

1910

Context:

By the 1900s, the coal mining business was a major employer in the area. Pennsylvania's peak year of coal production was 1917 although it remained the number one coal mining state in the U.S.A. until 1930.

The population of Grove City reached 3,674. The population of Pine Township was 2,289. This represented a combined population increase of 2,225 over the 1900 census.

The Good Citizens League was active in community affairs.

Note:

R. E. English was President of the Good Citizens League. In 1910, he submitted a description of Grove City and the League's activities in which he stated:

Its membership of 250 out of a population of about 4,000...
...60 per cent of the entire population belongs to the five churches,
... the town has no saloons and no policemen.
...a school attendance of 900, which is very high
... that 45 per cent of the boys go through the high school.

The thoughtless will ask as to the need of an organization in such a place. This is where the League shows its constructive character. It proposes to keep the citizens and the town on their feet instead of allowing everything to go wrong and then getting busy.

The main work of the League is done through committees. The work of some is obvious, the field of others is unique / Athletic Committee; Law Enforcing Committee, composed of two men who are known only to the president, which looks after illegal liquor selling, and after merchants who sell tobacco or cigarettes to minors; Taxpayers Committee, which is represented at every council meeting, which passes upon every contract, bond issue, and other financial matters; Health Committee, which watches such things as vacant lots, cesspools, sewage, rubbish and the protection of foods exposed for sale; Civic Committee, working mainly along the lines of civic art, the care and development of streets, the care of the banks of streams; and an Entertainment Committee which looks after needed speakers for problems under consideration and social activities generally.

Last winter a series (sic) of evangelistic meetings was promoted and supported by the Good Citizens League. ...it is obvious that the League is a genuine community affair and that its activities are as broad as the legitimate activities of any wide-awake citizen.

These photographs show street scenes of Grove City in c1910.



Main Street 1910

The utility poles on Main Street have cross tees; those on the section of North Broad do not. This would suggest the primary electric supply lines were those running along Main Street.

North Broad Street 1910



This photograph shows the iron bridge over Wolf Creek at the Pine Street in 1910.

Note:

A home is visible where the Penn Grove Hotel was later constructed.



Coal mining was continuing to expand and was a major industry in the Grove City area. (See 1880, 1892)

Note:

The coal industry continued to grow into the 21st Century. Hundreds of men were employed producing thousands of tons of coal every day.

New mines had continued to open:

1903

The Erie Coal & Coke Company, Grove City, was incorporated 1903.

1904

Alexander Cameron leased 100 acres of coal lying near the Pinchalong mines to open a new mine

1904

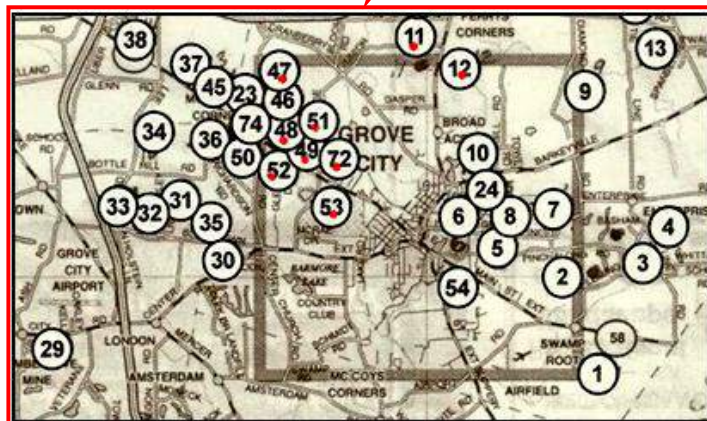
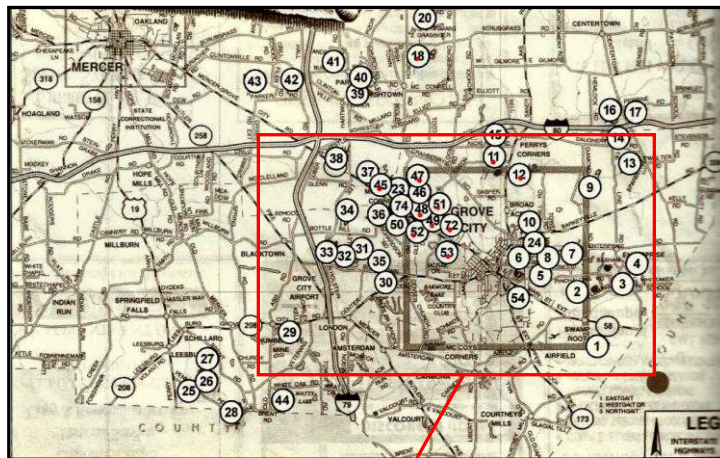
William and Caleb Oakes who opened the Oakes Brothers mine.

1905

The Westerman Filer Company, incorporated in January of 1905, operated three mines near Grove City. They were named Number Two, Number Three, and Trout Mines.

In 1906 Mercer County ranked 12th among the Pennsylvania counties producing bituminous coal.

Donald Beightol, a former Director of Public Works for Grove City, prepared a mapping of mining in the Grove City area. The map illustrates the extensive mining activities that took place around the borough.



This list is taken from Beightol's work. Each mine is referenced to its location by number. Unknown mines are marked with red.

1	Shenango-Swamproot Mine
2	Atlas Mine
3	Enterprise Mine
4	Grove City Fuel Mine
5	Pinchalong Mine
6	Washabaugh ine
7	Trout Mine
8	Diamond Mine
9	Number 3 Mine
10	Hallville Mine
11	Unknown Mine
12	Unknown Mine
13	Scotch Hill
23	Chestnut Ridge Mine
24	Lincoln Mine
29	Number 5 Mine
30	Bessemer Number 2 Mine
31	Nemo-Coyer Mine
32	Coyer Number 1 Mine
33	Coyer Number 2 Mine
34	Coyer Number 3 Mine
35	Gilson Mine
36	Bashline Farm Mine
37	Bessemer Number 1 Mine
38	Hazel Mine
45	Henry Farm Number 2 Mine
46	Shipton Mine
50	Hassel Mine
54	Unknown Mine
74	Hazel Mine

In B.H Rose' book, *Coal Mines*, published in 1910, the following mines in or near Grove City are listed. The data includes operation, the coal vein accessed, the thickness of the vein, the type of mining undertaken, and the daily production of the mines.

Diamond Mine No. 1 at Grove City
operated by Westerman Filer Co., Sharon
VEIN Brookville. Thickness 4 ft.
Shaft and Slope
Pick mines
Daily capacity 1000 tons

Diamond Mine No. 3 at Grove City
operated by Westerman Filer Co., Sharon,
VEIN Brookville. Thickness 4 ft.
Shaft and Slope
Pick mines
Daily capacity 1000 tons

Mine No. 5
operated by Sharon Coal & Limestone CO., Pittsburgh
VEIN Brookville. Thickness 5 ft.
Shaft
Machine and Pick mine
Daily capacity 600 tons

Other mines recorded by the Department of Geological and Environmental Sciences at Youngstown State University included:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	
Mines in Pine Township		17 Mines	
Atlas Mine	PAMERCER000057	Unknown	Coal
Black Hill Mine	PAMERCER000056	Unknown	Coal
Diamond #3	PAMERCER000055	Unknown	Coal
Diamond No.3	PAMERCER000244	Shaft	Coal
Dougherty Bank	PAMERCER000051	Drift	Coal
Emery Bank	PAMERCER000052	Drift	Coal
Enterprise	PAMERCER000245	Strip	Coal
Hallville Mine	PAMERCER000247	Shaft	Coal
Johnson Mine	PAMERCER000058	Unknown	Coal
Mcgill Bank	PAMERCER000059	Drift	Coal
Mcgoffin Bank	PAMERCER000053	Drift	Coal
No Name Given	PAMERCER000060	Unknown	Coal
No Name Given	PAMERCER000061	Unknown	Coal
No Name Given	PAMERCER000062	Unknown	Coal
No Name Given	PAMERCER000063	Unknown	Coal
Shenango Mine	PAMERCER000253	Shaft	Coal
Walls Bank	PAMERCER000050	Drift	Coal
Mines in Wolf Creek Township		6 Mines	
Gill Bank	PAMERCER000139	Unknown	Coal
Hoon Bank	PAMERCER000140	Shaft	Coal
Johnson Mine	PAMERCER000249	Shaft	Coal
Miller Bank	PAMERCER000137	Unknown	Coal
No Name Given	PAMERCER000138	Unknown	Coal
T.J. Montgomery	PAMERCER000136	Drift	Coal
Mines in Liberty Township		8 Mines	
Brannaman,'s Bank	PAMERCER000167	Entry	Coal
Courtney Bank	PAMERCER000165	Slope	Coal
Dick Bank	PAMERCER000168	Unknown	Coal
Foster Bank	PAMERCER000171	Unknown	Coal
H.M. George	PAMERCER000166	Shaft	Coal
Kaufman Bank	PAMERCER000170	Unknown	Coal
Mercer Coal Bank	PAMERCER000169	Unknown	Coal
Uber Bank	PAMERCER000164	Unknown	Coal



This photograph (right) shows horse drawn mine shipping cars. It is labeled as being taken at the W. P. Faull Mine. This mine is not included on any of the sources above.

In 1910, A. G. McGraff was hired as a police officer for the borough

Note:

Grove City police protection began with the council hiring officers for special events. Gradually the force was increased to a full time officer.

In 1911, Ramsey Davidson was hired to work as a police officer on Saturdays. Later S. R. Miller and Frank Golden were also employed as police officers.

In c1918, Charles "Charlie" Ray was hired as the first Chief of Police. Except on special occasions, he worked the streets himself. He was also the Health Officer and Truant Officer.



He was armed and equipped with a whistle and handcuffs. He had no vehicle, walked the streets, and stopped and utilized passing drivers to transport him when required.

"Charlie" Ray was a "legend in his own time." He served from 1918 to 1935. Ray died in 1935 of influenza.

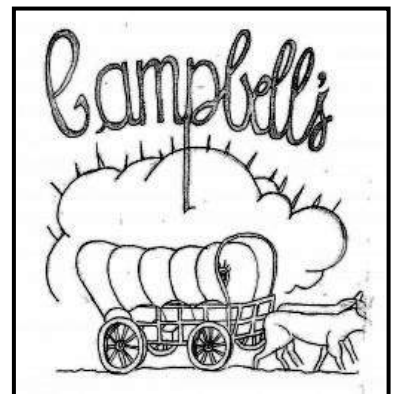
The Pioneer Dairy was started by Newton Campbell.

Note:

Newton Campbell was the only child of James and Jennie Campbell. He was born on July 28, 1842 in Cherry Valley in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

After the death of his first wife Newton married Mary Emma Jamison (1873), purchased a farm in Kansas, and moved to Kansas to farm the land.

In 1880 Newton and his family, his wife and seven children, moved to Grove City. He purchased farmland (where the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Wayside Inn was built in 1901 and land now included in the upper campus of the Grove City College). The Campbell land, as well as the, King and Cornelius farms were included in a Revolutionary War Grant and later owned by O. P. McCoy





The Campbell's Pioneer Dairy Website states:

Newton built on a farm he had purchased from O. P. McCoy. This farm consisted of 66 acres primarily supporting some 90 sheep in small paddocks. The land was poor and drainage was a problem, shee having eaten all but the roots. It was on this farm in 1910 the Campbell milk business started when neighbors, after seeing the cows were turned out for evening pasture, would come with their own small containers for their dairy milk. Newton believed that the sale of any milk except from a Jersey cow was un-Christian and dishonest. He kept a fine herd of all Jersey cows and high grade work horses.

Early customers remember Newton Campbell delivering milk by buggy in milk bottles before the turn of the century. The milk bottles were washed by hand in the kitchen and later in the cellar.

Campbell's Pioneer Dairy stayed in business for 66 years, through three generations of the Campbell family.



When Mary Campbell died in 1920. Newton sold the Dairy to his son, Thomas Parks Campbell. Thomas had four children, Reed, Harold, William, and Frances Anne.



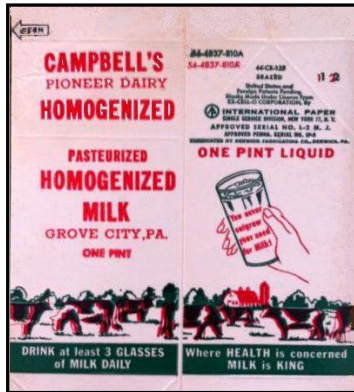
During the twenties the dairy process became more mechanized. In 1921, the dairy purchased a sterilizing machine and discontinued hand washing of bottles. In 1923, the first milking machine was purchased.

This photograph (left) shows the Campbell family homestead as it appeared in 1944. Shown in the picture from the left are Tom

Campbell, Charlotte, Frannie, Harold and Bill.

This photograph shows the farm in 1950s.





In 1960, William bought the farm from his father who continued to work on the farm.

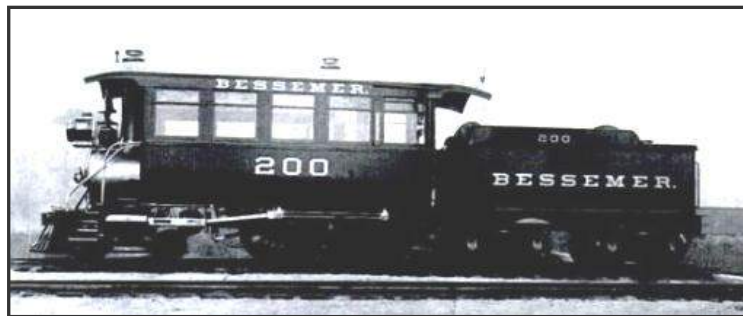
Thomas Campbell died on November 11, 1974.

Campbells discontinued processing milk In1976. The dairy was sold in1987 to Turner Dairy of Pittsburgh.

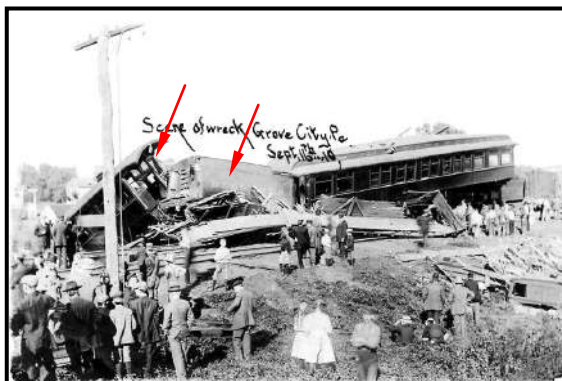
On September 16, 1910, there was a major train collision on the Bessemer track between Madison and East Pine Streets.

Note:

A commuter train operated in the area around Grove City on the Bessemer railroad. It carried students and other students to and from Grove City. This locomotive was Number 200, known as The Merry Widow.

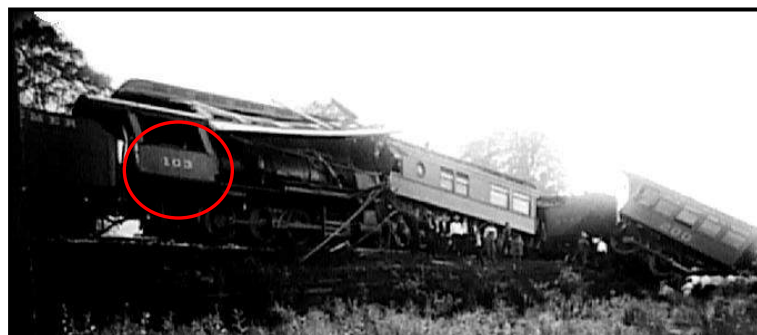


On September 16, the Merry Widow derailed and became stranded on the track. An approaching passenger train was unable to stop and collided with the stranded train. The Merry Widow was completely destroyed. There were no reported injuries or deaths.



These photographs record the collision. The Merry Widow can be seen on the left of the picture. The rear of the engine is behind the electric pole. The coal car is directly behind the locomotive.

In the picture below, the Merry Widow can be seen on the right; the number 200 is visible. Engine number 103 with the passenger train is at the left.



The Grove City Wire Novelty Company was incorporated with C. A. Eakin as Treasurer.

Note:

The Grove City Novelty Company was registered with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on January 1, 1910 according to Pa Department of State Corporation records. Other sources cite different dates. According to the *Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania Journal*, November 1910, the company had a capital of \$6,000 and the treasurer was C. A. Eakin of Grove City.

The Grove City Novelty Company was an aluminum foundry manufacturing wire and metal goods and novelties.

An article in *Iron Age*: Vol. 114, 1924 stated The Pri-co Mfg. & Sales Co., was the successor to the Grove City Novelty Co., manufacturer of cast aluminum automobile accessories, Grove City, Pa. It relocated to a new facility in Tidioute in 1924.

Grove City College campus continued to develop.

Note:

These photographs show the Grove City College campus as it appeared in 1910.



In 1910, the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church was organized in Grove City.

Note:

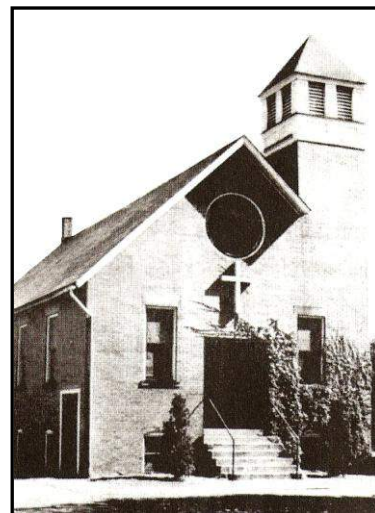
In 1839, the Evangelical Lutheran Church (located at Amsterdam, several miles south of Blacktown) was officially organized. At the same time, the German Reformed Congregation of Springfield Township and a Lutheran congregation shared a church building.

In 1864, each of the two congregations (German Reformed congregation and the Lutheran congregation) began building separate facilities. The Lutheran congregation built the Evangelical Emmanuel Lutheran Church in Blacktown (then Balm). This church was dedicated on November 26, 1865. The Rev. F. G. Butz was the minister. Over the years, many of the members of the congregation moved to Grove City to be closer to their employment. In c1910, Trinity Lutheran Church was formed in Grove City to meet the needs of these people. In 1912, the first service was held above Paganelli's Fruit Store (where College View Towers now stands).

This congregation purchased property on North Center Street and in 1912, a building was constructed on North Center Street. This building was dedicated on February 23, 1913. Rev. Sixt was the joint pastor of Trinity Lutheran, Grove City and Emmanuel Lutheran, Blacktown.

In 1954, the Emmanuel Lutheran Church in Blacktown merged with the Trinity Lutheran Church of Grove City. The combined congregation met in the North Center Street church in Grove City. At this time, Rev. Richard W. Winters was serving as pastor.

On February 9, 1958, a new facility was dedicated at the corner of Spring Street and Columbia Avenue. Rev. Richard Winters continued as pastor of the church.



Hand hammered aluminum communion sets were made by Edward B. Deniker and Robert Glessner, artisans at the Arthur Amour company for the building.

The Bessemer Gas Engine Company continued to grow.

Note:

The Bessemer Gas Engine Company constructed a 260-foot addition to its foundry. The addition included a 20-ton Whiting cupola to its melting capacity enabling it to produce all its castings.

These images show the development of the plant. The top image is dated 1910. Both images are stylized representations of the plant and were likely used for publicity purposes. The bottom image appeared in a company publication, *The Bessemer Monthly*, in 1912. (See below)

There are significant differences in the images.

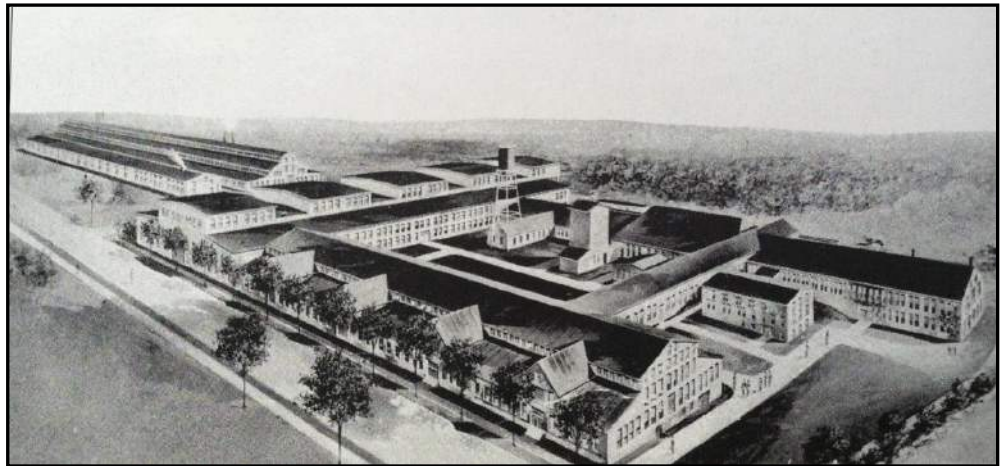
Both images essentially show the same image of the facility.

Both show four buildings forming a quadrangle courtyard. However, the buildings in the quadrangle are different. The 1913 image shows two additional buildings and a water tower in the quadrangle. It also shows at least one additional building to the right of the quadrangle between the front and the back building.

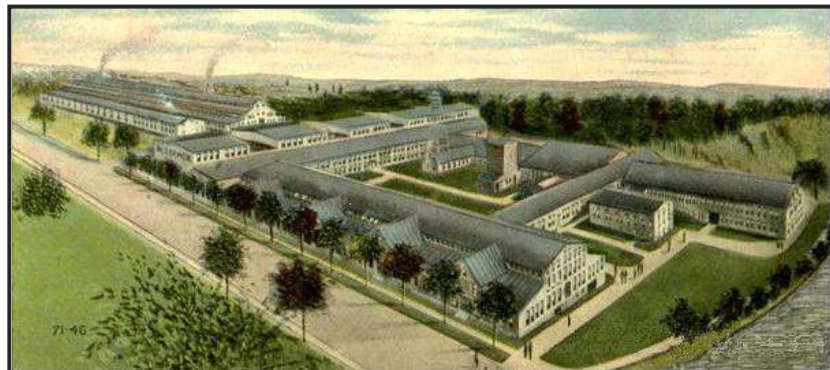
Both show the front building with four dormers; however, the building extends farther to the right in the upper picture.

Both also show a long building to the left of the quadrangle buildings.

Both show two buildings to the left of this building. The top image also shows three buildings at right angles to these buildings. The bottom does not.



This is a colorized version of the second picture. In both color pictures the buildings all have matching roofs; however, they are red in the top picture and blue in the bottom.

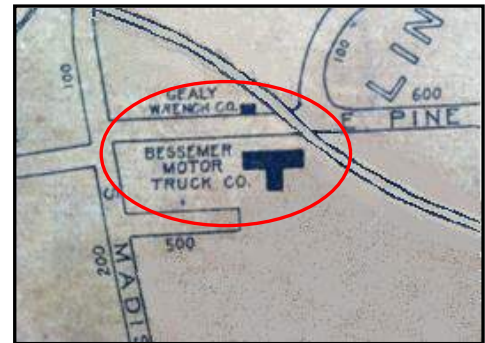


The Carruthers-Fithian Clutch Company was listed in the June 27, 1910 issue of Industrial World, Vol. 44, Issue 1. The officers were listed as: Directors E. J. Fithian, John Carruthers, RE English, C. F. Fithian, and John McCune all Grove City; Treasurer E. J. Fithian.

On January 1, 1911, the Bessemer Motor Truck Company was incorporated.

Note:

The Montgomery Truck Company was located on Pine Street near the intersection with the Bessemer tracks. The company owned a manufacturing plant, 11 acres of land, and 800 feet of railroad sidings on the Bessemer & Lake Erie RR. The main building of this plant is 202 ft by 00 ft with a rear addition 142 ft by 60 ft'



This photograph shows the plant facilities and trucks the company built.

The company also operated a plant near Philadelphia.

This C.F. Ladner Hardware owned truck is thought to have been one of the first models produced. This 1911 photo is from the Minnesota Historical Society.



Bessemer one and two ton trucks were used Continental engines.



The truck in this January 1912 advertisement closely resembles the trucks parked in front of the building in the picture. The truck is priced at \$1,950 F. O. B. Factory.

The advertisement shown below features their 1912 covered truck. (Both advertisements appeared in the *Power Wagon*, and are from Dan Souday.

January 1, 1912. THE POWER WAGON 79

The mere fact that this mark is on our cars is evidence that they have a value that we consider worthy of your consideration.

We will exhibit our 2000 lb. Motor Truck at the Chicago Feb. 5-10 and Pittsburgh Feb. 17-22 Shows

Bessemer Quality Needs No Explanations

Features:	Specifications:
LONG STROKE MOTOR	MOTOR—4 Cyl.—Water Cooled—31" Bore—31" Stroke—Schleifer Camshaft
ROCK MAGNETO	IGNITION—Brush High Tension Magneto
RADIATOR—Spring Suspension	TRANSMISSION—Selective—3 Speeds Forward and Reverse
NICKEL STEEL GEARS in Transmission	CLUTCH—Cone—110 sq. in. Friction Surface
Plan of Gear 17	DRIFT—Double Chain
PRESSED STEEL FRAME	AXLES—Front—1 Beam—Nickel Steel Spindle, 1 1/2" Diam.—Rear—Drop Frame, 1 1/2" x 2 1/2"—Nickel Steel Spindle, 1 1/2" Diam.
NICKEL STEEL SPINDLES on Axles	BRAKES—Rear axle Internal Expanding, 13" x 2 1/2"—External
PLATFORM SPRINGS in Rear	WHEELS—Front, 24" x 4"—Rear, 28" x 4"—2 1/2" Diamond
WHEEL BASE 106"	EQUIPMENT—3 Lamps—Horn—Tools
TURNING RADIUS 33 feet	PRICE—\$1,950 F. O. B. Factory

BESSEMER MOTOR TRUCK CO.
GROVE CITY, PA.

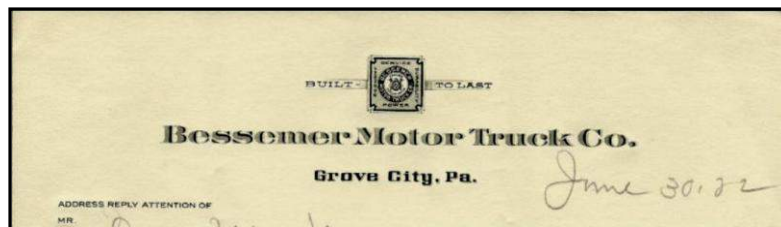
Please mention the "Power Wagon" when writing to advertisers.



On April 24, 1917, the Bessemer Truck Company was incorporated under Delaware laws by L. M. Monroe, I.M. Lewis, and C.G. Keller (Grove City) to manufacture trucks.

They announced plans to sell the Grove City plant and concentrate all manufacturing operations at the Philadelphia plant. The Grove City plant continued to operate until the end of 1920.

However, an advertisement appearing in the *Commercial Car Journal* in April 1921 continued to publish the company's address as Grove City, Pa. This letterhead listing the company address is dated June 30, 1922.



By 1925, the Bessemer Truck Company was manufacturing trucks as large as four tons.

The Bessemer Truck Company closed its operations in 1926.

On June 13, 1911, Grove City College adopted a new seal.

Note:

The seal incorporated the heads of three wolves into a shield, along with the Bible and the words "Lux Mea," meaning "My Light."

This seal led to the use of the wolf as the presumed school mascot. The term "Wolverine" did not appear until 1925. In 1948, the mascot, Willie the Wolverine first appeared at the Homecoming game.

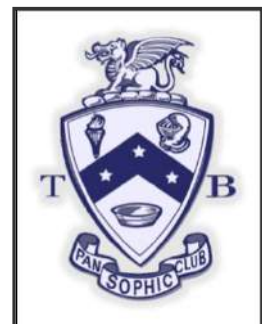
The Pan Sophic Club, Pennsylvania's oldest independent fraternity, was founded at Grove City College

Note:

In 1911, there were only a few organizations on campus: the Webster Debating Society, the Shakespeare Club, and two girls' clubs.

At that time students had to sign a card stating that they would not join or start a fraternity with Greek letters.

The founding members were studying the Greek Sophists in Dr. Ketler's philosophy class during the winter term of the 1911-1912 school year as when they organized the fraternity, the



“Pansophics Club”, and used the term “Pansophics” to avoid the use of Greek Letters.

Pictured are the Pan Sophic members in 1911.

Pan Sophic is the oldest organization of any kind at the College. It is one of the oldest local fraternities in the United States.

In 1913, the “s” was dropped, and the Pansophic Club was recognized as Grove City’s first fraternity. By 1915, the current name, Pan Sophic, was in official use.



The Gealy Wrench & Manufacturing Company was incorporated on January 1, 1911.

Note:

The Gealy Wrench and Manufacturing Company were established to manufacture all kinds of machinery. It was located across the street from the Bessemer Motor Company.

The January issue of *Mill Supplies* stated:

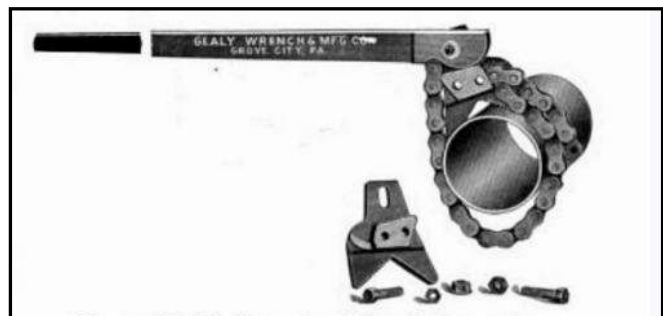
The Gealy Wrench & Manufacturing Co., Grove City, Pa, was incorporated to take over the Gealy Wrench Co. of place and will continue to manufacture the Gealy pipe chain wrenches. It is probable that the present buildings be enlarged and equipment installed the coming spring.

The officers of the company are President and General Manager G.M. Gealy, Vice President and Superintendent U.S. Cope, Secretary A.S. White and Treasurer Ira C. Black.

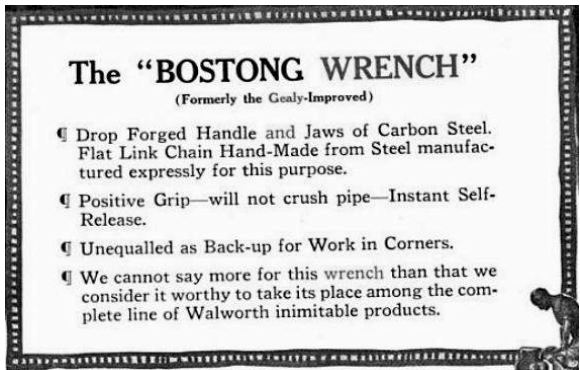
In 1914, the *Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* listed the Gealy Wrench and Manufacturing as having four employees. At that time Morgan Barnes was vice President and General Manager.

In October 1917, George M. Gealy patented a reversible ratchet car wrench (Patent No 1.244 596.)

This photograph of the wrench was utilized by the Gealy company for advertisement purposes.



By 1919, the wrench was being produced and marketed by the Walworth Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass. This two-page advertisement appeared in *Iron Age* in December 1919.



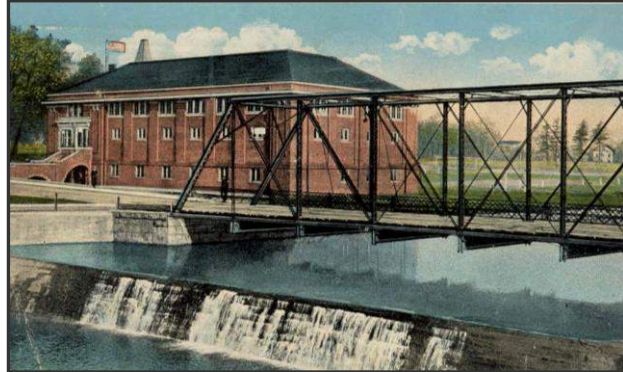
The Gealy- Improved Wrench.

Note:

The new gymnasium served as a field house, with a basketball court, swimming pool, and showers.

Outside facilities for baseball, football, and track were located in the area around the gymnasium.

This photograph shows the new gymnasium, the Wolverna, dam and iron Bridge.

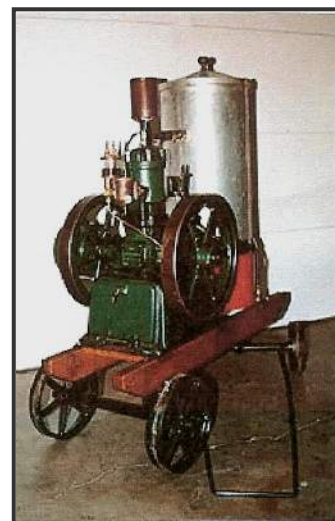
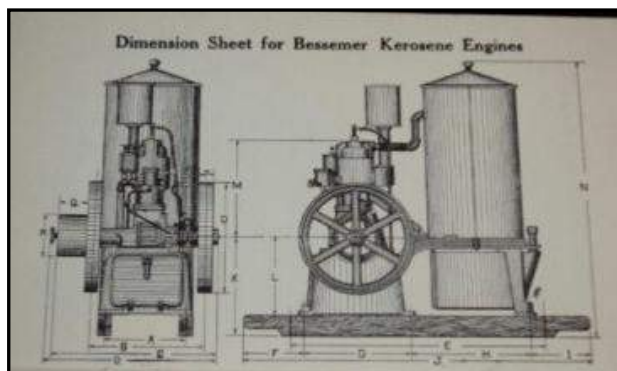


This picture is dated 1912. The gymnasium can also be seen in the June 12, 1913 photograph of Lewis Earle Sandt before his flight.

The Bessemer Engine Company manufactured the Gaso-Kero engine between 1912 and 1925

Note:

Kerosene was the preferred fuel of the period because it produced more power and was less expensive than gasoline.



The Gaso-Kero engine would run on fuels ranging from kerosene to gasoline, even alcohol.

1913

Context:

January 6, 1912, New Mexico became the 47th state.

On February 14, 1912, Arizona became the 48th state.

By 1913, 36 States had ratified the 16th Amendment to the Constitution enabling the Federal government to impose a tax on an individual's income.

The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 created the Federal Reserve System, the central banking system of the United States, and granted it the legal authority to issue legal tender.

The 1913 Union Telephone Book lists the Grove City businesses with Union telephone service.

Note:

The union Telephone Book was published by the Union Telephone Co. of Erie Directory, District Office - 328 ½ State Street, Sharon, Pa.

The following chart lists the Grove City businesses listed in the directory.

Each business was researched to ascertain the date each was established. Where known these dates appear in the last column on the right.



1913 Union Telephone Book listing			Researched Date Established
Listing	Business	Address	
Allen, Mary J.	Physician	Mercer Road	
Atwell, C. A.	Dry Goods	Broad Street	
Atlantic Refining Co		122 Blaine Street	
Albin, John M.	Meat Market	Broad Street	
Allen, T. M.	Grocery	Broad Street	
Bessemer Freight Station		26 Blair Street	1872
Bessemer Passenger Sta		Broad Street	c1872
Blair and Holstein	Grocery	Broad Street	
Buchanan, J. C.	Dentist	201 N. Broad St	
Black, M. P.	Real Estate	Broad Street	

Black, J. H.	Undertaker	230 Broad Street	1852
Bleakney, F. M.	Physician	210 East Pine St	1908
Bessemer Gas		Lincoln Avenue	1899
Bessemer Foundry		Monroe Street	c1899
Bashline O. O.	Osteop.	Broad Street	1907
Coulter House	Boarding	121 Erie Street	
Caldwell, W. J..	Grocery	111 N. Brtoad St	
Craig and Co	Lumber	Erie Street	
Curry, J. H.	Bakery	Broad Street	
Central Meat Mrkt		Broad Street	
Daugherty, A. C.	Hardware	447 N. Broad	
De France, G. W.	Druggist	Broad Street St	1904
Diamond Mine		Hallville Road	
Dale, Ed	Dry Goods	Broad Street	1886
Electric Light Company		E. Main Street	1908
Emanuele Marco	General Store	N. Broad Street	
Faulk, Wm.	Car Shop	Monroe Street	
First National Bank		Broad Street	1896
Filer, C. A.	Livery	Pine Street	
Filer, W. H.	Tinner	Jackson Street	1888
Grove City Broom Co		224 Poplar Street	1870
Grove City College		College Avenue	1876
Grove City Hardware	Hardware	Broad Street	
Grove City Hospital		546 West main St	1907
Grove City House		Broad Street	
Grove City Machine Supply	[Garage]	Monroe Street	
Grove City National Bank		Broad Street	1908
Graham, J. L.	Grocery	Broad Street	
Glenn and Eakin	Hardware	Broad Street	
Hanna, N. A.	Grocery	W. Pine Street	
Hettenbaugh and Dennison	Meat Market	Broad Street	
Hofmeister and Son	Undertakers	Broad Street	
Herald Office	Printing	Broad Street	
Horshaw [sic] and Son	Real Estate	Broad Street	1899
King Planing Mill	Lumber	Railroad Street	By 1881
Kennedy, C. C.	Druggist	Broad Street	
McKay Carriage Co		Erie Street	1876
McDowell	Livery	Broad Street	
McCoy, J. S.	Grocer	509 N. Broad St	
McConnell, E. M.	Physician	N. Broad Street	1889
Montgomery, J. W.	Feed Store	West Main Street	
Montgomery, B. A.	Physician	121 College Ave	1889
Montgomery Broom		Railroad Street	1870
Moon Bros	Auto Garage	Center Street	1908
Nelson, E.F.	Physician	242 Broad Street	1905
Pizor, J. C.	Feed Store	Railroad Street	
Pardoe Mine		Pardoe	1864

Redmond Co	Hardware	Broad Street	1889
Reed and Son	Grocery	E. Main Street	
Robins and Turk	Grocery	Broad Street	
Ruffing Bros	Meat Market	Broad Street	1882
Robinson Bros	Dry Goods	Broad Street	1904
Stewart, W. A.	Pop Works	323 W. Main St	
Smith, Frank	Florist	118 College Ave	
Smith, Dr.	Physician	126 N. Broad St	
Sproull, Dr. J. P.	Physician	College Avenue	1907
Stiner and Albin	Grocery	Broad Street	
Uber, Fred	Grocery	Elm Street	
Uber Hotel		College Avenue	c1893
Union Heat and Light	[Gas Company]	Pine Street	1886
Van Eman, E. S.	Livery	Broad Street	1888
Wright, W. A.	Electrical	Broad Street	
Wike, J. B.	Drayman (Hauler)	407 N. Broad St	
Wike, Frank	Auto Garage	N. Broad Street	
Washabaugh, D. J.	Physician	214 N. Broad St	1892
Western Union Telegraph		Broad Street	
Westerman – Filer	Diamond Mine	Grove City	1905

In June, Dr. Isaac Conrad Ketler, President of Grove City College, died from a ruptured appendix.

Alexander Thomas Ormond became the second President of Grove City College.

Note:

Dr. Ormond was born in Punxsutawney, Pa. He taught school for six years was principal of the Dayton Soldiers' Orphans' Home school. In 1873 he entered Princeton and graduated in 1877.

In 1884, he was hired by Princeton University as professor of philosophy.

For twenty-seven years, he was professor of philosophy at Princeton and was the McCosh professor of philosophy. Dr. Ormond was head of the department of Philosophy at Princeton and president of the board of education of Princeton city. Ormond was a friend of Woodrow Wilson, former President of Princeton and President of the United States.

Ormond had been a close associate of Isaac Ketler for several years. He was familiar with the school and had worked with Ketler in the Grove City Bible school since 1908. He had been a featured speaker every year.

The Grove City College website on the college past presidents states:

“Under Dr. Ormond's leadership, the College's faculty continued to expand, the curriculum underwent a major revision leading to degrees in Bachelor of Arts, literature and science; Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.”

He instituted an entrance examination in English and limits on the number of courses a student could study in a term.

Ormond led with a comprehensive plan to expand the college. He stated the “must grow or it must die.”

The Tasa Coal Company, Pittsburgh, opened the first strip mine in northwestern Pennsylvania in Grove City.

Note:

In 1913 (1914) the Tasa Coal Company, Pittsburgh, operated a coalmine on the Weber farm.

It was the first strip mine in northwestern Pennsylvania. The area is now Grove City Memorial Park.



The McKay Gilmore Furniture Company was established.

Note:

The McKay Gilmore Furniture Company was incorporated on January 1, 1913. The company was established by James A. Gilmore, A. B. McKay, and Otis L. Gilmore, Treasurer.



McKay Gilmore manufactured and sold general and special lines of furniture as well as wood and metal novelties, ventilators, and playground equipment.

Their manufacturing facility was located in the industrial area of Grove City on Third Street.

The Grove City Limestone Company was established in 1913.

Note:

In 1902, Thompson B. De Armit moved to Grove City. De Armit left the Empire Coal Mining Company (Bellaire, Ohio) which he and his brother had established and joined the Sharon Coal & Limestone Company (Sharon Steel Company). He assumed control of the operations on September 1. The Sharon Coal & Limestone Company was opening up 15,000 acres of coal in Mercer, Lawrence, and Butler counties. De Armit opened headquarters in Grove City. After one year, he left the company and began working locating coal deposits.

On August 14, 1913, the Grove City Limestone Company Grove City was incorporated by T. B. DeArmit, Harry Hamilton, Fred J. Hamilton, and K. S. De Armit. T. B. DeArmit

was president of the company. The company was established to engage in mining coal, limestone, sandstone; to fire clay, iron ore, and other minerals; to manufacture coke, lime, building stone, brick tile, iron, steel, etc.

T. B. DeArmit died at the age of 59 in July 1915. He was president of the Grove City Limestone company and a director in several other corporations in Grove City at the time.

The company continued to operate into the 21st century.

The first Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania (written 1913) listed 29 businesses in Grove City.

Note:

In 1913 the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry was created. One of its first important duties was to obtain lists of establishments in which labor was employed. The first *Industrial Directory of 1913* listed the following 29 businesses in Grove City

<i>Company</i>	<i>Industry</i>
The Atlantic Refining Co	Petroleum Refining
Bessemer Foundry Co.	Castings, Grey Iron
Bessemer Gas Engine Co	Engines, Gas and Gasoline
Bessemer Motor Truck Co	Automobiles and Parts
Dale E. G.	Brooms
Economy Telephone Stock Co	Telephone and Telegraph Companies.
Erie Coke and Coal	Coal and Coke Co—Bituminous
Excelsior Steam Laundry	Laundry
Grove City Broom Co	Brooms
Grove City Limestone Co. Stone	Crushed Limestone
Grove City Machine and Supply Co	Garage, Making Repairs
Grove City Water Plant	Water Companies
Grove City Coal Mining Co	Coal and Coke Co—Bituminous.
Grove City Water Plant	Water Companies
Gealy Wrench and Manufacturing Co	Machine Tools
Heisel, B. F.	Flour and Grist Mill Products
The Imperial Company	Brass and Bronze Products
King Planing Mill and Supply Planing	Mill Products
Lawrence Carriage Works	Carriages, and Wagons and Materials
McKay Carriage Co.	Carriages, and Wagons and Materials
McKay Gilmore Furniture Co	Furniture
Montgomery Broom Co	Brooms
Moor (sic) Brothers	Garage, Making Repairs
Morris, J. V.	
Municipal Electric Light Plant Electric	Light and Power Company
Mutual Coal	Mining Company
Pizor, J. C.	Flour and Grist Mill Products
Robison Print Shop	Printing and Publishing
Standard Coal	Mining Co

The following Labor Organizations were listed in the first Industrial Directory of 1913 as operating in Grove City

<i>Labor Organization</i>	<i>Local</i>
United Mine Workers of America. District No. 5 (Bituminous) Sixth Sub-District	Local Union No. 827, Grove City, Pa. Sec., no listing Local Union No. 2224, Grove City, Pa., Sec., Chas. Chisholm, R. F. D. No. 14.
International Molders' Union Of North America. Machinery and Jobbing	Local Union No. 456, Grove City, Pa., Sec., Chas. C. McDowell, 421 W. Main St.
American Federation Of Musicians	Local Union No. 578, Grove City, Pa. Sec., W. E. Carmer, 155J Broad St.
Pattern Makers' League Of North America Pennsylvania Local Unions.	Local Union, Grove City, Pa.

On November 22, 1913, there was an outbreak of dysentery within the borough.

Note:

This outbreak was the precursor of an epidemic the following year. It is likely that the outbreak was caused by the same process of contamination by the water from Wolf Creek and/or sewage from sewers within the borough that cused the epidemic.

The Bessemer Engine Company experienced union issues.

Note:

The union, members of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, published an article in the *Pattern Makers' Journal* charging that:

One shop, namely The Bessemer Gas Engine Company of Grove City, Pa., is making a special effort to secure men and specifying that they want only non union men to fill the jobs They discharged all our members...

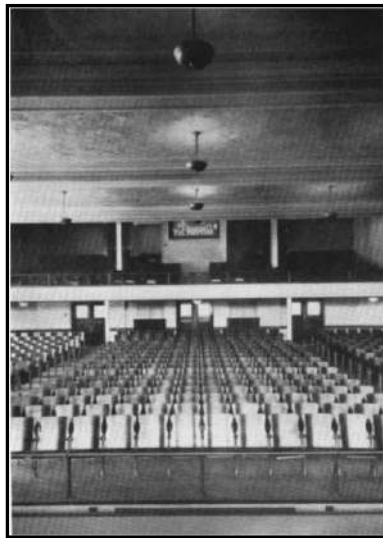
The Grove City High School was built at 130 East Main Street. (Another source 1914)

Note:

A bond issue was offered in 1913 to raise \$75,000 to fund the building. The building was designed by New Castle architects W. G. Eckles.

The school was remodeled in 1923.

At the right is a 1924 photograph from the high school yearbook, the Pine Knot



Pictured are the front entrance on Main Street and the auditorium as they appeared in 1932.



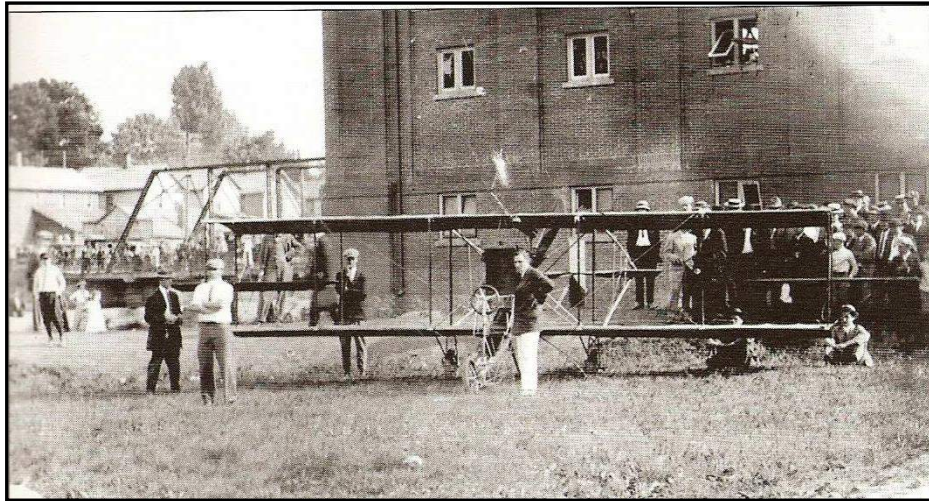
The facility served as the high school until 1954. With the completion of a new high school facility in 1954, the building was used as a junior high school until it was remodeled and used as a middle school. In 2010, construction began on a new middle school facility. The school was closed in 2011 after serving nearly one hundred years.

Mercer County's first plane crash occurred in Grove City at the Grove City June Festival.

Note:

On June 12, renowned pilot Lewis Earle Sandt crashed during a flight demonstration at the Annual Grove City June Festival.

An estimated crowd of 7,000 was assembled on the college athletic grounds to watch the exhibition flight.



This photograph shows Sandt posing with his plane before the flight.

The plane was a Curtiss biplane (two winged aircraft) known as a “pusher” because the engine and propeller were mounted behind the pilot and “pushed” the plane through the air. The pilot sat in front of the radiator. Sandt’s plane was most probably a Model D. The plane was made of spruce and ash woods and was reinforced by twisted galvanized steel cables. The frames of the wings were covered with canvas. The upright wooded posts and the steel cables are visible in this photograph. (See Vita: Sandt)

The new college gymnasium is visible behind the airplane as is the iron bridge on Main Street. The crowd can be seen lining the bridge waiting for the flight.

As Sandt flew over the crowd his plane swerved and crashed in the backyard of 146 East Pine Street. It is believed that he jumped from the plane anticipating the crash. When he jumped, he broke his leg driving it into the ground of a freshly plowed field upon impact.

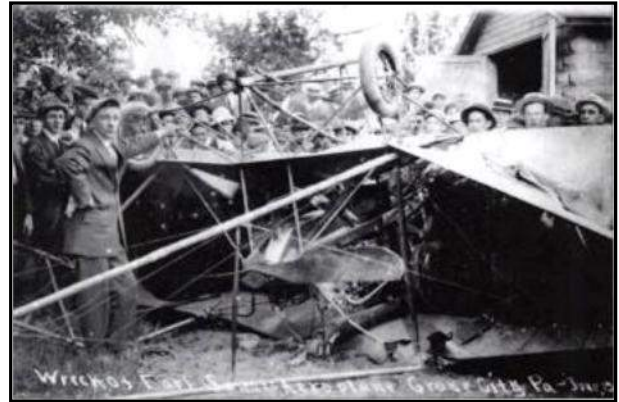


This photograph was taken by an onlooker as Sandt’s plane began to descend.

Robert Olen Butler describes the photograph in an essay, “A Postcard from America”:

This particular image is of an achingly fragile biplane, in the perilous early days of aviation, flying solitary before an empty sky. If you look closely you can see the right end of the upper wing beginning to tear away. The message on the back of the card simply reads: "This is Earl Sandt of Erie Pa. in his aeroplane just before it fell."

This photograph shows the wreckage of the plane. The plane is upside down with the wheels in the air. The view is from the back of the plane where the propeller can be seen. The vertical posts and trust cables are visible.



Sandt survived the crash and was taken to the Grove City Hospital where he was treated. Doctors determined that he had contracted tetanus. Anti-tetanus serum was new and there was none available in Grove City. Serum was transported from Erie to Grove City by train, but it did not arrive in time to save his life.

Vita: Lewis Earle Sandt



Lewis Earle Sandt was born on May 18, 1888 in Brookville, Pa. He moved to Erie in 1908.

In September 1911, Sandt undertook a six-week flight-training course at Hammondsport, NY. Sandt was taught to fly by Glenn Curtiss. Glenn Curtiss an aviation pioneer who was a competitor of the Wright Brothers who had developed the Curtiss airplane.

After completing his training Sandt bought a plane from Curtiss for \$4,500.

Sandt was an early pioneer of flight and had achieved historic accomplishments. He flew demonstration flights to show the capabilities of flight. In February 1912, he had flown the first flight over Lake Erie (from Erie to Canada); he had flown the first flight over Pittsburgh in June 1912; and in August 1912, he had flown the first airmail flight in Ohio.

His next flight was in Grove City on June 12, 1913 at the annual Grove City June Festival. Earl Sandt died on June 22, 1913. He was twenty-five years old when he died.

In September of 1930, Charles Lindberg's mother visited Sandt's grave in Brookville and placed a wreath on his grave. At that event she stated that Charles had heard about Sandt's flights and was influenced by his accomplishments

The Grove City Coal Mining Company was incorporated on January 1, 1913.

Context:

Henry Ford revolutionized the manufacture of automobiles by inaugurating the "assembly line".

On January 29, 1914, there was an outbreak of dysentery within the borough.

In February and March of 1914, Grove City experienced epidemics of dysentery and typhoid fever.

Note:

It was estimated that 1,084 cases of bacillary dysentery were seen by physicians between January 29 and February 18 and that twice that number had been infected.

During the first week of February 1914, the state health department was notified of an epidemic in Grove City. Upon receiving the notification and becoming aware of the severity of the epidemic, the department sent a unit of 11 persons to investigate. On February 6, 1914, nine investigators arrived in Grove City. Although the newspapers had called the epidemic "winter cholera," but by the end of the day the team had identified the epidemic as bacillary dysentery. They met that evening with the borough council and presented their results. Steps were immediately taken to notify the residents to boil all water.

The next day, February 7, residents were notified by handbills and posters; the drinking fountains in the schools were closed. The same day all water being pumped into the system was treated with copper sulphate and within hours, the entire water system had been treated.

Upon investigation by the state Associate Chief Medical Inspector and representatives of the state Engineering Division, it was determined major portions of the borough water system had become contaminated due to the pollution of a well through a defective casing. The wells had been contaminated by the water from Wolf Creek as well as sewage from a number of sewers within the borough. The investigation concluded:

...the waterworks system have been extended from time to time by drilling and equipping additional wells without any clearly conceived comprehensive design such as would have been drawn up for the general layout and all the details, if the work had been under the responsible supervision of a first-class up-to-date engineer: and moreover, these extensions were undertaken without an application to this Department or the receipt of a written permit in accordance with the requirements of the law.

The investigation later showed that the contamination most likely had occurred on January 29, 30, and 31. The resulting severe epidemic probably affected at least half of the residents.

Within a week, the dysentery was followed by an extensive outbreak of typhoid fever. It was determined that there were two hundred and one cases of typhoid fever; one hundred and eighty-seven were residents of the borough,

By May 1, sixteen people had died because of the epidemics, ten Grove City residents and six college students.

Milford L. McBride began practicing law on Broad Street.

Note:

Milford McBride's father had practiced law in the 1800s and had been District Attorney from 1888 to 1892. Milford McBride practiced law in two locations on Broad Street. In 1947, he remodeled a building at 211 South Center Street and relocated his business to this building.

In 1949, he was joined by his son Milford L McBride, Jr. ("Miff"). They formed the partnership of McBride and McBride. Milford L McBride, Jr. was instrumental in the development of Grove City, serving as solicitor for many community agencies, serving on the boards of community businesses and associations, and actively participation in the community. He remained active in the community until his death at 87 years of age on April 25, 2011.

Rocco L. Puntuereri, who later established Grove City Reality, and Timothy L. McNickle, who later along with Timothy Bonner established McNickle Bonner law firm, worked in the firm.

Brenda K. McBride, daughter, joined the firm in 1979 and in 1982 Milford L. McBride III (known as Trip for the third) joined the firm.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Health for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (1914) included a detailed description of the borough. It stated:

Grove City is located in the southeastern corner of Mercer County on the Pittsburgh, Bessemer, and Lake Erie Railroad, nine miles southeast of Mercer borough, the county seat. It is approximately fifty miles due north from Pittsburgh and has an estimated population of forty-five hundred.

The incorporated territory is roughly rectangular and is divided into an east and west side by Wolf Creek. The borough is divided into four wards the division line north and south being Broad Street, which is the principal highway in the town. To the east of Broad Street in the southern part of the town is the First Ward and directly north is the Fourth Ward. West of Broad Street, opposite the First Ward is the Second Ward while the Third Ward lies north of the Second and opposite the Fourth. The division line between the wards east and west is Pine Street which bisects the town at right angles to the creek.

South of the railroad and west of the creek is the business section and the principal residence district. North of the railroad except adjacent to the tracks the development is wholly residential. In the First Ward along the west bank of Wolf Creek is Grove City College a coeducational institution that is maintained in continuous session. At the time of the epidemic there were approximately four hundred students in the College.

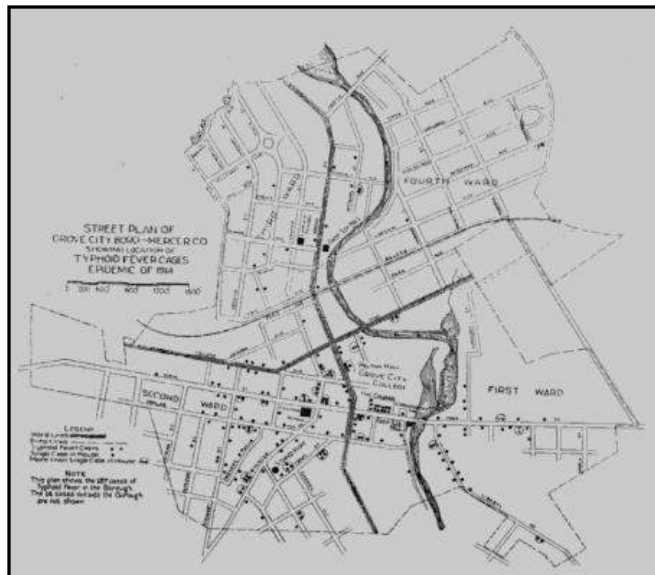
The borough has grown gradually, increasing from 1,160 in 1890 to 3,674 in 1910. Although the educational interests are predominant in the borough yet there are a number of industries of local importance.

At the time of the investigation, a survey of these industries revealed the fact that they were then employing a total of 586 hands. The various industries together with the number of employees are shown in the following table: [seen at right]

The streets of the borough are not regularly laid out owing to the addition to the municipal territory from time to time of tracts developed by private enterprise. Broad Street as previously stated is the principal thoroughfare north and south while Main Street extends east and west through the borough in the southern part. It crosses Wolf Creek in the lower part of the town and marks the southern boundary of the College campus, while Broad Street forms the western boundary. In the northern part of the town the principal highway east and west is Lincoln Avenue which is the next street north of the railroad. The general layout of the town is presented in the map a few pages below.

<i>Industry</i>	<i># Employees</i>
McKay-Gilmore Company,	10
King Planing Mill,	11
Bessemer Gas Engine Company	390
Imperial Company,	17
Bessemer Motor Company,	40
Gealey Wrench Company	4
Montgomery Broom Company,	52
Grove City Broom Company,	12
McKay Carriage Company,	50
Total,	586

The appearance of the borough is that of a well-to-do progressive community. The dwellings and surroundings and the numerous lawns are well kept. Some of the streets are permanently paved and the greater portion of the built-up section is sewered. The town owns its sewer system, waterworks system, and lighting plant. The sewer system, installed under permits issued by the State Department of Health, discharges into Wolf Creek in the lower part of the town below the municipal waterworks pumping station.



This 1914 map of Grove City indicating the location of the typhoid fever cases was included in the In the Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Health for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (1914).

Grove City became the second Pennsylvania city to have a city manager.

Note:

As a result of the epidemics of dysentery and typhoid fever, in the spring of 1914 the borough council passed an ordinance creating the position of manager under

an ordinance creating the position with a term of office of one year and a committee was appointed to secure a man for that position.

J. S. Ekey was hired as the first city manager. Ekey was appointed Managing Engineer on April 15 at a salary \$2,000 a year. He was a civil engineer with twelve years of experience.



In November 1915, J. S. Ekey gave a speech to the City Managers' Association. In that speech, he briefly described Grove City and his responsibilities:

Grove City is a town of about five thousand people, seventy miles northwest of Pittsburgh in Northwestern Pennsylvania. It has always had the name of being a very progressive little town. Some two years ago Grove City had an epidemic of typhoid fever, the result of lack of care in the water supply. Wells had been driven along the creek bank, the casing got out, and the creek water got in.

As a result a committee was appointed by the council to look up a man for manager. I went to Grove City on the 15th of April, 1914, and I have not had very much rest since. The first thing I found was that there was some opposition, sly opposition working as an undercurrent. The good people of the town, business men were with us; so was the Commercial Club.

The Council in adopting this plan passed an ordinance which they thought was very good, but I found they didn't make it comprehensive enough. They did not put the books of the secretary of council in my office, so that I can not keep comparisons as the secretary's records are kept entirely different from my own. Mine are cost data. I handle all the money, except local expense, and help expense, which I O. K. but do not have anything to say as to its expenditure.

The first thing I ran up against was a street paving job for which proceedings had been partly under way.

...Then we took up the water works trouble and we spent some thirty thousand dollars in remodeling the whole system, drilling new wells, moving our pumps, putting up standpipe and laying new mains. We saved four thousand dollars, including engineering expenses, on that.

...we have recently put in a storm sewer of some 1,400 feet, 24 and 20 inch, and I made an estimate of what that would cost—\$2,100, and I did it for \$1,800.

Mr. Ekey was reappointed to second term. How long the position was maintained is not known.

Grove City College began steps to help in the war effort (World War I).

Note:

On April 9, 1917, Grove City College faculty resolved that all students who were drafted that were within two terms of receiving their degree would be granted a degree. Male enrollment at the college had dropped by over one-half.

Faculty and National Guard members assembled 100 students to begin training in anticipation of the draft. All male students were required to participate. Military style uniforms were issued and the college and Pew estate provided training rifles.

The college established a Department of Military Science and Tactics. At the conclusion of the war, this unit was discontinued and the college requested a Reserve Officers Training Corps be established. In 1919, the ROTC unit was established.

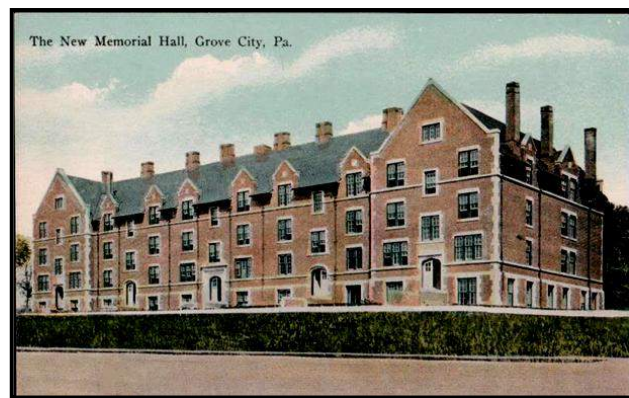
Grove City College built Memorial Hall in 1914.

Note:

Memorial Hall was built as a tribute to Joseph Newton Pew who had died on October 10, 1912 at the age of sixty-four.

At the suggestion of J. Howard Pew, Memorial Hall was the first building erected on the upper campus. Beginning the upper campus had been a vision of his father and Ketler.

The building was constructed and furnished at a cost of \$85,000 paid for by the Pew family.



Memorial Hall was razed in 1996, and replaced with the new Memorial. At the time of its demolition, it was the oldest building on campus

The Grove City College radio station was issued experimental call sign 8CO in 1914.

Note:

The Grove City College radio station was one of the first radio stations in the United States. (See 1920)

1915

Context:

The first long distance telephone service, between New York and San Francisco, was made.

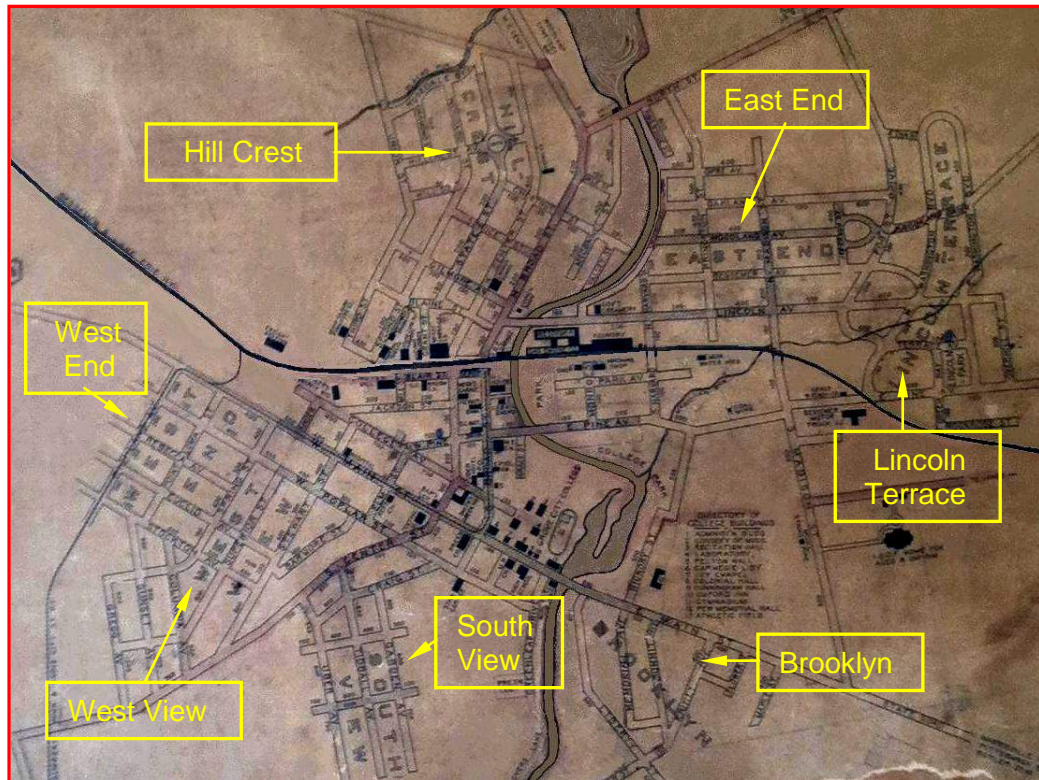
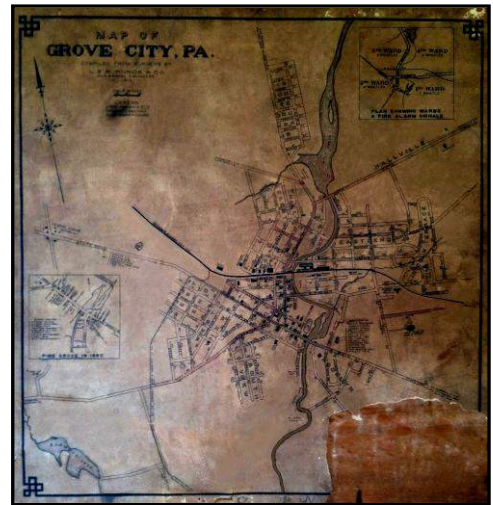
Map of Grove City as it appeared in 1915.

Note:

This map was compiled by surveys by L. E. Burnside and Company, Civil, and Mining Engineers in 1915. It shows the streets and developments in the community. An insert illustrates Grove City in 1860 (see 1860). It is the property of the Grove City Historical Society. Shown is a computer-enhanced version of map.

Two details of the map are shown.

The first detail includes the center and major portion of the development of the community. The second shows the area north of town. The street names and residential areas are visible on this detail.



The first Osteopathic Hospital was established.

Note:

Dr. Walter F. Rossman, Dr. O. O. Bashline's nephew, joined Dr. Bashline in his medical practice. W. F. Rossman was a graduate of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.

Rossman and his wife moved to 315 Woodland Avenue.

At that time, surgical facilities as well as rooms for patients were installed in the house. Bashline and Rossman began admitting patients to the facility, which became the first osteopathic facility in Grove City.

As early as 1907, Dr. O. O. Bashline had used several private homes to house and treat patients. (See 1919)



The Department of Agriculture leased the Grove City Creamery and began operation.

Note:

The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture conducted experimental work on the manufacturing of butter, condensed milk, cheeses, and other dairy products. (Another source 1916) The Creamery established dairy routes to the surrounding area and local stores handled their products.

In 1914, Edwin B. Harshaw, cashier of the Grove City National Bank, had learned that the US Dept of Agriculture was looking for a site for a creamery laboratory. He was instrumental in getting the creamery in Grove City.

After visiting the area, S. C. Simpson and Dr. L. A. Rodgers of the US Dept of Agriculture encouraged the local development of a build they could lease.

In August 1914, the Commercial Club voted to charter a financial organization that would develop such a site. In September, they purchased several lots from the Bessemer Gas Engine Company on Lincoln Avenue. The lots were located across the street from the factory facility. In the fall, an agreement with the USDA was completed. Henry Schenk Company of Erie was awarded the contract to build the structure.

On May 3, 1915, operation of the Creamery began in a temporary facility with 17 patrons. The new facility was completed in July.

In 1917, a new power plant was added to the facility.

This photograph shows the Creamery in 1919.





This color photograph shows the Creamery in 1920.

Interestingly, the 1917 photograph shows a motor vehicle at the side entrance to the facility. The 1920 color photograph shows a horse drawn wagon at the front entrance.

The Department of Agriculture also used the facility for experimentation on cheese processing. Experiments focused on the improvement of the manufacturing processes of Camembert, Roquefort, Parmesan, Swiss, Cheddar and cottage cheeses. Research was also conducted on separating the albumen from whey to create suitable for use in cooking as a substitute for eggs.

The 1920 issue of *Milk Plant Monthly* (Volume 9) published the following production summary:

This creamery is now manufacturing approximately one half million pounds of butter a year beside considerable quantities of special cheeses of the Swiss, Roquefort, Camembert, and Cottage types. In addition to these products condensed skim milk and casein are manufactured by the most scientific methods. The creamery has made an outlet for dairy products.

In 1920, the Department of Agriculture selected the Grove City community as a central element in its exhibit at the National Dairy Show. The display featured a model representing the Grove City area in a rural setting showing the creamery with a model train transporting products from the creamery. The Department of Agriculture used the display to illustrate what could be accomplished by other localities. This may explain the appearance of the horse drawn wagon in the 1920 photo. The horse and wagon would have emphasized the rural nature of the community.

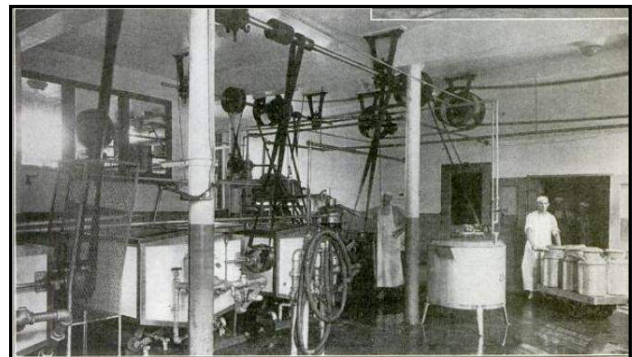
In 1921, the Creamery expanded onto grounds owned by O. O. Bashline and W. F. Rossman.

In 1925, cooperative hatcheries were added to the operation.

This picture shows the interior of the pasteurization room in 1927.

In 1931, condensed milk and ice cream processing were added.

In 1935, the USDA closed the Grove City operation.



The local corporation owning the facilities assumed the operation of the creamery. They continued manufacturing butter, cheese, and dairy products. Milk was distributed to both the local and the Pittsburgh markets.

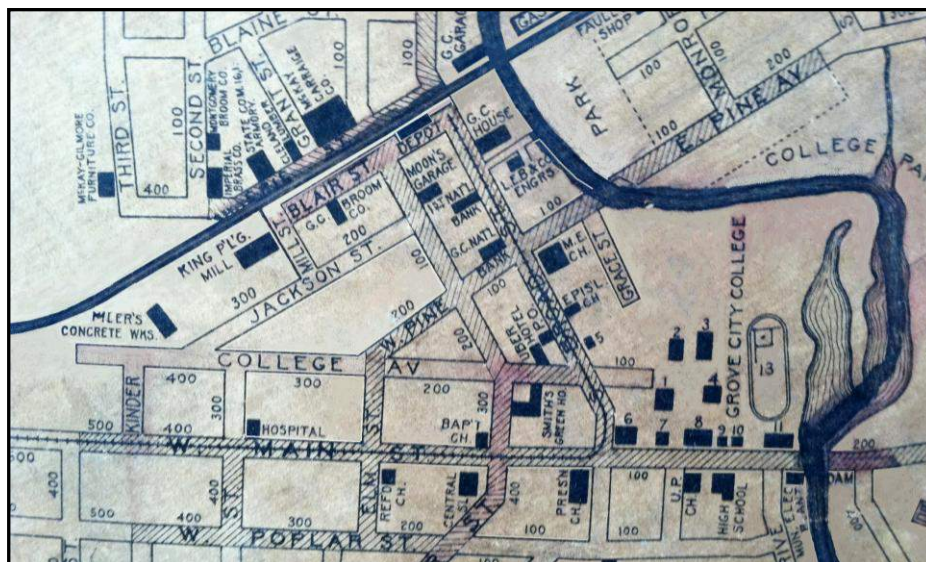
On August 1, 1936, when the creamery was sold to the Borden Company. Borden did very little manufacturing in the plant. They used the facilities as a distribution depot. In August, 1941 they sold the plant to Lewis Dairies, Inc.

Lewis Dairies continued to distribute milk locally, as well as a supply for their Pittsburgh dairy business manufacturing butter, ice cream and cottage cheese.



In 1948, the facilities were closed.

Detail of center of town from 1915 Map of Grove City.



1916

The Grove City Brass and Bronze was in operation with four employees.

Note:

Grove City Brass and Bronze manufactured and sold castings and other "specialties", from brass, bronze, copper alloys, aluminum and nonferrous metals. Grove City Brass and Bronze was incorporated January 1, 1917; corporate address 345 Erie Street. Howard N. Kelly was the President and T. A. Sampson (of Mercer) was the Treasurer. The business was a family owned business. [Interestingly, the Grove City Volunteer Fireman's history states the Grove City Brass and Bronze Co. was founded in 1909.]

The company was listed in the Third edition of the *Industrial Directory* in 1919.

On November 10, 1944, the *Pittsburgh Post Gazette* reported, "By a vote of 29 to 19 the USWA won bargaining rights for employees of the Grove City Brass and Bronze Company, Grove City, Pa". The obituary record for Charles G. Ray, the *Sharon Herald* Tuesday, 22, June 1965) stated he had been a foreman for 20 years at Grove City Brass and Bronze Company, prior to his retirement.

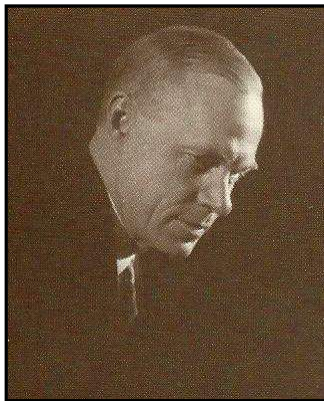
In 1947, Howard N. Kelly, President and General Manager of Grove City Brass and Bronze, wrote a letter to *Kiplinger Magazine* asking that the magazine publish more articles relating to the successful achievements of "alert Communities."

The company was still in existence in 1967. It was listed in *Macrae's Blue Book* as in operation at 345 Erie Street.

Weir Carlyle Ketler became President of Grove City College.

Note:

At the age of 30 (another source 27), Dr. Weir Ketler became the third President of Grove City College. He was a graduate of Grove City College and the son of the founder, Dr. Weir Conrad Ketler.



The Grove City College website on the college past presidents states:

During his tenure as president, Dr. W. Ketler led the College through some extremely difficult times for our country: an economic depression, two world wars, and others.

... during World War II the enrollment dropped by more than 50 percent...but the College responded by operating several defense training programs for the government, making it possible for the school to survive.

Ketler held the position as President until 1956.

Johnstone Foundries, Inc. was incorporated on September 26, 1916.

Note:

There were two Johnstone Foundries in Grove City, i.e. Johnstone Foundries, Inc. and Johnstone Foundries Company

This corporation (PA entity 180759) was amended in 1946, 1975, and in 1977 it was dissolved.

It appears the first Johnstone Foundry, Johnstone Foundries, Inc. (1916), made meehanite castings. Meehanite is an engineering process used to make many types of high quality cast iron products. Meehanite is a trademark and is used under license of the Meehanite Metal Corporation.

The history of Grove City prepared by the Grove City Volunteer Fire Department states that Johnstone foundries was organized in 1946. This entry likely refers to the 1946

corporate amendments. The company was listed in the *American Foundryman* magazine in 1949. This GCVFD history records a fire the Johnstone Foundries in 1951.

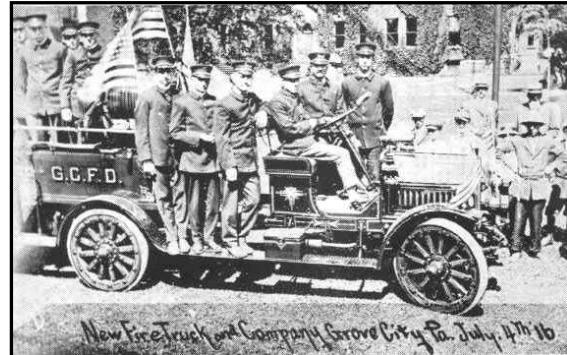
In 1966, a Johnstone Foundries Company was created. This entity (Pa 180758) was named Johnstone Foundries Company. The address was listed as Park Street. It was dissolved in 1973.

The Grove City Fire Department purchased their first motorized fire truck in 1916.

Note:

The fire truck is shown in this photograph when it was new on July 4, 1916.

The truck was manufactured locally by the Bessemer Truck Company on East Pine Street



The *Industrial directory of Pennsylvania, Volume 2, 1916*, Pennsylvania. Dept. of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Statistics and Information, Pennsylvania listed the following companies in Grove City:

<i>Employer</i>	<i>Product or Business</i>	<i>Number of Employees</i>
Bessemer Gas Engine Co	Engines, Gas and gasoline Pumps and Valves	305
Bessemer Foundry	Castings, Iron and Steel	138
Bessemer Motor Truck Company	Carriages, Wagons and Parts	26
Breckenridge, R. J. 414 W Main	Building and Construction	33
Curry, J. H.	Ice Cream	1
Excelsior Steam Laundry	Laundry Work	11
Grove City Brass and Bronze	Brass and Bronze Products	4
Grove City Broom company	Brooms	16
Grove City Garage	Garage making Repairs	3
Grove City Machine and Supply Co 104 Monroe	Machine Repair Shops	7
Heisel, B. F.	Flour and Grist Mill Products	2
Imperial Company	Brass and Bronze Products, Plumbers supply, Steam fittings	12
King Planing mill Blair St	Planing Mill Products	10
Laderer and Company	Clothing Manufacturing	3
Lawrence, S. W.	Carriages, Wagons and Parts	1
McKay Carriage	Carriages, Wagons and Parts	42
Montgomery Broom manufacturing	Brooms	63
Moon Brother Garage 122 Center	Garage making Repair	2
Penn Gasoline Company	Oil Refined, Kerosene, etc.	Unrecorded

Robinson Print Shop	Broad St.	Printing and Publishing	5
Smith, Frank S.		Plants and Flowers	1
Star Auto Co.	S Broad and Poplar	Garage making Repairs	3
Wright Electric Construction Company		Electrical Construction	3

1917

Context:

On April 2, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson went before a joint session of Congress to request a declaration of war against Germany. On April 4, 1917, the U.S. Senate voted in support; two days later the House concurred. On December 7, war was also declared on Austria-Hungary.

President Woodrow Wilson signed the bill creating the Selective Service System in May 1917. Deferments were permitted for those who were needed at home to support their family or worked in agriculture or industries necessary for the prosecution of the war.

On August 3, 1917, the Borough Council began to consider how to deal with the borough sewage discharge into Wolf Creek.

Note:

Council directed a study be undertaken to decide how to deal with sewage.

Sewage lines draining directly into Wolf Creek had been laid in the early 1900s.

In response to warnings from the state on July 5, 1918, council prepared an ordinance to require all property owners to connect to a sewage line. On April 9, 1920, a sewage committee was appointed.

The borough decided to build a sewage plant on the James Hunter farm because of the natural slope of the land within the borough. The Hunter farm was located on a low area that would facilitate drainage.

Hunter and the borough could not agree on the location for the plant or the price for the land. Because of an order from the state, an agreement was finally reached on the location and the plant was begun. However, an agreement on the price had not been reached. This matter was finally resolved through the process of eminent domain in Court in 1926.

Because of the sewage plant, the Hunters were unable to pass health inspections relating to their dairy cattle and were no longer able to sell their milk to the Creamery. James' son, Sam, sold the property in 1969.

The land became a recreational area for the community. It is still known as Hunter's Farm.

Nemo Bottling Works was started on Lincoln Avenue.

Note:

The company name was registered on August 1, 1950 with P. L. Nemo and O. L. as owners. Nemo Bottling was a family run business that bottled and distributed a number of different flavors of soft drinks. Nemo was a major supplier of soft drinks throughout the county.



The company continued in operation into the 1990s. In 1993, the company was listed as operating at 111 North Center Street with officers: President: Scott Foster Vice President: Mia Foster. Employees: 5 to 9 Delivery Vehicles: 1.

The Grove City Country Club was established.

Note:

On June 6, 1917, subscribers signed a charter for a new "Grove City Country Club." Memberships were sold to raise the money for the project. The newly formed country club purchased the Barmore Lake Association property to establish a golf course and associated facilities.

A six-hole golf course was designed by Tom Bendelow. Bendelow, a golf architect from Chicago, was recognized as a pioneer in the establishment and growth of golf in America.

Bendelow's approach to course design was a "naturalist's approach" utilizing the natural features of a site.



On April 26, 1919, 11 more acres were added to the property. The purchased property had included a Merry-Go-Round. This building became the clubhouse for the club.

In 1957, 80 more acres of land were purchased from Edgar Conner and a substantial addition to the building was completed. During the 1980s, another addition was added and major remodeling was undertaken.

The Grove City Country Club was incorporated on November 12, 1993 with Bradley W. Crawshaw as President.



In 1996, the “back nine” holes were added avoiding wetlands in the area. Designed by John Ponko, a Virginia Beach firm, this project completed the Club’s transition to an 18-hole golf course.

The layout of the eighteen-hole golf course is visible in this Google satellite image.

Harold F Shepherd patented a spark plug apparatus for internal combustion engines.

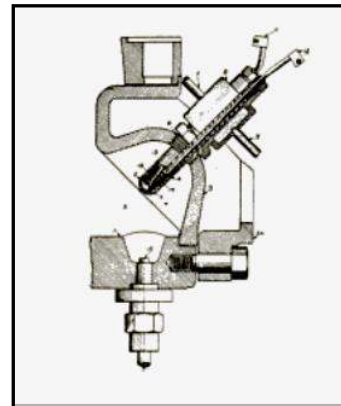
Note:

Harold F Shepherd worked for the Bessemer Gas Engine Company. He developed a “Hot Plate Apparatus for Explosive Engines” and applied for a patent on Nov 20, 1917. The patent reads:

Original application filed Nov 20, 1917; Serial No 204,532.

A starting plug for explosive engines comprising a receptacle adapted to be inserted into an explosion chamber ber a condenser arranged on the outer end of said plug and adapted to be arranged without said chamber a liquid contained in said plug vaporizing at a pre determined desired temperature and an electric heating element operating on said liquid.

This drawing accompanied the patent.



The Hillcrest Realty Company was established.

Note:

On November 14, 1917 the Hillcrest Realty Company was incorporated with a capital of \$15,000. William S McKay was the Treasurer.

The stated purpose of the company was the “Holding, buying, selling, exchanging, mortgaging, leasing, improving, equipping, and developing real estate”

1918

Context:

The influenza pandemic of 1918-1920 pandemic killed more people than were killed in World War I. The effect of the epidemic was so severe that the average life span in the United States was depressed by 10 years. It is considered the most devastating epidemic in recorded world history.

Pennsylvania was one of the hardest hit states in the country. The death toll in Pittsburgh was so high the city suffered from a shortage of coffins.

Grove City State Bank opened on January 1, 1918. It was located on corner of N. Broad and Blair Streets.

Note:

Grove City State Bank operated for nearly twenty years until it dissolved on September 2, 1937.

David Peden opened a Jewelry Store.

Dr. D. E. Fithian ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Prohibition ticket.

James Karfes established a shoe shinning and hat cleaning business.

Note:

In 1926, he bought the building he had rented, and in 1952, he took over the Herald news agency. He continued in business until the 1980s.

The Woman's Club of Grove City was organized by Mrs. B. A. Montgomery.

Note:

The club has its origins in 1915 when the Grove City Library Club was formed. Members of this group became the foundation of the new Woman's Club. The club affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1919. Their first major project was to teach English to Italian immigrants in the area.

Over the years, the club has been involved in ongoing community projects including the opening of Grove City's first Youth Center in 1945.

The General Hugh Mercer Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was established on March 21, 1918. Mrs. Matthew A. Young was the first Regent.

Note:

The Daughters of the American Revolution has been involved in three major areas: promotion of education, historical preservation, and patriotic endeavors.

The campus at Grove City College as it appeared in 1918.



This photograph appeared in a souvenir folder dated 1918

1919

Context:

In October 1919, Congress voted to approve the 18th Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transport, import, or export of alcoholic beverages.

With the establishment of the Creamery in Grove City cattle farming became a much more profitable enterprise.

Note:

Due to the depletion of farmland in the area, farming had been declining.

The Commercial Club began working with the County Agent to interest farmers in dairy farming. As farmers realized the profitability of dairy farming, they began to gain interest in purebred cattle. Working together with the Grove City National Bank and the Commercial Club farmers were able to begin purchasing purebred cattle. The first purebred cattle introduced into the area were Holsteins.

The Machine Shop Equipment Company of Grove City was established.

Note:

On May 14, 1919 the Machine Shop Equipment Company Of Grove City was incorporated. The company was to manufacture, buy and sell machine shop equipment chucks, vises, and accessories for machine shop equipment oil, gas engines, and air compressors. The treasurer was John Nordstorm.

In June, Hiram LeRoy Anderson established an insurance agency.

Note:

Hiram L. Anderson had been in business in the sawmill business in the Millbrook area. Through his business experience, he recognized the need for workers insurance and workmen's compensation.

In 1914, Hiram L. Anderson became involved with Pennsylvania farmers, threshermen, and farm dealers in organizing "The Pennsylvania Threshermen and Farmers' Protective Association" to address the issues and needs of farmers who used steam farm equipment.

In 1915, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed a law making it mandatory for all employers, including farmers, to carry workers' compensation insurance. To meet these needs the "Threshermans and Farmers Insurance Company" was formed by the Pennsylvania Threshermen and Farmers Protective Association. Threshermans and Farmers Insurance Company was established to provide workers' compensation insurance for farm workers who operated steam-driven threshing machines. On January 6, 1919, the Pennsylvania Threshermen's and Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania. The company was headquartered in Harrisburg. (H. L. R. Anderson was elected the sixth President of the company. He served as President from 1925 to 1933.)

In June 1919, Hiram L. Anderson opened an insurance business in Grove City.

When Anderson died in 1937 his wife, Sarah, obtained her license and began running the company.

In 1947 her son, Harland L. R. Anderson, started an insurance company and worked with Sarah.

In 1965, the two businesses were merged into the H. L. R. Anderson Agency. In 1971, the business moved to 220 South Broad Street.

H. L. R. Anderson was murdered in May of 1976 while traveling to Youngstown, Ohio to purchase Bicentennial banners for a Chamber of Commerce event. He was 56 years old.

Harland's daughter, Malinda, and her husband, Jack D. Galliee, operated the office. Harland's son, Harland L. R. (Lee) Anderson obtained his license and began working part time while in college.

The office operated as a partnership until 1984 when Lee Anderson assumed control of the business.

The Grove City Federal and State Accredited Dairy Cattle Show and Sales Association was established.

Note:

With the decline in crop farming and the growth of cattle farming in the area an interest developed in regulating the purebred herds.

The Grove City Federal and State Accredited Dairy Cattle Show and Sales Association was established to regulate the health and sale of purebred cattle. This newspaper photo shows the purebred cattle at the 1919 Dairy Show of Accredited Herds.



By 1920, there were 350 herds of purebred cattle under the supervision of the association.

Chester W. Coulter opened a milk business.

The *Industrial directory of Pennsylvania, Volume 3, 1919, Pennsylvania Dept. of Labor and Industry. Bureau of Statistics and Information, Pennsylvania* listed the following companies in Grove City.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Number of Employees</i>
Anderson, A. E.	Corner S Broad & Poplar	Garage making repairs	Not listed
Bessemer Foundry Company		Castings, Iron & Steel	184
The Bessemer Gas Engine Co & Carruthers Fithian Clutch Co		Engines, gas & gasoline	365
Bessemer Motor Truck Company	East Pine Street	Automobiles and parts	52
Brecknridge, R. J.		Building and Contracting	27
Curry, J. H.	222 South Broad St	Ice Cream	1
Excelsior Steam Laundry		Laundry Work	11
Faul, William		Cars and car wheels	1
Fay Coal Company		Scrap iron and steel	Not Listed
Grove City Brass Bronze Company		Brass and Bronze Products	6
Grove City Broom Company		Brooms	10
Grove City Buggy & Mfg. Company		Furniture	8
Grove City Garage	104 North Broad S	Garage making repair	1
Grove City Machine & Supply Company	104 Monroe Street	Machine Repair Shops	5
Grove City Publishing		Printing and Publishing	4

Company			
King Planing Mill & Supply Co		Planning Mill Products	7
Laderer & Company, O. F.	119 North Broad St	Clothing Manufacturer	1
Lawrence Foundry Company		Forgings iron and steel	38
McKay Carriage Company	Center St and Erie Ave	Carriages, Wagons and parts	42
Moon Bros. Garage	122 Center Street	Garage making repairs	3
Montgomery Broom Manufacturing Company	Blair Street	Brooms	46
Robinson Print Shop		Printing and Publishing	4
Wright Electric Construction Co		Electrical Construction	3

The Bashline-Rosssman Hospital was established.

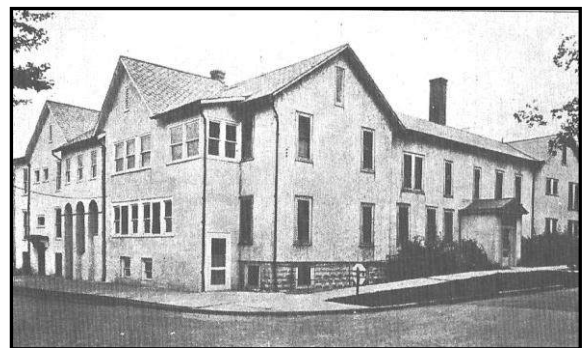
In October 1919, the Bashline-Rosssman hospital facility was moved to a newly electrically wired house at 312 Jackson Street. This facility had seven beds. In 1923, a building on the corner of South Center and East Pine Streets was purchased and converted into a larger hospital. The Bashline-Rosssman Hospital opened with 23 beds.

Over the years, the Bashline Hospital underwent many moves, expansions, and name changes. From 1923 to 1948, the hospital operated a school of nursing, the Bashline Osteopathic Hospital Nurses Training School. The hospital also operated an Internship program for osteopathic physicians.

In 1948, Dr. O. O. Bashline's sons Drs. Don L., Wayne L., and H. Woodrow, assumed ownership of the hospital. By 1948, there were 12 physicians and 4 interns on the staff.

Over the next 30 years, the hospital continued to expand. In 1930, the former Bowie house, located next door, was incorporated into the structure. By the 1940s, the hospital had grown and treated over 1000 patients from several states each year. The hospital was U shaped in design and permitted natural sunlight into all the rooms.

This photograph shows the Bashline-Rosssman Hospital and Clinic. The main entrance to the hospital was through the archways seen on the left. The area seen on the second floor with the rows of windows was the patient sunroom. Doctors' offices were also housed in the building.



On April 3, 1950, the name Bashline Hospital was registered. The Bashline hospital was the only hospital servicing osteopathic physicians in Mercer County. Osteopathic physicians around the county routinely used the facility for their patients care.



In 1958, a new hospital facility was opened (in the old Fithian home) on Oak Hill Drive. Remodeling of the facility took a year and produced a modern thirty-five bed three-story hospital known as the Oak Hill Annex.

In 1961, a four-floor story brick building was built and connected to the Oak Hill building. This new enlarged hospital was named the Bashline Memorial Osteopathic Hospital. The old

hospital continued to operate as a clinic

The photograph at the right shows the old Bashline Hospital shortly before it was razed.



This photograph at the right shows the old Bashline Hospital in the process of being razed.

The Bashline hospitals were self-sustained and privately owned. The public was never asked to help fund the hospitals.

The McKay Carriage Company was manufacturing bus and school bodies.

Note:

The McKay Carriage company dated from 1876. (See 1876) and was originally established to build carriages. By 1919, the McKay Carriage Company was manufacturing bus and school bodies.

The McKay Carriage Company built their bus bodies on Ford Model T & Olds chassis. McKay would manufacture truck and school bus bodies for any type of chassis. They produced a range of sizes from 10 to 50 passengers. Their known production run dates from 1913 to the 1920s.

Pictured is a 1920 advertisement for McKay bus bodies. The advertisement features the No. 213 sixteen passenger



Swell Side Bus Body and the 213 1/2 Special Swell Side Bus Body. Both are advertised as being 12 feet in length.

By 1921, business had been running full time at capacity for a year. In 1921 McKay completed a new addition to its plant to meet the increased need. The building was state of the art. The walls were brick and structural steel with Lupton steel windows of wire glass to provide light and ventilation. The plant had the latest electric service and automatic sprinklers. This new plant enabled them to double their capacity.



This advertisement (left) appeared in issues of *Bus Transportation* in 1922. It states, "We can furnish any type for any make chassis." Listed are: Sedan, Streetcar, Touring, and Side Seated Busses.



By the mid thirties McKay was also building fire trucks.

Pictured is a 1936 McKay built fire truck. This truck was built for the Smithton Volunteer Fire Department. The truck utilized a Dodge frame.

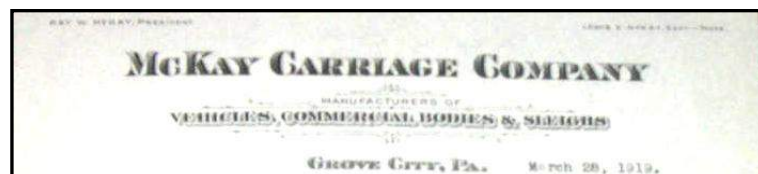
The McKay manufacturing facility can be seen in the background of these photographs



McKay built fire trucks were sold through the Autocar Fire Apparatus Company. Autocar was located at 34th Street and Indiana Avenue in Philadelphia.

This fire truck, built by McKay in 1941 for the Findleyville Volunteer Fire Department, was used by Autocar in advertisements.

This stationery is dated March 28, 1919. The letterhead lists Ray W. McKay as President and Louis McKay as Sec –Treasurer.



The McKay Company also operated a number of other enterprises. By 1922, McKay was distributing Reo Speed Wagon vehicles. In 1924, the company advertised in the high school yearbook, the *Pine Knot*, as distributors for REO motor cars and trucks. In 1930, the McKays established the McKay Body Works. The McKay Body Works was also a retail dealer and repair shop.

The McKay business closed in 1942.

Vita: Ray W. McKay



Ray W. McKay, son of Robert (brother of the founder) became president and general manager of McKay Carriage Company in 1912.

McKay, was born in Jackson Township, on April 30, 1883.

He graduated from Grove City High School and attended Grove City College.

Ray McKay became active in politics and served as a Mercer County state representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Ray McKay died in 1941.

On April 6, 1919, Paula Kelly was born in Grove City.

Note:

Paula Kelly became a very successful professional singer and entertainer. She was the lead singer on the first million selling record in history.

Vita: Paula Kelly



Paula Kelly's father was a successful Grove City dentist. Paula was raised in the family home on the corner of Stewart and Poplar streets.

Kelly began her career singing on the Major Bowles Amateur Hour radio show, in a singing group, The Kelly Sisters. The sister-singing act won the contest and they toured with Bowles for

thirteen weeks.

This publicity photograph shows the Kelly sisters, Martha, Paula and Judy,



After the tour was completed, Paula began a solo career.

She sang with several orchestras in the Big Band Era including the orchestras led by Dick Stabile, Artie Shaw, and Al Donahue.

In 1938, Kelly joined the Al Donahue orchestra. In the two years she spent with Donahue, Kelly recorded sixty-five songs.



In early 1941, she joined Glenn Miller's orchestra. While with the orchestra she began singing lead with a group, the Modernaires.

On May 7, 1941, they recorded Chattanooga Choo Choo. The song was featured in the movie Sun Valley Serenade and Kelly and the Modernaires appeared in the film singing the song.

Within six weeks of its release Chattanooga Choo Choo. became the first record ever to be certified as a million seller. It was one of the few multi-million selling recordings in pre-rock-era times.

In 1942 with 'Don't Sit Under The Apple Tree (With Anyone Else But Me)', '(I've Got A Gal In) Kalamazoo' and 'Moonlight Cocktail' all were number one hits.

In 1949, the Modernaires recorded 'The Old Master Painter' with Frank Sinatra and in 1950, they recorded four singles with Sinatra. In 1953, they had another hit record "Juke Box Saturday Night".

Paula remained as lead singer until 1978, when she was replaced by her daughter Paula, also born in Grove City.

Paula Kelly died on April 2, 1992.

