

1970

Context:

On October 30, 1970, Interstate 79 was dedicated. It was named the Raymond P. Shafer Highway in honor of Raymond Shaffer who had served as the 39th Governor of Pennsylvania from 1967 to 1971.

The population of Grove City reached 8,312. The population of Pine Township was 3,514. This represented a combined population increase of 53 over the 1960 census.

Joden Jewelers was established by Joseph Murawski and Dennis Main.

Note:

The name "Joden" resulted from the combination of the founders first names.

Murawski was raised in New Castle and worked with his father, a skilled bench jeweler. He continued his education at a gemological school in Los Angeles.

When Royal Jewelers closed their business in the late '60s, Joe purchased their stock for inventory.

Murawski worked with a mentor who helped him developed a business plan. Mauraski acquired partner's interest in the business. In 1986, he purchased the company of his mentor and hired him to help establish a wholesale business.

Joden Jewelers developed into Joden World Resources. Joden World Resources has three divisions: Joden Jewelers, a retail jewelry business; a repair business and workshop; and Joden World Resources II, a wholesale division. Joden also operates mail order and Internet business.

Joden World Resources has remained a family owned business with Joseph's son, Jay, having joined the business.



In 1970, General Electric established a plant in Grove City.

Note:

The arrival of General Electric was to prove to be an ongoing and dynamic force in the community. General Electric was to become one of the largest employers in the county.

General Electric purchased property at 1503 West Main Street Extension and an unused 2.5-acre building from a re-development authority.

The structure on the property had been built by PESCO, Inc. of Pittsburgh and never used. (Construction had begun on November 1, 1967.)



GE wanted to realign its engine rebuilding operation that was housed at four locations. In 1971, GE finished the construction of the building to suit its needs and began rebuilding locomotive engines.

In 1972, GE began to produce some components for new diesel engines, and in 1979, they expanded the operation to include marine engines.

In 1981, GE announced that it would consolidate its diesel manufacturing operations in Grove City. GE began a \$100 million expansion of the plant to house the operation.

Production of the engines began in 1983.

The Church of the Beloved Disciple on North Broad Street underwent major changes.

Note:

Concurrent with changes enacted by the Roman Catholic Church, the church undertook a major renovation project.

The extensive renovation gave the facility a contemporary look. The original pews were removed and replaced. The walls and the dome were repainted. The statues of the Blessed Mother and St. Joseph were removed from the two front side altars. The former altar of the Virgin Mary became the new baptismal font, and the altar of St. Joseph became the Repository for the Blessed Sacrament. The traditional crucifix was replaced with a contemporary figure. The alter, which had faced the rear wall of the church, was turned to face the Congregation and the Communion rail was removed so that parishioners would stand while taking the sacrament.



1971

Context:

U.S. President Richard Nixon imposed price controls on August 15, 1971, becoming the first president to use price and wage controls during peacetime.

The United States monetary system left the gold standard on August 15, 1971, ending convertibility between US dollars and gold.

Nixon certified the Twenty-Sixth Amendment which lowered the voting age in the United States from twenty-one to eighteen.

Grove City College built Helen Harker Hall.

Note:

Harker Hall was built as a residential Facility for women students.

The building was named after Helen Harker, the wife of the College's 4th President, (1956-1971), John Stanley Harker.



Dr. Charles Sherrard Mackenzie became the Fifth President of Grove City College.

Note:

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

During his term of office there was an increased emphasis in religious life on campus and three major buildings were constructed (Mary Ethel Pew Dormitory, J. Howard Pew Fine Arts Center and the Weir C. Ketler Technological Learning Center). Perhaps the most significant change was the introduction of the Keystone Curriculum, which consisted of four courses required of all students, giving them a common grounding in the liberal arts tradition.

He served as President until 1991.

The Jubilee Christian School was formed by group of parents in 1971.

Note:

Parents who were interested in forming a Christian School met throughout 1970 to plan the organization and opening of a school.

In 1971, The Jubilee Christian School opened as a private interdenominational Christian school.

According to their website, the Jubilee Christian School was officially incorporated in 1974. (The Jubilee Christian School is not listed in the Pennsylvania Department of State corporate records.) The Grove City Christian High School was registered as a nonprofit (non-stock), entity on July 8, 1982.

The school met in several locations over the years as it grew.

In 2000, it was renamed the Grove City Christian Academy (GCCA).

By 2010, the Academy was operating prekindergarten through grade 8 curriculums as well as a Study Center offering secondary courses to support home schooling of high school students. (See 2011)

The Grove Manor nursing home was established.

Note:

Grove Manor was founded in 1971 as a non-denominational Christian centered nursing care facility.

The idea for the facility was initiated by William Dunlap, Donald Mainhart, Howard Potter, Lester Thornton, and Dean White. Their idea led to the Allegheny Region of the Churches of God founding Grove Manor as a nonprofit (non-stock) entity at 435 Broad Street.

Grove Manor offered short-term rehabilitation services as well as long-term skilled nursing care.



Over time, Grove Manor continued to expand its facilities, both inside and outside. It became an award winning facility recognized for its services. Grove Manor also expanded to the Caring Place in Franklin include and Woodcrest Senior Living Center in Scottsdale.

1973

Context:

From 1973 to 1975, the United States was in the most severe recession since World War II.

In October 1973, members of Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (as well as Egypt, Syria and Tunisia) began an oil embargo against the United States lasting until March 1974.

On April 3, 1973, Dr. Martin Cooper made the first portable telephone call to Dr. Joel S. Engel while walking the streets of New York City talking on the first Motorola prototype telephone.

The Vietnam cease-fire agreement was signed on January 28, 1973, effectively ending American involvement in the war.

The Supreme Court ruled in The Roe v. Wade abortion in first trimester of pregnancy was legal (Jan. 22).

The Huntington National Bank: Grove City branch was established on June 4, 1973 at 1506 W Main Street.

1974

Context:

President Nixon resigned as President of the United States on August 9, 1974.

The Central Elementary School building was razed and the Lincoln School was converted to apartments.

Note:

The site of the Central Elementary School was purchased and a McDonalds Restaurant was constructed on the site. (West Main and South Center Street)

The Grove City Jaycees, Inc. was established as a non-profit corporation on April 26, 1974.

1975

The Grove City Golden Dawn, Inc. was incorporated to operate a grocery store on January 9, 1975.

Note:

The Golden Dawn store was located on Main Street in front of the high school building.

In c1975, Tri-County Industries bought an existing landfill in Liberty and Pine Townships and began operating the landfill.

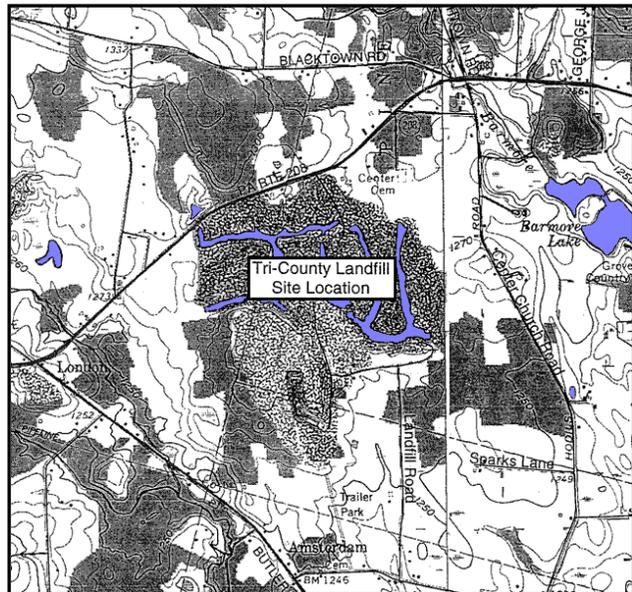
Note:

The operation of this landfill became a major social and political issue for over two decades.

During the c1950s, the landfill had been operated by Sagety Sanitation in the strip mine area south of PA Rt 208 and east of Center Church road. Refuse was dumped in the deserted strip mines. The dump operated as a general-purpose dump open to the public. It was used by residents and businesses.

This topological map shows the area operated as the landfill.

Tri-County Industries, Inc. was incorporated on August 13, 1975 for refuse handling with Edward L. Vogel as President.



Tri-County Industries bought the property and began operating it as a landfill.

In 1981, after Pennsylvania enacted Act 97 requiring all landfills to acquire an operating permit, Tri-County applied for an operating permit that was denied by DER. September 3, 1985, negotiations resulted in DER permitting Tri-County to continue to operate the former landfill.

In 1987 a citizens group, CEASRA (Citizens' Environmental Association of the Slippery Rock Area) was established as a non-profit corporation (on November 12, 1987) to oppose operation of the landfill and address the environmental issues.

In 1988, changes in the law required Tri-County to either close or submit an application to modify the existing site. Application was made and was denied.

Tri-County appealed this denial and negotiated continuing operating the landfill while Tri-County resubmitted its application. Tri-County resubmitted its application; it was again

denied and the landfill was ordered closed in May of 1990. After further legal action, the landfill closed on September 1, 1990.

Subsequently, Tri-County applied for and was granted, a permit to operate a transfer station on a portion of the property.

Tri-county continued to pursue the reopening the landfill and expansion of the site and operation. Plans would have resulted in removing the old waste, encapsulating the existing land fill, re-depositing the removed matter into the site, and continuing add new waste to a height of several stories.

The plan was quickly dubbed "Trash Mountain." CEASRA continued to organize citizens in the area in opposition to the plan. Local political candidates ran for office on the platform of opposing the site.

In August 1997, DEP denied Tri-County's application because the proposed permit site was within 10,000 feet of a runway at Grove City Airport.

The legal battles over applications for reopening and expanding the landfill continued for years.

On Aug. 23, 2004, Tri-County submitted another permit application to operate the municipal waste landfill. Tri-County's permit application was denied in November 2006 again due to the bird hazard related to the Grove City Airport.

Tri-County again submitted a new plan to deal with the bird issue.

On September 10, 2008, after receiving and reviewing the new plan, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) granted Tri-County approval to proceed to request a technical review of the landfill plan by DEP.

In May of 2010, the Wolf Creek-Slippery Rock Regional Council of Governments voted to send a letter to the Department of Environmental Protection stating belief the landfill would have a negative impact on the area and its disapproval of the landfill.

In the fall of 2010, Tri-County Landfill filled an application to operate a landfill with the township supervisors in Liberty and Pine Townships.

As of 2012, activity related to the reopening of the landfill had not been resolved.

Thomas Construction was established.

Note:

Thomas Construction started in 1975 when Doug Thomas began building houses on weekends while working as an industrial arts teacher.

Thomas Construction, Inc. was incorporated in January 1, 1985 with Doug E. Thomas as President.

Thomas Construction grew to include three interrelated companies. Thomas Construction, Inc. is the parent and focuses general contracting of residential, commercial, and light industrial construction. Rock Excavation, Inc. (incorporated in

1986) focuses on heavy equipment site preparation in western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and Northern West Virginia. Pine Grove Environmental, Inc. (incorporated in 2001) focuses on industrial site closure and cleanup.

The Armstrong Group of Companies began installing cable television service in Grove City.

Note:

By the fall of 1976, Armstrong Cable Television service was available to the entire Grove City Area.

The Armstrong Group of Companies, originally called Armstrong County Line Construction, was begun in 1946 in Kittanning.

In the 1950s, Armstrong began to acquire and operate independent telephone companies in the area. Armstrong expanded their involvement into the cable television industry in the 1960s. In 1963, their first cable television customers were connected in Butler. Armstrong provided nine viewing channels.

As the company developed, Armstrong began offering telephone service and internet services.



Armstrong expanded its offerings in the Grove Area offering television, telephone, internet, business, and security services. Armstrong installed optic cabling throughout the area and as high definition television became available, it was added to the Armstrong list of services.

In the 1980s, Armstrong moved into the security, restaurant, and real estate development industries.

On May 31, 1975 the Grand Opening and Dedication of the new Grove City Municipal Airport was held.

Note:

The airport project had been begun in 1965 by Walter J. O'Conner. O'Conner contracted Yost Associates, Consulting Engineers to prepare a master plan for the airport. A year later, the plan was approved by the borough, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission.

Ground was broken on Route 208 west of the borough in July of 1972.

The airport was activated on February 1, 1975. It had one asphalt runway, 75 feet wide and 4500 feet long. The airport was a public facility owned by the Borough of Grove City.

A number of improvement projects have been implemented. In March 2010, the airport received a state grant (\$146,250) for runway improvements.

Skydive Pennsylvania began utilizing the airport for recreational parachuting. The name Skydive Pennsylvania was registered in 1994 and it was incorporated on March 3, 2000.

This Goggle satellite image shows the airport and nearby area as it appeared in 2010.



1976

Neely, Cashdollar and Associates was established.

Note:

Neely, Cashdollar and Associates was established as a private client investment management and financial consulting firm.

In 1976, William Neely had moved back to Grove City, PA from Pittsburgh and started the firm with David Cashdollar. On May 21, 1980, the name Neely, Cashdollar and Associates was registered and the business was incorporated at 117 ½ Broad Street.

They continued in business until 2003. In 2003, Neeley, Cashdollar and Associates separated into two firms Cashdollar and Associates and the Neeley Group.



On December 22, 2003, the name Neely Group was registered by William T. Neely. In 2009, The Neely Group was acquired by the Vantage Financial Group, Inc

On December 22, 2003, the name Cashdollar and Associates was registered by David O. Cashdollar.

Grove City College opened the Pew Fine Arts Center.

Note:

The building was named in honor of J. Howard Pew, distinguished alumnus and Trustee of the College for nearly sixty years. Pew was President of the Board of Trustees from 1931-1971.



The Center included an auditorium, a small theater, exhibition halls, art and music studios, rehearsal halls, practice rooms, classrooms, and faculty offices. The facility also included the Pew Memorial Room dedicated to housing an art collection donated by J. Howard Pew.

An addition was completed in October 2002 that added additional classrooms, practice rooms, and a 188-seat recital hall.

The Grove City Jaycees, Inc. was incorporated on April 26, 1974.

The name Grove City Paint and Decorating Center was registered by Robert G. Perrine and Frank J. Ziugone (sic).

Note:

The business operated for many years on Broad Street. The Grove City Paint and Decorating Center closed in 2009.

1977

Context:

Apple, the first highly successful mass-produced personal computer was introduced.

Adobe Mining Co. was incorporated on December 9, 1977.

Note:

Thomas P. Baumgarth was President and Lloyd Whitley was Vice President of Adobe.

Adobe Mining Co. operated a coal stripping operation at the Leesburg Mine, a 1000-acre tract.

Adobe was involved in a number of mergers and corporate changes. In October of 1988, Adobe Mining of Grove City, Pennsylvania expanded by purchasing Darmac Coal, Inc. and Darmac Associates Corporation.



The largest operating dragline in Pennsylvania, Big Joe, was in operation at this mine. Big Joe (christened after Adobe's chief executive officer, Joe Pevehouse) was 425 feet long, 100 feet wide and 65 feet tall. The Leesburg Mine produced an average of 1,500 to 2,000 tons per day.

Adobe continued to operate until 1993 (See 1993).

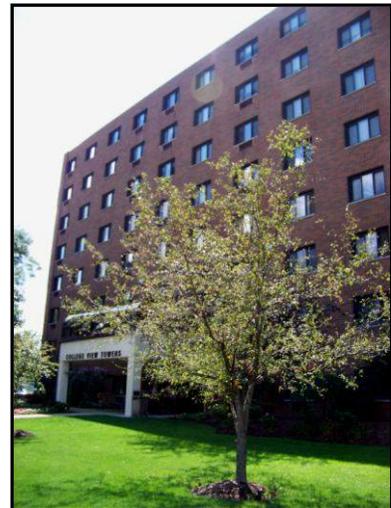
College View Towers was formed as a limited partnership on July 28, 1977.

Note:

A high-rise building was built on the corner of Broad and Main Streets. The corner stone states 1977 as the building date.

This building was built for senior residents under federal guidelines. The facility operates as an independent living center.

The limited partnership has been amended several times.



Steve Steigerwald began a furniture refinishing and restoring business.

Note:

Steigerwald's Design Center began when Steve Steigerwald began refinishing and restoring antiques at his parent's home in Barkeyville.

As the business expanded, the business was moved into a separate building and the building was enlarged. In 1984, another addition was built, bringing the total manufacturing space to 6600 sq. ft.

In 1987, when the business was relocated to Grove City it discontinued its antique restoration operations.

In 1995, Steigerwald's Design Center, was



again enlarged and renamed Steigerwald's Kitchen & Bath, Inc.



1978

The Grove City Area Rescue and Life Support Unit was established as a non-profit corporation on May 22, 1978.

The FORTA Corporation was established.

Note:

The FORTA Corporation was incorporated on October 19, 1978 with Rodger B. Lindh as President and Robert C. Zellers as V President. FORTA manufactured a synthetic fiber concrete reinforcing additive

In late 1999, FORTA introduced FORTA-FERRO® structural synthetic fiber. FORTA®'s was the first producer to introduce synthetic fiber reinforcements to the US construction market. FORTA® developed, produced, and promoted synthetic fiber reinforcements for a wide variety of concrete applications. It holds more patents than any other company in the industry.



In May 2004, the production and warehouse facility was expanded by 18,000 square foot L-shaped addition.

In 2010, Forta built an addition to the front of their building.

United Community Hospital was established.

Note:

On April 15, the Bashline Health Care Management Corporation (owner and operator of the Bashline Memorial Hospital, a 95-bed facility) and the Grove City Hospital (owner and operator of an 83-bed facility) consolidated to form the United Community Hospital.



Immediately after the consolidation, services continued to be rendered at both facilities, under the new corporation, until a new hospital was completed in 1981. The hospital was a 128-bed acute care facility containing approximately 98,000 square feet.

The facilities continued an ongoing program of remodeling and expansion. In 1993, United Community Hospital completed a \$5 million expansion. Two years later, the hospital completed a renovation and expansion of the Maternal Child Health Department. The Transitional Care Center was begun in 1996. In 1997, Dialysis Clinic Inc. (DCI) was established in 6,000 square feet of undeveloped space remaining from the 1993 expansion.

In June 1997, United Community Hospital signed an affiliation agreement with the UPMC Health System, formerly known as the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center ("UPMC").



On January 1, 2006, the United Community Hospital was renamed the Grove City Medical Center.

F. W. "Bill" Knecht, III purchased the Wendell August Forge.

Note:

In 1978, Knecht purchased Wendell August Forge from Wendell's son, Robert August.

Under Knecht's leadership, the forge began a renaissance. Knecht instituted a new management style and revitalized the company. However the hand made aluminum items made using the repoussé technique remained the focus of the company.



In 1979, remodeling of the facilities was begun.

The company began offering new product lines. Notable among these was the annual Christmas ornament series.

The Christmas series was introduced in 1980. The annual Christmas ornament series was the concept of Knecht's wife, Connie. The annual Christmas series became the most commercially successful product in the history of the company.

Pictured is the 1980 first annual Christmas ornament.



In 1980, Dave Bruck was hired as an engraver.



At the left is a photograph of Dave Bruck working on a die. Bruck's designs are identified by the letters DB



In 1982, Len Youngo was hired as a die engraver. This photograph shows Len Youngo engraving a die. Young's designs are marked LY.

The company continued to expand as new product designs by craftsmen Dave Bruck and Len Youngo were introduced.

In 1983, the facilities were expanded and in July of 1994, Wendell August opened a second location in Berlin, Ohio.

In 1995, Will Knecht was appointed company president.

In October of 2000, Wendell August opened a retail store in the Prime Outlet Mall of Grove City. Wendell August Forge continued to expand opening a new store at Exton, Pa.

The Civic Arena in Pittsburgh opened in 1961. In the fall of 1967, the Arena became the home of the NHL's Pittsburgh Penguins. The Penguins utilized the facility until it closed on June 26, 2010. The arena was razed in 2011.

The Civic Arena, known as the Mellon Arena, nicknamed the "Igloo" by fans, had become an important part of the Penguin history. A decision was made to create keepsake items from the pieces of the roof of the arena. The proceeds were to benefit the Pittsburgh Penguins Foundation Youth Charities.

Wendell August Forge was selected to hand craft these keepsakes. Pictured is a paperweight that resembles a hockey puck and the 2011 Penguin Christmas ornament showing the arena.



Vita: F. W. "Bill" Knecht, III



F. W. "Bill" Knecht, III was born in Warren, Ohio.

He graduated from YSU with a Bachelor of Science Degree in foreign languages in 1960.

Knecht worked for IBM for 16 years as a salesman specializing in educational sales. While at IBM he was recognized for his achievements many times including one of the top 100 salespersons in the United States in 1974.

He was active in community affairs throughout Mercer County as well as in Boardman where he continued to live. Throughout his life he received numerous prestigious awards for his community activities as well as

his business success.

Knecht died in January of 2004 at 66 years of age.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania closed The Osborne Landfill, east of Grove City, for accepting industrial wastes without a permit.

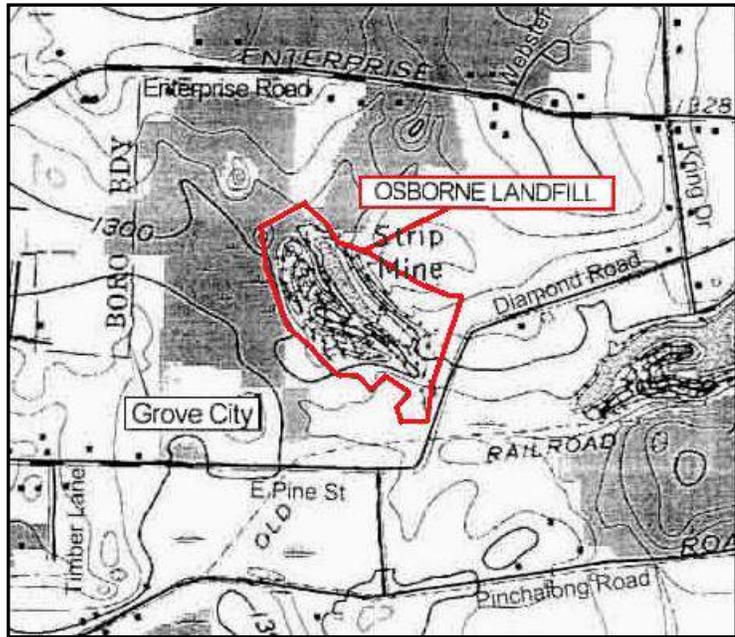
Note:

Strip mining had been conducted at the site during the 1940s.

After the mine was abandoned, the 15-acre site was used for industrial, manufacturing, and municipal waste disposal. The fill material consisted mainly of foundry sand as well as many other materials, e.g., paint, asbestos, solvents, coolants, acids, scrap metal, sludge, slag, and oils. More than 500 drums were on site; many deteriorating and leaking.

The Osborne Landfill was listed as one of the most hazardous sites in the United States of America (on the U. S. Superfund National Priorities List). Site ground water was found to contain vinyl chloride, a very carcinogenic organic compound, at over twenty times the drinking water standard.

The borough of Grove City with approximately 8,100 residents maintained and used municipal water wells within one mile of the site.



In 1983, Cooper Industries removed 83 filled drums, 460 empty drums, and 45 cubic yards of contaminated soil and installed a security fence around the site.

Under a Consent Order with Pennsylvania, Cooper Industries conducted a remedial investigation of the site, but was unwilling to comply with all of the conditions required by the state. In 1988, at the request of the State, the EPA took over the investigation and completed an intensive study of site conditions and other required reports. On September 28, 1990, the EPA issued a remedy (Record of Decision) for the fill material, the on-site water table, and the shallow aquifer, but was unable to reach an agreement.

In March 1991, EPA issued a Unilateral Order to Cooper Industries to install a slurry wall, clay cap, and leachate treatment system. General Electric made a cash settlement to reimburse EPA for past costs. A forty feet deep slurry wall and a clay cap were constructed around the perimeter of the fill area and a leachate treatment system was installed.

In 1994, in reaction to high levels of contamination found in a resident's well, Cooper Industries extended a public water line on the east side of the area to supply residents at risk near the perimeter of the site with municipal water.



The remedial action work was undertaken by Geo-Con, a Monroeville based company. Work was begun in January of 1995 and completed in March 1997.

On September 29, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency released a statement that cleanup construction activity had been completed at the site.

In 1978, the Hillcrest Nursing Center, Inc opened.

Note:

After the opening of the new United Community Hospital, the former Grove City Hospital was converted into a nursing home.

On August 28, 1980, the Hillcrest Nursing Center, Inc. was incorporated with Emil Koledin as President.

On August 26, 1982, Hillcrest Nursing Center Associates, a limited partnership, was established. On October 17, 1983, the name Hillcrest Nursing Center was registered by Hillcrest Nursing Center Associates to operate a long term nursing care facility.



In September 1985, construction was completed on an expansion of the facilities and the Hillcrest Nursing Rehabilitation Center was established.

In 1992, Hillcrest Nursing Rehabilitation Center was sold and the name was

changed to Buchanon Commons.

In the Spring of 2001, the Tack family acquired the business. It was renamed Trinity Living Center. On December 12, 2001 Trinity Living Center L.P. was established as a limited partnership.

In January 2002, the Tack family began a three-year, million-dollar construction project that added 38 personal care beds and an Alzheimer's Unit to the existing nursing unit.

1979

In 1979, Cooper Industries acquired the Dallas-based Gardner-Denver Company, a company roughly the same size as Cooper.

Note:

At the time, Forbes magazine reported that the merger was one of the ten largest in U.S. history.

Cooper was confident that Gardner-Denver's three energy-related business segments could be successfully merged into its own energy-related manufacturing operations. Forbes described Gardner-Denver as "a company notorious for lack of planning or cost controls,"

After acquiring Gardner-Denver, Cooper Industries closed the Gardner-Denver's corporate headquarters, decentralized it, reduced employment, and cut benefits.

That year Cooper Industries passed the \$1 billion sales milestone, only three years after it had reached a half a billion dollars in sales. (See 1995)

Natale Rossi opened his own business, By-Natale. (See 1932)

Note:

In 1979, Natale Rossi left Wendell August Forge and began manufacturing hand forged aluminum products. The product line was similar to the line he had worked on for years at the forge.

Aluminum and bronze pieces made by Rossi in this business are marked "by N.L. ROSSI" or "by Natale."



George Junior Republic introduced a treatment model that included husband-and-wife counselor/parents in its residential cottages.

The Grove City Area Meals-On-Wheels, Inc. was established on July 12, 1979 as a non-profit corporation.