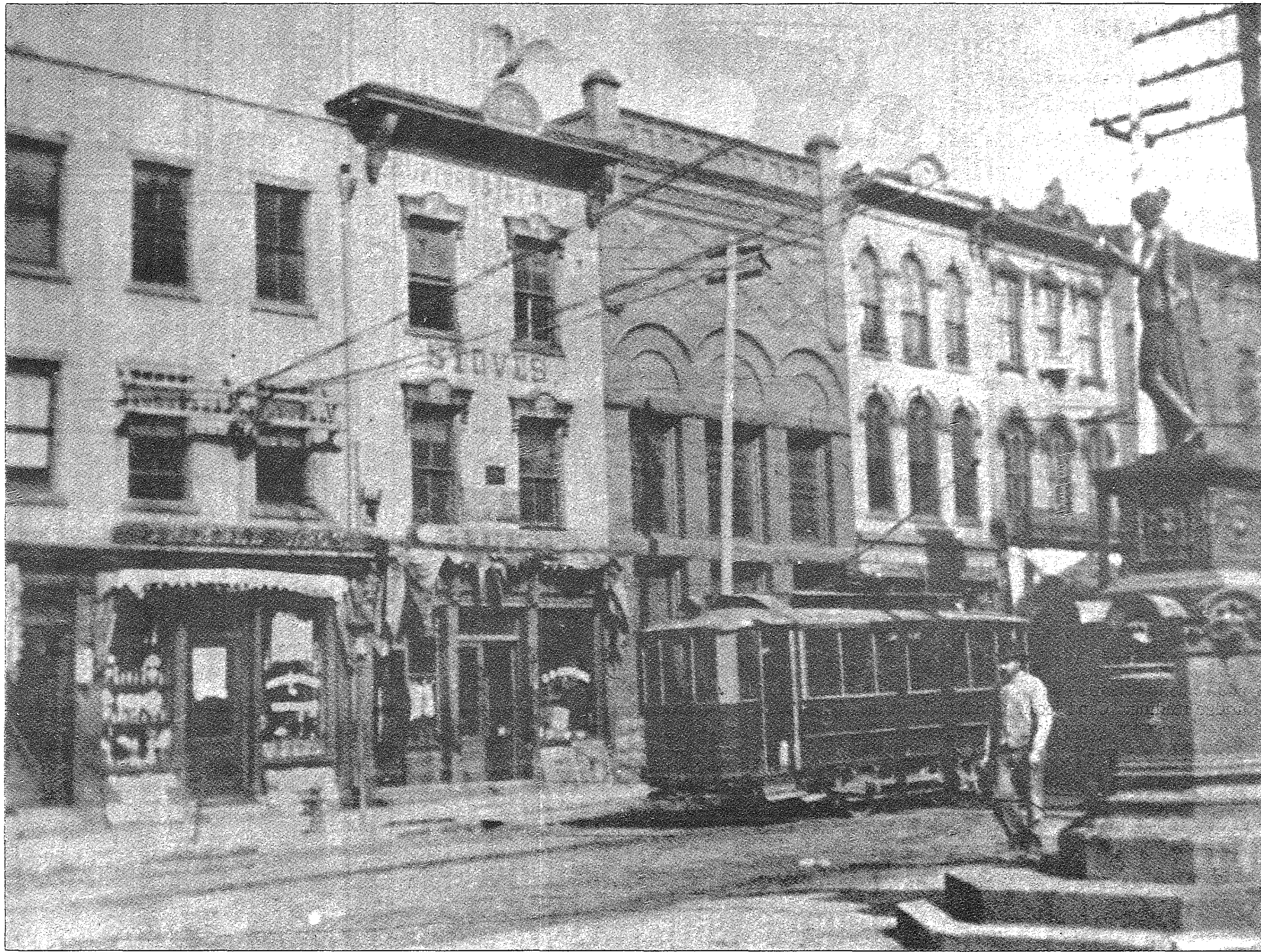
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SALEM
NEWS



This 1900s photograph shows the intersection of Salem's State Street and Broadway. Notice the street car running and the town drinking fountain at far right.

Years of stale air permeate Egypt's pyramids

By Mimi Mann
Associated Press Writer

HOW DO YOU GIVE THE Great Pyramid a breath of fresh air? That's the challenge facing experts trying to rid Egypt's largest pyramid of thousands of years of stale air.

"This is a serious problem for us," said Zahi Hawass, director-general of antiquities for the pyramids outside Cairo. "Nobody's done anything about this air since Cheops' time, 4,500 years ago. And it's getting to be a real problem."

A lot of stale air accumulates in 45 centuries. Especially in something as big as the Great Pyramid, which rises 481 feet on a base that covers 13 acres.

The problem is the thousands of tourists who each winter trek through barely maneuverable passageways between the burial chamber and so-called queen's chamber.

Before the Gulf War, Egypt welcomed 2 million tourists a year. The number is expected to hit 5 million yearly by 1995. Almost all visit the pyra-

mids, and most venture inside.

It's an extraordinary experience but can cause claustrophobia, shortness of breath and a lot of perspiration.

During summer, humidity inside reaches 95 percent. And tourists create salt in their sweat, which drips off them and can penetrate limestone and granite.

"They can't breathe, and the more tourists who come, the worse the air gets," Hawass said.

In April 1984, 15 tourists complained of eye irritation and difficulty in breathing in the nearby Chephren pyramid. Officials ordered it closed for two days to flush out the gas. Tests showed it was accumulated acid from visitors who'd used the monument as a toilet.

In 1987-88, the Egyptian Antiquities Organization scrubbed away salt, soot and grease from inside Cheops' pyramid, the lone survivor of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

The royal architects of Cheops and Chephren built their pyramids with air vents. In the Great

Pyramid, two shafts stretch from the king's chamber to the outside. Two others originate in the queen's chamber but are thought to end before reaching the outer wall.

Hawass believes the vents weren't designed to circulate air but to allow the pharaoh's soul an escape to the heavens. But he's going to try using them for air-cleaning.

Each of the two complete air shafts is about 165 feet long and 1 foot wide, and both are assumed clogged with grime and sand accumulated through the ages.

In March, technicians will insert a video camera into the air shafts to allow experts a closeup view of what's clogging the air flow.

Keeping up with the past?
Catch our next issue.

Jawbone of ancient ape discovered in Namibia

By the Associated Press

SCIENTISTS HAVE REPORTED the discovery of a 13 million-year-old piece of jawbone from a previously unknown, ape-like forerunner of gorillas, chimpanzees and humans.

The discovery "opens up a whole new geographical area for exploration into pre-human ancestry," said Glenn Conroy of Manhattan, one of the researchers reporting the find in today's issue of

the journal Nature.

The fossil was found in Namibia, showing that such "Miocene hominoids" ranged much farther south in Africa than previously known from fossil finds in Kenya and Uganda, researchers said.

The creature apparently lived before hominoids evolved into two branches, Conroy said. One branch led to humans and the other to chimpanzees and gorillas. The split is thought to have

occurred between 10 million and 5 million years ago.

Conroy is a professor of anatomy and anthropology at the Washington University Medical School in St. Louis. He reported the discovery with Martin Pickford of the Paleontology Institute of the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, who found the fossil, and other scientists.

The fossil is the right side of the lower jaw, including some teeth. Conroy said the size of the teeth suggests the creature was about the size of a small chimpanzee, weighing around 35 pounds.

A wisdom tooth had appeared, showing the creature was an adult, perhaps about 10 years old, when it died, Conroy said in a telephone interview. That age is considered mature because of the creature's rate of development, in much the same way dogs become adults at younger ages than humans do.

The tooth shapes show it ate soft plants, probably including lots of fruit, he said. Its environment must have been more humid and forested than the very dry surroundings that exist there now, Conroy said.

The scientists named the creature Otavipithecus namibiensis, because it was found in the Otavi region of northern Namibia.

Conroy said the finding was a surprise. Researchers had been seeking more recent creatures that appeared on the human-bound branch of the hominoid evolutionary split, such as australopithecines or early members of the Homo group, he said.

Brenda Benefit, an assistant professor of anthropology at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, said scientists had suspected such creatures lived in southern Africa, partly because australopithecines had been found there.

Clark came to Salem by accident

By Dale E. Shaffer

WILLIAM H. CLARK WAS one of Salem's old manufacturers. His plant, called the Sheet Metal Stamping Co., was the nucleus of the W. H. Mullins Co.

Born in Canadaigua, N.Y. on Oct. 5, 1820, he spent his childhood there and then moved to Penn Yan, N.Y. at the age of 20. There he married Mary A. Boileau. The couple soon moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he went into the business of making railroad chairs. His partner was William Green, whose son lived in Salem in the early 1900s.

Mr. Clark was the first man in the U.S. to successfully cast a large steel bell. His bells were the type used on farms for calling men to their meals.

It was only by accident that Mr. Clark ended up in Salem. He was a good friend of Anson O. Kitridge, and in 1872 received an invitation from him to come to Salem and build a plant. Being in Cincinnati at the time, Mr. Clark did not think he could come to Salem, so he sent a telegram to Mr. Kitridge reading: "Can't locate in Salem." But the telegraph operator, in copying the message, left the "t" off can't.

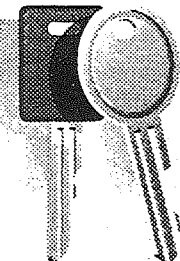
When Mr. Kitridge received the message, he at

once began making arrangements to have a large building erected on Depot Street (South Ellsworth Avenue below Mullins Street). It became known as the Kitridge-Clark Co. Sheet metal stamping, including the making of cornice work and metal gutters for houses, was its main business.

Mr. Clark, after finding out that his message had been taken wrong, was too much of a man to back out. He came to Salem and spent the rest of his life here.

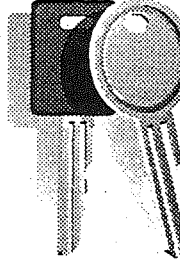
In 1875 the Kitridge-Clark Co. received a contract for the sheet metal work, to be completed the following year, at the Centennial Exposition building in Philadelphia. It was then that the company built a larger plant on Depot Street. Two years later, Clark resigned from the company, taking his son W. J. Clark with him to form the W. J. Clark Co.

William H. Clark was 95 when he died at his home on South Lincoln Avenue on May 13, 1916. At that time he was one of our city's oldest and most respected citizens and manufacturers. For 82 years he had been a member of the First Baptist Church, and for many years an elder. His life was long, creative and productive.



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World's fairs showcased inventions

By Vicki Moeser

Smithsonian News Service

WHEN HE WAS 8 YEARS old, Larry Zim ran away from home and walked 10 miles to peek through the gates of the 1939 New York World's Fair. Later, he would tell people, his parents took him to the fair for a real visit. There, legend has it, he picked up a few souvenirs that would eventually become part of his 8,000-plus-object collection of world's fair memorabilia.

Zim, an interior designer who acknowledged that world's fairs influenced his career, died in 1987. His remarkable collection was bequeathed in 1989 to the Smithsonian Institution, which is now exploring the modernizing forces of world's fairs in an exhibition organized by the Smithsonian Institution Libraries on view at the National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C. Objects from the Zim collection, along with objects from another Smithsonian collection of world's fair memorabilia, are displayed with publications from the Libraries' holdings.

In the days before radio, television and other mass media, world's fairs showcased the newest inventions of the day, entertaining and educating hundreds of millions of people. Since the first international exposition more than 140 years ago, countless souvenirs—useful and useless—have been sold or given away to visitors eager to preserve their fair memories.

No doubt the Larry Zims of today will be out in force at this summer's Expo '92 in Seville, Spain. Like previous world's fairs, Expo '92 has a theme: "The Age of Discovery," commemorating the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyages to the new world. But souvenir seekers will have a long way to go to match the large, diverse and internationally known Zim collection, says Jon Zachman, a museum specialist in the National Museum of American History's Division of Community Life.

"The souvenirs and archival material range from the first international exposition—the 1851 Crystal Palace Exhibition in London—to the 1986 World Exposition in Vancouver," Zachman says. "Zim collected everything—from salt and pepper shakers and ashtrays to bronze commemorative medals and Wedgwood plates."

Collectors of world's fair memorabilia no doubt were pleased when, in November 1968, four enthusiasts formed the World's Fair Collecting Society. The founders included Zim; Edward Orth, a Los Angeles city planner; Michael R. Pender, an official with the 1964 New York World's Fair Commission; and Peter Warner, a researcher for a New York architectural firm.

"We have about 500 members right now," Pender, president of the Sarasota, Fla.-based World's Fair Collecting Society, reports. "Most people specialize in collecting items from one fair. I'd say the most popular souvenirs are a toss up between the 1893 Chicago World's Columbian and the '39 New York World's Fair."

Following Orth's death, the Smithsonian in 1990 acquired his collection, which focuses on documentation and memorabilia—including several thousand magazines, books and photographs, and hundreds of ceramics, glassware, textiles, toys and other artifacts—from the 1939 and 1940 New York fairs.

The Zim and Orth collections are important additions to the Smithsonian's holdings that relate to world's fairs and international expositions. The memorabilia are helpful to historians who study the fairs and their importance as cultural events. "World's fairs used to occupy a different status than they do now," says Charles McGovern, a curator in the American History Museum's Division of Community Life.

"Many of the fairs in the last 30 years of so have

been so commercial they resembled nothing more than giant trade shows," he says. "But prior to that, fairs attracted millions of people who saw the latest in manufacturing, technology and amusements." Indeed, such things as firearms, the telegraph, the sewing machine, the elevator, the hot dog, ice cream, ice tea, the T-shirt, cafeterias, air conditioning, television and neon lighting were introduced at World's fairs.

"The souvenirs," McGovern adds, "are tangible symbols that the visitors participated in an important event."

According to Richard Friz, author of *The Official Guide to World's Fair Memorabilia*, "World's fair memorabilia as a genre is a departure from other types of art and collectibles categories in that in that it was deliberately designed to commemorate an event or anniversary."

The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, for example, celebrated (one year late) the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' voyages. Some 27 million people visited the World's Columbian—a number equivalent to more than one-third the U.S. population that year. "The 1893 fair ushered in the Electrical Age," Friz writes, "with President Grover Cleveland pressing the key to start the engines in Machinery Hall, an act which enabled the fair to be bathed in light by thousands of incandescent bulbs." George Westinghouse demonstrated his air brake, and Thomas Edison displayed his kinetoscope with "pictures that actually moved."

George Ferris' 264-foot wheel ride was introduced at that fair, as were the hookless fastener (later known as the zipper) and the Pledge of Allegiance. Today, collectibles include commemorative stamps and coins, a mechanical bank of an Indian greeting Columbus and large textiles with vignettes of Columbus and a bird's-eye view of the exposition grounds.

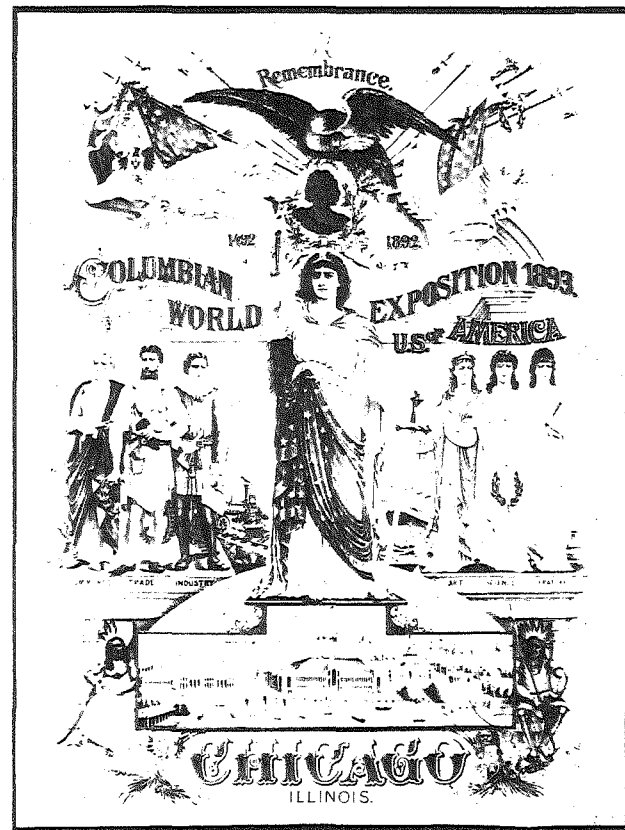
The 1939 New York World's Fair commemorated the 150th anniversary of George Washington's inauguration. Its theme was "Building a World for Tomorrow," and exhibits featured such futuristic sites as highway cloverleaves and space rockets. "The 1939 fair, it seems certain, produced a greater number and variety of memorabilia than any other," Zim once wrote. "Many of the 1,500 exhibitors either sold or gave away mementos, 50 booths sold souvenirs to 45 million visitors, and major department stores set up branches at the site."

It also featured what are perhaps the most memorable of all world's fair symbols—the needle-like, 700-foot Trylon tower and the circular, 200-foot Perisphere. Rutgers University cultural historian Warren I. Sussman has been quoted saying the Trylon and Perisphere emblem is "as important an icon for study as the crucifix." Zim reportedly has a tattoo of the Trylon and Perisphere on his arm.

Those ubiquitous images appeared on countless souvenirs—in all price ranges—including Remington typewriters, posters, pins, bracelets, thermometers, Tiffany plates, napkins, scarves, Bissell carpet sweepers, bookends and RCA Victor radios.

Ed Orth's world's fair collection is heavy on ephemera. "Ephemeral materials include such things as maps of the fair grounds, passes to events, programs, brochures, straw wrappers and the like," the Smithsonian's Zachman explains. "These ephemeral items were intended for one-time use. Everyone was issued a ticket stub, but how many people kept them?"

Such items are valuable to researchers, Zachman adds, "because they document information that's otherwise lost or unavailable." Menus, for example, are ephemeral. Along with their interesting



Smithsonian News Service Photo courtesy of the National Museum of American History

This poster from the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago belonged to Larry Zim, an internationally known collector of world's fair memorabilia. Zim's collection was bequeathed to the Smithsonian Institution in 1989.

Mullins' metal boats were worldwide sellers

In 1896 when W.H. Mullins began manufacturing metal boats and skiffs, skeptics looked on and laughed. Six years later, he was selling all the boats he could build, which was proof that the metal boat was fast replacing the wooden craft. Mullins turned out boats in large numbers — metal boats, a canoe, a sailboat, and one in sections capable of being stored in small places.

These boats were sold throughout the U.S., and to every land on the globe. In August of 1911 the company sent four boats to St. Petersburg, Russia. Three more were sent to Madras, India.

In September of 1910 the company received an order from H.H. Wilson in Reick, Fashoda district, Soudan, Egypt. The boat was packed and shipped a distance of over 7,500 miles. Sent by land and water, the boat was also carried by pack mules. It arrived in perfect condition.

At the turn of the century, Mullins shipped one of the best and most costly power boats ever turned out at the plant. It was ordered by Alexander Barker, from Lockport, La. The shell of this boat was constructed of monel metal, and was finished in hardwood with upholstered revolving chairs. Its appearance was dazzling because of the monel metal, which resembled nickel.

This power boat, a 26-footer and carrying a 30 h.p. marine engine, was the one which attracted so much attention at the Motor Boat Show at Madison Square Garden in New York the previous winter. It was the most expensive boat made by the Mullins firm.

D.S.

Turn to next page

World's fairs

Continued from page 12

graphics, they are indicators of diners' tastes and meal costs. A visitor to the 1939 New York fair, for example, could "Meet and Eat at the Rondevoo" and spend \$1.35 for a filet mignon dinner.

For any collector of world's fair memorabilia, experts say it's a good idea to pick an area of specialization--stamps, glassware or textiles, for instance. Nearly 1,000 postcards were issued at the 1939 and 1940 New York fairs. Collecting all of them could become a lifelong project.

Where can someone find these collectibles? Zim felt that the best sources from recent American fairs were the closets of relatives and friends who visited them. After checking those, he suggested flea markets and garage sales. Other collectors recommend buying and trading with fellow collectors. Endless opportunities abound at the fairs themselves.

World's Fair Collecting Society president Michael Pender has some tips for collectors. Those anticipating the fair of the millennium--the world's fair in Hanover, Germany in the year 2000 (celebrating the theme "Man, Nature and Technology")--are advised to be discriminating. "Look for the better-made items or items made in limited quantities," he advises. If your wallet prohibits such purchases, Pender says guide books, postcards and stamps are always safe.

He acknowledges that souvenirs are usually cherished and treasured by the one who buys them. But, don't count on a fast return on your investment. As a rule of thumb, it could take up to 50 years for other collectors to look on them as fondly.

Preserving The Paper Work Of The World's Fairs Since the first international exposition in London in 1851, world's fairs have showcased the

newest inventions of the day, entertaining and educating hundreds of millions of people. These modernizing forces are explored in a new exhibition, "World's Fairs," organized by the Smithsonian Institutional Libraries.

The exhibition, on view through Aug. 26 at the National Museum of American History, features items from International expositions held from 1851 to 1940. More than 50 publications and souvenirs--including sheet music, recipes, photographs, posters, and post cards--are displayed.

The exhibit also explains the need for preservation of important library and archival materials that are deteriorating and in danger of being lost. Indeed, the idea for the exhibition grew from a preservation project begun in 1985. Since then, nearly 1,700 books, pamphlets and journals drawn from Smithsonian Libraries' holdings have been preserved on 35mm microfilm.

"In the era of the Victorian world's fairs, most publications were printed on highly acidic paper that has since become extremely fragile," says Nancy E. Gwinn, the Libraries' assistant director of collections management. "Consequently, many government reports, scholarly proceedings, visitors' guides, illustrated newspapers, art works, photograph albums and other papers produced during the expositions, are fast disappearing, literally crumbling into dust. It was evident that without a preservation effort, much of the collection would be lost."

Printed materials are significant both in terms of their research value and, in many cases, graphic beauty and visual interest, Gwinn explains. Exposition publications and visitors' guides were often heavily illustrated with technical drawings and depictions of the best in fine and decorative arts.

The American Library Association has published The Books of the Fairs: Materials About World's Fairs, 1834-1916, in the Smithsonian Institution Lib-



Larry Zim, the internationally known collector of world's fair memorabilia, is shown with some of his treasures in this photo taken at the 1970 world's fair in Osaka, Japan. Shown are an Eiffel Tower clock, a Trylon and Perisphere ashtray (lower right hand corner) and a poster from the 1889 International Universal Exposition in Paris.

raries, which contains an annotated bibliography of the Libraries' holdings and serves as a guide to the microfilm collection. For more information, call the publisher at 1-800-545-2433.

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45 years ago in the columns of the Salem News

Compiled by Bekkee Panezott

GOLD STAR AUXILIARY to Allen K. Reynolds Post VFW gave the post two mahogany desks, with Mrs. Harold Close making the presentation.

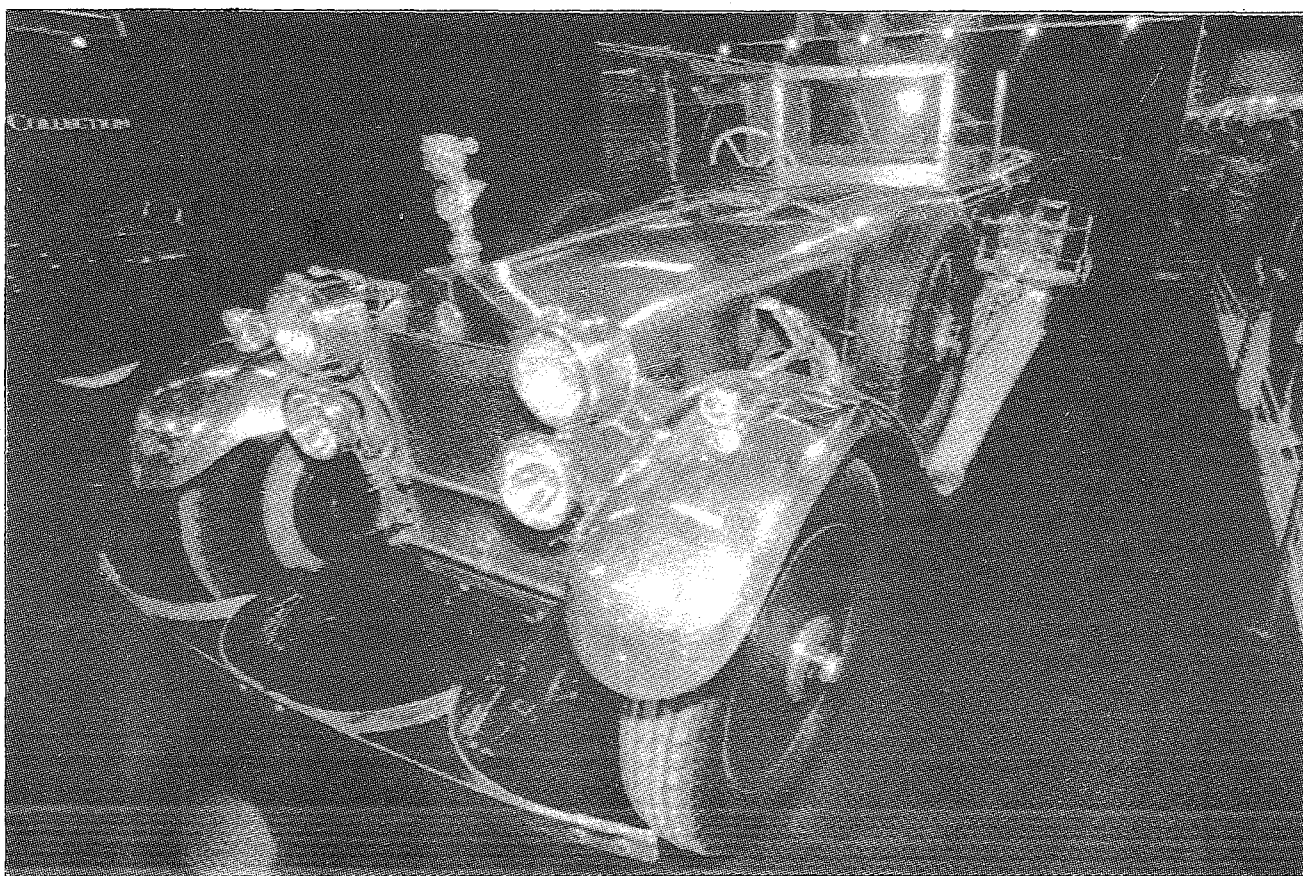
SALEM'S GIRL SCOUT organization which will observe its 10th anniversary March 11 was instigated by Roy West, for many years superintendent of the Methodist Church Sunday school.

RE-ELECTED AS OFFICERS of the Quota Club are Laura Conrad, president; Hazel Linn, first vice president; Helen Brumbaugh, second vice president; Mona McArtor, secretary; and Elenor McMurray, treasurer.

SPECIALS AT THE G.C. MURPHY CO.: 1-pound fruit and nut eggs, 98 cents; stuffed toys, 79 cents to \$2.98; little girls Easter frocks, \$1.98; and white cotton gloves, \$1.

BOB PAGER, named on the All-Ohio second team, may or may not be the highest man in total points for a Salem High season, tournament included. Malcolm Rush in 1927 scored 313 in 25 scholastic games, but records in the Salem-Lisbon game in the middle of that season are not shown in the News files. Pager's average is 16.9 points per game. He scored 226 in the 1945-46 season, including tournaments.

ARCHIE DALTON of Lisbon, executive secretary of the Columbiana County Public Health League, has severed relations with that group to accept a position with the National Tuberculosis Association in New York City.



The 1926 Daimler 45HP "Royal" displayed at the Retromobile Exhibition in Paris recently. Ordered in 1926 by Gulab Singh, Rewa's Maharajah, the silver Daimler was used for hunting royal tiger. The car is now owned by the Blackhawk Museum of San Francisco. The jump seat at the right rear is where the hunter would ride. (AP Photo)

STAGING A TERRIFIC third quarter spurt that netted them enough of a lead to win by, the Salem AMVETS recorded their third straight victory in the Sebring All-Ohio basketball tournament by defeating the Canton O'Hara's 48-46 in the Beloit gym. The hot shooting of confident Kiby Laughlin, Amos Dunlap and Walt Brian paced the AMVETS.

AGNES SKORUPSKI rolled a 510 series, with a 90 pin handicap to move into second place in the

singles division of the Salem Women's Bowling Association Tournament at the Masonic Alleys.

MILDRED KLINE completed her bowling in the Salem Women's Bowling Association Tournament on the Masonic lanes and wound up with an all-time all-events high of 1,697.

F.M. CAMPBELL, Gale Daugherty and C.W. Harris were chosen trustees of the Presbyterian Church.

Cathy Hale's quest led her to the Grail movement

By Sonja Barisic
Associated Press Writer

A QUEST FOR PEOPLE who shared feminist, spiritual values led Cathy Hale to the Grail.

The Grail is an international women's movement that began in the Netherlands in 1921. In the United States, it is based at Grailville, a 300-acre farm in Loveland 20 miles northeast of Cincinnati.

A couple of years ago when Hale moved to Cincinnati, she saw a newspaper advertisement for a feminist educational program at Grailville.

"I was really feeling a longing to be part of a community that shared my values, so I called about the program," said Hale, who grew up in a small town near Nashville, Tenn.

"The program was full, which made me even more excited. I thought, 'There's real life here.' And so I came to do volunteer work."

The Grail's objective is to change the world into a universal society based on peace, justice and love.

"As a women's movement, it's not focused on women themselves," said Audrey Sorrento, who works with programming at Grailville.

"It's how women can be free, how women can use their skills and their talents and their influences, their lives, to make a difference in the world toward peace and justice," Sorrento said.

In Christian tradition, the search for the grail — the cup from which Jesus Christ drank at the Last Supper — was supposed to transform people's lives.

To women in the Grail movement, the grail is "a symbol of a search in our life work which involves transformation — transformation of the person and transformation of society," Sorrento said.

Five Dutch university students began the Grail as a movement for Roman Catholic women outside the clergy. Over the years, the Grail has lost its ties to organized religion; it now embraces women from a variety of spiritual backgrounds.

Two Dutch women brought the Grail to the United States in the 1940s, first settling in Chicago, then moving to southwest Ohio in 1944 at the invitation of the archbishop of Cincinnati.

Groups coming to Grailville for conferences and individuals seeking rest and relaxation can walk through a pine grove, alongside a pond or past rows of organically grown crops, such as soybeans. There also are nature trails.

The main house, a Victorian mansion called Joy, is surrounded by several farm buildings renovated to accommodate overnight lodgers. A dairy barn has been converted into a chapel for prayer and meditation. A bookstore has a collection of material by and about women.

The Grail has about 2,000 members in 20 countries, including 225 members in the United States. Some 35 women belong in the Cincinnati area.

Members tend to be college-educated, middle to upper-middle class and white. But Sorrento said more women of other races and social classes have been joining.

In the United States, the Grail also has a center in a Hispanic neighborhood in San Jose, Calif., a

conference center outside New York and a drug treatment center in the south Bronx.

Hale said the Grail tries to give women a sense of community, to let them know they aren't alone in their daily struggles.

Grailville offers a variety of classes. Students can learn to write poetry, quilt, make felt, examine racism, meditate in the Zen Buddhist fashion, do calligraphy.

Tuition varies depending upon course length and materials. A 16-week residential program on women and ecology that began in January costs \$2,400, including room and board.

The 12 women taking that course attend lectures and discussion sessions by visiting scholars in fields such as women's studies, agriculture, literature, and anthropology. They also work in gardens and volunteer with Cincinnati-area environmental and women's groups.

Grailville, which is operated by 22 full- and part-time staffers, is supported mainly by donations.

"We just squeak through every year," said Mary Lu Lageman, who tends to the gardens and farmlands.

Lageman said nuns at a Catholic high school she attended in Columbus told the students about Grailville. She's now been involved with Grailville for 25 years.

Sorrento first visited Grailville in 1947 with some women from Brooklyn, N.Y., who had been to the farm before.

"I've been coming back and forth ever since," she said.

Speaking of the past...

By Dale Shaffer

Salem early schools were private

Before the union school system came on the scene in 1853, most schools were private ones. Salem's pioneer school was operated in the Quaker meetinghouse.

The first real schoolhouse was a small log cabin located on East State Street, where the MacMillan Book Store later stood. James Tolerton and Joseph Shreve were two who taught there.

But most schools at this point in history were private ones. During the 1840s, James and Henrietta Marshall operated "a selected school for young ladies" on West Pershing (Dry) Street.

It was located in a frame building just west of the northwest corner of South Ellsworth Avenue. The owners were proud of its 150-volume library.

Coon's Academy was another popular school in the 1840s. It stood on the eastside of Penn Avenue, the second house south of Columbia Street.

The Rev. Jacob Coon came to Salem in 1844 and built his two-story frame academy behind his South Lincoln Avenue home. This area became known as Science Hill because of his school. He was the first to offer Latin.

Adam Kirk had an early subscription school, charging \$3 to \$6 per quarter. Board was \$1.25 a week. Kirk also gave extra science lectures every Wednesday evening, and sponsored the Total Abstinence Society at his schoolhouse.

Probably the first man to teach languages in Salem was a Frenchman named Monsieur Erson, who arrived here in 1850. In addition to French, German and Italian, he taught drawing, painting and drafting.

After the city began operating its public school system, the private schools gradually dwindled. Salem's first public school was located on the northwest corner of East Second (Green) Street and North Broadway (Chestnut) Avenue. The building was later used as the Central Clinic.

In 1859, there was a lot of debate by townspeople as to where a new public school should be built. They originally voted to construct it on Hawley property, the present site of the junior high school.

That lot turned out to be too small for a playground, so another vote was taken. This time the voters chose Waterworth land on East Fourth Street.

That is where the new school was built. It stood for less than 40 years, and was replaced by Fourth Street School in 1897. This beautiful structure — the most artistic one ever constructed in Salem — was razed in 1974, long before its time.

Many Salemites disagreed with the School Board members on their decision to destroy this sturdy and memorable building.

Ella Thea Smith's first textbook

On Aug. 31, 1932, the Superintendent of Salem Schools Earl S. Kerr announced that a textbook and laboratory manual, written by Miss Ella Thea Smith, member of the SHS faculty, would be used that year in biology classes.

The book was typewritten and mimeographed for use by pupils, replacing texts formerly used. This was the first time in SHS history that a book written by a local teacher was used in classrooms here.

The book, titled "Biology, the Science of Life," was composed entirely of Miss Smith's original observations of plant and animal life. It contained about 300 pages, and was later submitted for

publication.

Born in Salem, Miss Smith graduated from SHS and the University of Chicago, specializing in sciences. Many Salemites remember having her as a teacher, and how she inspired student interest in the subject of biology.

Several editions of her popular book, "Exploring Biology," are now on display at the museum. It was used in many U.S. schools, and in five foreign countries. Ella Thea Smith Cox died of a heart attack in 1972 at the age of 75 in Cave Creek, Ariz.

Fourth Street School's auditorium

Just 12 years after Fourth Street School was built, state inspectors declared that the auditorium on the second floor could no longer be used as an assembly room.

A law prohibited the use of halls for auditorium purposes, except on the first floor.

The discontinuance of this auditorium deprived Salem of a handsome and much-patronized assembly hall. It was widely used for lectures, entertainment and innumerable meetings of a social and formal nature.

The Lecture Course Association, for example, had to find another place to hold its popular programs.

Another discrepancy with Fourth Street School was that it had been built without fire escapes. Inspectors visiting the building on July 8, 1908, ordered that fire escapes be erected on all Salem school buildings in such a way that each school-room had an exit clear to the ground to eliminate pupils swarming into the main hallways.

Even rooms on the first floor, whose windows were more than six feet above the grade line, had to have a door level with the floor and opening outward into balconies with stairs reaching the ground.

The Republic Structural Iron Co. of Cleveland was contracted to do the job at a cost of \$1,900. Work was completed on all local school buildings by Sept. 19, 1908.

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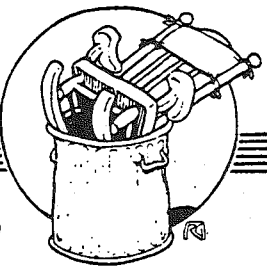
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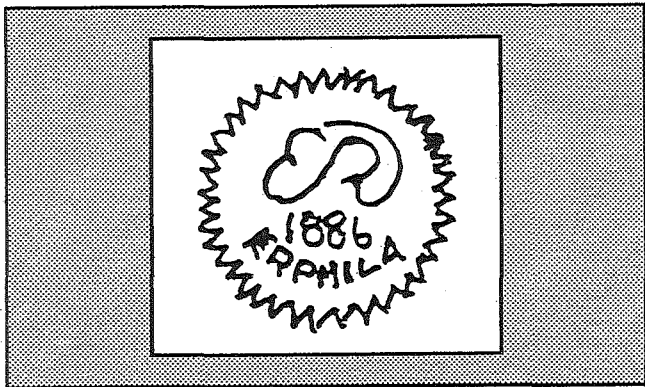
ANTIQUE OR JUNQUE



By James G. McCollam
Copley News Service

Q. Enclosed is a picture of a love seat that belonged to my great-grandmother. I think it is made of cherry wood with inlaid mother-of-pearl. How old is it and what is its value?

A. Your love seat was made about 1900 and would probably sell for \$350 to \$375 in good condition.



Q. The attached mark is on the bottom of a porcelain vase with handles. It is 8 inches tall, cylindrical in shape, with a ruffled top. Please tell me whatever you can.

A. As shown in the mark, the origin date is 1886. There was an importing company, Ebling & Reuss, founded in Philadelphia in 1886. Logic suggests that "Erphila" was the trademark of Ebling & Reuss, but experts say this is not the fact.

Your vase would probably sell for about \$125 to \$135.

Q. Can you provide any vital information about a cranberry opalescent hobnail glass pickle jar in a holder marked "Meriden S.P. Co." There is a pair of silver tongs hanging on the handle.

A. The silver-plated holder and tongs were made by the Meriden Silver Plate Co. in Meriden, Conn., around the turn of the century. The maker of the glass jar is not known. Sets like this are called pickle castors.

A dealer would price this at \$500 to \$600.

Q. After seeing the movie "Hook," it occurred to me that my Royal Doulton Character Mug, "Captain Hook" (HN-6597), might have special value.

Please express your opinion about this.

A. "Captain Hook" has been selling for about \$500. I doubt if there will be any rush to buy at prices higher than that.

This Character Mug was produced from 1963 to 1971.

Q. Several months ago, you showed a porcelain figurine of a Dalmatian dog that was quite valuable.

I have one that is 9½ inches long lying down; it is marked "Goldscheider." What is this figurine worth?

A. The one in the column was Royal Doulton and sells for more than \$100. Your Goldscheider Dalmatian sells for about \$65 to \$75.

Book Review

Revised edition of "Antique Jewelry With Prices" by Doris J. Snell (Wallace-Homestead, an imprint of the Chilton Book Co.) has pictures and prices of more than 1,000 bracelets, brooches, cameos, earrings, fobs, lockets and rings made between 1850 and 1950. It is the standard price guide in its field.

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 cherry loveseat inlaid with mother-of-pearl was made about 1900.

Loretha Potter was first athletic coach

The first girls athletic coach and physical education director for Salem High School was Loretha L. Potter, a graduate of Oberlin College. She was hired in August of 1924.

Miss Potter had complete charge of girls gym work and coached girls games. Her biggest job was in shaping a basketball team. She was assistant athletic director under director William Springer of Alliance, also a newcomer in 1924. The principal was C.M. Rohrbaugh.

D.S.

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