

Renewed Remembering: The Newsletter of the
Conneaut Area Historical Society and the David
Cummins Octagon House

May-June 2026

Conneaut Corporations, Conneaut Chapel, and Conneaut
Criminal Watch

The Record Manufacturing Company



Seth Record, George John Record's father, was born in Stanfordville, New York on May 18, 1801, and later moved to Chautauqua county, New York. Seth married Ellidia Yale in Sherman, New York on October 27, 1831. Of Welsh and Irish origins, Ellidia Yale was the daughter of Nehemiah and Ruth Spencer Yale. Seth and Ellidia Record were the parents of Otis Skinner, born June 30, 1833; Frances Jennett, October 7, 1835; Phebe, November 1, 1837; George John, August 22, 1839; Jane Ann, July 11, 1845; Elma, January 13, 1849. The first two were born in the town of Sherman, and the others at Hanover, where their parents had moved.

George John Record grew up on his father's farm along with his sisters and brother. As well as farming, his father Seth also worked in the woolen and sawmill industries and George learned much about manufacturing from him. He also attended the common schools and later Fredonia



College. He began to read medicine, but instead of continuing his medical course he took a job as a clerk in a drug store. He worked as drug store clerk with a salary of six dollars a month and board for six months and then for the following six months received twelve dollars a month and board. Then he sold marble for a year and a half as a road salesman for a Buffalo Company.

Next, George spent six years in Pennsylvania, first selling a patent stove-pipe elbow in the west that D. Pierce of Northeast, Pennsylvania manufactured during 1860 and 1861. Mr. Pierce took him on as a partner and they operated a hardware business in Erie, Pennsylvania. He remained in the hardware business for three years until he moved to Conneaut in 1867.

Established in Conneaut, George worked as a hardware merchant, while at the same time taking small steps into manufacturing. In his hardware shop he began making a tin-lined butter package, employing one man for the work and in 1879, he took in Hiram Judson and son. They began manufacturing under the name of Record, Judson & Company, but after a year and a half the business showed a loss of about \$1,200 and Mr. Judson withdrew from the partnership.

George continued to have faith in his patents and products and agreed to buy Mr. Judson's interest. He opened his factory in 1882, continuing his manufacturing business alone under the name of Record Manufacturing Company, with a workforce of twelve men. He held patents on many items that he manufactured in his factory, including tin-lined butter packages, shipping and other types of cans, sap spouts, pails and sugar maker's supplies.

After inventing an air-tight, self-sealing butter package George Record obtained a patent for it, and in 1878 he bought a press and began manufacturing these butter packages in a tin shop. He also manufactured cans and a large line of this type of goods. This was the beginning of the Record Mfg. Co. On April 12, 1882, the Record Manufacturing Co. began operating in a plant on Broad Street north of the N. K. P. railroad with a force of 20 men. On hand at the time there were orders for 1,200 packages, and during the year 63,000 packages were sold. The following year the sales increased to 100,000, that number including sales of a new oil package. The plant was enlarged to cover 61,000sq. feet of floor space (3 stories) and the force of 150 men were employed

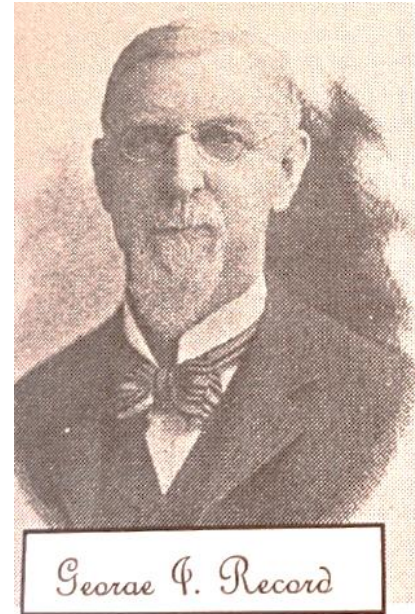
Since he used about 2,000 boxes of tin plate a month, George Record manufactured bright tin plate in his own factory. When a McKinley tariff regulations charged \$20.00 a box, George had to manufacture his own tin plate to survive. In 1891, George built an additional factory to manufacture the bright tin plate, earning his place as the first American manufacturer of bright tin plate. Rolled at Irondale, Ohio, and especially hired Welshmen and specially imported machinery rolled it. The first plates were not made until late February 1892, because a cyclone took off the factory roof. Home consumption reached a figure of between one and two thousand boxes a month and northern manufacturers quickly snapped up the remaining output.

After growing his local business, George Record expanded his business and the quality and reputation of his products regionally, and nationally and established a solid reputation for excellence. He continued the tinplate works until 1901 when he sold the entire plant along with twenty-eight patent rights of his own inventions to the American Can Company. He remained a year and a half as manager of his branch of the industry.

George John Record summed up his life by saying that it had been one of intense activity, first selling merchandise and then manufacturing it. His biographer in The History of the Western Reserve agreed that as a dual originator and organizer, he had earned a place in the forefront of American industry.

As well as being a creative, innovative successful businessman, George Record was a long-time, faithful member of the First Congregational United Church of Christ, known as the First Congregational Church of Conneaut during his time there. He served the church in several areas, including a five-year term as superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Conneaut Public Library can trace part of its family tree to George Record. In 1905, along with Harry Kingdom and others, he formed the "People's Free Library Association." The Association impressed Andrew Carnegie enough for him to donate \$25,000 to build and furnish the Conneaut Carnegie Library, built in 1908.



Like his business endeavors, domestic life proved to go smoothly for George John Record as well. On November 29, 1865, he married Mary Josephine Chapel, the daughter of Joseph and Calista Morse Chapel. Equally devoted to the Christian cause and the Congregational church as her husband, Mary helped him teach Christian principles to May Elidia Record, their only child, born November 2, 1868. The George John Record biography in the history of the Western Reserve notes that Mary Josephine Record and her daughter, May Elidia Record shared personality traits and mannerisms, including sparkling vivacity, intelligence, empathy, and love of people.



May Elidia Record attended Conneaut public schools and graduated from the Spencerian Business College in Cleveland and the Lake Erie Female Seminary in Painesville, Ohio. May's biography in the June 2007 May Record Findley Memorial Chapter Centennial speculates that she possibly contracted measles during her school years which affected her health in later years. Others suggested her illness might have been tuberculosis.

In 1890, May married Walter Thornton Findley, son of Reverend John R. Findley, D.D., who was pastor of the First Congregational Church from 1882 to 1891.

Reverend Findley so identified himself with Conneaut that he became part of the community history and he died in Conneaut in 1907. He married Pittsburgh native Mary Rutherford and they had five children. Their son Walter experienced his birth and early education at Rock Island, Illinois, and became a reporter for a newspaper in Bradford, Pennsylvania. He moved to Conneaut, becoming the editor of the Herald, and

occupied that position until he joined George John Record's manufacturing business. When George Record sold the manufacturing business in 1901, Walter became state manager for the corporation, with offices at Cleveland.

The Findley's moved south for a few years hoping to improve her health, but their efforts were in vain. Her health continued to decline, and May Record Findley died in Grace Hospital on Harbor Street on January 18, 1905.

The influence of her parents and her educational opportunities helped May develop an appreciation of literature and music that stressed beauty and goodness which she radiated, and while she kept her health, motivated her to participate in many study and activity circles. She joined the First Congregational Church in 1888 at the age of twenty, and participated in its charitable and social affairs, including teaching in Sunday School and promoting other church organizations. As her health declined, her faith grew along with her courage and cheerfulness. Her friendships continued to grow as well. Many of May Record's childhood friendships had endured as well as those that she had made during her school years, travels, church, and community work. When she died on January 18, 1905, many people mourned the passing of May Elidia Record Findley.

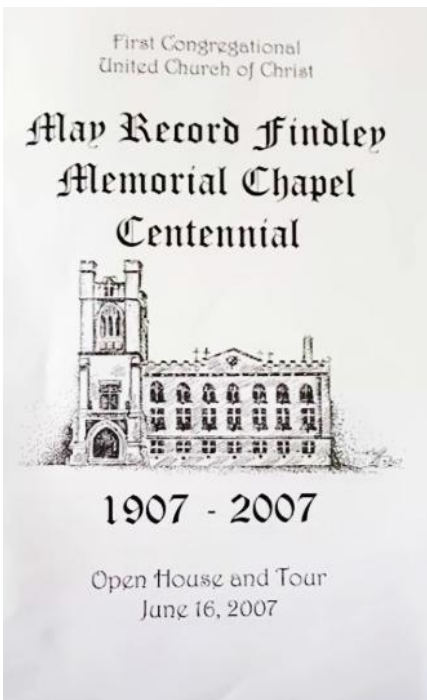
George John and Mary Record found themselves mourning their only child so deeply that they decided to preserve their memories of her and her character in their church and for future

generations. They offered to finance and build a new education building as a memorial to May, and the congregation accepted their offer. The Records spent the next four years extensively studying and researching the practicalities of building a memorial chapel for their daughter before beginning its actual construction. They wanted the building to be an educational, cultural, and physical exercise center and they designed it to contain a Sunday school auditorium, reading room and a gymnasium with locker rooms and baths.

The Records visualized the auditorium as a cultural center, and when it was completed they hosted concerts and lecture series there each winter. According to the Memorial Chapel Centennial program William Jennings Bryan and soloists from the Metropolitan Opera were among the famous visitors to the chapel auditorium. The Records had not planned to use the Memorial as a sanctuary but eventually agreed it could be used for church services. They used state of the art materials to build a safe, long lasting and beautiful memorial, including New Bedford Oelitic stone from Indiana, Vermont marble, and non-

combustible cork. They named the First Congregational Church of Conneaut as custodians of the building.

The lowest level of the chapel contained a gymnasium, locker rooms, and baths for men and women which were open to the public by membership. Ladies, girls and boys paid dues of four



dollars a year, and men paid five dollars a year. They had to meet strict language and behavior standards to use the premises. George and Mary Record also were instrumental in establishing a Sunday School Athletic Association with recreation land that welcomed anyone who attended Sunday school regularly at any church in Conneaut Township. The Association stressed sportsmanship, cleanliness, and clean living.

The cornerstone for the chapel dates to 1907, and the completion and dedication of the chapel to 1909. The First Congregational United Church of Christ sponsored an open house and tour of the May Record Findley Memorial Chapel Centennial on June 16, 2007. The final paragraph in the 2007 program reads: "During the past one hundred years, the members of the First Congregational Church have endeavored to fulfill our responsibilities as stewards of the church building. We like to think that Mr. Record would approve."

Nineteen years later in 2026, as the chimes ring out hymns of hope and faith across Buffalo Street and beyond, George Record, Mary Record, and May Record are approving.



THE MAY RECORD-FINDLEY MEMORIAL.
Erected 1909.
(From architect's drawing, showing the appearance when the new addition is completed.)



The Conneaut Can Company: Another Century of Continuity

NEW CAN INDUSTRY

The counterpart of the George John Record exists today in the Conneaut Can Company that was organized in 1901 by H. A. Truesdale and Z. H. Thompson, two traveling salesmen for the Record Co. On August 23, 1901, the state of Ohio granted them a charter to issue stock in the new company. The organization was completed and sufficient stock issued to begin, on October 1st, the first building. This was completed in the same month.

BEGAN WORK IN 1902

It took the next three months to find, receive and install the machinery but, in February 1902, the line was ready and thus began the making of cans in the new plant.

Originally, the founders planned to make wood jacketed cone-top cans for oils, chemicals, drugs and other liquid products. Soon they found it necessary to have more space, so a second building was erected in 1902. In 1903, an addition to the original building provided a Press- Room and Stock Room. In 1906, a two-story building across the street from the new buildings was purchased and moved to the north side of Shop Street. This building was remodeled and the second floor used as an office.

DEMAND GROWS

By 1908, the demand for additional styles of cans necessitated another building in which to house machinery for square oblong and varnish cans as well, as storage space. The same shop, with improved equipment, produces a major portion of all the syrup cans used in Ohio, New York and Michigan. A part of this building was partitioned off and made into a cafeteria dining room to accommodate one hundred folks. For 27 years a noon meal was served, without charge, to all employees who wished to partake. In 1935 conditions changed and earnings decreased, making it necessary to close the cafeteria.

In 1910 a building was erected on the west -side of Whitney Road where equipment was installed for a modern lithographing plant for decorating metal sheets. In 1913 a wood mill was



constructed and equipment to cut veneers, jackets, hoops and equipment for wire bound boxes. Also included in this unit was equipment to make wire bound and sawed wood boxes. Later this equipment was converted for making cheese boxes and splint baskets. All of the wood operations required a considerable amount of timber. To maintain a sufficient supply of logs many timber tracts of growing trees, such as were needed were purchased. One of these is still growing a good quality of timber.

In 1925, a building previously erected for storage purposes, was rebuilt and remodeled for the installation of a semi-automatic 5-gallon square line. This shop continues to make the 5-gallon square can for general purposes and the 60-pound honey can, used in0 quantities, by the commercial beekeepers. At about the same time, a machine shop was established for maintenance and the making of most of the dies and special tools necessary in the production of tin cans. Incidentally, a Bliss machine for making wire handles is being fitted, in this shop, for early operation. The can industry is still operating under the government restrictions that prevailed during the war years. Many products, normally packed in cans, such as the Conneaut Can Company is equipped to make, are prohibited. But in the 45th year of production under the capable management of A. M. Smart, president and general manager, a large volume of business is being handled and prospects for the future are bright. C. L. Whitney is president, W. R. Hubbard, vice president and secretary. Arvo Hakkio is superintendent,

The Conneaut Can Company never strictly "went out of business"; rather, it underwent a series of corporate transitions and acquisitions. Its operations continue today at its historic location in Conneaut, Ohio, under different ownership.0

Corporate Evolution & Continuity

- Founded in 1901 by H.A. Truesdale and Z.H. Thompson, the company operated as the Conneaut Can Company for several decades.
- Transition to Crawford Container: In the latter half of the 20th century, the facility operated under the name Crawford Container Co.
- Acquisition (2004–2006): The Independent Can Company acquired Crawford Container in 2004. Some company records specify this integration into their network.

Legacy:

- The Conneaut Can Company became a significant part of Conneaut's industrial landscape, a counterpart to its first large industry, making Truesdale instrumental in the city's development.

<https://independentcan.com/> independent can company

We Remember

We Remember “Remembering” was the name of the original Conneaut Area Historical Society newsletter. Joan Barnett was the last editor, and with her death and the Covid pandemic the newsletter has not been published for a time. It seemed fitting to name this new version of the old newsletter “Renewed Remembering,” in honor of the former editors including Louise Legeza and Joan Barnett who edited and published the newsletter for so many years. We hope you enjoy it!

The President’s Paragraph

The Conneaut Area Historical Society wants to thank you for your continued support. As always, new members are welcome. You can call: 440-599-6011 with further questions or write to Conneaut Area Historical Society, P.O. Box 563, Conneaut Ohio, 44030. Our David Cummins Octagon House address is 301 Liberty Street, Conneaut, Ohio 44030. Come and visit us. Jim Jones, President

Museum People

Steering Committee

Beth Anthony, Ginger Black, Nancy Lamb, Pat Jones, Jim Jones, Debbie Jones, Delmas Bennett, Jerry Janco, Jerry Anderson, Jim Lyon, Kathy Warnes

Museum Officers President: Jim Jones; Vice President: Jerry Anderson ;Secretary: Debbie Jones
Treasurer: Pat Jones; Historian: Kathy Warnes

A special thanks to Andy Pochatko at the Topky Library in Ashtabula who has faithfully and consistently printed our newsletter for us for the past three years. We couldn’t have accomplished this without him! Andy as Reverend Rufus Clark, one of the key figures in his presentations about the Underground Railroad in Ashtabula County.

A heartfelt thanks to our former Steering Committee member Debbie Herbel who recently moved to Chicago. Thank you Debbie for your many contributions to the Conneaut Area Historical Society and to the community



The Walter A. Goldsmith Company, or the Goldette Clothing Factory or the Goldette Underwear Factory



The Goldette company in Conneaut, Ohio, operated primarily as a clothing or undergarment manufacturer, frequently referred to by employees and local people as the "Goldette Underwear Factory" or "Goldette Clothing Factory". The facility was located at 380 Broad St., Conneaut, OH 44030, associated with the Walter A. Goldsmith Co. The company employed many Conneaut and Ashtabula County people during the mid-20th century, where many of them worked as seamstresses and cutters. The Walter A. Goldsmith Company specialized in fine ladies and children's undergarments.

Walter Goldsmith and his Goldettes
The Goldette Bowling Team (Left to right) Homer Whitworth, Murray Davison, Ed Huston, Eddie Tuttle, and John Kehoe



The Goldettes Go on Strike

Conneaut News Herald

March 5, 1934

Workers at Goldette Strike, Shop Closed

Union Recognition, Higher Pay Sought; 123 On Picket Duty, No Violence Reported

One hundred and twenty-three workers, mostly women, lined up for picket duty between 4:30 and 7 a.m. today at the Walter A. Goldsmith Co. on Broad Street, initiating the most extensive labor strike in Conneaut in recent years.

The shop closed after the 123 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, local 175, had prevented a number of workers favoring a plant union from returning to work. The management announced that the plant had been closed but had no statement to make as to the duration of the closure order. Eight city policemen and the sheriff with four deputies reported that there had been no violence during the morning but that officers would remain on duty to see that order was preserved.

Union workers agreed at a mass meeting in the I.O. O.F. hall Sunday afternoon to make the strike proclamation effective at 7 a.m. Grievances held by union workers were summed up in four demands cited in the strike call. Ellen Beers, president of the Conneaut local, declared this morning that workers will stay out until the company meets union demands.

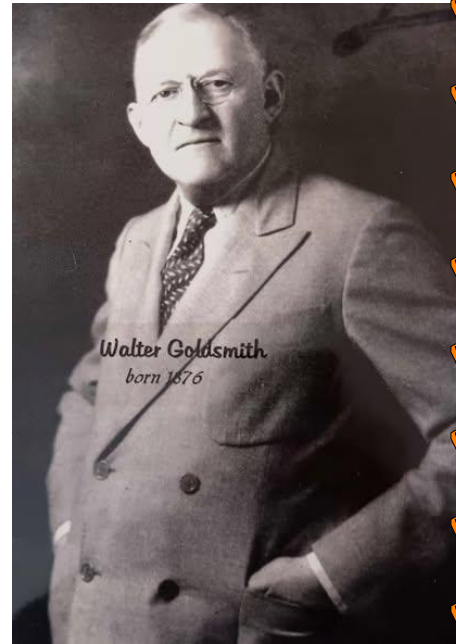
Demands cited were recognition of the union and that the company deal with the union's designated representatives; that the company accede to demands for a 25 percent increase in wages.

That the union committee be allowed to bargain piece prices in every department of the shop. That there be no discrimination against workers who are active in the union,

A.W. Katovsky of Cleveland, a member of the regional labor board and Attorney Labor F.G. Goggin, Ashtabula, told union members at the meeting Sunday that every attempt had been made to arbitrate the matter in conference with the owner of the company, Walter A. Goldsmith, and that agreement was apparently impossible.

On the other hand the management said that it had freely granted conferences, that it had gone as far as it could, and that the shop would remain closed until employees were ready to return to work.

Traffic was slowed in the vicinity of the plant by the large number of workers and the crowds of onlookers. Employees favoring a company union said by Mrs. Beers to number 31 but said by the management to number more than sixty, were lined up on the far side of the street. The 123 workers on picket duty were in file in front of the plant. They repelled two attempts of other





employees to enter the shop, but according to police there was no real violence and there were no injuries.



Ray Johnson, plant manager, voiced objections to the fact officers would not aid employees who wanted to work in getting into the plant. Chief of Police L.C. Kelsey said however that the police force was acting under the advice of the city solicitor that they were only on duty to preserve order and prevent property destruction and that the offices did not propose to assume the role of ushers. Sheriff C.H. Blanche and his deputies said they were acting along the same lines.

While it was reported early this morning that Mr. Goldsmith would not be in Conneaut today, it was later learned from a reliable source that he was expecting to reach this city from Cleveland shortly after noon.

The strike was voted unanimously by union workers at the meeting Sunday after they had heard talks by their attorney, Lloyd G. Davis, Attorney Goggin; Mr. Katovsky, and Mrs. Beers.

Reports that two women had been injured and taken to the hospital this morning were untrue.

One woman worker was bruised by a fall. After questioning several witnesses, however, police said that they did not believe this woman was struck or in any way assaulted, but that she had tripped in stepping out of an automobile and had fallen.

The Conneaut News-Herald of Thursday, March 8, 1934, reported the end of the strike with the headline: Accord Reached, Strike at Goldette Firm Ends. The story under the headline said that 180 Goldette workers returned to work at 7 a.m. today and the company resumed operations on the basis of the agreement that company owner Walter A. Goldsmith and leaders of the local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union signed. Ray Johnson, plant manager, and A.W. Katovsky, Cleveland Labor Leader, signed at the Odd Fellows Hall in Conneaut.

As the plant resume operations, Plant Manager Johnson said, "The company is going to make a sincere effort to operate under the new scale and will do everything in its power to keep the plant and the workers as fully occupied as possible."

Terms of the new agreement included a new wage scale for regular and piece work, rules for utilizing union and non-union workers, and a provision that guaranteed no more strikes during the duration of the agreement which ended in 1935.

Replying to several inquiries, City Solicitor George D. Kingdom answered the question of whether or not he had served as the attorney for the Walter A. Goldsmith Company. He said that in the beginning he had acted in an advisory capacity to city police and that he did not work for Walter Goldsmith.

1939 Graduating Class, Conneaut High School

Compliments of **WALTER A. GOLDSMITH
COMPANY**

Tatler 1939

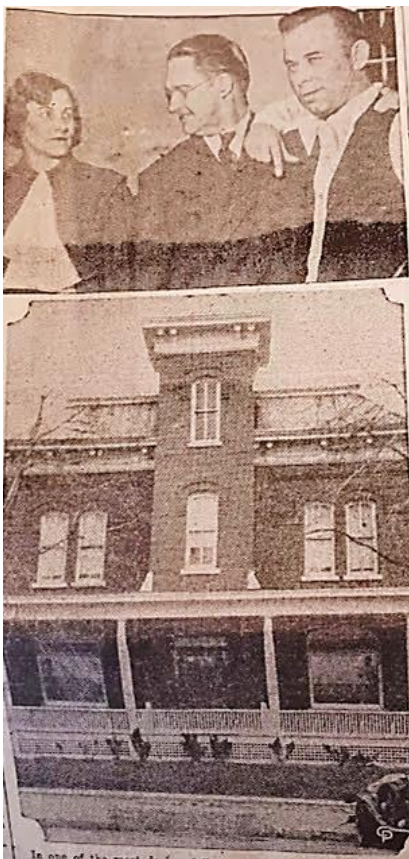




Barn Quilt Square

In the fall of 2023, Steering Committee Member Debbie Herbel painted our museum Barn Quilt and it is proudly displayed on the front of our museum. We are thrilled to be a square in the Ashtabula County Barn Quilt patchwork and a traveler on the Ashtabula Barn Quilt Trail. The barn quilts celebrate Ashtabula County's agricultural heritage, including the Underground Railroad network, natural areas preservation, and Great Lakes maritime history.

Barn quilts stretch from the Ashtabula Lighthouse to the Pennsylvania borders and into Lake and Trumbull Counties. These trail guides take visitors to the heart and stories of Ashtabula County history. More than 110 barn quilts on both public and private buildings display the tourism and historical attractions of Ashtabula County. For more about the history, purpose, and quilt creators of the Barn Quilt Trail, go to their website at [Ashtabula County Barn Quilt Trail](https://www.ashtabulabarnquilttrail.com/).



Conneaut Crime Watch- John Dillinger Style

Conneaut News-Herald

Monday, March 5, 1934

Mysterious Man in Yellow Conneaut Taxi Dillinger?

In one of the most daring jail breaks in the history of Indiana, John Dillinger, notorious desperado, escaped from the Lake County jail. Shown in the photo are Dillinger, right, County Prosecutor Robert G. Extell, center, and Sheriff Lillian Holly, in whose custody Dillinger had reposed, Sheriff Holly was reported in hysteria after the escape, Below is the old building at Crown Point, Indiana, which houses the county jail. One side of the building is used by Sheriff Holley as her home.

A News-Herald story dated March 5, 1934, reported that officials in Lima, Ohio, had reason to fear a visit from Dillinger because three Dillinger associates were residing in the county jail there. They feared that Dillinger would attempt to liberate them, especially Harry Pierpont who was on trial for murder. Also, the chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, Carl V. Weygant, came to rule over a trial issue. The police doubled the guard at the jail and piled

sandbags weighing a ton against the door.

On March 6, the Conneaut News Herald reported that Conneaut police were searching local roads for John Dillinger. Using a complete description of Dillinger, Conneaut police and other police officials, deputies, highway patrolmen and troopers all over Ashtabula County were on the lookout for Dillinger, Pennsylvania highway patrolmen and troopers joined in the search when reports indicated that Dillinger was headed for the Pennsylvania state line.

A force of five troopers and patrolmen checked cars at the Pennsylvania-Ohio line after they received the alert.

According to the message, Dillinger and his African-American pal who escaped with him from the Crown Point, Indiana, prison were seen in a speeding automobile on the Lincoln Highway near Stark, Ohio and they were headed east.

On March 7, 1934, the Conneaut News-Herald reported that escaped bank robber and Public Enemy No. 1 John Dillinger had made a quick stop at a Main Street Drug Store at 1:55 p.m. the day before. According to an onlooker, after a few minutes Dillinger sped east on Route 20. Conneaut Police city police broadcast a general alarm, based on the report of E.E. Strock, 599 Main Street, who said that he had observed a man closely resembling John Dillinger driving a yellow cab. Mr. Strock obligingly furnished the license plate number of the cab.

Continuing his narrative, Mr. Strock said that the Dillinger look-alike stopped the cab in front of Brady William's Drug Store and a woman got out of the car and went into the store. She quickly returned to the cab and it headed east on Route 20.

Conneaut police called the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol at Girard and they stopped the car just across the state line on Route 20. Highway patrolmen reported that the man and woman had satisfactorily established their identity and sent on their way. The highway patrolmen reported that the man did not bear a particularly close resemblance to John Dillinger.

Dillinger's Known Ohio Activities:

- New Carlisle, OH: First bank robbery on June 10, 1933.
- Bluffton, OH: Bank robbery on August 14, 1933.
- Lima, OH: Escaped from Allen County Jail in October 1933 after his gang killed a sheriff.
- Fostoria, OH: Bank robbery on May 3, 1934.





Join Our Patrons Program



The Conneaut Area Historical Museum announces our Merchant Patron program which is available to any local business who desires to help our museum to function and improve. For \$50 per year (January to December, renewable every year) we will include your business name and phone number in the publications the museum produces, including a monthly newsletter, any future books, and our website. If interested, send your donation of \$50.00 to P.O. Box 563, Conneaut, Ohio 44030. We will include you in our list of great merchants and businesses in this area.

Anchor Insurance 233 Liberty Street Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-3562

Anderson & Crew Flooring 221 Main St. Conneaut, OH 44030 (440) 593-30573

Bert Drennen 2400 Windsap Rd. Broadview Hts., OH 44147

Biscotti's Restaurant 186 Park Avenue Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-6766

Bushnell Store - Joy Brent 5915 Bushnell Rd. Conneaut, OH 44030 440-594-2084

Cantini's Shoreline Beverage 1033 Lake Road Conneaut, OH 44030 440-563-8319

Chris Brecht State Farm Insurance 216 Main Street, Suite B Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-1191

Conneaut Creek Veterinary Clinic 382 W. Main Rd. Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-7387

Conneaut Dairy Queen 1009 Main St. Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-2765

Conneaut Human Resources Center 327 Mill Street Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-5273

Diana Spencer 170 Buffalo Street Conneaut, OH 44030 T

Gerdes Pharmacy 245 Main Street Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-2578

Hair Shack 444 State Street Conneaut, Ohio 44030 440-549-6777

House Hippo Vintage & Thrift 471 State St, Conneaut, OH 44030 440-599-4476

Jakeco Farms 2 (Beef and Pork, Eggs, Greenhouse, and Vegetables) 5629 Middle Road Conneaut, OH 44030 440-319-0963

Kathi's Golden Retrievers Kathi and Jim Swann 11790 Pennside Road Albion, PA 16401

Marcy Funeral Home 208 Liberty Street Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-4253

Morris Flowers and Gifts 176 Washington Street Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-1196

Orlando Brothers Golden Dawn 281 Main St. Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-5039

Port Conneaut Federal Credit Union 1002 Broad St. Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-7305

Pueblo Real Mexican Restaurant 348 W. Main Rd. Conneaut, OH 44030 440-265-6178

Rainbow Cafe 263 Main St. Conneaut, OH 44030 440-593-2504 0

Richard and Rebecca Gaugh 304 Bailey Rd. Conneaut, OH 44030

Save a lot Plaza Conneaut, Ohio 44030 440-265-2090

Snap Fitness 236 Main Street Conneaut, OOH 44030 440-599-9951

The Newcomb Law Firm 213 Washington Street Conneaut, Ohio 44030 440-503-6457

Wild Wonders Play Space Indoor Playground and Parties 348 West Main Road

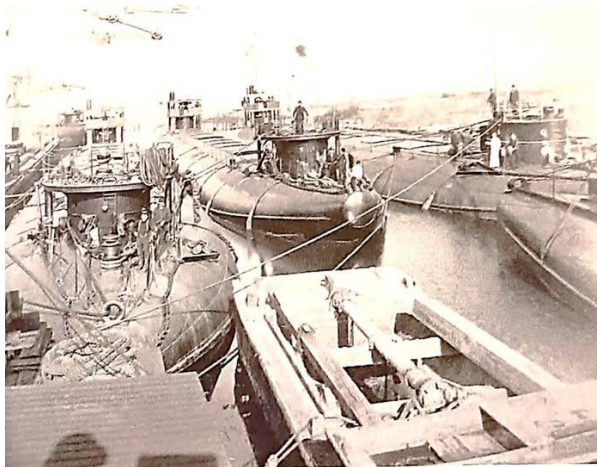
Conneaut Harbor Capsules



1956, Pittsburgh Sidelites

Kenneth Buss of the Pittsburgh & Conneaut Dock Company loaned Sidelites, the magazine of the Pittsburgh Steamship Division of the United States Steel Corporation, these historical Conneaut Harbor photographs.

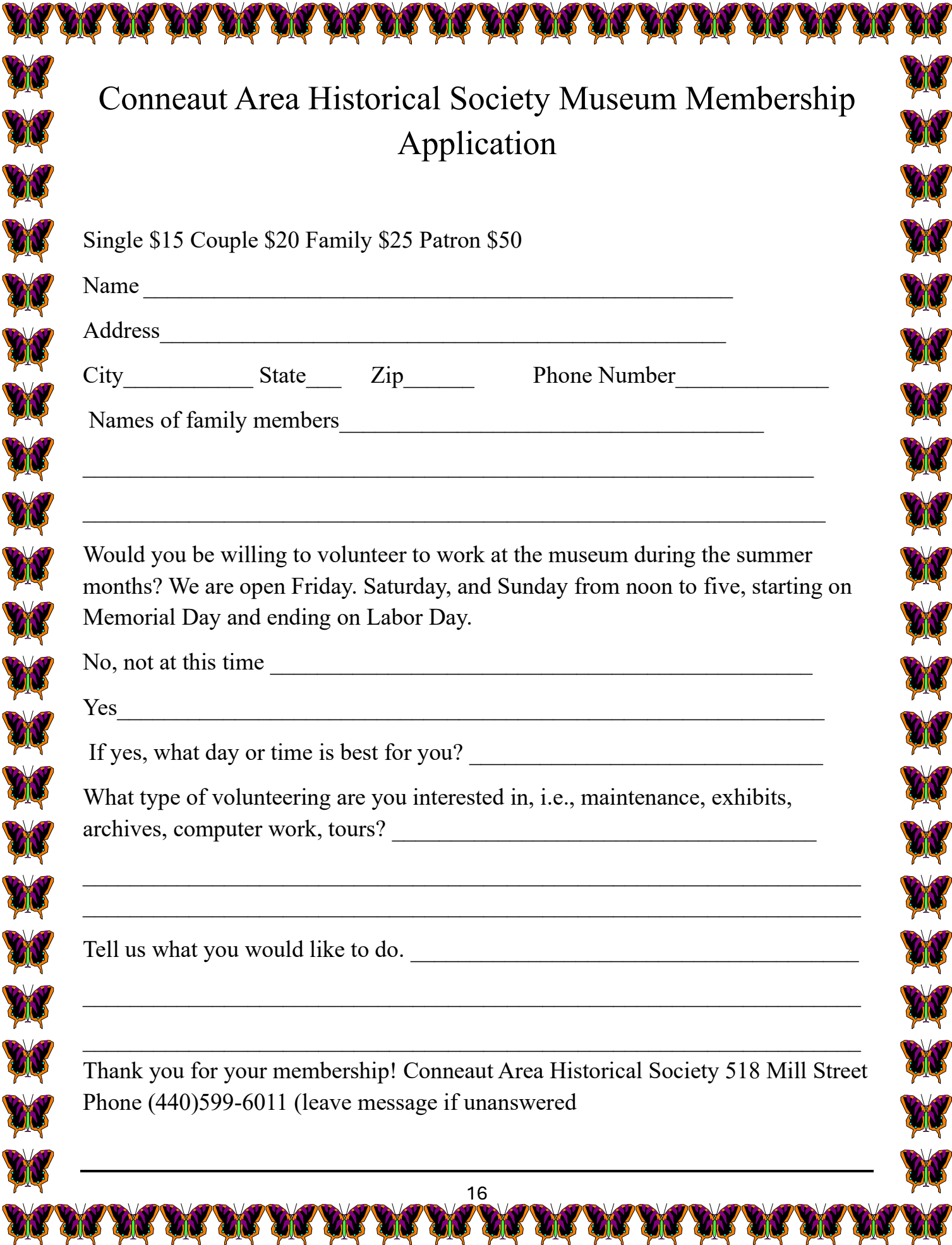
This is a photograph of Conneaut Harbor just prior to the turn of the 20th Century



1956, Pittsburgh Sidelites

Kenneth Buss of the Pittsburgh & Conneaut Dock Company loaned Sidelites, the magazine of the Pittsburgh Steamship Division of the United States Steel Corporation, these historical Conneaut Harbor photographs.

This is a photograph of Conneaut Harbor circa 1880.



Conneaut Area Historical Society Museum Membership Application

Single \$15 Couple \$20 Family \$25 Patron \$50

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone Number _____

Names of family members _____

Would you be willing to volunteer to work at the museum during the summer months? We are open Friday, Saturday, and Sunday from noon to five, starting on Memorial Day and ending on Labor Day.

No, not at this time _____

Yes _____

If yes, what day or time is best for you? _____

What type of volunteering are you interested in, i.e., maintenance, exhibits, archives, computer work, tours? _____

Tell us what you would like to do. _____

Thank you for your membership! Conneaut Area Historical Society 518 Mill Street
Phone (440)599-6011 (leave message if unanswered)
