Columbiana County Archives and Research Center

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NEWSLETTER **JUNE 2014** **Mary Ann Gray, Editor**

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

With gratitude in abundance, I would like to thank all who have contributed to the success of CCARC in the past five years. Can you believe CCARC has been opened that long? When we opened the doors five years ago, I couldn't have envisioned the success story of today. The idea was conceived for CCARC to fulfill an unmet need to save the Common Pleas Records. Since opening, many times the records have been helpful in researching ancestors. Leah Rudy has 1891 to 1964 indexed with only 14 years left to index. Not only Leah, but Mary Ann Gray, Shirl Criss, Ken Everett, Deb Weigle, and MaryAnne Creatore work every week indexing to create a wide range of databases (church, court, census and vital publications helpful to Columbiana County). Many other wonderful people (you know who you are) have offered us records or found old records to have or either copy. THANK YOU!.

We have many blessings to reflect upon as we look back over the five years. Generous people giving books, filing cabinets, and money enable us to create a place where CCARC can help you in your genealogy endeavors. Our latest addition to our Archives was a brand new copier which scans to our computers. The copies are beautiful. YEAH! Several other people have given us updated computers to replace our computers which crashed.

This is genealogy season. We at CCARC look forward to helping you discover, preserve and celebrate your family history for many more years. Stop and see what new resources we have acquired.

Later this year we will celebrate our Fifth Anniversary with a dinner. Watch for the notice.

Happy Celebrating!
Linda McElroy

The following is from the book The Story of Ohio, *by William Harvey Van Fossan, published 1937, page 315. It is from the chapter on "Ohio as a State: Men and Women Who Helped Make Ohio".*

Thomas Corwin Mendenhall is the most noted of the older group of Ohio men that devoted their lives to the study of science. Born near Hanover, Columbiana County, in 1841, he became a teacher and was the first professor of physics at Ohio State University. He was also a professor in the Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan, and later president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts. He held several important positions in the Federal Government and was also appointed as a member of commissions engaged in scientific work. Dr. Mendenhall was one of the advanced students of his time in the field of electricity and was honored in both Europe and America. He died at Ravenna in 1924.

Henry C. McCook was a distinquished Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia, but his fame rests chiefly upon his work as a naturalist. He was born at New Lisbon (Lisbon) in 1837. The best known of his books is *Tenants of an Old Farm.* It is said of him that he was the highest authority on the ants and spiders of America.

Next Board Meeting
will be held on
Thursday, June 26, 2014
7:00 p.m. at CCARC
129 S. Market St. • Lisbon
Members Are Welcome

The following was in The Ohio Patriot, *10 Sept 1841.*

Convention
of
FREEMEN.

The undersigned do respectfully call upon their fellow citizens of Columbiana County to meet in Convention in the court house on Wednesday the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to be supported at the ensuing fall election.

For the reasons which impel us to this course of action, we would refer them to the existence of a code of Black Laws in our own free Ohio -- to the fact that the Legislature of last session, did not repeal those laws -- that the candidates now before the people (of both political parties), have been nominated without any repeal, and, lastly, Slavery being the paramount question in our national policy hostile to our republican institutions, violating many of our dearest and most sacred rights, its abolition is demanded by the best interests of the country.

MANY VOTERS.

Sept. 4th, 1841.

The following was in The Ohio Patriot, *22 Sept 1843.*

Brigade Court of Inquiry.

Head Quarters, 1st B., 6th D., O.M.
September 14th, 1843

The Brigade Court of Inquiry for 1843, will commence at D.& S. Watson's Hotel in New Lisbon, at 11 o'clock A.M. on Saturday, the 14th day of October next, for assessment of fines on deliquent commissioned and staff officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said court.

The following officers will compose the court: Col's. Jacob Harper, James I Caldwell, Hugh Lee, John B. Roller, and Lieut. Col's John Reid, John Wallace, Jacob D. Fulkerson, and George Histe. Each officer will appear in full uniform. By order of Brigadier Gen. Jacob B. Roller.

ROBERT WHITACRE
Brigade Inspector

The following is from Charen Fink's column, "The Ladies' Department".

Victorian Mourning Customs ...

MOURNING CLOTHING - Mourning attire paid tribute to & honored the deceased.

DEEP MOURNING LASTED A YEAR & A DAY

- "widow's weeds" and black clothing from head to toe (not the underpinnings, however)
- dresses of crepe did not wear well, turned rusty with age, scratchy, snagged easily, became limp & shabby "weeds"
- also made of wool, cotton, bombazine (silk & wool blend)
- had simple trim of black braiding, velvet ribbon or no trim
- sleeves, collars & cuffs made of black crepe; bonnet made of black crepe or dull fabric
- veil (weeping) from crown to mid-calf or shorter & made of black crepe or fine silk
- little or no jewelry worn, nothing shiny
- black cotton or suede-like gloves worn; handkerchief had a wide black border which became narrower as the mourning period became shorter
- the underpinnings and handkerchiefs were not dyed because of dye toxicity and instability

SECOND OR LIGHTER MOURNING AFTER THE FIRST YEAR FOR NINE MONTHS

- weeping veil set aside & the collars and cuffs were replaced with white and the trim became black lace
- can now wear shiny black silks, grays, violet and white

ORDINARY MOURNING FOR THREE MONTHS

- can wear black silk
- widow is slowly re-introduced to society

• widow least likely to remarry

HALF MOURNING FOR SIX MONTHS

• can wear brighter colors

• in Victorian England & America considered bad luck to keep mourning clothes in the home after one came out of mourning (rumor started by mourning clothing manufacturers)

• men wore black suits at the funeral and a black armband on the left arm for three months

• some wore black stoles or sashes, known as shoulder scarves

• American men wore modified version of "weeper" (black crepe wrapped around the hat like a hatband with black streamers)

• child under 12 wore white in summer and gray in winter with black trim

RECOMMENDED LENGTHS OF FAMILY MOURNING

1. Widow for Husband - up to 2 1/2 years
2. Widower for Wife - 3 months
3. Parent for Child - up to 1 year
4. Child for Parent - up to 1 year
5. Wife for Parents & In-laws - 2 years
6. Wife for Sibling - 6 months
7. For a Grandparent - 6 months
8. Mothers for Parents-In-Law of Married Children- 6 weeks
9. Second Wife for Husband's First Wife's Parents- 3 months
10. Sometimes, the Second Wife finished the mourning period for the First Wife

-The above varies depending to which reference is consulted. -

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The following is from The Ohio Patriot, *6 June 1911.*

NEGROES HELD FOR BRUTAL MURDER OF OSCAR BOWERS

Brought to County Jail to Answer for One of the Most Revolting Crimes in the Annuls of Local Criminal History.

Ed. Johnson and Fred Cullom, negroes, have been held for the brutal murder on last Thursday night of Oscar Bowers in Wellsville, and on Monday morning were brought to the county jail here by Constable Calhoun to await the action of the grand jury which will be in special session possibly some time early in July. The negroes were arrested on Saturday morning in Rochester, Pa., by ex-Sheriff C.P. Leonard, of Wellsville, and brought to the jail there where they were closely guarded over Sunday. On Monday morning they waived examination of the charge before Mayor Bencom, and were held to the grand jury without bond.

Not in the history of criminal annuls in Columbiana county has there been a murder more brutal or one that has excited more feeling in a community than that of Bowers. The crime was committed about 11:15 o'clock on Thursday night in Cherry alley between Maple alley and Broadway, close to his own home. His head was literally beaten to a bloody pulp. A heavy club nearly torn from an express wagon and a long knife told the tale of the gruesome find.

Robbery was the motive. A diamond ring valued at $300, a gold watch and a large sum of money probably from $300 to $1000 in missing. The watch had been torn from the chain the end of the latter was found dangling from the murdered man's watch pocket.

Bowers' body in a pool of blood, was found by three negroes.

Deceased, who was aged 55 years, left a pool room in Wellsville and had just closed up and was on his way home when assaulted. Evidently he had been struck from behind almost within sight of his home. Not content with knocking their victim senseless with a single blow, his assailants literally beat the head into a pulp. One side of the head was crushed in completely.

The police found a heavy bludgeon near the body which laid in a pool of blood. Bloodhounds were secured and took a trail to the hills back of Wellsville where they lost the scent. Deceased was one of the best known men of Wellsville. A resident practically all of his life, people are terror stricken over the manner of his death.

The county commissioners upon learning of the

murder at once posted a notice that $500 would be paid by them for the arrest of the murderer.

The following is the account of the above murder that was in The Buckeye State, *8 Jun 1911.*

Wellsville was astounded Thursday night by a gruesome tragedy in the shape of a murder. The body of Oscar Bowers, aged about 60, the proprietor of a pool room in Wellsville, was found in Cherry alley between Maple alley and Broadway within sight of his own home, about 11 o'clock. He was literally beaten to a bloody pulp.

A heavy club torn from an express wagon and a long knife told the story of the gruesome find.

Robbery was the motive. A diamond ring valued at $300, a gold watch and a large sum of money, probably $300 to $1000, is missing. The watch was taken from the chain, the latter found dangling from the watch pocket of the murdered man's vest.

Bower's body, in a pool of blood, was found by three negroes who, according to their own statement, were coming to the A.M.E. Zion church, at the corner of Broadway and Cherry alley.

After the discovery of the body many people were early on the scene. The city police were notified. Chief Phillips, Officers James Downard and Fred Paisley, accompanied by the city bloodhounds, made a hurried trip to the scene.

Bowers had locked up his pool room at 11 o'clock. Clad only in his shirt sleeves, he immediately started for home. It is not known just what amount of money he had, but it was his custom to carry several hundred dollars about his person.

Evidently he had been struck from behind. Not content with knocking their victim senseless with a single blow, his assailants beat the head into a pulp, one side of the head being completely crushed in.

Bloodhounds followed a trail along Maple alley to Third street, then toward Silver Switch and the hills, where it was lost.

Bowers was one of the best known men in Wellsville and was also well known in Lisbon, having relatives in this city whom he has visited many times. He was a cousin of Mrs. Anna Morgan and Miss Olive Torrence of this city, and during his numerous visits to Lisbon he made a wide circle of friends who will be horrified to learn of his tragic death. Although it may have nothing to do with the murder, Mr. Bowers the appraiser who figured in the appraisement of the Silver Brick yards. It was thought by many that the work was that of negroes or Italians, but a thorough search was made in their quarters by the police without finding any incriminating evidence.

It is generally conceded that the ones who figured in the murder were familiar with Wellsville and the habits of Mr. Bowers. They were evidently aware that Bowers had considerable money on his person and the route he would take in going home.

The latest developments in the case is the offer this morning of $500 reward by the county commissioners for the capture of the murderer.

Bowers is survived by his aged mother and four sisters: Mrs. C. Bunting, Main street, Wellsville; Dehlia and Rosa at home, and Mrs. Dr. O.P. Andrews of East Liverpool.

The Wellsville police are confident that they can round up the guilty parties within the next twelve hours and with this end in view they are diligently working on the case.

The following article is from The Farm & Dairy, *5 Feb 1958. It was a continuing column by Tom Darling.*

RAMBLING
Reporter
by Tom Darling

The earliest settlement in Columbiana County, Ohio, was doubtless made in 1792-93, by John Quinn, who built a cabin near Calcutta in the township of St. Clair, where he seemed to have led the life of a hunter. Liverpool was settled between the years of 1795 and 1800. Madison township was settled by the Scotch in 1802. Washington, formerly Saline, was settled by Scotch families in 1803. Fairfield and Middleton townships were settled by the Friends in 1800 to 1803. Wayne township settled in 1802, Perry township at Salem settled by the Friends in 1803 and Center township at New Lisbon in 1802.

After the organization of the state of Ohio and the erection of Columbiana county both in 1803, settlements rapidly increased.

Hon. H.H. Gregg, at New Lisbon in a talk before the Columbiana County Pioneer Association on September 13, 1873, said that "The first levy of taxes ever made in Columbiana County was made at a term of court held at the house of Christian Smith (whose hotel was just in the rear of the old stone house on Washington street in New Lisbon) on the sixth of September in 1803. Robert Simison, Henry Bachman and William Smith sat as judges. (The old stone building stands today and is the home of the Lisbon Historical Society.)

The levy was made upon five townships, namely Springfield, Peter Tamey, Jr. was lister or assessor; St. Clair township, Hugh Clark, lister; Middleton township, Benjamin Bradford, lister; Salem, George Bair, lister; Center, Isaac Pearce, lister. Total tax collected in 1803 was $340.66.

"At this day the people may wonder why the taxes were only levied upon the five townships named above. The reason is easily given. At that day Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem and Center were the centers of population, settlement and civilization, and Salem and Center were on the Western frontier.

"The first county seat at Matthew Lower's barn was fixed in the center of this population, and all outside was pretty much wilderness and woods.

Today Springfield township is situated within Mahoning, having been added along with several other townships when this county was erected in 1846.

In 1805 when a Mr. Blocksom went to New Lisbon on horseback from Liverpool he came on the first day to Gillingham's saltworks about 16 miles out of New Lisbon, there were three cabins erected at that time during this distance. There was a cabin three miles north of New Lisbon and occupied by George Clark who afterwards was elected to the legislature. There was another cabin located about three and tree-quarter mile north, and another at West Fork, north side, occupied by Thomas Hovey and afterward by Peter Koffel.

The county at that time, with the above exceptions, was dense forest or wilderness and had but a very narrow road through it. And Mr. Blocksom further says "at that time, on the road to Canfield, there was but three houses, one about where Samuel Burger now lives, a very small cabin at the creek beyond Franklin Square, and also a house about where Greenford village now stands, the balance of the road being all woods."

"And further, it must be remembered that the boundary lines of Columbiana County at this early day took in a great portion of Carroll County, including Carrollton, the county seat, which was cut off in 1832, and nearly all of Stark to the Tuscarawas River, including the territory now occupied by the wealthy and prosperous towns of Massillon and Canton and Alliance and Minerva, which was also cut off."

"In the 1810 United States census Columbiana County contained 10,789 inhabitants. The county officers were - Associate Judges, Henry Bachman, George Atterholt and William Smith. Pres. Judge, Benj. Ruggles. Commissioners - J.J. Bowman, Dan Harbaugh, Joseph Richardson. Clerk, Alexander Snodgrass. Treasurer, Thomas Rowland. Clerk of Court, Reasin Beall. Sheriff, David Scott. Prosecuting Attorney, Elderkin Potter. Recorder, Reasin Beall. Coroner, David _____. Collector of Land Tax, Thomas Watt. Road Commissioners, William Morrison, Aaron Brooks, William McLaughlin, Moses Marshall, David Hostetter.

The United States census returns for 1830, as published in the Ohio Patriot, of New Lisbon, puts the population of the county at 22,033, being an increase of 11,154 over the 1810 census, the returns from twenty-three townships. The number of inhabitants at New Lisbon being 646, and the town of Salem 240.

The Ohio Patriot of December, 1811, contains two columns of a legal advertisement for Cuyahoga county, signed by Elisha Whittlesey, as attorney for the parties. At that time the Ohio River counties contained most of the population. Geauga, Ashtabula and Cuyahoga being the only lake counties represented in the House of Representatives by Samuel Huntington; and Cuyahoga, Geauga and Portage by one senator, David Abbot. At the same session Belmont, Hamilton, Washington, Butler and Warren, each, had three representatives, and Jefferson County had four; Adams and Clermont each had two and Ross and Pickaway had five and the three counties of Columbiana, Stark and Wayne but three representatives.

"The lake shores then were looked upon as almost a barren waste, never dreaming of the population, trade and commerce of the present day, or the great cities that would grow up around those inland seas, or the waste wealth which would be accumulated in them. When we look around at the growth of Cleveland (1873), even within our own recollection, how easy it is to imagine a population of a quarter of a million, and to believe that our children will see the city extended to three or four times its present size and population, and witness our rich coal fields and hills hollowed out and transported in innumerable trains of cars to supply the necessary hear and steam to aid in building up manufacturing and amassing wealth in that city. Like the wish of old Benjamin Franklin, who would not like to appear here in a hundred years, to see what was going on? And if the human family (as some times prophesied) have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic, or sailing around in balloons, or using patent wings, who would not be tempted to ask for ride?"

The first grist mill in the county was built by Joseph Fawcett.

"The first paper mill in Ohio, and the second west of the Alleghenies, was erected in 1805-6, on Little Beaver Creek, and was called the "Ohio Paper Mill". The proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter. The first industry of its kind.

"The first grist mill in the county was built by Joseph Fawcett on Carpenter's Run near East Liverpool. The first steam saw mill in what was then Columbiana County was built by Wilson Teeter and Edwin Webb at New Albany in Green Township in 1822. The first blast furnace was built by Gideon Hughes at New Lisbon in 1808. The first tannery probably was erected at the same place by John Arter and Daniel Harbaugh in or prior to 1805. A cotton factory built of brick was erected in Salem by John Strawn in 1814.

"In 1841, there were in the county, 83 grist mills, 167 saw mills, 7 oil mills, two paper mills, two furnaces, eight iron foundries, thirty seven tanneries, six salt wells, tow of which were in operation, turning out 2800 barrels of

salt yearly. The return for taxation in 1840 was valued at $109, 256.

The Setting Up Of Ohio

"An act of Congress was approved by the President of the United States on April 30, 1802 " enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory North West of the River Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes." The state constitution was adopted on November 29th, the same year, at a convention held in Chillicothe, in which nine counties then existed within the limits of Ohio.

"Washington county was organized July 26, 1788; Hamilton organized January 2, 1790; Adams organized July 10 1797; Ross organized August 20, 1798; Trumbull organized July 10, 1800; Belmont organized September 7, 1801.

"At the first session of the Ohio State legislature in March, 1803, at Chillicothe, eight new counties were erected, namely Scioto, Warren, Butler, Montgomery, Green, Columbiana, Gallia and Franklin."

"On March 23, 1803, a message was delivered to the House that the "Act for erecting a part of the counties of Jefferson and Washington into a separate county by the name of Columbiana.' On March 25, 1803, the speaker signed the bill."

Court of Common Pleas

"On May 10, 1803, the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Columbiana County met at the Mathias Lower farm, in Fairfield Township, on December 23, as set forth in the Act organizing the county, and proceeded to lay out the county and townships and define their boundaries."

Since Columbiana County has been erected its territory has been reduced at three separate times; by the formation of Stark County on the West in 1808; Carroll County on the South in 1832; and Mahoning County on the North in 1846. A township called Damascus was formed by the Board of Commissioners on December 2, 1833, from parts of Goshen, Butler, Smith and Knox, but the order for erection was repealed March 4, 1834."

"Erection of Mahoning County, an act passed by the legislature, February 16, 1846, authorized the erection of Mahoning County and took from Columbiana County the five townships of Springfield, Beaver, Green, Goshen and Smith. Green and Goshen had each surrendered four sections in 1832 to the Township of Perry. The five townships continued to vote with the old county for state and national officers until a new apportionment was made.

"Territory attached to Jefferson County. By the act of erection of Carroll County passed December 25, 1832, the property was taken from Columbiana County and attached to the County of Jefferson.

The First Court in North West Territory

"The first court held in the North West Territory was that of the Court of Common Pleas at the Campus Martius in Marietta, September 2, 1788, General Rufus Putnam who was present said, "Happily for the credit of the people, there was no suit, either civil or criminal, brought before the court."

Special Session of Court

Note -- A loss of records makes it impossible to trace the history until the following account.

A special term of court for Columbiana County was held at the public house of Christian Smith in New Lisbon, September 9, 1803, when the sum of $150 was appropriated to Lewis Kinney "for building a log court house and jail upon lot 166 in that place. This unpretentious structure stood upon ground occupied by the front part of the present court house, its second successor.

The first bell was bought in May, 1815, at a cost of $315.48 and was used for nearly 60 years.

"The lower portion of the main building was in 1879 occupied as the printing office of the newspaper, Buckeye State.

"In the connection with erection of a new court house the county commissioners made the following entry in their journal-

"Notice -- Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Columbiana County, Ohio, intend to build a new court house in Village of New Lisbon in said County at a cost that not exceed 1,000 dollars. The commissioners will hear petitions for and remonstrances against said proposed improvement at their office."

"The clock in the tower was supplied by the Automatic Fire Alarm Co., Leetonia, Ohio, for $735.00 The total cost was over $1000,000."

On July 12, 1819, the commissioners purchased from Matthew Springer, Lot no. 119, in New Lisbon on the northeast corner of Chestnut and Beaver streets for $200. On August 5, 1829, the commissioners bought some land on which an old house was revamped for use. It was used and called the poor house.

"In 1872 the poor house was succeeded by an institution of wider scope which possesses ample means for the care of the infirm and unfortunates and is called the infirmary.

"The Infirmary Farm is about three miles west from New Lisbon, on section 17. It contains 335 acres of well improved land on which are a number of buildings. The main building was erected about 1872 of brick, is 45 by 100 feet in size and is three stories high. The hall for the insane is of brick and three stories high.

"Committee were Samuel Burger, Andrew Armstrong and Urial Thomas."

Population

"In Columbiana County the population is as follows: In 1803, 534; In 1810, 10,878; In 1820, 22,033; In 1830, 35,508; In 1840, 42,662; In 1850, 33,621; In 1860, 32,836; In 1870, 38,655.

Political History

"H.H. Gregg wrote in 1877 -- 'The first state election in Ohio took place before Columbiana County was cre-

ated, therefore, our vote was merged with Jefferson. The first vote for governor was canvassed in joint succession of the legislature, March 3, 1803, when Edwin Tiffin of Ross County was declared elected, having received 4,564 votes and no opposition. This was twenty two days before Columbiana County was made a separate county. At the first enumeration of Columbiana County it is recorded as having 543 white male inhabitants. We were represented by Rudolph Bair in the first General Assembly which convened at Chillicothe on the first day of March, 1803. And by Richard Beeson in the second General Assembly which met on the first Monday of December, 1803. In the third General Assembly which convened at Chillicothe on the first Monday of December, 1804. Rudolph Bair is put down as the representative in the house from Columbiana County, showing that we were a separate representative district.

And so primitive and democratic were our manners and customs at this very early period that I have very good authority for saying that the Honorable Rudolph Bair, as we would style him this day, rode to Chillicothe on a sack well filled with straw. This, however, is no disparagement to an honest representative, who rode through the woods and wildernesses in this independent style to represent his constituents at the seat of government. Saddles were not as plenty as at the present day, when made with the aid of patent sewing-machines.

The following is from a County newspaper, dated 24 February 1916. Years ago probate filings were listed in the newspaper.

Wants Farm Back.

A charge of obtaining the farm home of her husband by false representations, and afterward having him committed to the state insane asylum at Massillon, is made against Fannie Summers, the wife of Collin Summers of Knox township, in an action filed in common please court Tuesday by Galen Summers, as guardian of the husband. The action was filed through Attorney Charles S. Speaker, and seeks to have the conveyance of the farm set aside, and the land again conveyed to the husband.

Just two years ago on February 21st, it is charged, when Collin Summers had been mentally deficient for some time and wholly incapable of doing any business or taking care of his affairs, his wife, Fannie, induced him to execute a deed for the farm upon which they resided and upon which he had made his home for years, to her, by representing to him that by doing that he cold save it from creditors.

Mrs. Summers, is is stated, had large control over husband, and on the 21st of February, 1913, he signed the deed giving her the farm of 54.01 acres in Knox township. Soon after the farm was placed in her name, it is alleged, she ejected her husband from it, refusing to allow him to live there, and on October 7th last had him committed to the state asylum at Massillon, where he was confined until January 17th, a little over a month ago when he was liberated.

Galen Summers, as guardian, charges that the farm was conveyed when his ward was incapable of transacting any business, by reason, of his mental condition, and he wants the court to order the farm given back to him. Mrs. Summers is now living in Cleveland.

This was civil case #10674, Feb 2016.

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17 March 1916

GUARDIAN FOR THE APPLE CHILDREN

Upon application J.A. Lowry has been appointed guardian of Raymond J. Apple, aged 18, Mary S. Apple, 14, and Rose E. Apple, 12. He filed bond with the court as such guardian in the sum $3,600. The wards are the children of the late Charles Apple, of Elkrun township, who while mentally unbalanced a few weeks ago shot himself to death with a shot gun, at his home just southeast of Lisbon.

James DeTemple has been appointed guardian of Ruth and Agnes DeTemple, aged 17 and 15 respectively, and furnished bond in the sum of $200. Kate DeTemple, mother of the children, is dead.

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3 April 1916

NEEDS GUARDIAN

Application was made in the probate court Saturday by F.P. Dyke, of Elkrun township, for the appointment of a guardian for his mother, Catherine Dyke, who by reason of her advanced age is an imbecile. She is past 83 years of age, and needs some person to look after her farm of 169 acres in Elkrun township.

Columbiana County Archives and Research Center

Preserving the past ★★★ *Saving the future* ★★★

129 S. Market St.
Lisbon, Ohio 44432

Can You Climb Your Family Tree?

If You Can't, Come See Us For Help.

Have you hit a brick wall check with us - we may be able to help.