

1870

Context:

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, extending the right to vote to blacks (Feb. 3).

The population of Pine Township was 1,235, an increase of 15 over the 1860 census. It is estimated that Pine Grove had a population of 200.

The 1870 United States Census for Pine Township included these business people, professional people, teachers, and ministers.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Race</i>
Barr , John F	Retail Merchant	28	M	W
Black , James H	Cabinet Maker	44	M	W
Black, Joseph	Farm Laborer	21	M	W
Bolinger, John A	Wagon Maker	30	M	W
Craig, Alphens M	Painter	20	M	W
Cro*y, Ornithel G	Harness Maker	72	M	W
Craig, Ranel C	Retail Merchant	33	M	W
Cochran, John L	Tailor	38	M	W
Cunnningham, Emma	Teaching School	23	F	W
Cunningham, John R	Sawyer	40	M	W
Dickson, Wm T	Minister	58	M	W
Emery, Wm P C	Shoe Maker	29	M	W
Johnston, William	Blacksmith	63	M	W
Heasley, Cyrus	Wagon Makers Appr.	18	M	W
Kinder, Joshua	Shoemaker (England)	39	M	W
Marsteller, Benjamin	Minister	48	M	W
McCoy, Wm H H	Blacksmith	40	M	W
McCutchen, J A	Painter	23	M	W
McDowell, Lyman O	Clerk in Retail Store	17	M	W
McDowell, Robert A	Retail Merchant	52	M	W
McMichael, E S	School Teacher	30	M	W
Miller, Franklin	Minister	30	M	W
Nimo, George W	Layer Mason & Brick	45	M	W
Rainey, James	Blacksmith (Ireland)	38	M	W
Rupert, Hannah W	Teaching School	30	F	W
Seaton, Wm A	Blacksmith	35	M	W
Shreffler, Andrew J	Carpenter & Joiner	37	M	W
Van Erman, N W	Physician	49	M	W
Weakley, James C	Mill Wright	41	M	W
Walker, Samuel A	Wagon Maker (Ireland)	30	M	W

Welch, B R		38	M	W
White, Mary	Milliner	29	F	W
Wing, John H	Miller	57	M	W
Wolford, M J	School Teacher	25	M	W

Montgomery Broom Co. was started in a house on Jackson Street by Milton and Nelson Montgomery.

Note:

After a few years this partnership was dissolved and both brothers began operating broom factories. Milton retained the Montgomery name and established the Montgomery Broom Manufacturing Company. Nelson established the Grove City Broom Company.

The Montgomery Broom Manufacturing Company was incorporated on September 27, 1904. Milton Montgomery's business was located on Second Street. It became a major business in Grove City.



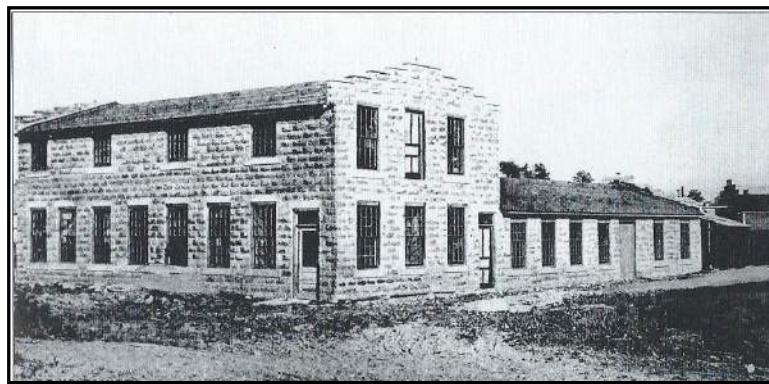
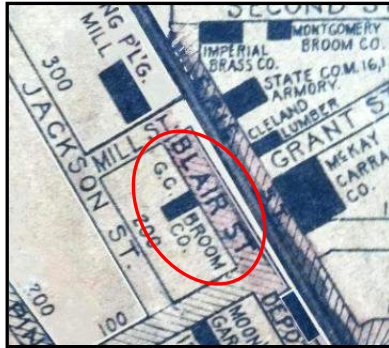
In the 1920s, the broom warehouse was destroyed by fire. When rebuilt, the inside wall was constructed with yellow bricks, which had been removed from Broad Street when it had been paved with brick.

Shown is letterhead dated December 1917. Note the two telephone companies listed, Union and Bell.



On March 6, 1918, W. Evert Swartz began working in the factory. Later Swartz acquired the business. Eventually, Swartz moved the business north of town to Brisco Springs.

The Grove City Broom Company was incorporated on January 1, 1907. Nelson Montgomery's factory was on Blair Street.



William F. Frew opened a mercantile business.

Note:

Frew was a Civil War veteran. In February 1864, he had enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania infantry regiment.

After the war, he operated a mercantile business in Lawrence County for four years before coming to Pine Grove.

Few operated his mercantile business on the corner of East Main and Liberty Streets facing East Main Street.

In 1900, he established William M. Frew and Company, a dry goods firm (general merchandising, dry goods, and groceries), in which he was the senior owner. After William's death and through the depression the store was operated by Ed Frew.

Later "Slim" Hassel bought the store from Frew. He razed the store, and built and operated a gas station on the site.

Adam T. and Joseph C. Black opened the Pine Grove Planing Mill and lumberyard.

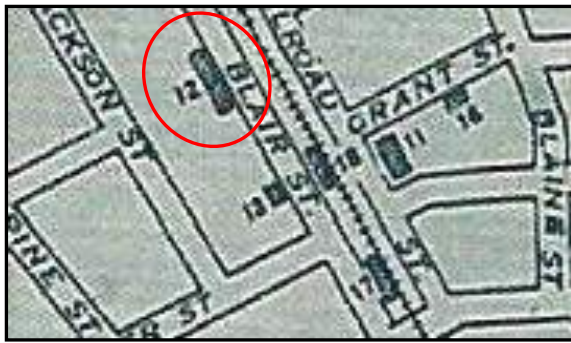
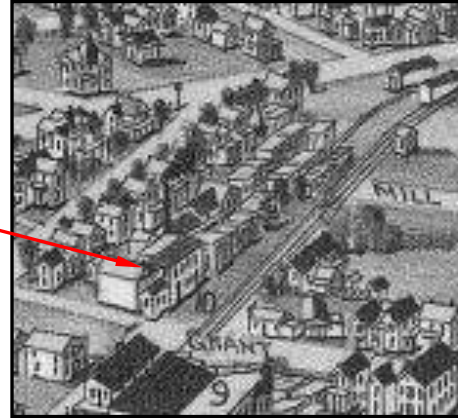
Note:

This business was to continue to operate for decades through a series of owners.

The planing mill was opened on South Broad Street near the railroad. The business later relocated to Blair and Mill Streets.

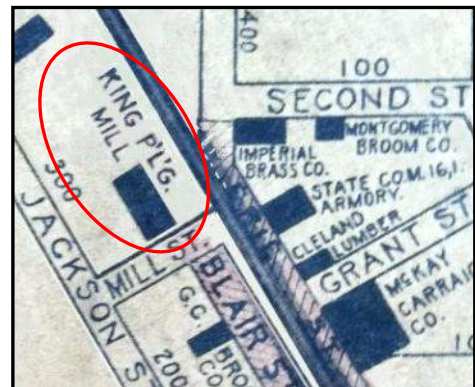
In 1883, this lumber mill business evolved into Black and Offut operated by Joseph C. Black (brother of James Harvey Black the furniture maker – see 1852) and W. S. Offut. The business operated saw and planing mills and manufactured sash, doors, flooring, stairs, and other millwork.

On the 1901, map of Grove City the business is identified as the Craig and Company Planing Mill.



The business is shown as the King Planing Mill and Supply Company on the 1905 the C.F. Lawrence map (above). This same location was identified as the Craig and Company Planing Mill in 1901.

The 1915 map identifies the business as the King Planing Mill.



It appears the Craig and Company Planing Mill was acquired by Joseph King in c1903. Joseph Robert King established the King Planing Mill and Supply Company at the same location. On January 1, 1903, the King Planing Mill And Supply Company was incorporated.

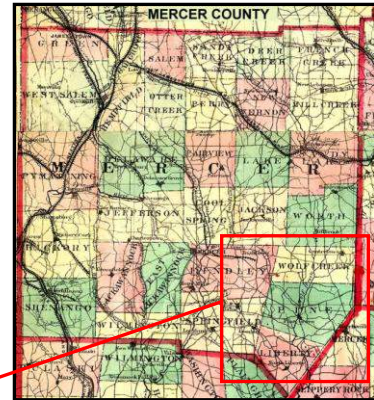
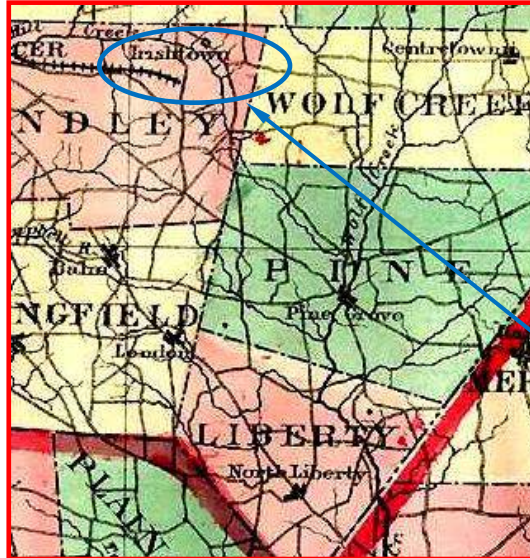
1872

The 1872 map of Mercer County shows the ongoing development of Pine Grove.

Note:

This section of the Mercer County Map of 1872 shows the continuing development of Pine Grove as a socioeconomic center in the southeastern part of the county.

The 1869 map indicated four roads intersecting in Pine Grove. This map indicates at least six roads converging in Pine Grove with several other roads intersect with these roads.



Although the railroad had reached Pine Grove, this map does not show the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad had reached Pine Grove. The railroad is shown as ending south of Irishtown. The map of 1873 shows the railroad reaching Pine Grove.

The Shenango & Allegheny Railroad reached Pine Grove in c1872.

Note:

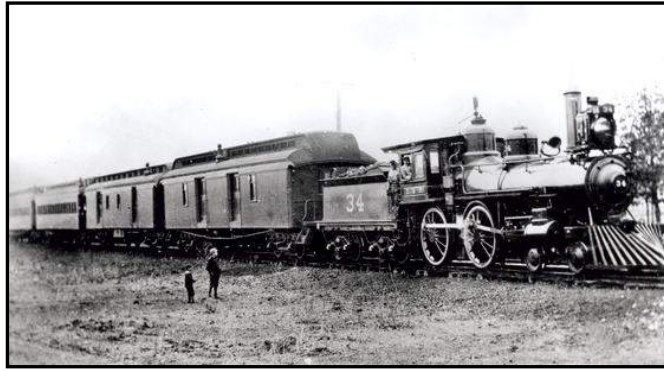
The coming of the railroad marked the beginning of the growth of Pine Grove. Prior to the railroads, the Erie Extension Canal system that ran through the western part of the county was the main source of transportation and shipping. The communities along the canal bed and the railroads that followed developed earlier than Pine Grove. The Erie Canal Extension was closed in 1871 after the collapse of the Elk Creek aqueduct.

The extension of the Shenango and Allegheny line connected Pine Grove to Shenango, a small community and railroad yard located south of Greenville, where both the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad and the canal were accessible. This made the transfer of goods and products to other railroads and/or the Erie Extension Canal efficient.

Singular among these products was coal. With the coming of the railroad, coal mining became a viable profit making industry in the area. In fact, it was the availability of coal that drew the railroads to the area.

The first trains that reached Pine Grove would have been pulled by locomotives such as this one. This locomotive was built by Danforth Machine Co. in 1869 and was operated on the PB and LE system. It was scrapped at the Greenville shops in 1899.





This photograph pictures a passenger train of the period. The train in the photograph is a Texas and Pacific passenger train of the 1870s.

The development of railroads throughout the area was fragmented and complex. In these early days of the railroad, companies were being established, merged, and renamed constantly.

The railroad that reached Pine Grove was the Shenango and Allegheny, which had begun as the Bear Creek Railroad. The Bear Creek Railroad was changed by legislative act April 9, 1867, to the Shenango & Allegheny.

On February 1888, the Shenango and Allegheny was reorganized and became the Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie Railroad

On December 26, 1896, the name became the Pittsburg, Bessemer, and Lake Erie Railroad. (See 1896)

On January 1, 1901, the company was again reorganized and renamed the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad.

Telegraph service likely reached Pine Grove near this time.

Note:

The electric telegraph completely changed the United States and the world by providing communication between two points, almost regardless of distance, as fast as a person could send an electric code. Communication was no longer dependent on transportation. Where it had taken days, weeks, or months for messages to be sent from one location to another coast-to-coast telegraph enabled the message to be sent in minutes. Nearly every aspect of society was changed: socially, economically, educationally, and politically.

The telegraph system was a communication system that enabled messages to be sent over a wire by the use of electricity. Two remote places could be connected by stringing wire between the two. At each end, a telegraph station was located. Each could both send and receive electrical messages. The flow of electricity over the wire was used to send a message by turning the current on and off creating a coded message.

The standard code used to send the letters was the Morse Code. The code consisted of timed electrical pulses sent over the line. These electrical pulses were either short in length and were called "dits" or longer in time and were called "dahs". By combining the two elements (the dits and the dahs), letters were represented. For example, the letter "a" was represented as "dit-dah", one short and one long pulse; the letter "s" was "dit-dit-dit", three short pulses.

The switching device was called a “key” and the receiving device was called a “sounder”. The sounder made it possible to hear a click when the pulse was received.

These photographs from the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, show a key and a sounder from the 1870s.



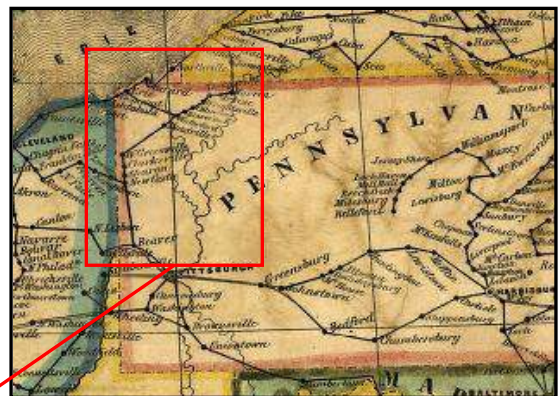
The sounder is on the left and the telegraph key is shown at the right;

By 1846, the telegraph system was complete to Pittsburgh. Early on, the lines ran along highways and the canals, but very quickly, the advantage of running them along the railroad tracks was realized by both the telegraph and the railroad companies.

By 1850, the telegraph reached Mercer County. In 1850 there were two telegraph companies operating in Greenville, the Erie & Michigan Telegraph Company, and The Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph Company. Both companies employed women as operators as early as 1850. Helen M. Plummer was an operator for the Erie & Michigan Telegraph Company and Helen Mills was an operator for The Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph Company.

In the fall of 1851, the telegraph was first used to dispatch a train by the Erie Railroad. Within a few years the telegraph was adopted by the railroad industry to control and communicate the arrival and departure of trains at stations. From that time forward, telegraph service typically followed the railroads.

This 1853 telegraph line map shows the lines and stations in Pennsylvania. No telegraph line indicated reaches Pine Grove.



It seems likely that the telegraph would likely have reached Pine Grove with the coming of the railroad.

Western Union Telegraph is listed in the 1913 Union Telephone book. In 1916, J.W. Giles resigned as Western Union manager in Grove City.

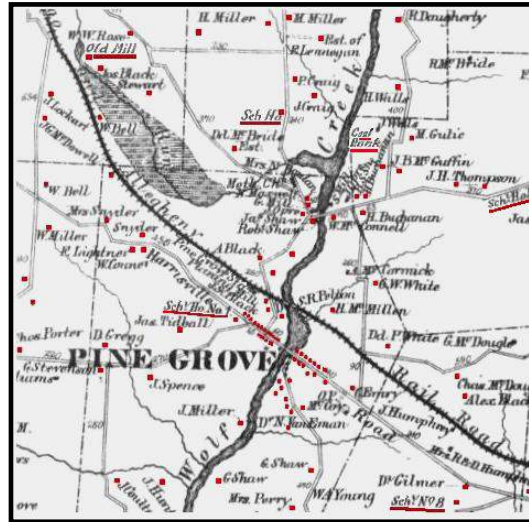
1873

This 1873 map detail of Pine Township indicates the development of Pine Grove.

Note:
Residents' locations and names are visible. The locations of buildings are highlighted in red.

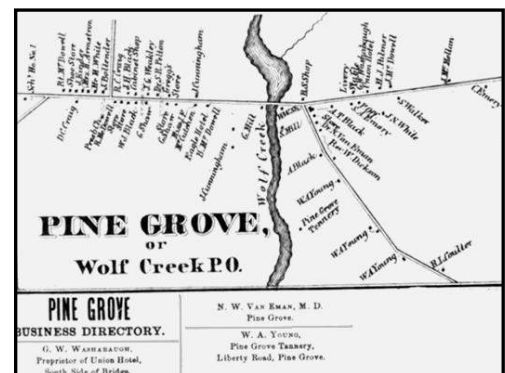
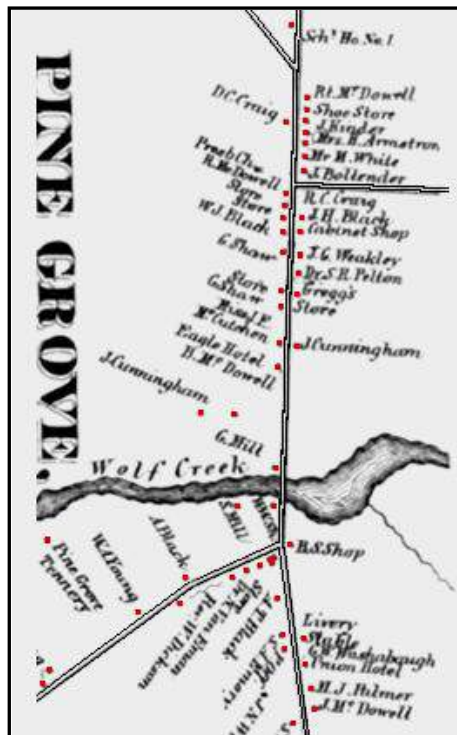
The development of the community is clearly centered on the intersection of the Harrisville Road (current PA Rt 58) and Wolf Creek.

Four schools, the Old Mill, Coal Banks, the Pine Grove Station, the Planning Mill, and the Methodist Church are labeled.



Businesses continued to develop as the community grew.

Note:
This map of the business area of Pine Grove was printed in the Pine Grove Business Directory of 1873.



The map indicates the locations and names of property owners. Each red block represents a building. The advertisers on the page are:

G. W. Washabaugh, Union Hotel

N. W. Van Eman, M. D.

W. A. Young, Pine Grove Tannery

The view above has been computer enhanced and rotated 90 degrees to facilitate reading the names of the owners of the buildings on the Harrisville Road. The buildings have been highlighted in red.

1874

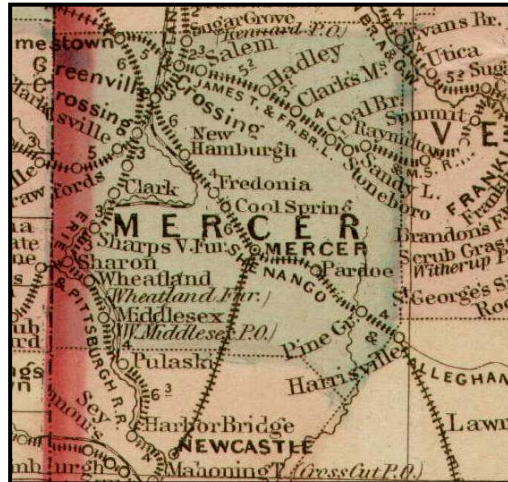
This 1874 Map shows the development of the Pine Grove area railroad infrastructure.

Note:

The Shenango and Alleghany RR railroad can be seen extending through Pine Grove to Harrisville and then continuing south.

The “James T. and FR. BR. Line” can be seen extending to Stoneboro and a spur can be seen running south from Mercer to New Castle.

The Erie and Pittsburgh RR runs south through Greenville.



The Centennial Hotel was built.

Note:

The Centennial Hotel was built and operated by G. W. Washabaugh on the north side of town.

John Mills Martin began practicing medicine in Pine Grove.

Note:

John M. Martin was born in New Wilmington in August 1849. He graduated from Bellevue Medical College in New York City and practiced medicine for nearly thirty-five years. He registered to practice medicine in Mercer County in 1881. During the Spanish American War Martin was a surgeon in the 15th Pa Volunteers; he was also the surgeon for the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad.

Martin was involved in other local businesses such as banking and mining and worked with Isaac Ketler in establishing the Select School as well as politics. He was elected to the state House of Representatives and served from 1895-1900, and from 1907-09.

The public school at Main and South Center Streets burned.

Note:

The school had been constructed in 1869.

The burning of this school became a key factor in the establishment of Isaac Ketler's select school. (See 1875)

1875

Wolf Creek Lodge Number 910 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized on June 24, 1875.

A new brick public school building was erected.

Note:

After the school burned in 1874, the school directors voted to build a one-story, two-room, brick schoolhouse. Citizens of Pine Grove and the surrounding area were interested in continuing the select school that Rev. Dickson had begun in 1864. Dickson had left the area and the school was no longer in operation. They raised \$800 to finance the addition of a second floor to the building to house a school of higher learning.

A new four-room brick school was built in 1874. Two more rooms were added in 1888 and two more in 1892.

In 1876, Isaac Ketler was hired as principal of this school. (See 1876) The school operated a "graded" educational program and served students from several miles.

1876

Context:

Baseball's National League was founded on February 2 with teams in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Hartford, Louisville, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis.

Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale met on November 23 and formed the Intercollegiate Football Association, which adopted modified rugby rules.

The first telephone call was made by Alexander Graham Bell on March 10.

On April 11, Isaac C. Ketler opened a "select school" in Pine Grove.

Note:

The establishment of this select school was the beginning of Grove City College.

In 1876, Isaac Ketler was hired as principal of the new public school that included a second floor for a school of higher learning. At the time, he was teaching and studying at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. Ketler assumed his responsibilities and at his own expense furnished the second floor to operate a select school.

In March 1876, he distributed a flyer announcing the opening of the Select School at Pine Grove. Classes were to begin on April 11. This date is listed as the founding date by Grove City College. The school opened with 13 students.

In September 1878, a committee was formed to finance the purchase of land and pursue attaining a charter for the school. The committee included, W. A. Young, J. M. Martin, M. D., James P. Locke, James Hunter, and Joseph Humphrey.

In the history of Grove City College written by Isaac Ketler in 1902 for the United States Bureau of Circular, Ketler wrote:

They were directed to apply for a charter of incorporation that the academy might have a proper legal basis. At No 2 of August term 1879 of the court of common pleas of Mercer County Pa a charter of incorporation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school in the village of Pine Grove, now the borough of Grove City, to be known as The Pine Grove Normal Academy was granted.

The aforesaid finance committee under the charter constituted the board of trustees until the election of their successors, a board of 15 trustees on the second Monday of January AD 1880.

The committee raised about \$4,000 by selling stock, 400 shares at \$10 per share. Capt. R. C. Craig was the first solicitor of the corporation.

Ketler states:

Early in the winter of 1878-79, the required amount of stock having been sold and 20 per cent of it paid up the finance committee of 5 trustees immediately proceeded to purchase ground and erect a suitable building. Four acres of ground were secured in the village and a two story brick academy building was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. The academy building [Academy Hall] was first occupied in December 1879.

In 1879 the institution had four acres of ground and one academy building worth in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

The four acres of land that had been purchased were on the James Cunningham farm. The Cunningham farm can be seen on the map detail from 1873.

The academy had twenty-six students in its first year. The first class was graduated in 1881; there were seven graduates. According to Ketler:

In ... June 1885 a class of 10 was graduated in collegiate courses of study, four of whom received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The remaining six graduated in the scientific course of study.

In 1887, the school began offering summer school classes for teachers. At the time, it was common for teachers to have a high school diploma.

Ketler states:

In 1882 a building providing additional recitation rooms and other conveniences, as well as a separate dormitory building for ladies, now [1902] used for the

purposes of the music department was erected. Again resort was had to the selling of shares of the capital stock but always at its face value of \$10 per share.

In 1888, the company sold additional stock to finance the construction of a building on the property. A three-story brick building, Founders Hall, was erected on this property.

Vita: Dr. Isaac Conrad Ketler



Dr. Isaac C. Ketler was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania in January 1853. He was a son of Adam Ketler and Mary Kyle, one of twelve children.

Ketler grew up in Blacktown and attended school in London. One of his grade school teachers was Joseph Newton Pew, who was to become his friend and mentor.

He began his career in education teaching in Scrubgrass (now Kennerdell).

He worked in area lumber camps to help finance his education.

He began his education as a student at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He continued his education at a number of schools. In 1880, he received a master's degree and in 1884, he received a Ph. D.

The Ministerial directory: of ministers in the Presbyterian Church of 1898, list of Ketler's education included:

Ag. C, Pa., M. A., '80	
Wo. U., O., Ph. D., 1884	(Wooster University, Ohio)
Wn. T. S., Pa., '88	(Western Theological Seminary, Pennsylvania)
Ord. April, '88,	(Pbv. of Butler)

The Post-Graduate-and-Wooster Quarterly of the University Of Wooster (1895), indicates Ketler was a member of the third graduating class from the Post-Graduate Department. Ketler also received D. D. and LL. D. degrees from Western Theological Seminary. He is listed as graduating 1888 in the "Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America".

Sir W. M. Ramsay was a close friend of Ketler. In 1877, W. M. Ramsay wrote about Ketler and his work in his book, *The making of a university; what we have to learn from educational ideals in America*. He wrote:

Four years ago it was my fortune, on a second visit to America, to make the acquaintance of and come into very friendly relations with a man who held much the same opinion as I ... My American friend, Isaac Conrad Ketler.

Ketler started out as a young man with the ideal of a University ... He began as the teacher of a small village school; he had no money, no friends, no family connection to aid him... He refused other offers with this idea in his mind.

To found this University he went to a village of 200 inhabitants, called Pine Grove, in Western Pennsylvania, his native region.

Any-where in Pennsylvania, on a railway line, was a suitable home for his University ; and so he came back, after learning Greek at a school in Ohio, to the section of the country in which he felt himself most thoroughly at home. Here he was born, and here he got his first school training.

... he came with a reputation that stood high in Scrub Grass. Scrub Grass was a village on the Allegheny River in the same section of the State of Pennsylvania; and Scrub Grass believed in Isaac Ketler. Scrub Grass had been paying him a salary of 16 [pounds] a month, and offered to increase this salary to 20 [pounds] a month in order to retain the teacher in whom it had faith.

The young teacher saw that Scrub Grass was not on a railway, and could not develop into a University town. Pine Grove was situated on a railway,

In the summer, Ketler went to a school in Ohio to learn Greek.

He [Ketler] had seen much of Great Britain, and he had been a frequent sermon-taster” in Scotland and England, and took much trouble to induce preachers and scholars in whom he believed to visit Grove City and help him there.

Dr. Ketler was a man of strong religious feeling; but his religion was of his own heart and intellect. It was far more intellectual than emotional; and he had a certain distrust, and almost a dislike, for methods of religious influence which appealed too much to the emotions.

In 1879, Ketler married Matilda Gilson (born January 1851), a daughter of David Gilson, a wealthy farmer of London, Pa. David Gilson was instrumental in the development of London. In 1839, he opened the first store there and named the town London.

Dr. Ketler lived on West Main Street near the corner with South Center Street. His home was located just two blocks from the Grove City Hospital he helped found.



Dr. Ketler was a frequent speaker at conferences and an author. In 1902, Ketler published *The Tragedy of Paotingfu*, the story of missionaries who were killed during the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900. In 1910, Ketler published *The Pilgrims; an epical interpretation*.

As noted, he traveled frequently in Europe and was intimately acquainted with and associated with a number of the leading educators and preachers both in England and on the continent.

It is said that he lived for his work at the college. Ketler's dedication likely led to his death. In 1915, he suffered from appendicitis for some several months and had been encouraged to undergo an operation. He delayed surgery until he could no longer stand the pain. He died three days after the surgery.

Shortly before his death, Ketler wrote to a number of friends and colleagues, as well as the citizens of Grove City. To the citizens of Grove City he wrote:

“Whatever success I have had in life was not due to myself, but to the good people of Grove City stood back of me.”

Alexander B. McKay moved his carriage manufacturing business from Irishtown to Pine Grove.

Note:

McKay was born on a farm near Pardoe in 1851. He was a Civil War veteran. On February 27, 1864, he had enlisted in Company H, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment. After returning from the war, he learned the carriage making trade and started a business making and repairing carriages in Irishtown, near Pardoe.

He formed a partnership with D. M. and P. W. Morrow and in 1876 moved the business to Grove City.

In 1879, the partnership ended and McKay located a shop of his own on Broad Street. As the business grew, it was relocated to the corner of Center and Blair Streets.

On August 20, 1897 the McKay Carriage factory burned. At the time it was the largest industrial plant in Grove City. By December, the structure was replaced with a new larger facility.

In 1892, Alexander and his brother Robert McKay formed McKay Brothers.

This photograph shows McKay Carriage workers in the 1890s.



Pictured are:

Top Row, Left to Right:

Clarence McMillan, Mr. Morrow, Mr. Cochran, Harry Miles, Frank Rugar, Mont Cochran, Lew McKay. The young boy is standing in front of the second man is Ray McKay.

Second Row, Left to Right:

Bob McKay, Mr. Patterson, Joe Clark, Mr. Ramsey, John Williams and, half

standing, Walter Smoyer

Front Row, Left to Right:

Mr. Bish, George Gregory, Sam Lawrence, Billy Galbreath, Alexander B. McKay.

On October 11, 1904, the McKay Carriage Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania. Further corporate actions took place in 1915 and 1930.

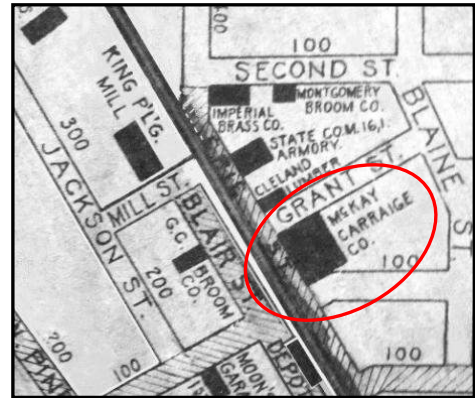
The McKay manufacturing facility again burned in 1904.

A new plant was opened on North Center and Erie Streets.

After Alexander's retirement in 1904, his brother, Robert assumed control of the business.

Alexander died in 1929 at 85 years of age.

Robert McKay died at 57 years of age as the result of an industrial accident in the plant on January 25, 1910. He was survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.



Robert's McKay's sons, Ray and Lewis, had also entered the business. They assumed the business when Robert died.

This photograph of Lewis McKay appeared in the *Carriage Monthly* in September 1911.

Later the company began manufacturing custom car, commercial, and bus bodies. (See 1919)

W. H. Monroe opened a grocery, hardware, and drug store.

Josiah Cornelius started a brick making business on a farm in Liberty Township.

Note:

This brick making business operated until 1912. The clay used in the brick manufacturing was dug from the Cornelius farm on Liberty Street.

An iron bridge was constructed over Wolf Creek on Main Street.

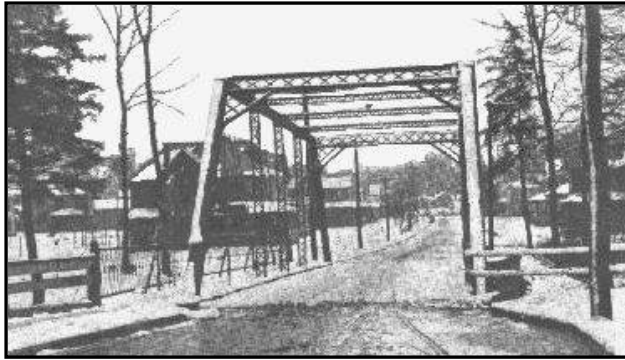
Note:

This iron bridge replaced the original wooden bridge that had been constructed in 1806.

This photograph (right) shows the iron bridge on Main Street. The photograph is labeled the "Main Street Bridge". The photograph was taken after 1908; the municipal electric plant is visible behind the bridge.



There were two iron bridges in Grove City and one at Shaw's Mills.

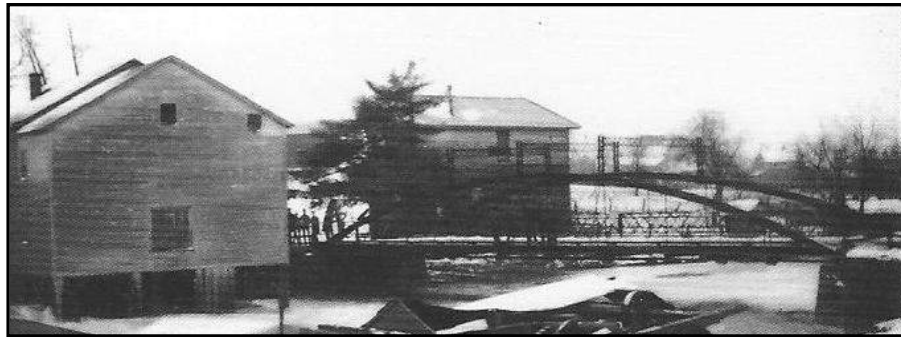


The 1901 rendering of Grove City shows one spanning Wolf Creek at Main Street and the second at Pine Street. Both bridges utilized truss construction.

The photograph on the left shows the "King Iron Bridge" over Wolf Creek on Pine Street as it appeared in 1908.

King Iron Bridge is the name of the manufacturer of the bridges. The King Iron Bridge & Manufacturing Company was located Cleveland, Ohio. Founded in 1858, it built bridges for 60 years. In 1892, the Company's name was changed to the King Bridge Company.

A third iron bridge is shown in the 1901 drawing of Shaw's Mills and in this photograph. This bridge is an iron arch bridge.



1877

Context:

On December 24, 1877, Thomas Edison patented the phonograph.

The first permanent outdoor telephone wire was strung and commercial telephone service was begun in the United States.

The Pine Grove Cornet Band was formed.

Note:

This band was to continue to exist in various forms for sixty years. About ten years later the Independent Pine Grove Band was formed with Sherman Black as leader. He led the band for twenty-five years.

In 1935, the Grove City Municipal band was begun with J. M. Neal as leader. In 1948, William H. Koenig was the director. The picture was likely taken c1915.



In 1877 a *Combined Atlas and History of Mercer County* was published listing the businesses operating in Pine Grove.

Note:
The following businesses are listed:

<i>Business</i>	<i>Owner/operator</i>
Planning Mill, Sash, Door, and Blind Factory	J. C. Black
Stave Factory	Wolf
Dry Goods Store	J. G. Opre
Dry Goods Store	H. E. Roberts
Grocery Store	Robert McDowell
Drug Store	Monroe and McCurdy
Hardware Store	D. Starkey
Flour and Feed Store	R. G. Black
Millinery Store	Mrs. Laughlin
Millinery Store	Mary White
Shoe Store	Emery Btos.
Shoe Store	Joseph McDougal
Tannery	William Young
Grist Mill	J. G. Cunningham
Cabinet Shop	James Black
Agricultural Implement Store	Emery and Craig
Paint Shop	James McCutcheon
Boot and Shoe Store	J. Kinder

Blacksmith	J. Campbell
Blacksmith	Hiram Hunt
Carriage and Wagon Shop	J. Bowlender
Carriage and Wagon Shop	A. B. McKay
Physician	J. M. Martin
Physician	S. R. Pelton
Physician	W. W. Van Eman
Justice of the Peace	J. L. Cochran
Photograph Gallery	Joseph Hughes
Tin Shop	T. McKean
Tailor Shop	O. P. Weimer
Harness Shop	C. Jagers
Hotel	G. W. Washabaugh
Hotel	W. T. McKean
Carpenters	Numbered ten; not listed by name

1878

Context:

Karl Benz was granted a patent for a two-stroke gasoline engine in 1879.

D. C. Emery and his father, Joseph N. Emery started Emery's Pottery Works

Note:

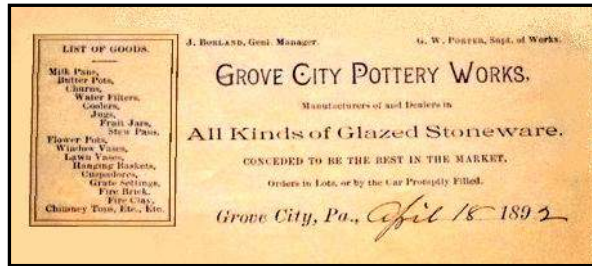
The Emerys moved to Pine Grove in 1869. J. N. Emery a coal business. D. C. Emery worked with his father in his coal mining operations until 1871. In 1871, D. C. Emery began working as a traveling salesman in the agricultural implement business.

In 1878 Joseph and D. C, established a pottery. There are a number of names that are apparently associated with the same business. Names include J. N. Emery and Son, Emery Brothers and Grove City Pottery Works. The company manufactured and wholesaled their products.

On April 28, 1878, the Emerys made their first piece of pottery. Emery produced glazed and unglazed stoneware, terra cotta tile, pipe, and other products. The product line included pots, jars, coolers, vases, and cuspidors, as well as firebrick and chimney tops.

Joseph Emery retired on January 1, 1883 and the name was changed to Emery Brothers.

In 1885, E. F. Porter became a partner in the firm.



This letterhead (computer enhanced) from the Grove City Pottery Works lists J. Borland as General Manager and G. W. Porter as Superintendent of Works.

The letter is dated April 18, 1892.

The company slogan is “Conceded To Be The Best In The Market”. It seems that these two companies were inter-related.

The firm remained in business until November 1906. and the last piece November 15 1906.

The Presbyterian Church (now the Tower Presbyterian Church) built a new building.

Note:

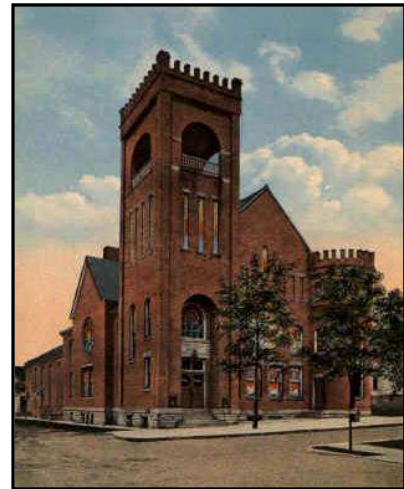
The first church facility had been constructed in 1857. In c1905, this facility was acquired by Grove City College and became Ivy Chapel. (See 1857; 1905)

A second church was built in 1878 was built on the corner of South Broad and West Main Streets.



The photo on the left was taken before 1909.

The post card photograph on the right, c 1910, shows the side of the facility.



Context:

Thomas Edison produced the first reliable, long-lasting light bulb.

The Pine Grove Presbyterian Church (now the East Main Presbyterian Church) was established in September.

Note:

On April 6, 1879, Rev. William B. Barr, from the Presbyterian Church of Springfield, conducted the first service. On September 10, 1879, the congregation was formally organized as the Pine Grove Presbyterian Church.

In 1883, when Pine Grove was incorporated as Grove City, the Pine Grove Presbyterian Church changed its name to the First United Presbyterian Church of Grove City. In May of 1883, the congregation built a church on Main Street; this church was destroyed by fire in May of 1892.

On July 11, 1909, a new church was dedicated. It was built from Hummelstone brown stone in the Old English Gothic style.

The postcard picture below was taken after 1913. (Note school building at left.)

In 1953, a new educational wing was added.



In 1958, the name of the church was changed to the East Main United Presbyterian Church.

In July 1961, the sanctuary was remodeled. Another addition, Fellowship Hall, was added in 1990. In 2010, an interior remodeling project including a welcome center was completed.

On December 12, 1879 Pine Grove Women's Christian Temperance Union formed by Narcissa White-Kennedy.

Note:

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized to support total abstinence from the use of alcohol. By the turn of the century, the organization had expanded its involvement into other social and political issues.

The Grove City Chapter became an influential at the turn of the century during the public debate over the prohibition of the sales of alcohol. The organization supported the passing and ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment (1919), outlawing alcohol. (The amendment was repealed in 1933.)

The Grove City Chapter continued to function 1980s.

Grove City College built its first building.

Note:

The first building built by Grove City College was the Academy Building, later known as Recitation Hall. It was designed by Frank Stewart who was a local architect.

This building served the college in a number of capacities until 1958 when the Trustees decided to raze the building.

