

Beaver Falls Area

CENTENNIAL



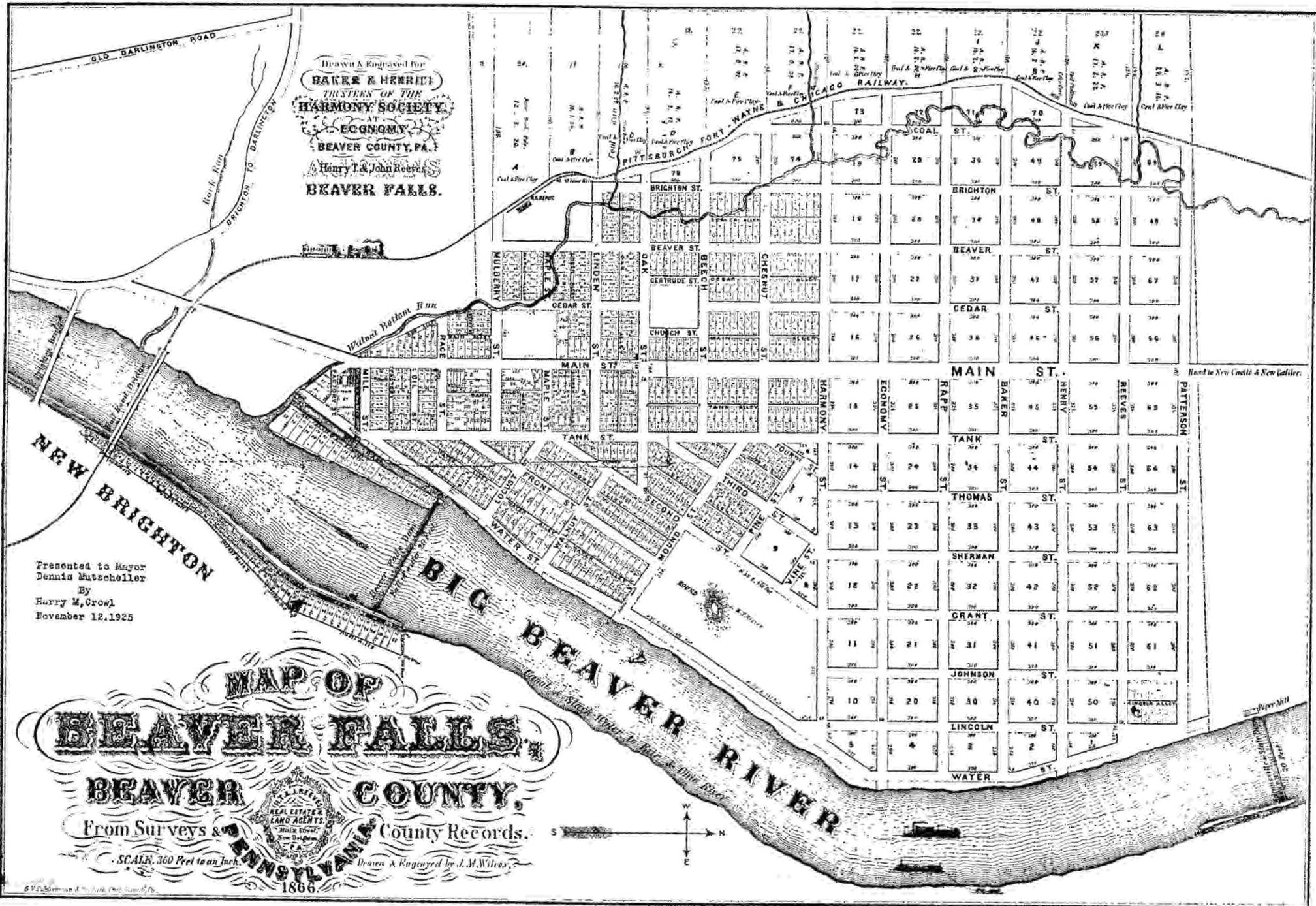
Historical Salute To The Centuries . . . 1868 - 1968



Prepared by the History Book Committee and published by The News-Tribune

— June 22, 1968 —





DRAWN & ENGRAVED FOR
BAKER & HERRICK
 TRUSTEES OF THE
HARMONY SOCIETY
 AT
ECONOMY
 BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
 Henry T. & John Roberts
BEAVER FALLS.

Presented to Mayor
 Dennis Mutscheller
 By
 Harry M. Crowl
 November 12, 1925

**MAP OF
 BEAVER FALLS**

BEAVER COUNTY,
 From Surveys &



PENNSYLVANIA
 County Records.
 Drawn & Engraved by J. M. Wilcox

SCALE: 360 Feet to an Inch.

1866



NEW BRIGHTON
 BRIDGE

BIG BEAVER RIVER

Road to New Castle & New Galilee.

Paper Mill

F O R E W O R D

This publication represents the first comprehensive history of Beaver Falls ever written. Its stories are told by many residents of eight municipalities—Big Beaver, Chippewa Township, Eastvale, North Sewickley Township, Patterson Heights, Patterson Township, West Mayfield and White Township—as well as the city that are joining in Beaver Falls' Centennial Celebration. This may have caused a few differences in dates or ideas as have family histories.

The community's development, from its first settlers to the present, has been described to considerable detail in many cases but if important items have been omitted or treated lightly, it has been through absence of facts rather than through intent of the group responsible for the publication.

Writers and editors attempted, through various references and constant rechecking, to give an accurate account of happenings in all cases.

Personal accounts, newspapers, magazines, books (including Bausman's History of Beaver County), papers of former inhabitants and various collections have provided the material in this publication.

The publication committee is indebted to many persons, those who donated their time and talents when they were most needed; to those who provided information and photographs; to those who offered suggestions; and, particularly, to Robert Bonnage, who has served untiringly in his historical adviser role.

Many of those who contributed are named in the book but space does not permit listing all who helped.

There have been disappointments—a few who were asked to contribute special talents failed to respond. But there have been pleasant surprises—it was discovered Beaver Falls has considerable writing talent that never before was tapped.

Because of the disappointment, some categories did not get the detailed treatment they might have. Other areas, because of the talent and desire to help of such pinch-hitters as Sidney Kane, received excellent treatment.

To the many families that expressed desires to have family histories included, the publication committee regrets not having the time nor space to include them.

The committee hopes, however, that this is a beginning, that it will be possible to continue it with various publications as time progresses.

It is hoped the publication will be as interesting to readers as it was to those who had a part in producing it.

Centennial Song

BEAVER FALLS BOUND

Lyrics By HOWDIE DAVIDSON

We're Beaver Falls bound; we're gaily gowned.
We're having a holiday
We're bound for excitement when we're Beaver Falls
bound;
We're a century old and young today!
Oh, give me your hand and a smile that's warm.
Give me your heart while a new day is born;
Because we're Beaver Falls bound; we're Beaver Falls
bound.
We're bound for excitement when we're Beaver Falls
bound.

Centennial Song

A CENTENNIAL SONG

Lyrics By SUSAN J. HOEFLING

O wonderful city of ours,
Born in eighteen sixty-eight
With the heritage we hold,
It's time to celebrate.

O neighborly city of ours
Where the living's really great,
You're a stranger here but once
Come, let us celebrate.

So, come sing along and join in the song
The notes will sound loud and clear
The fun that we share is everywhere
It's Beaver Falls' hundredth year!

O wonderful city of ours
Where its progress you can see,
Walk along the avenue
And feel its history.

Distinguished Visitors

Like most any city, Beaver Falls through the years has come in for its share of distinguished visitors, including five presidents.

In addition to John F. Kennedy who visited the city during the 1960 presidential campaign, Herbert Hoover (Aug. 24, 1928), Woodrow Wilson (April 12, 1912), William H. Taft (March 8, 1918) and James Garfield (when he worked on the Ohio River Lake Erie Canal) also stopped here.

Hoover spoke at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at 11th Street and Wilson at the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Station on the same street at the other side of town.

Taft visited the city and spoke at the Alhambra (Regent) Theatre at a function sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce. He also toured Union Drawn Steel Co. and attended a dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred N. Beegle, Patterson Heights. W. A. Hoffman, Fred I. Mai, Dr. W. S. Cook and John D. P. Kennedy served on the committee.

Other famous people who visited or spoke here included:

- John L. Sullivan, Sixth Avenue Theatre, 1892.
- Bob Fitzsimmons, Elks Club, 1897, 1899.
- Jack Johnson, Lyceum, 1914.
- William Bramwell Booth, founder of Salvation Army, 1888, preached two evenings at Little Red Schoolhouse.
- Brigham Young, Mormon leader, spoke at Little Red Schoolhouse about 1845. He was a guest of James Patterson.
- Rudyard Kipling, visited Beaver Falls factories and rode over its hills, viewing the streams and farms (about 1885).

Other famous people to visit the general area were: George Washington, 1770; Gen. Anthony Wayne, Legionville and River Road through Beaver; Aaron Burr, Sharon (Bridgewater); Zachary Taylor, Sharon (1849); and Abraham Lincoln, who addressed a crowd at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Rochester.

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The News-Tribune photography department and printers in The News-Tribune composing room and Tribune Printing Co. commercial department deserve special credit for their help.

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SPECIAL NOTE OF THANKS

Readers are urged to note "signatures" at the bottoms of pages in this book. Business and industrial firms and others who sponsored pages were vital links in the book's publication.

It was hoped names of members of all committees, Centennial Belles and Brothers of the Brush and the pageant cast as well as the Centennial Celebration schedule could be included but they were not available at press time.

EARLY SETTLERS

- John White, Family
- Dr. Samuel Adams, Family
- James Patterson, Family
- The Reeves Family
- Indians
- Harmony Society

John White and his Family

By MEDORA B. WHITE

There always have been debates as to who the first settler was in any country, city, or community. And so it is with Beaver Falls, but upon careful research with natives as far back as the early 1800s, early newspapers, court records, and such, credit goes to John White, who came to Beaver Falls district between 1792 and 1793.

His log cabin was located on what is now Ninth Street between Seventh and Eighth avenues, near where Trinity Presbyterian Church formerly was located, years ago by the river bank in the rear of Central Hotel.

John White came to this country from County Antrim, Ireland and about 1791, docked at Philadelphia. He worked as a contractor on one mile of the turnpike connecting Philadelphia and Baltimore. He then came to Beaver Falls in a covered wagon. There were no roads in the district at that time and he was forced to abandon his wagon and finish the trip on horseback.

He did not come from Philadelphia alone. History reveals the pioneers traveled in groups but would branch off at different points. Their farms would be quite large and they would not be close together. In research of Beaver County it was found several families came to the Beaver County area, (Beaver, Darlington) about the same time.

THE SETTLEMENT ACT

John White, with other settlers, came to this part of the country about 1792-93 under the "Settlement and Im-

provement Act of 1792". These lands were set aside for the returning soldiers but due to the Indian scare, the soldiers preferred to sell them, so the land was offered for sale at auction and purchased at a low rate by these settlers. The land was sold at such a low price, however that monied interests began to speculate and some of the same lands were resold, under a new law to private interests. The Pennsylvania Population Co., from whom the settlers purchased these lands, sued the settlers.

Land office rights and settlement claims were placed in direct hostility to each other. This caused settlers to be taken to court. Verdicts were rendered in the local courts in favor of the defendants but litigation continued to the point that finally the settlers were sued in the Circuit Court in September, 1802, by the Population Company. Bausman's History of Beaver County gives a partial list of 58 men who were sued and John White is named in this list.

In, 1794, however, John White (who came to this country with considerable wealth) decided to leave this "original" land because of land title difficulty and purchased land North of Beaver Falls. His land extended to Morado, to Wallace Run on the north, to the town of Oakville on the west and on the east to the Beaver River.

About 1801, after he had his cabin built and part of his land in order, White went back to Ireland to settle his father's estate and to bring back a bride. He was disappointed in both instances when he found the British had confiscated his father's linen business and property, and

his fiancée, hearing of the wild stories concerning Indians in this country and of the hardships, refused to come to America.

THE RETURN

White traded his first class passage tickets for two steerage tickets and brought John Mac Millan and John Murphy, whose daughter married John Reeves. He returned to this country in 1804 and these two men stayed with him on the farm until they could find a place of their own. In 1796, his brother Hugh, was forced to leave Ireland due to oppression by the British and, with James McGuire, came to America. Hugh White, a Covenanter and James McGuire, a Catholic, made a somewhat unusual alliance. Hugh White, being a master of the English language, had written several stinging pamphlets against the English rule. He never married but had a farm near Baden.

About 1809, John White married Elizabeth Kelso, daughter of John Kelso who came to this part of the country from New Jersey in about 1800. Kelso built the second grist mill north of the Ohio River, (the first one having been built by John Wolf, who erected a brush dam across the Beaver River at about the sight of the present dam and in 1799 erected his mill just about the eastern end of the Tenth Street bridge.)

Kelso's mill was in operation about 1801. In about 1809 he sold out and moved to Kentucky. A rough sketch accompanying a petition to divide one of the original townships of Beaver County, filed in Allegheny County indicates that John Kelso's mill was on the north side of Wallace Run, immediately at the shore of the Beaver in 1801. It is believed that it was sold to a man named Knowles. In several of the old records, Wallaces Run is referred to as "Kelso's Mill Seat."

After purchasing the area north of Beaver Falls (which later became College Hill), White built his log cabin on the slope west of the present Penn Central Railroad, which is now a part of West Mayfield borough.

A FAMILY GROWS

John and Elizabeth Kelso White had the following children, Thomas, who built the Stone House at 3925 Fourth Ave., College Hill; John, a physician of Parkersburg, W. Va.; David, of Venango County; James, a farmer, lived in Wert County, W. Va.; Robert, who lived on the farm at Morado; Sallie who married Thomas Ramsey and lived in Beaver Falls; Elizabeth, who married D. C. McCann and lived on a farm in Wert County; Anne, who married Samuel Lee, a farmer of Wert County; Mary, who married William Johnson of East Liverpool, Ohio; Hugh, a millwright, who owned a farm and several canal boats.

In 1836 John White gave a tract of land on which was built a log school house, sometimes known as the "White Schoolhouse". The land of John White had been divided by what is now the Penn Central Railroad and the school was built on the west side of the railroad on the Oakville road. John White Jr. was one of the teachers before entering the study of medicine.

The school has been described as follows: "The building was constructed of logs, light being admitted through creased paper windows; rough slabs serving as desks and crude benches without backs for seats. The only text-books were a speller and the Bible; mathematics and other subjects being brought on demand from the instructor's brain, his simple word making rules immovable, laws absolute."

A CHURCH IS BUILT

In 1854, John White, the original settler, conveyed to Robert Chapman and others, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal congregation, three fourths of an acre of his

land, who completed erection of a frame church therein in the summer of 1856. It was located on the west side of Fourth Avenue at Morado upon the site of the Robert White house. There being no resident pastor, the pulpit was supplied from other places, but Sunday school services were held regularly. The church sometimes known as "White's Chapel," though John White was a very devout Covenanter who loyally drove or rode in all kinds of weather and insisted on some of his family accompanying him to the Reformed Presbyterian church at Greensburg, later called Darlington. Some of his descendants, however, became Methodists.

In connection with the family later becoming Methodists, the story is handed down in the White family, that due to the severe winters at that time and poor transportation, John White's wife, Elizabeth Kelso White, refused to take the children as far as Greensburg to church. The children would become ill and sometimes suffer from pneumonia during this severe weather, so they attended the church that was closer to their home.

When the railroad passed through his farm, John White divided his farm giving 83 acres to Thomas, his oldest son, who built the stone house at 3925 Fourth Ave., College Hill about the year 1851 or 1853. The house still is standing.

Thomas White was born on his father's farm in 1810. He married Elizabeth Bannon, daughter of Jeremiah Bannon and Margaret Hendrickson Bannon. They had the following children; Chamberlin, Jeremiah, a stone mason; Thomas, Vandergrift, Pa. who was a contractor; Elazan, who married John Young; and Margaret, who married George Smith and was the mother of Thomas Smith, who was part owner at one time of the Buffalo Bill Wild West shows.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE

Chamberlin White, the oldest child of this union was born Feb. 13, 1836, on the White Farm. He grew to manhood on the farm, receiving such education as the public school afforded. He then attended Greensburg Academy, Darlington, and taught public school during the winter of 1858-59. In the spring of 1859, he went to California, where he remained four years. He returned in 1863 and entered military service in the Union Army.

In 1872, he was elected sheriff of Beaver County and served that office until 1874. He then invested in a meat market in Beaver Falls, and, with his brother Jeremiah, ran a brick yard in the lower end of Beaver Falls. In 1879, he became the first chief of police in Beaver Falls and held that position until 1886. He died Sept. 14, 1888. Chamberlin White married Sarah M. Elliott, daughter of John M. and Narcissa Craik Elliott. Their children were Minnie, who married Joseph M. Eakin, Rochester; Thomas Howard, who served Beaver Falls as a patrolman, lieutenant, captain and chief of police; William Elliott, who remodeled the building at 1123 Seventh Ave. and established the Colonial Theatre; Anna Lee, who married William Mitchell; and Mary Iva, who married Barclay Campbell.

ROBERT WHITE

Robert White, married Margaret Walker, born at Walker's Mills, Allegheny County. They lived on the part of the White Farm which extended to Morado. Robert was a strong supporter of the Democratic party and held numerous township and county offices. Their children were John; Elizabeth, who married Daniel Cuning, contractor and moved to California; Isabelle, who married David C. Wallace, real estate dealer who moved to California; Mary J. who married T. E. Morgan, a contractor of Morado; Margaret, who died at 22; Anna, who married Glenn Wal-

lace, real estate dealer and lived on College Hill; Sarah, who married Howard Littell and lived in the old Robert White home at Morado, Sarah died in 1967. Robert Jr., a contractor and builder, lived in Parkersburg, W. Va.

John White, oldest of the children of Robert and Margaret White, was born Nov. 9, 1858, in what was then Chippewa and now is White Township. He attended school in Chippewa Township, then accepted a position as clerk in the five and ten cent store of D. C. McCann. After one year he purchased another establishment of the same nature and conducted business there for 12 years with much success. He acquired real estate holdings of value and was, at one time, president of the Grandview Cemetery Association.

There are many descendants of John White living in the tri-state area and quite a number residing in Beaver Falls and surrounding areas.

The Adamses

By ROBERT BONNAGE

No history of Beaver Falls would be complete without mention of the Samuel Adams family.

A man of medicine, and very religious, Dr. Samuel Adams was a devoted family man.

On an early map surveyed by Francis Hoopes, 15th Street was called Adams Avenue, Mount Washington was called Adamsville, the Fetterman Dan was known as Adams Dam, and Chippewa Township was called Adams Township.

Dr. Adams was born in 1761 at Rowley, Mass., and received his medical training at a young age. He moved west and settled first in Washington County on Chartiers Creek, where his eldest son, Milo, was born.

He was well known at Fort Pitt and, for a short time, was a doctor there. It is presumed, due to his acquaintance with Gen. Daniel Brodhead, that he had quite a knowledge concerning the value and future of the land along the Beaver River.

With the passing of the Land Act on April 3, 1792, Gen. Brodhead purchased the lower two tracts—400 acres each—lying on Walnut Bottom Run and opposite the Middle Falls of the Beaver River.

This, later, was the area on which the old town of Brighton was built. His land extended to what is now 17th Street.

Dr. Adams purchased the third tract of 400 acres extending north of the Brodhead land to what is now 26th Street and included Mt. Washington across from the upper falls.

Brodhead never visited his land but Adams moved with his family to the tract in 1795. His first cabin was located on the river bank on the site of the Beaver Falls end of the new Eastvale bridge. Later, it was enlarged.

He also built a dam across the river which bore his name at the upper falls of the Beaver. This furnished power for a grist mill, saw mill and forge.

Dr. Adams, and later his son Milo, were the first doctors west of the Alleghenies and north of Pittsburgh. They often travelled 30 to 40 miles a day, visiting the sick and injured—over the Narrows (then the road over which the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad now runs between Beaver Falls and Fallston) and the Brady Road (the old Darling-ton Road) as far as Beaver, using a horse and buggy.

All the early industries had their workers treated by Adamses. One entry in Dr. Adams' call book was dated Jan. 10, 1829, and read, "Pugh, Wilson & Co., Fallston, for treatment Jacob Townsend, James Wilson, Thomas Thornley and James Montgomery. Total \$28."

Mrs. Samuel Adams also had acquired knowledge of drugs, medicine and fractures and was often required to practice her skill when the doctors were not available.

Dr. Adams also was a minister of the Methodist church, holding meetings and services at his home, which could house 40 to 50 people (and accomodate their horses) for several days.

He was also on the first board of trustees for the Greersburg Academy established Feb. 26, 1806.

He was foreman of the grand jury in the first murder trial in Beaver County. Nathaniel Eakin was acquitted for the murder of James Hamilton, Nov. 5, 1807, at Beaver. On Sept. 14, 1814, Dr. Adams was elected president of the company to build the first bridge across the Beaver and the lower end of what is now Beaver Falls.

In 1829, Dr. Adams quit his practice and Milo took over. Milo had studied under his father but finished his medical education with Dr. Phillip Mowry, Pittsburgh.

Milo became a doctor at 21. In 1830, he moved to Sharon (now part of West Bridgewater) and on Nov. 15, 1831 became associated with Dr. R. Adams Wilson. Milo Adams dabbled in politics a bit—he was Beaver County sheriff from 1842 to 1845. He died at Sharon Aug. 18, 1846.

Dr. Samuel Adams, first legally deeded settler in what is now Beaver Falls, died March 6, 1831, at the age of 70 and was buried in what is now the old Barnardtown Cemetery (overlooking 25th Street). This area then was Chippewa Township. Later, he was reburied in the old Beaver Cemetery by his son.

BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA

The last old Adams House is at 1010 25th St. and was built in 1828, three years before Dr. Samuel Adams died.

It was later called Beall House—Elizabeth Adams Beall inherited it from her father along with 54 acres of land. Her husband was Eli E. Beall. Most of Dr. Adams' land was left to his family.

Daniel Barnard, in 1857, purchased the Beall property along with a second 54 acres that belonged to the family of a second Adams daughter. This was the real beginning of the area's north end.

Pattersons

By WALTER W. WARREN

James Patterson, one of Beaver Falls' early industrialists, was born in Killinchy Parish, County Down, Ireland, March 4, 1799, and sailed for America with his parents when he was but six weeks old.

His parents, Gawin and Jane (or Jean) McCann Patterson, settled in Albany, N. Y., where a daughter, Sarah (or Sallie), was born. The elder Pattersons died and were buried in Albany before James and his sister moved to Philadelphia, where they lived on Walnut Street for a number of years.

James married Elizabeth (or Eliza) Large, daughter of Daniel O'Connell Large and Mary Moorehouse Large, May 1, 1828, and their first child, Jean, who was born in Philadelphia, died a short time after the family moved to

Old Brighton (now Beaver Falls) in conestoga wagons in 1829.

Patterson brought machinery with him, erected a flour mill (making a good grade of flour), built a cotton mill (spinning much coarse yarns for market) and built a cooper shop, a sawmill and charcoal furnace.

When he came to Middle Falls, the "works" was in bad shape. The iron furnace was ruined and useless—not a wheel turned, not a fire was built.

Patterson had to pay much more for property than he at first agreed to because of squatters' claims. The Brodhead tract he bought included land along the Black Walnut Bottoms and along the Middle Falls. He also purchased 500 additional acres in what later became Patterson Township.

Pittsburgh businessman Oliver Ormsby also sold him Tract No. 95, across the Beaver in New Brighton. Patterson later sold most of it, keeping the land along the river, giving him control of the water power at the Middle Falls. He built a bigger dam.

Patterson had trouble consummating the purchase of land from Ormsby because Ormsby and other owners of General Brodhead's title had piled up a bill of \$10,000 damages against the general for money they had to pay for wood, ores, land and such, which they held against the balance due.

The general died in 1807 but his heirs would not give anyone a deed until the balance was paid. To avoid lawsuits, Patterson agreed to pay the balance. Nevertheless, he was obliged to contend at law for some 30 years, and finally cleared the title. He exhausted most of his resources doing this.

According to Ira F. Mansfield of Cannelton, Patterson bought some of the canal coal land and planned to haul coal by wagon to Rochester for shipment on the Ohio River around 1850. Because transportation costs were too high, however, Patterson sold the coal land.

Patterson also tried to interest various financiers and the United States government to establish the U. S. arsenal here in 1862-63 but Pittsburgh had more influence and it was put there.

James Patterson owned most of Beaver Falls for 30 years but the town never developed above Eighth Street, except a part of the north end that was developed by Dr. Samuel Adams.

Finally in 1865-66, the U. S. Supreme Court awarded the Brodhead property to James Patterson, ending the litigation.

The Harmony Society, having loaned Patterson mortgage money, foreclosed and bought the property at sheriff sale from Beaver County for \$34,500 in 1859.

The Harmony Society, through trustees R. S. Baker and Jacob Henrici extended their holdings and secured property along the Beaver River upstream three miles to Wallace Run and Morado.

The Society then hired John and Henry Reeves as real estate agents to dispose of their property after a new plan of the town was made in 1866.

In addition to Jean, James and Eliza Patterson had eight other children: Mary Patterson, born in 1831 (who later married Dan Hull Stone); Daniel O'Connell Patterson, 1833; Charles Whippo Patterson, 1836; James Patterson, 1837 (who died in infancy); Henry Clay Patterson, 1839; Samuel Roberts Patterson, 1842; Sallie H. Patterson (no date); and Elizabeth Patterson, who died in infancy. The three children who died in infancy were buried in a cemetery where St. Mary's Episcopal Church now stands. James Patterson died at the age of 77 and Eliza at age 74, according to cemetery accounts.

The Reeveses

By MARJORIE MAY

Daniel Reeves was born in Mount Holly, N. J., in 1785 and came to Beaver Falls, then called Brighton, in 1805. He stayed at The Black Horse Inn, which was located in the lower end of the village and operated by Thomas Ross, who came to Beaver Falls in 1802.

Reeves was a carpenter and cabinetmaker and apprenticed himself to Henry Sims, a cabinetmaker. He worked on the first courthouse in Beaver, which was completed in 1810. He walked to and from Beaver each day and received 62½ cents a day.

In 1808, Reeves married Margaret Steen, whose family had moved here in 1804 from Washington County. They lived on Water Street at what would now be about First Avenue and Seventh Street. They had eight children and two of them were influential in the growth of Beaver Falls.

They were John Reeves, born Feb. 9, 1825, and Henry Taylor Reeves, born Oct. 14, 1827. Their father died in 1837 and John started working for a farmer to help support the family. After three years, he started working on canal boats on the Ohio and Lake Erie Canal, eventually owning two boats. He also bought a cooper shop in New Brighton.

On March 25, 1847, in New Brighton, John Reeves married Miss Cynthia Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy, Chippewa Township. They had ten children. Henry Taylor Reeves married Sarah Jane Haines on Oct. 27, 1857, and they had five children.

When the Fort Wayne Railroad was built in 1851, John Reeves sold his boats and started working for the railroad. He was conductor on the first train from Pittsburgh to New Brighton and continued as conductor on a train from Pittsburgh to Enon until 1857 when he was transferred to the commercial department, where he stayed only a short time.

REAL ESTATE

John and Henry Reeves owned and operated a general store in New Brighton from 1857 to 1865 then sold it and started in the real estate business.

By this time, Brighton, which now is Beaver Falls, had passed through several ownerships. Improvements had been made in the town but in 1859 the Harmony Society who held mortgages on much of the property purchased it at a sheriff's sale for \$34,500.00. They in turn tried to sell the property but were unsuccessful.

"Mr. John Reeves, at this time a merchant in New Brighton, saw a fine town site just across the river in farms and woods and a vast water power foaming idly away. He talked it over with his neighbors and roused them on it and raised \$80,000. With this he went to Economy and offered to buy the town site. His offer was promptly declined. After a while the trustees of the society sent for him and asked him what he had meant to do with the land if they had sold it to him. He said he meant to have a town built on it. "What will you take to do it for us as our agent?" A bargain was soon struck between them." This is a quotation from an article in the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Dec. 27, 1885.

In 1866, the Harmony Society made a new survey of the town and greatly enlarged its limits. John and Henry T. Reeves sold lots for home sites and persuaded manufacturing concerns to settle here. The society gave financial aid to many of the plants. The town prospered under this plan as shown by the population figures.

At the time John Reeves was born in 1825, there were but 50 inhabitants. In 1865, there were 50 voters; in 1868, the population was between 300 and 400; in 1870, 3112; and in 1880, 5106.

BANK ESTABLISHED

The Harmonists established Economy Savings Institution in March 1868 with Henry Hice, president; Henry T. Reeves, vice-president; John Reeves, cashier; T. R. Hennon, assistant cashier; George W. Morrison, teller. The board of directors consisted of the officers and the Harmony Society, acting through its trustee, Jacob Henrici.

(The bank was located at Fourth Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenue for two years before the building was built on Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street.) Other details in an article on financial institutions.

When the Society surrendered its interest in 1893, the firm of John T. Reeves and Co., Bankers was established with John Reeves the nominal head and his son, John T., the cashier.

THE CUTLERY

The Reeves' became personally interested in several of the manufacturing concerns. One was the Beaver Falls Cutlery Co. It moved from Rochester to Beaver Falls in 1867. In 1870, it was changed to a joint stock company with the Reeves' part owners along with the Harmonists. Henry Reeves was the plant manager.

One of John Reeves' interesting experiences in connection with the cutlery was a trip to California to hire Chinese workmen for the plant. The trip to San Francisco took 15 days. His efforts to secure men proved a difficult task because the Chinamen were well satisfied in California. While there, he learned that some men who had gone to Louisiana to work were not satisfied so he journeyed to New Orleans. On arriving there, he succeeded in engaging 100 Chinese men. He was soon homeward bound with 70 men and the rest followed.

They were quite a curiosity in the town and excursions were run from Ohio cities and Pittsburgh to see the Chinamen at work and to visit their living quarters. To convey some idea of the number of visitors, in one day alone \$600 worth of goods was sold from the factory sample room. In those days that was a lot of money.

Also interesting in connection with the cutlery concerned items made there for display at the U. S. Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. A large knife and fork were made. The knife was nine feet, seven inches long and weighed 160 pounds. It was engraved with the likeness of William Penn and Gov. John Frederic Hartman. The fork was six feet, nine inches long. The handles were ivory. The set cost \$1500 to manufacture. The other item exhibited was a pocket knife having 365 different kind of blades. It required the time of one man seven months to make and cost \$1,000.

Steel used at the cutlery was manufactured at the Beaver Falls Steel Works.

The Steel Works also was jointly owned by the Reeves' and the Harmony Society with James M. May superintendent and George W. Coates Sr., chemist. In 1893, the Harmony Society sold its interest to John T. Reeves, son of John Reeves and James M. May, James F. Merriman and George W. Coates, sons in law of John Reeves. May, son of Capt. Charles W. May (who during the Civil War raised a company of soldiers—Co. F.—and assigned to the 101 regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers) operated the Steel Works until 1900, when it was absorbed by Crucible Steel Co. of America.

THE RAILROAD

In 1877, John Reeves became connected with the building of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad. He secured the rights of way for the road from the Ohio River to Youngstown, Ohio. He secured co-operation of Jacob Henrici and the Harmony Society in the undertaking, and financial assistance from Andrew Carnegie. Reeves was the first vice-president.

Henry Reeves retired early from his activities and died in 1889. His son, Harry, was appointed to take his place as manager of the Reeves Real Estate and Insurance Co. Harry Reeves was succeeded by Thomas R. Coates Sr. and John W. May, and they were succeeded by John M. Coates.

John Reeves, John T. Reeves, James F. Merriman, George W. Coates Sr., and James M. May were all active in the civic organizations of the town. They helped start the hospital, originally in Beaver Falls then moved to New Brighton as the Beaver Valley General Hospital. Reeves helped organize the board of trade and he and other members of the family served as officers at various times. They also served as officers on borough council, library board, school board, and were interested in Geneva College. John T. Reeves and Charles R. May served on the board of trustees of the college. The heirs of John Reeves donated to Geneva the ground for its stadium.

Mrs. John T. Reeves and Mrs. James M. May (Hannah Reeves May) were two of the women who organized the Outlook Club. Mrs. May helped organize the Beaver Falls Woman's Auxiliary to Beaver Valley General Hospital.

The Reeves families have been actively interested in their church serving at various times as officers on the church boards.

The John T. Reeves and Co., Bankers and John T. Reeves Real Estate & Insurance Co. still are in operation. The family members now holding office in the bank are: John K. Reeves, president; George W. Coates, vice-president; A. Lague May, cashier; John M. Coates, secretary and Dorothy Coates Goll is one of the directors.

Indians

By RALPH WEAVER

Beaver County, being situated on one of the main routes of migration from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi Valley, is rich in Indian life and legend.

When the French and English first penetrated the wilderness of this area, to explore its wonders, in search of the valued beaver pelt, or to carve out new homes for themselves, they encountered groups of natives living along the banks of a stream which these natives called Amockwi-Sipu, or Amockwi-Hanne. This name, translated into English from the language of the Delawares, became Beaver Stream or Beaver River. They gave this name to the stream because of its being a favorite home of the beaver, and abounded with this prized animal.

The larger stream into which the Amockwi-Hanne flows, was called O-he-yu, meaning in the Indian language, Beautiful River. This name, given by the Senecas who lived at the headwaters near what is now the Pennsylvania-New York state line, was used by the Indians to indicate the entire river system. O-he-yu, through interpretation of sounds of the guttural Indian language rather than translation, became Ohio, and was later used for the

river from the junction (now Pittsburgh) down-stream to where it, in turn, flows into the Mississippi.

Indians living in this area when the settlers arrived were of the great Algonquin family, composed of tribes of Delawares and Shawanese, along with the Iroquois, or six nations, known by their Indian name of Mengwi. From this so-called six nations were small bands of Iroquois warriors under the leadership of eminent chiefs, several of whom were located within the present boundaries of Beaver County.

Affairs of each village were managed by their particular chiefs, while general interests, national affairs, and the questions of war and peace, were conducted by a great council assembly composed of chiefs of the tribes.

In 1770, a mission of the Moravians was established among the Indians and the town, known as Friedenstadt, was built near the Delaware village, called Kuskuskee. Many Indians were converted, and it appears that for a time, the settlers and Indians enjoyed a more or less peaceful co-existence.

The scene changed, however, during the War of Independence, when some of the tribes allied themselves with the British and outlying settlements became places of betrayal, looting and massacre.

Two Delaware chiefs, Kelelamand, called Killbuck, and Koquethaghton, called White-Eyes, took up the hatchet on the side of the colonists, but were unable to control the young warriors of their nations, and restrain them from joining the Shawnees and other hostile tribes.

In order that the frontiers not be completely exposed, scouting parties were formed to range the Ohio River from Beaver Creek, downward, Meanwhile, Militia, under Brig. General Lachlan McIntosh, moved from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), down the Ohio to the mouth of Beaver Creek, where in the fall of 1778, they built Fort McIntosh at Beaver.

Fort McIntosh became the scene of an important treaty in 1785 between the Pennsylvania commissioners, Francis Johnston and Samuel J. Atlee, and the chiefs of the Wyandots, Chippewas, Delawares and Ottawas. This treaty resulted in the release of all prisoners taken by these Indian nations, and the purchase of the territory which now includes the counties of Potter, Elk, Tioga, McKean, Warren, Crawford, Vanango, Forest, Clarion, Jefferson, Cameron, Butler, Lawrence, and Mercer, and parts of the counties of Beaver, Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, Clinton, Clearfield, Erie and Bradford.

Americans paid the various Indian tribes a total of \$7000; a small amount for such a tract of land (until one considers that these tribes fought as allies of the British in the war and were actually defeated enemies and could have been dispossessed without compensation).

Following the close of the Revolutionary War, several expeditions against the Indians quieted them and reduced the danger of their forays, and occupation of Fort McIntosh became less important. In 1788 it was ordered demolished. Orders were also issued for construction of a blockhouse a few miles up the Beaver River at a small stream now known as Blockhouse Run in New Brighton.

Relationship between settlers and Indians the next few years seemed mostly peaceful, with incidents of murder and reprisal perpetrated by both sides. One such incident took place at the Blockhouse (New Brighton) when, in 1791, Samuel Brady, a former Army captain, with a group of Virginia Rangers, attacked and killed four Indians (three men, and one woman) while they were trading with one William Wilson. Charges and countercharges followed. The Indians killed by Brady were alleged to have been in possession of articles known to have been the property of a

family that had some time before been murdered at Mingo Bottom (Steubenville, Ohio).

Such incidents continued to build tensions until 1794 when General Wayne, with a newly trained army named "The Legion of the United States", moved down the Ohio, met about two thousand Indians under Blue-Jacket, a chief of the Shawnees, and routed them in a decisive battle. This victory brought lasting peace to the western borders, removed the menace of Indian hostility, and opened the remaining land, within the limits of Beaver County, to settlement.

Some of the noted Indians known to the early settlers of this area, and influential to the way of life, were a Delaware Indian woman, known as Queen Aliquippa, who lived for a time near the site of Aliquippa, the town named for her; Chief Logan, who lived at a Mingo Indian Village at the mouth of the Beaver, opposite Shingas Town, known as Logans Town (Rochester); and Chief White Eyes, who was a warm friend to the Moravian missionaries, and although he never made a profession of religion himself, was known to have persuaded many Indians to embrace it.

John White Curious But Peaceful Man

John White, who is credited with being the first settler in the Beaver Falls vicinity, neither owned nor permitted any firearms in his home.

Two incidents, reported through the years, indicate his feelings and also help point out just how much of a wilderness the Beaver Falls area was when he was living here.

"Early one summer morning," one story goes, "with his son Robert, White left his house on the slope of the hill and descended to a small clearing that existed upon the level below where Babcock & Wilcox Co. Tubular Products Division now stands.

"Upon the grass in the clearing was blood. For some distance, the weeds and briars were broken and trampled as if a large body had been thrashed about. A struggle had evidently taken place during the night between large animals.

"Then he discovered a trail of trampled vegetation, marked with blood stains leading from the clearing directly toward the river bank, as if a large animal had been dragged along it. Following this path to the edge of the hill, and peeping cautiously down among the rocks, White and his son beheld an enormous panther quietly feasting upon the body of a large deer it had slain.

"White softly drew back from the edge of the cliff out of the panther's sight and proceeded homeward, leaving the beast to enjoy his feast, but very much in disgust to his young son."

Another story tells of a hike into Harbison Hollow to the Oakville area by White, ax upon his shoulder, to do some clearing.

"After felling a few trees," the story goes, "he chanced to look around and spied a large bear with two cubs climbing a high tree nearby. As bears become dangerous when with their young, White was not inclined to treat the bear as he did the panther, so he did some rapid thinking.

"His nearest neighbor lived near the high point now occupied by St. Mary's Cemetery. The neighbor happened to be doing some work between his cabin and White's position, so White yelled to him to bring his gun.

"Considerable time elapsed before the neighbor arrived and the three bears made several attempts to descend the tree. By shouting vigorously and by hammering upon the trunk with the ax, White was able to frighten them back up the tree.

"Finally the neighbor arrived and with a few shots killed all three bears. This supplied the two families with a fresh supply of bear meat and the neighbor with a good bear hide."

Newspapers Support First Settler Claim

Reports in two Beaver County newspapers support the claim that John White was the first settler in what is now termed the Beaver Falls area.

On Feb. 29, 1884, The Beaver Falls Tribune reported:

"But we return to the early settlers. We have taken special pains to investigate the various claims to priority of settlement in the vicinity of Beaver Falls, and believe that to John White, a native of Ireland, who located on what is known as the Platt farm, on the west side of town in 1793, belongs the credit of having been first.

"A year later, White took land on the hill north of the college, where his son, Thomas White, still remains, having been born there in 1810. Chamberlin White, formerly sheriff of the county and at present chief of police here, is a son of the latter.

"John White visited Ireland in 1804, remained four years and returned to his homestead in the year 1808.

"We find that about the time Hoopes and Townsend located here, Enon Williams came also, and placed the first mill and dam on a site near the upper falls, which he had purchased from Dr. Samuel Adams and which eventually reverted to its original owner. Williams induced his brother-in-law, Henry Sims, to locate here in 1803, and a son born some years later still resides near the spot of his birth, some 72 years ago by the river bank in the rear of Central Hotel."

On Dec. 15, 1887, the Beaver Valley News reported:

"Chippewa Township was divided into two townships and Judge Wickham issued a decree that the new township be called "White" in honor of John White, the first settler in this part of the country. John White came to this section in 1794 at a time when Beaver County was a howling wilderness, inhabited by bears and Indians. The new township is bounded on the north by Big Beaver, on the west by Chippewa, south by Beaver Falls and the east by Beaver Falls and the east by the Beaver River. It takes in College Hill and part of Mt. Washington."

White Farm Popular

The White farm was a popular place among early day settlers in the Beaver Falls area.

There was a large flat stone on Thomas White's farm that measured about 30 by 40 feet. It was located close to the river. Farmers came for miles, even as far away as Lawrence County, to flail their grain on this rock—the wind from the river blew away the chaff.

HARMONY SOCIETY

By MRS. CHARLES MAY

On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of Beaver Falls, Dr. M. M. Pearce, president of Geneva College, in a preface to the souvenir program wrote in part:

"This Harmony Society was distinctly a religious body and its influence was directed to the building up of the religious and educational as well as the business life of the community. When citizens of Beaver Falls journey up Seventh Avenue from the lower part of the city, where the old town was located, past Eighth Street where the avenue widens to the spacious business street of which we are all so proud, let them think of the godly men of this Society who laid out the generous avenues and streets which mark our city."

Like the pilgrims, the Harmony Society came to the United States to be free from persecution and here found religious freedom and an asylum for the oppressed.

The society was founded in 1804 at Harmony. Ten years later it moved to New Harmony, Indiana. Owing to the distance from eastern markets, the society made its third and last move to Economy, this section reminding them of the homeland in Germany. These people risked much in these 30 years and overcame untold hardships but accomplished a record without parallel—cutting down

three forests and building three cities in 25 years. It was a Herculean task.

Their unusual prosperity in this last settlement, enabled them to buy much property near Economy (now Ambridge) and to have a marked influence on the development of this area.

A good supply of water power was required for the growth of a town and this could be assured here. As early as the Revolutionary War, the exceptional possibilities of the water power of the falls of the Beaver River attracted the attention of prospective manufacturers.

The falls were in the form of rapids and were located and known as Upper Falls, near Fetterman Bridge, Middle Falls, near the 10th Street Bridge, and Lower Falls, near the Fallston Bridge.

The society bought the old Pennsylvania Beaver division of the canal from Erie Canal Company which for many years had not been making progress.

The dams, canal beds and tow paths from the lower end of Connoquenessing Creek were sold. These facilities made water power available for manufacturing greater at the village of Brighton than ever before and soon the town was one of the largest manufacturing centers in western Pennsylvania (except for Pittsburgh) and accessible to all markets.

As a result of the society's promotion, growth of the town's population was rapid. Its citizens began to feel it

should become a borough. Application for a borough was filed and on November 9, 1868, decree of the court incorporating the village was made.

The Harmony Society, or Economites, as they were popularly known had held several mortgages in this location, and in 1859 they bought 700 acres of land at a sheriff's sale for \$34,500 and called it Beaver Falls; however, records show this name had been used in earlier days.

REEVES APPOINTED AGENT

There were great advantages here and in 1866 a new survey was made and H. T. and John Reeves were appointed (their) real estate agents and were to offer for sale buildings, lots and houses at low prices.

The properties sold quickly under this management. In 1876, the Harmony Society undertook the task of including private manufacturers to buy lots, water power, etc. and in this way did, in a retail way what James Patterson had failed to do by wholesales.

The most important influence in the early development of Beaver Falls was the Harmony Society. They were a distinctive people, made up of sturdy men and women with a true purpose in life. They were intensely religious and conservative and very patriotic.

A group like this may never occur again. Their experiment in religious, communal living, celibacy and their expectation of Christ's return to earth—a near approach to the millenium—though a strange philosophy, they were obsessed by it and it made them famous throughout the world.

Quote Bausman's Beaver County History: "Under the wise and general policy of the Harmony Society, Beaver Falls grew to be one of the most active manufacturing centers of Western Pennsylvania."

After the purchase and laying out of Beaver Falls by the society, it began actively to carry on manufacturing and other enterprises. Among the early development of industries which the Harmonists introduced and operated were: The Economy Pottery, later Mayer; Beaver Falls Cutlery Works; held an interest in Beaver Falls File Works; Whitla Glass Co.; Beaver Falls Orr Works; Economy Works, later Amos Shovel, finally H. M. Myers Co.; Beaver Falls Steel Company, now Crucible Steel Company; and a bank . . . The Economy Savings, later John T. Reeves & Co. Much of the wealth of the society was back of this institution through its trustee, Jacob Henrici.

INVESTMENTS APLENTY

At one time, there were 37 industries in Beaver Falls. After the terrible fire at the Graff Axe Works (which completely destroyed it in March of 1874), the need of a fire department was realized. Henrici and Jonathan Lenz of the Harmony Society offered to furnish and equip a complete department if council would pay 6 percent on the investment. This was accepted and the contracts awarded.

When the fire department was established in Beaver Falls in the fall of 1874 the engine was called the Lenz engine, being presented by Jonathan Lenz.

The fire engine was built by Silaby Mfg. Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y. Its weight was 4,400 pounds. The hook and ladder truck and the two hose carriages which made up the balance of the fire fighting equipment were built by S. M. Stewart, Rochester, N. Y. The department also boasted 1500 feet of hose. Entire cost was \$17,000. Today, at the downtown fire station, equipment includes a \$22,000 fire engine; \$30,000 pumper; and \$45,000 aerial, weighing a total of about 100 pounds.

The equipment was first tried at the Cutlery Works when water was thrown over the smoke stack, a distance of 125 feet. It was stored there until 1875 when the muni-

cipal building at 11th Street was completed, also built by the Economy Society at a cost of \$8,875.

The borough of Beaver Falls purchased this building from the society fully equipped for \$25,000. The property was sold to Farmers Bank in 1926 for \$110,000.

William H. Engle of Engles History of Pennsylvania (1876) said a gift of \$30,000 was given to Beaver Falls by the Harmony Society to purchase 11th Street School.

When Geneva College planned to move from Northwood, Ohio, in 1880, it had offers of three sites. Beaver Falls was chosen, not only because the school was given a building site by the Harmony Society, but also a cash donation of \$20,000.

HENRICI & LENZ

In the early history of Beaver Falls under the Harmony Society, two personalities, Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, who were trustees of the society—always come to the fore.

John Reeves, their agent, was a friend of these trustees and worked for, and with, them.

Many people in Beaver Falls were familiar with the history of the society and had a deep faith in its wisdom and guidance and the character of its leaders.

After the death of Father Rapp and Romeleous Baker, the society designated Henrici and Lenz, trustees. Henrici was born in Grosskarlbach, Germany. He was educated in a government school at Kaiserlauten, Germany. He was deeply stirred by what he had read and knew about the Harmony Society and desired to visit and join it.

He docked in Baltimore in 1825 when he was 21 and walked a distance of 250 miles to Economy. In many ways he and George Rapp, the founder, were alike. He was honest and fearless. His main object was to do good. It was said of him—he walked with God, and when he sang with all the earnestness of his heart, he really seemed a saint.

He first served in Economy as a schoolmaster and was a trustee from 1868, until his death in 1892. He taught Bible, music, was an educator and preacher and all financial affairs of the society were in his charge. Under his trusteeship the society invested \$850,000 in the construction of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, which was sold in 1884 to Vanderbilt for over a million dollars.

He was vividly remembered as a strikingly colorful figure when he walked from the Pennsylvania Station, then on Fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, to the Economy Bank on 12th Street and Seventh Avenue and to other business affairs in this district. Dressed in his blue suit, high hat and equipped with his satchel containing money and umbrella, he refused any invitations to dinner, it was said preferring the food in his carpet bag which was fruit, bread, ginger cookies and a bottle of wine. People then were so law-abiding, he was never molested.

Lenz was born in Harmony, in 1807. He was one of the society's skillful and capable craftsman. He had charge of all lumber operations, including those in Warren County, cannal coal in Cannelton and oil refining in Tidioute.

RELIGION STRESSED

John Duss said that his heart was a mansion where all could find a place. Both he and Father Henrici devoted much time to music as each played several different instruments.

To promote religion, the society gave a town lot or \$500 to any group wanting to start a church. With this in mind, Henrici and Lenz made a proposition to the trustees of the (Ninth Street) Presbyterian Church in 1869. With the Beaver Falls Cutlery paying half the expense, the church congregation was asked to finish the basement with a view of using it for Sabbath school for the Chinamen.

The proposition was accepted and so began the first home missionary and social settlement work in Beaver Falls. Trustee Henrici was so pleased with the result that the society cancelled a \$3,000 bond that was held against the church.

THE CHINAMEN

As their industries extended, the society had to hire many outside people. In 1872, 440 Englishmen from celebrated cutleries in Sheffield were working in the Economy-owned cutlery. Things were going very well—this was the time to strike for higher wages, so labor troubles arose. Acting as the society's agent, John Reeves brought Chinamen from California and New Orleans to break the strike. When the newcomers arrived, great crowds, many of whom had never seen a Chinaman appeared at the station. The Chinese seemed a threat, not only to the workers, but also to the saloon keepers, who knew Chinese do not drink.

The arrival of the Chinese posed a problem in the community. A town meeting was held and a delegation

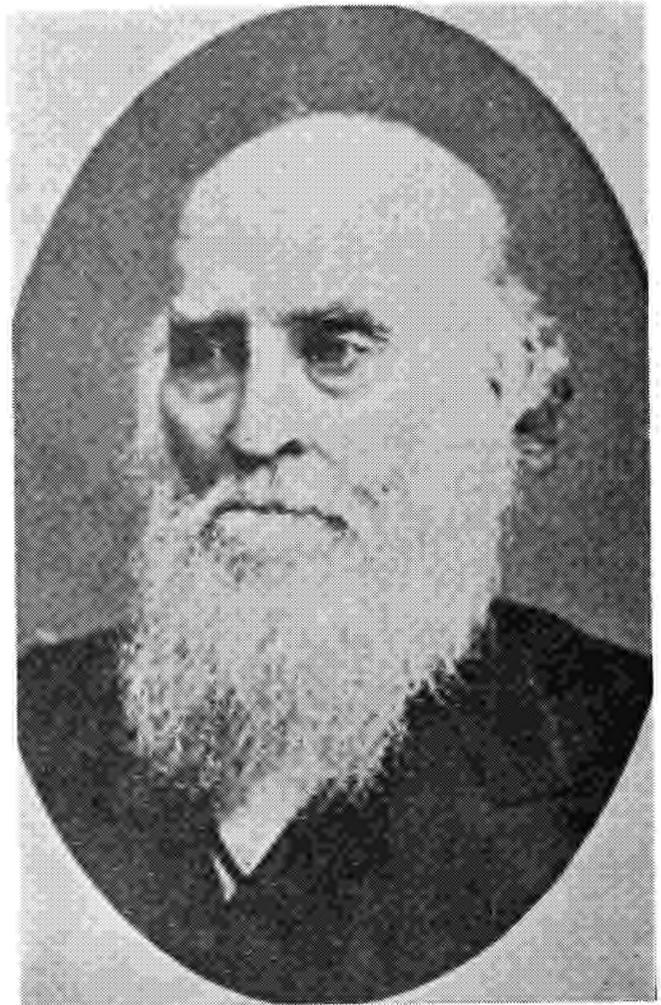
went to the society with grievances. The reply came—all cutlery workers were paid each month with the privilege of leaving if dissatisfied. If they would leave the Chinamen unmolested, and permit them to remain peaceful, the strikers would be reinstated with pay, and all profits from the cutlery would be used for the community for seven years. Since the society was satisfied with the management, it would close the plant if this proposal was not accepted. The workers settled.

Under the direction of Henrici and Lenz, the society made certain facilities were made available for the Chinese. The Mansion House was used for their dwelling. At the death of the Chinese, they were buried in the north end of town in the Barnard Cemetery until their remains could be transported to China. As customary, food was put on the graves and the survivors wore white arm bands when in mourning.

The Harmony Society's purpose was to build a good town and it did. "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it."



JOHN WHITE



JAMES PATTERSON

HELPING OTHERS

- The Hospital
- Sister Irenaeus
- Physicians
- The Bar
- Carnegie Library

The Hospital

In 1909, the Rev. J. M. Wertz, then pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, engineered the purchase of the H. W. Reeves property, a two-acre lot containing a 14-room mansion.

Four Sisters of Charity arrived from Seton Hill, Greensburg, shortly afterward, and with a \$10 bill, their only possession, started Providence Hospital.

In the original building, which had 22 beds, patients had to be carried upstairs after surgery.

The first annex was added in 1912 — this structure was the birthplace of many people living far and near. The year 1938 was another big one in hospital expansion, when a grant provided money for building of a laboratory and X-ray departments.

A year later, the board of directors arranged for purchase of the Marcus property. In 1940, the Roman property was acquired and, a year later, the space was utilized for nurses' quarters.

Seton Hall, a larger and more spacious residence, was built in 1952.

In 1945, an annex to the hospital was opened.

Two new wings were added to the hospital in 1958 in a \$1.35 million expansion program.

Since Providence and Beaver Valley General (New Brighton) hospitals were combined in April 1965, consolidation of facilities has been the rule.

Luke E. Sawyer was elected head of the combined board and Milton Appleyard became executive director of both units of the hospital. They had been run separately since their inception.

The hospital's original physicians' staff included Drs. J. B. Ague, E. S. Burns, W. F. Beitsch, G. J. Boyd, W. S. Grim, J. S. Louthan, H. B. Mead, W. C. Meanor, G. L. McCormick, J. W. McLaughlin, B. C. Painter, R. M. Patterson, T. P. Simpson, B. B. Snodgrass, J. J. Scroggs, Leroy Townsend, J. H. Wilson and F. B. Wilson.

Sister M. Irenaeus, R.N., was hospital administrator and superior of the Sisters of Charity at Providence from

1924 to 1959 and headed the school of nursing from 1914 to 1917. She retired from active service in 1959, the 50th anniversary of the hospital's founding.

Providence School of Nursing first held classes in 1912, with its first five graduates recognized in 1915.

Sister Mary Kieran, medical and surgical supervisor for a dozen years before she became administrator in 1959, was the hospital's chief executive between the tenures of Sister Irenaeus and Appleyard.

The Sisters of Charity left the hospital March 1, 1967, after six decades of service. More than 300 persons attended a community testimonial at the Hotel Brodhead and the sisters were presented a certificate of merit from the Beaver Falls Area Chamber of Commerce and a distinguished service award from the Upper Beaver Valley Jaycees.

Recently, the hospital instituted 24-hour emergency care.

Sister Irenaeus

By PATTY LAPATKA

Sister M. Irenaeus, "a spare guardian angel" while serving as administrator at Providence Hospital from 1924 to 1959, was named the outstanding nurse of the year in the Pennsylvania Nurses' Association in Philadelphia in October 1966.

The state association confirmed what many Beaver Falls area physicians, nurses and residents had known for years — Sister Irenaeus truly was an outstanding nurse, any year.

Sister Irenaeus probably was the most admired Sister of Charity ever to serve at Providence Hospital.

Before being appointed administrator of what is now the Beaver Falls unit of Beaver Valley Providence General Hospital, Sister Irenaeus was director of Providence's school of nursing from 1914 to 1917. For seven years, before returning to Providence, she was administrator of Roselia Maternity Hospital, a founding home in Pittsburgh.

She entered her order at Seton Hill.

In 1946, she was made a fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators, one of the highest honors that could be bestowed upon her.

While administrator at Providence, Sister Irenaeus wore off tension built up through concern for her duties by putting on a shawl and "taking a walk up to the five and dime store."

By the time she had paraded up and down each aisle and talked to the many friends she would meet, she was ready to return to the hospital a "bright, new woman."

Physicians

By MRS. JOHN MARTSOLF
And MRS. A. E. CHADWICK

It is said physicians do not make history, and evidence of that seems to have reality in the two-volume History of Beaver County by Bausman in which only 23 pages of the 1817-page history are devoted to physicians. However, it would be remiss to overlook completely the Beaver Falls physicians, whose lives touched so intimately the lives of the people of Beaver Falls who were making the history of the community.

The first physician to venture as far west as Beaver Valley was Dr. Samuel Adams, who came from Massachusetts before 1800, bought 400 acres of land (comprising what is now the territory lying between 17th and 26th streets, the Beaver River and Mt. Washington. With the exception of Dr. Adams, and his son, Dr. Milo Adams, most of the early doctors following the wagon trails west, located where the wagons stopped — namely, in Darlington, Hookstown and Greensburg—rather than in the Beaver Falls area.

Early physicians ranged from ones extremely active in community affairs to ones positively opposed to any community participation, believing that they best served their community by giving full attention to professional labors.

Dr. W. R. Raymer, who came to Beaver Falls in 1878, was at one time burgess, commissioner's clerk of the county and treasurer of Beaver Falls Building & Loan, while Dr. A. S. Moon (son of Dr. R. A. Moon) refused to participate in any community affairs.

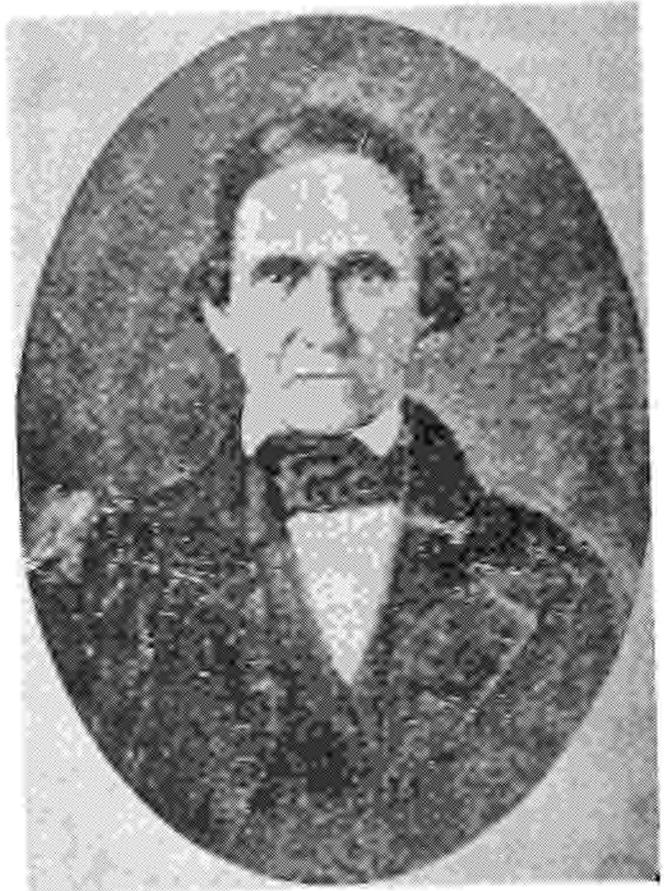
The image which so many have of "horse and buggy" doctor is indeed more truth than fiction. Dr. J. S. Louthan, for instance, practiced just that way and patients signed their names on a slate in his office for house calls to be made as time permitted. Dr. Samuel Adams would be gone for days at a time, and his wife became proficient in dispensing medicines and even in setting fractures.

Some Beaver Falls physicians came to medicine through other fields — Dr. J. D. McCarter was a school-teacher before starting his medical practice in 1883. Incidentally, Dr. McCarter's great-grandmother was reported to be the first white woman to cross the Ohio River at Beaver. Dr. John C. Gaston was first an engineer.

Dr. T. G. McPherson, the first doctor in Patterson Township (which in 1866 had about 100 inhabitants), was an accomplished writer. After practicing for 36 years, he devoted his retirement years to his literary pursuits. Dr. H. S. McGoun was first a pharmacist, and later a commercial traveler, and had the distinction of being a member of the victorious army at the close of the Civil War.

Beaver Falls physicians of early years:

Dr. Samuel Adams, (1793-28); Dr. Milo Adams, (1810-



MILO ADAMS

42); Dr. T. G. McPherson, 1866); Dr. P. D. Liscomb, (1867-81); Dr. W. S. Grim, (1869-96); Dr. William H. Grim; Dr. J. S. Elliott, (1852); Dr. R. A. Moon, (1881-92); Dr. George S. Boyd, (1881); Dr. T. P. Simpson, (1877); Dr. J. M. May; Dr. Matilda Fishler; Dr. H. S. McGoun; Dr. William Raymer, (1878); Dr. James S. Louthan; Dr. A. S. Moore; Dr. H. C. Watson, (1882); Dr. William F. Sawhill, (1882); Dr. J. D. McCarter, (1883); Dr. John M. Douds; Dr. George McCarter; Dr. A. S. Moon; Dr. J. M. Balph; Dr. Samuel D. Sturgeon, (1884); Dr. E. W. Sheets, 1885); Dr. William J. Sterrett, (1902); Dr. Homer Bryan; Dr. E. S. Franks, (1847); Dr. George W. Beane (1883); Dr. George Purucker, (1886); Dr. James A. Mercer; Dr. A. S. Kring; Dr. John W. Coffin, 1889); Dr. S. B. Moon; Dr. J. S. Ague; Dr. P. Max Fashay, (1891); Dr. L. S. Townsend, (1897); Dr. John S. Jackson.

Dr. J. C. Fish, (1907); Dr. Bruce Snodgrass, (1906); Dr. W. F. Elliott, (1912); Dr. E. S. Burns, (1910); Dr. R. W. Patterson; Dr. J. F. Gilliland, (1907); Dr. George McCormick, (1909); Dr. George J. Boyd, (1891); Dr. Kate T. Schley; Dr. Ida Scott; Dr. James McLaughlin, (1909); Dr. John H. Jackson; Dr. E. C. Straessley, (1919); Dr. C. J. Buck, (1920); Dr. Samuel Pettler; Dr. E. H. Douds, (1925); Dr. J. H. Swick, (1925); Dr. William F. Beitsch, (1906); Dr. Jamison; Dr. E. E. Neely; Dr. B. B. Hammacher, (1913); Dr. Regina M. Downie, (1916); Dr. H. C. Iseman; Dr. Leonard S. Fullerton, (1925-63); Dr. John M. Jackson, (1913-63); Dr. John A. Nave, (1938-64); Dr. Robert M. Patterson, (1903-65).

Beaver Falls physicians of the current era:

Dr. Loyal P. Atwell, Dr. Thomas M. Baldwin, Dr. E. J. Borkovic, Dr. Francis Bush, Dr. William E. Conrady, Dr. Eugene H. Douds, Dr. Cedric E. Dunn, Dr. John K. Grau, Dr. W. V. Bartlett, Dr. J. Donald Guyton (1955), Dr. T. B. Hartford, Dr. Victor I. Markson, Dr. John Metheny.

Dr. Mashel F. Pettler, Dr. J. W. Smith, Dr. John C. Sutton Jr., Dr. J. H. Swick II, Dr. Samuel J. Tomasi, Dr. William P. Coghlan, Dr. David J. Crozier, Dr. Vincent Cuddy, Dr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Dr. A. C. Heineman Jr., Dr. James B. Jamison II.

Dr. Richard E. Jones, Dr. F. Wilson Little, Dr. T. W. McCreary III, Dr. M. E. Sarver, Dr. Raymond L. Sheets, Dr. Patrick F. Swan, Dr. Cecelia Swan, Dr. Joseph P. Tritchler, Dr. Edward Heinle Jr., Dr. John Lehman, Dr. George Haddad.

The Bar

By REX DOWNIE JR.

Beaver Falls has been a part of two judicial districts in Pennsylvania—the first being the 17th Judicial District established April 1, 1831, and the second being the 36th Judicial District, established in 1874.

Records do not reveal that any judge on the county or state level ever has come from the Beaver Falls area, although numerous attorneys have been registered at the bar listing Beaver Falls as their residence. There are 24 attorneys practicing in the city today.

Attorneys registered from 1804 until the 1880s did not list residences (or the records of their place of residence were destroyed in the courthouse fire.)

Attorneys whose registration carried a Beaver Falls address when they were admitted to practice are:

Wesley Baum (1924), Roger Cope (1881), Everett Calvin (1926), John Cartwright (1958), Howard Dillan (1936), Rex Downie Jr. (1966), Leonard Ewing (1924), Clifton Hood (1953), John Heath (1961), George James (1963), Ronald Lench (1956), James Martin (1882).

Charles May (1904), J. Wilmer Martin (1920), James Moore (1941), John McGoun (1898), Arthur McKean (1909), John McGoun (1925), Edward McClain (1950), Robert Orr (1937), Harry Patterson (1895), Ralph Pettler (1933), Abraham Rosenberg (1913).

Harry Rosenberg (1932), Joseph Reiser (1940), Eli Solomon (1912), Effie Solomon (1924), Ralph Smith (1928), Quint Salmon (1932), Robert Strub (1932), Leonard Solomon (1933), Coburn Sweet Jr. (1936), Joseph Thompson (1909), Joseph Tritchler (1913), Theodore Tenor (1931), Jacob Venger (1934), William Wylie (1916), Lee Whitmire Jr., (1945).

Library Was County's First

By MRS. FRED V. DUNLAP

Carnegie Library of Beaver Falls has the distinction of being the first public library in Beaver County. To most people, the history of the Carnegie Free Library begins when the doors to the present building were opened to the public in 1903. But the roots of this library reach back to a much earlier day when a group of prominent and civic minded men gathered to form a library association for the purpose of establishing a public circulating library.

This occurred in the autumn of 1883. A year later, a plan to give a series of public lectures was suggested to a limited group of citizens meeting in the reading room of the engine house. It was decided to present six lectures in conjunction with the students of Geneva College. The profits were to be shared with Geneva, the manager of the Opera House, and the Library Association. The association's share was \$60.86.

Quoting from a lecture given by M. L. Knight, superintendent of schools, we read: "With \$60.86 in the treasury, visions of a magnificent, brownstone, four-story building rose before our eyes in the misty future."

Three results emerged from this effort. First the definite organization of what was to be known as the People's Library Association with Julius F. Kurtz as the president. Second, the decision to maintain an annual lecture course which continued to flourish long after the present building was erected. Third, the establishment of a circulating library. This library, with a nucleus of 100 books, was opened Dec. 31, 1884, in Will Mitchell's grocery store,

located on the corner of 13th Street and Seventh Avenue where the S&H Green Stamp center is located. The fee charged was \$1 for two years, representing one cent a week.

The wish of the association was to open the 1885-86 lecture course with Andrew Carnegie as speaker. Carnegie declined because of a business engagement. However, he sent a check for \$100 with the intimation to call again.

THE EXPOSITION

Money accumulated very slowly. Donations of books and money were received but by the first of 1887, there still was only \$258.72 in the treasury. Because of this, an industrial display was planned. Beaver Falls had many and varied industries. This exposition was held in the Sixth Avenue Theater, the center of all cultural activities at the time. The affair was under the direction of Dr. H. C. Watson, a prominent citizen and a man with many interests but chief among them was the establishment of a free public library.

It is interesting to note the variety of industries displayed. Among the firms exhibiting were Hartman Steel Co.; Co-operative Flint Glass Co.; Hubbard Co. (with its display of chopping axes and cotton hoes); Beaver Falls Great Western Tile Co.; H. M. Myers Shovel Co.; Mayer Bros. Fine China Co.; Knott Harker Co., manufacturers of grates, marble and slate mantels; Art Tile and Decorative Tile Co.; Howard Stove Co.; Beaver Falls Steel Co.; Beaver Falls Glass; and Emerson Saw Co.

The exposition opened with a selection by the Mer-

chant's Band, followed by an inspiring address by the superintendent of schools, M. L. Knight. In his talk he stated, "It is the desire of the association to present to the public a class of literature attractive to all classes of people."

After all the expenses had been paid, \$700 was added to the treasury.

In January 1899, a committee composed of W. H. Morrison, J. F. Merriman, H. W. Reeves and F. F. Brierly was appointed to contact Andrew Carnegie, asking for a donation with which to build a library. Considerable correspondence ensued. Finally a letter was received in which Carnegie offered a gift of \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a building suitable for a library.

The Daily Tribune of Sept. 13, 1899, the day the letter was received, carried the following headline and report: "Beaver Falls is to Get a Library."

"Beaver Falls is to have a public library, Andrew Carnegie, the iron king, has again shown his philanthropy. At noon today, William Morrison Esq. received a letter from Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle and dated Sept. 4, 1899, stating that he would give \$50,000 for a library for Beaver Falls providing the people of the town would furnish the site and maintain the library."

Of course the offer was accepted. The committee immediately started to search for a plot upon which to locate the library. John T. Reeves offered a lot back of the old post office, where the present News-Tribune building stands, but this plot was too small for the building they planned to erect. At last the committee decided upon the present site at the corner of 13th Street and Seventh Avenue, where, at that time, Adolph Yokel's shoe shop was located. This shop was moved to 2411 Seventh Ave.

The association had \$1500 in the treasury. This was augmented through solicitations and donations.

Then, when plans and blueprints were prepared, it was found that more ground was needed in order to provide adequate lighting on the north side. Thirty more feet were added to the original lot but the association still lacked \$355 of the needed amount and John Reeves made up the deficit. Thus, the purchase was closed with the property owners, Cynthia and Sarah Reeves. The total purchase price was \$14,000. The additional 30 feet made it possible to place the building 24 feet from 13th Street and 10 feet farther north than was planned.

MAINTENANCE A MUST

The next step was to arrange for maintenance of the building. Borough council was approached but did not wish to be obligated. The committee next visited the school board. After several meetings with the board and much correspondence between Andrew Carnegie and the school board, an agreement was reached. Carnegie was not willing to give the money until he was assured the library would be adequately maintained.

It was not until Nov. 13, 1900, that Carnegie wrote that agreement with the school board was satisfactory. The board agreed to maintain the building and provide appropriations for books and salaries, provided it was represented on the library board. The president of the school board and the superintendent of schools always have been members of the library board. The school board explained its reasons for assuming the responsibility with these words, "The placing of a free public library in Beaver Falls would be a public benefit and of great advantage to the educational interests of the Borough of Beaver Falls."

The library first was opened for inspection in June, 1903; the reading and reference rooms were opened on Sept. 21, and on Dec. 17 that year the first books were circulated. To appreciate the growth of the library, and

to realize its need for expansion, compare the statistics of various periods. In 1884, the circulating library had 100 books; in 1904, the Carnegie Library had 2,872 books; and today, the total book content is 36,306.

The circulation for the 1904 year was 11,978, and the daily average was 94. Today the annual circulation is up to 108,960 with a daily average of 358.

In the early days, 62 magazines were available to the public in the reading room; today, there are over 100. The newspapers have not varied much. Six papers were taken in 1904 as compared to eight today.

Through the 62 years of the library's existence, only five persons have served as head librarians. Miss Miriam Morse was the first librarian, Miss Hazel Clifton, now Mrs. J. D. P. Kennedy, served from 1905 until 1917; Miss Elsie Rayle from 1917 until 1956; and Miss Fern Medley, who resigned in June 1966 because of ill health. Abdul Aziz Khan, of Pakistan, became head librarian March 1, 1967. In both World Wars the librarian, Miss Clifton and Miss Rayle, did outstanding work collecting, packaging and sending books to the boys in camp.

THE BOARD MEETS

The first official Carnegie Library Board held office in 1903-04 and included the following members: A. J. Jolly, George W. Altzman, G. Fred Siemon, Dr. James S. Louthan, Edward L. Hutchinson, John A. Snyder, Joseph D. Strock, who was president of the school board, Edward Maguire, the superintendent of schools, and Charles F. Bond, school district treasurer.

It is interesting to note that in the days of the library association only men were members. This also was true of the library board, until 1937, when the first woman was elected as a trustee. Today, there are three women as members.

Many changes have been made as time passed. There was a period when patrons were permitted to take out only one or two books at a time. Since the book stock has been augmented from year to year, these restrictions have been removed. Constantly new books and more books were purchased. This meant more space was needed. Everything possible was done to get more shelving for books and materials.

The library building, in addition to housing books and magazines, has also served many and varied purposes.

The entire second floor rooms were used for all the eighth grade pupils of the public schools during the years 1916 to 1930 or '31.

Again, after a fire in the Eighth Avenue building, these rooms were used for school purposes.

Today, all rooms on the second floor, except two, are maintained and occupied as administrative offices for the school district. One of the two remaining rooms has been turned over to the recreation board; the second, to Beaver Falls Historical Society.

The basement on the 13th Street side for years never served any special purpose. Now a public comfort station has been established and maintained by Beaver Falls. The large room on the corner of Seventh Avenue and 13th Street has been given to the Senior Citizens and is under direction of the recreation board.

The two rooms on the north side of the basement have been used for years as storage rooms for books, magazines and newspapers. Both rooms were filled. It was on the first floor that the crowded conditions were most apparent.

GROWING PAINS

Where once a small number of patrons used the reference room, during the last few years many times there

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

were over 100 seeking material. It became necessary to use the reading room and even that was not adequate and chairs had to be placed in the lobby.

Appreciating the great need for expansion, the board of trustees sought a solution to the problem. Some one presented a plan for a new building to be built on 11th Street and Sixth Avenue. The trustees dismissed this as impractical. Already, they had considered that the logical space to be used would be the auditorium. For many years, this had been the cultural center of Beaver Falls and was a source of income for the library but, after the erection of the present high school building with its modern auditorium, the one at the library became a liability to maintain rather than an asset.

The opportunity arose to rent the auditorium to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security as offices at a profitable figure, providing it could be converted to suit their needs. This was considered carefully by the trustees and changes planned were such as would be necessary in remodeling for library use as well as filling the requirements of the bureau. For instance, the floor which sloped from the rear of the room to the stage was raised to be on a level with the floor of the library.

The expenses incurred were paid for through the rental and a substantial sum remained to help with the present improvements. The auditorium was rented with the understanding that if the board was able to remodel, the Bureau of Employment would vacate after sufficient notice.

The changes needed were planned over a long period of time.

Welcome aid came in June 1962 when the state granted money to improve library services. This grant was to be used for books, salaries and equipment. Trustees had accumulated money to be used for remodeling. It meant a great deal when it was found that, through a federal grant under the Library Service and Construction Act, the library might receive 49 per cent of the amount needed if they could supply 51 per cent. There wasn't sufficient money to cover the 51 per cent. The school board arranged to loan the money needed to meet the deficit, as the library did not have borrowing power. This the trustees will return, paying so much annually. Frank J. Dickerson

was named as architect. The remodeling has been completed.

The present library is a blending of the old and the new, with its wealth of material of past years, together with the best of the latest fiction and non-fiction.

There is a much used microfilm reader, with record copies of The News-Tribune since 1941. These are furnished monthly through the courtesy of The News-Tribune. Copies of the newspaper are on file, beginning with September 1903.

There is a Califone record player with earphones. Hobby shows are arranged and changed frequently.

The library family, as well as the public, has been saddened by the passing of Miss Medley, whose warm welcoming smile made many friends for the library. The public reading room has been furnished and decorated as a memorial to Miss Medley, a painting of whom hangs over the fireplace. The money provided to establish this memorial came from the school children of Beaver Falls and other friends.

Because of the increased capacity, secured by remodeling the library, an enlarged staff became necessary. At present the library staff consists of six full-time and four part-time members. Khan and Keith Gordon, reference librarian, graduated in library science; Gordon, having majored in reference work. Of the four full-time assistants, Mrs. W. G. Thomas and Miss Mary Doney have been valued members of the staff for many years. Expense of this increase is being met through grants recently received from federal and state governments. They are given to libraries whose qualifications meet certain standards and requirements. The federal government has granted the library \$50,000 a year for two years. Of the sum, \$7,000 a year is to be used to pay the salary of the reference librarian, and the remainder to purchase reference books. The state grant amounts to \$4,753, of which \$3,000 is to be used to pay the salary of an assistant librarian and the remaining \$1,753 is to be used for the purchase of books and library material.

At the present time the board of trustees of the library consists of the following: Harry W. Gubits, president; Mrs. Preston W. Cleckley, Claire G. Donnelly, Dr. Richard Fruth, Harry Fry, Mrs. Wm. J. Jones, Frank Matsukas, Mrs. Claude W. Pennell, and Dr. William H. Russell.

THEATERS

Many towns refer to themselves as a "city of churches," but Beaver Falls, for a while at least, possibly could have been called a "city of theaters."

From 1869 to the 1950s, theaters played major roles in the community's entertainment scene. Ironically, as the city began its 100th year since incorporation, it did not have a single operating theater and the only stage group—the Regent players — was staging productions in St. Mary's Episcopal church auditorium.

Work was progressing, however, to have the Regent (now Cinema) reopened as a movie theater.

The history of the theater in Beaver Falls is reviewed by Janet White Schaal with special emphasis on the Lyceum (Rialto) and Alhambra (Regent).

Prologue

Entertainment is a must in every growing community.

Prior to 1869, recreation in Beaver Falls was the early settler's type such as skating and ballplaying. There was a ball field on the Commons, which was west of Seventh Avenue in the shade of Ross Hill, near what is now Bridge Street. There was also a park known as the Patterson Woods, where picnics were held, and after the canal was built, boats would bring picnickers from New Brighton, crossing the river to the Beaver Falls side, and discharging them where they would stay for the day.

Swimming and fishing in the river afforded entertainment for men and boys and, when the river was frozen in winter, ice skating was very popular. Some of the boys built ice-skooters, which had a seat and two steel runners that would enable them to slide on the ice. Many ice-skooter races were held on the river.

Wax Museum, Medicine Shows Drew Attention

Wax Museum shows were popular in early years. The wax models were replicas of people nationally prominent, i.e. presidents and statesmen. There being no theaters in town at the time, these "museums" would be set up in an empty storerooms.

Then came the medicine shows. These showmen would arrive in town in the spring, would select a good street corner or empty lot and present a few vaudeville acts together with a solid lecture on the medicinal product they were selling.

Wagner's Opened Year After Borough Began

About 1869 Wagner's Hall, located at 516 Sixth Avenue, was opened for theatrical entertainment. This was a three-story brick building with the performances being presented on the third floor. Stage shows and concerts were the main attractions. The musical Noss Family, a New Brighton group that later became professional on the legitimate stage, performed in Wagner's Hall, along with various types of home talent and magical shows.

The stage was very small, which made it possible to hold dances in the same hall.

Henry Wagner once rented the hall to a small vaudeville troupe. The night of the performance it rained heavily, the audience was very small and the troupe left town without paying Wagner for use of the hall. This hall was closed in 1878.

About the same time, the "Knights of Labor" Hall was located in the Wallace Block, between Seventh and Eighth streets on Seventh Avenue. This hall was used for concerts, dances, vaudeville performances, festivals and parties of all kinds. Mesmerism was the craze at this time and brought Professor Mills to town. He gave nightly performances to capacity crowds for a month. The Noss Family also performed there.

In 1882, C. B. Foster built the "Foster Opera House" on 11th Street, where the present post office now stands. The building first used as a roller-skating arena but, after three years, a lull in skating enthusiasm forced him to change the building into a legitimate stage house.

The first industrial exhibition was held there in 1885, for the benefit of the "Library Fund." The sum of \$700 was realized, which was considered quite a large amount for those days. The first stage show held in the theater was "The California Minstrels." In 1886 Foster closed the theater in 1897 and sold the building to Lutton and Garvin. Later, this was the location of Lutton Mortuary.

In 1882, another roller skating arena was built on the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventh Street by Fred Rohrkaste.

The building was one of the most unusual structures in western Pennsylvania at that time. The auditorium was equipped with an elevated floor that could be removed. The seating capacity was 600. Because of its floor arrangement, the building could be used for many types of entertainment. In 1884, under the management of Charles Rohrkaste, the theater continued with a variety of productions. The first attraction was the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "The Mikado".

Varied entertainment consisted of dances, roller skating or a prize fight. Through the years many contests such as the "six-day walking races", "six-day bicycle races" and heel and toe races were held. The "Peg-Leg" Ball was staged annually, sponsored by a group of local residents, all of whom had lost one or both legs. A prize was given to the best dancing couple.

Many noted boxers such as Bert Schiller, John L. Sullivan, Robert Fitzsimmons, Jim Corbett, J. J. Jeffries and Jack Demsey reportedly performed in this theater. The Sixth Avenue Theater also served as a shelter for Coxe's Army on its march to Washington, D. C., and early high school commencement exercises were held there. Music for the stage productions was furnished by Professor McGerl of Pittsburgh, an excellent conductor.

After 1902, the theater failed rapidly and was closed for a time. In 1905, roller skate polo was becoming popular so the theatre was re-opened as the "Colliseum".

Harry Eister, and Fred and Albert Hull were the owners of the team that was affiliated with the Ohio State League. Members of the team were Rush Lincoln (captain), Oley Griffith, center, Gardner, the best halfback in the league, Doc Boise and Sutton, who was the leading goal tender in the league. The schedule ran from November to March and salaries ran from \$125 to \$175 per week which was considered a high salary at that time.

The "Swankey Boy's Club of the Beaver Valley" also held its annual ball in this theater — the elite event of the year for the younger group.

Under the theater's sponsorship, many noted attractions appeared such as George M. Cohan, The Four Cohans, Gorse Peyton, The Irene Myers Stock Co., Clara Morris, Maud Granger, Si Perkins, Channey Olcott, Keller the magician, Al G. Fields, Dockstader and Primrose and West minstrels and the Duss Band of Economy. Local talent that appeared at different times included the Noss Family, the Harris Quartet of New Brighton, Klein, Ott & Nicholson (Ott was from Beaver Falls) and Howard Wolfe of New Brighton. Seats were priced at \$1.20 per dozen in the gallery and reserved seats were sold at John Beator's Drug Store, in charge of H. Clem Campbell. Roller skating admission was 10 cents if the patron had his own skates and 20 cents if he rented the skates. For some performances of the theater the prices were very reasonable—floor admissions 30 cents, side gallery 20 cents and the gallery 10 cents.

The theater had several managers, starting in 1885 with Rohrkaste, 1890—William Cashbaugh, 1897—Charles Medley, 1903-1905—Charles Rohrkaste, 1905—Frank Veiock.

Polly Means and Scott Murphy were early stage managers and Charles Medley was assistant stage manager. Press representative was J. E. McClure; the chief usher was James Hill. Other ushers were William Beil, Sam S. Hanruer, Thomas White, Elmer Grant, Dennis Mutscheller and Frank McPherson.

In 1911, the building was razed.

Theater Row

The area from Ninth Street to 12th Street on Seventh Avenue almost could have been called theater row in the first score of the 20th Century.

Early in 1900, the first slide pictures were shown on a screen in a building at Ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. These slides were shown about 1905 by Martin Metzgar.

In about 1907, a small theater was opened on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, in the Wallace Block. Slides were shown, accompanied by piano music. Mrs. Neil Coleman was the pianist who accompanied her daughter, now Mrs. Crystal Coleman, as she sang appropriate numbers for the pictures. This theater was in operation about one year.

About the same time, the Star Family Theater was opened at 1026 Seventh Avenue in John White's building. Charles Beaver was manager. This was a vaudeville house and didn't survive very long, closing about 1909.

Another theater was opened in 1909 at 918 Seventh Ave. This theater was known as "Dreamland." The theater was equipped with a large screen for slides and wooden folding seats for the audience. The seats (which were not attached as the modern chairs are) caused quite a commotion at the Saturday matinees when the audience consisted mainly of children who were sometimes restless. The owner and one other employe managed the theater. The owner sold tickets, collected tickets and ushered.

The employe, who was Jesse Barr, operated the slide projector. This theater closed when silent movies became available in 1911.

About 1910, Florenz Roney and Emerson Latio opened a movie theater at 1009 Seventh Ave., the Comet Theater. This theater presented mostly action and serial pictures and sometimes a special matinee of Punch and Judy shows for the children. This was the theater which ran the "Pearl White" Perils of Pauline series and Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The admission to these movies was just five cents. Movies of this kind were referred to as "nickelodeons".

Also in 1910, a silent movie theater was built at 1000 Seventh Ave. This theater was built by Charlie Everetts and Al Ashenbaugh and was named the "Ev-Ash". In 1911 this theater was taken over by Roney and Latio, who already owned the Comet Theater. They changed the name to the Queen Theater. In 1915, the theater was closed.

Early in 1911, the "Grand Theater" was opened by John Strub at 1010 Seventh Ave. This was a much larger movie than either the Comet or Queen. Movies at the Grand were of the dramatic type such as Rudolph Valentino in the "Sheik" and Dickens "Tale of Two Cities". This theater also had the largest curved mirror screen in the community. The screen was so large that when the T. A. Smith Co., hauled it to the theater the back of the theater had to be torn out so that the screen could be installed. This was considered quite an improvement.

About 1918, the Western Pennsylvania Amusement Co. of Pittsburgh purchased the "Alhambra" theater and the "Grand." J. H. Hayward was manager of both theaters and Howard Perrott was the manager in the evenings only. This was the only theater in town that ran continuous showings. The movies opened at 1 p.m. and did not close until 11 p.m. The admission was five and fifteen cents. The "Grand" was closed about 1924.

The Colonial

Early in the century a much larger theater was built at 1123 Seventh Avenue. The ground was leased by William

E. White, a local man, from the Dawson family and the building erected in 1911. The seating capacity was over 300 and the feature pictures were much longer than formerly. This theater was named the "Colonial". Many of the leading stars appeared here, such as Warren Kerrigan, King Baggot, The Barrymores, (John and Lionel) Mabel Normand, Harold Lloyd, William S. Hart, Ruth Chatterton, Clara Kimball Young and Mary Miles Minter.

This was the period when the "Keystone Cop" pictures were popular. Comedy was at its peak with such great comedians as Ben Turpin, Chester Conklin, Mabel Normand and the great Charlie Chaplin. After closing the theater about 1917, White sponsored the William T. Levis Stock Co., which toured as a summer tent show. Thomas H. White, brother of William White, served as the advance man. Levis was a local man who had been in the entertainment field for some time. He had appeared in many of the leading dramas of the day and made many close friends in the theater. He appeared in plays with Edward Arnold, Frederick March, William Holden, George Irving and Jason Robard. He also appeared with James O'Neil in the "Count of Monte Christo", which was considered one of the finest performances ever given at this time. O'Neil was the father of the famous author and playwright, Eugene O'Neil.

The Colonial was re-opened the same year as it closed with Mrs. Howard Dawson as manager; it was then called the "New Colonial." In 1928 the theater was sold to S. Goodman of Pittsburgh who remodeled it completely into a Spanish type front with a large lighted marquee that extended over the sidewalk. A contest was held to select a name for the remodeled theater and it was called "Granada". The theater was taken over by Fred Cook of the Cook-Anderson Co., Beaver. After many years of successful operation the theater was again forced to close.

The Lyceum

It was in Dec. 2, 1902 that Asher Hanauer built the new Lyceum Theatre (later Rialto), located at 500 Seventh Ave., which, at that time, was about the center of town.

Samson S. Hanauer, his son, was manager.

James H. Hill, local mail carrier, was head usher with H. C. Couch (former New Brighton postmaster), Francis McCleary, Red Anderson, Al Miller, J. Walter Levis, Charles Hollingsworth and James H. Carson as his assistants.

Joseph Hardy's orchestra furnished the music. Some of its members included Chilly Evans, Andy Abbiatti and Ed Daugherty and Mrs. H. Clem Campbell (at the piano).

The opening performance was "Rices Show Girl". The opening was quite a social event with Judge J. Sharp Wilson delivering the address. A subscription list for boxes and seats had been circulated for some time. All boxes sold for \$50 each and the best seats at a proportionate sum. The remaining orchestra seats sold at \$1.50. Every seat in the house was taken. The second performance was "Howes Picture Slides". The Lyceum Theatre offered to the public many dramas and musical comedies of exceptional merit. Such shows and stars were: Mrs. Fiske in "Ghosts", Charley Grapewin in the "Awakening of Mr. Pipp," considered one of the funniest shows of the era; Eva Tanguay, George Sidney, Madame Nordica with the Duss Band of Economy and De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

Later, about 1925, the theater was leased by Ben Walken, who continued to book stage shows and burlesque

shows. In addition to the stage shows, Walken ran action movies. When his lease ended in 1927, the theater was closed, completely remodeled by Hanauer Enterprises and the name was changed to "The Rialto". On October 22, 1928, the theater reopened with silent pictures and occasionally a stage show. Seating capacity of the Rialto was 900. In the early 1930's, the addition of sound to the movies made many super productions available.

One of the best remembered stage productions was the local "Elk's Minstrels", the last of which was held in 1935. In 1951 the Rialto presented the "Miss Beaver Valley" contest.

Saturday matinees were popular in the earlier days. Sometimes souvenirs would be given to the children attending, also Lincoln penny matinees were held—every child was admitted for one Lincoln penny. Special matinees of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Peck's Bad Boy" also were enjoyed by the children. The theater closed for a time, then was reopened this year, with a country music show as the headliner.

Hanauer Enterprises built another theater at 510-512 Seventh Ave., just three doors above the Lyceum and called it the Savoy. Opening night was Nov. 7, 1907. Two-reel movies were shown with vaudeville in 1910. This theater had only one floor and presented vaudeville and stage shows. Sam Hanauer was manager.

About 1930, the building was razed to make a parking lot for Rialto customers. A new building was erected on the site about 1936 by Hanauer Enterprises. This was the "State" theater, where sound movies and reruns were presented. This theater was closed in 1951 and never has been reopened.

The Alhambra

The Alhambra Theatre was built by John Paff, a local business man, in 1912 and opened in 1913 at 1308 Seventh Ave. It was a very large building with two balconies, the main floor having a seating capacity of 1,150 which was the largest in the city at that time.

The stage was considered the largest between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. The theater was used for legitimate and repertoire productions. The Keith-Albee vaudeville circuit also played there. After two years, stage shows were discontinued and movies were installed.

About 1915, the William T. Levis Stock Co. played a season and home talent shows were played as benefit performances. In 1918, the theater was purchased by the Western Pennsylvania Amusement Co. of Pittsburgh, who owned at this time over 42 theaters in the tri-state district. The new owners completely remodeled the theater and changed the name to "Regent." The Regent presented movies, vaudeville and personal appearances. The Victor artists of the Victor Recording Studios, (RCA Victor today) appeared in a concert. The first Veterans Memorial Service was held in the Regent on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1923.

Later, as sound pictures arrived, the screen was renewed and new equipment was installed. This increased the attendance and the movie business had some very profitable years. About 1920, amateur night was added. Every Friday night, local talent could appear on stage and a prize was given for the most popular act.

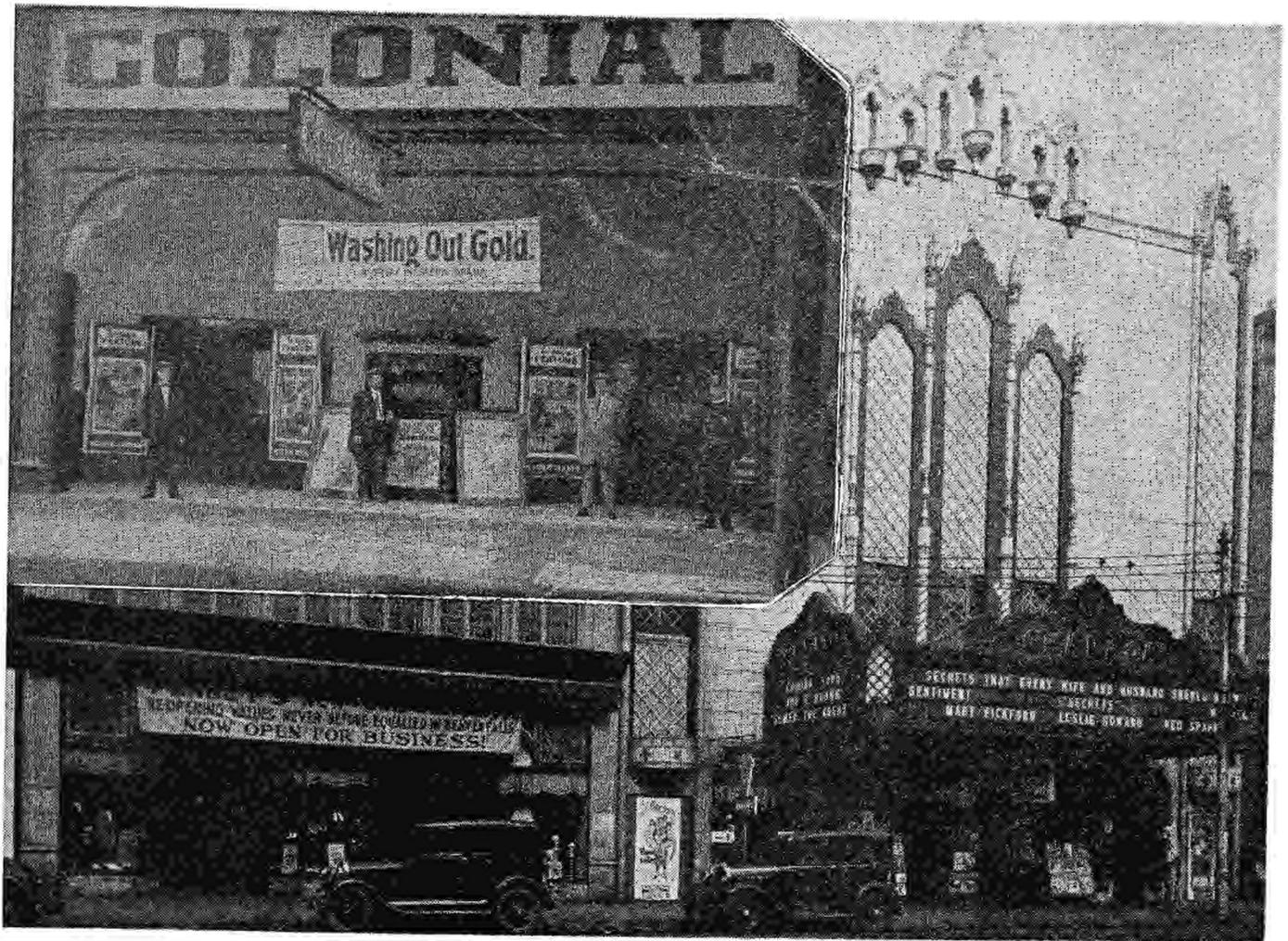
Then came the depression years and the theater was closed for a time. However, in 1933, H. Golberg of Pittsburgh, one of the former owners of Western Pennsylvania Amusement Co. formed a partnership with Fred Cook of Beaver and they bought the theater from a Pittsburgh

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

bank. Again the theater was renovated and redecorated. The second balcony was closed and just one balcony and the main floor were used. Many action pictures were shown together with guest appearances of some of the stars, such as Roy Rogers and his horse Trigger, Ken Maynard, Cannonball, the Sons of the Pioneers, Bill Elliott and Bob Baker. Also appearing were, Punjab the Hypnotist, The Marcus Show (one of the largest stage productions on the circuit), Faith Bacon and many vaudeville acts.

The coming of television and outdoor drive-ins also affected the Regent and it was forced to close in 1957.

In 1963, the Regent Players organized and presented such modern plays as "The King and I", "Never Too Late" and others. It was fairly successful but the Regent Theatre again was sold to Associated Theaters of Pittsburgh and in early 1968 was renovated, and was renamed "Cinema". The Regent Players have since been performing at St. Mary's Episcopal Church.



The Colonial (offset) and its successor.

UTILITIES

- Erie-Pittsburgh Canal
- The Railroads
- The Streetcars
- Telephones
- Electricity
- Water
- Natural Gas

The First Giant Step

By LEE W. METHENY

The Lake Erie-Pittsburgh Canal program that ran aground last year really was nothing new, just a revival of an idea that became fact in 1836 and became a ghost in the 1870s.

Opening of the canal 132 years ago marked the beginning of a glorious period in the history of the Beaver Falls area. Even when the area it covered was abandoned as a canal, it continued to be valuable—as the bed, in many places, for railroad tracks.

The canal was one of the great boosters for the establishment and growth of Beaver Falls, New Brighton and Fallston.

Born as a canal port, Beaver Falls grew to become a great industrial center.

The town became the market center of Beaver County. Horse and wagon transportation previously was the only means for shipping products.

The canal opened an extensive market trade. Farmers found they could sell potatoes, for example, in large quantities to stores in rapidly growing towns and villages. The canal provided cheaper and speedier transportation.

Activities centered along the canal. As the town grew, major commercial buildings were erected at the vantage points along the waterway.

At nearly each of the 133 locks of the canal, communities sprang up and most settlements boasted a store, grist mill and perhaps a saloon.

For several years before the canal was built, there was agitation in western Pennsylvania for a speed up in transportation.

New York State had taken the lead, constructing the Erie Canal (connecting the Great Lakes with the Hudson River and the Atlantic Ocean).

In the early 1830s, the governor of Pennsylvania sent engineers to study that canal and they reported the plan satisfactory. The state loaned money to commissioners of

the canal and a wealthy man, Stephen Girard of Philadelphia, also loaned them money. The locks at Rochester were known as Girard locks.

The canal stretched 136 miles from Rochester to Lake Erie, described at the time as a "Wedding of the commerce of the Great Lakes with the commerce of the Ohio River."

Prosperity had come to the Beaver Valley—the town of Beaver Falls became one of the busiest manufacturing towns of its size in the world.

In 1873, the railroads came and interest in the Erie-Pittsburgh Canal quickly faded. Portions of the canal still remain—the old locks at New Brighton still can be seen north of Fallston Bridge.

Newspapers of the early 19th Century told of boat wrecks instead of automobile and train wrecks in those days. Instead of mechanics running cars onto grease racks, water tenders on the old canal ran the boats into dry-docks. Up to 1840, in fact, the only way out of Beaver Falls was by horseback, wagon, or the river.

There was a day when "old Pittsburgh papers" chronicled that the Erie and Pittsburgh Canal would be of very great importance to the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh papers added their words to the effect that "the canal will open to Pittsburgh as well as

the Beaver Valley the trade of Warren, Akron, Youngstown and all northeastern parts as well as Lake Erie and Canada."

And, when in 1840, the entire canal was finished there was a gala celebration all up and down its length, at Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, New Brighton and other towns of the valley, dignitaries in tall hats rode on the decks of the new canal boats, stopped at New Brighton and Beaver Falls and Rock Point, near Ellwood City. A huge banner bearing the words Pittsburgh and Lake Erie was unfurled that day at Metheny Tavern, which was built by Moses Metheny. (It was built in 1836 and collapsed in 1936 after standing a century.)

An effort, spurred by Rep. Mike Kirwan of Ohio, to get a new Ohio River-Lake Erie Canal built ran into a sea of protests but managed to stay afloat until the Federal Budget Bureau pulled the rug out from under it late in 1967. Among the arguments raised against the plan were harm to industries in the district, losses in railroad employment, local costs beyond municipalities' abilities to pay and that it would be of little value to many municipalities that would be required to support it financially.

Interconnecting Waterway Inc., Columbus, Ohio, ended its fight in October 1967 to get the canal built when Congress did not furnish the planning appropriation.

Ribbons to the West

Railroads have played an important role in Beaver Falls for more than a century.

In the early days there were many railroads operating in the area. Today with the merger of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, the number of actual roads operating has been drastically reduced.

Customer use and railroad service have been cut drastically too from the days when the railroad was the way to travel.

Walter W. Warren, in a series of articles, tells the story of early railroading in Beaver Falls and the surrounding area.

The Pennsylvania

Proponents of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad were from Ohio and they wanted to run the railroad south to miss going over the high elevation in their path if it came through Beaver Valley.

Opposition won, however, and the railroad was started at Allegheny (on Pittsburgh's northside).

The road was incorporated under special acts of the Pennsylvania Legislature April 11, 1848, and Dec. 14, 1854, and a special act of the Ohio Legislature Feb. 24, 1848.

William Robinson Jr. became the road's first president June 15, 1848, and Solomon W. Roberts was chief engineer. Edward Warner was resident engineer of the eastern division and Jessie R. Straughan was resident engineer for the western division.

Straughan was appointed chief engineer in 1850 of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., the connecting railroad at Crestline, Ohio.

When surveys were begun July 11, 1848, the people of New Brighton and Old Brighton heard the railroad was going to go up the Brady's Run Valley to miss the elevation going over the high point near New Galilee called Clark's Summit. The people went into action to persuade the railroad to go through their towns. Officials of the railroad were invited to an elaborate dinner with a suitable wine list. The event supposedly took place at Stone's Hotel at Beaver Point on the Ohio shore and was said to have been highly successful.

Everyone was in an agreeable mood, it seems, and railroad representatives were assured if they altered their plans and had the railroad come through the towns, they could traverse any street in New Brighton. They chose Second Street (now Fifth Avenue).

The route taken by the railroads is shown on a Caldwell Map with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad showing a proposed route, which is the same as the Ohio & Pennsylvania had in 1848. This would have taken the rails up Brady's Run Valley, then through Brush Run Valley to Negley and East Palestine, Ohio.

After surveys were completed, the location was set in 1849 and grading for the Ohio & Pennsylvania started the same year.

The road was opened to traffic in these sections:

— From Federal Street, Allegheny, to New Brighton, 28 miles, July 30, 1851; to Clark's Summit, eight miles, Oct. 22, 1851; to Enon Valley, eight miles, Nov. 19, 1851;

The Marginal Railroad

to East Palestine, Ohio, five miles, Dec. 8, 1851; and to Columbiana, 10 miles, Jan. 3, 1852.

— From Alliance to Massillon, Ohio, 26 miles, March 27, 1851; from the gap to Columbiana, 10 miles, Jan. 6, 1852.

— From Alliance to Massillon, Ohio, 26 miles, March 11, 1852; to Wooster, Ohio, 26 miles, Aug. 10, 1852; to Mansfield, Ohio, 40 miles, April 8, 1853; to Crestline, 13 miles, April 11, 1853.

The total length was 187 miles.

After a portion of each section was opened for operation, passengers were transported by stage coach from one section to the next.

The first passenger station constructed in the Pittsburgh district by the firm was the Federal Street station at Allegheny in 1851.

New Brighton got a passenger station — below 11th Street on Fifth Avenue — about 1853. It later became part of Merrick Art Gallery.

A freight station was built at Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue and a shop was constructed at Seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, where repair tools were made.

Water for the engines was pumped from the canal by horsepower at first but soon was replaced by a reservoir in Eighth Street Hollow at Beaver Falls.

The first excursion train came from Allegheny Oct. 23, 1851, and passed beyond the Summit toward Ohio.

Early trains were passenger trains. Not much freight was hauled until the two track system was built, starting in 1866 and completed in 1870.

The first single line was made with a gauge "the distance between the rails of four feet, 10 inches." The track — iron rails weighing 60 pounds per yard in lengths of 20 feet each—had wrought iron chairs at the joints. The standard gauge of the railroads later was 56½ inches.

The early trains ran mostly from Allegheny to New Brighton. After the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad acquired the line, it was extended westward, using other existing lines acquired. By 1864, the line was completed to Fort Wayne, then 88.6 miles was completed to Chicago.

The railroad firm decided to double track the line through New Brighton and Beaver Falls and beyond from Pittsburgh. A steel bridge was built over the Beaver, starting in 1866, and by 1870 the entire line was reconstructed.

The tracks were put on even grades, realigned and straightened. This necessitated building overpasses, making cuts and construction culverts — one of the most expensive was across Wallace Run at Morado.

The job was headed by Christopher O'Rourke, a prosperous railroad contractor, who after six or seven years' effort during which as high as 350 men were employed day and night, succeeded in constructing "the great fill" upon which the Fort Wayne Railroad crossed Wallace Run. It was a stupendous task, costing over \$1 million.

After the track was made two line, facilities from New Brighton were moved to Beaver Falls. At Fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, a freight station was constructed and yard tracks were laid. A turntable was built at Eighth Street.

After Beaver Falls was incorporated in 1868, and the building boom was started by the Harmony Society, the Marginal Railroad was built connecting factories along Walnut Bottom Run with Pennsylvania lines.

The line was built by Harmony Society workmen, and began for operation in 1882. From then until May 15, 1883, it was operated by the Harmony Society. Operation the next six years was by Hartman Steel Co., under lease of March 28, 1884, of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, trustees of the Harmony Society.

From 1889 to Aug. 10, 1895, it was run by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. under the former lease (assigned to that company by Hartman Steel Co. until its expiration May 13, 1893). On Dec. 28, 1889, Henrici and Lenz transferred their interest in the lease to Henry W. Hartman, Beaver Falls, and on March 1, 1890 he transferred it to the Pennsylvania (Railroad) Co.

From Aug. 10, 1895, to Oct. 8, 1895, it was run by Consolidated Steel and Wire Co. and from Oct. 8, 1895, to June 30, 1916, by Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in connection with the Rochester, Beaver Falls and Western Railway. The Marginal Railway was connected with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad for interchange of cars after the P&LE was built in 1879.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

Plans to construct a railroad from Connellsville through McKeesport and Pittsburgh's South Side and on to Youngstown, Ohio, were made as early as 1874 but little actually was done about it until the Harmony Society offered its assistance.

Articles of association were filed May 11, 1875, and, on paper at least, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co. was founded.

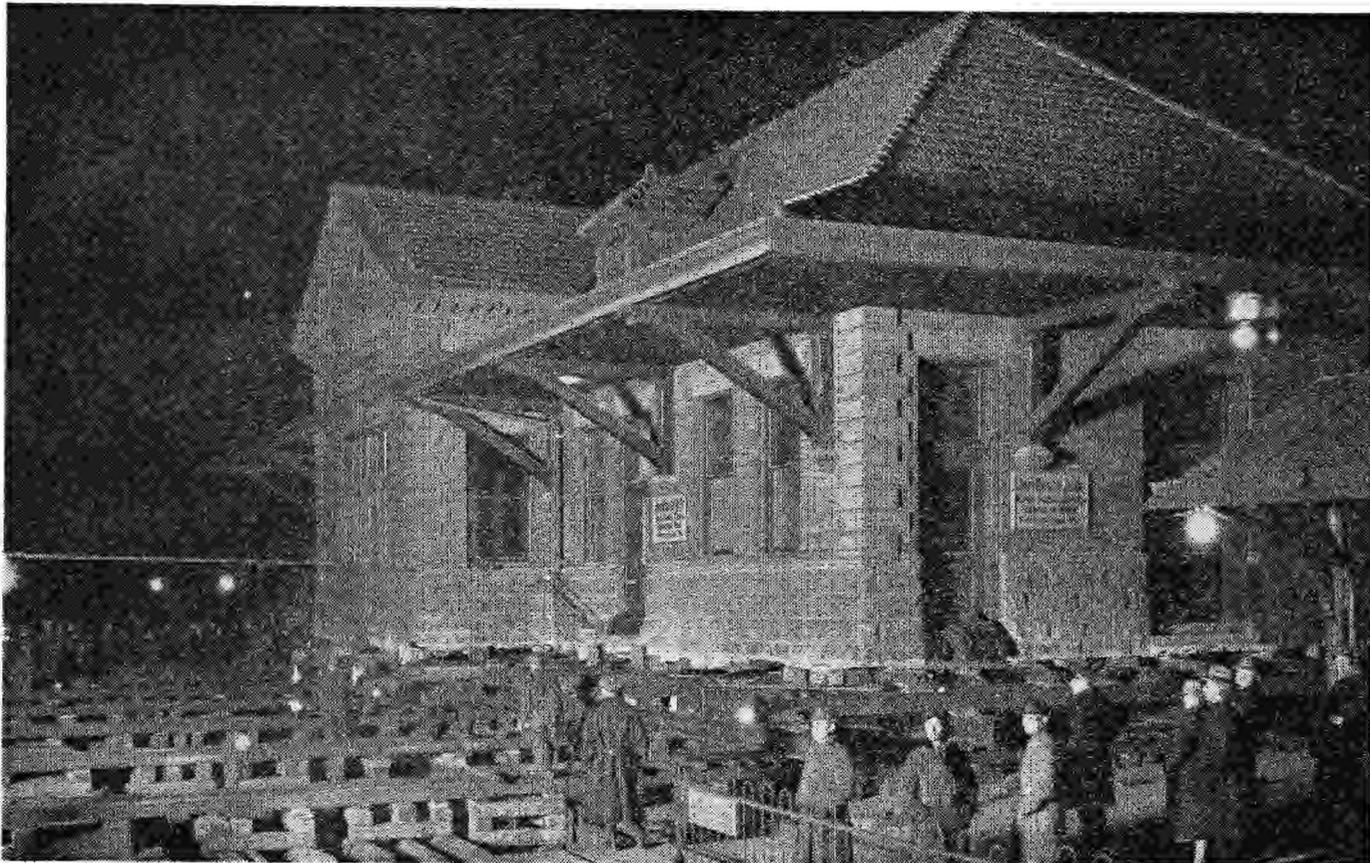
In June 1877, the contract was let for construction of the road to Youngstown and a single line was constructed. In 1878, the Ohio organization consolidated with that of the Pennsylvania and wanted to build a draw bridge over the Ohio River between Monaca and Beaver but the Corps of Engineers wouldn't permit it. A high level bridge, constructed some 90 feet above water, was built instead.

In 1877, contracts between the P&LE and the Lake Shore & Michigan and Atlantic & Great Western Railroad companies were drawn. They wanted a road to serve Connellsville but financial status was weak so Vanderbilt interests were enlisted to secure necessary improvements. The road began operating in 1879.

In Beaver Falls, a station first was built just below the toll bridge and, later, when the road was double-tracked, a large handsome station was built at the lower end of the community, another was built at 11th Street and still another near the Fetterman (Eastvale) Bridge. The latter was called College Station. A roundhouse also was built up river from College Station.

The lower end station was moved to its present location (Second Street) when a new bridge was constructed between Beaver Falls and New Brighton.

When first built, the railroad didn't follow the river above 11th Street but ran straight across (west of the factories) on what was called the high level. Later, in the early 1890s, the road was rebuilt and followed the Beaver's west bank.



The P&LE Station heads for a new home, March 19, 1925.

The New Castle State Road followed the Beaver from about Eighth Street in Beaver Falls and cut up over College Hill at 25th Street. When the P&LE relocated its tracks, it took that road as its right of way.

Some time before 1940, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad made an agreement with the P&LE to use its tracks from Pittsburgh to Lawrence Junction. The B&O crossed the Monongahela River near the lower end of Pittsburgh, then crossed town and went to Evans City, Harmony and Ellwood City, Chewton and Lawrence Junction. There was a roundhouse at Lawrence Junction.

The B&O was one one of the first railroads to use diesel locomotives and in 1940 started running them over P&LE tracks through Beaver Falls.

At one time, it was possible to get a train to Pittsburgh from Beaver Falls every hour.

Daniel Barnard's Station

After double tracks had been laid through Beaver Falls in 1870, Daniel Barnard built a station along the east side of the tracks, just below 24th Street culvert.

Barnard served as first station agent.

Later, he sold the station to the railroad firm.

The station had a restaurant in it and the building was in use until the early 1900s, then was discontinued and dismantled.

Dick Mumford used the brick from it to build a house at 25th Street and Ninth Avenue.

In the early days, there was a railroad stop at Harbison Hollow, near where Standard Steel Specialty Co. is today.

Morado had a station—it was called Homewood Junction—and the line joined the E&A branch there. It was a transfer point for mail, baggage and freight. There were milk stops above Homewood Junction at Highland (Summit Cut), Walnut, McCowan, New Galilee and Hays Crossing (a water stop on the Little Beaver). The PL&W joined the line at New Galilee. Trains also took on water at Homewood Junction.

A large passenger station was built at 11th Street in 1890 and a new freight station was constructed where the glass house burned down on 11th Street and 11th Avenue in 1907.

Rochester, BF & Western

The Rochester, Beaver Falls & Western Railway Co. was officially organized March 26, 1889, with Joseph Wood as president and S. B. Liggett, secretary.

Under terms on an agreement March 6, 1890, between the Pennsylvania Co. and H. W. Hartman, the latter was to build the road with means furnished by the Pennsylvania Co. on right of way secured by Hartman. The agreement provided for conveyance of the right of way to the Pennsylvania Co., and the assignment to it of all capital stock, franchises, and such of the Rochester, Beaver Falls and Western.

The road opened for business Dec. 1, 1890.

Corporation terminated by deed dated Jan. 18, 1904. The company conveyed to the Pennsylvania Co. its entire railroad, together with rights in certain streets in the borough of Beaver Falls, granted by ordinances of Feb. 3, 1890, and April 7, 1890.

By deed dated June 30, 1916, Pennsylvania Co. conveyed the property to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.

Trolley Trail

For five decades at the tail end of the 19th Century and the early 20th Century, streetcars—at first drawn by horses and later driven by other means—came into prominence as a means of travel for Beaver Valley residents.

Streetcars played a major role in the development of Beaver Falls as a shopping district and, in a series of articles James T. Reidel reviews their history, which came to an end when automobiles took over the streets and highways.

Another article, by Walter W. Warren, sheds additional light on a glorious era in the city's past.

The Horse Cars

On Sept. 17 1884, Beaver Valley Street Railway Co. was organized with capitol stock of \$300,000, and a week later a charter was secured and ground was broken on May 1, 1885. The first officers were: M. L. Knight, president; Col. Jacob Weyand, vice president; J. P. Merriman, secretary treasurer; Hon. Henry Hice, John Reeves, Jacob Weyand, J. C. Whitla, H. W. Reeves, Joseph Snellenberg, and M. L. Knight, directors; and Lycurgus Richardson, superintendent.

July 4, 1885, marked operation of the first streetcars in Beaver Falls. Each car was drawn by one horse. The line extended from the Fort Wayne Depot at 14th Street in New Brighton to 27th Street in Beaver Falls, where the barns were located. (This is the approximate location of the Armstrong Cork Co. office today.)

Early horse cars were provided with hay on the floor, instead of stoves for warmth. A horse was stabled at the foot of Seventh Avenue hill to help pull the horse car up the hill. Then it was walked down for the next car.

This line was sold to Beaver Valley Traction Co. in July, 1891. The line was extended to Beaver, Dec. 5, 1891. At this time, the power was changed to electricity and the power house was located where King's Mirror and Glass is today.

The Summer Cars

The summer, open streetcars were used for special events such as a church picnic. A canvas curtain was all that protected passengers from the weather. Conductors collected fares from a six-inch running board on the outside of the car. At the end of the line, it was folded up and one on the opposite side was let down for the return trip to permit the conductors to always be on the curb side. There was much difficulty in collecting fares as people stepped on anywhere.

The summer cars were outlawed around 1920-1921 and two of the cars were put in Morado Park for children to play in.

Riverview Street Railway

By WALTER W. WARREN

Harry T. Barker, a surveyor, professional engineer and borough engineer for New Brighton and Beaver Falls (elected in 1879), was one of the organizers (and eventually a director) of Riverview Land Co. in 1892. His project played a major role in Beaver Falls' development.

The section of Riverview at the head of the Eighth Street Hollow in Beaver Falls was the section of Riverview that was more level and lower than the other hilltop. The land was surveyed and laid out in town lots, and the route of the Riverview Railway, which was about two miles long, was surveyed. The car barn for the Riverview line was at the top of the hill.

At this time in Beaver Falls, the Beaver Falls Improvement Co. was in operation with F. Edward Beilman (who built a department store in Beaver Falls in 1894, and a director of the Riverview Electric Street Railway Co.) as a member of the executive committee.

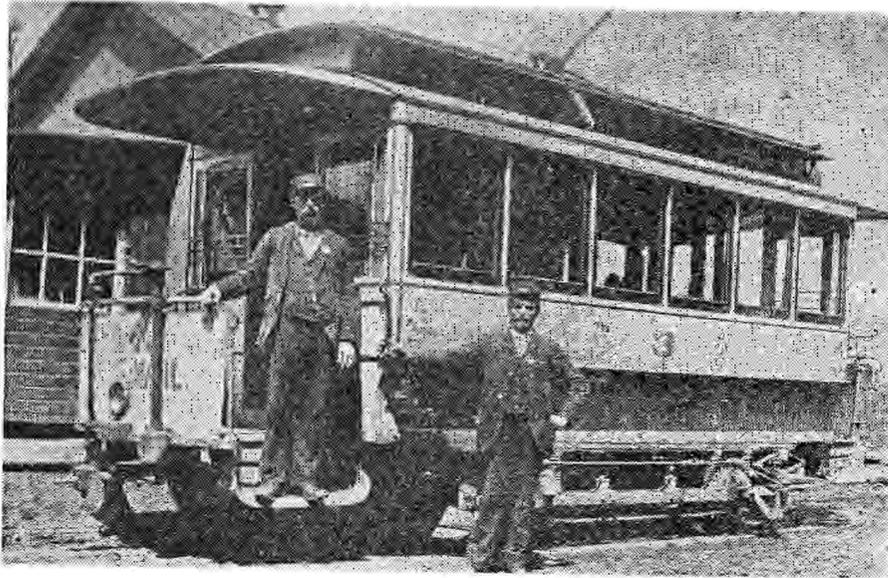
Stuart Caler of Riverview, with his father Frank W. Caler, worked for the street car companies, the Beaver Valley and Riverview lines. Frank Caler had been a toll taker on the old covered bridge and had been motorman, on both the Riverview and Traction Co. lines.

Others who were connected with the Riverview lines were J. D. Perrott, who was in the Beaver Falls Improvement Co. and the Riverview Street Railway Co.; and Herman F. Dillan, for many years was one of the active and influential residents of Beaver Falls. He had been at one time superintendent of the Beaver Falls Gas Co. and one of the promoters of the Beaver Falls Improvement Co.

After organization of Riverview Land Co. and Riverview Street Railway Co. in 1892, and surveys were made, construction was started.

The track was started at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Beaver Falls, and run up around the hill between 11th and Eighth streets. The grade was not as steep this way and it passed the reservoir the Pennsylvania Railroad had in Eighth Street Hollow, to furnish water for the engines.

A light car like the summer cars on the Beaver Valley Traction Co. lines was used and since the grade was uniform, and not too steep, it could negotiate it without having to be pulled up by a cable. This part of the line was not put into operation until 1898 and ran until 1904 when it was discontinued.



Cars like this provided "modern" transportation at the turn of the century.

The downtown part of the Riverview line ran from Pennsylvania depot in Beaver Falls down 11th Street to the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad depot. Cars came back up 11th Street to Third Avenue, down Third Avenue to Sixth Avenue, then across the 10th Street Bridge to New Brighton, along Twelfth Avenue in New Brighton to Sixth Street, west on Sixth Street to 10th Avenue, south on 10th Avenue to 11th Street, then to the left to Penn Avenue, then to the right on Penn Avenue to 14th Street, and down 14th Street to the New Brighton Pennsylvania Railroad station.

The line was single track with two passing switches, one on 12th Avenue, New Brighton, just south of Fifth Street (below the first alley); the other on Third Avenue, Beaver Falls, just off Sixth Avenue. There was also a line connecting the Riverview line with the Seventh Avenue line at Fifth Street in Beaver Falls. Cars on the Riverview line ran every 20 minutes, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station in both towns on the hour and 20 minutes to and 20 minutes after. The cars were to pass on the switch in New Brighton.

There was a signal light on the pole on the street that held the trolley wire. If the car was detained any length of time in Beaver Falls, for example, the New Brighton car would go over and pass on the Beaver Falls switch. The signal lights on the poles were switched by the conductor (whenever he got to the switch) to show the other car's crew if the track was clear.

Cars were short with four wheels (close together) in the middle of the car. The cars had vestibules at each end where passengers boarded and departed.

The motorman could operate the car from either end, and the trolley was reversed at the end of the line. The people all got on and off at the same end, making it confusing if there were many on the car. During the rush hours, people would be standing in the car. Seats ran parallel with the car on both sides. There was a small stove that burned hard coal for warmth. The car was heavy and when going up grades, sand had to be used on the rails. At 14th Street in New Brighton, there was a sand box for refilling boxes on the street car. Sand always had to be used on 14th Street hill in New Brighton and still the wheels would slide and spark. Regularly they had a man, with a broom and bucket

of grease, sweep the track on the curve, where there was a double flange on the inside rail to keep the car from jumping the track, as curves were sharp. The one on 11th Street and Penn Avenue was less than 45 degrees. After he swept the track, he put grease in the groove to make the car turn easier.

The downtown Riverview line must have started operating before the hilltop line. In an article about the 10th Street Bridge it was reported the Riverview line was going over the bridge and the Oak Hill section of New Brighton had started to build up before the bridge was freed of toll in 1896.

Beaver Valley Traction Co. acquired possession of the line in 1903, and ran it as part of its regular system. In the next two decades, the track became rough and uneven. The cars couldn't travel very fast as they (balanced in the center) would rock up and down on the ends. The many turns on the line made it slow going. To avoid a \$125,000 rehabilitation, buses were substituted on the line in August 1924 at a cost of \$25,000, which permitted operation to continue.

Beaver Falls Improvement Co. had pushed the operation of street car lines as its members would benefit from the business of the people the lines would serve. Beilman, whose store was at 1104-1106 Seventh Ave., advertised he would pay the fare home on the streetcar for anyone who would buy \$5 or more worth of merchandise.

The Harmony Line

The Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler, and New Castle Railway Co., better known as Harmony Line, started June 28, 1908.

Its hub was Ellwood City, where there were lines branching out for New Castle, Butler via Evans City, and Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh Railway Co. at the city line.

The system was primarily single track with wyes for turning cars at the end of the line as cars were operated from only one end. Rolling stock consisted of about 25 passenger and seven or eight freight cars. Power plant and car barns were located at Harmony Junction, between Zelienople and Evans City. Steel was hauled from Beaver

Streetcar Mail Cars

Falls to New Castle, with passenger cars towing steel cars to the junction in Ellwood City where they were picked up by the freights. Steel for Cleveland could be there in a day.

This line was the most up to date of any of its kind. Cars had telephones, which could be plugged in at stations about a mile apart and at every turnout. Operators could talk to the dispatcher from any point on the line.

Already a proven success, the Harmony Line decided to extend a line from Ellwood City to Beaver Falls in 1912. The task was not as easy as it sounded, and it wasn't until January 1915, that cars actually moved on the extension. In December 1912, the company filed its permit, which allowed it to start construction.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie overpass in Ellwood City (known as the "subway") was lower than others on the Harmony Line, so lower cars, called gunboats, were used.

The big project was the bridge over the Beaver River at Koppel. Koppel secured several injunctions to stop it, but the really big trouble was with high tension power lines crossing the Pennsylvania Power Co. lines. Sometime later, the Harmony Co. quit making its own power and secured it from the Pennsylvania Power Co.

The line went through Koppel and Homewood to Morado Park, where it connected with Beaver Valley Traction Co. Here Beaver Valley Traction Co. employes took control and the car continued to downtown Beaver Falls over Beaver Valley Traction Co. lines to the Harmony terminal where King's Mirror & Glass is today. The cars left Ellwood City for Morado every two hours on the odd hour, and they left Morado for Ellwood City every two hours, 15 minutes before the even hour. The fare from Ellwood City to Morado was 20 cents and from Morado to Beaver Falls was 5 cents.

Things were rosy for the Harmony Line for two decades. About 1925, business started dropping off and about 1929, the line started cutting its service. Petitions to abandon a portion of the line from East New Castle to Beaver Falls were approved in federal court on June 9, 1931. The last trolley ran on June 15, 1931.

The following day Harmony Short Line buses hauled passengers to Ellwood City. On July 30, 1931, permission was asked to abandon the remainder of the line, and on Aug. 11, it was granted. The last car ran on Aug. 15, 1931. The line died of an "overdose of gasoline." Buses followed the trolley route as nearly as possible. Due to poor roadbed, weakened bridges and old equipment, the Harmony Street Car Line was junked.

In 1901, streetcars began carrying U.S. mail to and from various post offices along the lines with all cars carrying mail sacks. It was not long before a regular mail car was introduced for such purpose, in charge of a railway mail clerk. In 1907, this service was discontinued.

At one time on the Riverview and Main lines, copy exchanged by The Daily Times, Beaver, The Beaver Valley News, New Brighton, and the Beaver Falls Tribune, was sent on the streetcar lines. There were open boxes on the telephone poles to put the large envelopes in. They were open in the front so the conductor on the car could see if there was anything in the box.

Patterson Heights Railway

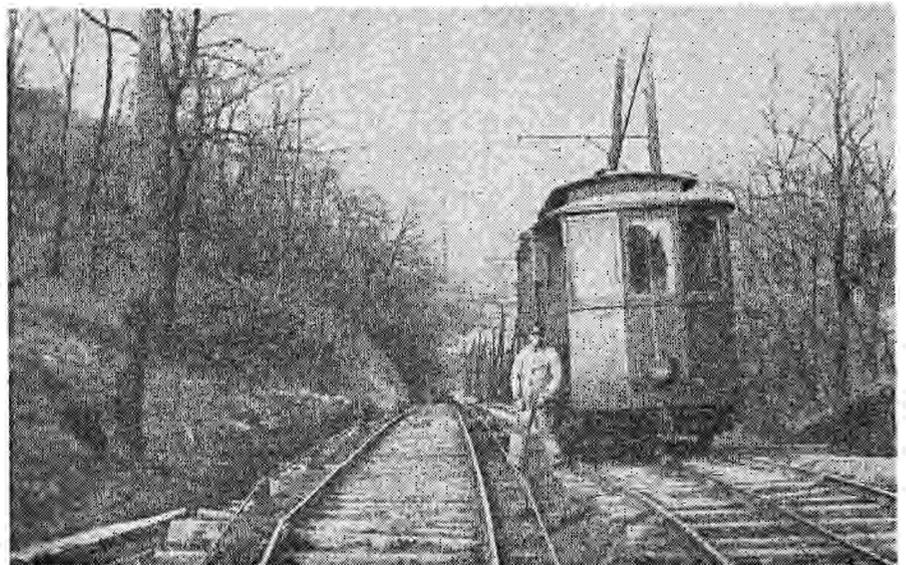
Patterson Heights Street Railway Co., better known as the Patterson Heights Incline, was built by John Reeves. James F. Merriman served as secretary and John T. Reeves as treasurer. The incline was incorporated in 1895 at a capital outlay of \$6,000.

The line connected Patterson Heights with Beaver Falls and its terminus was near the Penn Bridge Works (what is now the Bridge Street area) and the car was operated in much the same way as a streetcar with a dummy car loaded with scrap iron. The dummy car weighed slightly less than the passenger car and traveled half the length of the hill. The car barn was located at the top of the hill.

In 1921, it was transferred to a group of Patterson Heights citizens, with George Joy, president, and Ben H. Boss, secretary-treasurer. Later R. C. Weber became secretary-treasurer.

In 1927, the incline went out of business due to lack of profits and increased use of automobiles. In its nearly 30-year span, the incline had five operators — Phillip Erath, Jr., George Erwin, Fred Harn, George Hill and John Whittenberg.

Patterson Heights incline—once best way to climb the hill.



Beaver Valley Traction Co.

Beaver Valley Traction Co. was organized in the spring of 1891 by a number of prominent citizens of the Beaver Valley; and on June 29, 1891, a charter was issued under the provisions of the Act of March 22, 1887.

In July, 1891, the Traction Co. absorbed by contract and purchase of stock, Central Electric Street Railway Co.; and in August, 1891, Beaver Valley Street Railway Co. was absorbed by similar process.

Later, the College and Grandview Electric Street Railway Co. became a part of Beaver Valley Traction Co., and a working agreement was established about 1898 with Beaver & Vanport Electric Street Railway Co.

The property in the spring of 1900 was thus represented by tracks extending from Morado Park on the Beaver River, through College Hill, Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Rochester Township to the Junction, across the Sharon bridge through Bridgewater to and through Beaver and part of Borough Township to the top of the bluff just east of Two Mile Run. Total mileage, counted as single track was about 17 miles.

There was another system, about three and three-quarter miles in length, called People's Electric Street Railway Co., which extended from St. Clair, through Rochester Township, Rochester, and Bolesville to the Junction, where it stopped a few feet short of connecting with the Beaver Valley Traction Co.'s tracks. The fares charged from Morado or from St. Clair to Vanport were 15 cents.

Several attempts had been made to unite People's Electric Street Railway Co. with Beaver Valley Traction Co. under one management, but this was without success prior to 1900. Fresh capital was invested at the turn of the century, and all the stock of the People's Electric Street Railway Co. was purchased, and the property absorbed by Beaver Valley Traction Co. Capitol stock of the Beaver Valley Traction Co. was increased from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000. Plans were carried out to up-date construction and equipment, and ground was purchased at the Junction, where all the buildings of the company could be concentrated for economy of power and supervision. In 1903, Beaver Valley Traction Co. gained control of Riverview Street Railway, which ran through New Brighton and Beaver Falls.

Beaver Valley Traction rails started at Wallace Run ravine and proceeded south. The line that proceeded north was used by Harmony Short Line. When a Harmony car entered Beaver Falls, a Beaver Valley Traction Co. crew took over the controls, Beaver Valley Traction lines proceeded south on Fourth Avenue College Hill, to 32nd Street, where it turned left for one block on 32nd Street and turned right and proceeded down College Avenue to 27th Street. In this one block area on these sharp curves, college students liked to grease the rails causing the motorman to lose control of the car. At 27th Street, the line proceeded south on Eighth Avenue to 17th Street, where it turned left on 17th Street to Seventh Avenue, then turned right and proceeded through town down Seventh Avenue to the bridge to New Brighton.

There were two fare zones in Beaver Falls. One from Morado to 27th Street; the other from 27th Street to the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie station. The charge was five cents a zone. There were also money-saving devices such as a weekly pass which permitted one to ride from Morado to the P&LE station. It cost \$1.60. Another was

a Sunday pass which cost 25 cents. Ten-minute service was maintained until midnight.

The whole company consisted of 48 equivalent single track miles, 41 miles being on paved streets. It served 15 communities. The roster consisted of 42 passenger cars, eight service cars, and three service trucks. Twenty of the one man cars were purchased in 1921, six more in 1924 and the remainder were rebuilt two-man double truck cars.

On April 1, 1924, the zone fare machine was discarded in favor of the honor system. Zone checks were issued by a machine which required the operator to press from two to four keys, tramp on a pedal, and if the machine worked properly, a check would come out. The patron was required to return the check when leaving the car. The honor system was pretty much a success with some education of the public. An article in The Beaver Falls Tribune on April 8, 1924, informed the public of the new policy.

Around 1924, Beaver Falls Advertising Club offered free rides to Beaver Falls on Feb. 3 and Aug. 21 of each year for dollar days. The club sent out post cards to be presented to the operator of the car which cost around \$175. Beaver Falls Advertising Club paid the bill and the people rode free.

It was surprising how many people rode to Beaver Falls, supposedly for dollar days.

The automobile started taking its toll on this company a little slower than it did on the rest. At first, buses were substituted on Riverview Line, then from Ambridge to Sewickley, then from Rochester to Vanport, and finally the remainder of the line. Beaver Valley Traction Co. was responsible for paving the streets between their tracks and eighteen inches on the outside.

Since the remainder of the road, in some cases, was in poor condition, automobiles traveled on the paved portion. This broke up the pavement and caused constant repair which became costly. When the cost became too high, buses were substituted over the line. On Aug. 10, 1937, the last streetcar left Junction Car Barns for Morado at 4:45 p.m. Some retired operators took turns operating the car for short distances. The car was lucky to make it back — riders removed something for a keepsake. The cars were in pretty good shape and were shipped to New York via railroad. The trucks, or wheels, were scrapped here as the company in New York used a different gauge. Buses started carrying people and the company was called Beaver Valley Motor Coach Co. That was the end of streetcars in Beaver County.

Beginning a New Era

Joseph Whitle was the first engineer for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad. His engine was No. 24.

Some other P&LE firsts—Sept. 21, 1878:

—Frank McElroy, telegraph operator.

—Harry Sterling, ticket agent.

—David R. Wilkinson, 1219 Third Ave., purchased the first ticket at the Beaver Falls depot (for Pittsburgh).

Local Lines Ring with Progress

The telephone and Beaver Falls have come a long way together since the telephone first arrived in town in 1879.

"Each has contributed to the other's economic growth and welfare and we expect it to continue this way," says Bob Cousin, local manager for Bell Telephone Co.

The telephone first made a local appearance at the Cutlery Works, which had a private system. By 1881, Bell's predecessor, the old Central District and Printing Co., was operating in the area. In 1883, it established the first telephone central office in the Beaver Valley. By 1885, it was serving 10 customers.

There was just one operator to serve "all" those customers, Miss Jennie Ramsey. She completed calls by name, not number. Her duties in the early years also involved bill collection and even an occasional repair job.

Her career spanned an eventful period and when she retired in 1915 some 2,000 telephones were being served by the Beaver Falls office.

In the intervening years, the telephone central office had moved, first to the M. C. Ferron grocery store on 11th Street near Tank Alley and then, in 1907 to a new building at 616 Fourth St. Now Beaver Falls is served from another office, at 620 Sixth St., built a decade ago.

While service has improved and rates have remained low, some things haven't changed. Local suppliers always have played a key role in helping the telephone industry grow. Coal, gas lights, stoves and other equipment were purchased locally in the 1800s. Now Bell and Western Electric, manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell System, are purchasing an estimated 160,000 annually in goods and supplies from 52 area firms.

And millions of dollars have been spent in the past decade by Bell to give Beaver Falls the constantly improving modern communications service essential for growth.

Whereas Jennie Ramsey had to handle all telephone business in 1885, Bell today has 26 Beaver Falls employees to handle a variety of needs.

The annual payroll is about \$210,000 and there are 17,000 telephones in the Beaver Falls exchange. Its customers place an average of 125,200 calls daily.

Operators remain an essential part of the telephone system but Beaver Falls residents now can dial unassisted across the nation and their "local" or toll-free calling area has been expanded.

Cousin said research and development work being done in the Bell Laboratories and modern manufacturing techniques of Western Electric hold promise for the decades ahead that will make today's telephone communications services seem pale by comparison.

For example, he noted, picturephone service might be available sometime in the 1970s; wrist telephones and other wireless telephones are either now on the drawing boards or being given preliminary trials; electronic central offices, expected to be nationwide by the year 2000, will provide a series of new services; data transmission and other use of telephone lines will enable customers to bank and do other business from their homes.



MISS JENNIE RAMSEY

Electricity: A Bright Idea!

Only a few Beaver Falls' oldest citizens today can remember back to a time when the city — and most of the rest of America along with it — was without electric service. For the younger generation particularly, it is hard to imagine what life would be without the many things which electricity brings into our homes and factories, the safety which it provides on our streets and highways.

By "turning back the clock" 88 years, television, radio, electric ranges and refrigerators, washing machines, dryers, irons, and similar conveniences would disappear. Many such appliances as the food freezer, the electric sewing machine, the vacuum cleaner, the mixer, toaster, fans, electric heating, electric clocks, blankets, heating pads, sun lamps, door chimes, and almost countless other things would vanish. Automatic controls of many kinds, power tools, and many other things so convenient their existence is taken for granted, would vanish from our homes; x-rays and other life-saving equipment would disappear from hospitals; dentists once more would drill by foot power as of old, and countless other things from motion pictures and traffic lights to automatic food disposer units would vanish.

It is doubtful if any one of these — and perhaps all of them — would create quite so great a feeling of loss as when at the final turn of the clock's hands into the past) we would find ourselves without light — except for flickering gas jets, dangerous oil lamps, and the open flames of tallow and other candles.

Duquesne Light Company's history as an organization goes back to March 6, 1880, when a small group of business men took a charter for the district's first power and light utility, under the name Allegheny County Light Co.

For several months, even before Thomas Alva Edison dramatically announced the invention of a successful but still imperfect incandescent lamp, men of this group had been concerned with lighting Pittsburgh by means of electricity after a small electric arc machine had been demonstrated at the Exposition of 1877. During the first discussion and even after Edison's invention was announced, their principal interest was in what was still at that day considered the only really practicable form of electric illumination — the open carbon arc light.

Several months before the organization of Allegheny County Light Co., these Pittsburgh leaders had been discussing the possibility of electric lighting for the city. They took the problem to George Westinghouse, who was just beginning to devote a considerable part of his time to experiments with electricity and had lighted his plants with it since the summer of 1878.

Original subscribers and directors of the company (with a capital stock of \$90,000) included James S. Rutan, a Beaver County attorney, who was at that time United States surveyor of customs for the port of Pittsburgh.

Shortly after the turn of the century, however, a group of western Pennsylvania leaders (principally men with public utilities experience), began work on a plan to consolidate and coordinate the work of the still numerous electric companies which were in operation in Allegheny and Beaver counties. Their discussions resulted in the incorporation of Duquesne Light Co. Aug. 5, 1903.

In Beaver County, Duquesne Light Co. gradually acquired the numerous local companies which had been chartered to serve the Beaver Valley. One of the earliest was the Beaver Valley Electric Light and Power Co., which was chartered Nov. 19, 1888, and re-chartered March 14, 1890, to serve Beaver Falls and adjacent territory.

Articles of Incorporation for the Beaver Valley Electric Light and Power Co. were signed Oct. 22, 1888, and approved by Gov. James A. Beaver, Nov. 24, 1888. Names of original subscribers included H. W. Hartman, Beaver Falls; Sherman D. Hubbard, Beaver Falls; John Reeves, Beaver Falls; John P. Sherwood, New Brighton; Henry C. Fry, Rochester; John M. Buchanan, Beaver. All but Reeves were chosen directors the first year.

In 1916, all of the property and franchises of Beaver Valley Electric Light and Power Co., as well as 12 other Beaver County electric companies, were sold to Beaver County Light Co. Other local companies were acquired in 1918, 1921 and 1922 and Dec. 30, 1922, all of the property and franchises of the Beaver County Light Co. were sold to Duquesne Light Co., which thereby succeeded to all of the rights and powers of former companies.

A franchise ordinance was granted by Beaver Falls to Beaver Valley Electric Light and Power Co. Jan. 15, 1894. This ordinance permitted the construction and maintenance of an electric light, heat, and power line on any and all streets of the borough.

It will be recalled that Beaver Falls later was consolidated with College Hill and became a city. College Hill signed an agreement with Beaver County Light Co. in 1921.

First power station constructed partly in Beaver County and partly Allegheny County was Phillips Power Station, South Heights in the mid 40s.

March 13, 1954, Louis L. Strauss, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, announced a Duquesne Light Co. proposal to participate in construction and operation of the nation's first full-scale central station nuclear power plant was accepted by the government. The plant was built at Shippingport.

Sept. 14, 1967, Duquesne announced an 800,000 kilowatt nuclear generating unit to be installed at the Shippingport plant and to be jointly owned with Ohio Edison Co. The new generating facility will be called the Beaver Valley Power Station. Philip A. Fleger, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Duquesne Light Co. said, "With this new nuclear plant, the entire Beaver Valley has embarked on significant development programs. It has great growth potential for industrial and commercial expansion as well as new residential areas. Duquesne believes the new station will add impetus to its development and help strengthen the economy in the years immediately ahead."

Lines Laid Across River

The first long distance telegraph lines were laid across the Beaver River between New Brighton and Beaver Falls Feb. 27, 1896.

Harmonists Start Big Splash!

By H. B. CHANDLEY AND SAMUEL McBRIDE

In 1868, Henry Chandley, a plumber from Pittsburgh, was engaged by J. T. Reeves, real estate agent for the Harmony Society, to install water lines for properties then owned by the society in Beaver Falls.

Chandley had a workshop in the old stone house, which was located across from Fifth Ward school at Fifth Avenue and 16th Street. He afterwards built a house on 11th Street and Cedar Alley in the rear of which was located the first plumbing shop in Beaver Falls.

The Harmony Society preceded to lay water lines in 1868, 1869, and 1870, and the first supply of water was derived from the spring located on West 11th Street above what was known as Beaver Falls Bottling Co., and a small brick reservoir also was built near this location in which the water was stored for the supply for Beaver Falls.

Afterwards, the line was extended across the ravine to the north side of the hill near Clayton's old coal bank. Here an additional supply was secured and piped to the reservoir.

As the community grew, and more water was required, the supply was obtained from a spring located near Walnut Run on the property of Beaver Falls Cutlery Co. Afterwards this supply was increased by extending the line across Seventh Avenue to another spring located under Valley Ice Co. stable at Seventh Avenue and Third Street. This water was pumped from a large cistern, or collecting well, by a pump in the cutlery works to the reservoir on the hillside on West 11th Street.

Henry Chandley died in 1870 and the work was carried on under the direction of W. H. and G. W. Chandley, which afterwards became the firm of Chandley Bros., plumbers.

The first organized water company supplying Beaver Falls, known as Beaver Falls Water Co., was organized Dec. 20, 1883, and the water was pumped from a stone building, which was located south of the Beaver Falls Planing Mill, in which was located a water power driven Holley pump.

In 1878, John W. Ramsey was appointed superintendent of Beaver Falls Water Co. and continued in this capacity until 1891. Sometime during the period from 1883 to 1890, and the supposition is that it was in 1885, there was a conveyance from Beaver Falls Water Co. to Henry W. Hartman. The deed recites that the consideration paid was \$140,000. There are no records to show what constituted the property or where it was located, but it existed under the name of Beaver Falls Water Co. and consisted of a reservoir at College Hill, which was built in 1882 and 1883, and a pump station located on the bank of the Beaver River at about the location of the roundhouse of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad.

This was a steam operated plant containing a large single action steam pump. When it was in operation, the exhaust from it could be heard all over Beaver Falls. Col. Glover was the day engineer and William Carothers the night engineer. Carothers lived in a house adjoining the water works, and the boiler room at that time was a favorite place for the students of Geneva College to roast chickens stolen from Professor McCartney's chicken house.

The plant continued to be operated by Henry W. Hart-

man until 1890 when it was sold to Union Water Co. The deed called for the works and system owned by Beaver Falls Water Co. At this time, Hartman had started to construct a dam across the Beaver River which is now known as the Hartman Dam and also the construction of a new pumping plant at the Eastvale end of the dam in the Borough of Eastvale. The dam was finished in 1891 by Union Water Co. and the water works finished in 1892. The first water pumped from the new water plant to Beaver Falls was June 29, 1892. Frank Rodgers, who resided at Ninth Avenue and 10th Street, Beaver Falls, was superintendent of Union Water Co. from 1891 to 1894 and was succeeded by Titus M. Welsh in 1894, who remained with Union Water Co. and Beaver Valley Water Co. until 1912.

In the period from 1890 to 1900, when the water company was owned and operated by W. H. Hartman, a series of legal battles took place between the water company and the Borough of Beaver Falls, caused by the poor pressure for fire service and unfiltered water furnished by the water company for domestic use.

The borough attempted to let a contract for a municipal plant but was stopped by injunctions and court decisions. It was at this time that Peoples Water Co. was formed. A stock company owned by the citizens of Beaver Falls, this company from a small private plant owned by Samuel Creese at Sixth Avenue and 16th Street branched out until in 1902 it owned a complete plant with mains covering all the streets in Beaver Falls and a pumping and filtration plant located at Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street. However, financial and salt water troubles overtook the company, together with dissension among the stockholders, and it was sold to Beaver Valley Water Co. in 1902. Among the old residents interested in its formation and operation were W. H. Chandley, J. D. Perrott, F. F. Brierly and John Warren.

One high spot in the legal tangles was the passage of a bill, known as Bill 48, which allowed the cities to construct their own water works. However it was afterwards found unconstitutional and they were again stopped by the Court by an injunction from awarding any contracts. In fact, the Borough of Rochester had awarded a contract and some pipe was laid on Water Street that is still buried in the ground.

Beaver Valley Water Co. and its underlying companies was organized under the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements. It was formed in 1902 for the supply of water in a district located between Freedom and Baden on the northeastern side of the Ohio River, about two miles above the junction thereof with the Beaver River, now the Borough of Conway. At the time of its organization, it acquired and took over the various water works and plants, which theretofore supplied seven municipalities which covered the stretch of adjoining territory extending down the Ohio valley, on the northeastern side and up the Beaver River to and including the Borough of College Hill—a distance of 11 miles.

Among the plants taken over was that of (1) Freedom Water Co., organized April 8, 1897 (by which the Borough of Freedom was supplied, this company having a gas engine pumping plant located on the bank of the Ohio River and supplying water therefrom taken from the river through cribs); (2) the plant of Valley Water Co. of Rochester organized March 31, 1904 (by which Rochester was supplied); (3) the plant of West Side Water Co. or-

ganized March 31, 1902 (by which West Bridgewater was supplied); and (4) the plant of North Rochester Water Co., organized Nov. 25, 1901 (by which North Rochester and East Rochester were supplied), all four of the above mentioned plants were supplied through a 16-inch main, extending up the Beaver River from Rochester to the Eastvale pumping and filtration plant, from which a supply of filtered water was obtained; (5) New Brighton water works, organized May 29, 1879 (by which New Brighton was supplied—which plant included a water power and steam pumping station); (6) the plants of Union Water Co., organized 1890; and (7) College Hill Borough Water Co., organized May 15, 1901 (by which Beaver Falls and College Hill were supplied, and these two plants obtained a supply of filtered water from the Eastvale pumping and filtration plant, located at the eastern end of the Eastvale dam in the Beaver River). At the time of the company's formation, the Eastvale dam and the pool formed thereby, extending up the river seven miles or more, and the Eastvale pumping and filtration plant were also taken over.

Shortly thereafter, Beaver Valley Water Co. acquired (8) People's Water Co. (which was operated in the heart of Beaver Falls, taking its supply from wells by means of a gas engine pumping plant); and later (9) the Patterson Heights plant, organized June 5, 1902, (by which Patterson Heights was supplied with filtered water obtained from Beaver Valley Water Co. mains). All the plants so acquired and taken over were connected together and leased to, run, used and operated by Beaver Valley Water Co. as one system except the plant of Peoples Water Co., which was purchased outright and incorporated into Beaver Valley Water Co. system of supply.

All of the pumping plants so acquired were shut down except the two water power plants, one of which was located at New Brighton, about the central portion of the district, and the other at the eastern end of the Eastvale dam at the upper end of the district. A gravity mechanical filter plant was installed at the New Brighton plant and the gravity mechanical filtration plant theretofore in operation in connection with the Eastvale power filtration plant was enlarged and improved. It was the plan of the company, in consolidating the plants, to obtain its source of supply from the Beaver River (which, as a source of supply was superior to any other within practical reach), and to have the advantages arising from the water power to be had from the Beaver River and also to enjoy the economies resulting from operating all of the plants together in one system.

The personnel of Beaver Valley Water Co. at its organization was: J. F. Grimes, president; Richard R. Quay, vice president; John T. Taylor, treasurer and general manager; Titus M. Welsh, superintendent at Beaver Falls; Bond Kennedy, superintendent at New Brighton, and John D. King, superintendent at Freedom. In 1907 H. B. Chandley succeeded Bond Kennedy at New Brighton, in 1909 he replaced John King at Freedom, and in 1912 was appointed general superintendent of all plants and assistant to Taylor.

Taylor, a well-known and public spirited citizen residing in Beaver, was manager of Beaver Valley Water Co. from 1902 to 1927. He gave 25 years of hard work in building up the system of the old Union Water Co. into a first class water company with filtered water supply and adequate fire protection, but was handicapped by insufficient revenue and lack of capital. In addition, the flood of 1913 destroyed the dam at Eighth Street, New Brighton, and

part of the water works and in the severe winter of 1917 the company suffered heavy damages by frozen mains and services. This was the winter in which the frost reached a depth of five feet.

Among the improvements made by Taylor were:

New sedimentation basin at Eastvale; new filter plant at Eastvale; new pump station at Eastvale; new pump station at New Brighton; new filter plant at New Brighton.

Rebuilding of the Hartman and Eastvale dams; Patterson Township water system; Pulaski Township water system; Rochester Township water system; and the installation of a 12-inch feed line from Freedom to supply the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Conway.

Taylor also constructed the outfall sewer line from the disposal plant to below the New Brighton dam. This work was done for the Borough of Beaver Falls.

In 1912, the water company made an attempt to increase the rates and the rate case was taken in 1914 before the Public Service Commission by Solomon C. Thayer, et al, and was the first water rate case to be heard before the newly formed Public Service Commission. It was known as Complaint Dockets No. 187—No. 188, and after a bitter and costly fight that lasted until 1916 an order was handed down by the Commission on July 15, 1916, allowing them an annual income of \$135,950 and a rate established to bring in this amount of revenue. This rate was in effect until the present rate was established by the company in 1928.

Early in 1927, Beaver Valley Water Co. was sold to Consumer Water Co., Portland, Maine, and on Feb. 8, 1927, A. N. Burnie, who was treasurer and general manager, arrived in Beaver Falls to take charge of the plants. H. B. Chandley was assistant treasurer and superintendent. From 1927 to 1931, the new company made decided improvements in the distribution system in Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Rochester, West Mayfield, White and Chippewa Townships, and built the present office building at Eighth Avenue and 15 Street, Beaver Falls. In the five years from 1927 to 1931, the company spent over \$300,000 in improvements and had plans made for the building of a modern pump station and filtering plant at both Eastvale and New Brighton but were held up by the depression in the years 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

On August 27, 1940, Consumers Water Co. sold the assets of Beaver Valley Water Co. to Beaver Falls Municipal Authority for \$4,300,000 and a board consisting of Glenn W. Major, chairman; J. Douglas Brooks, secretary; L. W. Kelly, treasurer; Edward A. Sahli and Sam Arent started to operate the plant. Burnie was retained as manager and acted in that capacity until March 1, 1941, when he was succeeded by H. B. Chandley as manager, and E. C. Goehring, as assistant manager. In November 1942, a court order removed all members of city council as members of the board of directors of the municipal authority and city council passed an ordinance making the following appointments and fixing the salary of board members at \$25 per month; J. Douglas Brooks five years from January 1, 1942; I. S. Sahli, to succeed Edw. A. Sahli; Ellsworth A. Thomas, to succeed Sam Arent; N. Errol Dunn, to succeed L. W. Kelly and E. R. Gildner, to succeed Glenn W. Major. In December 1943, city council made the following appointments: J. Howard Jeffreys, to succeed Ellsworth A. Thomas, whose term expired Jan. 1, 1944, and H. W. Butler, to succeed J. Douglas Brooks, who resigned on account of not being a resident of Beaver Falls, having moved to Chippewa Township.

The following men have served as directors:

I. S. Sahli (1942-1963), E. R. Gildner (1942-1965), George

W. Coates (1945-1964), H. W. Butler (1947-1951), Frank Moltrup (1949-1958), Paul Braid (1952-1956), Frank Smith (1957-1961), John J. Tress (1959-1962).

Present board members are: Roy M. McDonald (1962), Paul A. Luger (1962), Ernest P. Kline (1963), James Hanna (1965), Foster McCarl Jr. (1966).

Beaver Falls Municipal Authority has been under the management of the following:

1940-1965—Harry B. Chandley—Chandley began his employment with Union Water Co. in 1906. He served for many years as superintendent and was appointed manager in 1940 when the authority purchased the water system.

1956-1957—Edwin C. Goehring—Goehring began his career with the water company in 1925 as chemical engineer. He was appointed assistant manager in 1940 and served in that capacity until 1956, at which time he was appointed manager and served in that capacity until his death in 1957.

1957—Samuel P. McBride, the present manager began his employment with the authority in 1956 as assistant manager and was appointed manager following the death of Goehring.

Existing Facilities

The Beaver Falls Municipal Authority at present supplies a total of 19 separate political subdivisions located along the lower Beaver River valley and along that portion of the Ohio River lying southeast from its confluence with the Beaver River. Boroughs served by the present water system include the boroughs of Eastvale, Big Beaver, Fallston, Patterson Heights, West Mayfield, West Bridgewater, New Brighton, Rochester, East Rochester and Freedom in addition to the City of Beaver Falls. The Borough of Conway is furnished water on a master meter basis. Townships served by the water system include the Townships of Chippewa, Daugherty, Patterson, Pulaski, Rochester, South Beaver and White. Approximately 10 per cent of the Beaver County land area and 30 per cent of the county population is served by the authority's present water system.

Present water facilities were acquired by Beaver Falls Municipal Authority Sept. 1 1940, and since that time, the system has physically expanded from 135 to 222.29 miles of water mains and from 10,606 consumers to 15,291 consumers at the end of 1967. The percentage of metered customers has increased from 79.8 per cent in 1940 to 98.1

per cent in 1967. Water consumption has increased from an average daily rate of 3.80 million gallons per day (MGD) in 1940 to 7,467 MGD in 1967. The average annual water bill rendered per domestic consumer is \$48.90. The Authority at the present time serves over 15,000 active customers through 222 miles of transmission and distribution mains and through the facilities of two conventional rapid sand filtration plants having a combined nominal filtering capacity of about 13.0 MGD. Source of water supply is the Beaver River. Total elevated storage comprises 12.3 million gallons at ten (10) locations throughout the system.

Seven booster pump stations augment and provide the supply furnished to elevated outlying areas within the authority's present service area.

The present water treatment facilities consist of two filtration plants having a combined nominal filtering capacity of about 13 MGD. The New Brighton plant located on First Avenue near the foot of 10th Street in the Borough of New Brighton has a nominal capacity of about 3.0 MGD. The Eastvale filter plant, improved and enlarged in 1959, has a nominal sustained capacity of at least 10 MGD. The New Brighton plant at present serves the entire area lying generally to the south of Beaver Falls which contains an approximate population of 31,000 people or about half of the total population served at present by the Authority. The existing improved facilities at the Eastvale plant serve the greater Beaver Falls area including the surrounding and outlying townships of Chippewa, Patterson and White.

Both filter plants are equipped with independent raw water intake and raw water and high service pumping facilities.

Because of the continued growth of the water system and the need for replacements and improvements to the water system, the authority, since 1940, has added \$6,176,708 to the facilities and a program is under way for various other additions and replacements to the system in the amount of \$4,200,000.

The project includes a new purification plant at New Brighton, which is now under construction and various other additions.

In order to finance the additions through the years, the following bond issues were floated:

1940—\$4,300,000—For purchase of the water company.

1942—\$4,262,000—Replaced the original issue at lower interest.

1944—\$400,000—Additions to system.

1958—\$575,000—Eastvale Filter Plant addition.

1966—\$4,100,000—Present improvement program.

The above debt from bond issues has been reduced by \$2,635,000.

Gas: A Warm Glow

As far back as 1883, it was the availability of natural gas, and subsequent industrial development, which helped to pave the way for the growth of Beaver Falls as a modern, progressive community.

The Beaver Falls Gas Co. was incorporated Nov. 19, 1883. Less than a year later, in May 1884, it became part of Bridgewater Gas Co., a large utility that also acquired the properties of 15 other gas companies, including ones in New Brighton, Patterson Township, Chippewa Township, Brighton Township, Borough Township, Fallston, Freedom, Greene Township, Industry, Moon Township, New Sewick-

ley Township, Ohio Township, Phillipsburg (Monaca), Pulaski Township and Rochester.

Bridgewater Gas, in absorbing all the smaller utilities, received letters patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Stephen P. Stone, Oscar Small, and others.

Natural gas, which according to Bausman's History of Beaver County, was "being largely developed and used in Beaver County in the early 80s," was piped into the county from outside fields and produced in various parts of the county itself, including Baden, New Sheffield, Woodlawn (Aliquippa), Shannopin (South Heights), and the Darling-

ton-New Galilee-Cannelton area. The gas and oil fields near Shannopin and Cannelton were described as especially rich.

Gas was used as a fuel in early glass houses, iron and steel plants and potteries in the Beaver Valley. The old Rochester Tumbler Works is recorded as one of the pioneers in the use of gas in glass-making.

Historical Collections of the Little Beaver River Valleys, printed in 1914 by Tribune Printing Company, Beaver Falls, states: "The consumption of gas shows a gradual increase, enabling potteries and glass works to greatly improve the quality of their output. For domestic purposes there is little difference in first cost against coal, but the absence of ashes and smoke makes it the ideal fuel."

Fort Pitt Natural Gas Co., incorporated first in 1886 as the Baden Gas Co., later took over the Rochester Heat & Light Co. and several other companies, and eventually absorbed the Bridgewater Gas Co. in 1900. Fort Pitt Gas Co., along with several others, merged to form Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. in 1903.

Demand for gas heat and industrial usage forced men to look beyond the Appalachian area to supply requirements. In the Southwest especially, explorations kept turning up generous fields of gas. The problem was moving it to thickly-populated mid-Appalachian states.

Through its membership in the Columbia Gas System, Manufacturers embarked on a long-range program after 1927 to obtain more gas and thus provide better service for its growing area.

In 1931, Columbia Gas System tapped the first cross-country pipeline moving huge gas volumes into the eastern United States from the gas-rich fields of Texas.

Manufacturers and Columbia undertook a gigantic storage program. "Worked-out" gas fields in western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia and eastern Ohio were turned into vast underground storage areas.

Yielding about 50 per cent of all the gas used on very cold days, storage provides delivery capacity on zero days at far less than the cost of additional cross country pipelines.

One large storage field serving homes and industries on cold winter days in Beaver Falls is located in nearby Columbiana, Ohio. It is Manufacturers' large Brinker stor-

age field and compressor station. A large-diameter transmission pipeline extends from Brinker, across northwestern Beaver County, into the Beaver Falls area.

Other supplies of gas enter the county through a 16-inch line from Washington County and stretching from the southwest to the northeast corners of the county; from Allegheny County through a 16-inch line that parallels the Ohio River Boulevard, and from tap-ins to Tennessee Gas Transmission cross-country pipelines at Koppel and Unionville.

Transmission work and underground storage operations both are linked to local distribution networks, which are the final "suppliers" of homes, business and factories. The tremendous growth of heating customers after World War II put great strains on distribution networks as well as transmission and storage facilities.

New and larger-sized mains were needed, more regulator and measuring stations, more trucks and equipment, new billing procedures, more men and materials. Work was begun to overhaul the Beaver Falls area's entire distribution network.

With the beginning of 1962 came a new name for gas company operations in the Beaver Falls area. Local operations, the distribution of gas within the community and the maintenance of service to homes and business places, is now the task of Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.

Local personnel remain the same; only the name has changed. And, while residents now see the new name, Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, on vehicles and buildings, the old name of Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. still continues. It is now restricted to transmission pipeline and underground storage services, delivering gas cross country to the "city gate" of Beaver Falls.

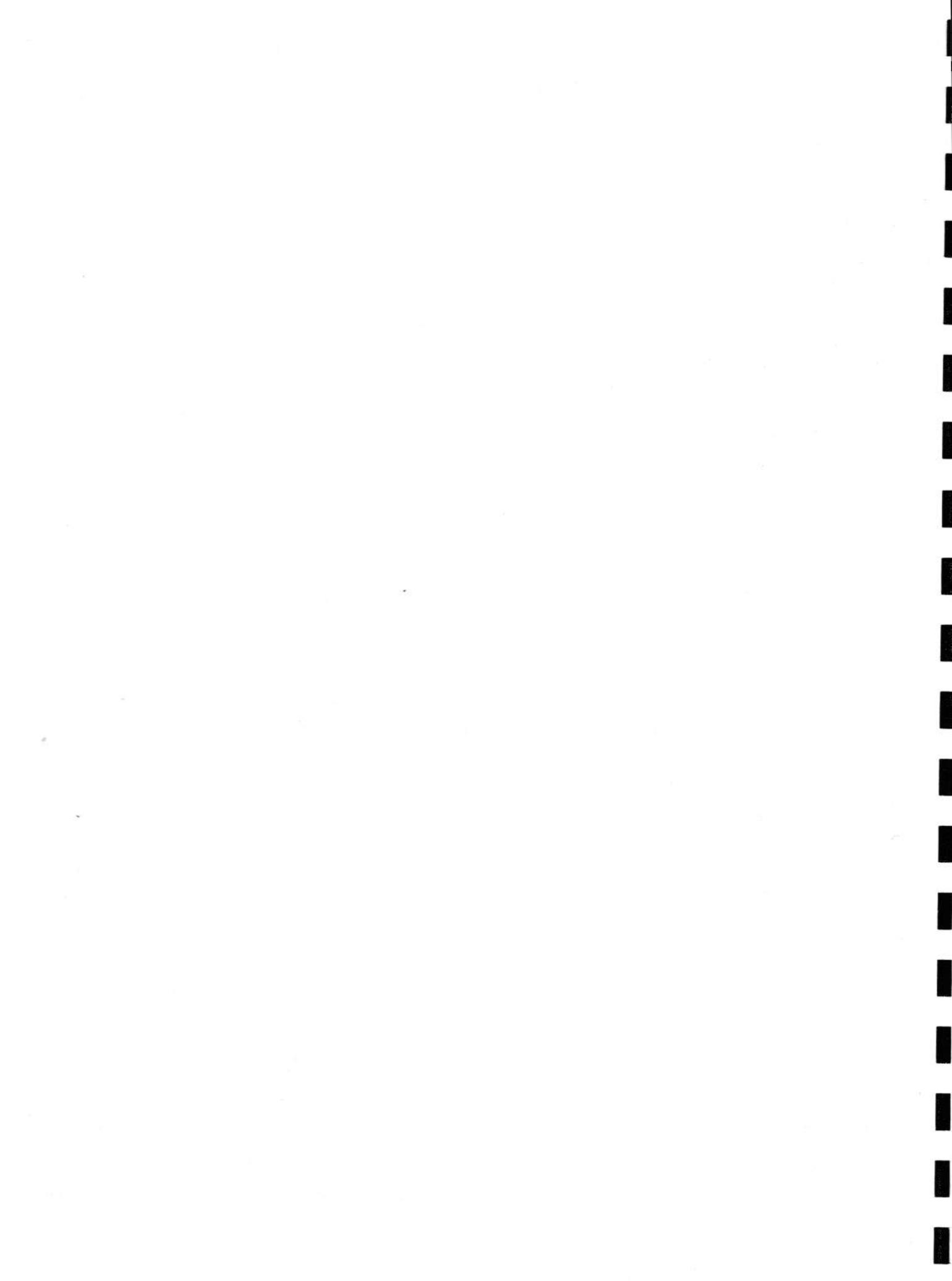
Paul K. Kuzma, Beaver Valley area manager for Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania Inc., supervises over 100 employees and a modern network of pipelines, regulators, trucks and equipment. Paul N. Bollinger is the area's distribution foreman. O. O. Todd is district manager.

Columbia's facilities in the valley include a \$155,000 office and collection agency on Fifth Avenue, New Brighton, and a \$400,000 service center in Rochester Township, both built within the past five years, and a district headquarters building on Mercer Avenue, New Brighton.



BEAVER FALLS IN THE 1960s—Also shown are portions of Patterson Township, White Township, Chippewa Township, Big Beaver, North Sewickley Township, Eastvale, Daugherty Township and New Brighton.

—Michael Baker Jr. Inc. Aerial Photo.



MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

Boroughs

College Hill

By JOHN S. McISAAC and MABEL FORBES McISAAC

As population on the outskirts of Beaver Falls became more dense, a section to the west and north of that borough was detached from Chippewa Township and organized as White Township in 1887.

The urge for self rule apparently was contagious — a petition of "citizens of the town of College Hill in the Township of White" was presented to the Beaver County Courts in December 1891. The petition, which was approved by the grand jury, asked that the community be incorporated. Objections were argued during the April session of 1892, but on May 2 incorporation of the Borough of College Hill was decreed by the court.

The same month, a council of five members was elected and organized. White Township demanded the new borough bear part of the township's indebtedness. College Hill paid 60 percent of the amount, which was slightly more than \$100. A bank loan of \$5,000 was arranged to cover expenses of the borough until taxes could be levied and collected. The record shows council frequently had two called (extra) meetings a week when some problem failed to be solved easily or residents demanded establishment of grades along their properties. A street commissioner was employed at 20 cents per hour, "while actually working," and empowered to employ labor at 15 cents per hour. Councilmen served without pay.

Most of the ordinances in the early years concerned the establishment of grades and the naming, and renaming of avenues and streets; but council found time to enact one prohibiting the consumption of "malt, vinous or spiritous liquors" within any open spaces of the borough and another which contained 51 sections and required 10 pages in the ordinance book "for the better preservation of the public health and to prevent the spread of communicable diseases."

Another ordinance prohibited any "horse, mare, mule, swine, cow, sheep or goat" from being allowed to "run at large" in the borough between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., and several months later the prohibition was extended to cover

the full 24 hours. Arrangements were made for the use of a stable in which animals could be held until the penalty (\$1 for the first offense, \$2 for all later offenses) was paid by the owner.

One of the major problems was "getting out of the mud" for at the start there was no paving of any sort. In the early years, the street commissioner was often directed to improve the drainage of some spot where water tended to collect, and residents were urged to grade and cinder sidewalks. An ordinance provided for paving main streets and requiring sidewalks was passed.

Another major problem was disposal of wastes. Cess-pools had been permitted, provided that they were covered by at least three feet of earth and were not a menace to any well. After long negotiations with Beaver Falls, an agreement was reached and a bond issue was proposed and passed which resulted in 1909 in a joint sanitary sewer system for the two boroughs. Since the population of College Hill in 1900 had doubled by 1910 and tripled by 1920, additional negotiation and financing was required to keep the sewage system in step with the growth in the number of inhabitants.

A major enterprise of the borough was construction and operation of a municipal plant for the generation of electricity, both for lighting the streets and for sale to homes and industry. This project was finally authorized by election in 1909 and the generator and its gas-powered engine was installed the next year. The superintendent of the plant was directed to have it in operation from 5 p.m. until midnight and from 5 a.m. until 7 a.m. As residents contracted for electric service and wanted to use electric irons, the plant also was operated during the day on Tuesdays.

Within a couple of years after the building of the power plant, council received an offer for the machinery and franchise, permitting it to retain the land and building. The bidder was told that his offer was too low but, he increased it by about 10 per cent and it was accepted. Some citizens disapproved and the ordinance covering the sale was vetoed by the burgess, and the county court issued an injunction against completing the transaction. In the mean-

time, operation of the plant was carried on by the borough. Finally in the fall of 1920, the lines of Beaver County Light Co., which later became part of the Duquesne Light Co., were cut into the College Hill system and the plant was discontinued.

Records of College Hill borough council give a dramatic example of what happened to the cost of government in 35 years. Tax levy for borough purposes was at first 5 mills on the assessed valuation. In 1929, just before the union with Beaver Falls, it was set at 20 mills (15 for general expenses and 5 for interest and retirement of bonded indebtedness). The salary of the chief of police grew from \$40 a month soon after 1900 to \$175 in 1929; and the street commissioner from 20 cents per hour (which could not have exceeded \$600 a year unless he worked more than 10 hours a day and six days a week) to \$1800 a year. The final enterprise of College Hill council — that of sharing with Beaver Valley Traction Co. reconstruction of the streets along the trolley route with a concrete base paved with brick — obligated the borough for some \$42,000.

By action of council, the question of union with Beaver Falls to form a city of the third class was submitted to the voters at the fall election of 1928 and approved by 52.7 per cent of the votes cast.

While one group of elected representatives was caring for the physical aspects of the life in the borough of College Hill, another group, the board of education, was attempting to provide the best possible preparation for future citizens. In 1898, school was being held in three rooms of a four-room brick building at 33rd Street and Fourth Avenue, with a basement room used for meetings of the school board and council, as a polling place for elections, and, for a time, by the congregations of churches. Council paid the janitor \$1 per month for keeping the room prepared for meetings.

The fourth room was soon needed to accommodate the growing number of pupils and, when the enrollment was approaching an average of 50 per room, an addition of four rooms was built (in 1902-03) and, in 1909-10, two more rooms extended the building to the west. When four rooms were in use, the first teacher was paid \$45 a month, teachers two and three \$40, and teacher four, with some administrative responsibilities, \$50.

Members of the school board visited the school with some regularity and reported to the full board. In one case, when a stern disciplinarian was refusing pupils permission to leave the room except at recess, she was overruled. All teachers were elected annually and sometimes not before the July meeting of the board. Usually the teacher for Room No. 1 was elected first, then the others in order.

Since Geneva College had been operating a preparatory department since its transfer to Beaver Falls in 1880, some College Hill pupils attended it, but some parents felt preparatory work should be given at public expense and the board minutes reveal the president of the college was asked to meet with the board to discuss possible high school programs. In fact, a two-year high school was held in the two new rooms of the 33rd Street building for several years. This program ended in 1913.

By 1914, the borough had so increased in population, largely by building to the north, that the 10-room building was overcrowded. At the spring election a bond issue was authorized to build a four-room school at 38th Street. In 1923 the capacity of this building was doubled by an addi-

tion and arrangements were made to have some junior high school subjects taught.

After discussing for some time the benefits of having students beyond sixth grade study in a separate building, the board began (in 1924) to investigate possible sites for this purpose. Choice was finally made of the plot between Fifth and Sixth avenues and between 37th and 38 streets, and an architect was employed to prepare plans for a building. The Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction had been at work on a curriculum designed to facilitate transition from one level to another and offer the pupil opportunity for better guidance and wider sampling of learning activities. So, in this building (which was dedicated Nov. 29, 1927) the first junior high school in Pennsylvania which conformed to the new pattern was initiated. With slight modifications, this program was continued in this building for some 20 years. Several years after the union of the College Hill and Beaver Falls school districts the building was converted to elementary uses and the 33rd Street building was torn down to make way for an apartment building.

Mrs. Lettie D. Quay, who taught first grade for many years and was always elected first and by a unanimous vote; Miss Mabel Long, for many years the head teacher at 38th Street; Ralph Hood, later postmaster of Beaver Falls and later still supervising principal of Harmony Township Schools; W. C. Lambert, who left College Hill to become county superintendent of schools and went from that to director of employe training with the Babcock & Wilcox Co., Tubular Products Division; J. Edward Smith, who after a distinguished career as a public school administrator became a member of the Westminster College faculty; were among those whose influence was felt in College Hill schools. The north end of the "borough" was the location of several bygone plants devoted to producing bicycles, organs and scales. The city's largest operation (Babcock & Wilcox Co.) is a natural successor to Pittsburgh Seamless Tube Co. which in the early 1900s occupied the premises erected earlier by the Atlantic Tube Co. The part of the B&W works that is found in what was College Hill borough evolved from the abandoned plant and office of Penn Bridge Co.

Ingram-Richardson Manufacturing Co. produced enameled steel and iron. It made some of the early license plates for automobiles and numbers and names for street signs. The proprietors, Louis Ingram and Ernest Richardson, about the time that the junior high school was built, bought the plot between the school and Fourth Avenue and presented it to the borough to be developed as a park. The land was cleared and landscaped.

No story of College Hill borough should fail to mention Geneva College, whose move from Northfield, Ohio, in 1880 gave the impetus for the growth of the group of residents who, 12 years later, were given authority to organize as a borough.

Patterson Heights

By MRS. ROBERT G. NULTON

Early historians tended to wax lyrical in their attempts to identify and describe Patterson Heights in terms of geographical location, incorporation, and population.

Such expressions as a "beautiful and healthful location" and "a residence quarter of the most charming character" crept into their accounts, which were interspersed with subtle reminders of the aloofness of the Heights from "the fogs of the lower levels" as well as its remoteness from "noise and grime of the manufacturing sections of the valley."

In truth, this settlement situated atop the summit of the hill west of lower Beaver Falls, was and continues to be unusual; the aura of its spirited and colorful beginnings still lingers.

Discovery, acquisition, and development of the land comprising the hilltop site may be attributed to two astute and far-seeing gentlemen, James Patterson and John Reeves. James Patterson, elder of the two who was a merchant and something of an industrialist, acquired the land first, and after his death in 1876 his heirs laid out a village site and named it Patterson Heights. John Reeves, a versatile and enterprising man of varied interests, extended his banking and real estate operations to include Patterson Heights and established there an office for the purchase and resale of land.

The "land office" named "Grove Cottage" subsequently became the residence of his daughter Grace Reeves upon her marriage to George W. Coates in 1880. Grove Cottage still is "standing" and occupied today.

Many instances of the Reeves' interest and influence in regard to the development of Patterson Heights are attested by items from early issues of the "Daily News" and "Tribune:" Aug. 28, 1885 — "The neighboring suburb of Patterson Heights has been brilliantly illuminated with natural gas" . . . "three large lights in front of D.O.C. Patterson's (son of James) residence . . . two in front of the Reeves buildings of John Reeves made the Heights bright as day" April 8, 1886 — "John Reeves with a host of workmen set out 300 trees (bringing total) to over 1,000 (set out) in two seasons." The latter item accounts for the present-day shaded streets of "the village," once traveled by fringed surreys and an occasional early "electric" automobile model.

A petition signed by 27 citizens of Patterson Heights, in the township of Patterson, was presented at the March sessions of Beaver County courts in 1899, asking that the village be incorporated into a borough. On June 19, 1899, the court (presided over by J. Sharp Wilson) decreed the incorporation "Borough of Patterson Heights."

The population (as shown by the United States Census of 1900) was 272. Names of some pioneer families (other than Patterson and Reeves) appearing on said petition, first voting list, and early records: — Michael Mannix, who acquired land on Darlington Road in 1881 and 1887; his original homestead still is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Kelly; Mrs. Kelly — Elizabeth Cronin Kelly — is his granddaughter. Another granddaughter, Miss Josephine Mannix resides in the home built by his son, Michael Mannix Jr.

Rosser Prosser, who established the first store on Patterson Heights and whose home now is occupied by a daughter Mrs. Susan McCullough.

Phillip Erath, whose descendants still live in the family home and whose son, Phillip Erath Jr., rendered long years of loyal, faithful and invaluable services to the community in various capacities, as councilman (6 years), volunteer fireman, street commissioner (21 years) and mechanic.

Carl Gottlieb (Charles) Fenchel, who moved with his family to Patterson Heights in 1884 and whose son Rob-

ert and John were active members of the Patterson Heights volunteer fire department for 40 some years.

William Klein, whose son William served as volunteer fireman — Daniel Paul, councilman and volunteer fireman — Charles Reich who came to Patterson Heights at a later date (1909) but was noteworthy in that he served 28 years as councilman, school director, and volunteer fireman.

Other old homes still occupied are: the Patterson home built by D.O.C. Patterson, son of James; a large house built by the widow of H. M. Myers, manufacturer, occupied since 1920 by the Paul Liscomb family; and the white castle-like mansion, visible from the valley below, built by H. M. Myers and occupied by the Stewart McConnell family. These homes are all on the extreme brow of the hill, overlooking Beaver Falls and New Brighton, the latter two located "inside gates" of what was the original Myers estate. The home built by John T. Reeves, son of John Reeves, on Fourth Avenue (formerly Myrtle Avenue) was the meeting place for the first session of Patterson Heights Borough Council.

Those council members were: J T. Reeves, Joseph Cluett, G. W. Cleis, Edward Hively, Lemuel G. Townsend, W. Moreford, and W. G. Merriman, Lemuel G. Townsend was appointed chairman, William C. Galton, treasurer, and W. M. Barr, street commissioner. They assembled for this first meeting the evening of Aug. 17, 1899. One measure passed was to the effect that pay for labor hired would be at the rate of \$1.50 a day and that for a team would be \$4.

The pioneer residents of Patterson Heights were early cognizant of the need for accessibility and communication to and from Beaver Falls and vicinity. This was accomplished by a road surveyed and located around the hill fronting the bridge connecting Beaver Falls and New Brighton and by the establishment of the pictureque Patterson Heights Street Railway. The road, variously known as Country Club Hill, Bridge Street Hill, or "the brick road" climbs to the summit at an easy grade of nine feet to the hundred and was first paved with brick during the early 1900's. Narrow and twisting, hugging the hill on one side and with sharp drop to the wooded hollow below on the other, the road provides a breathtaking view of the Beaver River and valley towns.

Patterson Heights Street Railway or the "incline" as it was familiarly known was built by John Reeves; there is some evidence that Reeves' inspiration may have been sparked by his observation of mining equipment during his travels in the western part of the United States. A photograph exists showing him with a device of much the same structure including the balance "dummy" car. This electric railway was incorporated in 1895 with a capital outlay of \$6,000 and served to connect Patterson Heights with Beaver Falls; its terminus in Beaver Falls was the lower station on Bridge Street.

Five amiable and chatty operators served the incline during its 32-year span. They were George D. Hill, John Wittenberg, George Erwin, Fred Harn, and Philip Erath Jr.

Patterson Heights as an independent borough began to acquire the "institutions" conducive to the well-being and stability of any community with one notable exception — it never had a church. In the early years of its growth some attempt was made to establish a church of particular denomination (in fact, land was set aside for that purpose), but in the final reckoning residents preferred their affiliations with the various denominations

of their choice located in Patterson Township, Beaver Falls and New Brighton.

Many of the older residents have lingering memories of Wednesday night prayer meetings and Sunday afternoon "Sunday-school" sessions in various homes.

D.O.C. Patterson is credited with being the president of the first school board. The yellow-brick school described by a historian of that time as a "neat and commodious" two-room building was established in 1900, complete with a deeply resonant hand-rung bell which still summons today's scholars.

Miss Emma McKee was the first teacher. In ensuing years, the growing number of children in eight grades were divided into two rooms, upstairs and down, and taught by two teachers. The number of grades thus taught were eventually reduced to first through sixth.

On Apr. 4, 1961, at a meeting of the school board (composed of the following members: Mrs. John Ensworth, secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton; Paul Hetzler, president; Robert Amalia; and Oran Panner) it was decided to sign an agreement to join Highland Suburban Jointure. The agreement included an understanding that the original Patterson Heights grade school be retained. At a meeting of Highland Suburban Jointure board, the resolution was reaffirmed. The school is now used for kindergarten, first and second grades only.

A civic center of Patterson Heights is the borough building, which provides a meeting place for council and facilities for voting.

For decades a Republican stronghold, to the extent that the exceeding few Democrats and the lone Socialist voter was easily identified, the political structure is somewhat more balanced today. The building also houses fire equipment.

The Patterson Heights Volunteer Fire Department had its modest beginnings in 1903, when it received its charter. Under direction of the first fire organizer or Chief, Joseph Cluett, and in 1911 under Daniel Paul, a small group of men battled fires with such equipment as a two-wheeled hand-operated reel (discarded by the Beaver Falls fire department) and later a four-wheeled reel donated by New Brighton. The bucket brigade constituted the main defense against disaster until Beaver Falls donated its old patrol wagon which could then be used with "Dave Schaal's horse" and housed in "Mr. Moreford's barn.

In the summer of 1910, the first lawn-fete was held in the school grounds, made festive with Japanese lanterns and enlivened by the music of Fallston Drum Corps. Since then, the Patterson Heights Lawn Fete has been an annual highlight of the summer. And its proceeds have helped to provide the fire department with equipment through various stages of its first ton truck, first Larabee truck acquired in 1928, to its modern truck of today.

Most sophisticated of Patterson Heights "institutions" is the Beaver Valley Country Club, which received its charter Feb. 17, 1903. First officers were W. A. Myler, president; W. Winfield Simpson, M.D., vice president; W.A.P. Graham, secretary; and Vincent Bradford, treasurer. The golf course extends from land fronting the original Myler property to the cliff edge of the Alum Rocks, where Indians made signal fires and left flint artifacts to be discovered by generations of small boys.

When the golf course boasted nine holes the first clubhouse was built in this setting, but it was destroyed by fire in 1916. The property of Lemuel G. Townsend located at the top of Bridge Street or Country Club Hill was

then purchased and the dwelling remodeled and occupied as the present club house.

A romantic feature of Patterson Heights history has been the former Frederick Beegle estate, the beautiful Heath Manor built in the early 1900's, which is within the boundaries of Patterson Township but adjacent to the borough line (across Darlington Road). Heath Manor was the hospitable scene of many meetings and annual picnics of the Patterson Heights Book Club, the community's oldest surviving social organization. This club whose aim was "the reading and discussion of books" was organized in 1912 by 13 charter members who were: Mrs. Francis Walker, president (serving 16 years in this office); Mrs. Jessie Asdale, Mrs. Lyda Babbitt, Mrs. Howard Banks, Mrs. Charles Galton, Mrs. John Hughes, Mrs. Oliver Hurst, Mrs. May Martsof, Miss Grace Patterson, Miss Elvira Patterson, Mrs. James Piper, Mrs. John T. Reeves, Mrs. John Townsend.

West Mayfield

By JACK TALERICO

While Beaver Falls is celebrating its 100th anniversary of incorporation, the Borough of West Mayfield is marking its 45th anniversary.

West Mayfield, formerly a part of White Township, was incorporated Aug. 29, 1923, with adoption Dec. 7, 1923.

Harry Ridings was the first burgess and Joseph C. Rouzer, Karl Keller, David Schutte, John Goe, Martin Patterson, John Romishak and Harry Davis made up the first council, with Rouzer president.

William Smith was secretary, J. R. Patterson was tax collector, Farmers National Bank was treasurer and Charles Rimbey was constable.

In 1968, Milton H. Richeal is mayor with Anthony Kasunick, James M. Toy, Frank Brozich, Donald Casey, George Dotson, David Schutte and Daniel Thellman serving on council. Kasunick is president and Toy is vice president. Joseph Orosz is secretary, Eugene Balzer (real estate) and Andrew Balzer (wage) are tax collectors and Kenneth Zurga is chief of police.

When the last census was taken in 1960, West Mayfield boasted a population of 2,201. The borough has 9½ miles of improved streets and roads and is part of Highland School District. West Mayfield has two elementary schools—Liberty (for lower grades) and Park (for upper grades). Junior high students attend Highland Suburban Junior High and high school students attend Beaver Falls Area Senior High School.

Schools have played an important role in West Mayfield's history. Edwards Schoolhouse was built before most of the "town," and it was the need for more and better schools that prompted West Mayfield to secede from White Township in the 1920s.

The elder John Edwards was born in Wales and as a boy, came to Pittsburgh about 1849 and soon after to Beaver Falls to work on the Erie Canal, which ran on the Beaver River.

He went to work in the gold fields of California in 1852 (after the 1849 Gold Rush) for one year then came back to Beaver Falls and bought a farm on 37th Street Hill that is part of West Mayfield now.

Near the year 1890, West Mayfield was a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It consisted entirely of just a little shed, situated just south of the 37th Street bridge, which spanned the cut made by the Pennsylvania Railroad through the Edwards and Harbison farms. Two trains ran daily, one from Enon Valley and from Alli-

ance, Ohio, to Pittsburgh and back. Both trains made stops about every mile of the route.

In this period, there was nothing in the West Mayfield area but the Edwards, Harbison, Ridings, Waggoner and Schutte farmlands, a little schoolhouse, and about a dozen houses. The schoolhouse had been built about 1880 on land donated by the Edwards family. (It was familiarly known as Edwards School.) It was the only school for miles around. Grades from one to eight were taught all in one room by the same teacher. Frequently, teachers had no more than an eight grade education themselves. They received a salary of \$40 a month.

The school building also served as a community meeting house and as an auditorium for lectures and other programs, and at the end of each school year, hosted the annual picnic for the school children and their families.

Thirty-seventh Street was a narrow dirt road traveled by a total of two or three buggies or wagons a day, and in the winter a similar number of sleds or sleighs. In the snow season, there was no traffic at night, and the young people of College Hill and Geneva College had bobbed parties on the road. The sleds, all home made and the pride of the owners, held eight to ten squealing young people.

Part of what is now 37th Street was called "Edwards Hill" in those days. The Edwards home was the wonderful place where sledders could get warm and usually partake of some hot chocolate, popcorn, or crunchy apples, and occasionally even homemade pie.

In 1900, the tube mill began building its plant. Workmen and their families needed homes, so the farms gradually became subdivisions. As the tube mill expanded, more and more homes needed to be built.

Now the cornfields, the orchards, the woods, the pasturelands and the little red schoolhouse are all gone, as are most of the children who once lived on the farms that trudged to the little schoolhouse.

Four members of the Edwards family still are enjoying active lives elsewhere, pursuing hobbies of gardening, fishing, forest hiking, and furniture refinishing.

Glover Edwards and Bert Edwards are living together in Fort Pierce, Fla. Bill Edwards lives in State College, and Catherine Edwards Fuller lives in Santa Ana, Calif.

THE RIDINGS FAMILY

In the year 1867, Henry Ridings and Suzannah Duckworth married in England and soon after left to make their home in America. They first settled in Mingo Junction, Ohio.

After they had four children (Harry, Ella, Florence and Alice), they decided to move to Beaver Falls. In 1878, they settled in White Township.

Henry Ridings worked at Pittsburgh Seamless Tube Co., which later was purchased by Babcock & Wilcox Co.

Their children all married and they also lived in or near White Township. Harry married Jenny Greenhalg (they lived with Harry's parents). Alice married Robert W. Scranton (they also lived in White Township). Ella married John Goe and lived in Oakville which is part of White Township. Florence married Louis Reeher (they moved to Wilksburg).

The population of White Township kept growing because of the building and expanding of Babcock & Wilcox Co.

The forming of the borough was done by Harry Ridings, James Patterson, Karl Keller and Joseph Rouzer. Clyde Ohnsman, the first borough surveyor, was also instrumental in forming of the charter.

Three of the first council are still living, Charles Portman and David Schutte in West Mayfield, and John Romishak, who moved away.

Ridings was active in borough politics and activities until his death in 1942.

What is known today as Babcock & Wilcox Co., Tubular Products Division, was started in West Mayfield in

1899 in what was White Township at that time. The Atlantic Tube Co. (in 1901) became Pittsburgh Seamless Tube Co. and later became B&W.

Other manufacturers in West Mayfield are Standard Steel Specialty Co., makers of elevator guides and other products; Mayfield Foundry, maker of castings for the local mills and also manufacturer of heritage articles of early American colonial days.

Factories of the past are the Key Works, what is now Standard Steel Specialty Co., the Scale Works; and also mining of coal was done in Harbison Hollow.

Big Beaver

By MRS. DAN CUNNING and MRS. JAMES FENCHEL

Big Beaver once was a part of South Beaver Township, one of the original townships in Beaver County, and, after its formation in 1801-02, included the towns of New Galilee, Homewood and Rock Point.

Homewood became a village in 1858 and New Galilee was incorporated in 1868.

Situated north of Beaver Falls, Big Beaver was one of several townships cut in two when Lawrence County was formed in 1849. The township was hilly for the most part with rich bottomlands, and coal, limestone and sandstone were plentiful.

The extreme northeastern corner of Big Beaver formerly was known as Rock Point.

The name was changed to Hoytdale Dec. 12, 1892.

Lewis S. Hoyt was appointed postmaster March 29, 1881, and was still in charge when the name was changed. Michael McCool was appointed to succeed him Dec. 12, 1897, and the post office was discontinued in June 1904.

Hoytdale at one time was a prosperous village containing the post office, a general store, butcher shop, barber shop, ale house, shoe shop — all designed to serve the residents who were mostly coal miners or farmers.

The "Green," three rows of company houses, and "Monkey Row," another row, provided homes for many.

Many of the men worked at L. S. Hoyt Coal Co. or the stone quarry.

The Pennsylvania Railroad tracks went past the homes and there was an engine house in the area.

The first school in Big Beaver was a log cabin on the property of John Freed, father of A. J. and W. A. Freed. After it burned, a school was built on the John C. Thompson property. Called Thompson School, it also served as a Sunday school for eight years, beginning in 1919, under the leadership of Clem R. Davidson, a College Hill resident. The building burned to the ground in March 1943.

Hoytdale School was a two-story, two-room structure. The second story was closed about 1916 and the school was closed in 1947, sold and dismantled.

A large room in another building — formerly a cigar factory — located at Route 18 and Route 351 was used as a school for a couple of years.

Other one-room schools in the district were Beatty, Calhoun, two at Clark's Run, Dam, Wallace Run and Whan. These were built around the 1880s with the exception of Wallace Run, which was constructed in 1923.

The first teacher was James Beatty, a New Galilee resident, and ground for the Wallace Run School was purchased from the late Frank Cunning. The school closed in 1945, was sold and converted into a home.

Used for first and second grades, the smaller Clark's Run School was torn down about 1912. The larger was closed in 1947. It also was closed and converted into a home.

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

Calhoun, Dam and Whan schools closed in 1943 and Beatty in 1947. They too became homes.

Among early teachers were John Reed, Will Whan, Sam Duncan, Harry Huffman, John Guy, Ed Miller, Nellie Crawford and a Miss Crozier.

May 25, 1954, contracts were let by the school authority for erection of Big Beaver Elementary School.

Authority members were Cornelius Dodds, president; Frank M. White, secretary; J. Don Freed, treasurer; Roy W. Huffman and the late Rudy Zirat. Board members then were William F. Spann, president; Daniel Cuning Sr., Mrs. Ida Gropp, John Burau and Frank Frumen.

The school opened in September 1955 and Big Beaver Jointure School in the northern part of the borough, opened in the fall of 1962.

School authority members in 1968 are Paul Stump, Chalmers Elder, Robert J. Marshall and Sidney Medlin. Board members are Philip Assini, president; William Spann, A. L. Lawrence, W. Edwin Stump and Kenneth Thomas.

Big Beaver Volunteer Fire Company was organized Jan. 7, 1948, with James L. Fenchel as its first president and Frank White as chief.

Big Beaver became a borough March 7, 1958.

Daniel Cuning Sr. was the first burgess (the title now is mayor). Fred Cochran, president; Gus Blum, James L. Fenchel, Jack Landsbach, Edward Kraynie, William McKenzie and William Mills made up the first council. A planning and zoning commission was appointed Feb. 12, 1960; the first recreation board was established Oct. 21, 1960; and a municipal authority was formed May 6, 1963.

Present council includes Sidney Medlin, president; Robert Marshall, William Mills, Wayne H. Russell, Joseph Snyder, Albert Willard and Clarence Young.

William A. Carter is police chief, a post he held even before Big Beaver changed its government from township to borough. Edward Kraynie, assistant chief, and Charles Badger, Albert Cuning, Jack Mulroy and Charles Zagorski are other policemen.

Development of a park, off Wallace Run Road and bordered by McKinley and Brookmere roads, is under way. The borough has been given a grant in Project 70 funds and plans include construction of play areas, ball fields, trails, swimming pool and toboggan slide.

The deepest cut of the Pennsylvania Railroad (now Penn Central) winds through Summit Cut, 97 feet below the highway bridge on Shenango Road. This bridge was a single-lane wooden structure until the 1950s when it was replaced by a two-lane concrete bridge.

Since Route 18 was rebuilt into a four-lane thoroughway in 1951, commercial growth has included bowling lanes, six motels and Big Beaver Plaza, a shopping center that opened Nov. 21, 1967.

A portion of the Babcock & Wilcox Co. Tubular Products Division steel mill on Wallace Run Road is in Big Beaver and the firm has another building under way on "new" Route 18.

Swoger Organ had a factory in the extreme eastern part of the borough several years ago — it was quite prosperous. Later, Morado Bicycle Works occupied the building.

There were three railroad passenger stations in Big Beaver, Highland, Walnut and Harlow — all discontinued — along the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Eastvale

By FRANK KOBLE, ARTHUR EVANS,
MRS. JOHN KERR and H. C. ANDERSON

When the borough of Eastvale (then called Fetterman) was incorporated three-quarters of a century ago, some of the families living there included the Bimbers, Kirkhams, Haggarts, Pattersons, Deihls, Wilds, Freemans, Douglases and Evanses.

A majority of freeholders in the community in the 1890s petitioned for incorporation, and approval of the grand jury, at its March 1892 term, was confirmed by the court July 1, 1892. Before that, the community was part of Pulaski and North Sewickley townships.

Fetterman bridge was built in the early 1880s and one historian reports Adam Blinn, who owned 105 acres of land leading down to Route 588 and into the Beaver River in North Sewickley Township, was the first to cross the bridge. He reportedly drove his match team of horses and a new milk wagon.

Before the bridge was built, access to Fetterman from Beaver Falls was by fording the River.

At first it was a toll bridge and was floored with wooden planks. It was reinforced in 1921 and given a new deck for automobiles and a sidewalk.

It was torn down in 1962 and replaced with a four-lane bridge a bit downstream.

A post office was established in Eastvale Oct. 5, 1897, with John Hill as postmaster. The office was discontinued March 30, 1901, and the town since has been part of a rural delivery route from Beaver Falls Post Office.

The post office was located on ground now occupied by Eastvale Reformed Presbyterian Church parsonage. After the post office closed, the Hills ran a grocery store there for many years.

In 1865, Third Avenue was ordered made passable so that loads from the brickyard could be hauled on it. In June 1906, a petition was sent to Harrisburg, urging the state to pave or help get paved the road north of the bridge. Oct. 4, 1906, the Pennsylvania Railroad was notified to move its station off First Avenue, a report says. Two years later, council petitioned the county to pave Second Avenue.

Conditions on Second Avenue caused quite a stir in 1908. Teamsters were hauling coal over the road and the wagons had narrow wheels (less than four inches wide) and weighed between 3000 and 5500 pounds.

In 1921, another historian reports, a contractor was hired to pave Second Avenue out to the crossroads to meet Route 88. Concrete was mixed at Bennett's Run and was hauled in wagons drawn by mules. Mules were kept in a corral built on the left side of the road heading into Bennett's Run. Bricks first were used to surface the hill (so that mules and horses could climb it without slipping). Later, these were topped with asphalt.

For many years, a beach on the Eastvale side of the Beaver River was popular particularly among swimmers from Eastvale and Beaver Falls. A boat-like barge traveled upstream to Rock Point for picnics and dancing.

The fire department building was built in the mid-1920s.

The first firefighting apparatus was a two-wheel hose reel with 30 or 40-gallon soda acid tanks mounted on it.

Equipment earlier was stored in Raymond Reed's garage.

The community had a picnic (Belfonte) park for a few years about the time the bridge was built, a historian re-

ports, and firemen built an outside (roofless) dance platform that operated a few years in the early 1920s.

Eastvale's first motorized fire engine was made out of Jess Shrum's Studebaker roadster, which was stripped down to the motor and rebuilt in William Crowther's garage, a historian says.

Beaver Falls Municipal Authority has had a water works at the lower end of Eastvale for more than six decades but Eastvale has benefited from "city water" only about two decades, according to the same historian. It is reported the community received notice in Ripley's "Believe it or Not" because it had a water works but townspeople got their water from wells and cisterns.

Almost since the turn of the century, brickmaking has been a part of Eastvale.

It was after a fire that destroyed a brick plant at Vanport that Douglass Whisler Brick Co. was formed in 1898 with offices in the Masonic Building in Beaver Falls at 1213 Seventh Ave.

In the spring of 1902, the firm began construction of a brick works in Eastvale and, soon after operations began, the office was moved to Eastvale.

Operation of the plant soon was taken over by Arthur Dempster, who appointed John H. Brooks superintendent. The next owner was a Mr. Wilson, who operated the plant under the name Pittsburgh Clay Products Co., then leased it to Van Ormer Brick Co. of Pitcairn. It was during Van

Ormer's management that fire forced closing of the plant for several years.

In 1938, the property was purchased by I. W. Pettler, who formed a partnership and resumed operation under the name Eastvale Clay Products Co. About 1950, Pettler sold his interest to other stockholders, who continued to operate the plant until 1968, when it was sold again. It now operates under the name Eastvale Standard Clay Products Co.

Some early schoolteachers in Eastvale included: Inez (or Ina) Barnes (1904), James Hart (1905-06), Mabel Long (1906-07), Jennie Patterson, Eleanor Kearney and Beatrice Short.

Early burgesses included: W. H. Kelly (1902), G. M. Owen (1903), W. A. Barnes (1906-08), C. W. Garvin (1909), E. M. Hoyt (1914), W. H. Smith (1915), F. Towimasson (1916), Earl H. Coast (1917), J. M. Custer (1922), Hal Blowers (1925).

Early policemen included: John H. Brooks (1906), E. O. Brown (1921), John Fee (1922), Earl Kaercher, Carl Garvin, P. Dotre, R. S. Shuman (1926). Charles Barr was high constable in 1908. Other early policemen were George Dishe, Charles Felton, Fred Hemphill (1907), Fred Hout, Joe Dutton, George Farland and William March.

School was held in homes in the early days, until a building was constructed for that purpose. The first school was leveled by fire, then another was built near the stream on what now is known as Third Avenue.

Townships

Patterson

By ALBERT ONG

Patterson Township is one of the smallest townships in Beaver County but its rather unusual origin accounts in part for its size and irregular boundaries.

Brady's Run serves as the west boundary; with Chipewa and White townships on the north; Beaver Falls, the Beaver River and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad on the east; and along the hill just south of the old Patterson Heights airport, across Darlington Road (at the top of Fallston Hill) and southwest to Brady's Run at Coal Pit Hollow Bridge.

In 1841, it was incorporated from an area known as Brighton district. This was an area along the river, detached from Brighton Township some time previously and attached to the Borough of Fallston as an election district without some of the powers and privileges of a borough or township. It was incorporated as Patterson Township and named for one of the early developers of Beaver Falls and the township area. He was one of many signers of the petition for incorporation.

The old coach road between Pittsburgh and Cleveland divided in Fallston, the eastern fork going through lower Beaver Falls and up Ross Hill (or Bridge Works Hill) to Darlington Road at Waites, where it joined the western

fork which went up Fallston Hill and Darlington Road. McHattie's Farm, which was across Darlington Road from the airport, was a coach stop as was the old Wissner Homestead, located where the present fire station is.

James F. Patterson once lived in a house located about where Davidson Drive is now. There were in early days only half a dozen houses along Darlington Road from the top of Fallston Hill to the top of Steffen Hill. As late as 1910, there still were cattle drives from Ohio to Pittsburgh slaughterhouses by cowboys. They moved along Darlington Road, (which might be considered as a local Chisholm Trail.)

In 1899, Patterson Heights borough broke off from Patterson Township. The reason for this division was that real estate values in Patterson Heights area were definitely higher than the rest of the township, which was mostly farmland and woods and these people thought, "Why spread our tax money so widely?"

After the loss of Patterson Heights area, Riverview and Pleasantview areas east of Darlington Road became the more populated sections of Patterson Township. Recently, Pleasantview, west of Darlington Road and south of Steffen Hill Extension and the old McHattie farm have been building up rapidly.

Since 1932, the population has about doubled. Then it was served by less than two mail carriers. Now it's served by five carriers, totaling about four full-time routes.

Chippewa

By DAVID E. HAYS

A growing residential area in the heart of a great industrial complex began when the area was opened to the white man by a treaty in 1795 with the Chipwayanwok Indians.

The name Chippewa comes from the word "Chipway-anwok," which means tailskins, because of the Indians' use of animal tailskins to decorate their jackets and other clothing.

In January 1816, the Beaver County court divided South Beaver Township and Ohio Township into four townships, one of which was Adams Township. It was named for Dr. Samuel Adams, who settled Adamsville sometime before 1800. This area now is the upper part of the city of Beaver Falls. Adams Township then was changed to Chippewa.

Early Scotch and Scotch-Irish settlers of this area were primarily farmers.

These farms, varying from 100 to 300 acres, were usually dairy farms but wheat, corn, hay, and oats were grown along with apples, peaches, cherries, and pears. Highlight of the farmer's week was the trip to Beaver Falls by horse and wagon to sell products.

Early residents not only had to carve their homes out of this wilderness, but also had to face grim elements such as a snowfall of 4½ to 5 feet on Feb. 4, 1817.

Besides the normal work of the farm, many things had to be done such as making of clothes of Lindsey-Woolsey and flax. Buckskin had to be prepared and made into shoes as well as some clothing. Garden and wild herbs and plants were gathered and boiled in a large iron kettle to dye the yarn and thread so that a little color could brighten otherwise drab clothing.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1830 by subscription, but soon was donated to public use. With the increase of settlers, the school facility was too small and four new structures were added. These consisted of two frame and two log cabin buildings. In 1860, the log buildings were replaced by frame structures, and in 1870, another building was constructed.

The school term during this period lasted five or six months. The faculty often consisted of two teachers; a young woman who would teach the younger children for two or three months in the fall, and a male teacher who would teach the older children during the winter months. Attendance was not mandatory, and parents had to buy school supplies, including books, for their children.

Four brick, one-room school buildings were constructed later. These were the Braden, Dunlap, Flying and McKinley schools. McKinley School is the only one still standing.

With the further growth in population, particularly on Darlington Road, Braden School became overcrowded, so in 1925, directors had a portable building constructed near what is now Orchard Street. Even with the addition of this building, by 1929 all the schools were filled to capacity. A bond issue for \$400,000 was approved by taxpayers for the construction of a consolidated school, which opened Jan. 5, 1931 with six teachers and 204 pupils.

A jointure was formed with Patterson Township and in 1959, a new modern junior high school was constructed on Shenango Road. This school now serves students from Patterson Township, West Mayfield, Patterson Heights and Chippewa, with a total student enrollment of 765.

Pioneers wanted for themselves and their children a place to worship and to hold public meetings. A number of these people banded together and built a small church on the Thomas Stratton farm, east of what is now Shenango Road and about 1½ miles south of the present Summit Cut bridge. The unique building was constructed

of native sandstone and measured 25x20 feet. A large open fireplace provided both heat and light for worshippers. Rough hand hewn logs without back supports were used as pews.

A spark from that large fireplace almost destroyed the church in 1848, but this did not stop these people. In 1857, Chippewa Community Methodist Church was constructed at the corner of Darlington and Shenango roads. Stained glass windows were added and a basement was dug in order to provide Sunday school rooms. In 1962, a new wing was added, creating new Sunday school rooms, a large kitchen and offices for the pastor and secretary.

From the early stone church, the Chippewa religious community has grown with the addition of the United Jewish Community Center on new Route 51, Mount Olive Lutheran Church on Darlington Road, and the United Presbyterian Church on Blackhawk Road.

Manufacturing during the early frontier period consisted primarily of sawmills, because of vast virgin forests. Natural gas was discovered in 1900 and the Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. began to draw gas from wells throughout the township.

The first actual business was established in 1901 at the corner of old Blackhawk Road where Winterburn is located today — McLaughlin Blacksmith Shop. In 1913 Amond's grocery store, located near Wood's Nursery, opened for business.

White

By MRS. CHARLES BROCKHOUSE SR.

White Township emerged as a separate municipality soon after 91 residents of Chippewa Township signed a petition that was presented at the June term of court in 1887.

Harry T. Barker, David E. Lowry and John H. Wilson were selected as viewers but Wilson was unable to serve and Levi Fish replaced him. Sept. 5, the viewers reported favorably for division and the question was submitted to Chippewa voters in the 1887 November election. Division was approved 134-9.

On Dec. 8, the court ordered the division and specified that the township east of the line should be called White.

According to the report of the secretary of internal affairs for 1900, there were 180 taxables, a total value of real estate amounting to \$180,708. Of the latter, \$4750 represented real estate exempt from taxation. Its population as shown by the United States census for 1900, was 491.

The name "White" was suggested to the court at the time the decree was drawn by John M. Buchanan, Esq., and Edward B. Daugherty, Esq., and was given in honor of John White, who long lived near Morado Park. He was born in Antrim, Ireland, and came to America in 1791 as a young man. One of Beaver County's first settlers, his first location was on present site of Patterson Heights. He later moved to Morado and in time owned about 450 acres of land where the Bridge Works and Morado were located. (Morado has since become part of Beaver Falls, and East Works of Babcock and Wilcox Co. presently occupies the site of the Bridge Works.) White married Elizabeth Kelso, a native of Beaver County. Thomas White, their son, was born on the homestead farm which was located near the present site of West Mayfield Dairy. He inherited 82 acres close to the Beaver River, erected several buildings in 1853, including a stone house which is still standing.

The borough of West Mayfield separated from White Township, taking a large portion of land in the north section. It was incorporated on Aug. 29, 1923, and adopted

by council at a meeting Dec. 7, 1923. Officers for this new borough were: Harry Ridings, burgess; Joseph C. Rouzer, president and a council member; William Smith, secretary of council; J. R. Patterson, tax collector; Farmers National Bank, treasurer; W. A. McConnells, solicitor; other council members were Karl Keller, David Schutte, John Goe, Martin Patterson, John Romishak and Harry Davis. This separation left White Township with only .72 square miles in size, making it one of the smallest in Pennsylvania.

The original road from Beaver Falls to the old Darlington Road was located on the east side of the gully between Patterson and White townships. The present Steffen Hill Road was later constructed and given its name for the Steffen family then living in the area.

There was extensive coal mining in the area. One mine located near Steffen Hill Road made coke at the mine site and there are still remains of several coke ovens. Another mine was that of William Clayton. Coal from this mine was hauled down the hill and across the Pennsylvania Railroad near the present site of Ing-Rich plant. This crossing is still known as Clayton's Crossing.

A stone quarry was in operation for many years and from here came much of the old stone curbing in Beaver Falls. This quarry was last used during the early 1930s.

A brick yard occupied an area near the Pennsylvania Railroad, clay was mined and bricks were made at that site.

In the year 1893, a P. W. Smith and his brother S. W. Smith came from Birmingham, England, where they had been in the porcelain enameled sign business and organized a plant at the south east end of the township. The building still stands and is used as an auto body repair shop.

Having known Louis Ingram in England, they hired him as designer and director of the stencil making department. Ernest Richardson later became associated with the company.

In 1901 Ingram and Richardson severed connections with the plant, purchased land east of Walnut Run and organized Ingram-Richardson Manufacturing Co.

In 1902 they purchased Enameled Iron Co., located in White township, consolidating both firms at the Walnut Run site. The company was sold to Park Electrochemical Co. in 1965. This company closed the plant in 1967.

Peter J. Luger & Sons, located within the township, produce packaged meats. This plant was organized by Peter Luger, who later was joined by his sons.

Although the present Steffen Hill United Presbyterian Church stands in Chippewa, it originated in White township. This church was started in 1919 in a small building on the Charles Figley property. It later moved to a tabernacle on the rear of the present lot. Mt. Zion Methodist was located near the Beaver Falls line but that building has not been in use for a number of years.

The township no longer has its own separate school board since it joined a union school district with Beaver Falls and Eastvale, July 1, 1958. This union was formed through vote of the people. There are two buildings still in use for pre-junior high school pupils.

The fire department was formed Feb. 20, 1934. The first meetings were held on Mt. Washington, June 30 the name, White Township Volunteer Fire Department Inc., was registered in Harrisburg. The courts approved it July 7, the degree of incorporation was given July 14 and Beaver court certified it Aug. 2. There were about 45 members in 1934; at present there are about 60.

A planning commission was organized November 1958. The original officers were Frank A. Hocanson,

chairman; Edward P. Bast, secretary; Lester J. Bush, vice chairman and Charles J. Brockhouse Sr. as the other board member.

In 1961, a municipal authority was formed to investigate the feasibility of extending sewer system to cover the remaining 40 per cent of the township. The other 60 per cent had been completed in 1938 as a WPA project. Board members were Robert Gillespie, chairman; Lester Bush, Carl Anderson, Louis Young and Louis F. Hays. Michael Baker Jr. Inc., was consulting engineer. The project was formally completed in the last quarter of 1964.

A new township building was erected on Clayton Road and 19th Avenue in 1962. Architect for the project was Charles W. Hoefling and construction was by Modany Brothers, Midland.

Construction of an 18-foot paved roadway to extend 12th Avenue north from 30th Street to Cottage Street, connecting with Coolidge Street in West Mayfield, giving the township another access route was completed in 1964.

Beaver Falls Municipal Authority constructed two new 2,000,000 gallon water tanks on 12th Avenue in 1963. These tanks replaced the 3,000,000 gallon open reservoir on College Hill, which had been in use since 1882. The booster station building was completed in 1966. This pumping station supplies water to College Hill, West Mayfield and Chippewa areas.

Alfred Yorns, Robert J. Veon and Roy W. Craven are the township supervisors, Eugene Weatherly is secretary-treasurer and Ross M. Keefer Sr. is chief of police. Weatherly replaced Stephen J. Stedila, who resigned after 20 years as township secretary.

Records show there are 879 taxables, a total assessed real estate valuation of \$1,466,445. In 1960, the township had 1,437 residents.

North Sewickley

North Sewickley Township, a municipality that more than tripled its population in the first six decades of the 20th Century, has managed to preserve much of the wild and picturesque scenery of its past.

Bounded by Lawrence County on the north, Franklin and Marion townships on the east, New Sewickley and Daugherty townships on the south and the Beaver River on the west, the township was formed from a territory of the original Sewickley township that covered the greater portion of the county lying east of Big Beaver Creek.

In 1900, its population was 1660; in 1960, it was 5379. Good quality coal was found in several parts of the township, which also produced excellent limestone and sandstone and in many portions still has rich soil.

Although Beaver Falls and Ellwood City post offices serve the township now, it had the following post offices of its own in years past.

Belton post office was established March 13, 1891, with Bidwell Main as postmaster, John Mederer (appointed Aug. 30, 1894) and Carrie Nimmo (appointed May 19, 1896) were his successors before the office was discontinued July 30, 1900.

Caylor's Ferry post office was established Jan. 24, 1891, with Charles A. Weeks as postmaster. He was followed by Martha A. Funkhouser March 3, 1891, and the office was discontinued March 30, 1901.

Parkgate post office was served first by Thomas J. Rouser, beginning April 7, 1899, and Robert J. McKim, who took over May 23, 1902. It was discontinued Oct. 1, 1902.

Kimberly post office had Frank H. Douthitt as its postmaster — he was appointed May 28, 1900.

North Sewickley Post Office, established in 1837, was the largest in the township. Seventeen postmasters held office until it closed in 1902.

The Narrows

The road between Fallston and Beaver Falls, along the west bank of the Beaver River (called the Narrows), was torn up in 1876 to make way for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, which opened to traffic in 1878.

First Stone Quarry Along Beaver River

In the late 1850's all the land in North Sewickley Township north of Bennett's Run to Thompson Run and east to the Mercer Road was owned by Abraham Funkhouser and his sons.

The sons were Abraham Jr., Joseph, William, Issac, John, Thomas, Samuel and Jonathan.

In 1886, Fred Gwinner bought the first ground from the Funkhousers and started the first stone quarry along the Beaver River in an area that had many later.

In 1928, all that was left of the Funkhouser property was 50 acres belonging to Samuel's heirs and five acres owned by their Uncle Madison above Laurel Point School.

Sections

Mt. Washington

By MRS. JAY H. McCANDLESS

Mt. Washington, first called Adamsville, developed into a fine residential area with large lawns during the late 1800s to early 1900s.

Noted for its scenic beauty and springs which provided good water, the area had many English, Irish and German families, which took great pride in caring for their properties. This area was comparable to present-day Patterson Heights.

The original settlement of Adamsville was owned by Samuel Adams. After his death March 6, 1832, the land was divided among his children who later sold portions of land to the early settlers of what now is Mt. Washington.

The area was noted for clay mines, which provided clay used in local brickyards.

In the late 1800s, stone taken from the quarry was shipped all over the country by train from Geneva Station. One of the notable stonecutters of that period was Daniel Barnard.

Coal later was mined in the area. Coke ovens sprung up in the late 1800s at 15th Street along the railroad tracks.

The Rohrkaste family operated a whiskey distillery at 24th Street and Center Avenue.

Some of the early 1900s' residents were Joseph Howarth, who had a store and mended shoes; Milton Beightley, operated a coal mine on 24th Street Extension; the Kerner family, which operated a grocery store; Richard and Ruben Mumford, coal mine operators; the Irvin family, had cows and delivered milk to the neighbors; Seth Humes, who had a boarding house; Edward Gavin, who had a store; Steve Calvin, a house mover; Robert Yoho, who operated a coal mine at 16th Street and 13th Avenue; Godfrey Whistlar, had a grocery store; Robert West, who also had a coal mine;

the Patterson family, of which one member delivered The Evening Tribune and later became a physician.

Two brothers, A. Y. and R. P. McCandless operated a store established in 1887. Now known as Liberty Market, the business is operated by Mr. and Mrs. Jay H. McCandless.

Barnard Town

By J. FRANK SHELDRAKE

Beaver Falls' north end got its start 10 years before the community became a borough in 1868 when a Pittsburgh tailor bought a farm and moved his family there.

Daniel and Mary C. Barnard, who had owned the Rush House near the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Pittsburgh and had conducted a hotel there, purchased a farm from a descendant of Dr. Samuel Adams in the late 1850s.

The farm consisted of 260 acres, extending from the gate where 17th Street and Eighth Avenue now meet, north to College Hill then West to Mt. Washington and the hillsides. Barnard Town Cemetery was part of the farm and some members of the family were buried there.

The Barnard's nearest neighbors lived in a log cabin located on what now is the Geneva College campus.

The Pennsylvania Railroad ran through the property and the Barnards shipped stone from quarries and coal from the mines in the hillsides to Pittsburgh. They also shipped stone and coal to Pittsburgh via the canal that ran along the Beaver River.

There was just a narrow lane from their house (the old homestead of the Adams family at 25th Street) to 17th Street. The children attended school at the Little Red Schoolhouse at Eighth Street. They were taught by Milt Anderson, who approved of the hickory-stick method.

A few years after moving to the area, Barnard built a brick station and general store near the railroad tracks at 24th Street.

John Barnard, their son, kept the store after his father died and also built the home on 24th Street extension.

John later moved to California and the home was occupied by his mother and her younger children. His mother lived there the rest of her life. She died in 1918 at age 90.

Dutch Town

Dutch Town was the label given an area of Beaver Falls often argued and many times defined with different boundaries.

The most accepted location, however, is from 14th Street north and from Sixth Avenue east to the river.

This was the concentrated living area of German glassblowers who worked at the Cooperative Flint Glass Co. (at First Avenue and 15th Street).

In 1885, some of the glassworker families were Balzer, Ruhe, Berner, Blattner, Grossglass, Grine, Gunther, Harp, Kline, Lindeman, Oschmann, Scheffler, Scharff, Schwaller, Shuckrath, Tress, Weigel and Vokeley.

Many other families of German origin, including those from Old Economy, lived in Dutch Town.

Yankee Row

Yankee Row was the name given a small area of Beaver Falls located on the west side of Eighth Avenue between 10th Street and 14th Street.

It was called that because high salaried employes, brought to Beaver Falls from eastern states by the Harmony Society to work in the Cutlery Works, built homes there.

The houses later were sold at great losses when the cutlery closed its doors.

Pleasantview and Riverview

By **WALTER WARREN**

It took a while for the areas to develop but Riverview and Pleasantview have become the popular residential sections that Harry Baker envisioned near the close of the 19th Century.

In 1892, the Riverview Land Co., was formed with Harry Baker as one of the organizers, directors and leaders. He surveyed the route for running a streetcar line up the hill, as an inducement for people to buy the lots and build on land owned by the Beaver Falls Improvement Co. and Riverview Land Co.

There was a park laid out at the top of the hill, above Eighth Street in Beaver Falls. The route of the Riverview Street Railway Co. was laid, running from the Pennsylvania

Raymers Woods

Raymers Woods is a little portion of Dutch Town that only the oldest of Beaver Falls area residents will remember.

At one time, most of it was owned by Dr. William Raymer, with very few houses breaking the cool green of its shade.

It was bounded by 16th Street on the north, 14th on the south and was between First and Second avenues.

It was a favorite playing area for many a boy, and a loafing place for the famous "Scat Gang" of the late 1890s.

Louis Estermyer first lived in that area before moving to Fifth Avenue. Bernard Ringer's Brewery building (Volk's) was a place to be explored after it went out of business. And here also lived Amelia Lindeman, the female herb doctor whose fame was known all over Beaver Falls. Her tonic in spring and cough syrup in the fall was all the local residents needed. Many a boy bought Barnum's "Boss" ice cream with a nickle she had given him for a bag of sour grass.

Barnard Town Mound

Located at the intersection of Ninth Avenue and 24th Street, Barnard Town Mound was an oblong, solid mound of stone about 75 feet long and 60 feet wide.

At its highest point, the mound measured 35 feet.

The mound was of solid, good-grade sandstone and, when removed in the early 1870s by Daniel Barnard, contained several thousand perches of stone. Barnard was a stone mason.

The stone was sold to Pittsburgh-Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for construction of bridge abutments in Beaver Falls.

Hippetown

The area between First and Third avenues and 11th and 13th streets was referred to as Hippetown. Its residents were called Hippleites for William Hipple, who lived in the area in the 1870s and '80s. He was a well-known contractor and borough councilman.

Railroad passenger station, at 11th Street hollow and the Eighth Street hollow.

The Riverview line ran up the hollow, the track being laid in an "S" formation to make the grade easy enough to get up the hill without the aid of a cable. On the hilltop was the car barn. The park was laid out at this place, with the streetcar rails making a loop around the park. There also was a large ball diamond laid out south of the park.

The land of Beaver Falls Improvement Co. took in all from the top of the hill to about the present 15th Avenue west and from the street (about Ninth Street) where the lots that were laid out were built on southward. The lots along the boundary of Beaver Falls (18th Avenue) were built on also. The south boundary was the top of the rise above Ross Hill, at the top of the hill which was a little

below Fourth Street. Part was in Patterson Township, on the Ross heirs' and Smith properties.

The hilltop, where the Riverview line came to, was about three-quarter as high as the rest of Riverview. Leading up from the old 11th Street Hill road are steps used by residents as an easy way of getting up the hill. On the Harry T. Barker survey map of Beaver Falls, 1884, (when he was city engineer) there are few houses on Riverview, which is larger than Pleasantview. In the Weyand & Reed Centennial Directory of Beaver County, there were 18 taxables (mostly farming) and in all there were only 74 residents in the 1870 census in Patterson Township. On Pleasantview there were six houses on 17th Avenue, three above and three below 16th Street. Below, on 14th Street and Ridge Avenue was the large Shoemaker house and below Ridge Avenue a cottage house occupied by a family named Hayden.

In Patterson Township, some of the old farm houses were along Darlington Road. They would be the oldest in the township. On the Riverview section, the older houses were built on the hilltop.

Riverview and Pleasantview have no definite boundaries. They are the areas extending from the top of the

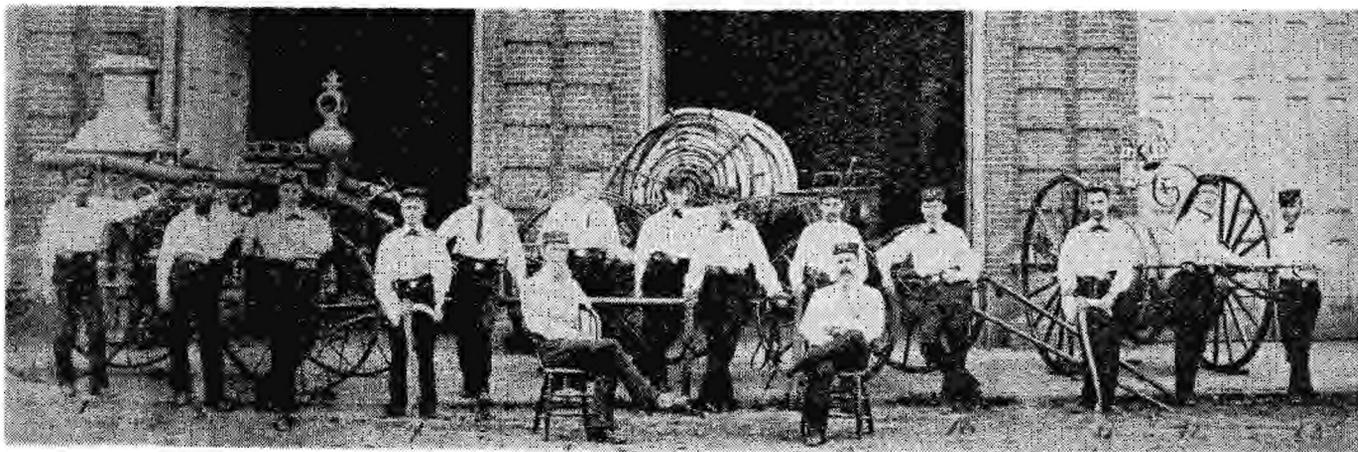
hill west of Beaver Falls, to Darlington Road. Eleventh Street is the dividing line.

Most of the early houses would have been built after 1884. As late as 1926, there were no water lines or sewer lines on Pleasantview. Just after this, Dick Mumford built a house on his property at 17th Avenue and 19th Street. To get the sewer run up to his house, he loaned the borough \$5,000. The water company put in lines, and put a stand pipe on the highest spot along the Darlington Road about 18th Street. On the Shoemaker property are the Pleasantview Homes with 112 units for families. This part of the hilltop is fairly level, while on Riverview the land slopes from 18th Avenue more than in the part above 11th Street.

On Pleasantview, in the city section, is one of the class sections of the city, where the lots are larger and the houses farther apart than most of the other sections.

There is no road by which one can reach either Pleasantview or Riverview by car without driving through another area of Patterson Township. The area has been a vital link in traffic almost from its beginning.

In earlier days, the stage coach came from Rochester, through New Brighton, across the Beaver Falls-New Brighton Bridge and up over the hill, called the Darlington Road at that time, then west through Darlington.



FIREMEN IN FIRST VOLUNTEER COMPANY—Seated, Samuel McFerron and James McLain. Standing, from left, William Law, John Shattuck (engineer), William McLain (engineer), James Rogers (axman), George Vorhaus, Robert Harvey, Max Shanor, John Sturgeon, Abe Berry, Frank Hill, Thomas Rogers, Daniel Gaston, William McPhilemy. The Lenz fire engine is in the rear (left).

FOR THE PEOPLE . . .

- General Government
- Protection of Persons and Property
- Streets and Bridges
- Postal Service

Government in Beaver Falls was initiated by 140 freeholders who petitioned the grand jury at Beaver Sept. 9, 1868, to incorporate the Borough of Beaver Falls. The court confirmed the grand jury judgement Nov. 9, 1868, and the borough was formally incorporated.

As in most small communities, town council members were the administrative officers and held various and overlapping positions in government.

Positions changed depending on the policy of the day and the ability to keep paid employes. Borough officers included burgess, assistant burgess and six members of council—one from each ward. They took office Jan. 18, 1869.

The history of Beaver Falls' government administration was prepared by Charles J. Piuri, present city clerk, and is told in a series of articles.

Early Government

A. G. McCreary was Beaver Falls' first burgess, serving from 1869 to 1874. R. G. Douglass was the first assistant burgess and Robert Duncan was first president of council.

Duncan also served as treasurer until 1871. He received \$25 pay. Theodore Noble, a council member, was secretary and the community's first recording officer, serving without pay.

The burgess and councilmen were elected each year and committees of council functioned as departments —

the first two were the Committee of Streets and the Committee of Highways.

Council met irregularly in early days, sometimes daily, sometimes not for months, but mostly weekly depending on the press of business.

Meetings usually were at the Cutlery Works office. Public meetings and elections were held in the Little Red Schoolhouse at Eighth Street.

Records of the meeting were to be published in The (New Brighton) Daily News.

In 1873, a safe was purchased and the necessary books, ledgers, journals and cash books were acquired. At this time, the burgess was appointed the first clerk of council and paid \$75 per month.

In addition to committees for streets and sidewalks, two more — for fire and gas — were formed in 1875.

An engine house was built for \$8,875 by Baldwin & Ott Co. in 1875 at Main and Harmony Streets and became the first municipal building. Financed by the Harmony Society, the building had a council chamber and other rooms upstairs.

Five years later, a new lockup was built next door and the burgess' office was constructed a year later. His office had a room above it, which was used by the Silver Cornet Band.

The Rev. J. D. Morehead of the Young Mens Christian Association was permitted to use the council chambers as a reading room for Young Women's Temperance Union.

In 1878, C. B. Barker was appointed secretary of council at a salary of \$400 annually, becoming the first ad-

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

ministrative employe hired outside council. He also was to do engineering work in the borough.

Chamberlin White was appointed health officer in 1881 to inspect privy vaults at \$10 a month. In 1883, W. W. Pangburn was elected burgess and became the first to preside over council.

In 1885, the board of trade was granted permission to use council chambers for its meetings.

First rules of order for council were adopted in 1887. George E. Liscomb was appointed clerk of council at \$125. He was the first clerk not an elected official of the borough and minutes were kept in an orderly fashion.

Committees in 1889 were street, light and gas, ordinances, finance, fire and water.

In 1890, two councilmen were elected from each of the six wards and the presiding officer again was chosen from council's members. It was C. H. Myers.

In 1914, the borough became a city and J. E. McClure was mayor with W. F. Rayle serving as city clerk. In 1916, it reverted to borough status with A. L. Brown as burgess and Thomas McKee as president of council and Charles Ruhe as secretary.

Bids for the present municipal building were opened Aug. 2, 1927, and the Cook-Anderson Construction Co. was chosen general contractor after a bid of \$84,900. The cell block was constructed within it at a cost of \$5,725.

In 1930, the borough merged with College Hill borough and became the City of Beaver Falls. William Levis, the last burgess, became its first mayor under the "new" city setup.

Charles Ruhe was city clerk and one councilman was elected from each of seven wards.

Early Planning Slow

A general plan of Beaver Falls was authorized in 1869 from the artist Dougherty, showing the quantum of acres for different persons within corporate limits and outside the Harmony Society plan.

Official map of the borough was not delivered until Nov. 4, 1884, and an ordinance was passed numbering houses. At that time, streets and avenues were changed from names to numbers.

Glen Woodson, hired in 1869, was the first street commissioner. He was to supervise construction of a plank walk from Main Street (Seventh Avenue) to the depot, provided the Harmony Society furnished the material. He was paid \$2.25 per day and was in charge of day laborers, paid \$1 per day, working to make Linden (Seventh Street), and Beaver (Ninth Avenue), streets passable. Alexander Graham was the first street worker hired permanently.

Streets were not paved until 1890 but grades were set for sidewalks being constructed mostly of cinders. Some streets were topped with gravel.

In 1878, Martin Metzger was granted permission to put a concrete pavement in front of his property on Cedar Street (Eighth Avenue) without changing the ordinance. Sewer pipes were installed across Main Street at Maple (Sixth Street) four years later.

Historical Notebook

In 1873, a resolution was passed permitting posts to be erected for gas pumps on the street if the property owner would furnish the costs (\$27). The Beaver Falls Gas Co. would furnish the gas to be paid by the borough. The lamps would be lit by the police and later the janitor of the engine house.

A bill of Samuel Musser for \$38 for coffin, hiring hearse and digging grave for German man, paid 1872.

J. W. Mitchell paid claim of \$25 damages for breaking buggy on Main Street, 1873.

Permission was granted in 1874 to Blake and Fescenden to lay pipe through Lincoln Avenue from Rapp to Baker to transport water from a certain spring (first water line.)

In 1877, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad granted permission to build railroad at Water Street (between Pittsburgh and Youngstown).

Bell Telephone was granted permission in 1879 to erect poles and wires over the streets and alleys provided the poles were painted.

Roadmaster of P & L E Railroad requested to fix Main Street at the end of the New Brighton toll bridge, 1879.

Treasurer authorized to collect borough taxes in accordance with late act passed by the state, 1881.

In 1884, the Beaver Valley Street Railway Co. was granted a right of way (first street cars). Changed to electric motive power in July 1891.

The borough adopted Philadelphia time in 1887 which was 20 minutes faster than Pittsburgh time and one hour faster than railroad time.

Henry Purviance presented petition from businessmen granting permission to them to put up street markers at their expense 1888.

In 1883, the 10th Street Bridge Co. requested permission to raise the grade to the new bridge (two officers, James Anderton and W. H. Anderton).

Policeman Elmer Grant hired as special police of First Ward to be paid by contributions from citizens, 1889.

Beaver Valley Electric Light and Power Co. contracted to light streets in borough and gas lamps discontinued 1889.

Many Years In Limbo

Before 1841, Brighton (or Beaver Falls as it now is known) was called the Brighton District of Beaver County.

It wasn't a township nor a borough nor a town; it had no power of election or management and was administered from Beaver.

On Oct. 15, 1841, Patterson Township was formed out of Brighton Township. Brighton (Beaver Falls) then was called the Brighton District of Patterson Township. The area never was officially a town until it was incorporated as Borough of Beaver Falls in 1868.



BEAVER FALLS CITY COUNCIL 1968—Seated is Mayor Howard W. Marshall, director of public affairs. Standing, from left, are Councilmen Joseph Stillian, director of parks and public property; Thomas A. (Tim) Bell, director of public safety; John W. Lowe, director of accounts and finance; and Raymond G. Thumm, director of streets and public improvements.

Beaver Falls Officials Through the Years

OFFICE OF BURGESS, MAYOR

Burgess: A. G. McCreary, 1869-74, T. N. Bracken 1875-80. Burgess and President of Council: W. W. Pangburn 1881-83, W. G. Algeo 1884-85, James Piper 1886-89, Samuel Gormley 1890. Burgess: James Piper 1891, S. E. Chitchlow 1892, James Piper 1893-96, Noah H. Pangburn 1897-99, William Raymer 1900-02, Herman Dillon 1903-04, J. L. Dawson 1905, E. T. Corbus 1906-08, A. L. Brown 1909-13, Mayor and President of Council: J. E. McClure 1914-15. Burgess: A. L. Brown 1916-17, F. G. McPherson 1918-19, George Hemphill 1920-25, William Levis 1926-29. Mayor and President of Council: William Levis, Jan. 6, 1930 - July 14, 1930 (resigned); Sam Hanauer, July 14, 1930 - Aug. 21, 1930; Walter C. Hamilton, Aug. 21, 1930 - Nov. 9, 1931 (appointed

by Court); C. W. Calvin, Nov. 10, 1931 - Jan. 1, 1934; Dennis Mutschler, Jan. 1, 1934 - Jan. 3, 1938; John S. Tress, Jan. 3, 1938 - Jan. 6, 1941 (resigned); Glen Major, Jan. 20, 1941 - Jan. 5, 1942, Dennis Mutschler, Jan. 5, 1942 - Jan. 3, 1946; Charles Medley, Jan. 3, 1946 - Jan. 2, 1950; Edward C. Corcoran, Jan. 2, 1950 - Jan. 8, 1958; John Buksa, Jan. 8, 1958 - Jan. 2, 1962; E. Faye Javens, Jan. 2, 1962 - Jan. 3, 1966; Howard W. Marshall, 1966 to present.

PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL

Robert Duncan 1869-70, Martin Metzgar 1871-74, John Reeves 1875, Simon Harrold 1876, John Reeves 1877-78, Gown Ward 1879, John Reeves 1880, Simon Harrold 1881, John Reeves 1882, (by burgess 1883 to 1890), C. H. Myers 1891-94, George E. Freed 1895, J. S. Louthan 1896, A. O.

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

Myers 1897, C. M. Klein 1898, Joseph D. Swick, 1899, John B. Reeves 1900, C. M. Klein 1901-02, George M. Peirce 1903, C. M. Klein 1904, B. E. Surls 1905, Harry V. Kirker 1906, William S. Cook 1907-09, H. W. Zeller 1910-11, Thomas McKee 1912-13 (by mayor 1914-15), Thomas McKee 1916-17, H. S. Palmer 1918-19, H. W. Zeller 1920-21, L. S. Lutton 1922-25, H. M. Krukenberg 1926-27, W. C. Hamilton 1928-29 (by mayor 1930 to present).

SECRETARIES OR CITY CLERKS

Secretary: Theodor Noble 1869-70, W. C. Hillman 1871, William T. Modes 1872, W. H. Hoon 1873, Caleb Cullen 1874, W. W. Macomber 1875, Gown Ward 1876, James Clayton

1877, Harry T. Barker 1878, William Raymer 1879, Harry T. Barker 1880, T. G. McPherson 1881, Gown Ward 1882, S. Y. Calvin 1883-84, W. W. Shield (resigned) S. Y. Calvin 1885, J. S. Mitchell 1886, D. D. Renouf 1887. Secretary & Clerk: George Lipscomb 1888-89, H. T. Dempsey 1890, Edward Young 1891-92, W. W. Kerr 1893-95, T. G. McPherson 1896-97, J. E. McClune 1898-99, F. L. Wisener 1900-05, W. F. Rayle 1906-13. City Clerk: W. F. Rayle 1914-15. Secretary: Charles Ruhe 1916-29. City Clerk: Charles Ruhe 1930-37 (deceased), Albert Ruhe 1937, William H. Anderton 1938-41, Howard P. Jeffreys 1942-49, John Buksa 1950-51, Howard P. Jeffreys 1952-55, Gene B. George 1956-57, Charles J. Piuri 1958-63, Robert B. Hill 1964-65 (deceased), Gladys McCurdy 1965, Charles J. Piuri 1966 to present.



THIS WAS how Beaver Falls police appeared in an earlier era. Those identified are (front row) Louis Yokel (left) and George Smith (right); and (back row) Kris Kaercher and John Griffin on the left and Charles Balzer (second from right).

Lockup Was First Building Owned by Borough

Attorney Henry Hice, who had obtained the borough charter when Beaver Falls was incorporated in 1868, was retained as legal counsel and negotiated a loan for \$300 for the town from the Harmony Society, for whom he also served as attorney.

Charles Taylor was the first tax collector — tax was set at five mills on property.

All records — ordinances, exoneration of taxes and such — were kept in the minutes book the first five years.

First building owned by the borough was the lockup built in 1870 somewhere near Seventh or Eighth Streets. Next to the lockup was a swine pen, built to detain swine caught running at large.

It was 1870 that the burgess was empowered to ap-

point three persons as special police. Only two were hired — J. P. McGown and John Elliott. They were the first paid employes but they were replaced the following year by Robert Conkle, John Davis and Charles Patterson. They were paid \$1.50 for each arrest made.

New policemen were appointed almost every year until 1890.

Maces were purchased for policemen who, were required to patrol the streets until 12 p.m. on Saturday nights.

J. Hickman, the high constable, was the chief arresting officer for some years. At times he was the only officer except for William Rea, engine house janitor.

In 1872, citizens petitioned council to hire paid policemen.

Council authorized the burgess to hire two competent policemen from Pittsburgh — for four months at \$50 per month.

Thomas Gelston was hired to run the police department the next year at a salary of \$85. These policemen later were dismissed and former councilman James Crane was hired at \$2 a day and given a revolver to carry.

From then, for several years, special police were hired in the summer only (because of disorderly picnics at the head of Main Street, now Seventh Avenue).

Fare for prisoners was bread, cheese and water from J. H. Brackens Hotel. The hotel once presented a bill for \$15.45 for feeding poor persons traveling through the borough.

Chamberlin White, former sheriff and high constable, became chief of police in 1879 and city records show he was chief and health officers, at \$50 per month in 1884. The department was formally organized with two permanent night policemen at \$40 per month and Rea as day policeman.

Docket Tells Story Of Community Police

By CHARLES GORRELL

It appears no history of the Beaver Falls police department has been written and kept up to date but a general check of department ledgers provides some interesting items and a fairly complete list of chiefs and policemen since the early 1900s.

In 1904, for example, the general docket shows P. M. Strayer was chief and W. H. Cowan, P. G. Magee, George T. Smith, S. M. Means, C. Kercher, William Gillingham, Rich Sylvester, John Beighley and Al Braden were "arresting officers." F. Dillon resigned as burgess Dec. 1 and J. L. B. Dawson was appointed to replace him.

New chiefs and men who joined the force, listed by the year they appeared in the docket:

1906 — J. P. Magee, chief; added to department, John Griffin, and John Brooks.

1907 — G. Ruby, E. O. Johnston, Wm. C. Bryan.

1908 — Charles Harvey, George Woods, N. W. Osmond, S. Hubbard, and M. Cleary, Burgess, Corbus.

1909 — C. H. Harvey, acting chief. April, 1909 — George Woods, chief; added: William Barto, Pete Megerle, Louis Yokel, Charles Medley, Charles Balzer, Sam Watson

and (three with no first name) Downie, Caler, and (Joe) Mediker, Burgess, Shuster.

1910 — John Black, William Coulter, Sykes Farrow, George Smith, Burgess, Brown.

1911 — Tom White.

1912 — Howard Brooks, W. H. Garber, and Young.

1913 — W. H. Cowan, chief; added: Harry Winters and Quay Shroades.

1914 — Thomas Jasper, Elex Simon, Burgess, McClure.

1915 — P. M. Strayer, chief; added: Adam Smakosz, Harry Roland, Joe McStay, S. J. Wise, S. J. Watson, A. G. McCollough.

1916 — W. Coulter, George Eggensberger, Burgess, A. L. Brown.

1917 — Weigle, W. C. Moore, F. L. Moore.

1918 — W. T. Tully, chief; Tom White, acting chief after death of Tully; added: A. Swager and W. Newell.

1919 — M. J. Coyne, chief; added: G. D. Whitslar, Charles Bristol, Edward D. Brown, B. J. Voskuhl, Frank Aver.

1920 — Edward D. Brown, chief; added: A. G. Moore, J. C. DeVore, A. J. Hill, George Troll, G. T. Smith, William Davidson, J. O. Griffin, and Ira L. Clear.

1922 — Added: H. V. Keeler, Thomas Elmes, Emmett Anderson, John Gonelly.

1923 — Added: George Begley, and Harry Miller.

1924 — Thomas Elmes, chief; added: Damon, Baker, McDona'd, and Cater.

1925 — Added: Cramer, Wolfskill, Pollo, Gill, Hendrickson, and Donovan.

Records of payroll book show:

1926 — The department: J. O. Griffin, chief; T. W. White, Lieutenant and the following patrolmen: Harry Pearson, H. W. Keeler, John Wolfskill, Dewey Gorrell, Fred Shaner, and Andrew Hill. Burgess — William Levis — 1926-1930.

1927 — Fred Shaner, chief; added: O. B. Beaner, J. H. Searfoss, F. B. Goucher, and W. C. Hoover.

1928 — William Davidson, chief, 1928-1932; added: P. G. McPherson, F. M. Goss, J. G. Harrison, D. A. Nasal, J. H. Yealey, H. C. Bingham.

1929 — Added: Lysle McCollough, E. L. Lancaster, George H. Baker, and Paul Caldwell.

1930 — Added: R. A. Gorrell, Joe Arthurs, Alfred Moore, J. A. Muoio. Mayor — William Levis, 1930-1933.

1931 — H. W. Knox, Adam Smakosz, William Davidson Jr.

1932 — Fred Shaner, chief, 1932-1934.

1934 — William Davidson, chief, 1934-1937. Mayor — Dennis Mutscheller, 1934-1937.

1937 — Added: Edward E'lfson, and Henry Goff.

1938 — Added: Emmett Anderson, and Gerald Balzer. E. L. Lancaster, chief, 1938-1941. Mayor — John Tress, 1938-1941.

1939 — Added: Robert Lewis, Ambrose Stedina, Charles Rouser, Gerald Morgan, Charles Gorrell.

1940 — Edward Corcoran, Edward Fork, and Edward Coffman.

1941 — Added: Eugene Cearfoss. Mayor G. Majors, 1941. R. A. Gorrell, chief, Oct. 1941-1950.

1942 — W. W. Potts, head of Civil Defense. Add: Frank Taylor. Mayor, D. Mutscheller, 1942-1945.

1943 — Hired for duration of World War II; Chauncey.

1944 — Parsons, Claude Steele, Gerald Morgan, E. J. Rogers, and John M. Alaksin.

1945 — Add: Joseph Galizia (killed in auto accident June 9, 1953), Edward Gropp.

1946 — C. Medley, mayor, 1946-1950; add: Merle Boetner, Robert Barber, and Guido Regeldini.

1947 — Add: Raymond Dana, William Feeney, Victor Czarnecki, Charles Palmer, D. V. Ripper, and Theodore Smith.

1948 — Raymond Blazak, Kenneth Nicholson, Robert Thatcher, and R. J. Gauvey.

1949 — Add: R. E. Funkhouser, and J. M. Salyards. Mayor, E. Corcoran, 1950-1958.

1950 — William Feeney, chief, 1950-1954. Add: C. W. Freed, M. E. Breit, J. Stirling, and A. Muoio.

1951 — Add: V. J. DeVito, B. E. Shaner, O. A. Goosby, J. T. Jackson, and F. J. Lupo.

1952 — Add: N. L. Camp, R. R. Rebornick, C. D. Platt, and James Poerio.

1953 — Add: J. R. Oram and K. McConahy.

1954 — Theodore Smith, chief, 1954-1958. Add: D. Fabiani, L. M. Javens, J. V. Franzini.

1955 — Add: D. F. Kydd, R. A. Householder, W. T. Cartwright, and J. R. Swager.

1956 — Add: G. S. Sepsie, H. B. Gottschalk, Frank Why, and Frank Policaro Jr., Robert E. Ingram (meter maintenance).

1958 — M. E. Breit, chief, 1958-1965. Mayor, John Buksa, 1958-1961.

1959 — Add: Russell Chiodo and Martin Jennings Jr.

1960 — Add: G. Lorey.

1961 — D. Eiler.

1962 — E. Faye Javens, mayor, 1962-1965.

1963 — Add: R. A. Smith.

1965 — M. Jennings, chief; add: W. Gruber and R. Ellefson.

1966 — C. H. Gorrell, chief; add: John Polachek, Donald Burdine, Alan Clements, Lou Adrian, Paul Moore, John Bush, Richard Shaffer, and Donald Leksell.

1967 — Add: Richard Pegg and Lloyd Haswell Jr.

1968 — The department Jan. 1, 1968: Mayor, Howard W. Marshall; chief, C. H. Gorrell; assistant chief, F. Policaro; Capt. Guido Regeldini, Capt. J. M. Salyards, Capt. B. E. Shaner, Sgt. Adolph Muoio, O. A. Goosby, J. T. Jackson, J. V. Franzini, D. F. Kydd, Frank Why, W. Gruber, R. Ellefson, D. Burdine, A. Clements, Lou Adrian, Paul Moore, R. Shaffer, D. Eiler, D. Leksell, R. Pegg, L. Haswell.

Gladys Pflieger, mayor's secretary and L. McConahy, meter maid.

Other notes from old dockets include:

March 1904 report: 35 persons arrested, 27 hauled to lockup in wagon. \$27 fine and costs collected by department. Two worked out fines and costs.

Aug. 4, 1904 — Swimming in Beaver River. \$2 fine and \$1.50 costs.

May 14, 1905 — Horse stealing (name not given for personal reasons).

June 5, 1907 — Disorderly conduct, reckless driving, violation of bridge laws, and cruelty to animals. \$28 fine and \$3 costs.

March 1908 — Conductor and engineer, Pennsylvania Railroad — violation of railroad speed ordinance \$6.30 fine and \$3.70 costs.

April 1910 — First record of speeding, fast and reckless driving \$10 fine and \$2 costs.

First record of stolen car — 7-17-1919 — Ford touring 1918 model.

1914 — Total arrests, 948. Monies collected \$1,603.01.

March 4, 1916 — 20 men arrested at cock fight — 11th Street Hill.

1918 — W. T. Tully, killed in accident, Mt. Washington — 22nd Street underpass.

Oct. 1923 — First record of drunken driver.

1924-1927 — B. McClain, chief, for College Hill borough.

1927-30 — R. A. Gorrell, chief, Milton C. Dunlap, officer for College Hill.

1923 — Cora Blackledge listed as juvenile authority.

1924 — Records show that prisoners were brought to station in motorcycle sidecar.

There were a number of arrests by firemen on disorderly conduct at fire station — 11th Street and Seventh Avenue from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.

William Levis was the last burgess (1926-1930) and the first mayor (1930-1934).

Notations in the payroll book show the pay rate to be \$70 semi-monthly in 1926, in 1936 it was \$62.50, in 1946 it was \$102.90, in 1956 it was \$170 and in 1966, \$206.50.

First police woman was Carolyn Crawford in 1943. The big snow was Nov. 28, 1950. Also 1950 was the year of hiring two women for school crossing, Edith Smith and Clara Krall.

1952 — Margaret McCutcheon was hired as the first Mayor's secretary.

1955 — The first year of 40-hour week for policemen. State firemen's convention was in Beaver Falls.

July 26, 1956 — North End flood.

April 7, 1966 — First meter maids hired, Stella McGarry and June Kairis.

Odds and Ends From The Ledgers

By CHARLES GORRELL

Law enforcement for Brighton, as Beaver Falls then was called, was administered by Beaver in the form of a sheriff's deputy or constable until the community became a borough in 1868.

There also were elective officers after the forming of Patterson Township in 1841 as the town was a part of this tract and called the Brighton District of Patterson Township.

The first law officer elected in 1868 was Squire C. W. Taylor.

Records are incomplete until Chamberlin White was appointed first high constable in 1880. He was a former sheriff of Beaver County and a constable in the Borough of Beaver Falls.

The borough building was built in 1875 and the jail in 1880. The jail was just to the north and was connecting. Before these dates, it is reported there was a lock-up in the back of a storeroom between Sixth and Seventh streets and Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Chiefs of Police: Chamberlin White, 1880-88, A. Wolf, 1888-90, Hamilton Bannon and Robert C. Douds, 1890-1891, George C. Cornell, 1892-1895; S. R. Patterson, constable, Cameron W. Kelly, 1895-1899, Perry M. Strayer, 1900-1905.

1884 — George King of 1021 Fourth Ave. was the first Negro police officer in Beaver Falls.

Records show Jonathan Thomas, Jerry White and George Cornell were policemen in 1890 and R. C. Douds was high constable.

1884 — First uniformed police — Because of a strike at the Hartman Steel Co. (the wire and nail mill) the town was full of unruly men and fights were numerous. Businessmen, who were afraid more trouble would occur, petitioned council for more protection. On July 19, 1884, a police force was established of six properly uniformed men complete with long, double-breasted coats, helmets and maces. The officers were — Chamberlin White, chief of police. Dennis McAuliffe, Phillip Crowl, Wilson Cunningham, David R. Porter, Abe Wolf and William A. Rae. Rae was janitor of the city building and an acting day policeman. Uniforms cost \$29.50 complete and were paid for by the men. They were reimbursed later if the man stayed on the force for a long enough time.

James E. Crane, Beaver Falls police chief, went west to Fort Dodge, Kansas, in 1878 and established a colony called Kinsley. With him were A. C. Thorne, Major J. C. Cline, Phillip Licnau, Edward A. Noble, Lester Noble, David Braden and the Houk family, all from Beaver Falls. Most of them returned because of grasshoppers and severe weather.

Feb. 2, 1918 — W. T. Tully assumed his duties as police chief and appointed Patrolman Thomas White night desk sergeant. (Tully was the first man killed in line of duty).

An old ordinance book shows:

Ord. No. 8 — Enacted 2-10-1869. Swimming in nude during daylight hours — \$1 to \$10 fine and costs.

Ord. No. 35 — Enacted 3-3-1884 — No train could move through city over 8 miles per hour unless on north track.

Ord. No. 36 — Enacted 3-3-1884 — Cock fighting not permitted.

Ord. No. 103 — Driving a horse too fast and reckless.



BEAVER FALLS FIREMEN 1968—(Seated, from left) Capt. Steve Thellman, Capt. Jack Balmer, Chief George Hall, Assistant Chief Harry Dunn, and Capt. Keith Steffen. (Standing) Al Thumm, Harold Damaska, George Engle, Jim Spielman, John Kreshon, Stanley Drent, John Kaercher and Chester Chirichetti.

First Volunteer Firemen Organized in 1876

By CAPT. KEITH STEFFEN

Due to some conflicting dates in various histories written in the past by a number of individuals, this history of Beaver Falls Fire Department is as accurate an account as possible.

In 1876, when Beaver Falls was a swaddling infant eight years of age, with a population of about three thousand, her first volunteer fire department was organized. At the time of organization, the volunteer company was handicapped by lack of equipment but after the big conflagration at Graff Axe Works in March 1875, the problem was solved by Henrici and Lenz of the Harmony Society. They offered to build and equip an engine house if the borough would pay six per cent interest on the investment. Borough council accepted the proposition and contracts were awarded.

In April 1875, the Silsby fire engine, hook and ladder wagon, and two hose carriages arrived and, with the rest of their "fixin's," were paraded down Main Street to the Beaver Falls Cutlery, where they were to be housed for a short time until the fire house was completed and they were tested. Alexander Graham and Jim Perrott acted as nozzlemen at the testing.

The "Steamer" was built by the Silsby Manufacturing Co. of Seneca Falls, N.Y., and was named "Jonathan Lenz" in honor of that distinguished gentleman. The hook and ladder wagon and hose carriages were built by S. M. Stewart of Rochester, N.Y.

It seems that in the very early days of the fire department, most of the male population of the borough were members of it.

As nearly as can be determined at the time of organization the equipment of the fire department consisted of a hand pump, a hose reel, a few leather buckets and a couple of axes, and was housed on Fourth Street.

In 1875, when the fire house located on the Northwest corner of 11th Street and Seventh Avenue was completed, fire equipment was moved to it from Beaver Falls Cutlery. The cost of the new fire house was \$8,900 and the new equipment cost around \$8,000. It is interesting to note that in one history (written in 1903) the following statement is made: "The engine house on the corner of 11th Street and Seventh Avenue, which has a commanding view of every portion of the town, was purchased in August 1890 for \$25,000 and is now the property of the borough."

In 1881, the original volunteer fire company disbanded and some of the larger property owners in Beaver Falls, realizing the need of a continued organization, formed what was known as Citizens Volunteer Fire Department. This organization was headed by John Reeves, the venerable citizen and banker, as president, and Dr. William Raymer as secretary. The first fire chief in the Beaver Falls Fire Department was a Mr. Macomber in 1880.

There also is an interesting notation from one of the histories, which states: "In 1875, when the steam engine arrived, the crowds swarmed about the engine and crawled on the seats, peered into the smoke stacks, rubbed their hands over the bright nickel plating and annoyed the engineer with remarks and suggestions. W. P. Allen and John Kerr were detailed as police to see that the curious were kept at a distance."

The first trained horses were purchased by the borough for the fire department in 1900. Prior to this, when the fire bell rang the first team to arrive at the fire house was pressed into service. It seems that \$5 was paid to the owner of the first team to arrive at the fire house, and it was reported by one historian that when the bell rang there were so many teams rushing to the fire house that the dust from the dirt streets completely blacked out the town. There are tales of many narrow escapes the companies had from smashing themselves and machines to pieces on the rocks, stumps and ungraded streets.

The Valley News, New Brighton, went into raptures on one occasion in an account of the appearance firemen made in a parade in that borough on May 30, 1878. It remarked that "the large turnout of the Beaver Falls Fire Department elicited the warmest admiration from our people especially from the girls, who are very fond of the sterling manhood represented by the firemen of the two towns."

On April 6, 1887, the fire company disbanded. It seems that the firemen and a number of the borough fathers did not see eye to eye on a number of issues, and all the property of the company was sold at auction. The event caused quite a stir, while the local and Pittsburgh papers were teeming with accounts of injustice done the department, which had done such gallant service. During the next two years repeated efforts were made to reorganize the company, but each failed. On April 4, 1889, council asked the old company to reorganize. It did.

In 1895, the company again was disbanded, but was reorganized the same year.

On July 14, 1887, there was a fire company known as "Beaver Falls Company No. 2" organized and located in what was then Barnard Town (now the north end of the downtown area). The station was located in the alley between 24th and 25th streets and Ninth Avenue. The equipment consisted of a hand drawn hose reel with 500 feet of hose. When a fire call was sounded in the downtown area, the men would pull it to the street car line and wait for a street car to come along and hitch a ride, pulling the hose reel behind. The membership consisted of a few local prominent citizens. This company has long ceased to exist.

In March of 1900, the first full time firemen were hired by the borough. They were: Charles Medley, chief, at a salary of \$50 a month; and William Prudence, driver. On July 1, 1900, the first team of horses was purchased by the borough for the fire department. This famous team was called "Billie and John" and was used to draw the big engine for many years.

A statement taken from one history states "The horses added to the department make a vast difference in the running time. More hose, with hand fire extinguishers, smoke respirators and other appliances for fighting fires, places the company far ahead of any similar size towns for 100 miles around."

On June 1, 1900 a new hose wagon, built by S. M. Stewart Co. of Rochester, N.Y., was put into service.

In 1904 there was a fire company organized on Mt. Washington known as "Beaver Falls Company No. 3." Equipment consisted of a hand drawn hose reel. The

station was a vacant stable owned by Charles Milnes. Meetings were held in the haymow of this stable. If you weighed more than 150 pounds, you could not go the meetings, as a larger man would not fit through the trap door leading to the haymow. This company has long ceased to exist.

On April 1, 1908, a new combination chemical and hose wagon was put into service, replacing the 1900 hose wagon.

In 1914, the first fire alarm system was installed in the borough. It was manufactured by the Gamewell Fire Alarm Co. This system was to be in operation until April 17, 1949, when it was taken out of service.

Progress is necessary as time marches on, but quite often is sad. Such was the case when in 1917 the horse drawn engines became history. An entry was made in the fire log book which simply states: "Fire call, Rear Sixth Avenue; house — owner, Mrs. Copley — 12:15 P.M. Horse John's last run." Checking the log book today, one would find that John made three runs that day. Fire calls still are logged in this same book today.

A paragraph taken from a 1917 history states: "When two taps of the fire gong sound, "fire is out" for old John, the faithful fire horse and friend of the firemen, there will be many a sad heart around the City Building. Tears may be shed and the firemen will not be ashamed. For 17 long years, old John has answered the call. In storm and in sunshine he has assisted his mates to draw the hose truck to many fires, and never faltered. Old John has been burned, he has been cut by falling glass, he has been struck by falling timbers, he has gone lame, but in all his 17 years of service he has been out of commission for only three weeks. John is 21 years old and was purchased from Frank Dickey of East Liverpool, Ohio. He will soon be replaced by a modern motor fire truck. Old John was retired to the Ira Duncan farm, Darlington, on April 15, 1917. So closes forever a colorful chapter of history."

In 1917, the first motorized equipment was put into service. This consisted of a 1917 American-LaFrance chemical truck at a cost of \$5500 and a 1917 GMC hose truck at a cost of \$2300.

In 1922, another American-LaFrance 460 GPM pumper was purchased for the fire department.

In 1927, construction was started on the building of the present fire station at 15th Street and Eighth Avenue, and the fire department moved from the old station into the present one Sept. 13, 1928.

When the Borough of College Hill was incorporated into the city, College Hill Fire Department became Beaver Falls Company No. 2." Although College Hill Department did not become Beaver Falls Company No. 2 until 1928, the history of this company goes back to March 1913. At the time of organization, there were 15 members in this department and the first fire chief was William Cain.

The first fire station on College Hill was located in the old Electric Power & Light building, which was located on 35th Street at the rear of the present fire station. The first fire truck on College Hill was purchased in 1914. It was a 1914 Nyeberg, 40-gallon chemical truck, that cost \$1800.

Prior to 1920, there was only one fire hydrant located in the College Hill area — at 32nd Street and Fourth Avenue, and owned by Geneva College. In 1920, 62 fire hydrants were installed in this area, and 600 feet of fire hose was purchased by the borough. In 1922, Roy Davidson became fire chief and held this position until

his retirement in 1963. In 1925, the Nyeberg chemical truck was replaced by an American-LaFrance chemical truck with two 40-gallon tanks at a cost of \$8750.

In 1931, the fire alarm system was extended to the College Hill area. This consisted of six boxes. In 1939, under a Public Works Administration grant, the present College Hill station (located on 35th Street and Sixth Avenue) was constructed at a cost of \$34,000. Nov. 11, 1939, the company moved into the present building, which was dedicated on Jan. 1, 1940.

On Dec. 28, 1939, a Peter Perch 65-foot aerial ladder truck was put into service, and in March 1940, a Peter Perch 750 GPM pumper was put into service. The combined cost of these trucks was \$18,450. Under the Public Works Administration Grant, the city paid 55 per cent of the cost of the building, both trucks, and some of the furnishings, and the federal government paid 45 per cent. In 1955 the present 750 GPM American-LaFrance pumper was put into service at a cost of \$16,000.

Also during the 1920's, various pieces of equipment such as a Packard service truck, Buick chief's car, and another American-LaFrance pumper were added to the department.

In 1930, the borough was incorporated as a third class city.

On Jan. 14, 1938, a Seagraves 1,000 GPM pumper was put into service. At the present time, this truck is still at the fire station, although it is not used as a "first line" piece of equipment.

During 1943 an 85-foot Peter Perch aerial truck was purchased at a cost of \$15,925. The next piece of equipment added to the department was a 750 GPM American-LaFrance pumper in 1952. This truck was bought with Civil Defense matching funds, meaning the cost was divided 50-50 between the federal government and the city.

In 1954 a volunteer association was organized by a group of citizens in the Pleasantview area of the city. Due to a number of problems, however, this organization was not recognized by the city until 1958, when it then became Beaver Falls Company No. 3. This company received its first truck in 1960, when a new pumper was put into service at the downtown station and the 1952 pumper from downtown was moved to the Pleasantview station, located in the 1600 block of 16th Avenue.

In 1963, the three fire companies were reorganized into one company. This reorganization was done to better consolidate training of the firemen and to make a more efficient and less complicated operation. This operation is used today. Although there are three districts, Downtown, College Hill and Pleasantview — it operates as one company.

In December 1960, an American-LaFrance 750 GPM pumper was put in service at the downtown station. In January 1961, an American LaFrance 85-foot aerial truck was put into service at the downtown station. During the next four years, several utility cars were added to the department, along with other appliances and equipment. During the summer, a new 750 GPM American-LaFrance pumper is expected to be put into service at the downtown station, with the present engine going to the College Hill station, and the No. 2 pumper going to the No. 3 station. The present No. 3 engine will be traded in on the new pumper.

Today, Beaver Falls Fire Department is as modern as possible both in equipment and high standards of training and efficiency.

The Engine House

The engine house in Beaver Falls was built primarily to house the steam fire engine obtained in 1878, along with other fire fighting apparatus.

An ordinance passed in 1875 set up the fire department and officers, consisting of the engineer and steamer, John Shattuck, and his assistants who were paid. The engine house got a bell in 1878.

Volunteer companies previously established consisted of the Valiant Hook and Ladder No. 1 and the Albert Hose Co. No. 1, serving without pay.

M. M. Macomber was first fire chief.

In 1880, telephones were installed at the engine house and various factories and other sites at \$50 per annum. It was the community's first fire alarm system.

A telephone also was installed for borough use.

Members of the hook and ladder company appeared before council, requesting remuneration at fires at 50 cents a fire. Council refused and the company disbanded.

Some fire plugs were installed on Main Street in the early 1880s and in 1882 the fire department was reorganized as one company, comprised of all the previous fire fighting organizations.

Volunteer fire pay was authorized five years later (to be paid actual time at the fire).

In 1880, a lot was purchased and a building was erected to house the fire apparatus of Sixth Ward Hose Co. at a cost of \$280.

Firemen Gain Strength

Since the first full-time firemen were hired in 1900, Beaver Falls Fire Department has grown from two employees to 13 — and a Dalmatian named Sparky.

By 1914, the number of full-time firemen had advanced to three, then to six in 1940. It dropped to four during World War II because of the manpower shortage but climbed to eight by 1951.

This was increased to 11 in 1952, then to the number it has today.

The working schedule for firemen in Beaver Falls has changed considerably from the almost 24-hour-day, seven-day week of the early 1900s.

In 1923, for example, the schedule was cut to 84 hours a week.

In 1938, it went to 70 hours with a two platoon system.

In 1952, the schedule was cut to 56 hours, using a three platoon system.

Prior to 1938, vacations and sick leaves were all but unheard of but these now are part of the benefits.

Alerting Systems

It is interesting to compare various means used, through the years, of alerting firemen of a fire call. In early days, factory whistles and church bells were used, and sounded by a pre-arranged special code. When the fire station was built at 11th Street and Seventh Avenue, a special fire bell was installed for this purpose. After moving into the present station, a bell was installed in the tower. During the early 1930s when the Gamewell fire alarm system was extended, a few house bells were installed in some firemen's homes. During the next few years, the number of house bells were increased.

In 1949, a Gamewell air horn was installed in the tower of the City Building. In 1953, a two-way radio system was installed in the fire department. Within the next sev-

eral years, home monitors were used to replace the old house bells, until in 1959 a complete changeover had been made to radio alerting. This same system still is being used.

Radio System

During 1953, the Beaver Falls Fire Department became the first fire department in Beaver County to become radio-operated. This new operation took place under the direction of Chief Edwin H. Phillips. Although the original installation was comparatively small, it was a major step forward. As the years passed, the old house bells gradually were replaced by home monitors, until today every fireman has a home monitor.

Today, Beaver Falls has a system of which it can be proud. All sirens now are being controlled by radio. The original installation cost around \$2,500, and today is valued around \$20,000. As a result of this, in 1955 the radio network had spread countywide. One of the most important results of this achievement was the beginning of a new phase in fire fighting in this area, namely, mutual-aid between fire departments. Before this, the thought of one fire company crossing a geographical boundary into another department's territory to aid in fighting a fire, was unheard of. Today this is a standard pre-arranged procedure. District firemen of today often remark, "How in the world did we ever get along without radio?"

Fire Alarm System

The fire alarm system in Beaver Falls was manufactured and installed by Gamewell Corp. The original system was installed around 1914. When the present fire station was completed in 1928, the system was moved into the new station. In 1930, when College Hill became a part of Beaver Falls, the system was extended to that area. In April 1949, the system was renovated and a new main panel board installed. At this time, the old tower bell was replaced by an air horn. The old tower bell still is used to ring out a final respect for funerals of deceased firemen.

From 1949 to the present time, old type alarm boxes have been replaced by the newest type. The system has been extended to operate recording tapes, and bells, in all of the stations. The system is divided into four circuits with a total of 63 alarm boxes throughout the city.

There is approximately 15 miles of wire to supply fire alarm boxes. This is a closed circuit system completely independent from any utility company. This system is maintained by fire department personnel. It is estimated that replacement value at today's prices, would run about \$150,000.

Fire Fighting Methods

Fire fighting has come a long way through the years. To the fireman of today, it is hard to understand how, in the early days, the old-timers ever put a fire out in time. The bucket brigade, accomplished by forming a line from a source of water to the fire, and passing filled buckets of water from person to person until the water was thrown on the fire, was the early method. Later came the hand drawn hand pumps. Early models of this type had to be filled by hand. The later models were hooked up to a water supply by suction hoses. Then along came the horse drawn streamers that had a pump operated by steam pressure. After the steamers came the chemical trucks. This operation was accomplished by filling a tank of about forty gallons with a bicarbonate of soda and water solution. Inside the tank was a container holding a gallon or so of sulphuric acid. The tank was then inverted, allowing the acid and water mixture to combine. When the two united

they would create a pressure, chemically, forcing the water out the hose.

The gasoline powered pumper came next. These pumps used the motor of the truck to turn the water pump, but the hose lines had to be hooked up by hand as they had in the past. All fire pumps up to and including this type were what is known as "positive displacement" pumps. They were heavy, and had their limitations.

Today, most pumps are of the centrifugal type. These are lighter and a lot more versatile. They can pump high pressure or large volumes of water. These trucks carry preconnected hose lines, larger booster lines, and can be put into operation easier and much faster, by less men, than ever before. They are lighter and faster trucks. The fire truck of today carries more hose of various sizes than ever before, 3/4-inch or 1-inch boosters, 1 1/2-inch pre-connected hose, 2 1/2 and 3-inch hoses, 4 1/2 or 5-inch suction lines, plus booster water tanks.

Fireman's Notebook

Some notes from the Beaver Falls Fire Department files:

Beaver Falls fire chiefs:

Mr. Macomber, 1880-81; John Reeves 1881-83; James M. May, 1883-85; James Bradon, 1885-87; Dr. William Raymer, 1887-93; James McClain, 1895-98; Benjamin Thompson, 1898-99.

Charles Medley, 1899-1914; Richard Timmons, 1914-38; Charles Cooper, 1938-51; Edwin H. Phillips, 1951-67; George Hall, 1967.

Some major fires through the years in Beaver Falls:

- 1875 — Graff Axe Works (also two more times).
- 1879 — Howard Stove Co.
- 1880 — Great Western File Works.
- 1880 — Baker Wagon Iron & Chain Works.
- 1881 — Beaver Falls Steel Works.
- 1881 — Mayer Pottery Co.
- 1882 — Emerson Saw Works.
- Jan. 15, 1886 — Beaver Falls Car Works.
- Dec. 20, 1886 — Bradens Livery Stable.
- 1887 — Pittsburgh Hinge Co.
- Nov. 19, 1888 — Beaver Falls Iron Works.
- 1889 — Cooperative Flint Glass.
- 1892 — Whitla Glass Co.
- 1894 — Carnegie Phipps Nail Mill.
- 1895 — Turners Hall.
- Oct. 21, 1896 — Mayer Pottery.
- 1902 — Keystone Driller Co.
- Feb. 12, 1905 — Penn Bridge Works.
- 1910 — Union Drawn.
- 1921 — Murphy Foundry Co.
- Jan. 14, 1924 — G. C. Murphy Co.
- Mar. 10, 1938 — G. C. Murphy Co.
- Feb. 16, 1956 — Metropolitan Bus Co.
- Oct. 1, 1949 — City Market.
- July 2, 1952 — Powell Garage.
- Dec. 21, 1959 — A&P Supermarket.
- April 23, 1962 — Garvin Hardware.
- Jan. 4, 1964 — F. W. Woolworth Co., other stores.

- Dec. 22, 1965 — Berkman's.
- July 11, 1966 — E&B Casket Co.
- Nov. 10, 1967 — Mason Building.

West Mayfield

West Mayfield Volunteer Fire Department first was organized in 1929, and chartered Nov. 25, 1930. First officers were: David Schutte, president; David Jones, vice president; Martin Patterson, secretary; Joseph Stein, treasurer.

Mainly because of lack of money and the depression, the company was disbanded. It was reorganized in April 1938.

At this time, the treasury balance was \$146 and activities were begun to raise money for purchasing equipment.

In August 1938, the first truck was purchased from Pulaski Township.

Meetings were at Edwards School and later in the borough building.

In 1939, a Ladies Auxiliary was organized. In 1940, it had raised sufficient money to purchase a tent, which was donated to the firemen. The tent was rented to various organizations during carnivals and street fairs and proved to be a good source of income.

Late in 1949, discussions were started regarding the building of a new station. After consultation with the auxiliary and council, an offer was made for a piece of land and financial aid from the auxiliary was promised. The new fire station was built and dedicated in 1952.

In 1956, the company installed radios in the building and in the truck. All calls were received by Beaver Falls base station. Prior to this, all fire calls were received by the West Gate office of the Babcock & Wilcox Co. Personnel there would activate the siren and see that the department had the correct location of the fire.

West Mayfield became a member of Zone One, which consists of 14 fire departments.

In 1956, the company obtained a new pumper for \$13,000. This addition gave the department two pieces of equipment.

In 1958, a new addition was made to the fire station.

Since that time, the Fire Department has purchased radio monitors for each fireman and other equipment necessary to update efficiency.

Present president is Paul McCutcheon and William Teasdale is Chief.

Chippewa

Chippewa Township Volunteer Fire Department officially got its start Oct. 4, 1927, when a group met and decided to canvass the fast-growing area for donations to buy fire equipment.

A two-wheel, 40-gallon extinguisher was discussed.

A week later, \$450 had been subscribed and the proposal for the two-wheel pushcart was scrapped in favor of a plan to raise \$4,000 and purchase a truck.

First officers were: president, Ralph McClain; vice president, Paul Rose; secretary-treasurer, Al Young; chief, Ed Braden; assistant chief, H. L. Link; and second lieutenant, W. B. Thonan.

A general invitation for members was extended and 34 responded to a meeting Nov. 14, 1927.

A committee of five women—Mrs. Edward Younginger,

Mrs. Anna Link, Mrs. Fae McClain, Mrs. Annabelle Watson, and Mrs. Clyde Ohnamas—was named to organize a ladies auxiliary. Mrs. Watson still is an active member of the auxiliary.

The department received its charter Dec. 9, 1927, and at the December meeting a Peter Pirach truck was ordered at a cost of \$4,750. The truck was delivered April 11, 1928, and was housed in Joe Massey's garage. A siren was installed on Blackhawk Service Station.

The Chippewa Firemen's Relief unit was formed in July 1931. This money can be used only by firemen hurt on fire duty.

During World War II, firemen were active in civilian activities. The department erected the honor roll for Chippewa residents in the armed forces in 1943.

The Ladies Auxiliary reorganized April 1942. The auxiliary presently has 50 members. President is Mrs. Thad Corwin.

The fire department presently has four pieces of equipment—two pumper trucks, one utility jeep and one jeep which is used for fighting brush fires. There are presently 50 members in the fire department. President is Bill Jewell.

Big Beaver

Charles H. Porter and Sylvester F. Amon are the two men given the most credit for organization of Big Beaver Borough Volunteer Fire Department.

On a December 1947 evening, following a fire that ruined the home of Charles Cline, Porter called Amon and James L. Fenchel to discuss starting a fire company.

At that time, a civic club was meeting regularly at Clark Run School. It was through this organization (of which John Pinkerton was president) that announcement was made of the desire for a fire company. Big Beaver then was a township.

On Jan. 7, 1948, a public meeting was held and the following officers were elected: James L. Fenchel, president; Edward Burau, secretary; and Rudolph Zirat, treasurer.

The Ladies Auxiliary was formed June 2, 1948, at Mrs. Zirat's home, with Mrs. Amon as co-hostess. Officers elected were Mrs. Amon, president; Miss Anna Gropp, vice president; Mrs. Fenchel, secretary; and Mrs. Burau, treasurer.

Meetings were held at Clark Run School until November 1952.

A public address system was purchased and 10 Indian pumps were purchased and distributed throughout the borough.

Other milestones:

—August 1949, made plans to acquire charter.

—Sept. 7, 1950, purchased land from Edward and John Burau.

—April 28, 1951, first fire truck delivered. It was housed in Darlington borough building during the winter of 1951-52.

—December 1951, purchased fire sirens from Beaver Falls' College Hill Station.

—Dec. 5, 1951, got first loan from Patterson Township Fire Co.

—1952, built the truck part of the present building, 30 by 50 feet.

—Sept. 15, 1954, purchased used tank truck.

—Oct. 11, 1954, purchased \$882 worth of fire hose.

—May 16, 1955, purchased second parcel of land from Burau brothers.

—June 17, 1955, got second mortgage, \$1200 from Farmers National Bank to build an addition to the fire hall and removed the obligation to Patterson Township Fire Co.

—April 5, 1957, purchased radio equipment.

—Feb. 23, 1961, had the burning of the mortgage.

—May 1962, purchased one-half ton Jeep for fighting brush fires.

—December 1962, purchased 1200 gallon tank truck.

Equipment owned by the company includes 1967 GMC pumper truck, 1950 Ford pumper truck, 1955 Chevrolet 1200 gallon tank truck, 1954 Dodge power wagon and the Jeep.

Charles Cline, Daniel Cuning Sr., Fenchel, John Kunkle, George Pinkerton and Ivan Raybuck are charter members, still active; Amon and Charles D. Rhodes are honorary members, Thomas Cartwright and John Pinkerton are associate members and Zirat is deceased.

From 1948 until April 1967, the auxiliary had contributed \$10,783.45 to the firemen.

In 1961, the fire company purchased 4½ acres from Warren Gregory and in 1963 built an outdoor kitchen for carnival use.

In 1967 another addition was added to the fire building, providing room for two trucks, meetings, recreational activities, chief's office and a furnace room.

George Pinkerton is president and Daniel Urista is chief. The unit has 45 active members, 15 associate members and 11 honorary members.

North Sewickley

R. J. Davidson, then fire chief of the College Hill department, is given considerable credit for helping to get a volunteer fire department started in North Sewickley Township in 1938.

The first truck was purchased early in 1939 — it was a funeral car from C. L. Bauder, Ellwood City. It was replaced the same year with a truck from Sahli Motors, Beaver Falls. Fire fighting equipment was purchased from Herbert Porter and this was the complete equipment for the department for many years.

In 1941, an acre of ground was purchased from David Douglass, just across the highway from the Grange Hall and this was the department's home until a 10-acre site adjoining it was purchased.

Plans for a building were prepared and donated by F. J. Dickinson and the building was constructed by David Schutte. Located in the center of the municipality, the fire hall area has been the scene for activities ranging from rodeos, horse shows and circuses to fairs and social events.

Currently there are two companies operating in the department — one in the center of the township and the other on Wylie Hill.

No 1 is equipped with a new truck (five-man cab) with a pump capacity of 750 gallons per minute, a 1,400-gallon tanker and a jeep, fully-equipped.

No. 2 has a FWD truck and a 900-gallon tanker.

Presidents of the department include Carl Tragessor, Floyd McGraw, O. M. Kyser, Vic Young, Harry Reeber, Steve Takais, Frank Podnar, W. Dermer, and Paul E. Dockter. Dale E. Sutherland is fire chief.

White Township

White Township Volunteer Fire Department was first organized Feb. 20, 1934, with approximately 30 members. Much progress was made prior to World War II, but the war years saw the company go into partial eclipse.

In February 1952, the company was reorganized. When the reorganization took place, the truck in use could not even be driven out of the fire station. An International truck was purchased in 1952 (even though only a few hundred dollars was in the treasury at the time it was ordered) and a new American Marsh four-stage 750-gallon pumper truck was delivered in 1955. Also since 1952 fire hydrants have been installed in the township.

The fire station was built a few years after the company was first formed for a cost of \$3,000 and most of the work was done by the firemen themselves. Since that time much work has been done on improving the building and increasing the service of the department.

Patterson Heights

Patterson Heights Volunteer Fire Department was founded Nov. 14, 1903, and Joe Cluett was first chief.

The first fire house was the Barrat barn, which was rented for 50 cents a month, beginning in June 1905. The horse-drawn hose cart was housed there.

In addition to Cluett, some members of the company in its early years were Dick Murray, Fred Harn, Bob Fenchel, Charlie Reich, Robert Workmen, Tom Mannix, Clyde May, Ben Boss, Henry Waxenfelter, Dan Paul, Jimmy Barr, Thomas Charlton, Louis Pilgrim, George Schall and Charles Schall.

First money for the department came from borough council — \$100. The borough also donated \$75 for the hose for the first cart.

Wallace Snedeker is present president for the department, which has 35 members. Bob Caldwell is chief.

Bridging the Beaver

By JOHN MATTHEWS

One of the most important bridges in Beaver County, because of its position and its history, was the old covered bridge between New Brighton and Beaver Falls. The town of Old Brighton (Beaver Falls) was developing rapidly in the early 1800s and the need for a bridge over the Beaver River was clear.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, on March 20, 1810, deeded a charter under the title "The President Managers and Co. for erecting a bridge over Big Beaver Creek opposite the town of Brighton." Abraham Wellington, Jonathan Mendenhall, Benjamin Townsend, Isaac Wilson and Jacob Yoho were named as commissioners.

Stock was sold at \$25 per share and by Sept. 14, 1814, 238 shares had been sold. On the same day a meeting was held at the inn of Thomas Ross at Old Brighton. Samuel Adams was elected president, Samuel Jackson, treasurer; and Jeremiah Barker, John Armstrong, James Taylor, John Pugh, Jeremiah Britton and Isaac Wilson were appointed to act as managers. Persifor Taylor and Joseph Hoopes were awarded the contract for construction.

The bridge was opened for use Nov. 11, 1815. Joseph Townsend became toll collector with a yearly salary of \$130.

The original bridge was in use for about two years, when one span was carried away by high water and ice, March 3, 1818. No work was done to rebuild the span and because no officers were elected for 15 years, the charter was revoked.

Realizing the need for a new bridge, citizens submitted a new charter in 1832-1833. James Patterson, David Hoopes, David Townsend, John Hunter and John Boles were appointed to receive stock subscriptions. The

firm of Farrow and Martin was granted the contract to build a covered bridge modeled after the bridge at Rochester.

Farrow and Martin abandoned their contract on July 19, 1834, and William LaBaron was hired to finish the task. The structure was completed in the spring of 1835. A Revolutionary War veteran, Nathaniel Coburn, was made toll taker at \$100 per year. Total cost of the bridge was \$15,000. It stood until 1900, when it was replaced by a steel over-grade bridge.

The overgrade bridge also as a toll bridge with the tracks of the street railway passing over it.

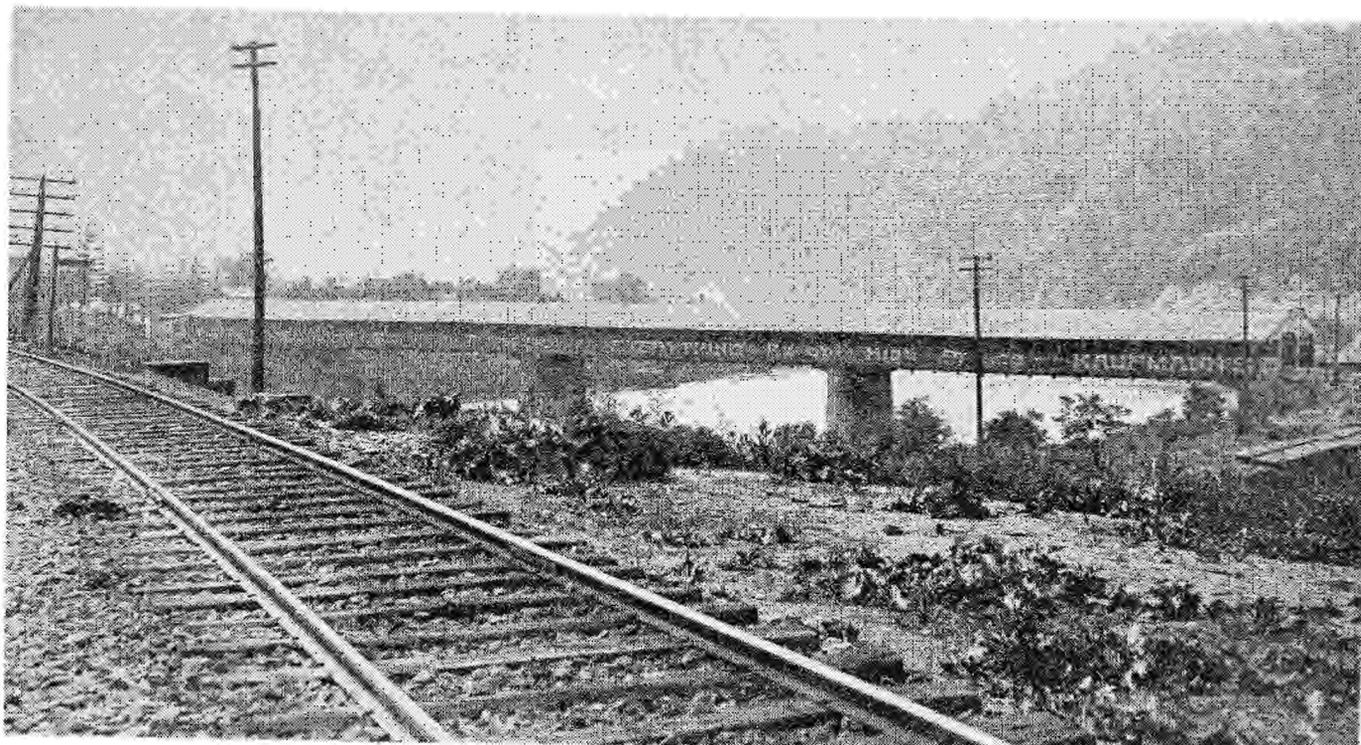
This bridge was put in service in 1901 and remained in use until 1926.

The present traffic bridge was a former railroad bridge. Relocation of the railroad forced removal of the old overgrade bridge and the renovation of the present bridge. Reconstruction work was begun July 10, 1926, and dedication was Dec. 15 of that year. W. T. Trimble & Sons Co. had charge of construction.

In 1879, Beaver Falls Bridge Co. was organized for erection of the bridge commonly known as Fetterman Bridge, connecting Beaver Falls and Eastvale. Construction was begun in May, 1880, by Penn Bridge Co. It was 800 feet long and cost \$47,500.

Fetterman Bridge was a toll bridge for a good part of its life. An attempt to remove the toll resulted in the purchase of the bridge by Beaver County commissioners, but ownership reverted back to Beaver Falls Bridge Co. March 9, 1903.

Fetterman Bridge was replaced by the new Eastvale Bridge in 1963. The new bridge is a modern structure capable of carrying today's heavy traffic. The new bridge was opened Nov. 22, 1963.



THE OLD TOLL BRIDGE, linking Beaver Falls and New Brighton.

10th Street Bridge First Opened in 1890

The Tenth Street Bridge Co. was incorporated in May 1889, and construction of the bridge began promptly. It was opened for traffic in 1890.

The bridge was called 10th Street Bridge because 10th Street, which is now 13th Avenue, in New Brighton ran directly onto the bridge. It came out at Fourth Street in Beaver Falls. When the bridge was built 12th Avenue in New Brighton was opened and paved (in 1891). The bridge was built with the expectation that Riverview Street Car line would use it. This would indicate that the Riverview line had been started with the construction or

was planned. The tracks probably were laid on the bridge and put on 12th Avenue, New Brighton, at this time.

The bridge was a toll bridge with Jacob Rosenbaur tolltaker. He was the grandfather of Ken Rosenbaur, who works at Standard Steel Specialty Co., Beaver Falls (1967). Jacob Rosenbaur lived in the first house on the right leaving the bridge in New Brighton. The account states that the Riverview line was constructed and the his district of New Brighton began to build up and it became a popular bridge even before it was bought by the county in 1896 and freed of tolls.

Early Streets Named for Heroes

By JOHN MATTHEWS

A well-planned system of streets and roads is an asset to development of a successful community and, through the foresight of the Harmony Society, Beaver Falls was provided with a well-organized network for transportation.

Original names for streets are listed on a map published in 1866 by the society. The map was drawn to show a new plan of lots, laid between the present 11th and 17th streets.

The Civil War had just ended and patriotism ran high.

The Harmonists selected names of national figures for principal avenues. Being good businessmen, they realized persons returning victorious from the war would want to build homes on avenues named for battle leaders.

Streets were named primarily for prominent Harmonists, trees and early settlers.

A comparison of the 1866 map to a present day map indicates the following avenues formerly were known as:

Railroad—Water; First—Lincoln; Second—Johnson; Third—Grant; Fourth—Sherman; Fifth—Thomas; Sixth—Tank; Seventh—Main; Eighth—Cedar; Ninth—Beaver; 10th—Brighton; and 11th—Coal.

Current streets formerly were known as:

First—Factory; Second—Mill; Third—Oil; Fourth—Race; Fifth—Mulberry; Sixth—Maple; Seventh—Linden; Eighth—Oak; Ninth—Beech; 10th—Chestnut; 11th—Harmony; 12th—Economy.

13th—Rapp; 14th—Baker; 15th—Henry; 16th—Reeves; 17th—Patterson; 18th—Pinney; 19th—Darragh.

20th—Robertson; 21st—Stowe; 22nd—Adams; 23rd—Barnard; 24th—Prospect.

Original names for avenues remain the names of many alleys today. Some streets in the older part of town still carry the names listed in Harmony Society records—Cedar, Church, Gertrude, Maple and Pine.

On Nov. 4, 1884, streets and avenues had their names changed to numbers. Paving did not begin until 1890.

The year 1905 marked the beginning of many street improvements.

Some improvement milestones (listed by years):

—1905, 12th Street put to grade, hump removed.

—1912, 24th Street paved, concrete bridge built over Walnut Run.

—1913, Hillside Avenue, Patterson Heights, paved.

—1914, State road from 27th Street bridge built through Eastvale to Mercer Road.

—1917, 20th Street to 27th Street paved, Seventh Avenue.

—1919, Eighth Avenue paved from 17th Street to 22nd Street.

—1921, 10th Street paved from Sixth to Seventh Avenue; Eighth Avenue paved to 14th Street.

—1922, Eighth Street to 17th Street on Seventh Avenue completed.

—1922, 34th Street to Morado, Fourth Avenue, paved.

—1923, Patterson Township road to Steffin Hill concreted.

—1924, Sixth Avenue in College Hill graded full length.

—1925, Ninth, 10th and 13th Street paved.

—1926, 15th Street from Seventh to Eighth Avenue graded and paved.

—1927, Eighth Avenue, between Second and Third Street, paved; 29th, 30th and 31st Street paved; Third Street, between Main Alley and Eighth Avenue, paved; Main Alley, from 12th to 13th Street, paved; Tank Alley, between 15th and 16th Street paved.

—1928, Eighth Avenue, between 14th and 15th Street, paved; Fourth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenue, paved; 13th Street, from Eighth to 11th Avenue, pav-

ed; 25th Street, from Seventh Avenue to 24th Street Extension, paved; 15th Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue, paved.

Extensive paving projects have been conducted since 1928 with paving of every street in the city the goal.

Electrical Streetlights

The first two electric street lights were installed in Beaver Falls by the Beaver Valley Street Car Co. on Feb. 26, 1896, at the intersection of First Street and Seventh Avenue and on the Cutlery Bridge, where Walnut Bottom Run crosses Seventh Avenue.

BEAVER FALLS DUMP

Beaver Falls dump was located across Wallace Run in the north end of the community, east of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. It was first opened Jan. 1, 1947.

PARKING

Thirty degree angle parking was begun on Beaver Falls' Seventh Avenue July 2, 1942.

Bicycle Tax Levied

In May 1898, an ordinance introduced by Councilman Frank Linderman (Fifth Ward) provided for taxing of bicycles at \$1 per year.

Bronco Busting Days

Hadassah Goodknight, in writing the history of her father's dairy — the first to use pasteurizing in Beaver Falls — recalled Cooper Livery Stable and corral.

"In the summertime," she noted, "Mr. Cooper would buy wild horses and have them shipped to Beaver Falls.

"He had a corral below the street level and a fence around it. And the kids would stand on the fence and watch them break the horses so they could sell them.

"It was a thrill!"

She remembered too that many wagons and buggies would be mashed if the broncos took a notion to run wild.

Motorcars: A Whole New Life

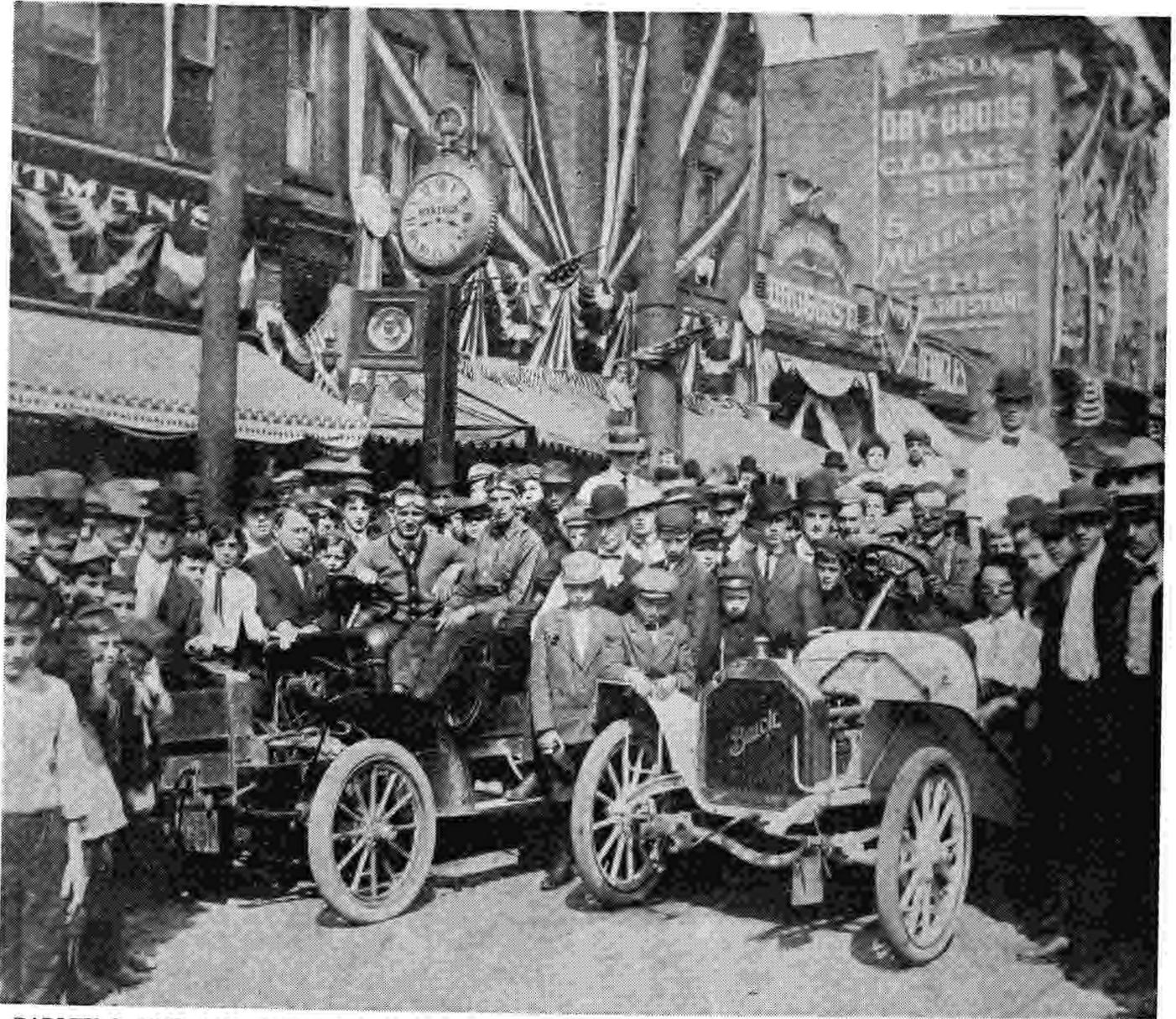
By JOHN MATTHEWS

The story of the automobile in Beaver Falls began shortly after 1900. In contrast to the 8,000 motorcars in the entire United States, Beaver County boasted a total registration of 22 autos in 1902.

The local motorist of the era was a hardy soul. Consider the experience of Frank P. Musser, the first person to drive an auto on the streets of Beaver Falls. Musser lived at 800 Seventh Ave. and was able to go

down Seventh Avenue hill, but could not go up in his car. In order to drive home, he had to return via Third Avenue to 11th Street and Seventh Avenue. He would then drive down to Eighth Street. Even using this detour, he sometimes would have to get a push up to Seventh Avenue on 11th Street. History does not record the name of the vehicle driven by Musser, but it was one of the 2,200 different makes of cars manufactured in the U. S. since 1893.

Beaver Falls has been an outlet for many makes



BARLEY O. FAIR AND HOWARD A. McCREARY ready their vehicles for a race at the 1908 Old Home Week celebration.

of cars. Many still are sold here, such as Buick, Cadillac, Ford, Chevrolet, Dodge and Oldsmobile. However, some of the cars sold in Beaver Falls at one time no longer are in production. The list would include, Briscoe, Chalmers, Columbia, Dort, Fort, Franklin, Hudson, Maxwell, Rickenhacker, Stevens, Studebaker, Stutz, White Steamer, Peerless, EMF, Chandler, Reo, Flanders and Willys Knight.

The first purchasers of autos in Beaver Falls were doctors and businessmen. Their names are well remembered by local "old timers." Dr. J. S. Louthan & H. McCreary, Buicks; Dr. E. S. Burns, an Olds; and Dr. Simpson used a Dodge coupe for house calls and a Cadillac touring car for Sunday drives. Other well-known motorists of the period were: the Fair Brothers, (Barney and Claude); William, Steve and Tom Moltrup; Louis Ingram (who drove an air cooled Franklin; World War I hero, Col. Joseph Thompson (who owned a Lincoln); and Sam Creese, a Flanders.

Auto racing came almost as early as the automobile to Beaver Falls. In 1908, during Old Home Week, marking the 40 anniversary of Beaver Falls, a race was held between two local pioneer auto dealers.

Barney O. Fair was in a two cylinder, 14 H.P. Maxwell, and Howard A. McCreary was driving a four cylinder, Model 10 Buick. The race course began at the City Building on 11th Street (where the Union National Bank is today) ran to Steffen Hill, to Patterson Heights, down the hill and back to 11th Street, a distance of five miles. The racers were required to cover the course five times (or a total of 25 miles).

Fair was given a five-minute head start since he was driving a two-cylinder machine against the four-cylinder car of McCreary. McCreary won the race by seven minutes in a time of 1 hour, nine minutes. He was roaring around the course at something less than 25 miles per hour. This race was the crowning event of the week and a milestone in local auto history.

A contribution of national importance was made in 1906 by a local firm, The Ingram-Richardson Mfg. Co., when it produced the first enameled license plates. These were used by Pennsylvania and other states in the years before World War I. Before Ingram-Richardson's innovation, a motorist made his own license tag, using leather and tin numbers.

Autos in the good old days came in a wide range of body types, such as the touring car, phaeton, runabout, and landaulet. A prospective Buick owner could place an order for the car of his choice at the 17th Street shop of James F. McCreary, and it would be assembled there according to his wishes. Closed cars were rare. The first Chevrolet sedan was sold by J. Bert Rimbey to John S. Tress. The first Fords were sold by Lisle T. Miller.

Obtaining fuel was a problem for the early motorist. L. S. Lutton installed the first gas pump at his livery stable on 714-718 11th St. The first true station (service station) was Silk Service, located on Sixth Avenue.

Expressions And Their Origins

"Stogies" got their name from early freighters who smoked thin cigars on their trips over the Allegheny Mountains. They were first called "conestogas" then shortened to stogies. A "buck," the slang term for the dollar bill, got its name from a deer skin, which had an equal value in purchasing or trading. "Two bits," another slang term for money (25-cent piece) actually came from the Spanish milled dollar that was legal tender in the United States until 1840. The Spanish dollar had eight bits, so one fourth of a dollar was two bits.

Mrs. Ethelyn Early Early In Licensing

By DAVE BENARD

Mrs. J. C. (Ethelyn) Strock Early is something of a rarity—she's driven automobiles for six decades.

During the past 60 years — she received her first operator's license in 1908 — she has seen county roads grow from horse trails to the modern four-lane bypasses of today.

She actually began driving in 1902 in her father's White Steamer. That automobile didn't use gasoline, it ran on steam.

Later, her father, the late J. D. Strock, purchased a car with a gasoline engine.

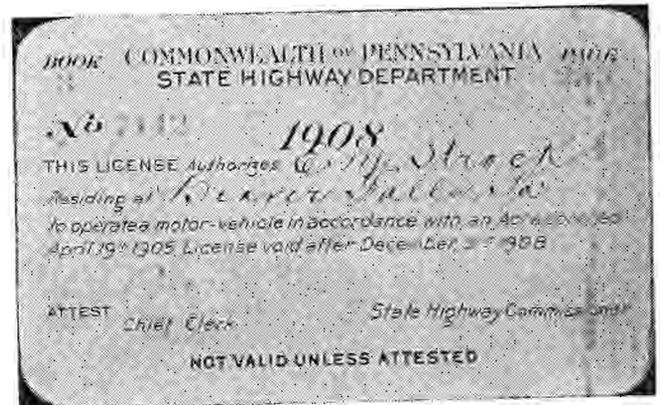
"We didn't have gasoline stations in those days," she recalls, "but a man came around to the house and sold us gasoline."

Mrs. Early still has the first driver's license she was issued. Before that, no one bothered much with licenses and in those days no one took driver's tests.

The license was issued in the name of E. M. Strock, her maiden name. She didn't put her first name on the application because she feared state officials wouldn't send a woman a driver's license.

She recalls with glee an incident that occurred in the early 1900s.

"I was driving to Ambridge and I got a flat tire in Conway. I got out and started to change the tire when a group of workmen from a nearby plant came along. They just stood there and watched me change the tire because they didn't know how to do it." They did pump air into the tire though.



Gas Wells Put to Use

One of the last enterprises of James Patterson was the manufacturing of salt from salt water wells.

His plant was located on part of the present Mayer China property. In 1864, he drilled a well just south of the present 10th Street Bridge.

He found his salt water well but could not use it as it contained oil and was associated with a large quantity of natural gas.

In 1872, John Ramsey drilled a gas well on lower Eighth Avenue in the 300 block (on the site of Ben Rose scrapyard) to supply gas to the Cutlery Works (on the Union Drawn site).

Postal Service Older than Town

By ALBERT ONG

Some time around the year 1804, mail was brought into this area, probably by coach and by horseback to the Blackhorse Inn, which was located in the vicinity of the present Union Drawn Division of Republic Steel office building.

It was not really a post office but sort of an unofficial area center for travelers, mail and news. This is how mail was handled locally for almost a century before regular postal service was instituted.

The first formal post office in what was to become Beaver Falls was established April 11, 1818, in a store owned by John Dickey, the first postmaster. The settlement then was known as Brighton and, later, Old Brighton.

On May 17, 1821, David Hoopes, a member of a well-known family in this area became postmaster. James Patterson, most prominent in early history, took over Dec. 25, 1832. Archibald Robertson became postmaster Feb. 8, 1843 and during his term (in 1847) the use of prepayment of postage by affixed stamps was initiated. Mathew A. Robertson succeeded him Dec. 19, 1850, and Joseph B. McClellan became postmaster June 19, 1856.

Early in 1857, Moses Knott, father of James W. Knott of Knott & Harker Co., bought a small store next door to his home at 618 Sixth St. This store was the site of the village post office, so he automatically became postmaster (which at this time appeared to be the customary procedure).

April 24, 1857, the Brighton post office was closed.

At this time, it is reported, postal business was very slight. It wasn't always that way.

While Moses Knott was postmaster, a very big social event occurred. D. O'Connell Patterson (son of James Patterson, early settler and influential citizen) married Elvira Dickey. On the day the invitations to his wedding were mailed the mail volume happened to be big — so big the store was closed and only the post office was in operation.

On July 4, 1867, the "post office" was re-established as Beaver Falls. The type of post office setup used then still is found in small communities today. A prototype may be observed in Old Economy, Ambridge.

In 1867, the general store of Dawson and Richardson on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Third Street, under the postmastership of Edward A. Noble was the base of postal operations. On Feb. 11, 1869, under Milo A. Townsend, it was moved to a print shop on the east side of Seventh Avenue between Third and Fourth streets. It was later moved to the Reeves building, 333 Seventh Ave. It again moved to 701 Seventh Ave., a brick building, gradually "drifting" northward toward today's main business section.

In December 1872, Joseph L. B. Dawson became postmaster and, for the first time in Beaver Falls, it was separate from some other business. Dawson leased a storeroom from Hanovers on the east side of the 600

block of Seventh Avenue, then in 1878, moved to a small frame building at 927 Seventh Ave. Next came Samuel S. McFerron, who on Jan. 14, 1881, became what a report published in The News-Tribune's 75th anniversary edition called the first official postmaster.

William A. Grim was appointed Feb. 28, 1889, and on Feb. 6, 1893, Harry F. Hawkins was appointed. City delivery of mail was inaugurated in the spring of 1899 under Grim. Five carriers were appointed.

During Hawkins' term as postmaster, a federal post office building was constructed at 13th Street and Seventh Avenue.

This was in use from October 1897, until the November of 1938. In this building, Harry Hawkins finished his term and Franklin Wisener, appointed June 15, 1906, served until the appointment of Arthur McKean on Jan. 15, 1915.

On Sept. 1, 1920, James Anderton Sr., was made acting postmaster. He was replaced on Nov. 23, 1921 by Ralph S. Hood.

William T. Levis took over July 1, 1930, the year Beaver Falls became a third class city and annexed College Hill. College Hill always was served by the Beaver Falls post office.

On July 16, 1934, Robert W. Baggs was appointed and served until his retirement in June, 1965. Baggs not only served the longest tenure as postmaster in the history of the Beaver Falls office but was the only one to terminate his tenure by official retirement.

In 1930, the Post Office employed 35, about half what it employs today. Clerks — John Cable, Emma Ott, Bess Jackson, Jay Patterson, Albert Hill, A. C. Brydebell, Clarence Young, Robert Ludwig, Ted Houston, Assistant Postmaster Clarence Pierc, Superintendent Alfred Wilson, Postmaster William Levis.

Carriers — Jake Weiskop, Lou Houston, Albert "Doc" Kraft, Art Zimmerman, Ollie Morgan, Charlie Snowden, Lou Hammerle, Sid Payton, Alvin Shelar, Ralph Bruce, Bill Javens, Heimie Kurtz, Walter McGowan, Sparky Russell, Oscar Hodel.

Substitutes — Lloyd, Timmons, White.

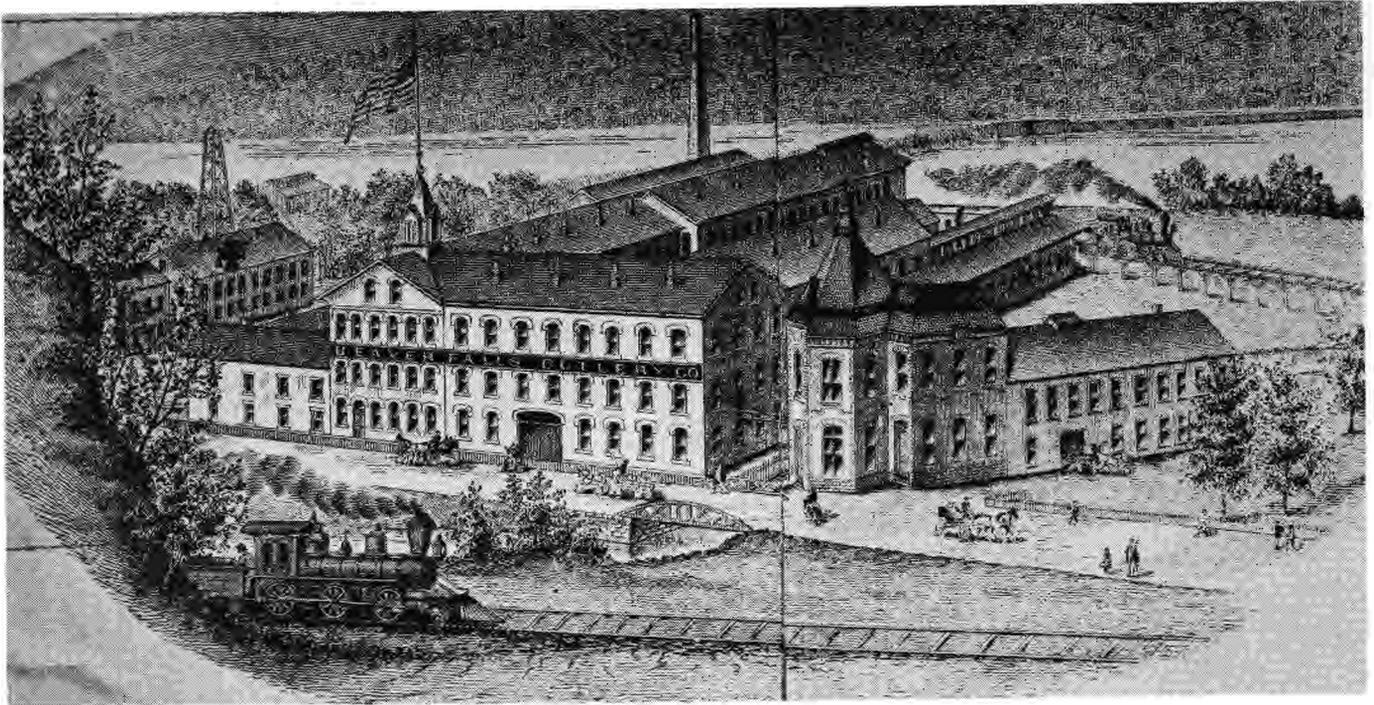
RFD Routes — No. 3 — Brand and Herman, No. 1 — Woolslayer, No. 2 — Charley Crawford, No. 4 — John Elder.

The post office is the largest business in the United States and has been since 1812. Two-thirds of the world's mail volume is handled by U.S. post offices.

All forms of known transportation have been utilized, at one time or another, to deliver mail, from a man walking, horseback, horse and wagon, boats, street cars, trains, automobiles, airplanes and even missiles, not to forget the pony express in 1860 and 1861, which was displaced by transcontinental railroad in 1861.

It was during Baggs' postmastership that the post-office building at 11th Street and Eighth Avenue was built. It was dedicated in 1938.

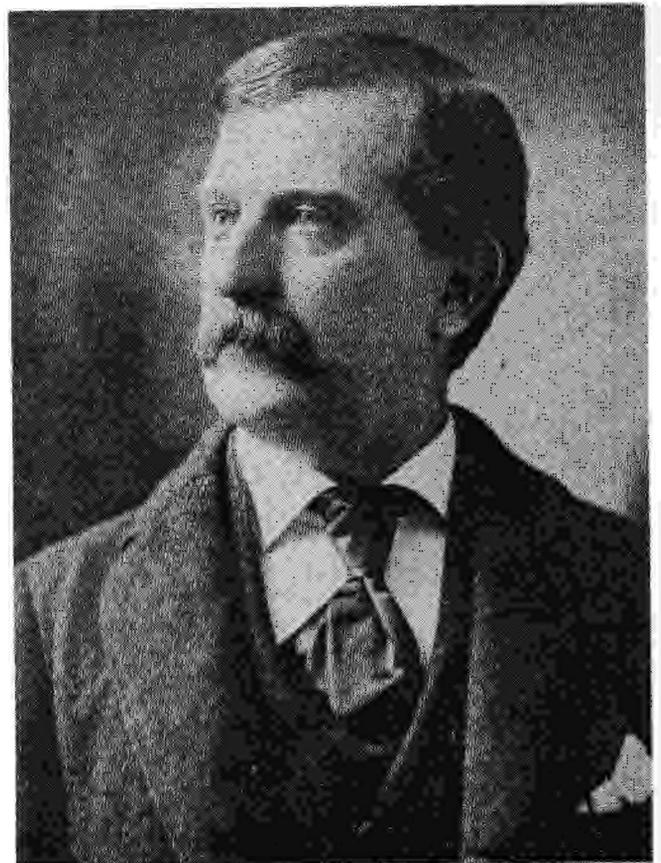
Martin Breit became acting postmaster in June 1965 and in October 1967 was named postmaster. The local post office today employs more than 60 persons.



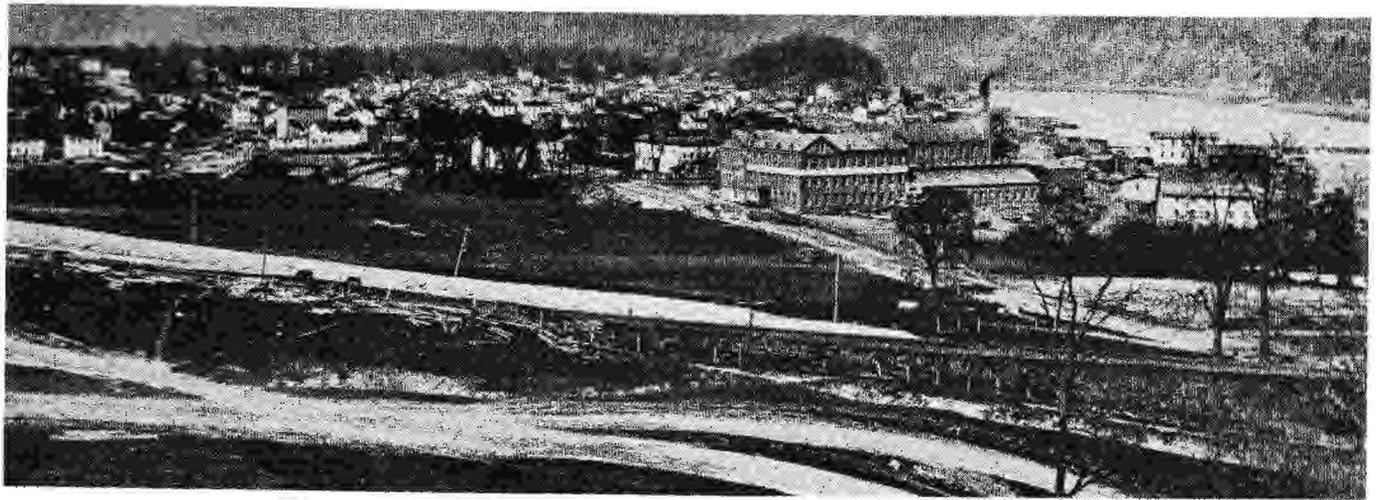
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co. works about 1875.



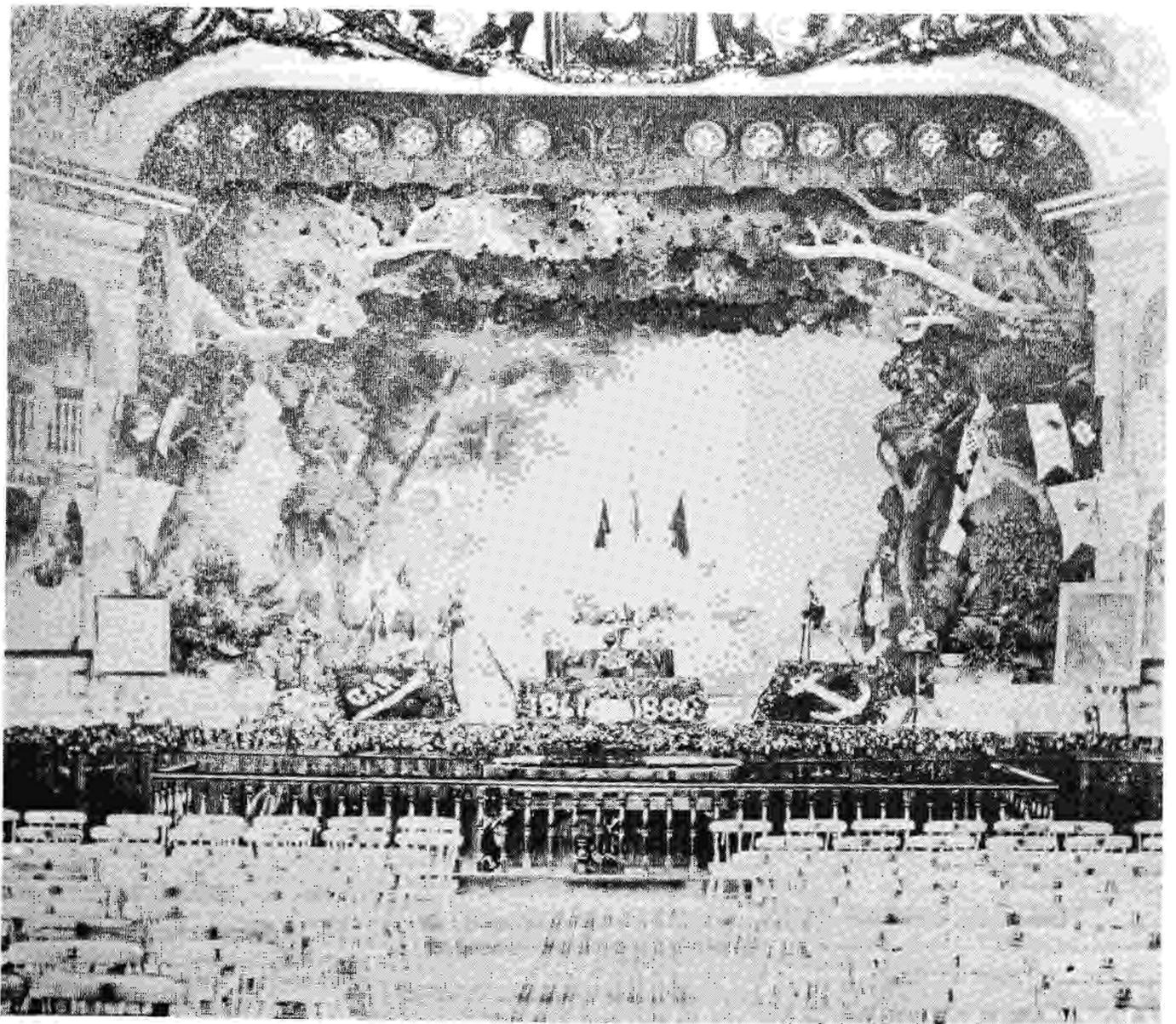
JOHN REEVES
Harmony Society Agent



JOHN H. TELFORD
Tribune's Original Owner



Beaver Falls as it looked from what is now Patterson Heights in 1869.



Sixth Avenue Theatre was a popular, versatile place.

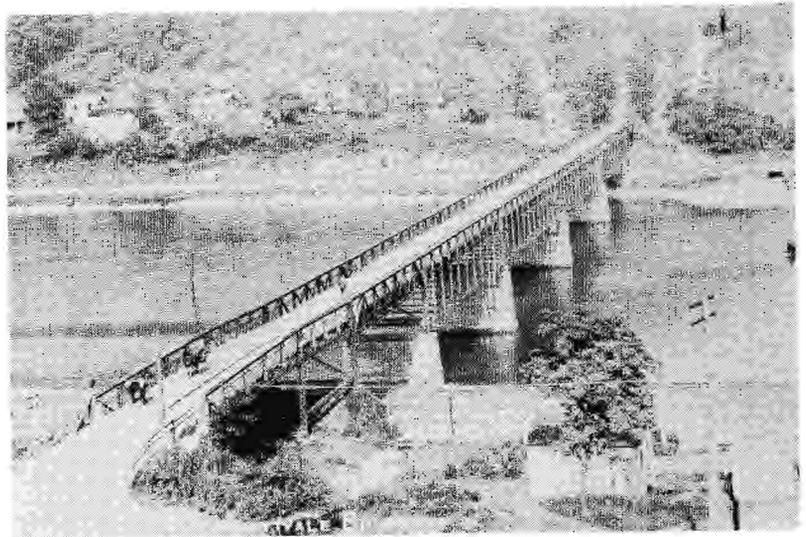


Baby carriage, 1886 vintage.



Horses and streetcars provided the transportation (top) on Seventh Avenue Hill in 1902.

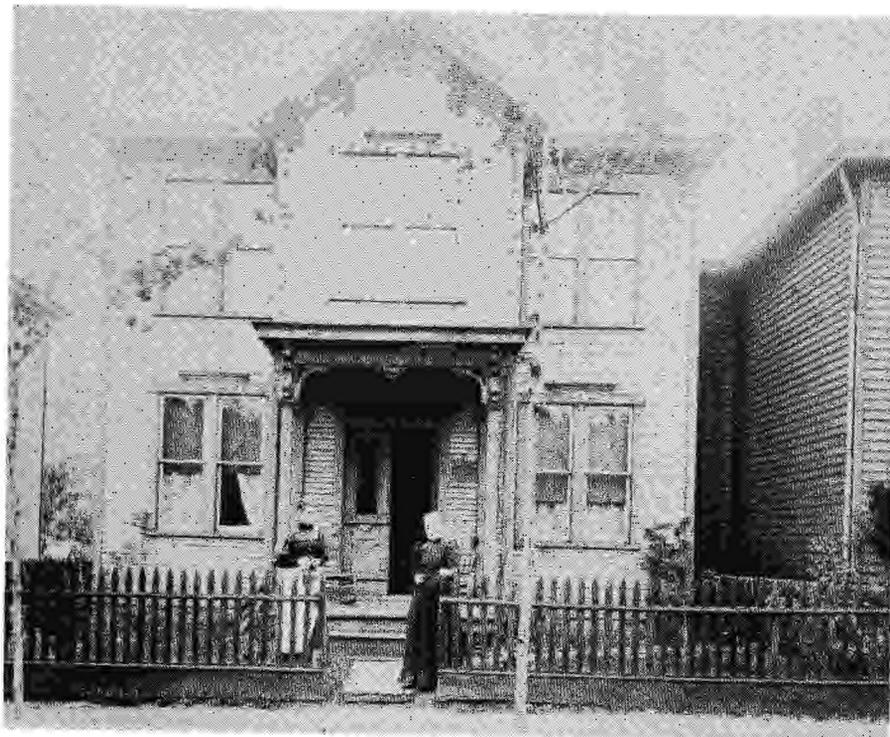
John T. Reeves & Co. bank is shown at 12th Street (bottom).



The Fetterman Bridge was built in 1880s.



A turnstile kept cows, if not kids, off Geneva campus.



Dressmakers Miss Mary V. (left) and Miss S. Anna Tindall at a typical early house, 1824 Sixth Ave.



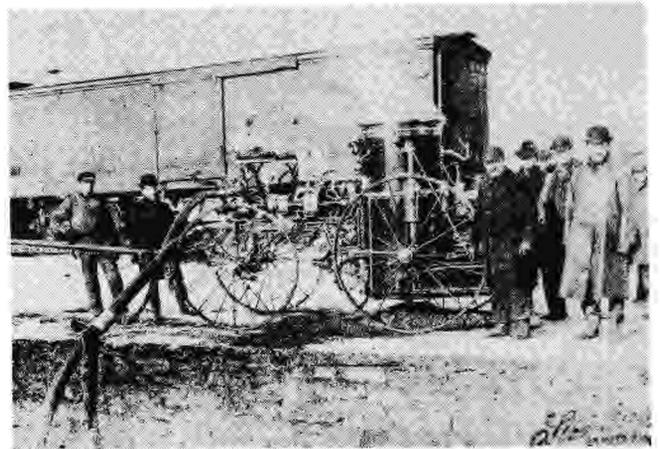
One of six Economite stone houses still standing in the city. (1314 Third Ave.)



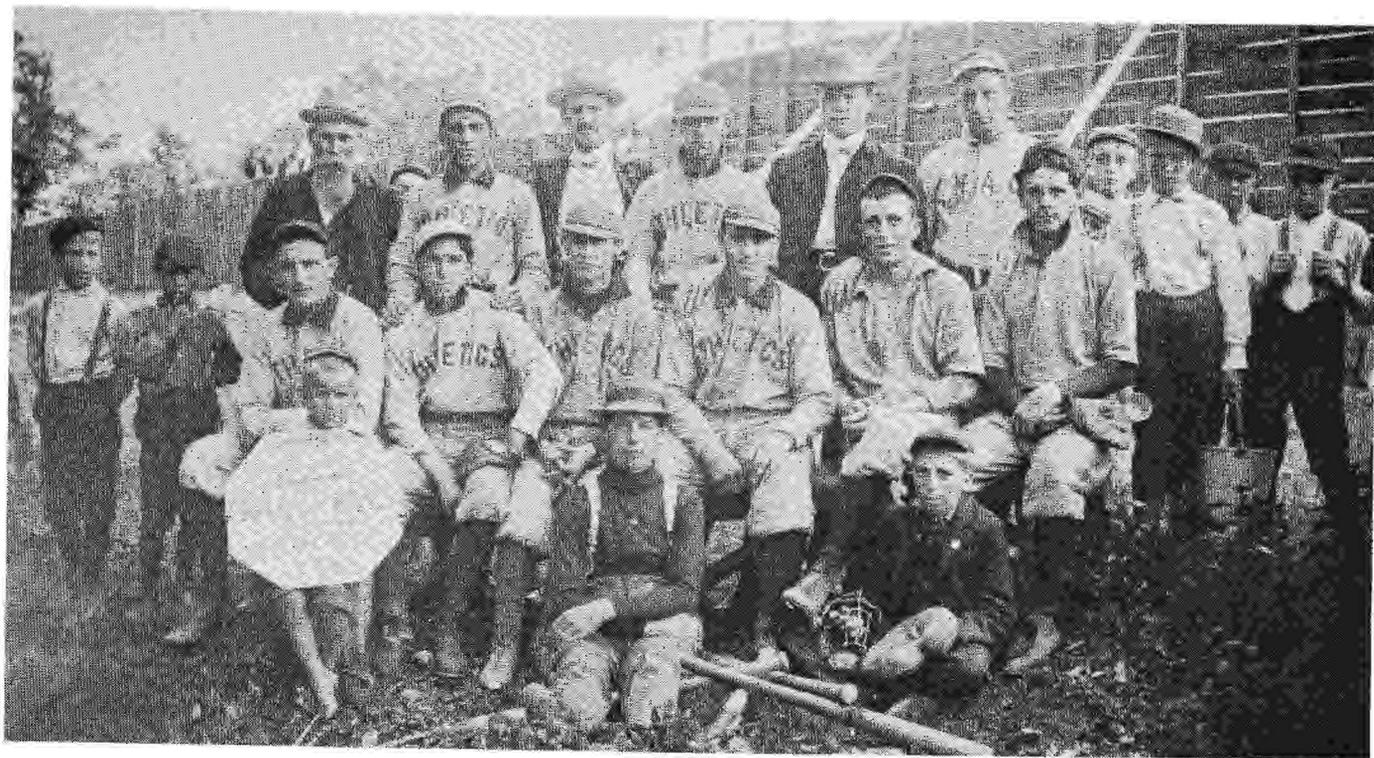
The Grand Hotel stood at 11th Street and Eighth Avenue.



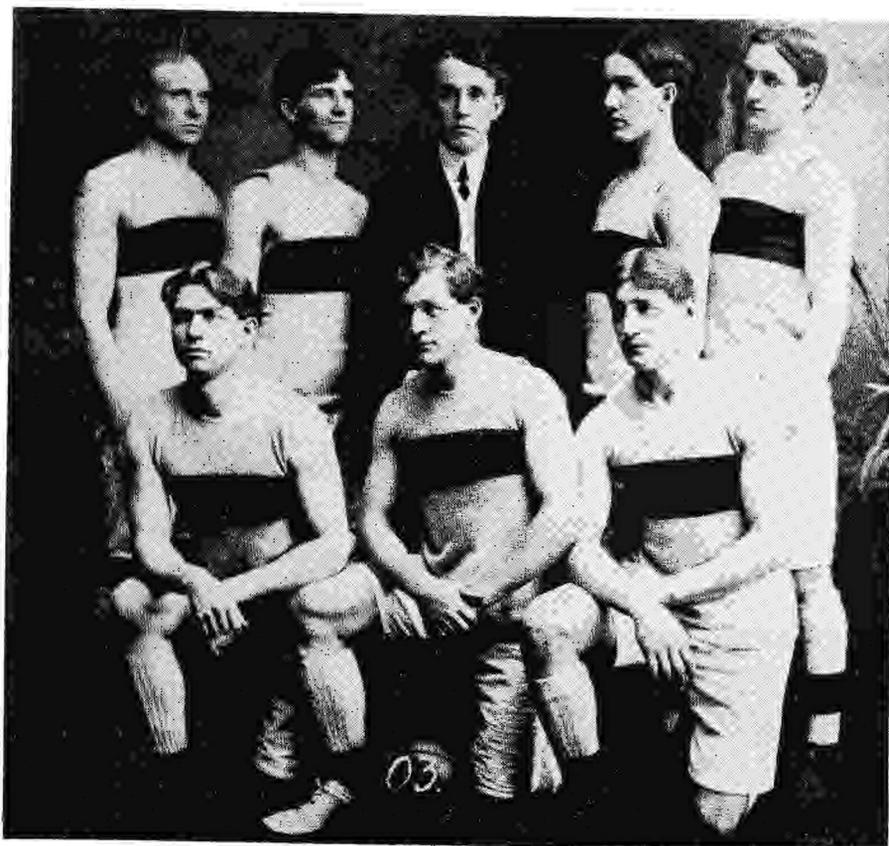
Old Post Office, 13th Street



Town's first (Lenz) fire engine.



Beaver Falls Athletics, turn-of-century powerhouse.

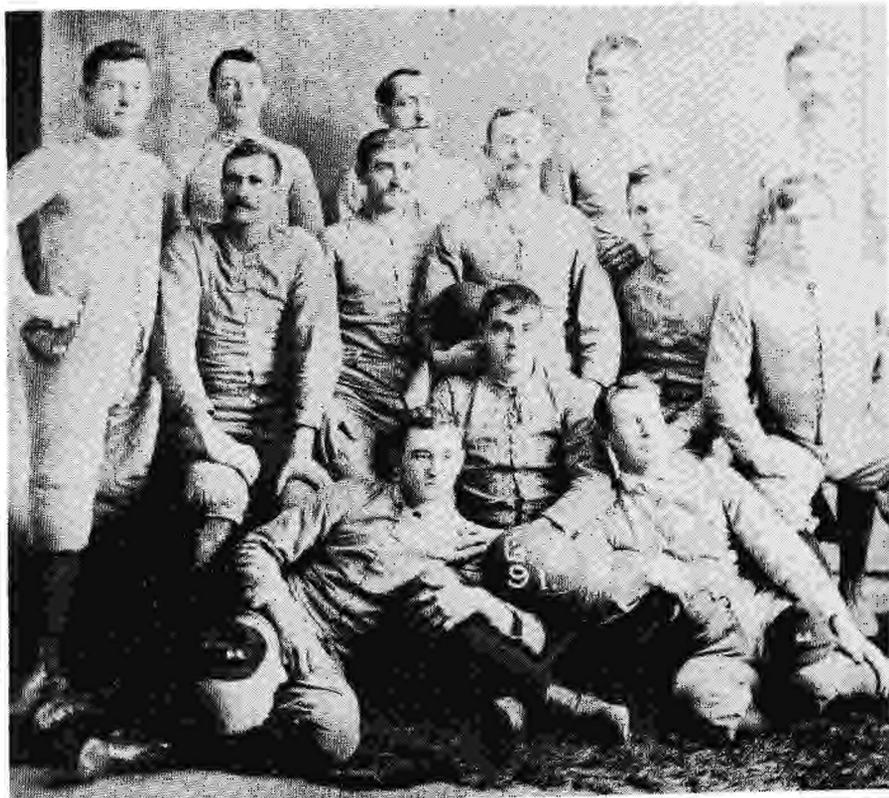


Geneva College's 1903 basketball team.



AL VLASIC
Switch to Big Time

Geneva College's football team
as it appeared in 1891.



Geneva College's best (24-3) basketball team, 1955-56.



**Garfield Business Institute (top)
in 1925 and Providence Hospital
in its early days (right).**



FAITH

Somewhere in this plot of ground there may lie the man who could have discovered the cure for cancer. Under one of these Christian crosses, or beneath a Jewish Star of David, there may rest now a man who was destined to be a great prophet . . . Now they lie here silently in this sacred soil, and we gather to consecrate this earth to their memory . . . Here lie officers and men, Negroes and whites, rich and poor . . . Here are Protestants, Catholics and Jews . . . Here no man prefers another because of his faith, or despises him because of his color. Here there are no quotas of how many from each group are admitted or allowed. Theirs is the highest and purest democracy. Any man among us, the living, who . . . lifts his hand to hate against a brother, or thinks himself superior to those who happen to be in the minority, makes of this ceremony and of the bloody sacrifice it commemorates, an empty, hollow mockery.

*Chaplain Roland B. Gittelsohn
Dedicating 5th Marine Division
Cemetery at Iwo Jima.*

Historical accounts of more than 50 greater Beaver Falls area churches were prepared for the Historical Salute to the Centuries by church members. Some churches, unfortunately, did not submit reports.

Majority of the articles were submitted during the latter months of 1967 and early in 1968, which accounts for omission of events and developments since then. For example, the merger of the Methodist and Evangelical United Brethren churches into the United Methodist Church — the nation's largest denomination — was effected after the copy deadline.

Many notes of interest about the community, the people who helped develop it, the joys and sorrows they experienced are reflected in the accounts of church historians.

First Baptist

Early in 1883, the 34 Baptists living in Beaver Falls were holding fireside meetings in various homes, but were traveling by horse-drawn vehicles to the New Brighton church for Sunday services, where 25 of them belonged.

These folks felt the need of a church here, and, Feb. 21, 1883, they met in the Little Red Schoolhouse (Eighth Street and Seventh Avenue) with Rev. M. B. Sloan, a retired Baptist minister as moderator. Thirty-five letters of members of other Baptist churches were read, organizing the group into the Baptist Church of Beaver Falls. Five years later, the name First was added.

In the summer of 1883, the church was admitted to the Beaver Baptist Association after a committee was appointed to buy a lot (March 29) and the schoolhouse was rented (April 4) for a period of one year until a church could be built.

In 1884, the committee purchased two lots on what is now the corner of Sixth Avenue and 17th Street. Part of the north side and part of the west side of the property was sold in July 1887 to pay church debts.

Until 1885, the church had no full time pastor. The pulpit was filled by the Rev. M. B. Sloan, the Rev. D. W. Swiggart, the Rev. Houston, the Rev. Lewis, the Rev. Kirk, the Rev. Strayer and the Rev. Martin. (Rev. Swiggart and Rev. Lewis were members of the congregation.) In 1885, the Rev. W. H. McKinney was called to serve as full time pastor. He served until April 2, 1888.

During the year 1885, a red brick church was built. It was a small church facing 17th Street and set close to the sidewalk, and left quite a plot of vacant ground on the side facing Sixth Avenue.

There were two baptismal rooms; one on each side of the pulpit. The choir loft was in front of the west baptismal room. The organ was not very high and was in front of the loft so the organist faced the audience and the choir stood in a semi-circle behind the organist while singing.

There were four rows of pews — double pews with a wooden partition down the center in front of the pulpit, with an aisle on each side. The last two pews were elevated. There was also a row of single pews close to the side walls. Each pew seated four or five persons.

There was no basement. A large coal stove in front on the right hand side heated the church in the early days. Later an opening was made in the east side foundation and enough ground dug out from beneath the church to keep a supply of coal and a furnace was set up there.

The charter and certificate of incorporation were presented in the fall term of court Oct. 13, 1885.

In 1883, before the organization, people had been instrumental in starting a Sunday school in Mt. Washington. On Jan. 18, 1886, the church voted to receive Mt. Washington Sunday School as a mission.

In October the same year, a plot of ground at 10th Avenue and 24th Street was deeded to the church for Sunday school and church purposes by Mrs. Mary C. Barnard. A chapel was built on the lot within a year and the Mt. Washington school was given up. The Sunday school in the chapel was at 2:30 in the afternoon and filled a need, for then there were no churches in that part of town. The school drew in many girls and boys

and continued to serve the community for almost 27 years. Many Baptist children started to Sunday school there and, as they grew older, continued to go there and serve as officers and teachers, until the school was closed and the church's interests in it were sold back to the heirs of Mrs. Barnard in 1914.

During the next 15 years the church was lead forward by the Rev. J. A. Klucker; Nov. 4, 1888-May 1889, L. L. Colborn; 1889-1890, the Rev. Skinner; August 1890-Nov. 1891, Rev. Bristol; 1892-1899, Rev. Homer Eddy; 1899-1900, the Rev. N. B. Hazen; January 1901-October 1901, the Rev. Arthur Gee; second pastorate 1901-March 22, 1906, the Rev. McKenney.

In 1906, the church called the Rev. J. R. Campbell.

The church membership had grown and there was an urgent need for more space and in 1907, members appointed a building committee with Charles Pfeifer, a member, as the contractor. Church services were held in the 24th Street chapel. Some of the men of the church tore down the old church and then, in the evenings, the men and women and the youngsters carried their hatchets to the lot and scraped the old cement off of the used bricks so that they could be used for the lining of the new church.

On May 10, 1908 the new church was to be dedicated. On Saturday, May 9 the pews had not arrived. Naturally, everyone was on edge, but late in the afternoon they arrived and some of the men worked all night setting up the pews and cleaning up the auditorium in time for the services at 9:30 a.m. Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell's pastorate terminated in 1912. The Rev. L. E. Yahn was pastor from 1912 to 1914 and Rev. Underwood from 1914 to 1919.

The Rev. T. D. Rees was called to be pastor in 1919. He was of Welsh descent and a very good singer. He was instrumental in organizing the Beaver Falls Hi-Y Club. The Hi-Y Club, together with some of the citizens, presented the Rev. Mr. Rees with a new car for Christmas in 1925.

Five years earlier, a parsonage was built adjoining the west side of the church. A plan was developed by the Rev. Mr. Rees to pay off the church debt. Each member was given a small bank which would hold \$5 in dimes. Each was to put in a dime every week. Then, on anniversary Sunday each May beginning May 1, 1921, the congregation marched up the center aisle, placing their banks in a small replica of the church which had been made by Chester Miller for the occasion, then around the side aisle to their seats. This anniversary offering has been conducted in a similar manner almost every year since.

The Rev. C. B. Jones was called in 1928 and served until 1932. In 1929, the pipe organ was installed and dedicated.

The Rev. C. E. Lunn became pastor in 1932 and served until 1935.

In 1932 the basement was partitioned into six Sunday School rooms. In 1934 there was an urgent need for more Sunday school room so the church bought the adjacent property on Sixth Avenue. The house was repaired and used for Sunday school rooms. These class rooms were used until 1949, when the house was torn down.

The Rev. Raymond Taylor became pastor in 1935 and many of the physical expansion projects were cut because of the prolonged depression. The wooden floor in the basement was torn out and a concrete floor installed and a new boiler was installed and the partitions in

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

the church basement were replaced by curtains. The Rev. Mr. Taylor was active in the camping program and served as counselor and faculty at Baptist Camp Corbly. Many young people became interested in and participated in camping programs during this period. After leaving Beaver Falls, the Rev. Mr. Taylor served as a Chaplain in the army.

The Rev. H. A. Young was called in 1943 and served until 1952. A project was started by the Boys Class to save money for wall-to-wall carpet in the auditorium, the carpet was purchased and installed in 1948. New slate was installed on the parsonage and church roofs.

Rev. Herman McGonigal was the next pastor (called in 1953) and served until October 1955. In 1954 the church by-laws were revised. A gas conversion burner and an incinerator were installed, and new lights and a new ceiling were installed in the auditorium.

The Rev. H. E. Secord became pastor in May 1956 and served until 1962.

The need for more facilities for teaching the youngsters was apparent. A long range program, consisting of providing more classrooms immediately, then expanding the educational facilities and the auditorium in the future, was started in 1957. A new parsonage was purchased on 37th Street Extension and the old parsonage remodeled. A pastor's study was provided by closing in the front porch. Two classrooms were provided on the first floor, which could be opened into a large meeting room. The kitchen was left intact for class meetings. Three classrooms were provided on the second floor and the basement was paneled, concreted and joined to the church basement by means of a ramp. Mobile partitions replaced the curtains in the church basement and new lighting was installed. The first phase was to cover a five-year period. The mortgage was burned in June 1962. Major repairs to the roof and the organ and extensive interior decorating slowed further expansion plans.

The Rev. Ralph Wolford was called to be pastor in September 1962 and in 1963 the Sunday school was reorganized and space was reallocated to suit the needs of different departments.

Extensive remodeling of the church basement and Sunday school rooms was undertaken in 1964. This included cement block partitions (creating four classrooms in church basement), floor tile and folding chairs for basement classes, second floor of old parsonage remodeled into two classrooms instead of three and two rest rooms installed on that floor. The church heating system was changed into two zones. Chalk boards and storage closets and work tables were installed by men of the church.

In 1965, the property adjacent to the church on Sixth Avenue was purchased. The top floor was rented and the first floor is used for two classrooms.

In 1966, a church building council was appointed to plan further expansion. Sketches were drawn by an architect of a proposed educational building to be built as soon as possible. The plans were accepted by the congregation and a capital funds campaign was successfully conducted in 1967.

Second Baptist

Under the leadership of the late Rev. G. D. Brown, a group of Beaver Falls residents met in 1894 to establish Second Baptist Church.

The group met in a church building owned by First

Baptist Church of Beaver Falls — located at 10th Avenue and 24th Street (at the present site of K&M Automotive Electric Service).

Charter members included Mrs. Mary Allen (917 First Ave., the only known charter member still alive in 1968), Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Branch. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Young, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. George Bolden, Mrs. Nellie Lee, Willie Cutts and Sid Kenny.

The congregation grew rapidly and soon it was necessary to build a church of its own, which it did on a lot across 24th Street from the First Baptist Church.

The Rev. Willie Pennele, the Rev. W. T. Thomas, the Rev. William Nelson, the Rev. F. J. Hudson and the Rev. Mr. Lipscomb followed the Rev. Mr. Brown to the pulpit.

Then, in 1927, the Rev. G. E. Sallie Sr. became minister and the congregation stepped forward in a massive building campaign. A spacious parsonage was built and the present church building was begun. After a few years of tireless work, the building was completed.

Ingram-Richardson Co. is given much credit for helping the congregation to pay off its debt and it is reported Mr. Ingram played a harp for the first time in public at the church's mortgage burning ceremony.

Church officers at that time included Wesley Hicks, treasurer; Arthur Hayes, B. F. Hall, Milton Brayant, Frank Burwell, Robert Parrish Sr., Patrick Hayden, Phillip Devenshire and C. C. Winston, deacons and trustees.

The Rev. Ingram succeeded the Rev. Mr. Sallie and he was followed as pastor by the Rev. B. F. Green and the Rev. M. L. Gordon, under whose leadership a new furnace was installed and the annual woman's day observance was instituted. In the early 1950s, the Rev. J. T. Lassiter was called to the church and began an interior renovation program. Under the leadership of his successor, the Rev. J. B. Williams, new pews and carpeting were purchased.

Under the present pastor, the Rev. H. B. French, a new organ and a new heating system were installed and renovation of the church was completed.

The following persons are 50-year members of the Church; Mrs. Mary Allen, Roy Young, Mrs. Leona Hayden, Mrs. Virginia Hayden, Mrs. Francis Ward, Mrs. Melvina Hicks, James Allen, Mrs. Marie Robinson, Kenneth Bolden and Harry Bolden.

Tabernacle Baptist

Tabernacle Baptist Church was given its start by a small group of persons in 1919 with services conducted by the Rev. Samuel Bush in a building on Seventh Avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets.

After the baptism of five converts, the church was granted a charter. George Russ was the first Sunday school superintendent and Mrs. Dessie Thomas was the church's first organist.

During the Rev. Mr. Bush's pastorate, the present site (610 Third Ave.) was purchased. There was an old building on the property at that time and, since it had no furnace or electricity, it was heated by coal heaters and lighted by oil lamps.

During the pastorate of the Rev. S. M. Hall (1924-27), the present church structure was built and during the pastorate of the Rev. W. L. Maddox (1927-31), the parsonage was built.

It was during the Rev. S. E. Hipkins' pastorate (1940-53) that the mortgage for the present church was burned

and during the term of the Rev. B. A. Taylor (1954-59) an organ was purchased.

The church currently is conducting a drive to build a new edifice. The Rev. Calvin C. Brown is pastor.

As Beaver Falls' centennial year began, Tabernacle Baptist Church still had five of its original members—Mrs. Alberta Mention, Mrs. Virginia Williams, Mrs. Emma Grant, Mrs. Mary L. Alford and Mrs. Lola M. Dennis.

Other ministers serving the church were: the Rev. J. H. Boone (1921), the Rev. A. J. Green (1922), the Rev. L. G. McLeod (1931-35), the Rev. T. Lowe (1936).

Providence Baptist

On Nov. 14, 1801, the first Baptist church in western Pennsylvania was organized with 21 members, in the crude log cabin home of sturdy, pious, pioneers, Brother Ezekiel Jones and his wife Hannah.

The Connoquenessing Creek, about four miles above its confluence with the Beaver River, spread its waters over a wide expanse of rocky bed in North Sewickley were Brother and Sister Jones, previous to 1801, moved from New Jersey and built a home on its banks. They settled near the ford of the creek, a site described as on the south side of the stream, west side of the road, on the first elevation.

There came to them Elder Henry Spear, an itinerant Baptist preacher, who delivered in their home perhaps the first sermon ever preached in this part of the state by one of his faith. These three, joined together by the strong cord of Christian affection and influenced by the same doctrines, were soon joined by others of the same sentiment. In their cabin home (or in the shade of the old apple tree beside it), people gathered for worship, coming from many miles around for the earliest recorded services in the spring and summer of 1801.

Following is an extract from the first book of minutes, original form and spelling exactly as entered by the scribes. Modernization would greatly detract from its charm.

"Record Book of the Proceedings of the Regular Baptist Church of Jesus Christ called Providence on Connoquenessing Beaver County Pennsylvania and Domina 1801.

"November ye 14, 1801. Being collected together at the house of Brother Ezekiel Jones for the same purpose we was regularly constituted into a body by our beloved Brother Elder Spear, twentyone in number."

First pastor of the church, Elder Henry Spear, itinerant Baptist elder who roamed the frontier setting up churches in the forests, remained there for the first year.

Only 25 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence — 14 years after the beginning of this nation — ratification of the Constitution — only seven years after the menace of Indian massacre had been lifted from the Beaver Valley by the victory of Gen. Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers — this little group of pioneers met to found Providence Baptist Church.

From the earliest settlement of America, the frontiersman brought his church with him into the wilderness. Usually the church was established even before local government.

Among the early settlers was Nathaniel Hazen, born in 1745 in New Jersey. With his wife and children, he

came to this area in a covered wagon and took up land along Connoquenessing Creek. By 1790, the Hazens had their first land patent issued by the young Republic at Philadelphia. Nathaniel Hazen was not among the first 21 who founded the church but two years later he and his wife, Mary Bell Hazen, brought "letters", so the old records run, and became members of Providence. Since 1803, Hazen descendants have been active in the work of this church.

It is believed to be the second oldest place of worship in the county. The mother of many churches, notably the Baptist churches of Ellwood City, Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Harmony, Unity, Harlansburg, Grove City and Cannelton.

North Sewickley was a busy center for early settlers. The old covered bridge that once spanned the creek has been replaced with an iron structure. The railroad winds its iron course through the valley at the foot of the hill, while at the northwest, a cloud of smoke indicates where the borough of Ellwood City has arisen, with its factories and thousands of busy, working people. The Harmony streetcar, once popular transportation, is just a memory of the past.

Records of the church through the years contain many accounts of admission by letter, by profession of faith and baptism, of charges and trials, confessions of "disorderly walks" and re-admission into the fold and the thoughts and doings of saint and sinner, often both in one. The record books of this old church contain an almost unbroken account of its proceedings from its organization to the present.

The first place of worship was built of logs and used until 1848 when a frame church was built nearby and this one was destroyed by a storm in 1856. It was replaced with a new frame building the next year and this one still stands, being remodeled in 1898 with rooms added for Sunday school classes. A baptistry was added, as previous baptisms were administered in the creek. Still in use are the oak pews, the beautiful stained glass windows, and the large bell in the belfry, all gifts from the members, many of them in memory of loved ones. In the summer of 1923, the church building was badly damaged by a tornado. A basement was completed under the church in 1938 and a two-story addition for Sunday school classrooms and an office was dedicated May 4, 1951.

In its first century, 24 pastors served the church. Those serving since 1900 are: J. H. Lowe; M. B. Hare; W. E. Ruch; L. J. Schumaker; J. R. Routledge; Paul W. Nye; David O. Slyter; Will Gordon, D. D.; Harold G. Hoffman, D. D.; Earl R. Staples; Raymond Yeater, a supply; and the present Minister Melvin L. Rennie.

A centennial anniversary was observed Oct. 23 and 24, 1901; the 125th anniversary was observed Aug. 26, 1926, the sesquicentennial (150) was observed with special services during the month of November 1951.

Park Gate Baptist

Park Gate Baptist Church started out as a Christian church — in the fall of 1898.

Nine years later it was acquired from Erie Christian Conference by First Baptist Church of Ellwood City and was a mission of that congregation for 13 years. Then, in 1920, it was reorganized as Park Gate Baptist Church.

Before a church building was erected for Christian Church of Park Gate in 1898, worship services were

conducted in the homes of various residents or held outdoors. The movement for a church building began Aug. 12, 1898, at Charles Dallenbach's garage.

In May 1903, what was called a cyclone by some partially knocked the church off its foundation. On Nov. 15 the same year, the church was re-dedicated and services there were resumed.

The church was purchased from the Ellwood church in 1920 and reorganized and in 1943, the Belton church was acquired from the Free Methodist Church of Ellwood City. Belton is a mission church but it is self-supporting and has its own official board. The Rev. Frank M. Kroll serves both churches.

Easter and Christmas pageants are a tradition at the church — they have been dramatized annually for a half century.

Because of a dangerous highway condition and a need for more parking area, the possibility of buying adjacent property first was discussed in 1956. Four months later, it was decided to purchase three lots (approximately five acres) from Paul Kraynak for \$2,000.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held May 16, 1960 and much of the construction was done by members.

Work progressed on a step-by-step basis as finances became available, until an incident in June 1964 forced a crash building program. On June 28, 1964, fire swept the interior of the old church. A modest loan was secured and dawn-to-dark work schedules were maintained five days a week so that the new church could be completed. The first service was held there Nov. 22, 1964.

The church has sent seven persons into active Christian work and six others currently are in preparation.

Ministers who have served the church include: the Rev. Joseph Moody, 1898-99; the Rev. J. S. Ehrhart, 1902-03; the Rev. Mr. Ball, 1903; the Rev. David Beanland, 1903-04; the Rev. Morgan Davis, 1907-20; the Rev. Mr. Keller, 1920-34; the Rev. Mr. Schillinger, 1934-39; the Rev. Robert Barr, 1939-42; the Rev. Robert Snyder, 1943-46; the Rev. Earl Collins, 1946-48; the Rev. Mr. Kroll, 1948.

St. Mary's Catholic

St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception Church was formally dedicated July 4, 1872, four years after Beaver Falls was incorporated but the church actually was "born" in 1860.

It was that year that once a week children from Beaver Falls (then known as Brighton) could be seen walking to Mrs. Anna Burger's home for Catholic Sunday school classes.

There was no church as such but there was a gathering in the name of Jesus Christ, where children learned the prayers and rudiments of their faith.

Catholics from Beaver Falls attended St. Joseph's Church across the river in New Brighton and as early as 1868 gave birth to efforts to found a church of their own.

Reasoning was two-fold: It was difficult for them to attend St. Joseph's and they desired to hear the word of God in their own language—German.

They purchased two lots facing Sixth Avenue from the Harmony Society for \$600. In 1871, with much hard work and many sacrifices, the building was completed at a cost of \$2,600.

The Rev. Julius Kuenzer was the first priest to visit this new congregation and say mass for it.

From 1872 through '86, St. Mary's was visited by

many priests but the parish was experiencing growing pains and a full-time pastor was needed. In May 1886, the Rev. H. J. Frieling was assigned to St. Mary's.

It was under his direction that the present church structure was built—at a cost of \$28,000. The corner stone bears the date 1896.

It was also under Father Frieling's leadership that the first St. Mary's school building was constructed and property off Darlington Road, known today as the old St. Mary's Cemetery, was purchased.

On April 9, 1900, after driving through a rain storm in a horse and buggy to attend a sick member of the parish, he became ill. He died April 27.

The next pastor at St. Mary's was the Rev. J. M. Wertz, who is given credit for establishing Providence Hospital (now the Beaver Falls unit of Beaver Valley Providence General Hospital) in the community and for giving Holy Trinity Catholic Church its start.

Coming to Beaver Falls in 1900, Father Wertz took his idea for a hospital to his bishop and received approval. He applied to the Sisters of Charity at Greensburg, who accepted and from a humble beginning, worked untiringly to give the community a fine hospital. Equipped for 22 patients the hospital officially was opened Oct. 13, 1909.

Until 1920, St. Mary's was considered a national parish—serving principally the German speaking people of the district.

As the number of Catholic families increased, so did the parish's responsibility. With the Rev. Godfrey Pfeil, the church's third pastor, in charge, St. Mary's became a district parish and extended its services to all Catholics in the area.

This necessitated expansion, especially in education, and plans for a new school were made in 1823. The plans were carried out under the Rev. Felix Richter and his assistant, the Rev. John Kilgallen. The present school building stands as a monument to the zeal of these men.

The school continues to educate children of the parish with Sisters of Divine Providence, the pioneers of the St. Mary's school system, chiefly making up the staff although several lay teachers have been hired.

In 1935, the Tamaqua Club, which was located directly across 10th Street from the church, was purchased for \$10,000 and converted into a home for the sisters teaching at the school. This was during the pastorate of the Rev. Edwin P. Fussenegger.

The school and Tamaqua Club projects increased the church's debt considerably but Father Fussenegger as has his predecessor, Father Seidel, was able to weather the storm of financial difficulties heightened by the depression.

Under the direction of the Rev. F. J. Mansmann during the late World War II years and immediately after, necessary repairs and improvements were accomplished and in 1947 the church observed its Diamond Jubilee.

It was also during World War II—in 1944—that it became necessary to expand the cemetery and the Grimm farm on Darlington Road was purchased.

In 1948, the pastor who probably had the biggest impact on the church's history came to Beaver Falls.

The Rev. Vincent J. Rieland was the eighth pastor to serve St. Mary's and his first major project was remodeling the convent, then having the church redecorated. He also was instrumental in the building of the shrine to the Immaculate Conception on the church property.

In 1954, he was elevated to the rank of monsignor.

Msgr. Rieland was active in many community func-

tions as well as parish activities and even terminal cancer failed to dampen his enthusiasm.

He died in June 1961 at Providence Hospital but the parish was kept strong by the work of his assistants, the Rev. Thomas J. Kram and the Rev. Charles Mohr.

The Rev. Joseph P. Mannion and his assistant, the Rev. John D. Petrarulo, who replaced Father Kram, took over their duties Aug. 9, 1961, and in October the Rev. Richard J. Czapinski replaced Father Mohr.

A parish social room has been constructed and dedicated as Monsignor Rieland Hall, the parish rectory was razed and new office spaces and living quarters for priests have been constructed, and a new chapel has been built at St. Mary's Cemetery. Father Petrarulo, among his many duties, supervises the cemetery.

Athletics long have played a part in the education of parish children and, through the efforts of Father Czapinski and his youth committee, new emphasis is being put on youth activities.

The parish has grown with the city and now numbers 1,596 families.

Holy Trinity Catholic

For almost six decades, Holy Trinity Catholic Church has been at the same location but it always has been "a church on the move" and one of its pastors was as well-known as any who served in Beaver Falls.

The parish got its start in 1910 when, through the efforts of the Rev. J. M. Wertz (then pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church), George Bogdziewicz, Adam Kubel, Casimir Nikrasiewicz and Vincent Sakraida, a census was taken among parishioners of Polish descent and approximately 100 families (more than 700 persons) indicated a desire for a separate church.

Early cares of the group were ministered by the Rev. Cesar Tomaszewski and the Rev. Michael Retka of Holy Ghost Fathers, Pittsburgh, and the Rev. Simon Guzik of Carmelite Fathers.

In October 1910, a small former Lutheran church building at the corner of 10th Street and Sixth Avenue was purchased and permission was granted for the Poles to leave St. Mary's and found their own parish with Father Wertz designated as temporary pastor. On Oct. 30 the little church was dedicated as the Polish Roman Catholic Church of the district.

The Rev. W. Pawelkiewicz, appointed in January 1911, was Holy Trinity's first pastor and he began immediately the task of shaping his charges into the flourishing parish it was to become. The rectory was purchased in 1913 and the present church-school combination was dedicated three years later. The Bernardine Sisters were brought to teach in 1917.

Father Pawelkiewicz was promoted to a larger parish in 1919 and the Rev. Anthony Muszynski was temporarily appointed administrator of the parish and the Rev. John Wasyliszyn soon was chosen as pastor.

Father John was of poor health, church historians report, and spent his 14-year tenure directing much remodeling — refinishing the old church into classrooms, putting in a new heating system and making various other renovations. This program was the first of several that have kept the parish "moving along with the times."

Death ended his pastorate in 1933 and he was succeeded temporarily by the Rev. Ladislaus Kulakowski as vicar-econome, then the Rev. Casimir Kosicz was appointed pastor Nov. 30, 1933.

Father Casey, as he was called by all who knew him, was young and energetic and ready for the task cut out for him. The parish debt was \$31,802.81 before Father Casey began raising funds to pay off the debt and make repairs so badly needed for existing structures. Through his efforts and the splendid cooperation of the parishioners, not only were the debts paid and the repairs made but, within a few years, the parish treasury showed a substantial balance.

During his pastorate, Father Casey found time to direct complete renovation of the present church and school, including repainting, refinishing the roof, installing new flooring and stained glass windows, overhauling the electrical system, installing a new furnace and fire escapes. The convent was remodeled and a new chapel was constructed.

In 1954, the Bernardine Sisters had to leave Beaver Falls to meet pressing obligations outside the state. Father Casey's efforts secured the help of Felician Sisters from Coraopolis from 1955 through '57, the Sisters of Divine Providence and a few lay teachers in 1958 and the present teaching Order of St. Joseph from Baden in 1959.

Following repeated surgery, Father Casey died in January 1960 after more than 26 years of service to Holy Trinity. He was buried at St. Mary's Cemetery. During his days of ill health, Father Casey had assistance from the Franciscan Fathers and many local clergymen, especially the Rev. George Benton (chaplain of Divine Providence Hospital), the Rev. Joseph Wichmanowski (workhouse chaplain at Blawnox) and the Rev. P. McNally, Youngstown, Pa.

The Rev. Francis I. Kuczynski of Pittsburgh became pastor Jan. 20, 1960, and plans immediately were formulated for celebration of the parish's Golden Jubilee.

The church again was refurbished — new altars were erected, the church was redecorated, a new organ was installed, floors were refinished and new pews were purchased. A complete set of vestments was bought and regilding of the sacred vessels and altar furnishings were accomplished and a two-week mission was conducted by the Franciscan Fathers.

The Jubilee banquet, held at the Brodhead Hotel, on the Feast of Christ the King — the exact date of the dedication of the first church in 1910 — followed a Pontifical Jubilee Mass celebrated by the Most Rev. John J. Wright, bishop of Pittsburgh diocese.

The parish has its share of those dedicated to God's service: The Rev. Stanley Zachewicz, pastor of Holy Name of the BVM parish, Donora; the Rev. Theodore Rutkowski, associate pastor of St. Michael's, Elizabeth; Brother Aloysius Stanczak, OFM, and Brother Charles Kwiatkowski of Carmelite Fathers, Akron, Ohio; Sister Mary Eulelia (Jastrzebska); Sister Mary Malvina (Pokropska); Sister Mary Elma (Podbielska) and Sister Mary Marcia (Bronczyk).

In keeping with its tradition for modernization, the parish in 1967 completed construction of a \$135,000 social hall on Fourth Avenue.

St. Philomena Catholic

In this year of 1968 as the City of Beaver Falls celebrates its centenary, the Catholic parish of St. Philomena celebrates its 20th anniversary.

It was established in 1948 by a decree of the Most Rev. Hugh C. Boyle, bishop of Pittsburgh. The parish embraces within its boundaries all of the College Hill section of Beaver Falls, the borough of West Mayfield and portions of Chippewa and Big Beaver townships.

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Approximately 315 families comprised the original congregation.

The first mass was offered by the congregation on Oct. 3, 1948, in St. Mary's auditorium. Arrangements were then made to have services each Sunday in the College Hill Fire Department building at Sixth Avenue and 35th Street.

In January 1949 the Rev. Raymond J. Lucas was appointed pastor of the new parish and plans soon were formulated to build a temporary church on ground that previously had been purchased at Fourth Avenue and 40th Street. The temporary building was dedicated Oct. 21, 1951.

Father Lucas continued to serve as pastor of the infant parish until November 1955 when the Rev. Francis W. Hungerman was appointed his successor.

Three years later, on Sept. 21, 1958, ground was broken for a parish school building. The following September, the school opened with three grades and 149 pupils. Mother Benedette, Sister Gertrude and Sister Annette of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth were the first teachers.

One addition grade was added each year until eight grades were provided in September 1964. Expansion of the school forced a permanent convent for the additional teaching sisters required and this was built at Sixth Avenue and 40th Street. The sisters took up residence in October 1961.

In March 1964 the needs of the growing parish brought about appointment of an assistant pastor—the Rev. Robert J. Drake.

The parish plant represents a capital investment of \$625,000. The parish is free of debt.

The size of the congregation has more than doubled in the score of years and more than 1,000 persons have been baptized at St. Philomena's. The school enrollment exceeds 300.

St. Ladislaus Catholic

One of Hungary's greatest poets, Alexander Petofi, once wrote, "If the earth be God's crown, our country is its fairest gem."

At the turn of the century, however, many Hungarians made the supreme decision to break from their homeland and journey to America, the land of opportunity.

In time, America truly became home and, for them, the fairest gem of all.

With the influx of deeply religious Hungarian descent families into Beaver Falls came a movement to worship God in the native tongue. At the suggestion in the early 1920s of the pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in New Brighton, John Szeles and Stephen Gorcsoos canvassed Hungarian residents to determine attitude toward formation of a church.

In 1923, a church group was organized and the first mass was said at the old Polish church on the corner of Sixth Avenue and 10th Street, with the Rev. Stephen Nyiri as celebrant with approximately 100 persons attending.

The following year, the congregation purchased its present building, the brick church built on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street by First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, which was moving its place of worship to Darlington Road. The church was built in 1878.

Purchase of the church was accompanied by appointment of a resident pastor. The Rev. Dr. Nicholas Komlossy served from 1924 to 1933, followed by the Rev. Dr. Adalbert Soltész.

It was during Father Komlossy's service that the tower and sacristy were added, a rectory was purchased and St. Joseph's Church, Ellport, was added as a mission. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Martinovich succeeded Father Soltész in 1934 and, during his service, the congregation worked to clear debts on the church and rectory. In 1941, the mortgage was satisfied.

The Rev. A. B. Horvath, who served two years, was sent in 1945 as assistant pastor when Father Martinovich became ill. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Phillips, who was assistant pastor from 1946 through 1948.

It was in 1948 that Father Martinovich returned to his home in Europe and the Rev. Stephen M. Kato became pastor, serving until 1962.

The congregation rose to the occasion during the 1956 Freedom Revolt in Hungary and worked to establish several displaced families in jobs and furnished homes in this area.

The Rev. William M. Dannecker became parish administrator in 1962 and presently is serving in this capacity.

Until the early 1940s, liturgical services were conducted in the Hungarian tongue but today all services are conducted in English except for a few special occasions during the year.

Victor Gaido Sr., John Szeman, Joseph Szeman, John Grembar and John Nusser made up the church's first committee. Today, committee members include Miss Helen E. Farkas, Louis Fabian, Emil Kruppa, Daniel Mozes, Joseph Simon and John Vekasy.

United Jewish Community Center

The first Hebrew Congregation in Beaver Valley was organized at New Brighton in April 1864 and moved to Beaver Falls 15 years later — almost three decades after Jewish families first began to settle in the area.

There was no regular rabbi and services were conducted by members and held in homes. In October 1904, Asher Hanauer, Max Solomon, William Pfeike, Moses Solomen and Morris Gordon made application for a charter for Agudas Achim Congregation.

The charter was granted with the following members: Louis Wasbutsky, Nathan Rosenberg, Simon Berkman, Louis Wilkofsky, S. J. Rabinowitz, Mayer Solomon, Louis Maretsky, William Brown, Sam Feinberg, Joseph Marcus, Julius Hostine, Max Feinberg, Peter Pettler, Barney Berkman, Abraham Rosenberg, Ellis Saul and A. Broida. One of the group's first acts was to purchase property in White and Patterson township for a cemetery.

As the Jewish community grew so did the need for a synagogue. In 1914, the synagogue on the corner of Fifth Street and Sixth Avenue was built and dedicated. This building, along with the Council Community House purchased by the women of the Beaver Valley Council of Jewish Women in 1928, the B'nai B'rith Lodge rooms on 16th Street were the communal, religious and cultural centers of Jewish life until the United Jewish Community Center was built in 1959.

Religious, as well as secular, education always has been important in Jewish life. A series of Hebrew teachers as well as rabbis have taught the children of the congregation.

They included Raphael Steinfield, J. Wilkofsky, I. Slick, I. Green, S. H. Rubin, Chaim Sidler, Heersh Rivkin, Albert Stein, Julius Trobe, Jacob Decter, Israel Balk, Morris Kreins, David Davis, Joseph Saltzman, Krohn, Nobell, S. Prager, Stanley Dreyfus, B. Joseph Elsan, David Morris and David Shapiro.

Reading and writing of Hebrew was taught in cheder (Hebrew school) but there also was a need for the children to learn the history and traditions of their people.

The Beaver Valley Hebrew Religious School was organized in 1914 under the leadership of Meyer Berkman with financial sponsorship of Mrs. Max Solomon and teaching assistance of the B'nai B'rith Auxiliary (later the Council of Jewish Women).

Classes were (and still are) held Sundays.

Miss Goldie Wolfe taught the first Confirmation class and the first Confirmation took place in June 1917 in the old Lyceum Theatre. Some of the early teachers were Miss Bertha Berkman, Mrs. Harry Markson, Mrs. Agusta Barnett Under and Mrs. Goldie Solomon Glick. Many people have served the school as volunteer teachers and administrative personnel.

Documents indicate that in the early 1900s the Zionist Organization of America was in operation. In 1914 there was a Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Council of Jewish Women, the Sabra Club in 1920 and B'nai B'rith in 1921. B'nith B'rith Girls in 1941, Hadassah, 1945, the Men's Club of Agudath Achim Synagogue, 1947, Young Judea, and the Agudath Achim Sisterhood (later United Jewish Community Women's Auxiliary) followed.

A dream of many to have a community center where all religious functions and activities could be provided under one roof became a reality in 1959.

A group, spearheaded by Jacob Venger, had been organized to get the project under way and Dr. Irving Bennett was elected president.

A site in Chippewa Township was selected and purchased and the center was ready for occupancy in December 1959.

The center houses two congregations, the Conservative, headed by Rabbi David Shapiro, and the Reform, Beth Shalom, and provides complete religious, cultural, social, educational and philanthropic programs.

Strict Adherence

In the latter decades of the 19th Century services for members of the Jewish community were conducted in buildings generally located at the south end of Beaver Falls. A curtain was hung to separate the men and women.

It was in the early part of the 20th Century that a toll bridge linked Beaver Falls and New Brighton. Jewish families made arrangements to pay the toll during the week in order to avoid handling money on the Sabbath and holidays.

Christ Lutheran

History of the English Lutheran Church in Beaver Falls goes back to 1861 when an effort was made by Dr. William A. Passavant to start a congregation of Lutheran believers in the area.

In records of Lutheranism in Beaver Falls and in Beaver, Allegheny and Butler counties, and elsewhere, the name of Dr. William Passavant stands out from the crowd. He was immersed soul and body in his institutions of mercy — the Passavant Hospital (Pittsburgh), Passavant Homes for Epileptics (Rochester), Passavant Homes for Children and Old People (Zelienople), a motherhouse for deaconesses in Milwaukee, seminaries for training of pastors in Philadelphia and Chicago, and

the beginnings of Thiel College (as Thiel Hall) at Phillipsburg (Monaca).

He was pastor of the Rochester and Baden churches in Beaver County — but he was "everybody's" counsellor and adviser. There were few Lutheran congregations in the greater Pittsburgh area with whose founding he had not had something to do — and so it was with the earliest history of English Lutheran Church in the Beaver Falls community.

In 1861, Dr. Passavant made an effort to found a congregation but the number of families were so few at that time that the effort failed and in 1871-1877 a standing missionary appropriation was made by the Pittsburgh synod — but no missionary pastor could be secured.

Late in 1883, a number of Lutherans from the Beaver Falls area addressed a letter to the missionary superintendent of the synod that resulted in regular services every two weeks for one year in the WCTU hall. In the spring of 1885, this same group was granted the privilege of holding worship in German Evangelical Church, 13th Street and Fourth Avenue.

Official organization of the church was effected June 20, 1886, under the direction of the Rev. J. W. Myers, Rochester. To the original 19 members, five were added, making the following charter members:

Mrs. E. Arkwright, Mrs. Sallie Aye, J. T. Aye, L. E. Bingel, Mrs. Wilda Bingel, S. R. Campbell, Mrs. A. E. Campbell, Fannie M. Campbell, Mrs. Mary Conkle, Mrs. A. Deering, Mrs. Emma Hawkins, A. F. Johnson, G. M. Owen, Mrs. Mary J. Owen, William Ruckert, Mrs. Carrie Ruckert, W. A. Shanor, Mrs. W. A. Shanor, Mrs. C. E. Valentine, Mrs. Anna Vaughn, Charles C. Vogeley, Mrs. Laura Vogeley, William Wolfshaeffer and Mrs. H. Wolfshaeffer.

The first officers J. T. Aye, G. M. Owen, W. A. Shanor, L. E. Bingel and S. R. Campbell, were elected the following week. The Sunday school was organized in 1885 in German Evangelical Church with Aye as first superintendent.

A lot on the corner of Fourth Avenue and 11th Street was bought from the Harmony Society for \$1,000, the deed bearing the date April 1, 1887. The corner stone of the church was laid by the Rev. J. K. Melhorn, Nov. 2, 1887, and the building was dedicated by Pastor J. W. Myers, May 18, 1888. Dr. Edmund Belfour preached the sermon. The church was a frame structure 34 by 56 feet with a corner tower. The cost of building was \$3,463. Minutes of weekly council meetings of this congregation indicate a debt of \$2,524, which proved a heavy burden for many years.

Thirteen pastors have served Christ's Evangelical Lutheran congregation (as of 1967). When Pastor Myers resigned June 1, 1888, the church was connected temporarily with the newly-organized church of New Brighton and placed under the care of Pastor J. H. Delo. This parish relationship was dissolved in 1890.

Christ Church has been a separate parish since. Pastors were Rev. J. W. Myers, 1886-1888; Rev. Jonathan Sarver, 1891-1893; Rev. C. T. Benze, 1897-1898; Rev. J. L. Fischer, 1903-1909; Rev. C. H. Tilp, 1920-1926; Rev. J. R. Booth, 1932-1949; Rev. J. H. Delo, 1888-1891; Rev. J. C. N. Park, 1894-1897; Rev. J. A. Zundel, 1898-1903; Rev. F. P. Cook, 1910-1919; Rev. W. H. Shepher, 1926-1931; Rev. W. E. Lundberg, 1949-1967; Rev. J. A. Gahagen, 1967.

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

In the first several years of the congregation's existence the communicant membership grew from the 24 charter members to 65 by June 1889, to 135 in 1900, to 232 in 1910, to 295 in 1930, to 380 communicant members in 1956.

A close perusal of the records indicate a progressively improved church plant. By 1892-1893, the church plant consisted of a church with a main auditorium and finished basement (used for Sunday School and Midweek Services) and an \$1800, seven-room parsonage constructed on the lot at the rear of the church.

Improvements added to the parsonage in the ensuing years included raising the parsonage to allow for a deeper, better cellar with adequate drainage. To the church was added a sub-basement or furnace room and kitchen facilities. A two manual pipe organ was dedicated in September 1921. Grounds about the church and parsonage were protected from slides by the construction of a retaining wall.

By 1928, growth of the community and the congregation justified a new and larger venture in church construction. The "old" parsonage was moved to another location in town and the "old" church was torn down. In their places was constructed the present church edifice, a brick and stone structure valued at \$325,000, with an adjoining parsonage valued at \$40,000 (as of 1966).

The church was built in a modified Gothic style. The plan of the auditorium is cruciform in shape, the left or east wing forms the choir platform and in it is found the organ console. The right wing forms a small chapel in which is the baptismal font, a secondary altar and a small section of seats. The pulpit, lectern, altar, reredos, paneling and organ grilles have been designed of oak. The seating capacity of the main auditorium and balcony is 600; the Sunday school room, 440; and the social and recreation hall of the basement, 314.

Since dedication services, the church has been made more functional by adding a modern kitchen unit, a tiled basement and walls, and a new gas furnace. Christ church notes a baptized membership of 873 with 688 confirmed members. Its latest acquisition in 1966, made possible through memorial gifts, is a set of 61 hand bells handcrafted in England.

First Lutheran

Founded by Pastor Otto Von Zech with 23 members, Sept. 10, 1871, First Lutheran Church was originally known as "The First German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church".

The charter was secured Dec. 7, 1874.

Three church buildings have been erected. The cornerstone of the first church was laid Nov. 3, 1871, with dedication June 21, 1872. This frame building on Fifth Street was sold to the school board in 1882.

Cornerstone of the second church was laid July 8, 1882, with dedication Nov. 19, 1882. This brick building at Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street served the congregation until 1910, when it was sold to the Polish Catholic (Holy Trinity) congregation.

Cornerstone of the third building was laid at Fourth Avenue and 16th Street, the present location, Nov. 27, 1910, and the building dedicated Sept. 4, 1911. The present parsonage was built on the church ground in 1921.

Begun as a German congregation, the church conducted services only in German for 50 years. English services were introduced in 1920, and both languages have been used since. Financial difficulties burdened the congregation until 1944, when a debt-free jubilee was held.

A number of ministers successively served First Lutheran Church and the present pastor is the Rev. Waldemar Buch.

The others were: Rev. Otto Von Zech, 1871-72; Rev. John Hoerr, 1872-1873; Rev. Edward Knauth, 1873-74; Rev. Otto Von Zech (second term), 1874-75; Rev. Egbert Sylla, 1876-77; Rev. John Mueller, 1878-83; Rev. William Steinmann, 1884-85; Rev. M. F. Lauffer, 1886-87; Rev. C. J. Bohnen, 1887-89; Rev. H. Wellhausen, 1889-90; Rev. Ewald Hann, 1890; Rev. P. J. C. Glatzert, 1890-91; Rev. E. F. V. Steinhagen, 1891-93; Rev. Paul Kummer, 1893-95; Rev. J. P. Hansen, 1895-96; Rev. J. C. C. Scheer, 1896-1920; Rev. C. R. Stolz, 1920-28; Rev. E. A. Giesel, 1928-38; Rev. R. R. Syre, 1938-43; Rev. J. H. Deutschlandler, 1943-44; Rev. T. J. Hoeniger, 1944-45; and the Rev. Mr. Buch since Oct. 16, 1945.

St. Paul Lutheran

Lack of adequate transportation from College Hill to the downtown area and a strong desire among Christian men and women for a Sunday school in the early 1920s gave St. Paul Lutheran Church its beginning.

Among the families who helped get the Lutheran Sunday school started in 1923 or '24 were Gross, Strohaker, Wagner and Warner.

Services first were held in the old Boy Scout Hall on Fourth Avenue with the Rev. Mr. Oelschlager, pastor of an East Palestine, Ohio, church, officiating.

In 1926, the church was incorporated and the Rev. Homer Knauff, who was to serve 19 years, became its first pastor. That same year, a portable chapel was acquired from St. Paul Lutheran Church, Northside, Pittsburgh. A Rev. Baldwin came from Buffalo to serve the church two years before returning and a Rev. Schuh came out of retirement to succeed him for a short time.

The Rev. P. P. Wilt came from Canada to serve as minister several years before retiring to St. John's Lutheran Home at Mars, where he died in the fall of 1967.

It was during the tenure of the Rev. C. W. Molter, who was installed as pastor Feb. 2, 1958, that the present church was dedicated (Aug. 17, 1958). He left in 1960 to accept a call to Baltimore and the Rev. Richard Hoffmann succeeded him, serving until 1963 when the Rev. Clarence Elliott became pastor. He served four years before accepting a call to Birnamwood, Wis.

The Rev. William Fruth, administrator of Passavant Home, Rochester, then took over as interim pastor.

Mt. Olive Lutheran

Mount Olive Lutheran Church, at the corner of Darlington Road and Ferguson Street, Chippewa Township, was conceived in January 1952, when a small Beaver Falls nucleus of Missouri Synod Lutherans contacted the Rev. Herbert Poellot (then pastor of Christ Lutheran Church, New Castle) about establishing a Missouri Synod church in Beaver Falls.

In June of that year, the Eastern District of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod placed Stephen R. Brusco, then a first-year student at Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, as a summer field worker in the area.

A canvass was conducted and a Sunday school organized, which met at Teen Hall, Municipal Building, Beaver Falls.

The church was known simply as "The Church of the Lutheran Hour, Missouri Synod," taking its name after the synod's radio program. The name "Mount Olive" was chosen as the congregation's official name a few years later.

The congregation continued in the Teen Hall until the spring of 1956, being served by Paul H. Jilg, then vicar from Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill.; the Rev. Mr. Poellot and other Pittsburgh area pastors, Brusco, and Melvin L. Yonker, vicar.

In early 1956, land and a small house on the corner of Darlington Road and Ferguson Street in Chippewa Township, was purchased with the aid of a loan from the Church Extension Board of the Eastern District. After remodeling the initial service was held April 9, 1956, conducted by Pastor Poellot.

On July 8, 1956, the Rev. Mr. Brusco, the congregation's present pastor was installed. Near the end of 1956, the need for enlarging the building became apparent and Eastern District provided the loan, and men of the congregation much of the work. The addition was completed in 1957.

In the fall of 1960, the congregation opened its Christian Day kindergarten and continued operation the opening of the public school kindergarten in the fall of 1964. Easter of 1960 was the date of the first Easter Sunrise service at Hi-Way 51 Drive-in Theater, Chippewa, sponsored by the Lutheran Laymen's League, the men's organization of the congregation. The same year Walther League, the congregation's young people's organization, held its first retreat, which has become an annual event.

The building program for the church's present structure began in January 1960. Selection of an architect, final approval of plans, awarding of a contract, and the financial arrangements were climaxed by a groundbreaking service Oct. 8, 1961, cornerstone laying service April 1, 1962, and dedication ceremonies Oct. 14, 1962.

Chippewa Methodist

"Old Stone Church" was founded in 1798, three years after a treaty with the Indians opened the territory north of the Ohio River for settlement.

The original building was 25 by 20 feet, built of native sandstone and situated in the vicinity of Shenango Road and Church Lane. First services were in the form of class meetings, presided over by Jacob Gurwell, a local preacher. Formal services were inaugurated in 1800.

Old Stone Church was added to the jurisdiction of the Methodist Baltimore Conference - Pittsburgh District. Regular services were conducted by circuit-riding preachers of the Shenango Circuit. Aug. 11, 1846, a deed for Old Stone Church was recorded in Beaver County Courthouse.

Approximately one acre of land was deeded to the church by James and Elizabeth Davidson for a

"consideration" of \$25. A portion of the church was damaged by fire in 1848. The last baptism in this church was recorded Nov. 8, 1857, and was performed by the Rev. Robert Hopkins for Matilda McCaughtry, born May 4, 1856.

An identifying mark left in existence is the Old Stone Church Cemetery located on the west side of Shenango Road opposite the site of the church. The elements have practically erased any sign of printing on the stones but one stone reveals a burial dating back to 1798.

The "Red Brick Church" was built in 1857 in its present location, corner of Darlington and Shenango roads. The original structure was 50 by 35 feet. Much of the construction was performed by church members; and, it is believed, the soft brick was hauled from the old brick kiln near Oakville Road.

After the Red Brick Church was completed, the deed for the Old Stone Church property was permitted to lapse.

Stained glass memorial windows were installed in the church in 1915.

In 1925 the building was raised and a basement dug to provide room for Sunday school and a kitchen.

Electricity and a hot air heating system were also installed. Prior to this, the church was heated by stoves and lighted by oil lamps. In 1932, the mortgage covering the church improvements was burned. In 1934, regular morning services were scheduled during the ministry of the Rev. Sherman Burson. Up until this time, because the church was still on a circuit with other churches, services usually were held in the afternoon.

In 1936, the interior was redecorated and new pews placed and in 1942, a Hammond organ was purchased to replace the piano for worship services and was used until a new organ was installed in 1966.

The first parsonage was provided in 1949 on McMillen Avenue. A new parsonage recently was constructed on Margaret Drive.

Jan. 29, 1950, the cornerstone for a new church addition was laid and was fashioned from one of the original stones of Old Stone Church.

First services were held in the new church addition on Jan. 28, 1951.

The addition added some 49 feet to the length and 38 feet to the width of the church building. Total floor area was increased approximately 1½ times (a total of 5040 square feet of floor area under roof).

In 1956, property on Shenango Road opposite the church was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wilson. The home was used for classrooms for a number of years, and was renovated recently to serve as a parsonage for the associate minister. Remainder of the ground has been prepared to serve the congregation as a parking lot.

In 1959, the township building adjoining the church was purchased and renovated to provide additional classrooms for several years. Later this building was demolished for the erection of the new education building.

In 1960, the general plan for building was adopted and a financial program conducted with pledges made over a period of 30 months.

Plans for the new building were adopted in 1963 and construction was started July 8. The building is 122 feet, 7 inches long and 47 feet, 5 inches wide with 22 classrooms, a Narthex, a church office, a minister's office, an associate minister's office, a new kitchen,

restrooms and storage areas. First classes were held in the new building April 5, 1964.

Chippewa Methodist is an old church with new interests, which has grown from 100 members 27 years ago to 931 members today.

Concord Methodist

While early records are at best sketchy and in many instances lacking, Concord Methodist Church, North Sewickley Township, is one of the oldest Methodist congregations in Beaver County. It was established about the year 1835, possibly in Boots' schoolhouse which stood about a half mile east of the present church.

At the time of its organization there were living in the community three brothers—John, Samuel and Edmond Boots—two of whom (and likely all three) were connected with Concord. John and Samuel were local preachers.

Joshua Monroe was presiding elder and David R. Hawkins is believed to have been the first pastor. Charter members were: Samuel Boots and his wife, Harriet; Edmond Boots and his wife, Eliza; Archibald Smith and wife, Eliza; John Freed and wife, Nancy; Thomas Elliott and wife, Margaret (the oldest couple in the church); Mr. and Mrs. Smith McDanel; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bradley; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coleman; Mr. and Mrs. William McCreary; Mrs. John Ferguson, Sarah Marshall and John Showalter.

Choice of the church name is interesting. When the question of organizing a Methodist congregation was first broached all was not "concord." There was opposition from other denominations and this led to debates and, in the discussion that ensued, the Methodists bested their opponents. In honor of the victory the name "Concord" was chosen, owing to the battle of Concord Bridge where the minutemen of the 13 colonies engaged in deadly conflict with the British in the fight for liberty, home and country.

The first house of worship was built in 1851. It was erected by Joseph Alexander, a local preacher and carpenter. Of frame construction with shingle roof, it was painted white. There were three windows on each side. There was one aisle with seats on each side fashioned of pine with high backs. In the center of the church stood a round heating stove. It was so close to the ends of the seats on either side that when very hot, churchgoers could scarcely pass it without scorching their Sunday clothes. Coal was kept under the front platform outside.

The pulpit was built of pine boards on an elevated platform. At each end were three seats, set lengthways and extending to the first windows. For artificial light, there was a chandelier with eight tallow candles. This gave way to a hanging lamp with a cord that ran up through the ceiling to a pulley on a rafter. Later, four side lamps were added.

Collections were gathered in cloth bags with tassels fastened to the end of poles seven or eight feet long.

It was not until 1857 that the name "Concord" appeared for the first time in Allegheny District records and then it was listed as being part of the New Brighton circuit. At various times, the church was a member of different circuits, being most closely associated with Unionville and Harmony churches.

The congregation outgrew the church building and it was replaced in 1887 by the second building which was

remodeled extensively on several occasions. The cornerstone was laid June 10, 1887.

Services were conducted by Presiding Elder T. N. Eaton and "appropriate discourses" were delivered by W. B. Watkins, W. F. Lauck, A. H. Miller and other ministers. The building was dedicated Oct. 2 with Eaton again in charge.

In September 1888, the church acquired its first organ and Lula Gabe was first organist. This organ served the church until 1924, when a new piano was purchased.

In 1925, a new heating system replaced stoves that had been used to heat the building; a basement was dug beneath the church and a new doorway was cut. Some years ago, date unknown, Robert Caldwell and S. O. Swick acquired and planted some maple trees in the churchyard; one row marks the southern line of the cemetery—property for which had been purchased in 1900—and one maple (off by itself east of the second frame building) marks the site of the original Concord Church.

June 6 and 7, 1926, the congregation observed the 75th anniversary of the building of the first church with special programs which Bishop Francis J. McConnell attended.

After 117 years of shifting from one circuit to another, the church expanded under the Rev. Dwight G. Townsend so that in 1952 the congregation was set up as a single charge and acquired a parsonage. During the ministry of the Rev. J. R. Hartland, first full-time pastor, ground was purchased from Charles and Mae Brandenberger in April 1954 as a future site for a new church. The Rev. Carleton P. McKita came to Concord in 1954 and encouraged the congregation to plan for a new church.

The Rev. Wilbur P. Blackhurst was assigned to Concord in Nov. of 1956 and, during his ministry, a building committee was formed. Under the guidance of the Rev. C. E. Stallings, architectural plans for the new building were approved by the congregation on Dec. 12, 1958. Ground was broken Feb. 26, 1961, and in April of that year construction was begun on the third building to house the congregation.

Sept. 16, 1961, a Homecoming Celebration was held at the "Old Church."

Oct. 2, 1961, saw the congregation move into the new sanctuary—a handsome red brick building atop a knoll overlooking the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

In October 1965, the membership, led by Rev. Harold E. Greenway, held a day of services marking the 130th anniversary of the formation of the congregation.

Rev. Greenway was succeeded by the Rev. Louis F. Pomrenke Jr.

First Methodist

Like several Beaver Falls congregations, First Methodist Church got its start in the Little Red Schoolhouse on the southwest corner of Eighth Street and Seventh Avenue.

It was there, in the spring of 1867, the Rev. J. J. McIllyar, pastor of First M. E. Church of New Brighton, began holding services. Meetings continued during the summer and fall and, the following year, a subscription paper was circulated in an attempt to raise money for a church building in Beaver Falls.

The Harmony Society, which owned much of the land, donated two lots on which the present church stands

in addition to \$2,000. The basement and first story — a brick structure — were completed and dedicated by the Rev. Mr. McIlyar in the fall of 1868.

Founders of the church were Thomas E. Bateman, Gawn Ward, D. P. Bryson, D. H. Kunkle, S. M. Hawkins, Dr. Liscomb, T. G. McPherson, N. A. Hobaugh, G. W. Altsman, and St. Clair Gray. The congregation number about 20 and the first pastor was the Rev. B. F. Sawhill.

Other early ministers were the Rev. John McCarthy, the Rev. F. R. Roller, the Rev. W. B. Grace, the Rev. J. R. Slease, the Rev. Theodore Finley, the Rev. S. T. Mitchell, the Rev. D. A. McCreedy, the Rev. Edward Williams, the Rev. John Connor, the Rev. J. E. Wright and the Rev. M. M. Sweeny.

In 1880, a parsonage costing \$2,200 was erected.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Sweeny in 1883 the church was granted a charter.

G. W. Altsman, Henry Doffert, Robert Mitchell, William Smith, William Rosenberger, Robert McGahey and Perry Graham were trustees.

When the congregation grew to 275, larger quarters were needed and the Eighth Avenue unit of the present church was begun in May 1884 and dedicated in November that year. The first church had faced Eighth Avenue and the rear of it was left standing and was converted to a chapel and used for Sunday school and prayer meetings.

Total cost of the church and repairs to the chapel was \$7,000.

S. M. Hawkins, A. Y. Gallagher, P. D. Liscomb and H. C. Watson were Sunday school superintendents.

The Rev. Aaron Miller succeeded the Rev. Mr. Sweeny and during his service (1885-1889) the church received 465 new members and among the leaders were Mrs. G. W. Altsman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garrett, B. F. Cook and family, Stephen Moltrup, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Purviance, W. W. Kerr and family, J. S. Mitchell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Parks, Marcus McCandless, Harry Kirker, Harry Ross, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Belles, Helen and Gertrude Newlon and Mrs. Jacqueline Harn. For several years, a large volunteer choir was directed by W. S. Weeden.

Dr. M. J. Sleppy, who became pastor in 1890, drew crowds too large for the structure and the room now used for Sunday school was added for \$12,000, making a large auditorium with a capacity of 1,500. Dr. G. W. Terbush, Dr. Robert T. Miller and Dr. R. C. Wolf followed Dr. Sleppy to the pulpit and Samuel Johnson C. Kinsley, G. W. Davis and W. J. Dunlap were Sunday school superintendents.

During the pastorate (1903-08) of Dr. R. B. Mansell a sliding door was placed between the old and new parts of the church and a pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$3,000, half of which was a gift from Andrew Carnegie.

It was under Dr. Mansell's direction that a movement began to establish a church on College Hill. The church was built in 1907 with the Rev. R. B. McKnight as pastor and members of the First church contributed several thousand dollars toward the new church.

The Rev. W. C. Weaver became pastor in 1908. Billy Sunday's religious campaign then came to Beaver Falls and the Business Girls Bible Class, which has met for many years at the church, was formed.

J. W. Carson, James A. Phillips and J. T. Moltrup (who held the post nearly a quarter of a century) were

the next Sunday school superintendents, and the attendance swelled to 400.

Balcony and classrooms were built in the Sunday school room in 1915 when Dr. J. W. R. Sumwalt was pastor.

Dr. Ora Jerome Shoup, Dr. T. K. Fornear, Dr. Harmon S. Piper, Dr. H. A. Baum, Dr. Andrew M. Shea and Dr. C. A. Hartung were the churches next pastors. In 1934 the 66th anniversary of the church was celebrated with a week of special events and during Dr. J. D. Van Horn's pastorate the church celebrated its 70th anniversary.

A pageant portrayed the beginnings of Methodism in Beaver Falls under Dr. Samuel Adams (conducted as early as 1820) and the seven decades of the church.

Dr. D. R. Graham, the Rev. J. S. Applegath, Dr. Frank L. Hicks, Dr. R. L. McQuistron (1950-61), the Rev. L. Gene Steward and the Rev. Charles H. Picht followed as ministers.

The Rev. J. David Stillwagon became pastor in 1964.

The church's remodeling program, which became traditional in early years, has continued. The structure was reconditioned in 1912 and new stained glass windows were installed; in the 1940s a parsonage on Patterson Heights was purchased; the building was repainted, the interior was redecorated, the organ was rebuilt, the original parsonage was razed in time for the 85th anniversary in 1953; and in 1961 a parsonage on Shenango Road in Chippewa Township was purchased.

Central Methodist

Central Methodist Church, now 99 years old, is another of the many that got their start in the Little Red Schoolhouse at Eighth Street and Seventh Avenue.

In April 1869, the Rev. S. F. Crowther, pastor of New Brighton Methodist Church, began preaching in the schoolhouse. On May 23, 1869, First Methodist Protestant Church of Beaver Falls was organized. In October 1869, the Rev. John Hodgkinson commenced serving the Beaver Falls church.

On July 23, 1869, under leadership of H. Reeves, a building site for a church was selected. The site, located at Third Avenue between Pine and Short 10th Streets, where Magyar Presbyterian church is located, was donated by Reeves. The new church was dedicated on July 17, 1870. There were 41 members and 120 Sabbath school members. On Sept. 30, 1875, a charter was obtained.

As the size and needs of the congregation increased, the question of repairing the old or building a new church was discussed. At a meeting on Oct. 29, 1902, it was decided to erect a new church. A lot at 13th Street and Sixth Avenue was purchased for \$3,000. The contract was awarded to L. C. Kirker and son for \$21,284. The cornerstone was laid on Nov. 8, 1903. Rev. Swift was the minister at the time. The addresses were given by Rev. Swift and H. J. Heinz. The church was dedicated Nov. 11, 1904.

Official discussions on church reunion began in 1936. In 1939, the Methodist Protestant Church became part of the Methodist Church. It then became known as Central Methodist Church.

In April 1969, Central Church will commemorate its 100th anniversary. The Rev. John Hellmann is pastor.

First EUB

Although First Evangelical United Brethren Church wasn't officially organized until 1902, it has been a part of Beaver Falls' history for 74 years and has been at the same general location for 67. It has been served by 25 ministers.

Early meetings were held, church historians report, at the old Young Men's Christian Association hall at 13th Street and Seventh Avenue, but "there was not much response on the part of the public."

Then in May 1901, through the efforts of F. Y. Addis, the Rev. J. J. Funk, pastor of the Industry church, agreed to preach in Beaver Falls. Use of Fox Hall at Third Avenue and Eighth Street and the first service was held June 2, 1901. Addis, along with Harrison Guy, came from a locality in eastern Ohio known as Section 16 and had been in contact with the United Brethren Church there.

Four months later, services were held at 1821 Seventh Ave., where a building provided living quarters for a pastor as well as space for worship.

The church's organizing group included D. A. Messner, superintendent of Keystone Drilling Co., then one of the community's leading industries.

Just prior to the Allegheny Annual Conference at Coalport in 1901, 17 area residents signed a petition expressing desire for recognition as a mission station and pledged \$200 a year toward pastor support. The request was granted and the Rev. J. R. King, a missionary to Africa home on leave, became pastor.

A Sunday school was organized in October that year and by early 1902 reported an enrollment of 48.

Formerly organized in January 1902, the church's charter members included: Messner, Sarah Messner, Jessie French (Akron, Ohio), Mary Jane Campbell (Industry), Zella B. King, (Rising Sun, Ohio), Guy, Eliza Guy (East Palestine, Ohio), the Rev. Mr. King — all from the United Brethren Church — and Oliver S. Morgan and Sara J. Morgan (from Methodist Episcopal Church, Beaver Falls). Received on confession of faith were Fisher Addis, Mollie Addis and Thomas C. Campbell.

A Ladies' Aid Society was established and the Rev. C. W. Hutsler was assigned pastor for 1903. At the close of his ministry here in 1904, the church had grown sufficiently to justify a far-reaching vision — a permanent location and house of worship.

For \$3,900 property at 19th Street and Seventh Avenue and a house on the south side of the lot was purchased in 1904 and, the following year, the church building was erected at a cost of \$9,817.31 with the Rev. W. W. Rhymer serving as pastor. The building was dedicated in June by the Rev. W. F. Funk. The house became the parsonage.

The church was so self-supporting in 1918 that it paid its pastor \$1,200 and in 1920, a note for \$2,879 at Farmers National Bank was paid. A Sunday school building was added to the structure in 1924. Four decades later, a second story was added to the education section.

The Rev. Frank B. Gilchrist, who served from 1932 to 1942, is given much of the credit for the church's survival during depression years.

In 1946, the Evangelical Church and United Brethren in Christ merged into one, bearing the name "First Evangelical United Brethren Church. Two years later,

during the pastorate of the Rev. W. R. Fisher, the Bennett's Run Church was organized — after services had been held in the community for about 25 years by different ministers, mostly from the Immanuel Church. The congregation of the Bennett's Run church was organized with 21 charter members.

The Rev. Herbert Lohr became pastor of First EUB Church in 1967 and encouraged the young people to organize a choir, the first step in a program to keep young people interested in their church. Under the Rev. Mr. Lohr's leadership, the Youth Fellowship has purchased new equipment for the gym, and new carpet has been laid in the sanctuary.

The church's pastors include: J. J. Funk, 1901; J. R. King, 1901-02; C. W. Hutsler, 1902-04; W. W. Rhymer, 1904-05; A. S. Funk, 1905-07; A. L. Boring, 1907-10; A. B. Wilson, 1910-11; A. R. Hendrickson, 1911-12; G. R. Alban, 1912-14; P. F. Mickey, 1914-18; W. G. Fulton, 1918-23; C. W. White, 1923-25; S. H. Cunningham, 1925-26; W. U. Barnhart, 1926-27; L. C. Rose, 1927-29; T. L. Keirnan, 1929-31; C. H. Keller, 1931-32; F. G. Gilchrist, 1932-42; J. N. Strohm, 1942-43; O. A. Womer, 1943-45; W. R. Fisher, 1945-48; C. H. Empfield, 1948-51; A. Kessler, 1951-55; Ivan S. Thompson, 1955-67; Herbert Lohr, 1967.

College Hill Methodist

College Hill Methodist Church, in its beginning, was the church in the wildwood for College Hill, previous to 1900, was a place of fields and farms, having neither sidewalks nor paved streets.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church maintained the only active Sunday school and church on the hill.

In the early 1900s, Charles A. Marlatt, W. S. Raisley and William Thomas enlisted members of First Methodist Church, Beaver Falls, to help establish a church on College Hill.

John H. Sturgeon and W. W. Kerr suggested a mission be established and Marlatt, a contractor, sketched a chapel to cost \$3000. Opposition, led by Dr. T. N. Boyle, presiding elder of Allegheny District, and the Rev. R. C. Wolfe, downtown church minister, arose — the mother church would be weakened, they said.

Dr. R. B. Mansell, who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Wolfe, favored the plan, however, and brothers Stephen, Thomas and William Moltrup — together with Sturgeon and Kerr raised the money and launched the project. The first prayer meeting was held in the 33rd Street School basement June 2, 1907, and Dr. Mansell preached there. A board of trustees was organized and the Rev. S. O. Smith supplied the pulpit until the Rev. B. R. McKnight became the first regular pastor in October 1907.

Church was held in the upper room of the 33rd Street School and when the charter was granted Dec. 16, 1907, there were 87 members.

Two lots (75 by 140 feet) were purchased for \$2000 at Fifth Avenue and 33rd Street and the church structure was built for \$15,000.

R. B. McDanel Co., New Brighton, was contractor for the church and W. C. Kensley did brick work. The corner stone was laid in the spring of 1908 and dedication by Bishop J. M. Thoburn, Meadville, was in August 1908.

The entire debt — \$17,000 — was cleared in the 3½ years of the Rev. Mr. McKnight's pastorate. At a

mortgage burning service, the last 2000 silver dollars of the debt were piled upon the pulpit.

In 1924, a parsonage (at 520 35th St.) was purchased for \$6,250. In 1947 the west entrance was added at a cost of \$3572.

Under the leadership of the Rev. Reese Burns, the education annex project was begun in the summer of 1951 and by Dec. 12, 1954, the building was presented for dedication free of debt. Contract cost and donated work and equipment have been evaluated at more than \$40,000. Added room has been provided for Sunday school, a downstairs worship center, meeting quarters and social accommodations.

During the early ministry of the Rev. Gordon Hinkle, ceiling and woodwork around the girders were completed along with a new floor covering and renovations of the old church basement. Plans were formulated for second and third floors and a \$50,000 fund drive was launched. Within 2½ years, \$30,000 was raised and work began, all done by volunteer labor of men in the church. It was completed in April 1959.

The parsonage was remodeled in 1959 — a new kitchen, gas furnace, storm windows, storm doors and venetian blinds were installed and a two-stall garage was built on the rear of the property.

Later, a powder room and laundry room were added on the first floor of the parsonage and new wiring and plumbing were installed throughout.

In February 1961, final approval was given for the sale of the parsonage to the Geneva Reformed Presbyterian Church for \$8000.

The Fleisher-Rosenblatt home at 3423 Eighth Ave. was purchased for \$18,000 — this was made possible through the sale of the old parsonage and a \$10,000 contribution by Leon Hickman, father of the pastor, (the Rev. Hoyt Hickman) and vice president of Alcoa Aluminum, Pittsburgh.

After \$4000 worth of remodeling, the pastor and his family moved into the parsonage in June 1961. By October 1961 an addition including a bedroom (study), bathroom and large walk-in closet was added for \$1800.

Since then the heating system in the old church building has been replaced. Final debt on the parsonage was erased early in the ministry of the present pastor, the Rev. Charles E. Goodin.

College Hill Methodist has continued to renovate and remodel and in the spring of 1967 borrowed \$18,000 and the third floor of the education building was completed, again by using volunteer labor. A chapel, church school office, classrooms, kitchenette and rest rooms, costing \$10,000 were included.

Pastors serving the church through the years include: B. R. McKnight 1907-11; T. H. Morris 1911-13; W. F. Seitter 1913-14; J. W. Miles 1914-16; C. C. Fisher, 1916-18; C. W. Campbell 1918-19; N. F. Richards 1919-21; G. M. Hartung 1921-22; J. K. Pollock 1922-25; J. H. Enlow 1925-29; W. E. Barcus 1929-30.

H. E. Carnahan 1930-31; J. A. Kestle 1931-35; L. H. Hoover 1935-37; C. A. Tracey 1937-40; A. J. Green 1940-48; J. E. Lutz 1948-50; W. Reese Burns 1950-53; W. A. Linaberger 1953-55; Gordon F. Hinkle Sr. 1955-59; Hoyt F. Hickman 1959-64; Charles E. Goodin 1964.

Herman Roney. Murraysville Methodist Church; Bruce Bowman, Jenny Lynn Methodist Church, Pittsburgh; Ted

Yahn, West End Methodist Church; and Ronald Amon, Wattsburgh-Mill Village Methodist Churches, have gone into the ministry from College Hill Methodist. Also in church-related work are Albert Bryant and Miss Diane Davidson.

Minister Really Bargain-Minded

The Rev. B. R. McKnight, first regular pastor at College Hill Methodist Church, knew bargains when he saw them—and he even went looking for them occasionally.

For example, he scoured the City of Pittsburgh for windows for the church and came upon some stored in the basement of Emery Church.

Emery Church was being rebuilt and did not intend to use the windows since new ones were ordered. Dr. McKnight soon received permission to move them to Beaver Falls and they are counted among the most beautiful of church windows.

Names engraved on the windows are those of Emery Church members but one is a memorial to a former Sunday School teacher of Dr. McKnight's. He attended Emery Church as a boy.

It was through influential friends of Dr. McKnight that the church got its organ. Andrew Carnegie promised to donate one half the cost of the organ if the congregation would contribute the remaining half. The congregation raised \$750 and Carnegie kept his promise.

Riverview EUB

Riverview Church began in 1919 with the missionary efforts of members of Immanuel Evangelical Church, Fourth Avenue and 13th Street, Beaver Falls.

The Sunday school and congregation first were organized by meeting in homes in Patterson Township, where some members of Immanuel Evangelical Church lived. First pastor was Rev. Ludwig Mayer, who was serving Immanuel Church.

The Patterson Township school building, located at Highland Avenue and 11th Street, also housed some of the early meetings of the Sunday school.

A Sunday school and worship unit was built and dedicated on July 10, 1921, with the Rev. Harry Dornheim as pastor. In 1926, Riverview Evangelical Church became self-sustaining, and was detached from Immanuel Evangelical Church.

In 1945, when the Rev. Herbert Stang was pastor, a building fund was started for erection of a new sanctuary. On May 9, 1954, the new \$128,000 sanctuary was dedicated. The Rev. Clyde Dietrich was pastor. Indebtedness was liquidated in June 1961 and plans were initiated to build a Christian educational unit. The original Sunday school unit was razed with the exception of the church tower, and a new educational facility was built and dedicated Jan. 17, 1965, at a total cost of nearly \$150,000.

The membership of Riverview Church is 510. Sunday school enrollment is 340.

In 1946, the Evangelical Church in America and the United Brethren Church united, becoming the Evangelical United Brethren Church with a combined membership of 750,000.

The Evangelical United Brethren Church and the Methodist Church were united in April 1968, in Dallas,

Texas, to form the new United Methodist Church, now the largest single Protestant denomination in America.

Pastors who have served Riverview Church are: Rev. Ludwig Mayer, 1919; Rev. H. E. Dornheim, 1919-23, 1933-43; Rev. J. C. Wygant and Rev. Paul Miller, 1923-26; Rev. Paul Miller, 1926-30; Rev. J. E. Walter, 1930-33; Rev. C. H. Stang, 1943-51; Rev. C. W. Dietrich, 1951-59, and Rev. Donald Joiner, 1959.

Bennett's Run EUB

Immanuel Evangelical Mission of Evangelical United Brethren Church was organized in 1924 and Sunday school classes were held at Bennetts Run school until 1951.

The congregation purchased a building of its own, then, which was dedicated in November 1952, during the pastorate of the Rev. Elias Kessler.

Currently, the church has more than 60 members. Mrs. Myrtle Forbes and Mrs. Charles Wooster are the only remaining members of the group that helped get the mission started.

The Rev. Herbert Lohr currently is pastor.

Riverview Free Methodist

It was the year 1930 and Miss Martha Boots, a school-teacher, was concerned about the spiritual education of her pupils as well as their academic progress.

That summer she and her brother, Lloyd, began Sunday meetings in the local (Riverview) schoolhouse. Miss Edith Brandenberger and Frank F. Swick, already Sunday school teachers at Concord Methodist Church, assisted them. Other persons associated with the Riverview "schoolhouse" church were Frank Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Deemer, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Koch, Mrs. Myrtle Witherow, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nye (Nye later donated lumber to build the first actual church building in Riverview), Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Boots, and Mrs. Thomas Czar and her family.

At first, services were held afternoons with both older people and children attending. Prayer meetings were organized throughout the community.

In 1932, under the ministry of D. N. Thomas of Ellwood City Free Methodist Church, Riverview's church united with Ellwood Free Methodist Church. In 1947, the schoolhouse was sold and a church built. Vacation Bible school was held that summer in the new church. In 1966, three Sunday school rooms were added by the congregation members under the supervision of John Bennett.

Among the pastors and lay preachers serving the Riverview church were: George Dunseith, Adolf Steed, Elton Fox and Mabel Hicks; and superintendents have been Frank Dunbar, Clarence Deemer and Helen Boots.

Currently, services are held each Sunday morning with church school directed by Mrs. Boots. The Rev. Lloyd Boots conducts worship services.

Primitive Methodist

Primitive Methodist Church was organized in Beaver Falls Aug. 15, 1954. The charter membership was made up of 17 adults and 12 junior members who were received at the same time.

The congregation occupied the building located on the corner of Fourth Avenue and 46th Street. The Rev. Clifton Mains organized the local congregation and served as supply pastor. He traveled each weekend from Cleveland to conduct the services. Upon graduation from college, he took up full-time ministry in Beaver Falls.

Under Rev. Mains' leadership the church experienced a steady growth. The church was remodeled in the summer of 1954 and the congregation continued to grow. Another addition was made to the building in the summer of 1955. A house was purchased in January 1957 to be used as a parsonage.

Property was purchased in the spring of 1960 at the corner of Wallace Run and Shenango roads for the construction of a new church building. Ground was broken on Aug. 11, 1960. Most of the labor was provided by the men of the congregation under the leadership of the pastor.

The first service was held in the new church on March 12, 1961. Dedication of the structure was conducted April 23, 1961.

Following eight years of untiring efforts and dedicated ministry, the Rev. Clifton Mains resigned to take up work in Florida.

The Rev. Wesley Frey accepted the invitation to serve as pastor in June 1962.

The church has conducted an unbroken schedule of services since its birth in Beaver Falls. It is Biblical in its faith, conservative in theology, and evangelistic in its ministry.

Calvary UP

From its beginning — in a tent under an old elm tree near the old Penn Bridge Works (in what is now the Bridge Street area) — Calvary United Presbyterian Church has had a major impact on the religious history of the Beaver Falls area.

Although it was not officially organized until 1869—a year after Beaver Falls was incorporated — the church's history goes back 143 years and three additional churches (at College Hill, Steffen Hill and Chippewa) have been spawned.

When the Associate Reformed congregation was organized in 1825, it worshipped in summer in the tent under the tree and in winter in Patterson's mill. Its members were united with the New Brighton congregation about 1830 and worshipped in the unfinished house of the Associate congregation at 10th Street and Eighth Avenue in New Brighton.

The United Presbyterian Church was the outgrowth of the union of the Associate Reformed Congregations in 1858.

The first meeting toward organization of the United Presbyterian Church in Beaver Falls was March 1, 1869. A month and one-half later, a petition was presented to Allegheny Presbytery, signed by 56 church members and 17 adherents and asking for organization. On July 1, John Purdy was elected the church's first president and the new organization received the name "First Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls."

On July 26, 30 members of the New Brighton congregation who were living in Old Brighton (as Beaver Falls then was called), were organized into a congregation by the Rev. J. F. Pressly, D.D. No roll was made until the first communion on Oct. 10 when 50 persons were received and

enrolled as charter members and Purdy was ordained and installed as the first elder.

During this time, the congregation worshipped at the Little Red Schoolhouse at Eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. Later it met for services in a room used for school purposes above Robert Duncan's store.

In 1870, James W. Fife and M. H. Calvin became elders and A. M. Barber followed in 1872. Dr. R. H. Moon, Dr. James Bowman and Thomas R. Hennon were ordained and installed as elders three years later.

In the church's official 99-year history, only seven ministers have served it.

The Rev. James I. Frazier, who was installed Feb. 21, 1871, was the church's first official minister. A native of Hookstown, he was educated at Jefferson College (later Washington & Jefferson) and at Canonsburg and Xenia seminaries. He left in April 1883 for Seattle, Wash.

A Butler County native, the Rev. Edward N. McElvee became pastor in April 1885 and served until 1891, when he went to the second church at New Wilmington.

Dr. Robert W. Kidd was the church's third minister. During his pastorate the church flourished — the membership reached an all time high of more than 800, the present church structure was built and all indebtedness was paid. He left the church in October 1909.

It was under his successor, Dr. W. H. Patterson, who was installed in October 1910, that two churches — College Hill and Steffen Hill — were spawned. Dr. Patterson was chosen on the church's national board and went as church delegate to Carniff, Wales. He died in April 1930.

The Rev. W. W. Orr, who was installed in May 1931, was the church's fifth minister, coming directly from Pittsburgh Seminary. During his pastorate he made a notable contribution to the church's youth work. He resigned in 1939 to become pastor of Westminster Church, Des Moines, Iowa, and later became president of Westminster College, New Wilmington.

A former missionary, Dr. J. C. Lorimer was installed as the sixth minister in 1940 and he was succeeded in 1953 by the Rev. Carl E. Backstrom. It was during the Rev. Mr. Backstrom's pastorate that the United Presbyterian Church of North America and the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. united and the local church changed its name to Calvary United Presbyterian, and another church — at Chippewa — became the third offspring when it was founded in 1957 with approximately 60 families from Calvary church.

The Rev. Mr. Backstrom retired in 1967.

Campbell UP

College Hill Presbyterian Church met at 33rd Street School during the early years after it was formed in 1917.

During the pastorate of the Rev. J. Elmer Campbell, the church's second minister, construction was begun on the present site at 33rd Street and Sixth Avenue.

By 1922, construction was completed and the Rev. Mr. Campbell became the first full-time pastor. With the denominational merger of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. and the United Presbyterian Church of the United States in 1964, it was necessary to rename the church since there were two UP churches on College Hill.

The church took the name of its pastor at the time the building was constructed. The building, actually, was reconstructed in part — it was purchased from a congrega-

tion in Mechanicstown, Ohio, and (most of it) was moved by rail to College Hill.

Ministers serving Campbell Memorial UP have been: James Sturgeon (1917-18); Campbell (1919-23); James Cosby (1924); William French (1925-31); Richard Liston (1932-37); James Seaman (1939-44); J. M. Blackwood (1944-48); Ralph Donaldson (1949-52); Thomas D. Tuft (1952-60); Edgar O. Higgins (1960-63); Richard B. McCune (1964-present).

Steffin Hill UP

Fifty years ago, Steffin Hill United Presbyterian Church was but a vision of faith and determination, which the early Steffin Hill residents helped to make a reality.

"Faith of our Fathers" might well be the keynote for the hilltop church, Steffin Hill United Presbyterian Church, located at the corner of Darlington Road and Steffen Hill.

On February 24, 1918, five people met and organized a Sunday school in a store room belonging to W. C. Figley on Steffen Hill Road. Sixteen were present the next Sunday when regular Sunday school classes were first started. After one year, a chapel was built and it was known as Steffin Hill Union Chapel.

On March 16, 1919, a petition of 120 residents of the hill was presented to the session of First United Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls requesting that they take the leadership in establishing a United Presbyterian Mission Church on Steffen Hill. The church, now Calvary United Presbyterian Church, responded quickly and the first preaching service under denominational direction was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Walcott on Darlington Road. On Sunday, Nov. 28, 1920, the present church building was dedicated, and John W. Meloy was appointed as stated supply.

On April 10, 1923, members of Steffin Hill Mission petitioned Beaver Valley Presbytery for a congregational organization and the request was granted. Accordingly on April 25, 1923, the Presbytery, through its representatives, organized the congregation. Rev. John W. Meloy was installed as the church's first pastor.

In 1956, a building program was undertaken to renovate the church building and to add on much needed church space. This building program was completed in 1958.

The church is without a pastor at the present time, but the congregation expects John C. Free to be ordained and installed as pastor of the Steffen Hill congregation this summer.

Chippewa UP

Realizing the need for a new church in the Chippewa area, what is now Calvary United Presbyterian Church took the initiative toward establishing of a mission church there in the mid-1950s.

James Mawhinney, then a Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary student, conducted a survey in 1956 and First U.P., as Calvary then was known, purchased four and one-half acres of the Hay Loughridge farm along Blackhawk Road.

The board of American Missions agreed to support the project with a \$15,000 grant for construction of a church building and \$3,000 toward a manse. It also agreed

to appoint a missionary pastor, pay his full salary initially and pay other incidental costs until a congregation could be formed and a self-support program started.

The manse was constructed and on April 14, 1957, ground was broken for construction of a "first unit," following a basic plan used by the missions board. A building committee from First U.P. directed construction.

On July 1, 1957, the Rev. Mark H. Landfried took up residence in the manse and began organizing work. On Nov. 3, 1957, the first service was held in the church and a week later 80 were received into membership. On Nov. 24, the building was formally dedicated. The congregation elected its first officers and started on a three-year program toward self-support in 1958 and in January 1959, with a membership of 232, the congregation voted to become self-supporting. The Rev. Mr. Landfried officially became the church's first pastor, serving until July 1966.

In 1964, expansion phase No. 1 was completed at a cost of \$102,000 — including added fellowship space, classrooms, an office, a study, a library, and a boiler room. Three years later, extensive renovating and remodeling of the kitchen was completed.

The Rev. Robert G. Morey became pastor in May 1967.

Trinity UP

Trinity United Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls had its start in a Little Red School house. In this quaint setting on Nov. 23, 1867, a committee was appointed by the Presbytery to set up this church. While generally known as "First Presbyterian," a new name was adopted at the merger of denominations in 1958.

The first elders were William Frazler, A. C. Thorne and Uriah Parkinson. The first trustees elected were Theodore Noble, James Patterson, and John Reeves. Twenty-three individuals signed the official charter.

The early days in the school house were very prosperous. The church had 27 members by 1868 and a year later 96. By 1871 there were 145. Just before the turn of the century, a great influx of members took place and the roll of the church swelled to 486. At present the church has 976 members.

Through the years the church has been served by nine ministers, all coming to Beaver Falls from other important churches. In 1863—Rev. Albert Dilworth; 1872—Rev. J. D. Moorehead; 1904 — Rev. Wm. Parsons; 1910 — Rev. Geo. B. Laird; 1915 — Rev. Matthew F. Smith; 1922 — Rev. Floyd Barr; 1941 — Dr. Robert H. Stephens; 1952 — Dr. Harold S. Faust; and in 1958 — Dr. George W. Carson.

The first church building was started in 1869 and dedicated the next year. It stood on the northeast corner of Beech and Church Streets, now Ninth Street and Lincoln Place. The building was used for worship until its facilities were outgrown and a new edifice was needed.

The cornerstone of the present building was laid in 1929. This building stands as a memorial to the efforts of those who had vision for beauty. Dr. Barr, then the pastor of the church, felt that in this great industrial valley there should stand a monument in honor of faith that would call all men to worship God.

An outstanding architect, Dr. Savage, was employed to design this structure which was patterned after a medieval cathedral. The stones for the building were quarried in Bryn Mar, a suburb of Philadelphia. Because of the un-

usual cutting of these stones the sun brings out many beautiful patterns in the rock structure.

Some of the finest stained glass in America is found in the large windows. The carvings on the altar representing the prophets and the Gospel writers were carved by Anton Lang, who for many years played the part of Christ in the Passion Plays in Germany. The beautiful pulpit stone communion table, and baptismal fount, are exquisite and are also imported.

This beautiful building, built during the depression, stands debt free in the center of a great industrial area. It is surrounded by a beautiful lawn and the credit for this goes to Benjamin Burhenn.

Third Avenue UP

Although it was not officially organized until Oct. 23, 1910, Third Avenue United Presbyterian Church actually got its start a decade earlier.

Hungarians first began to settle in large numbers in the Beaver Falls-New Brighton area about 1890, coming from Hungary and Transylvania, which at that time still was part of Hungary.

In spite of creedal differences, Hungarian immigrants to this area at first cooperated to the fullest extent, historians report, even in religious matters.

As early as 1903, they made known their spiritual aspirations, appealing to Shenango Presbytery for aid. The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. already had started missionary work among Hungarians in the Farrell and Sharon areas and the activities were easily extended to Beaver Falls through the services of a student pastor, Adam J. Schodle.

Church records indicate much credit for this benevolent attitude goes to the Rev. Thomas W. Swan, D.D., then pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Beaver Falls.

The church officially was organized with 63 reformed Hungarians and the Rev. Louis Bogar was its first pastor. The old Methodist church on Third Avenue was acquired for worship.

A new manse was built in 1937 and in 1945 an educational building was constructed. The original church building, beyond repairs, was demolished in 1956 and, a year later, the present church was built, under the Rev. Nicholas Varkonyi's direction.

Today, both English and Hungarian services are held each Sunday morning. The change came about two decades ago—previously Hungarian was the language of the church.

The Rev. Louis Becske now is pastor.

College Hill Presbyterian

Founded on Dec. 18, 1906, with 36 members, the College Hill Presbyterian Church has never ceased in its growth.

On Sept. 2, 1907, work was begun on land donated by First Presbyterian Church, the parent church of the College Hill congregation. Despite the prevailing financial panic, work went forward under the Rev. Dr. William Parsons. The building was dedicated Jan. 12, 1908, the same date on which the Rev. J. D. McBride was installed.

In December 1909, the Rev. T. B. Anderson began a pastorate that lasted until 1920. Debts were liquidated

and the church's proud history of active mission support developed. In 1920, the church had 250 members supporting a budget of more than \$6,000. In 1921, the manse was purchased for \$10,500, and when Dr. Maurice Wilson retired in 1924, the membership (344), had outgrown the building. On Aug. 14, 1924, the church building was enlarged to double its capacity. The work, all done when the pulpit was vacant, was finished in March 1925, at a cost of \$25,000.

Following the four-year pastorate of the Rev. George Doremus, the Rev. R. Boice Atwell accepted the call to College Hill congregation. He was installed May 16, 1930.

In January 1942, the longstanding mortgage on the church property was burned in appropriate service. In 1945, the T. B. Anderson home adjacent to the church was purchased. Known as the Parish House, it was used both for church school classes and organization meetings.

By June 1955, however, further steps were necessary. Priority was given to the construction of a Christian education building. A financial campaign was launched in March 1956. Planning committees, gave way to building and furnishing committees, until during the week of April 19, 1959, the Christian education building was dedicated to the glory of God.

May 1960 marked 30 years of service to College Hill Church by Dr. Atwell. An anniversary dinner and homecoming service were held. One year later Dr. Atwell retired from active ministry.

A call then was issued to the Rev. David E. Cornel, who served this congregation from October 1961 to April 1964. The Rev. Hugh K. Rose was installed as minister at College Hill Presbyterian Church Feb. 14, 1965. Under his leadership, the congregation continues to grow and strengthen. During the Fall of 1967 the church sanctuary was renovated, being completed in time for the Christmas observances.

North Sewickley UP

An old oak tree, about 200 yards south of the old church building on what is now the Harry Boots farm, was the location of the organization of North Sewickley Presbyterian Church Aug. 6, 1846.

A group of North Sewickley citizens had petitioned Beaver Presbytery to organize a congregation in the vicinity and, when approval was granted, the Rev. Wells Bushnell, the Rev. James Henderson and Elder Morton were appointed to organize the congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Bushnell delivered the Aug. 6 sermon and Robert Jackson and Mark Clark were elected elders and Samuel Clow and James Jackson deacons.

Charter members were James, Eliza, Samuel, Sophie, Marie and Annie Clow; Mary Mark, Nathan and Isabella Clark; Adam, Euphrina and Sousa Kirk; Mary Donald, Duncan and William McGregor; Elizabeth and Margaret Bennett; Alice Kelly; James, Mary, Clara and Agnes Bond; William and Mrs. Methrel; Robert, Rebecca and Hanna Caldwell; James, Esther, Eliza and Robert Jackson. The H. H. Walker family and the Charles Krepps Jr. family are present members who are descendants of the Bennetts, and Mrs. Clare Smith and William Hinkle are members who are descendants of the Kirk family.

Minutes of the session seem quite complete from 1846 to 1859. The meetings appear to more closely have re-

sembled the legendary Salem witchcraft trials than session meetings of today.

At that time, the session subpoenaed certain persons to appear before them and answer to charges such as failure to attend church, swearing, and making defamatory statements about other session members in a session meeting. Some appeared to defend themselves; others didn't. Some were sentenced and expelled from the church.

Some time during the first two years after the organization, the original building was erected—the old building on the hill. Edmund Boots, a Methodist, was the carpenter in charge, and the church currently has as members some of his grandchildren, great grandchildren and great great grandchildren.

Timber for the church structure was felled locally and cut into lumber at a mill near Brush Creek Bridge. Logs under the church are one piece, running the entire length of the building.

The original seats still are in the church and the original pulpit was high with steps to each side and there were side seats facing the pulpit in each corner. About 1895, new windows of stained glass were put in and the old pulpit was replaced with a rostrum. The vestibule to the original building was added about 1910 by volunteer labor under the direction of Henry Pflugh and John Collins.

A severe windstorm May 16, 1923, blew the roof from the church and knocked down its chimneys. A temporary roof was replaced in 1927 and again in 1928 (when a metal ceiling was installed) and, for a time, the congregation worshipped with Providence Baptist Church.

An anonymous gift of \$400 was offered, if the church could offer an equal amount, for enlarging the building. On May 23, 1934, Elizabeth J. Thompson lifted the first shovelful of earth in the basement construction project.

Plans at first called for a basement under just the rear of the church to house a furnace and kitchen, with Sunday school rooms to be added at the rear of the structure. Work went so well plans were changed and the basement was put under the entire building.

The furnace was installed in 1934, a new floor, rostrum, carpet and windows were added in 1936 and the basement was dedicated in 1936 during the church's 90th anniversary celebration.

In 1937-38, the entrance was moved to the side of the building and a belfrey was erected. Four years later, gas and water service were installed and in 1946, the present electrical system was installed.

The church's first organ was purchased in the 1870s and the organ now in use was bought in 1946.

One church member, Edward B. Collins, was killed in action during the Civil War.

In 1966, the church had 237 members with Mrs. Jacob (Bertha Householder) Bowers the oldest in term of service—69 years.

Leroy Hart and Lois Palmer were married Sept. 21, 1940, in the first formal wedding held in the church.

About 1949, a committee was appointed to plan remodeling of the church—the basement was too cold and classes were overcrowded. After about 10 years it was decided a new structure should be built and 8.33 acres was bought from Connoquenessing Country Club.

About \$33,000 was received in gifts and pledges at Building Fund Sunday, March 28, 1960, and 28 campaigners were commissioned.

On March 11, 1961, ground was broken and Sept. 25, 1961, the cornerstone was laid. Nov. 4, 1962, the congrega-

tion moved to the new church fellowship hall and church school classrooms. After pews were installed in the sanctuary, the church was dedicated March 10, 1963.

Donald Kaufman and Sandra Burnside were the last couple married in the old church on Oct. 12, 1962. The last regular morning worship service took place there two weeks later.

In addition to the Rev. Mr. Henderson, who served from 1846-55, the church's ministers are: the Rev. Henry Weber, 1856-65; the Rev. John Aukey, 1870-72; the Rev. Paul Gardner, 1895-97; the Rev. D. D. Mays, 1898-99; the Rev. J. B. Slonaker, 1900-02; the Rev. J. G. West, 1908-08; the Rev. C. R. McCracken, 1912-14; the Rev. J. D. Humphrey, 1917-21; the Rev. John Howarth, 1921-23; the Rev. Charles Bell, 1925-26; the Rev. W. B. McFarland, 1926-29; the Rev. Robert Bell, 1929-46; and the Rev. Raymond A. Pitzer, 1947.

Some of the students who served the church between pastors are George Bowden, C. E. Bovard, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. McLennen, Mr. Riemsnyder, J. G. Bingham and Mr. Elway. The Rev. Paul Elliot and Dr. Barr were supply ministers.

One member, Harry Holfelder was ordained into ministry in May 1962.

Church-Going Was No Easy Task

In the year that Beaver Falls is celebrating its 100th anniversary as an incorporated community, North Sewickley United Presbyterian Church is 122 years old.

This report, written for the 90th anniversary of the church in 1936, presents some idea of what most area churches were like in their early years.

North Sewickley Presbyterian congregation was organized Aug. 6, 1846, by a committee of Beaver Presbytery with 36 members.

Date of the building and dedication of the church is not known as the records have been lost. The first meeting of the session was held Aug. 7, 1846, and the Rev. J. S. Handerson was first pastor. The 36 charter members lived within a radius of about five miles of the church. They were mostly Scotch, Scotch Irish or descendants. Six or eight families or family names included almost the membership. They were Kirk, Clow, Clark, Bennett, Caldwell, Jackson and McGregor.

There were five McGregors, including Donald and Duncan, and they all lived on land now covered by Ellwood City.

There have been a good many changes in the church auditorium. An early pulpit was a work of art, including the platform on which it stood. This platform occupied most of the space in front of the middle block of pews, and was about four feet high. Its top was reached by a stairway on either side. The pulpit, which was of generous proportions, occupied the front of the platform. The pulpit's top was protected or reinforced by three heavily upholstered cushions of red velvet, with two large red silk cords with their tassels hanging over in front.

There were two large windows back of the pulpit, and another between the doors in the rear. The corners on either side were fitted with pews, the same as the others.

The clerks, as the choir then was called, occupied seats in front of the pulpit, and consisted of two or

more men, who stood up and led in the singing in a vigorous and determined manner.

The lighting system in those early days was picturesque and beautiful. On either side of both aisles stood a row of nicely turned posts, fastened to the pews, on top of which sat tin candle sticks with their candles and snuffers all complete.

The time set for evening service was "early candle light."

The candlesticks eventually were removed and small oil lamps took their place.

Hanging lamps, chandelier and side lamps later were installed, which shed a flood of light into all parts of the building. This was thought to be the last word in the lighting of a country church.

There also was a large lamp suspended from a tree in front of the church. These oil lamps were found to be efficient when properly cared for, but there was some expense and it took a lot of labor, both skilled and otherwise, to keep wicks trimmed and burning.

Worst thing about the lighting outfit was the danger. One evening, for example, one of the large lamps used on the organ, got beyond control. The blaze went a foot or so above the chimney top. Most everybody was afraid to go near it. Finally someone grabbed it and carefully carried it out and set it on the ground in front of the church. By 1926, the church was outfitted with electric lighting.

Some of the young people may think that old timers went to church clad in buckskin breeches and coonskin caps. Well hardly: Not so you could notice it. The good people in those days had some regard for the fitness of things. They usually dressed to suit the occasion. The men of the congregation, for example, often appeared in tailor-made suits of the finest broadcloth, and tall shiny silk hats. The minister had nothing on them.

In those early days, people traveled on horseback. It was a brave sight to see a squad of these men and women approach the church on a Sunday morning, mounted on horses, with their proper equipment. There was no danger of their being delayed by a puncture or a blow out.

First Reformed

Seeing a flagman signaling him to stop, the engineer brought the train to a screeching halt. Passengers alighted after learning that they had to lie over for a while at the Beaver Falls-New Brighton Station, because of an accident further down the track. One of them was J. D. McAnlis, who was on his way to Sewickley, where he hoped to settle. After waiting a while, he asked the conductor how much longer they would be detained. Learning that it would be a hour or more, he decided to walk up to the town of Beaver Falls. While walking the streets, he met and got acquainted with a Mr. Bruce, a business man who operated a store. Soon Bruce introduced him to a Mr. McKee, who operated a grocery store, commenting that his was the only Covenanter family in town.

Bruce and McKee evidently liked McAnlis and were very much impressed with him, because they talked him into settling in Beaver Falls instead of going on to Sewickley. They told him he could do just as well, if not better in the jewelry business in Beaver Falls. McAnlis roomed with Bruce and his family for a while and made his first sale

there, a watch. This is how McAnlis, a man who was to play an important part in the life of the First Beaver Falls Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, came to live in Beaver Falls.

It was natural for the McKee family to invite their new boarder to attend church with them. Every Sabbath that they were not detained by impassable roads or some other legitimate excuse, McAnlis accompanied them to the little Beaver Congregation in New Galilee. When they were unable to get there, they worshipped at the Covenanter mission at Rochester, which was a mission of the Little Beaver congregation. This group, which was composed of about 50 people (who were almost all women) met in a storeroom each week to worship God, and to hear the preaching of N. M. Johnston on six Sabbaths a year.

Sometimes they met in Beaver Falls and some of the people of the town then assembled with them. After a short time, they obtained space in a hall which they furnished with seats purchased from the church at New Galilee. In January 1869, Johnston preached at an evening service in Beaver Falls. That was the first time a Covenanter minister had preached there. The hall became their regular meeting place, with Dr. J. R. W. Sloan, Dr. D. B. Willson, and seminary students filling the pulpit.

The first time Dr. Willson preached for them, he was surprised and pleased with the large audience and suggested that the group organize. The people said that the idea had never occurred to them but they expressed a desire to do so. Upon his suggestion, the group sent McAnlis, who was well known as a jeweler in Beaver Falls by then, to represent them at Pittsburgh Presbytery which was meeting at Rose Point. The Presbytery formed a commission which made plans to establish the congregation.

Then, on Nov. 10, 1874, they organized First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Beaver Falls, with 24 charter members. The energetic new congregation was anxious to begin operating on a full scale as soon as possible and called Dr. Robert James George.

Dr. George accepted and began his ministry between April and June, 1875. The congregation grew from 24 to 275 members under his competent leadership. Having a desire to have its own church building, the congregation bought the property on the corner of Ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

For a while people assembled at a house at the rear of the lot, which a German congregation had made over into a church. While meeting there, they made plans to build a new church. These became a reality when they constructed a brick building on the front of the lot in 1878. Later, they built a stable on the rear of the church lot to accommodate horses that some of the members rode to church.

The congregation was not so engrossed in material pursuits however, that it neglected an opportunity to reach into the surrounding community with the Gospel. One of the most important moves it made in this direction was to begin a mission Sabbath school on Patterson Heights in 1892.

A short time after Dr. George left, on Oct. 28, 1892, 58 members of the congregation took their certificates and organized the Geneva Congregation on College Hill.

First Beaver Falls Church continued its work without the aid of a minister until Dr. William Melancthon Glasgow accepted its call and became its second pastor Oct. 11, 1893. Dr. Glasgow was an excellent speaker and a gifted historian. He wrote, among other things, the History of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in America, better known as Glasgow's History.

The congregation got its charter one year after Dr. Glasgow became pastor.

Under the leadership of Dr. Glasgow, the records show the mission on Patterson Heights was flourishing, with an attendance of 103 in 1894. The work looked so encouraging there that the church set up a fund for buying a lot and erecting a place of worship there. In 1894, the church bought a piece of land in Patterson Heights and built a chapel on it during the same year.

The people's hopes of dedicating the chapel were dashed to pieces the night before the dedication services.

At 6:30 p.m. Dec. 24, 1894, the Dawsons, who lived next to the chapel noticed flames shooting from the new structure. There was no fire department in the area then, so the people formed a bucket brigade hoping to control the fire. As the alarm spread and the neighbors hurried through the snow to the scene, they saw that the fire was out of control. All they could do was to join the others as they tried to save the Dawson house by throwing snowballs against the side.

Their work was successful in saving the house, but the new \$1,450 chapel was in ashes and a piece of the pulpit was the only thing that they were able to save. They rebuilt the chapel the following year. Dr. Glasgow accepted a call Oct. 10, 1899, to another pulpit.

Dr. John Slater Thompson became the third pastor Jan. 4, 1901, and served the congregation until June 5, 1911. The congregation then carried the work for almost two and a half years until Dr. James Boyd Tweed became its fourth pastor Oct. 28, 1913. Dr. Tweed resigned Oct. 26, 1926, to become a full-time professor of Bible at Geneva College.

Because of the missionary work of the Sabbath school, most of the church members were on Patterson Heights. This was one reason why the congregation thought it best to move the congregation to the hill. Another was that they thought it wiser to maintain just one church building.

The congregation sold the church in Beaver Falls to the St. Ladislaus Roman Catholic Church for \$20,000 in 1924, then made the chapel on Patterson Heights the main church.

Dr. Tweed's successor was Dr. Donald Bruce Martin, who began his duties Feb. 25, 1929, and served the congregation faithfully until Feb. 5, 1939.

On Aug. 7, 1939, Dr. Remo Irwin Robb became undershepherd of the congregation. His service ended Aug. 31, 1946.

Dr. Delber Howard Elliott became the pastor April 4, 1947, followed by the Rev. David Armstrong, the present pastor, who became the undershepherd of the congregation Dec. 1, 1965.

Eastvale Reformed

Throughout its history, the Reformed Presbyterian Church has been the only church in Eastvale.

Indications are that preaching first began in Eastvale as early as 1869, and about 17 years later a Sabbath school was started.

The first Sabbath school class was taught by the mother of the late Dr. Clarence E. McCartney, Mrs. J. L. McCartney, wife of the biology professor at Geneva College.

In the mid 1890s, the Sabbath school came under the direction of the Geneva congregation with W. J. McBurney as superintendent. Eastvale church was named a mission station in May 1934 by Pittsburgh Presbytery under joint

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

control of Geneva and the presbytery. This arrangement continued until the fall of 1936 when the congregation organized.

The present church building was constructed in 1897 by the Geneva congregation. By 1938 more room was needed and on July 27, Mrs. Rosa Tomasson, oldest member, turned the first spade of earth for a Sabbath school addition.

Many people from outside Eastvale have labored in the church since its inception. Elder John R. Steele was closely associated many years and M. F. Murphy served as Sabbath school superintendent from 1919 through 1952, in addition to being a ruling elder in the Geneva church and on the provisional session of Eastvale congregation.

Seminary students supplied the pulpit when first regular preaching began in 1932 and the Rev. Kermit Edgar was ordained as the first pastor June 16, 1936.

The congregation was organized Oct. 21, 1936 with 41 members and the first session was provisional with the Rev. Mr. Edgar as moderator, Murphy and S. C. Edgar from the Geneva congregation, G. D. Hill from First church, Beaver Falls, and J. Walker Wilson from College Hill. The Rev. Mr. Edgar's pastorate ended in August 1941.

On July 11, 1944, E. Clark Copeland was ordained in the Eastvale chapel, appointed by Presbytery to supply the pulpit six months before going to the mission field.

David M. Carson was ordained Sept. 6, 1945, and the following year steps were taken to have the congregation recognized legally by the state. Two lots next to the church property were purchased before the Rev. Mr. Carson's pastorate terminated Aug. 1, 1948.

On April 6, 1949, an election for elders and deacons was held and on May 4 Roy Adams, John Kerr and Steele Patterson were ordained and installed as elders and Ed Clark, Paul Coast and Jean Daniels as Deacons. Among those supplying the pulpit were Joseph Hill, Norman Carson, George Coleman, D. Ray Wilcox and Gene Spear.

Patterson was chairman of the committee when the parsonage was constructed in 1953-54.

J. Paul McCracken was ordained and installed as pastor on June 25, 1954, and two years later pews were purchased, extensive interior changes were made (including reversing the interior church arrangement), the breezeway and basement were completed.

On June 14, 1956, trustees of the Geneva congregation presented the church property deed to Eastvale trustees and later the same year, the congregation voted to become self supporting.

By 1958 there were 78 members and in 1960, the Rev. Mr. McCracken's pastorate ended. In 1959 at presbytery's request, a 10-year plan was adopted with the session divided into Worship, Christian Education and Service committees.

The Rev. Robert Henning became pastor March 14, 1962, and by 1967, the congregation had a communicant membership of 106 and 18 baptized members.

Ruling elders are Roy Adams, H. C. Anderson, Paul Coast, John Kerr, Gerald Richeal and David Wilcox. Deacons and trustees are Margaret Carson, Jean Daniels, Bernice Garvin, Ruth Knight, Brenda McNutt, Charles Simmons, Grace Wallace, Elizabeth Wilcox and Annie Kerr. In 1964 a two-car garage was constructed next to

the parsonage and a church parking lot was laid out along Third Avenue in 1967. The congregation is debt free.

A church building fund is being raised and the committee hopes to be able to build badly-needed Sabbath school rooms soon.

Mrs. M. F. Murphy is congregational chairman, Jean Coast is treasurer, Dr. D. R. Wilcox and Paul Coast are superintendents of the senior and junior Sabbath schools respectively.

Geneva Reformed

Geneva Reformed Presbyterian Congregation actually got its start Sept. 21, 1892, when a petition for organization was filed with the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.

Many of the signers were members of First Beaver Falls congregation. The petition was promptly approved and Geneva congregation was organized Nov. 4, 1892.

There were 77 charter members — 58 from First, Beaver Falls, eight from Little Beaver, six from Miller's Run, one from Union, and three from Thompson. The seven original elders were R. A. Bole, J. A. Dodds, J. C. Dodds, R. M. Downie, William Garrett, J. D. McAnlis and James McCartney. First deacon board included Margaret McCartney, William E. McGrew, and John Taggart.

Of the charter members, only one survives and is a member of a sister congregation. James Bowser, who has served the congregation many years as treasurer and as a deacon, is the only surviving charter baptized member.

During its 76-year history, the congregation has worshipped under only six pastors. The first was the Rev. H. G. Foster, who was ordained and installed June 26, 1894, and served for 15 years. Dr. J. C. Slater, installed May 10, 1910 (11 months after the first pastor resigned), served until July 1, 1937.

The Rev. J. H. Henry, installed Dec. 28, 1938, served until his death at the young people's encampment at Camp Buddy Aug. 25, 1939.

Next pastor was Dr. J. B. Willson, installed April 3, 1940, who served until July 31, 1953.

Dr. Robert B. Tweed was the fifth pastor, being ordained and installed June 11, 1954 and serving until May 13, 1956.

Dr. Herbert A. Hays, the present minister, was installed Sept. 26, 1956.

For 19 years, the congregation worshipped in the Geneva College chapel. In 1911, the present church building was erected at a cost of about \$18,000 and in 1958 was enlarged and extensively altered at a cost of about \$45,000.

A parsonage was purchased for \$13,000 in 1961 and, about two years later, the original parsonage was removed from the church property.

Geneva congregation takes pride in its local missionary work — which led to establishment of three Sabbath schools in the area.

In 1892, the Mount Washington Sabbath school was established with J. C. Dodds as first superintendent. The school later was moved to Geneva Hill and, for a time, preaching services were conducted there every third Sabbath afternoon. The school was closed for a number of years, then was reopened in September 1944 and has

operated continuously since with Miss Adella Lawson as superintendent.

Chesnut Ridge Sabbath school — later called Thompson Ridge — also was started in the early 1890s with classes held at Thompson Ridge school near Morado. Slater McAnlis and Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Bowser were among its leaders.

A third school was established at Fetterman — now Eastvale — under the leadership of Mrs. J. L. McCartney.

Eastvale school eventually grew into an organized congregation Oct. 21, 1936.

Geneva congregation has sent 13 young men to the ministry and 14 young men and women have served in home and foreign mission fields.

At least one of the church's charter members served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

From July 1966 to July 1967, Geneva congregation participated in a unique experience.

During that 12-month period, Dr. Hays served as exchange minister to Dromara Congregation, Dromara, Ireland, and the Dromara pastor, Dr. Renwick Wright, served the Geneva group. Dr. Hays and his family were warmly received in Dromara and all the other Irish and Scotch Covenanter congregations they visited and Dr. Wright and his family won the hearts of Geneva congregation and were enthusiastically received by the other congregations they visited here.

In its 75th year, Geneva congregation members numbered 153.

College Hill Reformed

On June 28, 1896, approximately 40 members of Geneva Reformed Presbyterian Church met to express their dissatisfaction with the policy — though not the doctrine — of the parent congregation.

Their first decision was to ask for organization of another congregation. After some discussion, this decision was reversed, and it was decided separate prayer meetings would be held while conferences between the groups continued. These meetings were held in the basement of the old 33rd Street School — now site of the College Hill Apartments — until 1896 when it was decided to press for a new congregation.

Application was submitted to Pittsburgh Presbytery and was (by a small majority) denied, but later in the same year in Cincinnati, Ohio, the synod of the church directed that permission be granted.

The organization meeting took place in the school building July 1, 1896. The charter membership: J. Edgar Balph, M. Z. Balph, R. A. Bole, Mrs. R. A. Bole, J. R. Bole, R. Eleanor Bole, Mary A. Cook, John A. Dodds, Mrs. John A. Dodds, Ethan Dodds, Jessie Dodds, Lizzie B. Dodds, Margaret Dodds, Mary A. Dodds, Zwingli Dodds, Mrs. Alex Downie, R. M. Downie, Mrs. R. M. Downie, Anna J. Downie, J. Vale Downie, Aileen Ericsson, Mary J. George, Nettie George, W. Henry George, M. R. Glover, J. D. McAnlis, Mrs. J. D. McAnlis, Florence McAnlis, Howard McAnlis, Elizabeth McAnlis, James McCartney, Mrs. James McCartney, Margaret McCartney, Mary McCartney, Mrs. Lettie Quay, Emma Quay, Fred W. Ransom, Mrs. Fred W. Ransom, J. J. Torrens, Mrs. J. J. Torrens. (As of December 1967 the surviving charter are F. W. Ransom, Cadillac, Mich., and Mrs. W. J.

Sterrett, College Hill (Elizabeth McAnlis). The members of the first session board were J. D. McAnlis, R. M. Downie, R. A. Bole, James McCartney, and John A. Dodds.

Even before permission for organization was granted, a lot was purchased, plans had been drawn and construction of a frame building was under way.

This church in the 3200 block of fronting on Fourth Avenue, was dedicated Sept. 25, 1896, and first communion of the new congregation — to be known as College Hill Reformed Presbyterian Church — was celebrated on Sept. 27, with Dr. H. H. George presiding minister.

On April 6, 1898, the congregation called its first pastor Licentiate Renwick H. Martin. Feb. 1, 1899, the Rev. Mr. Martin was ordained and installed into his first and only pastorate, a relationship that was terminated in 1916 by his election to the presidency of Geneva College.

Because this was the only church building on College Hill, many parents who were members of Beaver Falls churches found it convenient to send their children to the College Hill Sabbath School. As these children grew older, many of them united with this church. As other denominations established congregations on the Hill, some of these members left to join churches of their parents' choice.

The pulpit was vacant for two years after Dr. Martin left. In 1918, Pittsburgh Presbytery appointed Licentiate R. W. Redpath as stated supply, a position he filled until he was called by the congregation as pastor. On May 14, 1919, he was ordained and installed as pastor. It was his only pastorate, and lasted until his death 20 years later on July 10, 1939.

For some time a mission Sabbath school was conducted in "Oakville" under the leadership of the session of the church with several members of the congregation serving as superintendents and teachers. Following evangelistic services there in March 1922 a permanent Christian Association was effected and an official elected.

The most important single event was the erection of a new church building. After 25 years of service, the old building had long been outmoded, so in 1922 plans were begun for another Church home. In March 1925, a new stone building facing College Avenue was dedicated in week-long services, culminating in a communion service administered by the Rev. A. A. Wylie, Syracuse, N. Y.

After the death of Dr. Redpath, the pulpit was vacant for almost two years until Dr. J. G. McElhinney, Denver, Colo., became pastor in 1941.

Dr. McElhinney, at the request of synod, moved to Phoenix, Ariz., in 1945, with the idea of establishing a church in that city.

In June 1946, the Rev. Robert W. McMillan left Connellsville, to fill the pulpit on College Hill. At the end of five years, the Rev. Mr. McMillan accepted a call from the Fresno, Calif., congregation.

In September 1952, Dr. Frank H. Lathom came from Walton, N. Y. and was installed as pastor. Dr. Lathom was interested in community affairs and was especially active in marriage counselling and in Allencrest, the juvenile detention home. He died May 12, 1961.

In May of 1962, the present minister, the Rev. John H. White, was ordained and installed into his first pastorate. He brought youthful vigor and intense interest to his work.

West Mayfield Community

Recognizing an urgent need for Christian teaching for children in the West Mayfield housing project area in 1948, the Home Mission Board of Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Pittsburgh District was granted permission by Edna M. Broad, project manager, to conduct Sunday school classes in the community center.

Fifteen children attended the first session Feb. 8, 1948, with Wayne Graham, Mrs. Paul Bingham, Miss Ruth Schrader and Dr. Margaret (Peggy) Sarver the teachers.

A year later, Ray and Katherine Smith began helping with Bible classes and the work became known as West Mayfield Reformed Presbyterian Mission with Smith acting as superintendent and at times giving the message for the worship services. An adult Bible class was started with the late Alfred Tyson as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodger Hunt were sent by the mission board as full-time workers in 1954 and lived and served in the project until 1957 when Hunt resigned to complete his training for the ministry.

For the next four years, the Rev. and Mrs. Frank Smith served the mission and a church building fund was initiated before the Rev. Mr. Smith left to serve the Koppel church full time.

The Rev. Charles Stamm and the Rev. Charles Anderson served as ministers until 1966.

The congregation separated from the Reformed Presbyterian denomination and was chartered in March 1962 as West Mayfield Community Church.

Ground was purchased (on Lower High Street) and construction of a church building began in 1967. The Rev. Floyd Hazen is minister.

St. Mary's Episcopal

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Beaver Falls, is one of seven Episcopal churches in Beaver County and was organized Oct. 31, 1870.

At a meeting Feb. 27, 1871, arrangements were made with the Rev. Henry Genever for services, the first of which was held in the Little Red Schoolhouse. Services then were held in German Lutheran Church (on the site occupied by the former Fifth Street school building) and afterwards in Reformed Church, then located at the northeast corner of what is now Ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Ground at the northwest corner of Church and Eighth Streets was deeded March 4, 1873, by James Patterson and his wife, Eliza. The cornerstone of the present church edifice was laid at ceremonies conducted by Dr. Scarborough, of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, on Aug. 17, 1874, and it was opened for services in October 1875.

A parish building for Sunday school, lecture and other purposes was built in 1885. An addition was built to the parish building in 1892. In 1907 a rectory was built adjacent to the church and in 1927 the present parish hall (containing an auditorium, gymnasium and kitchen) was added connecting the church and rectory. Entrance to the church was moved to its present location on Lincoln Place, and the interior of the church was reversed.

In 1926, through the untiring efforts of the Rev. Amos Bannister who was then rector of St. Mary's (and who

had been a delegate to the Pan-Anglican Convention in London, England) a stone removed from Westminster Abbey was presented to the Beaver Falls church. This stone may be seen upon entering the Lincoln Place entrance and is inscribed as follows: "Westminster Abbey, 1290; St. Mary's Church, 1926."

In 1958 the old rectory was converted to a church school building. The present rectory is located at 1000 Fifth Avenue.

The following ministers have served as rector at St. Mary's: Henry Genever, 1871-73; Charles Spaulding, 1873-77; Thomas Martin, 1877-82; Samuel Edson, 1882-84; H. Q. Miller, 1884-90; H. J. Beagen, 1891-93; Amos Bannister, 1893-31; Ernest Risley, 1932-36; Raymond L. Custer, 1937-41; George M. Chester, 1942-46; Donald C. Means, 1946-48; William J. Bradbury, 1948-52; W. K. Reed, 1953-54; F. W. Kettle, 1955-59; H. Lawrence Reese, 1959-62; Robert H. Delgado, 1964.

St. Mary's was without a rector in 1963 when services were conducted by the Rev. Donald James, Pittsburgh.

First Christian

First Christian Church has been a part of Beaver Falls' religious family since 1884 and this year marks the 60th anniversary of the dedication of the present church structure.

Organized "temporarily" on Oct. 12, 1884, by electing James Telford, as treasurer and William H. Hamilton as secretary, the church met formally for its first service a week later.

The membership consisted of 15 persons and met in various homes until October 1886 when the first regular minister, C. G. Brelors, was employed with the help of the Pennsylvania Christian Missionary Society.

First Christian Church was formally organized (and incorporated under Pennsylvania law) May 2, 1887, with services then held at the Little Red Schoolhouse at Eighth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Worship services then were moved to the Opera House at 11th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, then to the church's own facility, erected for \$4,000 and dedicated in December 1887. The structure was built on property at Sixth Avenue and 14th Street, purchased for \$2,000. The church had 25 members at that time but 47 additional members were received as the result of a protracted evangelistic meeting.

In 1906, it was decided a bigger facility was needed and the "old" brick structure was dismantled the following year. While awaiting dedication of the present structure (Oct. 25, 1908), the congregation met in the auditorium of Carnegie Library.

E. F. Renouf was chairman of the board, then; H. L. Bonnager was secretary and T. D. Brown was treasurer. Pastor John W. Darby was one of the leading figures in building of the present structure. The mortgage on the structure was satisfied in 1922.

A house located near the present church building was used as a parsonage for years, then was sold when the present parsonage, also now debt free and located at 100 Darlington Road, was secured.

Prominent ministers of the past include the Rev. Bruce W. Kershner, later a missionary to the Philippines and a teacher at Butler University in Indiana; the Rev. Harry Ice, later a professor at Bethany College; Frank G. Buechley, George Massey, L. E. Evans and William

Spangler. The Rev. Harold C. Lillie, district pastor and chairman of the department of evangelism in the state association, is the present minister.

The congregation is affiliated with the Association of Christian Churches of Pennsylvania Inc. as a member of the Northwest District.

Salvation Army

The mission of The Salvation Army in Beaver Falls the past 82 years is simply stated—it was, and is, to take the gospel of Jesus Christ to the people.

Wherever people are, there the Army goes with this message, in word and deed, that can change lives.

Two Salvation Army lassies, Captains Kline and Saunders, were sent to Beaver Falls in January 1884, to begin the Army's work here. Since that time, The Salvation Army has been extending "heart to God and hand to man" throughout the Beaver Falls area.

Over the years, many programs and activities have been developed to help meet the varied needs of individuals in the area. For more than 60 years a women's group, the Home League, has been active in helping women to develop their abilities by offering a program of worship, education, service and fellowship. A program designed especially for the young people also was developed early. Special meetings held weekly teach not only the catechism of the Army but also basic Bible stories and lessons that emphasize weekly Sunday school study. Girl Guards (for girls 11 to 18) and Sunbeams (for girls 6 to 10) as well as a Boy's Club all are important parts of the Army. Music always has been an important part of Salvation Army tradition. When leadership and finances were available, senior members of the corps formed a band, all brass (as is presently in existence). Young people were taught by senior members so that the band tradition remained vibrant. Singing praises always has been essential in both the Senior Songster Brigade and in the Young People's Singing Company.

The Army has developed an extensive program of visitation to nursing homes, hospitals and shut-ins.

Nearby Camp Allegheny has given many hundreds of area young people a chance to enjoy a camping experience during the past 20 years.

Many Salvation Army officers have served the community, some for just a short time to give added reinforcement or to assist with a specific area of need. Some of those were: Capt. and Mrs. C. Trew, Adjutant and Mrs. George Garland, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Peart, Adjutant and Mrs. Thomas Dimberline, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Jones, Adjutant and Mrs. Fred Koehler, Ensign and Mrs. Ernest Toplis, Ensign and Mrs. William McGowan, Capt. and Mrs. Chesley Young, Adjutant and Mrs. Arthur West, Adjutant and Mrs. James Hayman, Maj. and Mrs. Worton, Maj. Marguerite Deyo and Sr. Capt. Mary Woodley, Lt. and Mrs. George Jones, Lt. and Mrs. Charles McNally, Capt. and Mrs. Albert Carter, Lt. and Mrs. David Miller, Lt. and Mrs. Erich Hamm presently are in command of the work.

The interior of the citadel was gutted by fire April 8, 1963, and temporary headquarters were established at 816 Church St., at the rear of the fire-damaged building.

First Congregational

First Congregational Church was organized July 15, 1888, and was originally known as "The First German Evangelical Protestant Church."

Charter members were: G. Schmidt, F. R. Miksch, Fred Belke, M. Steinbrecher, Mrs. K. Seeling, G. M. Seeling, Chris Sauer, R. Yahrman, W. Daum, J. Young, E. Dunkel, William Damaska, G. Heinemann, George Burhenn, J. O. Schmidt, G. E. Miller, Chris W. Reich, G. H. Gerber, K. Muny, Christ Holk, H. Bimber, Fred Schmidt, J. M. Eppler, Fred Dressler and J. H. Schendehutte.

First elders were: John Muller, George H. Gerber and Chris Sauer.

On July 29, 1888, arrangements were made so services could be held in the Episcopal Church of Beaver Falls, and on Aug. 5, the Rev. Lorch, Pittsburgh, conducted the first services.

May 11, 1889, the lot at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Vine Street was purchased. The Harmony Society donated the sum of \$100 to the building program. The building committee, having approved plans submitted by John Snyder, architect, held ground-breaking ceremonies shortly thereafter. Dedication was Jan. 12, 1890. The neat frame church was built at \$4500.

The first catechetical class to be confirmed and received into church membership were: Margaret Blinn Schaffer, Emma Stroeter Franke, Amelia Bimber Freeman, Louisa Bischoff Brugger, William Bimber and William Schwartz.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner of Gertrude Street, Beaver Falls, were the first couple united in marriage in this church.

Rev. Firkau was the congregation's first installed minister, serving from September 1888 to March 1889. He was followed by the Rev. Frederick Furst, May 1889 to November 1890, Rev. Bauer, December 1890 to December 1891; Rev. Fuchs December 1891 to April 1893; Rev. Neiman May 1893 to November 1893; Rev. John Schonewandt December 1893 to October 1900; Rev. Michael Orend, December 1900 to October 1903; Rev. Paul Reikow October 1903 to September 1911; Rev. Wm. Orendt September 1911 to January 1912; Rev. Paul Vogt, January 1912 to April 1915 and Rev. E. Carl Schmidt, May 1915 to March 1925.

During the pastorate of the late Rev. E. Carl Schmidt many changes took place. A parsonage was built on the church property and the Sunday school rooms were remodeled. A program was established whereby the church, in later years, was financially able to purchase and install a pipe organ. Also the foundation was laid for choir music during services. The pastorate of Rev. Schmidt ended with his death on March 26, 1925.

At a special meeting on Feb. 3, 1946, it was decided to erect a new monument in memory of Rev. and Mrs. Schmidt on their graves in Beaver Falls Cemetery. This was completed by May 30, 1946.

The Rev. E. Bekeschus became pastor in October 1925 and served until April 1926 when he was succeeded by the Rev. A. Hildt, who was pastor until June 1927. The Rev. Richard A. Herholtz served the church from November 1927 to November 1935.

It was during the Rev. Mr. Herholtz's pastorate that the church joined the Conference of Congregational Chris-

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tian Churches and the name was changed to "The First Congregational Church."

For two years following Rev. Herholtz's pastorate, the church was served by student ministers from Western Theological Seminary. In June 1937 the Rev. Paul S. Sprague, a retired Presbyterian minister, became pastor. At that time he made his home in Pittsburgh and commuted each Sunday. About 1961 Rev. Sprague moved to Beaver Falls and served the congregation until the time of his death in January 1964.

Rebuilding of the church again was necessary after the fire of March 15, 1940 when the entire basement and Sunday School rooms were destroyed. After remodeling was completed, the church auditorium repainted and redecorated and rededication was held April 6, 1941.

Mrs. George Kross, the choir director, was church organist 46 years before retiring. William Heinrich of Second Avenue was the oldest living member in 1968 and Mrs. Jesse Hutton has had continuous service with the choir since it was founded in 1916.

The Rev. Arthur Tiffen was pastor from November 1964 through June 1967 and the Rev. H. B. Rittenhouse became pastor in October 1967.

C&MA

For a decade before it officially was chartered, the Christian & Missionary Alliance Church of Beaver Falls was a bit of a drifter, bouncing through seven locations. But now it is in its 50th year at the corner of 14th Street and Eighth Avenue.

As early as 1904, a small interdenominational group was meeting in what was known as "The Gospel Mission" on lower Seventh Avenue. Leaders were J. N. Andre, an elder of the Presbyterian Church of New Brighton, and David M. Evans, later a missionary to Soudan, Africa.

Interest waned and the work ceased temporarily but several persons expressed a desire for establishment of a Christian & Missionary Alliance in the area. One of these was Mrs. Ross McElroy, better known as "Mother McElroy," who had moved here from Butler where she had worshipped with C&MA.

The group requested the Rev. E. D. Whiteside, pastor of the Pittsburgh C&MA Church, to establish work here and, in the summer of 1905, a Scotch evangelist, the Rev. S. A. Renicks, was sent and a Gospel tent was pitched at Eighth Avenue and 13th Street. This resulted in a group embracing teachings of C&MA and meetings were held for a while at the "Home Mission," owned by James Blough.

Next, meetings were moved to 1910 Seventh Ave. with Sunday afternoon services conducted by ministers and workers from Pittsburgh and New Castle.

Another tent rally in 1906 increased interest in the church, the Rev. F. H. Rossiter became its first pastor with services held at 1318 Seventh Ave. Dr. G. D. Watson was the principal speaker at the all-day meeting that initiated services.

By April 1908, the church had sufficient funds to purchase and move into property at 1611 Seventh Ave. The church development was strong under the Rev. Robert R. Brown's leadership enough in the century's second

decade that branches were established at Aliquippa, Marion Hill and West Bridgewater.

In October 1912, the congregation sold its property and rented the old Reformed Presbyterian Church (now St. Ladislaus) at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street and gave some consideration to purchasing it. This did not materialize, however, and property at the corner of Eighth Avenue and 14th Street was purchased.

A temporary tabernacle was erected on a permanent foundation and it was dedicated on New Year's Day 1918, three-and-one-half years after the church was officially chartered.

John H. Swihart, W. J. Powell, Lewis C. Wagner, Fred J. Means and W. Clyde Dean signed the charter. Only Powell survives as this is written.

The structure erected in 1917 was razed in 1939 and the present church building was constructed during the pastorate of the Rev. R. E. Ellenberger. It was dedicated in January of 1940 and by January 1945 indebtedness was cleared.

The church continued to grow and the need for additional Sunday school facilities became apparent. A new parsonage — at 615 15th St. was purchased and the old parsonage was used for Sunday school classes in the 1950s.

This only temporarily solved the problem and in the early 1960s the old parsonage building was razed and a modern educational unit was built and the church sanctuary was remodeled.

The sanctuary now will seat 350 persons. Present membership of the church is approximately 250 and the local congregation in the last dozen years has given more than \$240,000 to missions throughout the world.

C&MA ministers through the years include: the Rev. Mr. Rossiter, 1906-09; George Marsten, 1910; Herbert Dyke, 1911; Robert R. Brown (assistant) in 1910 and 1911; 1911-20; C. A. Ingalls and Edward Ford supplied pulpit; James T. Jones, 1921-24; Daniel P. Scherrer, 1925-30; J. M. Seatter, 1930-33; D. C. Kopp, 1934-35; R. E. Ellenberger, 1935-42; E. D. Pinney, 1942-49; F. L. Hartzfield, 1949-54; F. Paul Henry, 1954-60; Ralph Y. Scott, 1960-64; and L. R. VanHorn. The Rev. Mr. Henry resigned in 1960 to accept the assistant superintendent's post of the Western Pennsylvania District, a capacity in which he serves today.

First Assembly of God

After more than four decades at the same location and merger with the First Romanian Pentecostal Church nine years ago, the First Assembly of God is planning construction of a new sanctuary on Darlington Road in Patterson Township.

Organized in the early 1920s as First Pentecostal Church, and later changed to First Assembly of God, the church's first services were held in homes of interested persons under the direction of members of Assembly of God at New Castle. Later, services were conducted in a storeroom at Eighth Avenue and 23rd Street.

In 1927, under the direction of the Rev. Edward Jones, property at Ninth Avenue and 27th Street was purchased and a church building was erected.

The original mortgage on the structure was burned in 1942 and in the early 1950s, under the direction of the Rev. Edwin Stevenson, the church was extensively remodeled.

In the fall of 1959, Calvary Assembly of God, earlier known as First Romanian Pentecostal Church, was merged with First Assembly of God.

The Romanian congregation had organized in the 1930s and, until a church was built at the corner of 10th Avenue and 25th Street, had worshipped Sunday afternoons at First Assembly of God Church. The Romanian church structure was sold after the merger. Pastors most recently serving that congregation were the Rev. John Morar and the Rev. Chester Wesner.

In 1965, under the leadership of the Rev. Gene Kummerer, a three-acre lot at 1300 Darlington Road was purchased.

First Assembly of God is affiliated with General Council of Assemblies of God, Springfield, Mo., and pastors serving the local congregation through the years are: Edward Jones, Glenn Jones, Everett Phillips, M. R. Searles, O. Cope Budge, Oran Catterson, Richard Yunkers, N. A. Barth, L. A. Hill, L. T. Stewart, Edwin Stevenson, Forest Nelson and Gene Kummerer.

Morado Faith Tabernacle

During the early 1920s a survey was made of families living north of 37th St., College Hill, and along Wallace Run Road by the Evangelical Church, which revealed a need for a church in that area.

The Rev. Paul Miller, assistant pastor of Immanuel Church, and a group of people interested in the project began holding services in Wallace Run Schoolhouse.

College Hill residents felt the distance was too far, so the group divided for a time. One part of the Sunday School met at Wallace Run School with Earl McCollum, superintendent; the other group met in the vacant Reiser property, with Hubert Lockhart as leader. When the vacant house was no longer available, this group moved its services to the Morado pavilion for the summer months, but with the arrival of cooler weather, joined again the others meeting at Wallace Run School.

A building was put up at the corner of Fourth Avenue and 46th Street in 1926, after purchase of the Joseph McFerron lots. The same year, the annual conference of the Evangelical Church declared Riverview a separate congregation from Immanuel, and the Morado work became a mission of that charge.

When the Rev. Miller was moved by the annual conference, the Rev. J. E. Walter succeeded him. During his ministry seven persons were received into membership: Mrs. E. Brickner, Ellen Brickner, Howard Brickner, Mr. and Mrs. George Price, Mrs. B. J. Baker and Mrs. Duncan Aley. The indebtedness was paid off.

The Rev. H. E. Donrheim succeeded the Rev. Mr. Walter at Riverview Church, and became pastor at Morado. During the next few years the interest rose and waned and difficulties were encountered. For a time, the group carried on with no pastor in charge until the Rev. C. W. Deitrich, who was pastor of the New Castle church, offered his services. After two years, he was succeeded by the Rev. C. H. Stang.

During the Rev. Mr. Stang's ministry, the Evangelical Church was merged with the United Brethren Church, and the name of the mission was changed to the Evangelical United Brethren Church. The Rev. Mr. Deitrich succeeded the Rev. Mr. Stang and it was during his term that Riverview church detached itself from Morado church.

The church doors were closed for a short while, then several men from the Primitive Methodist conference became interested, and the church name was again changed

to Morado Primitive Methodist Church. The Rev. C. E. Mains became the pastor.

Money was allotted by the conference to relocate and build a new church, which was completed in 1960, and became known as First Primitive Methodist of Big Beaver.

Although most of the congregation moved to the new church, a few members stayed to try to keep the small Morado church going. The Rev. Frank D. Smith, who was holding services in a storeroom in Koppel, took over the church, which was renamed Morado Faith Tabernacle. In 1964, the Rev. James E. Eckles was called. The church has purchased a parsonage on Norwood Drive where the Eckles' live.

Mrs. Duncan Aley is the only surviving member of the original organization still in church attendance. She was recently honored for her many years of service.

Christ Temple Church Of God in Christ

Christ Temple Church of God in Christ was begun in Beaver Falls in August 1925 by Elder Thomas Griswold and the late Elder C. T. Toombs.

It was then located on the corner of Eighth Avenue and 23rd Street, and later was moved to the location of the present church, 2420 Ninth Avenue. The first small church building was erected in 1951. In 1960, it was razed and a new edifice was erected.

Four pastors have served the church in its 43 years—Elder Frank Roberts, Elder Johnnie Perkins, Elder Toombs, all deceased, and, since 1935, Elder C. T. Pitts. Elder Pitts was assisted for 20 years by the late Elder John E. Young.

The church has 85 members including five associate ministers, Elder Thomas Griswold, Elder Harry Singleton, Elder Channing Hobson, Minister John E. Young Jr. and Minister A. D. Larkins.

College Hill Church Of The Nazarene

From a tent meeting in the late years of World War II, College Hill Church of the Nazarene has progressed rapidly to a strong congregation with a modern place of worship.

The church's first pastor and his wife, the Rev. and Mrs. Everett Downing, and Herman Frederick, Fred Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Bertice Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Houlette were the charter members of the organizing group that was formed after a meeting in a revival tent on 40th Street with an evangelist.

The Houlettes still are members of the congregation.

Under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Downing, property at 36th Street and Fourth Avenue was purchased for \$2,500. Included was a former barber shop, which was converted into a meeting place, and a former machine shop to the rear, which was converted into a five-room parsonage.

The Rev. William McMahon and the Rev. O. O. Ireland followed as pastors before the Rev. Paul O'Brien took over and initiated a campaign to pay off the mortgage on the first building. His goal was achieved during the service

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of his successor, the Rev. Russell J. Long when the mortgage was burned at a ceremony in 1952.

Growth of the church in the early 50s forced enlargement of auditorium and expansion into the living quarters for Sunday School classroom use. A house was rented for use as a parsonage temporarily before the present parsonage at 720 34th St. was purchased in 1953.

The Rev. Luther Pierce and the Rev. Richard Howard followed the Rev. Mr. Long to the pulpit and the Rev. Lyle Flinner supplied the pulpit in the interim until the Rev. Glenn W. Eagle was called to serve the church in October 1965.

Renovations have been completed at both the church and parsonage the past two years, the outside of the church has been redecorated and a steeple has been added.

Laurel Point Chapel

Laurel Point Chapel, which presently is housed in a remodeled structure on Edgewood Road in North Sewickley Township, was started as an interdenominational Sunday school in November 1949.

In the beginning, classes were held Sunday afternoons but, nine years later when a pastor was obtained, the classes were shifted to morning hours and worship services followed them.

Also known as Edgewood Community Church, the congregation currently has the Rev. Richard Ankney as its minister.

Christian Assembly

Christian Assembly, perhaps better known as Italian Christian Church, got its start in Beaver Falls in 1923 when James Caruso moved to Beaver Falls from Erie.

He began to testify to his friends and soon a small group began to meet regularly for prayer.

The nucleus grew and, in early 1924, a storeroom at Second Avenue and 13th Street was converted into a church. Caruso continued as its pastor until the fall of 1924 when he resigned because of ill health and Frank Damato became pastor.

Nightly meetings—alternating between Beaver Falls and New Brighton—helped the congregation to grow and, in 1927, the church building at 210 13th St. was purchased.

The early years of the church were marked by a strong evangelistic spirit and witness of the faith was taken to surrounding towns and as far away as New Castle, Farrell, Youngstown, Ohio, and Follansbee, W. Va.

Six churches were established through the efforts of the New Brighton and Beaver Falls churches and they remain strong today.

In 1945, Louis DeCaro, the pastor, preached in English and Sam Omogrosso, an elder, preached in Italian. This arrangement continued until 1948.

The church made memorable strides during the pastorate of the Rev. Charles Magestro, who accepted the call in 1952. In May 1955, ground was broken, and the new edifice was dedicated April 22, 1956.

Other ministers who have served the church include:

Elder Sam Omogrosso, 1933; the Rev. Frank DeChellis, 1934-44; the Rev. Salvatore Pellicano, 1949-51; Phillip Dinello, 1959-61 and 1966; the Rev. Frank Fortunato, 1961-65 (who left to devote his time to the office of general overseer of the Christian Church of North America); and the Rev. Vincent Castagna, who became pastor in 1966.

Current trustees are William Casey, chairman; Anthony Abbonizio Jr., secretary; Camillo Crognale, treasurer; Domenick Crognale, and Harry Toney. Frank Casey is Sunday school superintendent.

Other Area Churches

In addition to those churches whose members submitted histories, the following are among the congregations worshipping regularly in the greater Beaver Falls area:

Church of God, Mt. Washington, the Rev. John Davis, minister.

Community Temple Baptist, the Rev. Sandy E. Hipkins, minister.

Riverview Wesleyan Methodist, the Rev. Frank Klassen, minister.

Church of God, the Rev. Cecil Truesdale, minister.

Brush Run Methodist.

Church of God, 101 Gertrude St., Chippewa, the Rev. Samuel D. Kittle, minister.

Supreme Council of House of Jacob, 25th St. and 10th Ave., Presiding Elder Wilbert Carr.

Christ Presbyterian, Chippewa Grange building, the Rev. Conrad Sauer.

West Mayfield Reformed Presbyterian Chapel, Rock Avenue, the Rev. Willard McMillan, minister.

Faith Temple, 13th Street and Fourth Avenue.

United Pentacostal, 405 13th St., the Rev. R. H. Keenan, minister.

C E M E T E R I E S

Barnard Town

Barnard Town Cemetery was located at the dead end of Fifth Avenue in College Hill, an area now known as City View Park and playground.

This area was the first of the community's burial grounds and was started by the Adams family shortly after it arrived.

It also was used by the Barnards and was open to the public.

Chinese dead from the labor force at the cutlery works were buried there temporarily, until they were sent back to China.

The last burials there were in the 1880s.

Before the area was converted into a park, all the war veterans were removed to Beaver Falls Cemetery.

Patterson

The only known cemetery in the lower "old town" of Brighton was located at the south end of Eighth Avenue (Lincoln Place). It was called Patterson Cemetery.

The original entrance was at Eighth Street and Seventh Avenue and was marked with high stone pillars. The pillars were removed about 1880 when Main Street (Seventh Avenue) was graded and were used by Henry Reeves at his home on Third Avenue — which became Providence Hospital.

Both the Pattersons and Reeves families used the burial ground along with other townspeople.

By 1870, burials there had ceased and the dead of the Patterson and Reeves families were removed—the Reeves to Grove Cemetery and the Pattersons to Beaver Cemetery. Many bodies remain buried there.

On July 4, 1892, a balloon ascension took place there (near the old Presbyterian Church).

About 1895, tennis courts were built and used by many local players, including the Metzger sisters, the Ott sisters, Frank Convert, Clair Scott, Mary Warrington, Byrd Leyda, Nellie Barr, J. A. Atwood, Elder Moorehead and sisters, W. C. Galton, Kurtz brothers, Robert Beacom, Robert Tatro, Clyde J. Ingram, Frank L. Gray and Howard and Lew Corbus.

Shortly after that, Patterson heirs sold the property as building lots.

Grandview

Grandview Cemetery of Beaver Falls, located along Homewood Road, has been enlarged and improved vastly since its humble beginning under direction of the C. P. Wallace family.

The charter for the cemetery was entered in the

Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County June 13, 1887. The cemetery later was purchased by H. A. Roberts of Ben Avon, then, Sept. 1, 1954, the Carlini Family of Pittsburgh — current owner — purchased it.

A veteran's memorial was dedicated May 31, 1958, and a trust fund has been established in order to perpetuate its care in elegance and good taste.

Included in future plans at Grandview Cemetery are construction of a mausoleum, chapel, individual family crypts and additional garden sections.

St. Mary's Catholic

St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery is located in Chippewa Township, along Darlington Road some 3½ miles from St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Established during the term of the first resident pastor, the Rev. H. J. Frieling, the cemetery's first burial was recorded Aug. 19, 1891. George Stedilla, who died Aug. 17, 1891, was its first occupant.

Six others followed that year.

The priests' tomb and the erection of a beautiful monument atop the mound was undertaken and accomplished during the Rev. J. M. Wertz's term (1900-1920).

In 1942, the church committee realized a need for more burial space and, within a year, a movement was begun to purchase more ground.

A plot of 16 acres, across Clayton Road from the cemetery, was purchased in January 1944 from Dr. Grimm of Ohio (15 acres) and Lizzie Eades.

L. W. Kelly, Joseph Burger Sr., William Tress and Edward Spratt Sr. were members of the committee at the time of purchase.

The first person buried in the new memorial section was Orsola Chiappetta, on April 14, 1945.

The new section is a non-profit sharing corporation with funds kept independently for the care and beautification of the cemetery. Board members held their initial meeting Feb. 15, 1948.

Board members then included Martin Kundar Jr., John Sipple, Edward Spratt Sr., James Savilisky Sr. and Ralph Balzer.

At a special meeting of the board of directors in March 1957, it was agreed two pilasters of Tennessee pink marble, with the inscription "St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery" should be erected at the entrance of the cemetery. A 14-foot Vermont granite Celtic cross for the circle also was ordered installed.

In 1965, construction of a chapel and receiving vault was begun. In January 1963, a kneeling statue of the Guardian Angel was erected overlooking the graves of the children buried at the cemetery. A mosaic statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary was placed on the chapel. It is a work of art executed in Italy.

Beaver Falls

Beaver Falls Cemetery Co. was incorporated Oct. 19, 1910, with the application for charter approved by Richard S. Holt, president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Beaver County.

Original incorporators were Clement B. McCarter, J. B. Barrett, Clarence C. Close, William G. Beatty, John D. Carey, Jesse C. Smith, John G. Kress and J. Scott Groscost. Barrett was elected president, McCarter secretary-treasurer, and Close, Beatty and John D. Carey, directors.

The first lot was sold June 12, 1911, to R. W. McCarter and the first burial was that of Grace Irene McGee, Aug. 3, 1911.

Beaver Falls Cemetery has grown to one of the largest in the area with more than 5,400 burials. Comprised of 57 acres, the cemetery was once part of the August F. Sieg farm.

The cemetery contains a memorial section reserved for veterans of all wars. More than 200 are interred there. The original section of the cemetery permits any type memorial and three new sections have been developed where only flush type memorials are permitted. Permanent care is a part of the present program of the cemetery and an endowment fund will assure continued care.

A program of further improvement and development is under way and the next few years will bring many changes in beauty and utilization.

There have been several reorganizations due to changes in ownership with the last one dated Nov. 17, 1949.

Present officers and management include Edward A. Sahli, president; David Harold Marquis, vice president; Edward A. Sahli Jr., secretary-treasurer; Jean E. Crowl, assistant secretary-treasurer; David Howard Marquis, superintendent, and Harry C. Cater, Sexton.

One of the early rules of the cemetery did not permit riders on horseback, bicycles or automobiles without a special permit.

Jewish

Land for Agudath Achim Cemetery was purchased by Agudath Achim congregation Nov. 16, 1906.

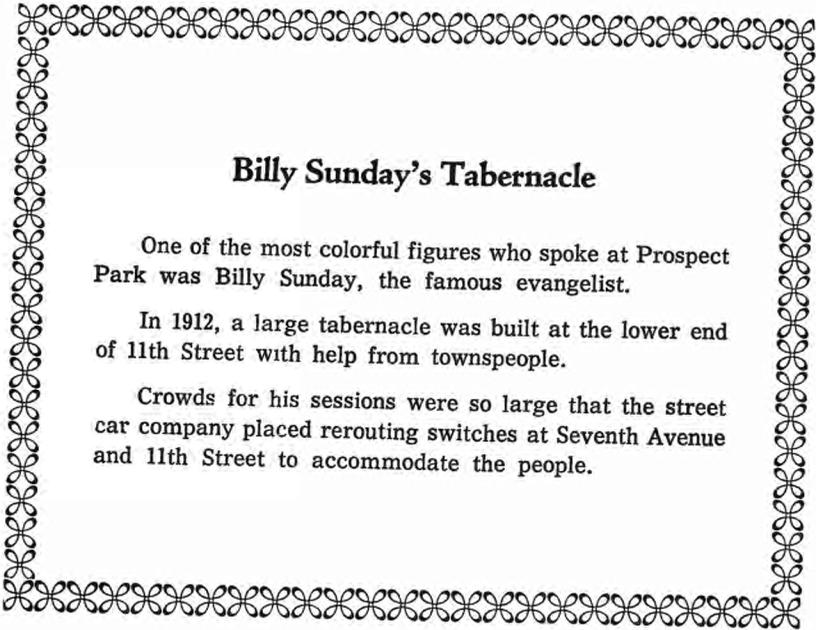
Six acres in Patterson and White Townships were purchased from Mrs. Sarah E. Craighead for \$507.

Through the years, as the need arose, land was cleared and landscaped and walks were installed.

Prior to establishment of the cemetery by Agudath Achim Cemetery, most of the burials for local Jewish people were in Pittsburgh Jewish cemeteries.

The burial group of a Jewish congregation is appointed by the officers of the congregation and is known as the Chevra Kadisha — the Holy Burial Society. All arrangements and preparations for burial are conducted by the Chevra Kadisha.

The entire management of the cemetery is placed in the hands of Chevra Kadisha.



Billy Sunday's Tabernacle

One of the most colorful figures who spoke at Prospect Park was Billy Sunday, the famous evangelist.

In 1912, a large tabernacle was built at the lower end of 11th Street with help from townspeople.

Crowds for his sessions were so large that the street car company placed rerouting switches at Seventh Avenue and 11th Street to accommodate the people.

Repeated Attempts at YMCA Fail

A Young Men's Christian Association was started in Beaver Falls in 1878 by Maj. J. Andrus Cline, who mounted a large dry goods box in front of his store at the foot of Seventh Avenue hill.

He explained its advantages to a group of young men who soon gathered there.

Interest being shown, the state secretary (a man named Taggart) was invited to come and perfect an organization which was soon done with the assistance of A. C. Thorne, a very religious local schoolteacher and a few others.

A reading room was opened on the second floor of the city building at 11th Street and Seventh Avenue. Lack of interest caused the association to fade and it was not until June 1886 that a reorganization of YMCA was affected.

Officers were F. F. Brierly, president; Ernest Mayer, vice president; Prof. E. P. Thompson and I. R. Sweet, secretaries; and A. D. Bryson, treasurer.

Rooms were secured on the second story of a brick

building located on the southeast corner of 13th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Again interest lagged and when fire destroyed the building, the association went the way of its predecessor.

The third start was made in the fall of 1902 when Joseph W. Knott was made president. J. C. Brittain was secretary and W. T. Reeder was treasurer. Membership soon swelled to 100.

This organization also boasted of a 30 member auxiliary with Mrs. H. W. Reeves as its president. Their rooms were located at 1222-24 Seventh Ave. on the second floor. They were above the Butler & Jackson store.

In 1908, interest again fell off and the society moved to 1028 Seventh Ave. under the old Farmers Bank Building. The group was held together by the interest of John H. Sturgeon, Josial Wilon and Prof. McDonald. This lasted about a year, then finally closed for good with members still interested in the Y fellowship going to Beaver Valley Y at New Brighton.

B'nai B'rith Strong Here Since '14

B'nai B'rith is a Jewish International Fraternal Organization founded in New York in 1843. B'nai B'rith, translated from Hebrew, means "Sons of the Covenant" and its cardinal principles are benevolence, brotherly love and harmony and its objectives are moral, social, philanthropic and educational.

Beaver Valley Lodge 777 is the local chapter, which received its charter in 1914. Among the charter members were Asher Hanauer, Ralph Hanauer, Bernard Berkman, Meyer Berkman, Morris Brown, Charles Mann, Morris Shincup, Joseph Marcus, Dr. Samuel Pettler, Louis Pettler, Samuel Samuels, Ellis Saul, William Wolfe, Harry Farkas, Maurice Snitzer, Harry Balter, Charles Steinfeld, Harry Markson.

Meyer Berkman was charter president and served terms 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1921 and 1922 and is still active in Beaver Valley lodge. Beaver Valley Lodge met at the Hanauer Building, then at the Council House of Jewish Women and in the late 30s, B'nai B'rith purchased its own lodge building at 16th Street and Eighth Avenue and remained there until the United Jewish Community Center was built in Chippewa Township.

Womens Chapters were inaugurated in 1909. The Anti-

Defamation League in 1913, the Hillel Foundation (association with universities) in 1923, Aleph Zadik Aleph for boys ages 14 to 21 and B.B. Girls, ages 14 to 19, B. B. Young Adults (19 to 26) in 1923, and the Department of Adult Education in 1953.

Beaver Valley Lodge 777 is in District Garden Lodge No. 3. The district takes in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware. District Grand Lodge is headquartered at Philadelphia and the international supreme headquarters is in Washington, D. C.

Beaver Valley Lodge 777 has a membership of more than 100.

The present president is Isadore Bodell.

Beaver Valley Lodge had the distinction of having one of its members serve as District 3 Grand Lodge president—Samuel Gilbert 1961-1962. Samuel Gilbert also served as president of Beaver Valley Lodge in 1944 and 1942.

Herbert Gilbert, Samuel's son, at the present time, is president of Western Pennsylvania Council B'nai B'rith.

Beaver Valley Lodge participates in all community activities, inter-religious programs and the annual Brotherhood Dinner.

Beaver Falls Salute

Volume I, Number 1

Centennial Issue

June 22-29, 1968

CHANGE!

GOP Nominee Peace Candidate

One hundred years ago, when Beaver Falls was assuming its first character and substance, national and world events confirmed the surging progress and turbulence significant of the year 1868.

In this era of great expansion, construction gangs of hardy immigrants and Civil War veterans were laying the rails of the Union Pacific Railroad, pushing westward at an unbelievable rate of speed.

This advance gave impetus to hordes of pioneers, many of whom survived the hazards of hostile Indians and nature itself to populate the west. In 1868, Virginia City, Mont., was in its heyday as the typical gold mining town; Cheyenne, Wyo., had come into being as a growing town; by August 1868, the rails of the Union Pacific had reached the crest of the Rocky Mountains. The Indian threat was to some extent abated when, in 1868, several chiefs, notably Red Cloud, were induced to sign a peace treaty at Fort Laramie on the old Oregon Trail. At this time the Territory of Wyoming was created.

The year 1868 also reflected social and political problems incident to the Reconstruction period, aftermath of the War Between the States. On Feb. 24, 1868, the House of Representatives passed a resolution impeaching Andrew Johnson; the charge was violation of the Tenure-of-Office Act. He was acquitted by the Senate after votes taken May 16 and 26. On July 28 bells rang in many American towns and cities when the 14th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified. This amendment of 100 years ago was designed

to protect the civil rights of Negroes.

Indicative of eventual reconciliation between North and South were the following events:

—May 29, 1868 — Ulysses S. Grant accepted the Republican nomination for the presidency and issued a statement saying "Let us have peace."

—May 30, 1868 — First formal observance of Memorial Day took place following the request of Gen. John A. Logan, national commander of the G.A.R.

—June 22, 1868 — Arkansas was readmitted to the union, as were North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana (on June 25).

—Nov. 3, 1868 — Ulysses S. Grant was elected President.

—Dec. 25, 1868 — President Andrew Johnson gave his Christmas gift to the South — a proclamation of complete pardon to all who had participated in the late rebellion.

Two important organizations were formed in 1868. On Feb. 16, the "Jolly Corks" became the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (purpose to practice charity, justice, brotherly love, and faithfulness). On March 21, the Sorosis Club (first club for professional women in New York City) was organized.

Inventions of 1868 included: the "typewriter" patented by Christopher L. Sholes June 23; the railway air brake developed by George Westinghouse (patented 1869); an electric vote recorder designed to tabulate floor vote in Congress, the first invention of Thomas A. Edison (rejected by Congress); the Pullman dining car designed by George Pullman who named it "The Delmonico."

Sensations in the news of 1868 were:

—Collision of two New York ferry boats with disastrous consequences.

—May 22 — the Great Train

Robbery —masked members of the Reno gang detached a locomotive and express car from the Jefferson, Madison, and Indianapolis train at Marshfield, Ind., and made off with \$98,000.

In respect to the world at large:

—B. Disraeli replaced Lord Derby as Prime Minister on Feb. 28, 1868.

—The Burlingame Treaty contained the first provision for recognition of International law by China, opening its doors to world trade.

—The United States gave China unrestricted immigration privileges.

—Japan's capital was moved from Kyoto to Tokyo.

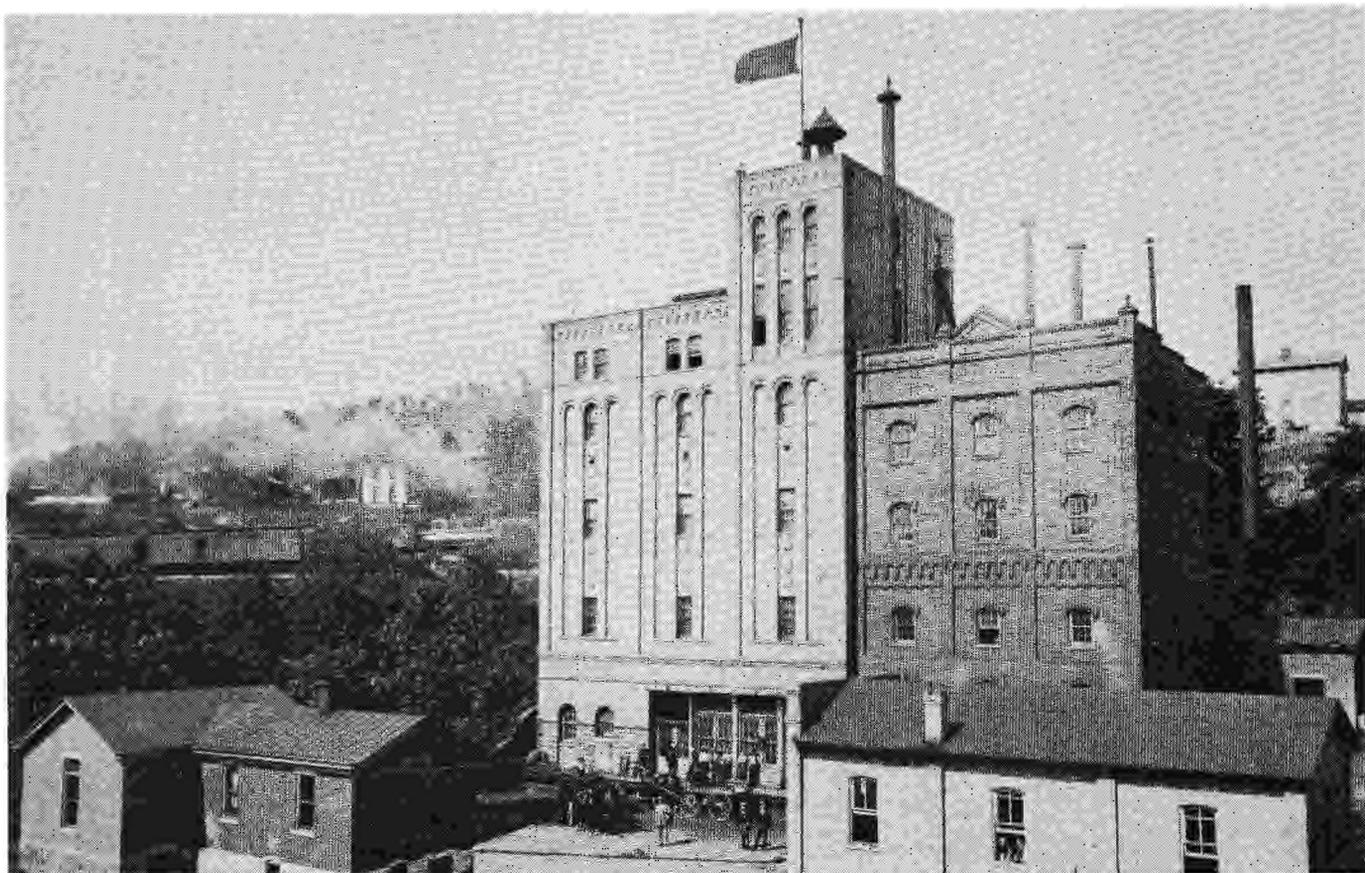
—In Russia Nicholas II was born — to be executed in 1918 on order of Soviet officials.

In Spain, the Liberal Revolution took place Sept. 17 — Queen Isabella II fled to France and was deposed.

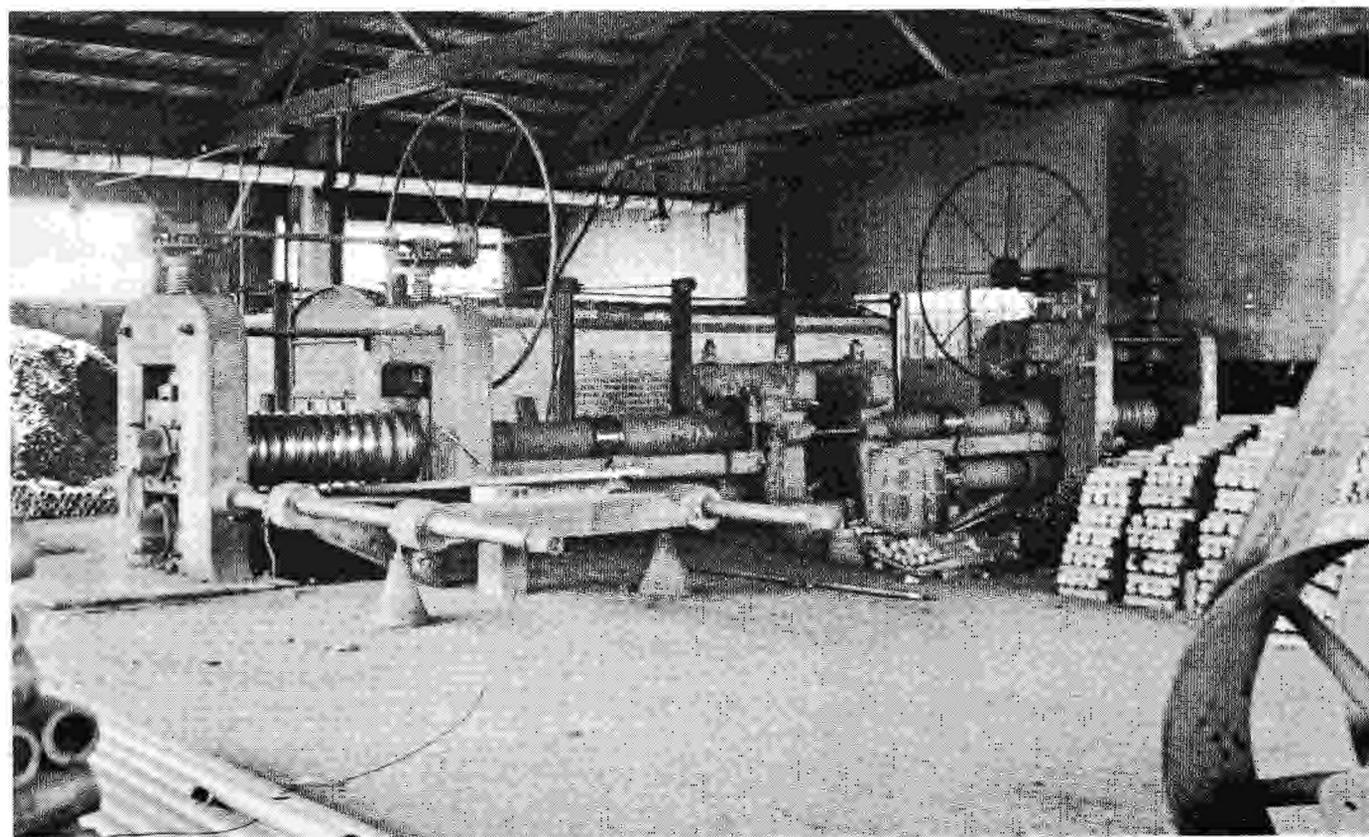
Great painters and composers were producing timeless works in 1868: Degas, "L'Orchestre"; Manet, "Zola"; Renoir, "Lise" (Manet and Renoir began to paint continually out of doors); Brahms, "A German Requiem"; Grieg, "Piano Concerto in A minor"; Wagner (opera). In the field of literature, 1868, was the year of Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women," Browning's "The Ring and the Book"; W. Collins' "The Moonstone" and Dostoevsky's "The Idiot."

Of interest to sports fans of 1968: The Cincinnati Red Stockings, first United States professional baseball club, was founded in 1868.

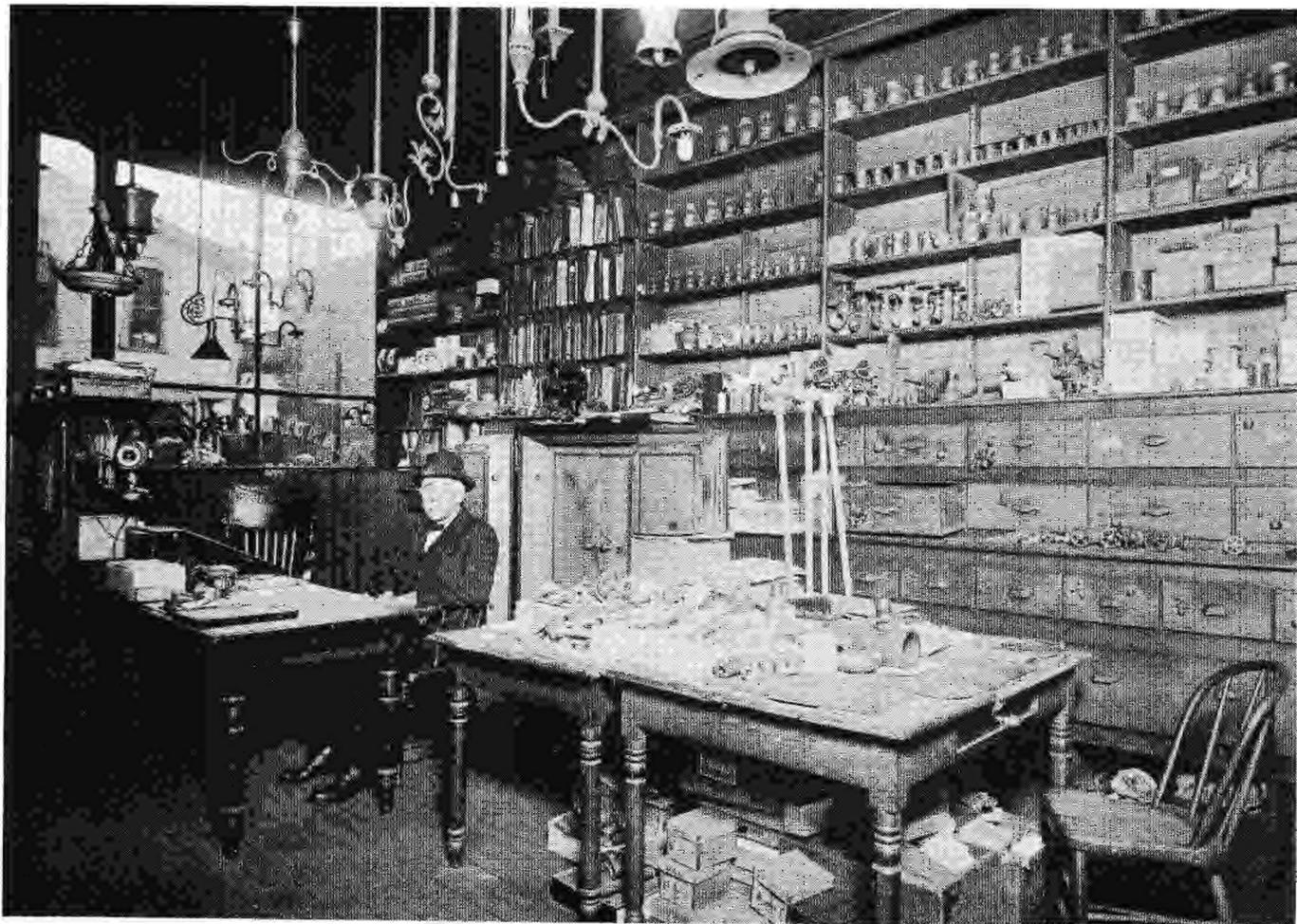
One hundred years later: The President of the United States again bears the name "Johnson." Peace is once more uppermost in the minds of all; China, Russia, Civil Rights — and baseball — are still very much in the news.



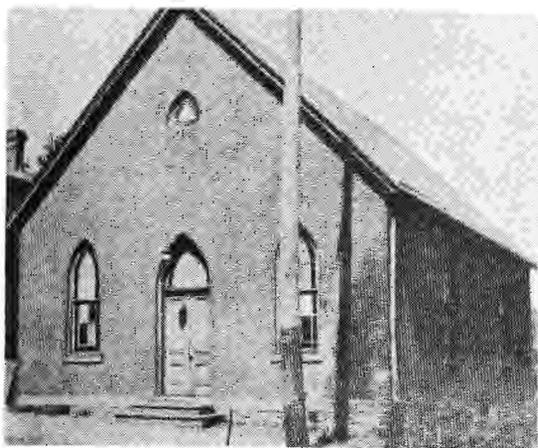
Anderton Brewery at 24th Street—Beaver Fall's biggest.



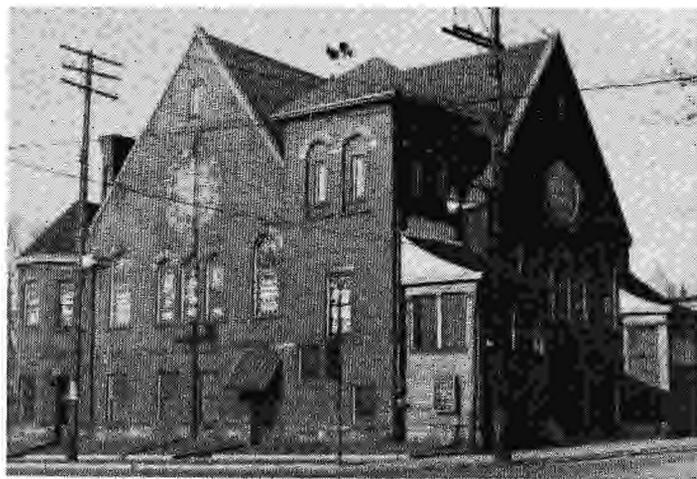
Rolling mill at Babcock & Wilcox Co. forerunner, 1900.



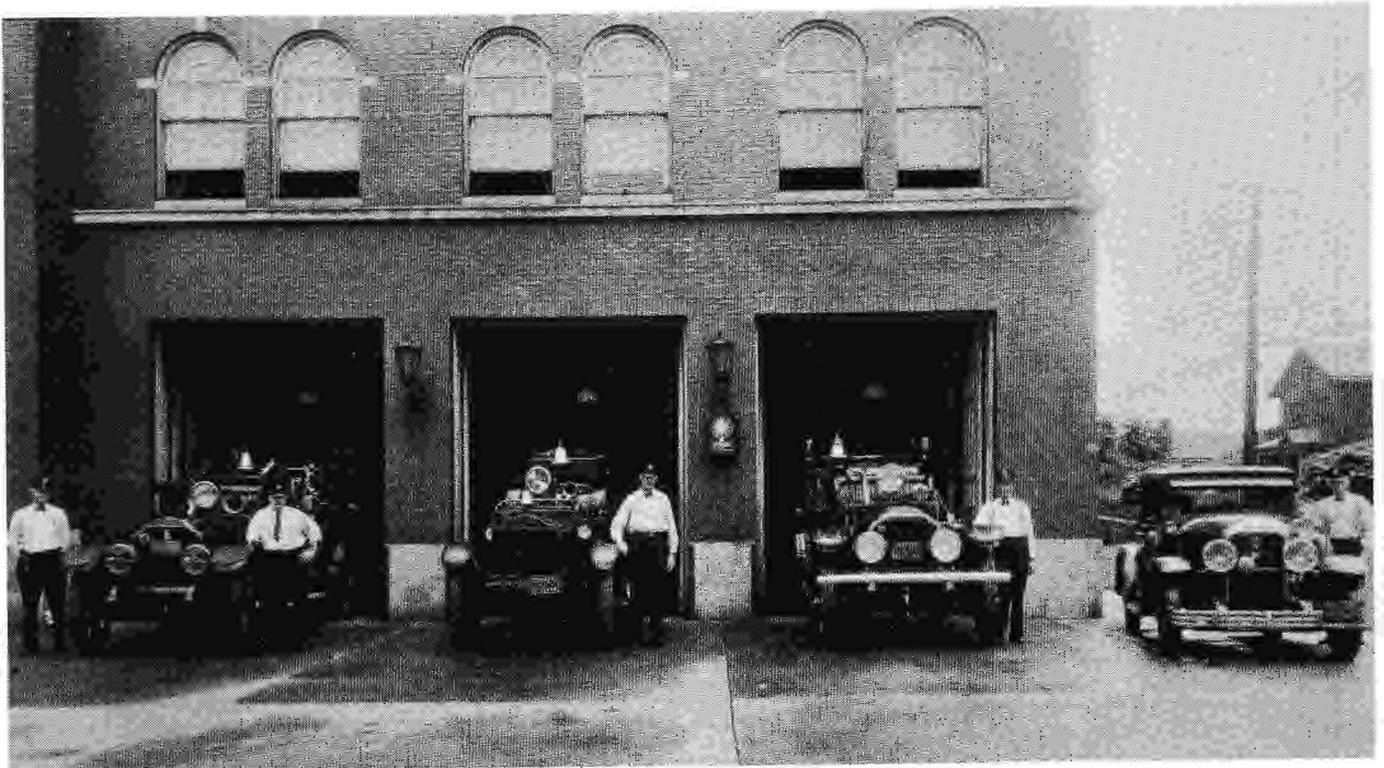
Will Chandley in Chandley Bros. Plumbing shop, 1924.



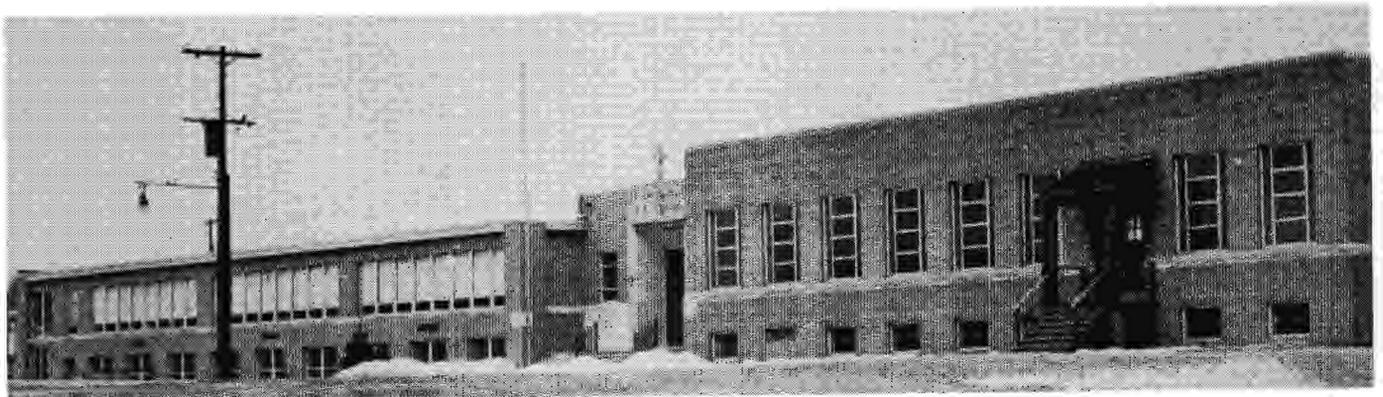
First Baptist in 1885.



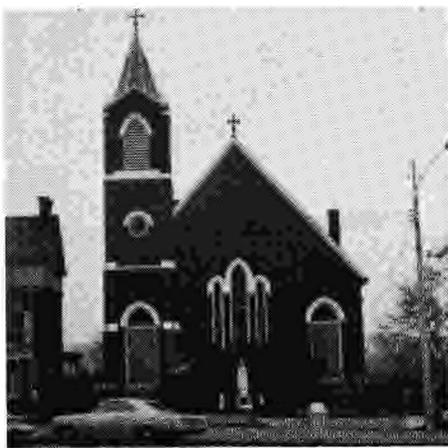
Calvary UP—the mother church.



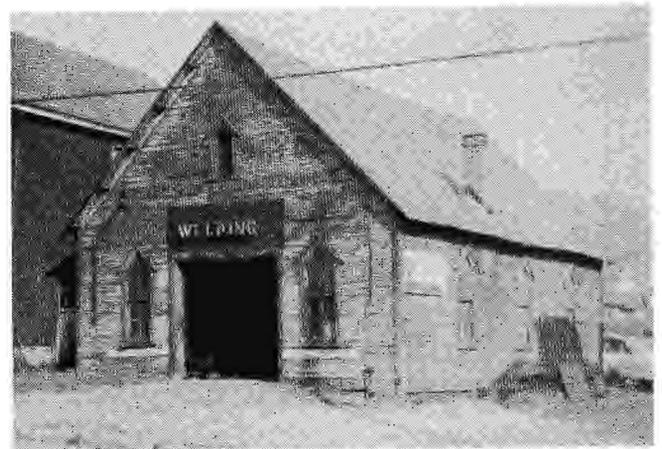
This equipment was modern for firefighting in 1934.



St. Philomena Catholic Church and School, College Hill.



St. Ladislaus Church



One of First Baptist's homes.

Engagement Extraordinary

5 NIGHTS, COMMENCING

Tuesday, September 10, '30.

AT

Beaver Falls Opera House

OF THE

Casino Comic Opera

COMPANY.

25 Artists 25

In a Repertory of the following
Operas:

MASCOTT,

MIKADO,

OLIVETTE,

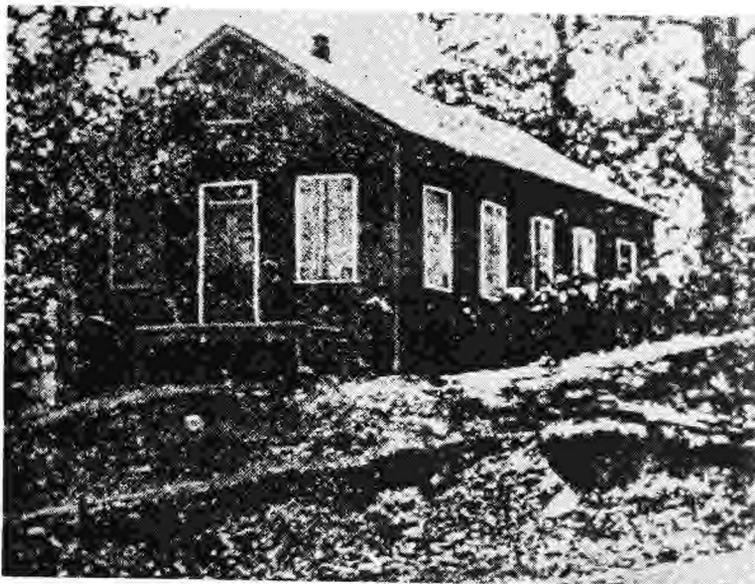
CHIMES OF NORMANDY,

PINAFORE.

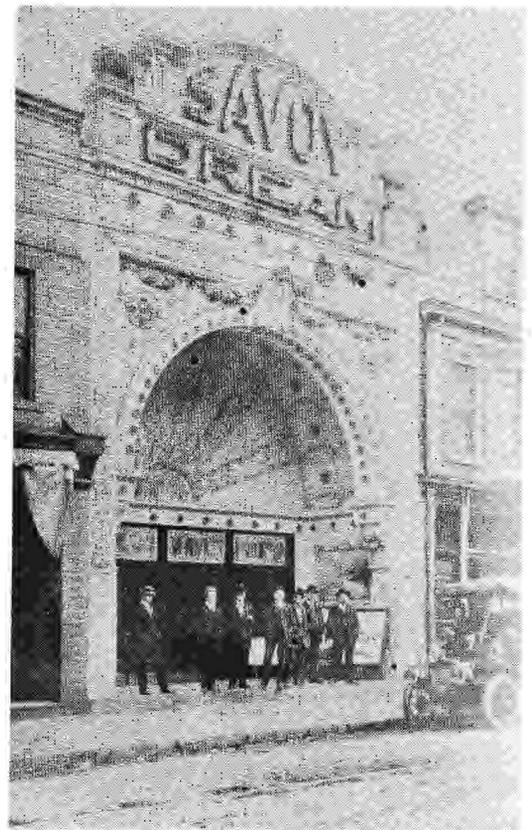
ADMISSION, - 10, 20 & 30 Cts.



Comet Theater in 1910.
Once-popular showplace.



Famous Little Red Schoolhouse.





The crew at Mayer Pottery in early 1900s.



Roller polo-hockey stars made \$125 to \$175 weekly.

THE
Harmony Society
 AT
ECONOMY.
 Principal Offices.
 Interest Paid on Deposits.

No. *Bever Falls, Beaver Co., Pa. Mar 25 1883*

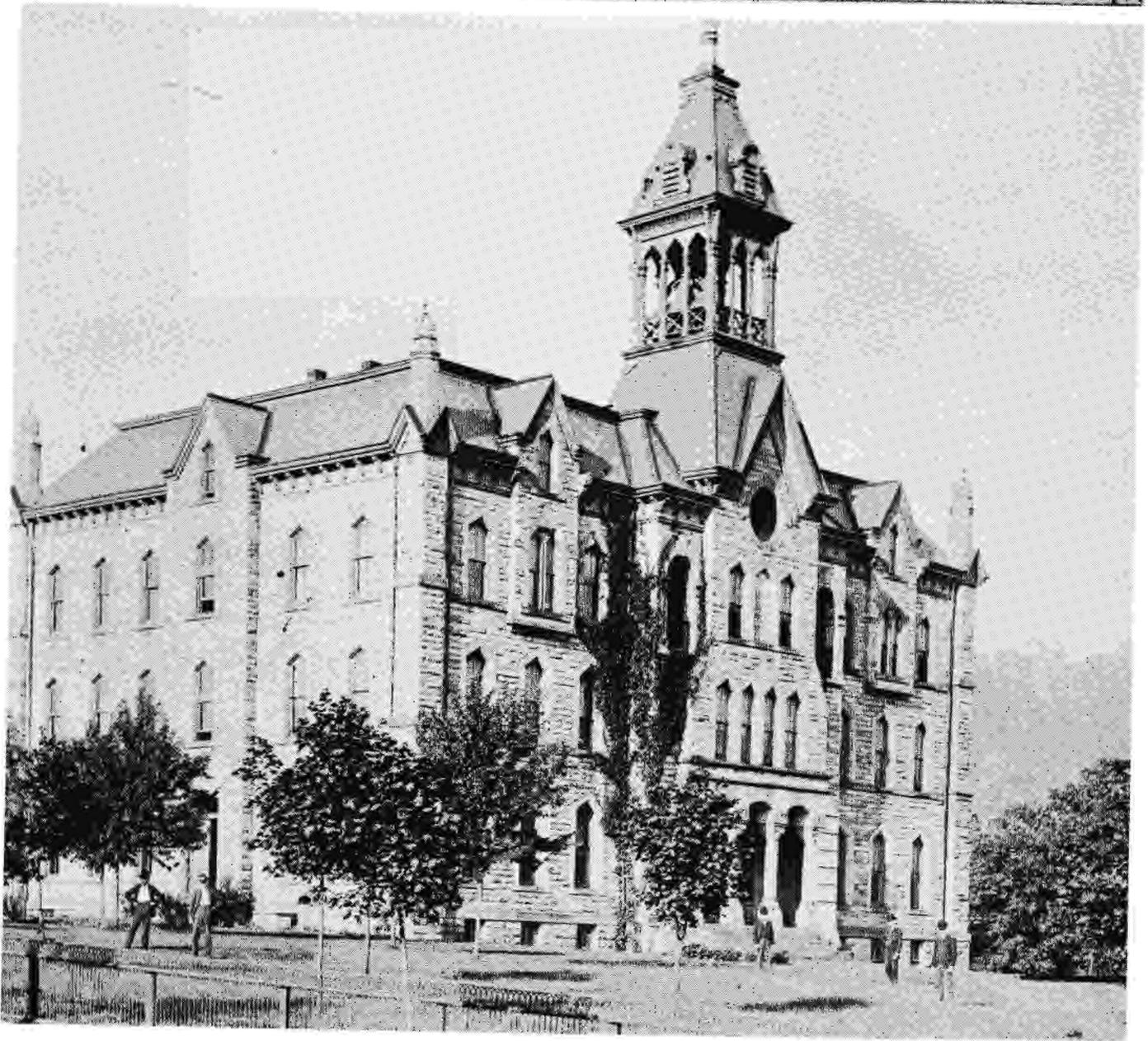
Economy Savings Institution,

Pay to *Mrs. Holt*
Fifteen Hundred
 or Bearer,
700 Dollars.
 100

\$1500.00 Wm. Davidson *Wm. Davidson*

Stamp.

Haven, print.



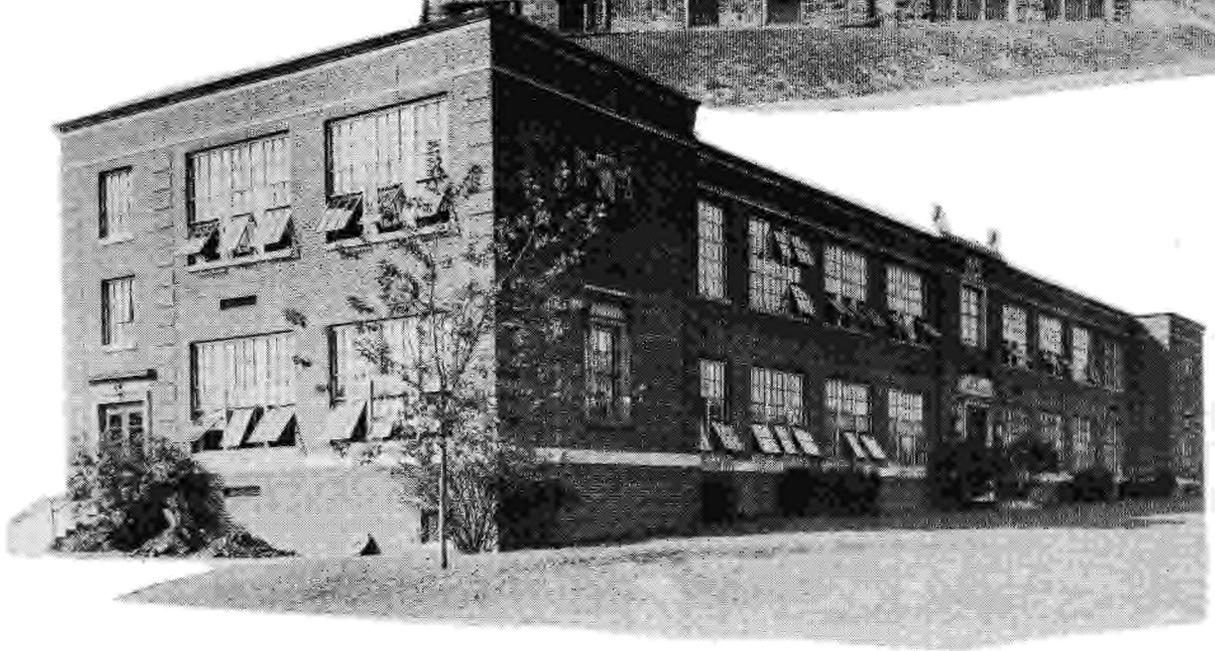
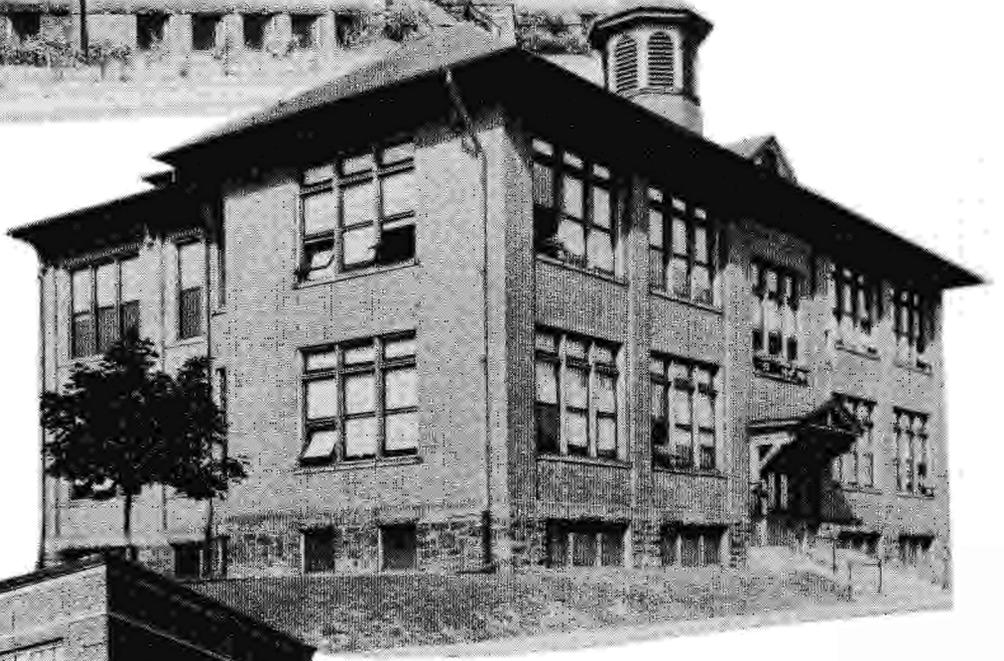
Geneva College as it appeared in an earlier day.

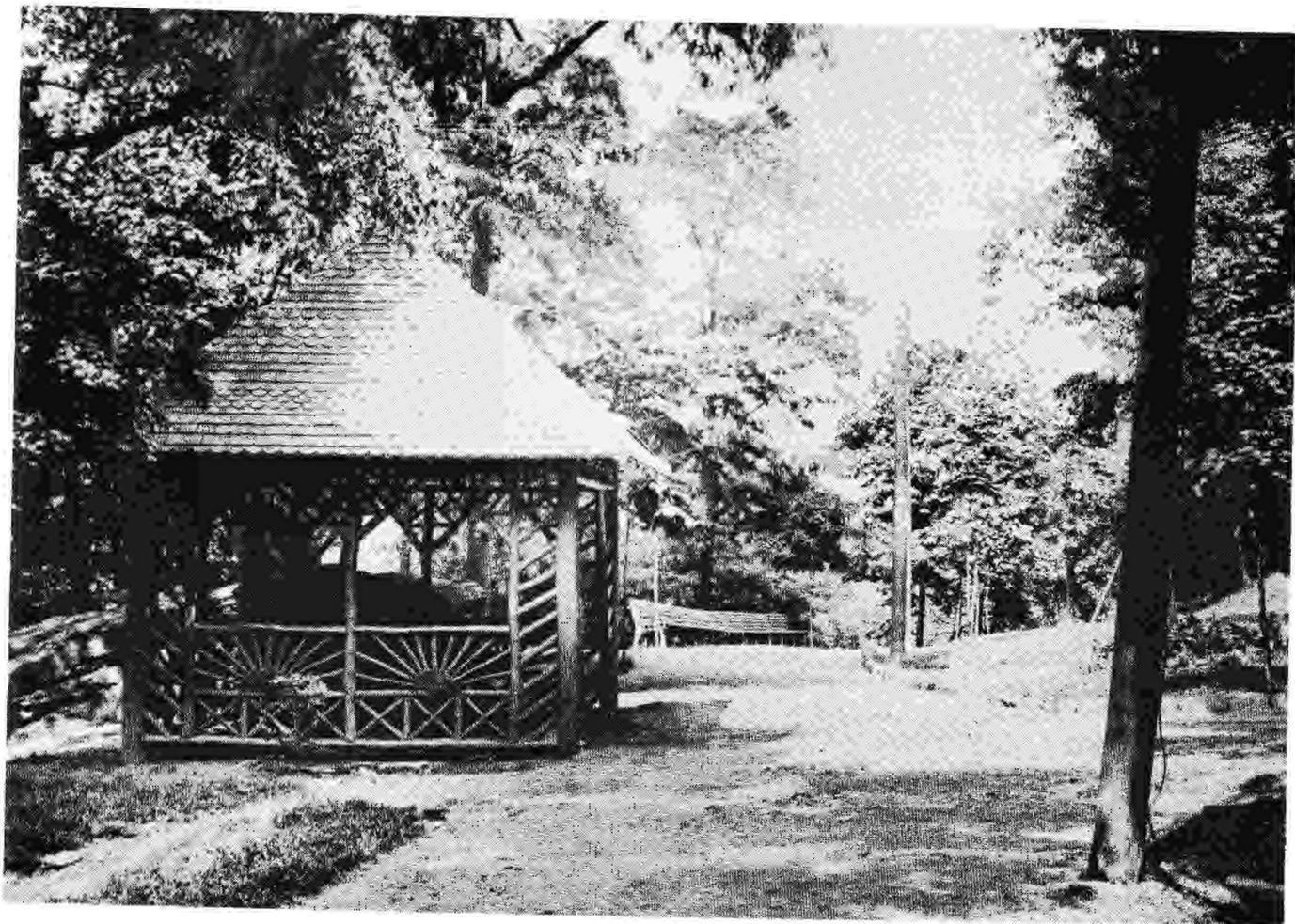


Fifth Avenue

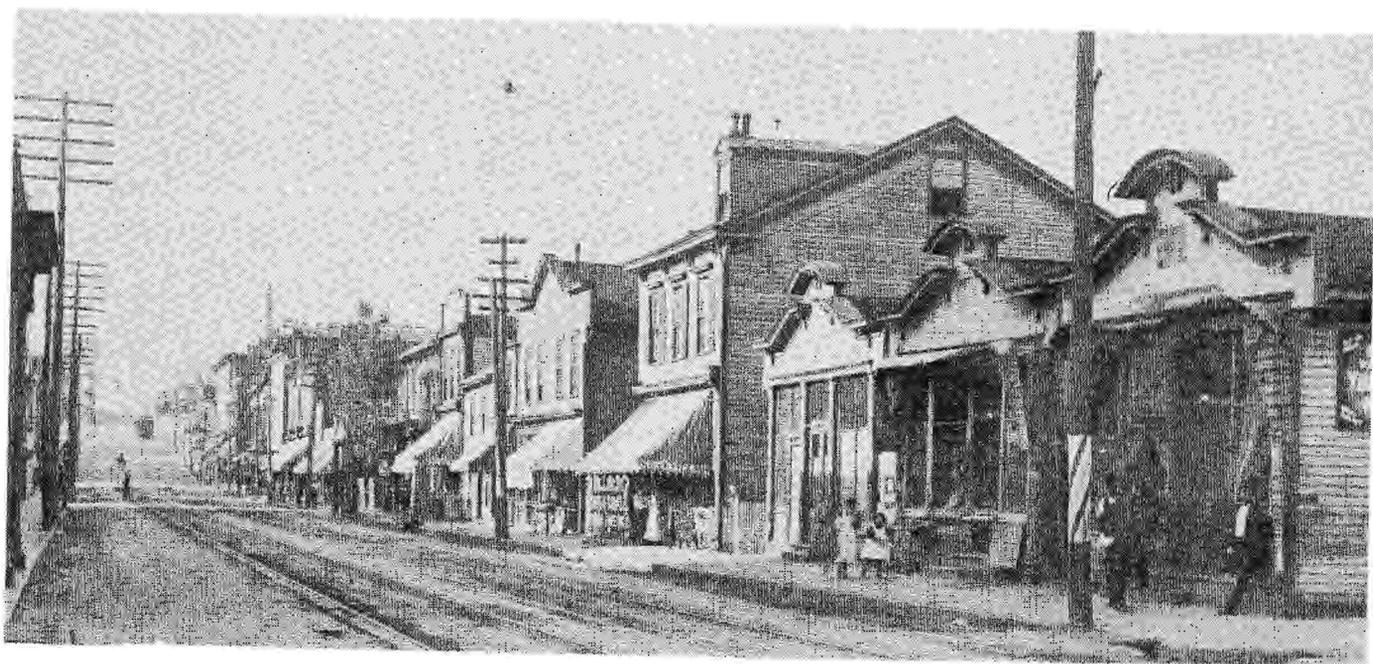
38th Street

**Former College Hill
Junior High**





Morado Park as it looked to its many visitors.



Fifth Street and Seventh Avenue about 1892.

EDUCATION

- Beaver Falls Public Schools
- Beaver Falls Parochial Schools
- Northeastern Schools
- North Sewickley Academy
- Business Schools
- College

Many Contribute to Success

The history of Beaver Falls public schools was prepared by J. Neal Mathews, who served as principal of the high school from 1948 to 1966.

In his report, he stated, "A host of dedicated men and women have worked long and hard to develop the present school system. The community has consistently worked and paid for better schools. Some remarkable men and women have served this school system."

His report was broken into a series of 10 articles, tracing the school system's history from before the Little Red Schoolhouse was built in 1837. Additional stories researched by Mathews tell the history of sports at Beaver Falls Area Senior High School.

Listed are many of the "remarkable men and women" Mathews commented about in his report.

Superintendents:

Little Red Schoolhouse — Dr. Zadoc Bliss, 1848; Milton Anderson 1850; James Cope, 1855; Thomas Harkell, 1856; David Magan, 1857; Miss Myra Reed, 1858; Miss Adelaide

Sims and Miss Rebecca Roberts, 1859; Miss Kate Warren, 1860.

Others — Miss Margaret Foulk, 1872-73; Miss Rebecca Forbes, 1873-75; V. B. Baker, 1875-77; M. L. Knight, 1875-89; J. M. Reed, 1889-96; J. Y. McKinney, 1896-97; C. J. Boak, 1897-1902; Edward Maguire, 1902-04; Andrew Lester, 1904-11; C. C. Green, 1911-18; Floyd W. Atwell, 1918-35; J. Roy Jackson, 1935-42; J. R. Miller, 1942-48; L. D. Smith, 1948-66; J. Richard Fruth, 1966.

College Hill supervising principals — W. G. Lambert, 1921-30; Dr. J. E. Smith, 1930-31.

Beaver Falls elementary supervisors — Harold W. Traister, 1931-40; J. Roy Jackson, 1940-41; Francis E. Mitchell, 1941-68.

High School Principals:

M. L. McKnight, 1877; J. M. Reed, 1889; C. J. Boak, 1895; W. S. Hertzog, 1897; J. F. Bower, 1901; G. G. Starr, 1905; W. T. McCullough, 1908; E. R. Carson, 1912; J. A. M. Stewart and Miss Adda M. Elliott, 1917; William A. Gins-

bigler, 1918; Thomas T. McCord, 1926; J. Roy Jackson, 1930; J. Edward Smith, 1934; Lawrence D. Smith, 1945; J. Neal Matthews, 1948; William A. Smith, 1966.

Junior High Principals:

Beaver Falls — J. Edward Smith, 1931; William T. Bean, 1935; O. H. Heckathorne, 1942; Arthur G. Mitchell, 1956; Charles A. Pietro, 1964.

College Hill — W. G. Lambert, 1923; J. Edward Smith, 1926; Francis E. Mitchell, 1931; O. H. Heckathorne, 1937; Howard S. Miller, 1940; John A. Griffith, 1942.

School board presidents: (Beaver Falls)

Van B. Baker, 1876 dismissed; Joseph Otto, 1877-81; James M. Fessenden, 1881-87; Julius F. Kurtz, 1887; Harry Goldsmith, 1887-88; W. H. Grim, 1888-90; C. E. Vandervort, 1890-91; F. P. Gray, 1891-93.

J. D. Strock, 1893-94; George T. Smith, 1894-95; J. B. Ague, 1895-96; J. B. McGoun, 1896-1900; George W. Morrison, 1900-04; Strock, 1904-05; E. W. Young, 1905-06; C. F. Bond, 1906-07; Ague, 1907-09;

F. M. Nair, 1909-10; H. F. Hawkins, 1910-11; W. A. Hoffman, 1911-12; F. P. Gray, 1912-14; Ague, 1914-17; McGoun, 1917-22; Ague, 1922-26; John H. Hoop, 1926-32; C. A. Dunkerley, 1932-33;

Hoop, 1933; Dunkerley, 1933-35; I. W. Solomon, 1935-37; Roy J. Barns, 1937-41; J. B. Jamison, 1941-42; Harry C. Townsend, 1942-47; R. Boice Atwell, 1947; C. M. Patterson, 1947-49; Atwell, 1949-52; Roy J. Barns, 1952-55; Irving C. Bennett, 1955-66; Albert C. Carbone, 1966; Harry B. Fry, 1966.

(College Hill — 1892-97 not included)

J. Curtis Coleman, 1897-1900; William R. Hazen, 1900-01; W. H. Partington, 1901-02; S. R. Huffman, 1902-03; R. L. Littell, 1903-06; A. B. McCormick, 1906-07; D. W. Ramaley, 1907-08.

W. C. Kensley, 1908-10; J. S. Hopper, 1910-11; Thomas E. Morgan, 1911-12; Dr. G. L. McCormick, 1912-13; Hugh Ferguson, 1913-14; R. J. Rhodes, 1914-17; L. L. Bentley, 1917-22; G. G. Starr, 1922-28; William W. Waxenfelter, 1928-30.

The Little Red Schoolhouse

The first public school in Beaver Falls was built in 1837, three years after the Pennsylvania Free Public School Law was signed by Governor Wolf. It was more than a school, however, it was a civic center.

The law provided for a free public school system but required election of a board of education to establish a school in each community. Beaver County joined statewide opposition to help delay election of such boards until some objectionable features were removed from the law in 1836.

An election was held locally in 1836, a board was formed and it began planning a school building. A two-room red brick building was erected at Seventh Avenue and Eighth Street and was used for the first time in September 1837. The school was built on land claimed by James Patterson and later Mrs. Patterson. It was conveyed to the school district in 1875 when \$150 was paid for it.

This location was at the edge of town (Old Brighton). Before the school was built, children interested in getting an education journeyed across the river to attend a seminary conducted by a Miss Curtiss.

Known as the Little Red Schoolhouse, the brick building served as the only school in town for three and one-half decades. It also served as the town hall, Sunday school room, a place for worship services and social events, and as a polling place.

The school board petitioned the state for a separate district for Old Brighton, which was granted in 1841. Sixty men signed the petition.

In his Historical Collections, written about 1840, Sherman Day mentioned Old Brighton as a promising village containing a cotton factory, a flour mill, a store and a very neat and commodious school house and meeting place which accommodates a population of about 300.

Reading, writing and arithmetic was the order of the day at the Little Red Schoolhouse — there were no extras. Attendance was not compulsory.

The first school board of which there is any record was composed of Robert Calhoun, John Baker, Thomas

D. Wells, James Patterson, Archibald Robertson and James M. Gregg — in 1841.

The early teachers were men. The first woman teacher of which there is any record was Miss Kate Warren.

William Robertson, James Robertson, Joseph Knotts, Christopher and Daniel Large, James Ross, Thomas and Margaret Hennon, Myra Reed, Adelaide Sims and Rebecca McGahey were some of the early day pupils.

Milton Anderson, a teacher, made the first known report on education in Beaver Falls in 1867.

The Little Red Schoolhouse was the original home of most of the older churches in Beaver Falls and sisters of the Catholic faith conducted a parochial school there for a time.

In 1866, the first union Sunday school was organized there by Dr. Thomas G. McPherson.

Mrs. John R. (Granny) Hoopes, a Quaker, always held the Quakers used it first. Mrs. Thomas (Granny) Ross said the Mormons used it and their leader, Brigham Young, spoke in it at least once.

Gen. William Booth addressed a group in it when the Salvation Army used the school as a barracks.

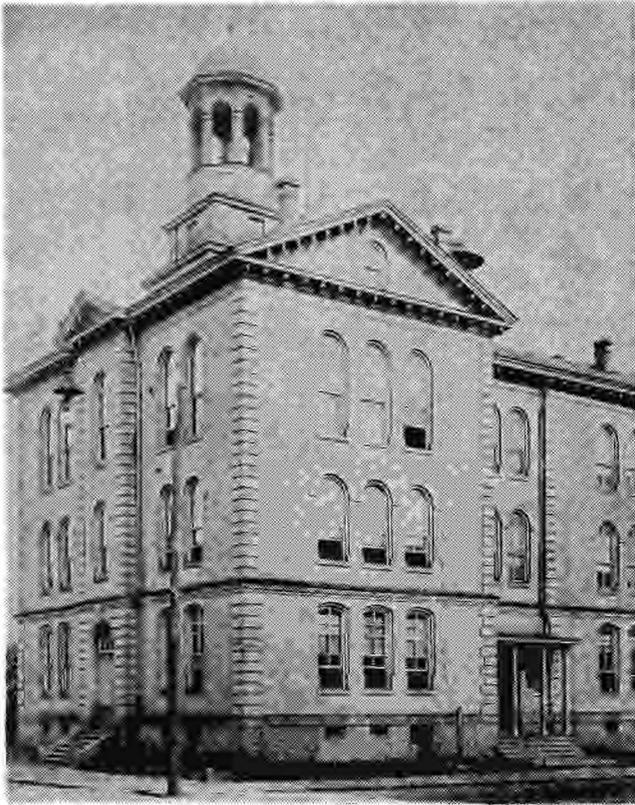
Among the congregations that had worship services there are Trinity United Presbyterian, First Methodist, the Methodist Episcopal, First Baptist, First Christian and United German Evangelical.

Mrs. William H. Newlon, mother of Miss Helen Newlon (who taught many years at 11th Street School), conducted a night school there in the 1880s.

Phased out as a school, the building was used as a warehouse and stable before it was torn down in 1928 by Frank Poerlo Construction Co.

The System Expands

The Little Red Schoolhouse provided ample accommodations for the school district until the 1860s, just before Beaver Falls was incorporated. By 1866, the enrollment reached 239 in 11 grades.



11th Street, the all-in-one school.

From that time until 11th Street School was completed in 1873, rooms in various parts of town were rented and occupied for school purposes.

The 11th Street School, when it was built, contained 10 rooms and a large public hall. In 1877, the hall was converted into two classrooms.

When school opened in 1878, enrollment reached 837 and the building formerly occupied by Reformed Presbyterian Church was rented and occupied by the primary department.

Eleven grades were in existence then with language, spelling, writing, reading, arithmetic, geography and composition the regular study course. Grammar, history and algebra were added in grades 10 and 11. Leading educators of the era were Miss Margaret Foulk, Miss Rebecca Forbes, H. V. Baker and M. L. McKnight.

Among textbooks adopted in the second half of the 19th Century were the Bible (1866), Webster's Dictionaries (1878) and McGuffey's spellers (1885). Even then, the school year was 180 days long.

Scripture reading, followed by prayer, started each school day.

School attendance was a major problem but so were taxes, teacher salaries and bonded indebtedness.

Teachers were admonished to make work meaningful. Minimum salary was \$30 per month; the maximum was \$50.

Chewing tobacco, or using it in any form, was strictly forbidden in the schools. Exams at the end of each month and at the close of the year were the basis for promotion.

Enrollment continued to rise. To meet it, the 17th Street School was built in 1880 and the Fifth Street School

in 1882. In 1884, two additional rooms were added to the 11th Street building.

The Eighth Avenue School was built in 1888 and the Fifth Avenue School was completed 10 years later, when the school population exceeded 1800, and the elementary system was on its way.

In 1889-90, the first lunchroom in Beaver Falls schools was set up in the basement of the Eighth Avenue building.

Vocal music was first introduced to Beaver Falls schools in 1884-85 and, in November 1897, a truant officer was hired for one month (as an experiment) to improve attendance. The system grew even larger and in 1894-95, space was rented from English Lutheran Church to ease the situation.

Art (1904), physiology and hygiene (1905), and music (1906) officially became part of the school course as cultural skills were added. A drive for a playground for each school was started and athletics were becoming a part of education in the first decade of the 20th Century.

In 1907, the basement of First Methodist Church was used for classrooms.

Crowded conditions were relieved, for a while, in 1911 when a high school was built at 17th Street and Seventh Avenue (the current junior high). By 1915-16, overcrowding again forced the school district to seek additional space and rooms in the second floor of Carnegie Library were used. (This use continued until 1931).

In 1918, Floyd W. Atwell became superintendent of schools, and special emphasis was laid on building and improving (and preserving) the health of the pupils. Playgrounds became important and a health program was installed. A public health program was begun, a dental clinic was maintained (in 1920, sponsored by the Beaver Falls Lions Club), and a dental hygienist checked all pupils of school age in the community.

Eleventh Street School was badly damaged by fire March 27, 1919, and classes were switched to nearby churches. Rooms in the Methodist Episcopal, First Methodist, (Calvary) UP and (Trinity) Presbyterian churches were occupied by more than 400 pupils on school days through June 13, 1919.

The 11th Street building was restored, minus its third floor, and classes resumed there in the fall of 1919.

Kindergartens were established at the 11th and 33rd Street schools during World War II, culminating a project talked about as early as 1885. Today, each area in the school system has a kindergarten.

College Hill and Beaver Falls schools had been combined in 1931 when the area became the City of Beaver Falls. That added the 33rd and 38th Street Schools to the Beaver Falls elementary system and later, the College Hill Junior High which later became a grade school.

Central Elementary was built at Ninth Avenue and 15th Street and South Elementary was erected on Fourth Avenue in the 1950s, giving the city the most modern facilities. An art supervisor, a music supervisor, physical education instructors, special reading teachers and dental specialists then were added to the elementary staffs.

In 1958, Eastvale and White Township schools joined with the Beaver Falls district, some 16 years after negotiations began.

The Secondary System

There are no known records to indicate the date Beaver Falls citizens first began to agitate for training for their children beyond elementary school but in 1877,

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

the school board voted to establish a high school — the first secondary school in the county.

Miss Alice Abel, considered a most able and dedicated woman, was chosen "the teacher of high school." When she resigned in 1886 because of ill health, Miss Agnes Mackay was elected to replace her.

The first high school was located in the third story of 11th Street building. It remained there until its second home was built in 1911.

At first, there was only grade 11 in the high school; then two — 11 and 12. Then, in 1897-98, when the 8-4 plan became standard, grades nine, 10, 11 and 12 made up the high school.

Thirty-three students were enrolled in the first year of high school with only four boys attending. The average age was 16. To combat the problem of boys leaving school, M. L. McKnight, superintendent and principal, recommended a school-work program in 1882. Boys would attend school half a day and work on a job the other half, according to his plan, but the board did not approve. Attendance in those days was not compulsory.

Spelling and defining, higher mathematics, geometry, trigonometry, physical geography, drawing, physiology and hygiene were some of the subjects taught in the early high school.

In 1880-81, a literary society was formed to improve the use of English and in 1883-84, two literary societies were formed — Utopian and Philomathian. In 1897-98, a contest was held to raise funds for 100 songbooks. With the \$33 that was left, a school library was founded.

In another move to improve the use of English in 1880-81, the Tribune and Globe newspapers furnished uncorrected proof so pupils could practice correcting spelling, punctuation, capitalization, grammatical construction and note the reason for each correction. Latin was introduced in 1890-91, with German being adopted in 1897-98.

Chemistry laboratory equipment was installed in 1896-97 and the library continued to grow with books bought with proceeds from entertainment staged by several classes.

In 1898-99, 15 nonresident students attended the high school at a charge of \$1.50 per month.

In 1900-01, there were 135 students in high school and Superintendent C. J. Boak urged construction of a new building. Principal G. G. Starr made a similar plea in 1905 but a year later a motion by a board member to build a new school failed to carry.

Efforts resumed in 1910, were successful and a \$700,000 two-story building with a full basement was built at 17th Street and Seventh Avenue.

First occupied in 1911, the school had six classrooms and offices on the first floor; a study hall and four classrooms on the second floor; a manual training department and large gymnasium in the basement.

Members of board then were H. F. Hawkins, George Wolf, F. M. Nair, J. B. Ague, J. K. Fliming, R. M. Patterson, J. N. Sponcler, E. H. Douds, F. P. Gray, E. T. Fessenden, Irvin Goss and J. C. Gaston.

The high school, in 1911, offered a classical, scientific, commercial and general course and 16 credits were required for graduation.

Beaver Falls continued to grow rapidly, however, and within a dozen years, planning began for another high school building.

In 1929, the school board approved plans for a new and bigger structure at Eighth Avenue and 16th Street. It was occupied in September 1931 and dedicated Oct.

1, 1931. This school had 24 classrooms, a gymnasium seating 1,460, an auditorium seating 1,596, a cafeteria to seat 500 and a large library. The gym was the largest for a school in Western Pennsylvania and the auditorium the largest for a school in the state.

Members of the board then included J. H. Hoop, James L. Wasson, Harry N. Merriman, Adah Butler, C. A. Dunkerly, Leroy Freed, J. L. Miksch, Eleanor J. Siemon and J. N. Sponcler.

In 1936, Lester L. Fehr was named head of the general industrial arts program. Two years later, the name was changed to vocational shop program and the 17th Street building — formerly an elementary school — was used until an annex was built at the high school in 1949. The name again was changed — to industrial arts — with Donald E. Grove as supervisor. The program included shops in auto, machine, wood, electric and graphic arts in addition to the agriculture program adopted in 1938. In 1961 auto shop was discontinued and agriculture was dropped a year later. The annex also includes mechanical drawing rooms, an art room, two classrooms, an office and an elevator.

A music wing was added in 1963.

In September 1968, the enrollment is expected to be 1,700.

College Hill System

When College Hill split from White Township and became a borough in 1892, there was a two-room township school building at 33rd Street and Fourth Avenue.

Two rooms were added in 1895, two more in 1902 and two more in 1909 and, in 1915, the basement was remodeled.

Ben Franklin, West Bridgewater, one time county school superintendent, was the first head of College Hill schools (two teachers were on his staff) in 1892.

Teacher requirements were lax at first but by 1907, the principal had to be a graduate of a normal school.

Students interested in attending high school went to Beaver Falls — six in 1908. This prompted the College Hill board to adopt a high school plan but it was abolished in 1913 and students again went to Beaver Falls for high school. In the early 1920s, College Hill high school students attended New Brighton because the tuition rate there was cheaper than in Beaver Falls. In a year or two however, the rates were adjusted and students returned to Beaver Falls.

Plans for the 38th Street school were begun in 1908 and the structure was opened in 1915. In 1923, two rooms were added.

College Hill schools joined with Beaver Falls schools in 1931.

School System Milestones

In superintendents' reports of the late 19th century, frequent mention is made of complaints by parents that teachers overworked their pupils.

This charge was denied by the superintendents, who cautioned parents about expecting too much from their children.

Reading was heavily stressed and health and physical exercise came in for much discussion.

Some milestones in the elementary programs:

In 1880, the *Enterprise* and the *Beaver Valley News* printed honor rolls for the first time without charge . . . 1883-84 became known as "the year of the measles." More than half the pupils were absent due to the epidemic and the school term was cut to seven months in 1884-85 . . . In 1889 junior and senior American mechanics presented the school with American flags and asked that they be flown daily . . . Schools were closed for 17 days in 1918-19 because of a flu epidemic and Beaver Falls was one of the few districts in the state to complete a full term. Mid-year promotion was delayed until the fifth month that year.

Telephones were installed in all schools in 1895 . . . The school system used the 8-4 plan (grades 9, 10, 11 and 12 in high school) from 1897-98 until 1931, when the 6-3-3 plan went into effect . . . Natural gas first was installed in all buildings in 1887. It added much comfort to students and teachers. Before that, it had been considered a health hazard . . . By resolution of the board June 8, 1900, literary work in the high school was made compulsory and every pupil was to appear before the school at least twice a year with an original essay, oration or declamation. Literary societies were very popular in the high school almost from its beginning until about 1918 . . . Four years of English for those who graduated from Beaver Falls High School was first required in 1909-10 . . . Grades for misbehavior were discontinued when the high school moved into the building at Seventh Avenue and 17th Street . . . In 1912, grading by percentages was dropped with letter grades being used — E (excellent), G (good), F (fair) and U (unsatisfactory) — until the late 1920s when the system was changed to A (excellent), B (good), C (fair), D (credit) and E (failure).

Board action in 1912-13 declared that all high school parties must be held in the high school building . . . In 1912, the senior class asked the superintendent for permission to stage a class play with proceeds to be used for commencement. It was granted and, until 1923, senior class plays were a part of each commencement season (for both January and June classes). All-school plays became vogue in 1923 . . . On May 13, 1915, the Pennsylvania Child Labor and Continuation School Act was passed and students under 16 no longer could stay out of school and work. They had to go to school part-time (night school). Continuation School closed in 1935.

After Prom Parties were begun in 1951 — seniors are entertained by the community from 12 midnight to 5 a.m. This keeps the youngsters off the highway . . . The first student council was organized in 1911-12. It was called "Student Participation in Student Government" and was rather widely opposed. Its members were not chosen by the student body. In 1929-30 a boy and girl from each class were chosen; in 1930-31, two members of each class and one representative from each homeroom were chosen. In 1946-47, the president of each club and class officer also became members. Today, the student council has more than 100 members, and, since 1949, it has met in Room 109, the student center.

Commencement was held at (Trinity) Presbyterian Church, starting in 1879. In 1884, if shifted to Foster's Opera House, then in 1902 to the Sixth Avenue Theatre. From 1903 to 1931, commencement was held at Carnegie

Library Auditorium, then, through 1948, was held in the senior high auditorium. The first outdoor commencement was held at Reeves Field in 1949. It continued until 1954 at Reeves Field, returned for three years to the high school auditorium, then to Reeves Field again. If inclement weather prevails, it is shifted to Metheny Fieldhouse at Reeves Field . . . Senior pictures first appeared in *The Tiger* in May 1914 and the custom of the senior class leaving something to the school began in 1912 . . . The ladder, symbolic of a class journey through high school was mentioned first in 1912 and was passed from seniors to juniors. The custom was dropped in 1942 . . . The class of 1913 was the first to wear caps and gowns. They were gray. Later classes wore black and, in 1948, classes began renting caps and gowns with each senior, the senior class and the school board sharing rental fees. Each class chooses its cap and gown color.

The Donors Party — The last get-together for seniors — was started in 1942 . . . There are more than 30 clubs operating in the high school. The Athenian and Macbethian Societies and the German Club (dropped soon afterward) were among the earliest — shortly after the turn of the century . . . The National Honor Society chapter was formed in 1930-31 . . . Class dues began in 1934-35 — \$1 per pupil each year in high school for class activities . . . The Class of 1913 was the first to have class rings (before that classes bought pins) . . . School picnics started in 1910, were discontinued during World War II, were revived in 1946 . . . Night school was first begun in the 1880s, was discontinued then revived in 1914 with 76 registrants . . . Summer school apparently existed as early as 1915, was dropped in 1932 and revived in 1938 . . . A few firsts: 1948-49 — development of activities and guidance programs; 1949 — club periods in the regular school program; 1950 — orientation day for sophomores; 1957 — first information night for parents; 1948 — first life work week; 1959 — Life Work Week reorganized; 1948 — the guidance services were greatly expanded under direction of Miss Elizabeth Fullerton . . . William C. Bryan, now a New Brighton resident, was first president of the Pep Club and was the first *Tiger*. To make the first *Tiger* suit, Bryan lay on the material on the floor and Miss Gladys Porter, art instructor, drew his outline on the material, then cut it out and had it sewn. This happened in 1937.

Junior High Joins The Fold

Junior high has been part of area school systems since 1923 when it was established at College Hill. In Beaver Falls, junior high was established for grades seven, eight and nine in 1931 in the "old" high school building at 17th Street and Seventh Avenue.

The program is designed to prepare students for high school.

The junior high band was organized in 1931-32, football and basketball teams were begun in 1931-32, the same year promotion exercises were begun for ninth graders going to high school. The ceremonies were discontinued in 1949.

Beaver Falls Junior High joined the Junior WPIAL in 1937-38 and O. H. Heckathorne served on the decisions committee and Arthur G. Mitchell as vice president.

Music Enrolled Early

Records indicate that music, in one form or another, has been associated, although not always officially, with the school system for most of its life.

Singing was a part of opening exercises as early as 1880, it is reported but an attempt to introduce vocal music courses to the high school was defeated at a board meeting in 1898.

An orchestra, under a Mr. Fletcher, and a girls glee club, directed by a Miss Harshman, were formed in 1906-07.

The orchestra had two violins, a bass viol, a mandolin, a guitar and a piano. Interest waned but was revived in 1912-13. It was discontinued in the 1950s.

Vocal music groups have multiplied — boys and girls glee clubs, a capella choirs, quartets, Madrigal singers have flourished through the years.

Credit for music first was given in 1913-14.

An organ was purchased in 1891-92, a piano in 1912-13 (paid for by the board and student council), a grand piano in 1932-33 (paid for by the board and sale of old Victor records gathered by student campaigns). More than 20,000 records were collected. An electric organ was purchased for the auditorium in 1964 (paid for by the board and student council).

Strike Up The Band!

Six saxophonists, a drummer and a clarinet player formed the first Tiger Band to play for football games in 1927. Paul W. Stevens was director. The band got new uniforms the following year.

Paul R. Slater took over in 1929-30 and the band gained fame in musical contests and as a concert band. A. J. Pletincks (1937-47), William N. Parrish (1947-59), Val Rocco (1959-67) and Harry Yokel (1967) were the schools other band directors.

Pletincks introduced majorettes with the band in 1938-39.

Publications Plentiful

The first newspaper published at Beaver Falls High School was called *The Eagle*. Printed for three months in 1881, it was three by four and one-half inches in size and cost one cent a copy.

John T. Useton, a Class of 1882 student, was editor-printer.

There is no record of any publication between *The Eagle's* short flight and *The Tiger's* first edition in February 1913.

The Tiger then was six inches by nine inches in booklet form with a paper back. Paul M. Patterson was the first editor.

The publication contained original articles, social items, sports news and editorials and received enthusiastic support from E. R. Carson, principal, and C. C. Green, superintendent. Each year, special editions featured athletics and commencement. In 1917, *The Tiger* became an annual publication.

The book was increased in size to eight by 11 inches in 1927 and was given a hard cover. Advertisers helped support *The Tiger* from 1913 until 1939. In 1962, the annual publication date was changed from May to September so that a complete record of the senior year could be included.

Gladys Porter (1931-64), Carl E. Blair (1945-60) and Ronald B. Hicks (1960) have been the staff's advisers through the years.

Tiger Cub, another publication, was founded in 1930 with Miss May Levis as adviser. It then was a magazine type publication featuring a variety of schools news.

Miss Lucille Plummer, Miss Elsie Leffingwell and Miss Kathryn McDonald were *Tiger Cub* advisers from 1931 to 1940 when Miss Mary Thomas took charge and the *Cub* was published as a project of the school's journalism classes. For many years, the *Cub* was printed by *The News-Tribune* and resembled a magazine in makeup.

In 1963, William Kness became adviser. Mounting costs forced a change to offset printing — first on a six by nine inch page and later on an 8½ by 11 inch page. It is printed in the school's graphic arts department by *The Tiger Press*. Warren Liberatore is the graphic arts instructor.

For a while, Beaver Falls High School had its own daily newspaper, the mimeographed "*Tiger Roar*," founded by Miss Thomas in 1945.

Mrs. Lillie Balph was adviser for a year, then Mrs. Eleanor Courtney, from 1946 to 1952. Other advisers were Miss Phyllis Sahli, Mrs. Audrey Camp and Kness.

The Roar now is an offset produced, twice weekly publication.

Commencement Comments

There were a dozen members in the first graduating class at Beaver Falls High School in 1879. The next year, there were none and only two made the grade in 1881 but since then, more than 14,500 have graduated from the school.

The 1899 class, with 17 graduates, was the largest of the 19th Century and the 1922 class, with 99, was the biggest in the first quarter of the 20th. The 1926 class, with 119, was the first to hit the century mark and an even 200 graduated in 1932. In 1940, graduates passed the 300 mark (308) and two years later 425 graduated. The 400 mark wasn't topped again until 1949, when 407 graduated. In 1966, there were 501 graduates.

Band Stand

Beaver Falls Rotary Club built a public band stand on the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 14th Street in 1919. It was later torn down and the roof used for the shelter in Ing-Rich Park.

GAR Monument

The Grand Army of the Republic monument on Sixth Avenue between 10th and 11th Streets was erected by the efforts of the GAR Womens Auxiliary and was dedicated Feb. 10, 1913.

Weather was inclement that day and services were held in Carnegie Library.

A Dream Comes True!

It is fitting and proper that the townships of Franklin, North Sewickley and Marion should be combined as a school district in a joint effort to provide for the education of children of the area.

In 1800, a large territory known as Sewickley Township formed almost the entire section of the northeastern portion of Beaver County and extended into what now is known as Lawrence County.

In 1801, this territory was split into two regions known as New Sewickley and North Sewickley townships.

History records that the first settler in North Sewickley Township was Ezekial Jones and his wife, Hannah, who migrated here from New Jersey in 1801 and settled on a tract of land somewhere near the location of Riverside High School.

On Nov. 14, 1801 the Joneses were host to an itinerant Baptist minister, Elder Henry Speer, who preached a sermon in the home of the Jones and from this event the first Baptist Church in western Pennsylvania was organized.

Need of a school was felt and a "select school" was established with classes held in Providence Baptist Church with a Mr. Herrington, Joseph Smith, Ethan Stewart, and Oliver Smith as the first teachers.

In 1845, North Sewickley Academy was started through the influence of Rev. James S. Henderson, pastor of Slippery Rock Presbyterian Church.

The purpose of the academy was to carry out suggestions of the General Assembly of the Church, which at that time was "urging upon its ministers the need of founding schools and academies in order to raise up a supply of educated men for the gospel ministry." In addition to this the school was intended to be used for teacher training and to prepare boys and girls for college.

The Academy was established under control of the Presbyterian Church of North Sewickley, which was established in 1847.

The original school began in a log cabin, but in 1850 a new school was erected on the present site of the old Presbyterian Church, which overlooks the site of the present high school.

The mid-century era also brought about formation of Marion Township on Feb. 6, 1845 and Franklin Township five years later on Feb. 28, 1850. These townships as well as a large portion of Lawrence County were carved out of the township of North Sewickley.

With the increase in population that was experienced

in these townships the need for providing basic education for the children arose.

Each township met its own needs by erecting one-room schools as needed on land either donated to the school district by interested citizens or on land loaned to the school as long as it was used for school purposes.

North Sewickley supported eleven one-room schools. Riverview, Harpers Ferry, Glendale, Wiley Hill, Bologne Valley, Laurel Point and Bennetts Run are names of one room schools designating a bus area.

Molly Main, Forest Glenn, Pleasant Valley and Grandview were other early schools.

Many of these buildings still are standing today and have been remodeled to be used as comfortable homes.

Soap Run (Ferndale) School was not closed until 1954 and Nye School was abandoned as late as 1957, which was several years after the original jointure of these townships was formed.

In July 1952, when the original jointure was formed with Franklin and Marion Townships, and in July 1953, when North Sewickley became a partner in the Northeastern Beaver County Joint School Systems, the educational facilities included the eight-room North Star School, which housed 400 children from grades one to eight and included one wash basin and two eight-hole outside toilets; the Locust Grove Building, a six-room recently remodeled and expanded portable, the newly erected modern eight-room Hillcrest School, and the Soap Run and Nye schools.

Secondary education was purchased on a tuition basis from public schools of New Brighton, Elwood City, Zelienople, and Beaver Falls before plans were made to construct a high school, remodel and add rooms to North Star and to build Marion Elementary School.

These projects were in various stages of development when in the April election, 1959, citizens of the three townships voted to become a merged district effective July 1 that year. Under the merger, Riverside Elementary School, the addition to Riverside Junior-Senior High School, Hillcrest addition and development of an outdoor athletic area was initiated.

Hillcrest School was erected in 1952 and dedicated May 8, 1953. Located on Mercer Road, next to North Sewickley Fire Hall, the school was expanded in 1967-68 and now has an enrollment of about 525 students with 17 teachers. Mrs. Rebecca Zeigler is building principal and Carl Walcott is elementary supervisor.

Expanding the Realm!

In 1847, a parochial school was organized to be conducted under supervision of the North Sewickley Presbyterian Church, and in 1850 it assumed the character of an academy.

A building was erected chiefly through the zeal and liberality of the members of the church at a cost of \$700. It was located on part of the public ground deeded to the church for school and church purposes. In 1853, the Rev. J. S. Henderson erected a large house on the site where the manse now stands. The large home made the academy a boarding school and from that time, it was known as North Sewickley Academy.

During the Rev. Mr. Henderson's time, Miss Kildoo was the only teacher and she remained under the pastorate of the Rev. Henry Webor, who succeeded Rev. Henderson. Miss Porter was added to the faculty. Later, Miss Kildoo left and Miss Kate McBeth became the principle teacher. There were many boarders and day scholars who later became prominent as doctors, lawyers, ministers, judges and statesmen, as well as businessmen, teachers, and missionaries.

At the close of the Civil War, the Rev. Mr. Webor turned the academy into a soldiers' orphanage and, at one time, 105 boys and girls were cared for. Several

teachers were added to the faculty and there were still many day scholars. In 1871, the Rev. John Aughy took charge of the school and remained about two years. Then it went into the hands of Professor Chreswell, but was soon closed. The boys and girls from the orphanage were transferred to Philipsburg, now known as Monaca.

Day school was resumed by Professor Mitchell in 1872. Professor Cheny was teaching at the school February 1881, having one girl and 13 boys as students. From 1891 to 1897, there was summer school taught by capable teachers. In 1895, the property was purchased by the C. E. Society of the church and later purchased by the North Sewickley Cemetery Co. In 1911, the dormitory was destroyed by fire. About 1916, the church purchased the property and razed the old building to erect the present parsonage.

Today all that remains of the old academy is the memory of those who spent many happy days within its walls. About 1947 the bell that once rang from the top of the academy was recovered. It rests unused in the parsonage garage.

Catholic Schools

By WILLIAM J. TRESS and JOHN MATTHEWS

A seed planted in 1889, when a \$2,400 structure was erected on two lots adjoining St. Mary's Catholic Church, has blossomed into a modern parochial education system encompassing three schools in the city.

The Rev. H. J. Frieling authorized construction of a small frame school building and convent 79 years ago. The two lots were purchased for \$2,000.

Three Sisters of Divine Providence were sent to take charge of the school.

In September 1889, Sister Anna, Sister Stephen and

Sister Dolores arrived from the mother house to begin the task of teaching the school's 80 pupils.

There were two grades in each classroom and in those days, a pupil's first six years of schooling were spent primarily in three rooms. Later a fourth room was opened.

It was a regular custom for pupils to attend mass at 8 a.m. each day. School began at 8:30 a.m. with a lunch break from noon until 1 p.m. and classes were dismissed for the day at 4:30 p.m.

Each room had a pot belly stove — "it would be warm in the front of the room and cold in the back," one who experienced winter days there remembers. The boys had to keep the coal pails filled.

Since St. Mary's was a German parish, both German and English were taught at the school.

The parish gradually increased in size and by the end of World War I, the need for a new school was clear.

The present school was opened in 1924 with 11 classrooms, an auditorium, kitchen, dining hall and library. Educational techniques and remodeling have advanced with the years to keep the school up to date.

Holy Trinity church has sponsored its school since it was first built in 1916. Bernardine Sisters were brought in to teach in 1917. They remained until 1954 and were followed by Felician Sisters in 1955-57, Sisters of Divine Providence and lay teachers in 1958, and the Order of St. Joseph in 1959.

St. Philomena's Catholic School is less than a decade old.

It was established in 1959 under the direction of the Rev. Francis W. Hungerman. The present school structure was erected at a cost of \$240,000.

When it first opened, the school had only three grades but each year a grade was added until grades one through eight were in service. Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth teach at the school.

Getting Down to Business

By SYLVESTER DAVIS

Garfield Business Institute, 1217 Seventh Ave., was known as Butcher's Business College when it was founded in 1895.

In 1920, the name was changed to Duff's Iron City College and the school was under management of the late H. E. McLaughlin.

McLaughlin was president when the name was changed to Garfield in 1935.

G. Crawford Lyon is the current owner and operator of GBI. All programming and class activities are under the supervision of William S. Davis, director. Mrs. Lorraine Coates is executive assistant and Miss Linda Wolf is secretary in the administrative office.

Davis, Irene Bugher, Edwin Campbell, Mrs. Coates, Jean McBride, Josephine Reed and Helen Turton are current faculty members.

GBI offers courses in the major areas of executive secretarial, higher accounting, and business administration with a new program to be offered in with fall — airlines transportation.

The calendar is divided into four quarters of approximately 12 weeks each and students may be admitted at the beginning of any quarter — June, September, December or March. In addition to daily classes Monday through Friday, night school is in session Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Mrs. McBride, a former New York model, heads the Nancy Taylor Charm and Finishing Course. Highlight of the course is the spring fashion show held annually, featuring both Nancy Taylor and Taylorette graduates. Taylor-ettes are members of a charm and self improvement course for junior and senior high girls.

A successful addition at Garfield is the business career aptitude test, a group of tests specifically formulated to

help young men and women determine business areas for which they are best suited. The school has been designated by the National Business Career Guidance Foundation as the official test center in this area.

This past year, the school was approved for veterans' training under a new GI Bill.

Basketball recently was added to the school program and the team has been successful in Western Pennsylvania Business College League competition. This and the sorority, fraternity and student council programs have added a true collegiate atmosphere to the school.

Butcher's Business College began April 29, 1895. The school was at 1100 Seventh Ave., above Stewart Bros. shoe store. In 1887, it was moved to 1004 Seventh Ave. with the school on 10th Street.

Butcher's reached its peak in 1905 with 100 students. Business, shorthand, commercial, accounting training and penmanship made up the course schedule.

The school was incorporated in 1897 with Mr. Butcher as president, Mr. Keifer as secretary and Edger Weston as treasurer.

P. S. Spangler was principal of Duff's, started 1912, with E. J. Reese as superintendent. C. J. Miller then became superintendent of Butcher's with Butcher remaining as an advisor.

In 1915, Homer McLaughlin replaced Miller as superintendent at Duff's and in 1919 replaced Spangler as principal of Duff's.

Garfield Business Institute was started by Miller in 1915 at 170 Madison Avenue, Rochester.

Another business school — Rands, at 1213 Seventh Ave., — operated a short while but closed in 1911.

McLaughlin was named manager when the schools became Duff's Iron City College in 1920 and Spangler returned to the faculty.

The school moved to its present location in 1929 and, six years later, became Garfield Business Institute with McLaughlin as president and Mrs. Cioto Miller as principal.

The school enrollment now usually averages 125 to 150 students.

'Pro Christo et Patria'

By JOHN McISAAC

With authorization of Lakes Presbytery of Reformed Presbyterian Church, Geneva Hall (later to become Geneva College) opened its doors in Northwood, Ohio, April 20, 1848. This was the outgrowth of work of the Rev. John Black Johnston, who had since 1838 been accepting some local students for instruction beyond the program of existing schools.

A brick building, containing five classrooms, had been built and circulars describing the proposed college were distributed widely through the church. The faculty consisted of the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Principal, John Knox Milligan, professor of languages and mathematics; and James Saurin Milligan, tutor and assistant in the prep school. Students came from Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania as well as Ohio, but in the first year numbered only 42. Enrollment grew and the college was chartered by the State of Ohio in 1850. From the first, the college was co-educational and without racial discrimination. Especially after the Civil War, a considerable number of Negro students attended.

The institution continued with many "ups and downs." One of the "downs" involved the loss of many male students, who enlisted in the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War. Another was sale of the building to a United Presbyterian group when the board of trustees became insolvent. Among the "ups" was repurchase of the building by a group of friends of the college and the acceptance of responsibility for its maintenance by the synod, which represented the whole Reformed Presbyterian denomination.

Maintenance of a consistent policy was hindered by frequent changes in the presidency, which ranged from one to four years until the election of H. H. George in 1872. At that time, enrollment was 124 and a faculty of seven. Two years later, students numbered 170 and the faculty nine.

Two literary societies were organized and in the spring of 1874 an Inter-Society Contest was held.

FUND DRIVE BEGUN

As solicitation of funds for the support of the college was carried on, agitation to have it moved eastward developed and Reformed Presbyterian Synod of 1878 appointed a commission to study the question of its future location. The Synod of 1879 considered three possibilities besides Northwood: Beaver Falls, Pa.; Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Morning Sun, Iowa. The majority favored Beaver Falls, provided that a grant of 10 acres and \$20,000 for a building was made available. John Reeves, Esq., on behalf of the Harmony Society, offered the land and various contributors pledged the required \$20,000, and the college moved to Beaver Falls in 1880.

Today in McCartney Library may be seen the length of grapevine which the committee used in laying out the approximate position of the building. The outer shell of the building is of native sandstone quarried on the site. Since the building was not ready until the fall of 1882, classes were held for two years in the property of First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls, then located at Ninth Street and Seventh Avenue and commencements were held on campus beside the partially completed building. Under the direction of William Pearce, whose son later held the presidency of the college for the longest term to date, the building was completed for use in the fall of 1882 at a cost of about \$35,000.

Only two of the Northwood faculty, President George and Professor J. L. McCartney, who taught the sciences and had four sons who were Presbyterian ministers, followed the college to Beaver Falls. Instructors were obtained here and the work went on. An early addition to the teaching force was Dr. W. P. Johnston, who was given chairs of Latin and English literature, and another was Dr. George Kennedy, who led Geneva students into the mysteries of the Greek language for some 36 years.

Problems of finance for such an institution seem in-

escapable. Some pledges for the support of the college had been conditional on its remaining at Northwood and these were now uncollectible. The library was small. There was no dormitory and the student body was smaller than in its last few years at Northwood. So trustees raised the tuition for each 12-week term from 10 to 12 dollars and added a contingent fee of one dollar; they sought special funds for a dormitory and, when \$3550 had been pledged, authorized its erection; with a goal of \$100,000 solicitation of an endowment fund was undertaken.

CARNEGIE HELPS

Andrew Carnegie augmented the library by a gift of scientific and literary works worth at least \$1,000. The board of trustees was reorganized to comply with Pennsylvania law and a charter was obtained in 1883. In 1887 part of Old Main was unroofed in a storm and required extensive repairs. A wooden building, to be used as a gymnasium, was erected in 1888.

After 18 years of capable leadership, including the change of location from Northwood to Beaver Falls, Dr. H. H. George resigned in 1890 and was replaced by Dr. W. P. Johnston. The college continued to grow, partly through students interested in music. Miss Frances E. Waddle, from 1893 for more than 40 years gave outstanding instruction in piano, harmony and other subjects. By 1895, total enrollment had reached 245, although a considerable number of these were in the preparatory department. Tuition charges crept upward, a dollar or two every few years; but appear ridiculously low to the citizens of the 1960's.

Rather early in Dr. Johnston's regime as president of the college, funds were obtained for erection of a science hall and the purchase of an athletic field. The science building was completed in 1896 at a cost of about \$8,000. The athletic field, lying south of 33rd Street and west of the houses fronting on Sixth Avenue was used for outdoor sports for about 30 years.

The 33rd Street field still serves for practice and intramural activities and in the summer it is made available to Beaver Falls Recreation Board for its program.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees in 1907 brought organization. Dr. Johnston asked to be relieved of the presidency to devote his time to soliciting funds and students. His request was granted and W. Henry George, son of H. H. George was elected president and professor of economics, political science and sociology. Dr. R. C. Colwell, who taught mathematics, physics and astronomy, joined the staff but left after 16 years to become a member of the faculty of West Virginia University. Dr. Gyla MacDowell headed the English Department at Geneva about 40 years and, as dean of women, succeeded in having Geneva accredited by the American Association of University Women and inaugurated other features for the betterment of Geneva.

NEW BLOOD, NEW LIFE

In 1909, the Rev. Robert Clarke was elected assistant to the president and given charge of financial solicitation and matters concerning buildings and other facilities. He promptly spurred many projects such as construction in 1910-11 of a brick gymnasium to replace the old wooden one; reconstruction of the science hall, badly damaged by a fire in 1912; and a thorough remodeling of the auditorium made necessary by a second unroofing of that part of Old Main. This project was completed during 1914-15 and included changing the balcony and providing the entire auditorium with opera seats.

Dr. Clarke obtained a very generous donation from Mrs. M. E. McKee of Clarinda, Iowa, which enabled the

college to build a women's dormitory—first occupied in 1921-22. A few years later he persuaded former parishioners of Dr. Clarence Edward McCartney to finance a library building named in his honor. This beautiful edifice, with outstanding stained glass windows depicting Paradise Lost and Pilgrim's Progress, was dedicated in 1931.

In 1912, since public high schools were becoming more numerous, the preparatory department of the college was discontinued. But for several years an entering student, who lacked a credit in some requirement (usually a language), was tutored by an advanced undergraduate under the supervision of the head of the appropriate department. Closing the preparatory department lowered enrollment, although the size of the graduating class changed very little, usually containing 25 to 30 students.

World War I had little effect on Geneva until the United States entered the conflict in 1917. Some students and alumni volunteered for officers training schools, but most decided to await the draft, although they enlisted in the Student Army Training Corps when a unit was installed at the college in the fall of 1918. It was promptly disbanded after the Armistice.

AN ERA OF CHANGE

There were changes of several kinds about this time. President W. H. George, after nine years of service, resigned to do further graduate study and later spent many years as dean of the University of Hawaii. He was followed by Dr. R. H. Martin for a four-year term and by Dr. A. A. Johnston for three. In 1923, Dr. M. M. Pearce was elected and served for over 25 years. The calendar was revamped to provide semesters instead of terms. Work in an evening school on campus and at various centers off-campus was initiated. The number of students more than doubled from 1915 to 1925 and tuition charges crawled slowly upward to an annual amount of \$103 at the latter date.

The curriculum had been expanded in 1921 by addition of a department of engineering and a few years later a generous gift by an industrialist made it possible to add a department of business administration.

In 1925 the college proposed to county high schools that it would award a large trophy annually to the school which accumulated the most points which were awarded for excellence in scholastic work, forensics, music and athletics.

The trophy became the permanent possession of the high school which first won it three years. Contests continued for some 15 years.

Through the 1930's day school enrollment remained at about 500. The proportion of the sexes was about three males to two females and the evening and extension enrollment often matched that of the day.

When World War II broke out, Congress authorized a program called Engineering, Science, Management Defense Training and both Carnegie Tech and Penn State arranged to have such courses as drafting, chemistry and metallurgy, taught on the Geneva campus—often taught or supervised by members of the Geneva staff. After Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941 practically all male students who could pass the physical examination enlisted or were drafted in some branch of the service, leaving only a few dozen males in the college. In order to assist the war effort and to provide employment for the faculty, Geneva arranged to have 300 pre-cadets from the Army Air Corps on campus. They were given 10 weeks of instruction in English, history, mathematics, physics, geography, and 10 hours of flying in light planes at Graham Aviation near Butler, then sent in squadrons of 60 to Maxwell Field for the next step. This program lasted some 15 months.

At the war's end, P. L. 385 provided financial assistance for veterans, and enrollment soon surpassed all previous records, approaching 900 in 1947-48.

President Pearce died in service in the fall of 1948 and was replaced by the dean, Dr. C. M. Lee. Work went on smoothly and a planning committee was organized to consider what the policy of the college should be for the years ahead. A serious need was evident for a new men's dormitory and plans were made to construct one as a memorial to the students who had served during the war.

POST-WAR SURGE

Dr. Edwin Clarke, younger son of Dr. Robert Clarke, who had served in the United States Army and Air Force 1941-46 and later completed his Ph.D. and became chairman of the department of economics and business administration, was made vice president in charge of development and devoted much time and energy to raising funds and overseeing the construction of the dormitory, Memorial Hall, which was dedicated in 1952.

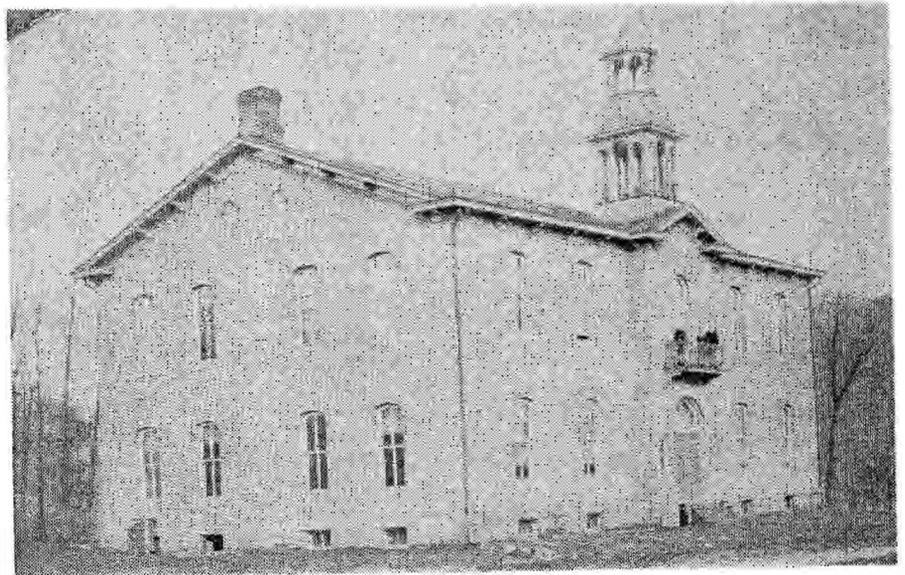
In the meantime a wooden building from a post near Greenville had been moved to the campus to serve as a gymnasium for men. When Dr. Lee retired in November of 1956, Dr. Clarke was elected to the presidency and was formally inaugurated in October 1957.

In his 11 years as president, many changes have taken place. Fire resistant stairwells have been provided for Old Main, the dining area of McKee Hall has been increased; two new dorms honoring Drs. Robert Clarke and M. M. Pearce have been erected; a spacious fieldhouse has been built; the capacities of the library and of the heating plant have been greatly enlarged; a magnificent student center now is serving the college and work is under way to complete extension and remodeling of the \$2 million science and engineering hall. Academically, provision has been made to assist faculty members in graduate work and the proportion of Ph.D.'s on the faculty gradually increases. Faculty salary scales have been generously improved and loads adjusted to give opportunity to direct student projects or conduct research.

A joint committee of corporators and trustees has prepared a clear cut statement of the philosophy of the college and the administration has been able to obtain an increasing proportion of faculty members with strong Christian commitments.

In short, as Geneva approaches the close of its second 60 years of existence, it seems more nearly year by year to embody its motto "Pro Christo et Patria."

When 17th Street School was built, there still were woods in the area.



RECREATION

- High School Sports
- College Sports
- Amateur Sports
- Professional Sports
- The Hall of Fame
- Having Fun!

Many Deserve Credit

By J. NEAL MATHEWS

At first, sports of any kind just had no place in the program at Beaver Falls High School.

They would detract from study, the main purpose of school, it was said. Besides few boys attended high school in the early years.

This attitude began to change as the school grew larger.

William T. Levis, a senior in the Class of 1897, organized a football team. He was coach and captain and since there were not enough boys in the high school for a complete team, outside boys were recruited.

Many people were prejudiced against football in those days and the boys were afraid to take their football suits to school. They dressed for the games in the basement of (Calvary) United Presbyterian Church across the street. The team's home field was Patterson Grove (near the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad station) at 11th Street.

The team played anyone it could but lost all its games the first season.

In 1898-99, physical culture classes for girls in high school were organized and met at Fifth Avenue School with Mrs. J. C. Boak as instructor. There were no physical education classes in the high school then.

In 1908-09, a teacher to coach gymnastics was added to the faculty—considered a radical step in those days—and five years later, under R. H. Edgar, gym classes were organized, open to boys and girls on a voluntary basis. In 1921-22, this course became part of the school program and a required subject.

Most of the sports in which teams represent the school

today were adopted in the first decade of the 20th Century. They grew in stature with the school system.

Today, there is a separate head coach for almost every sport, but in early days, one man did it all. Those who have served Beaver Falls High School as head coaches are: (all sports)

Dr. Leech of Geneva, 1905; H. W. Bixler, assistant to Leech, 1906; Paddlefoot Douthett, 1907-08; Frank Knop, 1909-11; R. H. Edgar-Ralph (Polly) Galvin, 1912-14; A. C. Gant, 1914-15; R. P. Bridenbaugh, 1915-17; the Rev. Paul Mickey and O. H. Heckathorne; Dr. Fred Ward, 1918-19; O. H. Heckathorne, 1919-34.

Football—Ellwood Kammer, 1934-35; Frank (Tiger) Walton, 1935-41; Ned Culler, 1941-42; Alexander Ufema, 1942-43; Leland J. Schachern, 1943-53; William E. Cutler, 1953-56; William A. Ross, 1956-59; Larry Bruno, 1959.

Basketball — Joy Y. McCandless, 1934-38; Alured C. Ransom, 1938-41; Alexander Ufema, 1941-43; Wilber Dershimer, 1943-44; Lewis M. Heeter, 1944-47; Joseph Hetra, 1947-51; Edward A. Latagliata, 1951-60; Nate Lippe, 1960-63; Richard Kinkead, 1963-66; Frank Chan, 1966.

Baseball — James A. Stuckert, 1939-45; Leland J. Schachern, 1945-48; William A. Ross, 1948-49; Schachern, 1949-64; Joseph Smartz, 1964.

Tennis—Joy Y. McCandless, 1935-36; Louis M. Goodman, 1936-41; Francis E. Mitchell, 1960-66; Samuel Sheffield, 1966.

Golf—Joy Y. McCandless, 1935-36; Alured C. Ransom, 1936-41; John L. Harr, 1947; William A. Ross, 1958-59; Lewis M. Heeter, 1959-61; Richard Kinkead, 1961.

Track—Anthony J. Meta, 1957-58; John G. Nace, 1965-67; and Roberts Sargent, 1967.

The Fighting Tigers!

By J. NEAL MATHEWS

Baseball and tennis, both adopted in 1900, were the first sports to gain official sanction in the school system. Track was adopted in 1902, football in 1904 and basketball in 1906.

FOOTBALL

The first authorized football team was fielded in 1904-05 and it finished with a winning season. By 1908, the team appeared in orange and black suits and for the first 10 years, games were played at Prospect Park.

When the "new" high school — the old part of the present junior high — was built in 1911, the land was purchased on Ninth Avenue at 16th Street for an athletic field. It was graded and made ready for use in 1914.

Beaver Falls defeated Butler 12-0 in October when the field was dedicated before a crowd of 250. A grandstand was built the next year.

Beaver Falls officially became a Western Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic League member in 1917 and on May 8, 1956, was a charter member in the Midwestern Athletic Conference. J. Neal Mathews, Beaver Falls principal, was the conference's first president.

Beaver Falls won WPIAL grid titles in 1928 and 1960. The Tigers won MAC crowns in 1960 and '61. Beaver Falls was unbeaten in 1961 but failed to make the WPIAL playoff under Gardner Point System ranking.

The grandstand at the old field was condemned by the school board in 1936 and dismantled and the Tigers began using Reeves Field for home football games. They still play home games there.

O. H. Heckathorne was the most successful of Tiger

football coaches, winning 93 games, losing 38 and tying five in his years at the helm. Leland Schachern's teams won 63, lost 29 and tied three and Larry Bruno's clubs have a 58-27-3 record. Alex Ufema's 1942 team won seven of 11 and Bill Cutler's three clubs in the mid-50s split evenly in 30 games.

Frank (Tiger) Walton, also a Beaver Falls coach, and his son, Joe, both were recognized nationally for their play at the University of Pittsburgh and both played professionally for the Washington Redskins. Joe also played with three divisional title winners for the New York Giants in the National Football League.

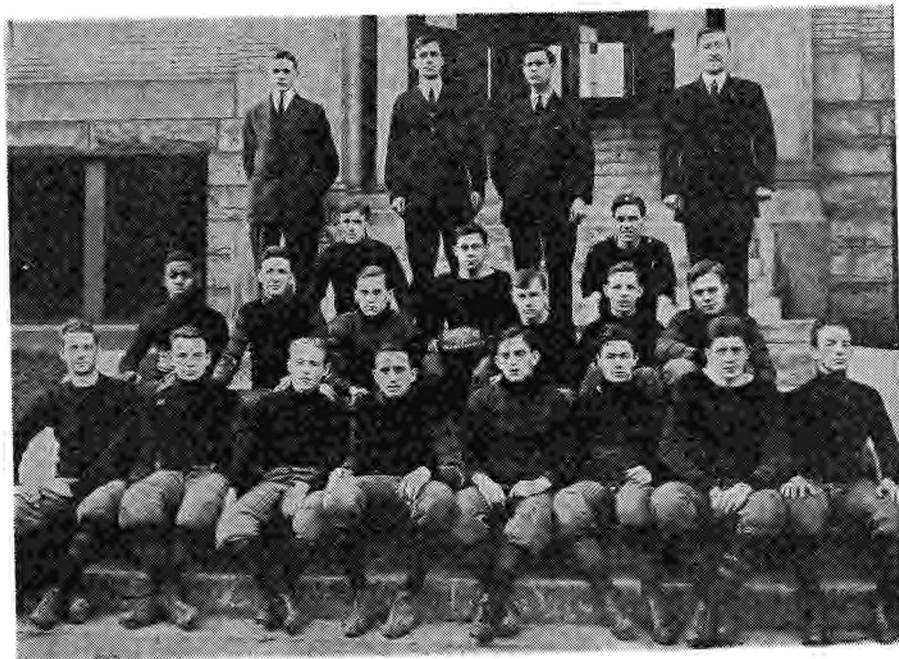
Jim Mutscheller captained Notre Dame after graduating from Beaver Falls High and played eight years with the Baltimore Colts, including two with championship teams.

Henry DePaul played professionally with the Pittsburgh Steelers and Joe Namath, quarterback on the 1960 WPIAL title team, gained world fame for signing a \$400,000 contract with the New York Jets and is fast becoming one of the American Football League's superstars.

BASKETBALL

When basketball became an official sport at Beaver Falls High it meant as much to the girls as to the boys.

The 1929 girls team, coached by Miss Alice Eskey, defeated Zelienople 95-2 with Stella Altmeyer scoring 35 baskets. Miss Gladys Beigert was the first girls team coach but Misses Nellie Eckert, Gladys Frishkorn and Norma Heinrich also tutored strong teams. Girls sports became intramural in 1937.



First row (from left): Allen, Bun Jamison, Gook Perrott, Gene Perrott, Moe Solomon, unidentified, Ed Hawkins, Charles Boswell. Second row: H. Boulding, unidentified, Ken Babbett, Brown Ransom, L. Shoemaker, Learman. Third row: Les Harr, Jake Pettler, Harry Shaefer. Standing: Clif Perrott, two unidentified, Superintendent Green.

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

An early milestone for the boys basketball team was a 90-7 victory over Ambridge in 1917 with Les Harr scoring 15 baskets. While Beaver Falls never has won a WPIAL basketball title, it has come close.

The Tigers had exceptional teams when O. H. Heckathorne was coach, then went to the WPIAL finals under Joy Y. McCandless in 1935, Wilber Dershimer in 1944 and Lew Heeter in 1945. The 1921-23 teams lost but one game.

Lou Veltri, Fran Lesinski, Eddie Ossoski, Buck Hartnett, Bus Wertz, Joe Kenny, Freddie Tach and Jack Sterling were on the squad that was beaten 44-30 by Rankin in the 1935 tourney.

Dershimer's club lost 50-27 to Duquesne, a team it had beaten earlier 39-25. Chill Williford, John James, Bill Boller, Chuck Kennedy, Jack Harr, Ted Loeffler, Dick Peete, Jim Pietro and Ray Sheets were on that squad.

The following year, Heeter's club was dumped by Donora, 53-38. Kennedy, James, Boller, Williford and Lou Lupo were big guns on that team.

BASEBALL

Baseball always has been popular in Beaver Falls so it isn't surprising that it was the high school's first official sport.

A team was organized in 1897-98 and played at least one game with Geneva, but the sport wasn't officially recognized until 1900. The school has fielded a team most years since.

Tiger baseballers reached their peak under Leland Schachern, winning section titles in 1952, '55, '58, '61, '63 and '64 and copping the WPIAL crown in 1961.

In 1965, under Joseph Smartz, Beaver Falls again won the section title but was dumped 11-1 by Arnold in the tourney finale.

Beaver Falls lost in the third round of the 1952 tourney to Washington 9-4; dropped the tourney finale to New Kensington 3-0 in 1955; was beaten 1-0 by Aliquippa in 1958; defeated Elizabeth-Forward 4-1 for the WPIAL championship in '61; lost 8-0 to Thomas Jefferson in the 1963 tourney; and was blanked 2-0 by Shaler in the third round of the 1964 tourney.

TRACK

Track, which in the last decade was reinstated, was the sport that gave the school its colors.

A "county" meet was organized by C. J. Boak of Beaver Falls, J. B. Richie of New Brighton, J. Brad Craig of Beaver and the Geneva College prep school for school track teams in 1902 and, to make the event more colorful, each team was to run in specific colors.

The student bodies of the three high schools were to choose their own colors — Geneva's already were gold and white. Beaver Falls' first choice was maroon and gray but Beaver already had selected those so orange and black actually was the second choice. New Brighton chose crimson and gold. That, according to Fred V. Dunlap, Class of 1904 at Beaver Falls, is how the three schools got their colors. They still play under those colors.

Beaver Falls won that meet and copped another early century success in track by winning the 1913 Interscholastic Meet at Geneva College.

There was relatively little coaching in track until O. H. Heckathorne took the reins in 1917. Then the sport boomed. In the 1920s, Beaver Falls teams won seven county and two WPIAL titles, the 1926 squad won the Penn Relays and tied Washington for the WPIAL title

and the 1927 team won the WPIAL Relays. Many of the meets were run at Junction Park.

Mounting costs, poor facilities and competition from other sports forced the school to discontinue the program in 1932.

Cross country made its debut with Frank Chan as coach in 1967-68 and, for the first season, was considerably successful. Tiger runners ranked ninth in the WPIAL.

GOLF

Golf is relatively new to Beaver Falls High School but the Tigers did manage to make it to the WPIAL playoff in 1963 before being eliminated by Har-Brack.

TENNIS

Tennis — off and on — has been in the school's sports picture since the turn of the century but the teams really came alive in the 60s.

Beaver Falls advanced to the finals in 1961 and 1962 but lost both years to Mt. Lebanon. In 1963, however, the Tigers turned the table and won the WPIAL crown by beating the Blue Devils and the doubles team won the state championship. Francis E. Mitchell was coach of the title team, which included Bob Clarke, Joe Downey, Tom Barber, Thom Cooper and Ed Baker.

LITTLE MUD JUG

The Little Mud Jug, filled with water from the Beaver River, was the symbol of football supremacy between New Brighton and Beaver Falls for 20 years, before the series was discontinued in 1964.

During the Little Mud Jug portion of the rivalry which began in 1945, the winning school got possession of the jug for a year at a time. Beaver Falls won it 16 years and New Brighton twice. Two games ended in ties.

THE ORANGE AND BLACK

The reason for selecting "The Orange and The Black" as the school song is not clear. Perhaps a search was made to find a song to match the school colors.

If so, someone apparently found the Princeton University song and adopted it to Beaver Falls. Miss Marjorie May, Class of 1917, and Mrs. I. Clifton (Marian) Hood, Class of 1907, report the alma mater was selected by the Class of 1906 but just who adapted the words to fit is not known. It appears a Princetonian wasn't necessarily involved.

SPORTS NOTES

The Tiger mascot was adopted some time between 1902 and '13 . . . The school board first gave sweaters to letter winners in football and basketball in 1912 . . . The school board began to give athletic team banquets in 1935-36 . . . Organized cheering at athletics events began in 1911 but only boys (usually one but rarely more than two) led cheers. Girls appeared as cheerleaders in 1933-34 and the boys were phased out in the early 50s . . . Coach Douthett was paid \$5 for coaching and \$90 for teaching in 1907. Larry Bruno, the present football coach, is paid \$2,600 per year as a coach, plus his teaching salary . . . Geneva College began using the high school gym for basketball games — a few games at a time — in 1925-26. (This was the current junior high gym.) When Beaver Falls moved to its present gym in 1931-32, Geneva played 10 games there the first year, three the next, then all its home games from 1933-34 to 1961 when the college built its own fieldhouse.

Covies Become Tornado

Few small colleges in the nation have the rich athletic background of which Geneva College can boast.

Athletics long have been a part of the school. While still located at Northwood, Ohio, a century ago, a Geneva baseball team competed and earned itself an outstanding reputation.

Football, which has been played at Geneva since the 1890s, reached its peaks during the years following the two world wars and a report in the Aug. 25, 1959, News Tribune 75th Anniversary edition calls the school one of the first to participate in intercollegiate basketball.

Athletics had a tremendous impact, even in the early years. The football team, it is said, often included a faculty member and, sometimes, a versatile athlete who like to play better than attend classes.

Track and field activities started about 1890 and included not only those considered standard today but also such others as the "high kick."

William Levis of Beaver Falls, later known widely for his dramatic and political activities, was captain of one of the first basketball teams and had much to do with spurring interest in the sport.

Toward the end of Geneva's first 60 years, a considerable uproar was caused when the trustees, roused by some unfortunate injuries to players — and perhaps by the poor records of the teams of 1904 and 1905 — decided to abolish football at Geneva.

To the community, which chartered special trains to follow the 1903 team that beat Grove City and Westminster by identical 35-0 scores and WPU (Pitt) by 53-0 and to Washington for the never finished game with Washington and Jefferson of "who tackled Joe Thompson" fame, and to the students, this was a "most revolting development."

With great pomp, the student body marched the length of town and back, escorting a coffin labeled "football." Since those who advocated abolition did not increase their giving and since many students withdrew to attend other colleges, the trustees reinstated the game and it has continued uninterrupted except for 1943-45 during World War II when male students at the school numbered about 35.

The middle of the Roaring Twenties brought a great interest to sports in general and to Geneva in football.

A plot of ground adjacent to the college was converted to a stadium seating more than 5000 on concrete bleachers — it was named Reeves Field in honor of its donors — and Alvin (Bo) McMillin was hired as all-sports coach.

"It wasn't any Harvard game, as many seem to think, that brought Centre and McMillin gridiron fame," Grantland Rice wrote in 1945. "Back in 1919, West Virginia with Big Ira Rodgers passing and running beat a pretty good Princeton team, 26-0 . . . Walter Camp offered the opinion that West Virginia's offense was almost unstoppable and that Rodgers was one of the most effective backs he had ever seen. Naturally, there was a terrific shock when little Centre not only stopped Rodgers but beat West Virginia, 14-6. Later, McMillin and Centre beat a good Harvard team."

Rice had more to say about McMillin, who finally gave Indiana's Hoosiers their first Big Ten championship after a wait of 46 years.

"After leaving Centre, he coached at Centenary and after that at Geneva," Rice wrote. "He again beat Har-

vard, partly through the help of a young giant who followed him from Centenary to Geneva — Cal Hubbard, later a professional grid star, a major league baseball umpire (and currently director of American League umpires). Cal, six-foot-five, weighing 260, could handle any job on the field. 'Cal Hubbard,' Bo still says, 'was the greatest football player I ever saw or hope to see — back, end, tackle, wherever he played.' "

Geneva beat Harvard 16-7 in 1926 but had its glory dimmed two weeks later by dropping the game with Grove City 3-0. While the Harvard game stands out for the season, observers claim the best game was a 6-0 loss to Cornell that saw the Old Gold and White run all over the Big Red. The local team, however, suffered more than 200 yards in penalties.

There have been other good clubs but two of the best were those loaded with veterans in 1946 and '47. In 1946, Geneva was 7-1, losing only to Youngstown, 26-0, with Larry Bruno one of the leading scorers in the nation and named to the East squad in the annual Shrine game in San Francisco — the only Genevan so honored. The 1947 team was 7-2. A. C. (Slim) Ransom, who returned after serving as a lieutenant commander in the Navy in World War II, and his assistant, Walter West, a Pitt graduate, coached those teams.

The 1950 Geneva football team won eight and lost one—17-0 to St. Vincent. Lyle Peluso and Al Rigni were spark-plugs for that club.

Football fans of bygone eras still insist no tougher game ever was played at Reeves Field than the 14-14 tie with Bucknell in 1931. Coached by Carl Snavelly, the team was sparked by Clarke Hinkel, an all-time selection in pro ranks.

Bucknell rambled to a 14-0 lead but, sparked by Cliff Aultman (present Geneva cage coach and athletic director) and Art Grahame, the Genevans fought back to tie the score. Buck Nelle was outstanding defensively.

When McMillin left Geneva after three years and a 22-5-1 record (and unbeaten with a tie in 1927), his fullback, Mac Fleniken became coach. He was replaced by Howard Harpster, a graduate of Carnegie Tech who was quarterback when Tech defeated Notre Dame. Harpster's teams won 23, lost six and tied two in three years.

Harpster was followed by two other Tech grads — Jimmy Robertson in '33 and "Dike" Beede in 1934-36. Among Beede's achievements was a 51-0 rout of Westminster and two victories over W&J, 7-6 and 6-3.

By Morgan came to Geneva in the 50s and in nine seasons his teams won 42, lost 31 and tied five and produced six winning seasons.

Another coach remembered favorably by the alumni is Tom Davies, former Pitt all-American, whose 1923 team won six, lost two and tied one. The victories the only year he coached included a two-touchdown win over Grove City.

When McMillin left, the basketball coaching job went to Ken Loeffler, a Beaver Falls boy who had starred at Penn State. Loeffler's best team was the 1934-35 crew, which won 16 of 23 and defeated City College of New York and Long Island University. Aultman was one of Loeffler's players. McMillin's track post went to Robert Park, a history professor, and he responded with teams so efficient they usually tripled the score on opponents in dual track meets with schools of their class.

The most successful team in Geneva's cage history was the 1955-56 quintet that won 24 of 27 and went to the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics tourney second round after winning the state NAIA title for the fourth straight year.

Bill Blair, the leader that year, holds the school's scoring records and three times was named to the Helms NAIA all-America team.

Pete Kinkead, an earlier scoring star, made the Helms squad in 1952-53.

Other really big names in Geneva basketball include Joe Thompson, whose 1902-03 team won 10 of 11, Dom Roselli, Al Vlastic, Stan Yukica, Don Schena and Ken Woodeshick.

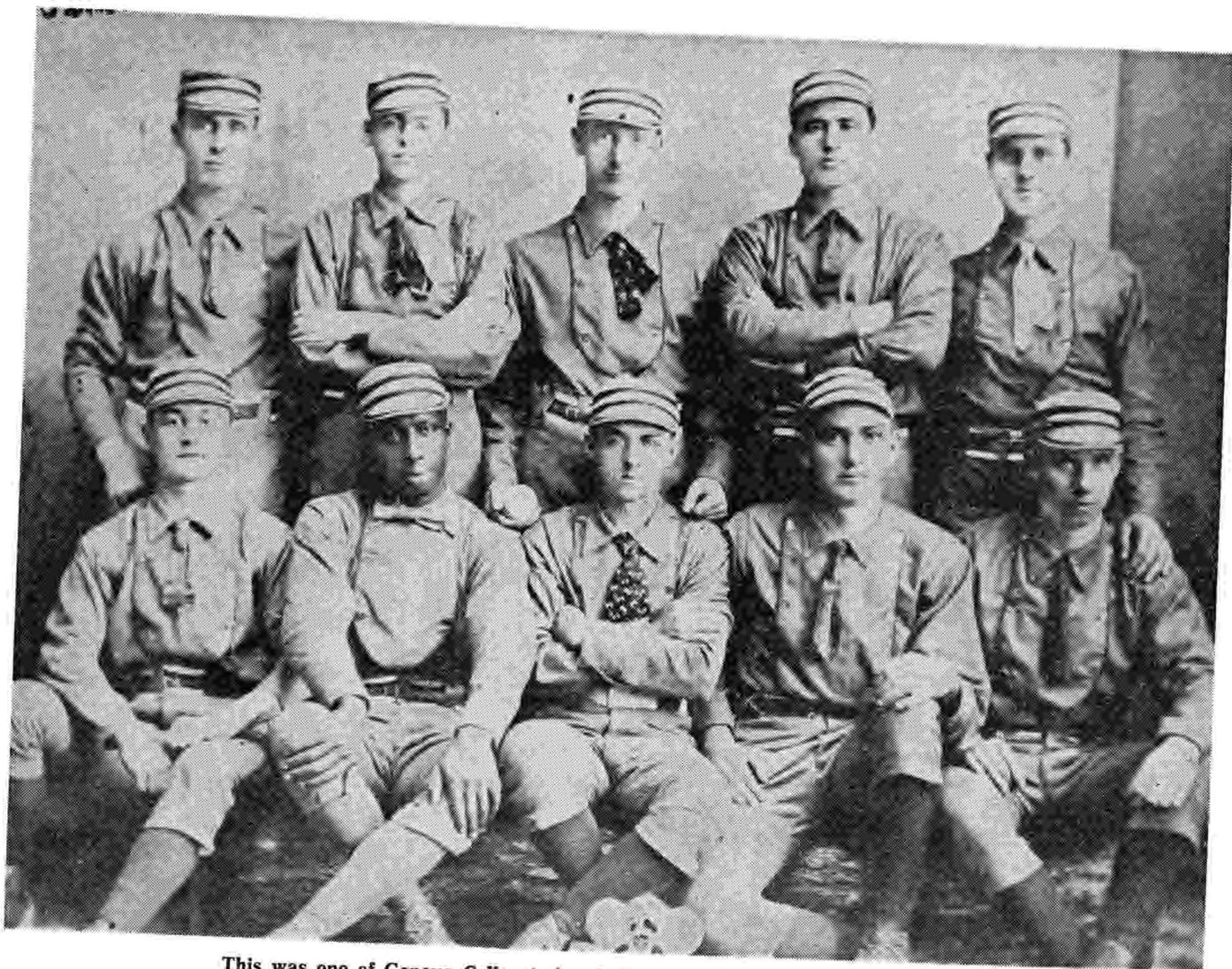
Geneva began to take steps in 1967 to improve its faltering football program, hiring a new coach — Joe Banks — and resodding the field at Reeves Field.

The Big G

The big G on Eastvale hillside is 40 some years old this fall — a lasting tribute to the school and its football teams engineered by the Class of 1928.

Some members of that class recruited a group of students from the Class of '29, directed them to gather huge boulders from the hillside and arrange them to form the letter G.

Willing and eager freshmen, as some Genevans would have all believe, are responsible for keeping the G clearly visible any place on the west side of the river. Writing about the famous monogram in 1951, Halcyon Sartwell, a member of the Class of '53 at Geneva, stated, "A day is set aside each year for hiking up the steep hillside to



This was one of Geneva College's baseball teams near the turn of the century.

the G. Freshmen clear away the weeds and brush from the center of the letter and give it a new coat of white wash."

The G has had an eventful life for an old rock in the mud.

When the school's team lost to Grove City in football one year, the G showed a red face. It remained crimson until the Geneva basketball team avenged the defeat later the same year, then was given a new white wash.

On a couple of occasions through the years, students from rival colleges have vowed to change the white G to their own school colors. One such plot was revealed prematurely before the Grove City-Geneva grid clash in 1938—Grove City planned a secret attack in the dead of night. Watches were set up to guard the G while some Genevans traveled to Grove City and added a touch of white to the sidewalks in front of some of that school's buildings.

Wayne Cornelius, 1939 freshman class president, and some aides startled fans at the Washington-Jefferson vs. Geneva game one year when halfway through the second quarter Geneva's Tony Ciolli streaked 68 yards for a touchdown. The G, outlined by red flares, began to glow. Cornelius and his cohorts had been watching the game through binoculars and lighted their flares when Ciolli scored.

The School's Best

The biggest individual name in Geneva College basketball is Bill Blair, a Beaver Falls product who poured 2,052 points through the nets from 1953 through 1957.

Blair also is the single season scoring champ with 739 points and a 26.4 average for 28 games in 1953-54. His 21 field goals in one game, against Juniata in 1953, also is a school record.

Don Schena, who tallied 53 points against Waynesburg in 1959, holds the school single game record while Dom DiMattia, who scored 41 against West Liberty in 1965, has the Metheny Fieldhouse mark.

Schena of Wampum was the last in a string of five "big guns" who catapulted Geneva into national prominence from 1947 through 1959. Al Vlastic of Monaca came first, followed by Pete Kinkead of Monaca, Stan Yukica of Midland and Blair.

Yukica ranks second in career scoring with 1,727, Vlastic is third with 1,538 and Schena is fourth with 1,364. Yukica and Schena share the single game free throw mark at 17. Yukica's came consecutively. Kinkead's 15 in a row from the free throw line in National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics tournament play still is a national record.

Dick Witherite, who once pulled down 30 rebounds in one game in 1962, is the career rebound recordholder with 492.

Basketball began at Geneva with one game in 1892-93 and resumed with six in 1897-98.

Its best season as 1955-56 when the team won 24 and lost three.

From 1952-53 through 1956-57, Geneva basketball teams won 104 games and lost 32 for a .765 percentage.

In 1952-53, the Covies (as the team was then nicknamed) won 22, lost five. The next two seasons, the records were 21-8 and 19-8 and in 1956-57, Geneva was 18-8.

Probably the best two teams of earlier decades were the 1917-18 club that won 13 of 15 and the 1934-35 unit that took 16 of 23.

Geneva's basketball schedules are dotted with big time schools but the 1950-51 schedule was the toughest—which probably explains why the team won only 12 of 30.

That year, Georgetown, Marshall, Davidson, Eastern Kentucky, Pitt, LaSalle, Villanova, Washington & Jefferson, Akron and Maryland State were on the card along with such usual rivals (for those times) as Mt. Union, Youngstown, Waynesburg, Westminster, Slippery Rock, Carnegie Tech, Thiel, Gannon, St. Francis, Bethany Grove City, Duquesne and Allegheny.

Some other "name" schools from schedules of the Vlastic era at Geneva were West Virginia, Niagara, St. Bonaventure, St. Francis of New York and Buffalo.

Earlier schedules included such schools as Boston College, City College of New York, Dartmouth, George Washington, Long Island University, Michigan State, Princeton, Yale and Syracuse. Geneva also has played the Akron Goodyear team five times.

A New Entry

The first official basketball team at Garfield Business Institute didn't need any accountants to keep track of things — except maybe losses.

By the third season, however, the game was beginning to catch on and the Garfielders roared to 13 wins in 14 regular season games and wound up with a 13-3 record.

GBI got started in basketball in 1964-65 with a 1-13 mark. The school's original squad included Morris Moe-gerle, Bill Koah, Bill Dagen, Jim Dagen, Medford Jackson, Ken Smith, Gene Roccia, Rich Plunkett, Gary Daufen, Bill Peacock, Rich Principaty, Jay Lefkowitz, Robin Williams, Bill Johnson and George Dimeff.

Top performance in one game for a GBI player is 56, against Freedom by Lloyd James.

The Legion Leads the Way

By **GEORGE MRVOSH**

Several years before Geneva College put Beaver Falls on the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics map, Beaver Falls American Legion basketballers brought nationwide fame to the community.

In five seasons, the Tommies — as the team was nicknamed because the post then carried the name Col. Joseph Thompson — won five state Legion titles, one national crown and was defeated in another national Legion tournament final. The first four years, Beaver Falls won 154 games and lost 31.

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

The Tommies won 42 and lost eight their first year — 1946 — playing mostly Legion teams in the tri-state area. More than 350 teams entered the state Legion tourney for the 1946-47 season.

One of the biggest wins for the Beaver Falls club that year was by 66-49 over Harrisburg in the state tourney semifinal at Carlisle. Harrisburg, pre-tourney dope predicted, would be an easy winner since its team members also played for the Harrisburg entry in the Eastern League, a professional circuit. The Tommies jumped to a 14-10 first period edge, then shot ahead 40-21 by halftime.

Beaver Falls then defeated Old Forge 81-35 to win the state championship.

While Pennsylvania eliminations still were in progress, Midland, Mich., was winning the National Legion Tournament at Brazil, Ind.

Beaver Falls challenged the national champs and beat them 66-49 in a post-season game.

BEST MARK IN '47-'48

The Tommies won 43 and lost three in 1947-48, the season they claimed the national Legion title at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Thirty games that season were against Legion teams; Beaver Falls won them all.

The season began with a 48-45 victory over the former Geneva College All-Stars. Then came an upset win over the Altoona Flyers of the All-American Pro League.

The Tommies ran their string to 18 before losing — to the Donnegan Raiders of Farrell. After Beaver Falls had run off a string of 10 victories, the Raiders beat the Tommies again. Only other loss during the season was to Geneva College. The Tommies won the final 13 games of the season.

Some of the outstanding wins that year — in addition to the state and national title games — were over the Chicago Bombers 66-35; Akron Borden Auto 56-46 and 61-44, and a Globetrotter team 51-46.

Beaver Falls dumped Ford City 63-46, Altoona 69-35 and Berwick 73-48 to win the state tourney title then headed for the national playoffs.

The Tommies stopped Myrtle Beach, S. C., 57-38, in the opening round, then slipped by Kankakee, Ill., 40-37, in the quarterfinal round. Several of the University of Illinois "Whiz Kids" played for the Kankakee entry.

Beaver Falls nudged Midland, Mich., 33-31 in the semifinal and dumped Moorehead, Minn., 38-32 for the national title.

WON 35 IN '48-'49

In 1948-49, the Tommies ran up 35 wins against 10 losses. Outstanding wins were scored against Youngstown College, Altoona Flyers, Canton Cals, Ford City VFW (twice), Weirton VFW (twice), Second Army, Geneva College, Butler Pros (twice), Altoona Big Five (twice), East Liverpool Legion and Akron Borden Auto.

Losses were to Duquesne University, New York Rens, "Original" Harlem Globetrotters, Akron Borden Auto, Geneva, Altoona Flyers, Canton Cals and Moorehead, Minn., the first opponent in the national tourney, which was held in Beaver Falls. The tourney loss was the only one for the Tommies against Legion opponents.

Beaver Falls won its third straight state Legion title by knocking off Swissvale 46-37, Ebensburg 55-40 and Red Lion 77-57.

The Tommies also won the Ford City Invitational, defeating East Vandergrift PNA 72-60, Barnett Club of

Pittsburgh 49-47, Ford City VFW 60-50, and Sharon Westinghouse 61-34. Sharon made its way to the finals by upsetting teams made up of Westminster and Duquesne players.

OPENED WITH GLOBETROTTERS

Beaver Falls opened its 1949-50 season with a loss to the Harlem Globetrotters but piled up 26 wins against eight losses before entering tournament play.

Among the big wins that season were Youngstown, Waynesburg College, Washington (Pa.) Pros, Akron Borden Auto, Harlem Aces, Pittsburgh YMHA, Second Army, New Castle Hank AC, Franklin Elks, and the East Liverpool Cooties.

The Tommies dumped Braddock Schwartz Club, Tarentum Karps, and the V&J All-Stars before losing to the Swissvale Merchants in the final game of the Ford City Invitational.

In state Legion play, Beaver Falls whipped Swissvale 47-42 (even though they trailed by seven with four minutes to play) in the semifinal, then dumped Red Lion 66-58 in the final.

In the first round of the national tourney — at McPherson, Kan. — Beaver Falls drew a bye when the Wisconsin team failed to show.

The Tommies then eliminated Richmond, Ky., and Chicago (56-50) before losing to the tall Coushatta, La. club 42-38. The Chicago club had scored more than 70 points in each of its previous tourney games and the Louisiana club averaged a little taller than 6-3.

In their final season — 1950-51 — the Tommies ran successfully through another "regular" schedule, then dumped Swissvale (which included Red Manning of Duquesne and George Belich of Pitt in its lineup) and Red Lion for the state title in a tournament staged in Beaver Falls.

Lou Veltri held the usually high-scoring Manning to a free throw for the three and one-half quarters he guarded him and Belich, leading collegiate scorer in the district, was blanked by the Tommies' Warren (Orkie) Walcott.

The Tommies then went to the national Legion tourney but lost to defending champion Coushatta in double overtime. A shot, fired from three-quarters of the court away, gave the Southern team a 50-48 victory.

Dick Peete, a stalwart for the Tommies, was the first Negro ever to participate with a white team in Louisiana and his outstanding play drew a standing ovation from the crowd.

Beaver Falls also was a member of the All-American Pro League that season. The team made the league playoffs but was eliminated by Erie.

Among the players during the five-year Legion team's history were Peete, Veltri, Walcott, Joe Lonnett, Jack Sterling, Stan Navage, Tim Callahan, Don McComb, Mike Linkovich, Felix Oliver and Al Vlasic and others.

Tommies Triumph!

One of the most successful stories of Beaver County sports is that of Beaver Falls American Legion. Not only did the American Legion cop five state adult basketball championships, one national title and a runnerup but it also did well in baseball.

It had a strong representative in the adult County Legion League and also led in City Little League titles.

But the Tommies have done brilliantly in the County (Junior) American Legion League. Shortly after the war,

managed by Rocky Capozza and Ed Harvey Jr., they won the powerful East Palestine American Legion Tourney sparked by the good arm of Carl Patterson.

In 1952, under Ted Cornecki, they won the county, district and regional titles, moving into the state final tourney at Allentown.

This was a good club led by the pitching of Tom Kirkpatrick and Gene Palka. They also had some excellent players — Charles Rimbey Jr., Billy Blair, Wibby Estermyer, Joe Walton, Eddie DeRose, Leonard James, Ken Douglass and Jim Nellias.

They lost out at Allentown in the quarter final round. Later, Dom Casey took over and managed for ten years, winning six county titles and four regional championships.

Beaver Falls under Casey was in the county finals every year. The Tommies made four trips to the Allentown tourney.

In 1962, the Tommies set a state record with 27 wins in a row, a mark that still stands. They won 35 out of 39 games.

This was one of the most powerful clubs ever to represent an American Legion Post. It had some powerful sluggers and there was not a weak spot in the lineup.

The team went to the semi-finals of the Allentown tourney before it finally lost in a much disputed situation that still irks local fans.

Casey had some great players in the 10 years as skipper — like Bobby Lawrence, Jackie Damaska, George James, Tom Blythe, Karlin "Butch" Ryan, Walter Martin, Barry Casey, Rich and Bill Niedbala, Ernie Pelaia, Joe Namath, Harry and Dick Blackwood, Boyd Gillingham, Tom Krzemienski, Pete Cabrera, Lou Ferrigno, Bobby Robinson, Ray Kokoski, Stan Kondracki, Rich Thellman, Frank Walton Jr. and other great ones.

He was assisted by Bill Tronzo, Paul Casey and Ken Smith.

The Heroes!

One of the popular early day baseball players to perform in Beaver Falls—both for and against the Beaver Falls Elks—was Johnny Pearson, from the Homestead area.

Pearson and Ziggy Walsh formed the only white battery the Homestead Grays employed in the 1920s.

In reply to the "Who He?" column, a sports reminiscing feature of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (March 26, 1968), one reader reported, "In my account of the W. L. Reineckers playing Beaver Falls Elks, in place of the J. J. Deans, Pearson pitched for Beaver Falls and Ziggy Walsh caught." The Reineckers and Deans were to have played a series but Dave Roberts, manager of the Deans, used

Beaver Falls as ringers instead of the Deans and the Reineckers protested. The series lasted only one game.

Harry Fritz of New Brighton reported in the same column that, when playing for the Elks, Pearson "usually played left field but when we played the Homestead Grays, he would be our pitcher."

Dr. Jim Flinn, a Mt. Lebanon pediatrician, recalled an exhibition game between the Elks and the Cincinnati Reds, which the big leaguers won with Art Nehf on the mound, 2-1. Dr. Flinn was in the Elks' lineup that day (1925), the leadoff man and second baseman. He listed the other batters as Pearson 3b, Dewey McGinley ss, Elvin (Count) Hilty p, Johnny Kirk 1b, Walsh c, Eddie Kelly cf, Miller rf, and Nig White lf.

Pearson also was quite a basketball player, too. He played with the famous Second Story Morry club with Chick Davies, Bill Campbell, Yans Wallace, Moon Klinzing, Mickey Gross, Slim Reisgen, Ken Loeffler, Whitey Lytell, George Ramsey and Dave Mervis.

Eugene Jannuzi, president of Beaver Falls Area Centennial Corp., was one of those who replied to the column.

He remembers the Elks' game with the Reds well because he was "pickup batboy" for the Reds. Jannuzi's pay for nine innings as batboy was a baseball, promised by the Reds.

"In the confusion in the dugout after the game, they forgot to give me my ball," Jannuzi reports. "I don't think they were too happy at winning only 2-1. I walked forlornly down to the Grand Hotel, on 11th Street where the post office is now, and recognized one of the Reds in the lobby. 'I didn't get my ball,' I said, and I bawled. He reached down into a dusty duffle and gave me a ball—not new, a little yellow, but a real big-league baseball."

Jannuzi insists "those who didn't see them don't know how good those Beaver Falls Elks teams were in the 1920s. Ed Harvey managed, and there were some players—Pearson, McGinley, Kelly, Hilty, Walsh, Fritz, Doc Ward, Earl Crow and Billy Rhiel who went to the Detroit Tigers. I remember one pitcher who threw nothing but underhand. Johnny Ray, a pre-legal student at Geneva College, covered sports for The News-Tribune."

It was standing room only when the Homestead Grays visited Beaver Falls and "people would line the fence in the outfield."

One time, Ward took the uniforms home after the Elks played an out of town team. "His wife had the smelly things cleaned, and got Doc benched—bad luck."

In those days, a kid got a season ticket for a dollar. "You sat in the third base bleachers, very close to where Pearson or McGinley covered the bag so gracefully, and the cinder track in front of the bleachers was the Beaver Falls' bullpen."

"Home runs in left field bounced off the red frame building of the Grasselli Chemical Co. I don't remember seeing a ball hit over the right field fence, it was that far out," Jannuzi says.

Diamond's Golden Age

By JOE TRONZO

Beaver Falls, for two years at the outset of The Roaring Twenties, was the home of the world's semi-pro baseball champions.

For years, the two clubs that produced those titles dominated local sports conversations and, even today, the legend of the teams is spoken of with awe.

For a long time, baseball, Ed Harvey and the Beaver Falls Elks meant just about the same thing in the com-

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

munity. All else, it appears by the way old-timers remember it, was merely an imitation.

With Ab McMinn, well-known merchant, as the backer and Harvey as the manager, a strong unit was assembled in 1921.

The roster included such stellar performers as catchers Lee Mackey, Dr. Eugene Gahles; pitchers Joe Drugmond, Art Stokes, Ed Hilty and Mickey McBride; infielders Charles O'Loughlin (who was later to become sheriff of Beaver County), Dewey McGinley, Earl Croud, Malc Mars and Tommy Young; and outfielders Bronson Rees, Eddie Kelly, Doc Ward and Ingy Harvey. Mascots were Ernie Reed, later sports editor of The News-Tribune and Ed Harvey Jr.

This team tore through the National Federation Series, winning the area title at Pittsburgh, then adding another at Youngstown. After winning another series at Brooklyn, N.Y., the team returned to Beaver Falls to meet Columbus, Ohio. The locals lost the series opener and things looked black as the clubs headed for the next two games in the Ohio capital.

But the Fallsmen bounced back to win the next two games and the world title.

Not enough credit ever was given McMinn for his sponsorship of this team. It was an individual effort and McMinn's keen interest in sports was never displayed better than with his backing of the 1921 champions.

In 1922, Beaver Falls Elks took over financial control of the team.

Leo Mackey went to the Canadian League and the Detroit Tigers took over Drugmond and Stokes after 1921.

A new club was built for 1922 and additions included Johnny Pearson, a legend in his own time. Pearson, of Homestead, is considered one of the greatest all-around athletes ever produced in the tri-state area. He excelled in every sport.

Others added were Joe Semler, another all-timer and one of the most underrated performers in the history of area baseball, Carl Poke and Jimmy Anderson, who were also pitchers, shortstop Jimmy Beesen and catcher Ziggy Walsh.

The Elks won the Pittsburgh district title but seemed out of the running when they met Cleveland in the first game of a series at Beaver Falls. They lost. But they won two at Cleveland to advance to the finals with Cincinnati.

After defeating Cincinnati, the Elks had copped the second straight world's title for Beaver Falls.

The Elks controlled the team until 1927 and the Fallsmen took on all comers. One report had it they played the fabulous Homestead Grays 15 times, winning nine.

Harvey calls the period from 1924 to 1927 the Golden Age of local baseball.

Top notch players included Semler, Billy Rhiel, Elmer Kestner, Heinie Boll, Dick Goldberg, Hilty, Pearson, McGinley, Ollie and Bennie Carnegie, Frank Mills, Kelly, "Lefty" Hughes, "Lefty" Fritz, the McCulloughs, Jimmy Uchrnsko and "Babyface" Smith.

The 20s was a fabulous period in sports, on a national level and in the local field.

Harvey remembers some great baseball was played

too in the old County League in the second decade of the century.

For example, in 1916, Harvey, along with John Telford of the Beaver Falls Tribune, had a powerful club that featured Charley Lindsay, Al Stutt, Homer Brown, "Hack" Durell, Bob Craig, Harry Fowler, Jack Canavan, "Doc" Ward and George Porter.

One of the first teams was the Dithridge Glass House club of 1889, which had on its roster, John and Robert Farrow, Lou Gilliland, Walter Beals, Harry Woods and Howard McClain.

After the 20s, Beaver Falls had for several seasons a representative in organized baseball, one year in the Mid-Atlantic and for several seasons in the Penn State League.

Beaver Falls also was represented in the County League and had a strong City League. One of the finest teams was the Ing-Rich club.

After World War II, Beaver Falls had strong entries in the Beaver County League and Beaver County American Legion League. Several former professionals competed for the Beaver Falls entry and the West Mayfield Vets. Ty Corbett was a familiar name in the success stories of both clubs.

Then, the emphasis went to youth baseball, which attracted the fans and helped in the demise of the adult game. The City League, which also hit its peak just after the war, produced many of the players who starred on strong high school and American Legion junior teams in the early 50s. The Delmars, Murphils, College Hill Wolverines and Celtics were just four of the many clubs that made City League races interesting.

Beaver Falls again is represented in the County League, a new attempt at an old idea, and also has teams in Colt and American Legion (the old junior Legion concept) leagues.

One Knee-Hi team, managed by Sig Fubio and Elmer Straub, captured the state title and another lost out in the final round.

Dom Casey led several (junior) Legion teams to area and district titles and moved into the state playoffs. A Legion team coached by Ted Cornecki also made it to the state playoffs.

Beaver Falls Athletics

By TED HOUSTON

Beaver Falls Athletics baseball team was organized in 1896, playing units from Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Athletics were regarded highly and always, a historian writes, finished the season with a winning record.

In 1900, the Athletics won the district championship. Most of the team's home games were played at Riverview Field or the Cork Works ground at 27th Street.

Joe Hughes, Lou Houston, N. Sponsler, Bill Craft, Pete Woolslayer (manager), Lou Heinz, Roy Weagley, M. R. Glover, Fritz Waxenfelter, Bill Greenek, Logan, Charlie Harvey and Henry Hartman were players. Alex Pearson played one year for the Athletics. Pearson, of Rochester, pitched several years in the major leagues.

The Cinder Path

Track has had its ups and downs in the Beaver Falls area and currently appears on its way to the spotlight again with high school thinclads posting quite respectable times, distances and heights.

Geneva tracksters gained national fame in the late 20s and mid-30s when Howard Spencer high jumped six feet seven and one-quarter inches and Len Friedman fired the javelin more than 200 feet several times and also picked up the Penn Relays title.

Going further back, the names of various trackmen glisten. They include Bill Butler, Beaver's famed Negro star who was a national quarter-mile champ for Geneva; Alex Quay, one of the greatest of Geneva's trackmen; Hing McCarter, a one-man track team for Beaver Falls High; Jim Windram, Kenny Boulding, Bob Nulton, Paul Wilson, George Reed, the three Corbett brothers, Happy Anderson, Whitey Littell, Dick Wolfe, Ike Hiddleston, Becky Turner, Pinky Hayes, Howdy McCandless, Clair Merri-man, Cal Hubbard, Art Thomas, Skinny Hamilton, Dwight Piper, Sid Lockley, Ralph Bennett and others.

The Grassy Links

Golf is gaining popularity probably faster than any other sport in the Beaver Falls area today but it has been a pastime for many almost since the turn of the century.

Beaver Valley Country Club, for example, has been staging tournaments since 1904.

Some of the early champs were Ed Corbus, 1904-'06; Donald V. McConnel in 1907; Edward J. State in 1908 and Corbus again in 1909.

Other early year winners were Edwin S. Brubaker, Dr. F. H. Darragh, Wally Hunter and Vincent L. Bradford Jr. Still, State and Corbus kept their clubs hot enough to keep the pressure on until the 20s. Then, Hunter and Hart Darragh took turns at titles in the early depression years.

Today golf is a major sport with Blackhawk (a rolling, busy 36-holer), Stonecrest and Rolling Acres furnished public links, while the Country Club continues to draw heavily from its members and guests.

Tennis Titlists

Tennis was a popular sport in the Beaver Falls area in the first three decades of the 20th Century when a club was formed on College Hill (1907).

It held county tournaments and, for some time, singles laurels were alternated between Howard George, Henry George and an Ellwood competitor, Frank Hartman. The Georges were not relatives.

In doubles, Howard George teamed with his brother, Arthur, and the two held the crown for years.

Art George improved to the extent that he held the singles title until 1912 when he relinquished it to peppery "Doodle" Dodds. Dodds held the title three years, then was dumped by Brownie Ransom, who was the class of the field for years to follow.

In the 20s, Don Reader and Charley Arnold emerged into local tennis limelight as did Howdy and Dale Campbell. In the late 20's, Johnny Hecker, Stewart Snodgrass and Tom Barber were among those playing top-notch tennis.

The Square Circle

Boxing, locally, has slid to oblivion but in the early days of the 20th Century it was a big time sport in Beaver Falls.

That was when the district had such fighters as Willie Gradwell, Greaser Lutz, Harry Johnson and Alex Reed. Later came such stalwarts as Toughy Murray, Battling Terry, Sig Keppen and K. O. Jitney.

Possibly the best home bred prospect of the early days was Lawrence Lutz, a lightweight, who fought for Darrow Braden, matchmaker for the Nonpareil club. Ed Harvey, who once was a timekeeper for Braden, assumed matchmaking duties in 1910.

Gradwell, another lightweight, was the standout in Harvey's stable. He once held the Australian welterweight title. His record included a bout with the great Benny Leonard.

Reed, a heavyweight, was good enough to fight a draw with Jack Johnson a year before the great Negro battler won the heavyweight championship of the world.

Harry Johnson may have been the best fighter ever produced in the district. A fighter in the bare-knuckle days, he fought the last of this style bout in Pennsylvania. A lightweight, Johnson once fought three 20-round bouts in one week.

Murray was a clever bantamweight who might have gone places had he not wasted opportunities and Jitney was a short-armed lightweight with a punch like a heavyweight.

Historical Briefs

OLD HOME WEEK

The first Old Home Week celebration was held in Beaver Falls from Aug. 30 to Sept. 5, 1896.

BOY SCOUTS

In 1919, it was reported in The Daily Times that a Beaver Falls Boy Scout received the Livingstone Medal during the third Liberty Loan drive.

George B. Johnson of Troop No. 1, Beaver Falls, received one of 12 medals given to scouts securing the greatest amount of Liberty Loan money in the United States.

CHIPPEWA FAIR

The first annual Chippewa Community Fair was held in 1920.

BENNETTS RUN

Bennetts Run is named for Bennetts Mills, located north of Eastvale in North Sewickley Township at the waterfall about 2,000 feet from the run's entrance into the Beaver River. It was operating in 1815.

For Fun and Profit

By JOE TRONZO

When one speaks of baseball in Beaver Falls, one speaks of Ed Harvey Sr.

No man in area baseball had the background of Harvey, affectionately known as Mr. Baseball.

Well remembered as manager of the fabulous Beaver Falls Elks, he took over various independent adult teams and also managed in every phase of area baseball including American Legion League after World War II.

Harvey carried on a one-man campaign to have Beaver Falls represented in organized baseball. He fought a long fight and finally succeeded midway through the 1932 baseball season when the community picked up a defunct franchise in the Middle Atlantic League.

The Middle Atlantic League had 12 teams and was known as "Dailey Dozens" after the name of the president, Elmer Dailey.

Beaver Falls picked up the franchise after Altoona dropped it. Altoona had picked it up from Jeannette. It was a Pirate farm club. Ed Harvey was manager.

In the league were Cumberland, Md.; Charleston, W. Va.; Beckley, W. Va.; Youngstown, Ohio; Scottdale; Fairmont, W. Va.; Johnstown; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Huntington, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Charleroi and Beaver Falls. Hagerstown and Parkersburg also had dropped franchises.

Among prominent players was pitcher Bill Lee, who played for Scottdale. Lee was later to become an outstanding hurler for the Chicago Cubs and led the Cubs to the 1938 National League pennant. This was the team that knocked off Pittsburgh in the final week of the season after the Pirates had held the lead for most of the second half of the season.

The Cubs lost the World Series to the powerful New York Yankees in four straight games.

Another outstanding player was Babe Phelps, a husky catcher who had tours of duty with several clubs including Brooklyn and Pittsburgh. Phelps came to the Bucs in a trade for Arky Vaughn. Phelps batted .407 in the Middle Atlantic League.

Others were Fern Bell, Jim Bucher, Emmett Mueller, Vito Tamulis and Kemp Wicker. Only Beaver Falls player to reach the majors was Leo Nonnekamp, an outfielder, who reached the big time with the Red Sox.

The Middle Atlantic League was one of the finest and sent over 200 players to the majors including Joe Cronin, Joe Medwick and Tom Bridges.

The Middle Atlantic cut the league in 1932 and Beaver Falls lost its franchise. One of the reasons was that Barney Dreyfuss, one of the key figures in the National League and president of the Pirates, died during the winter.

Dreyfuss had a high regard for Ed Harvey and if he had lived probably would have backed Beaver Falls as a league entry.

In 1935 or 1936, Frank Lane representing the Cincinnati Reds, came to meet with the Beaver Falls school board.

According to reports, Lane promised Beaver Falls to fix the field and also install lights. The promise was that eventually the lights would be turned over to the school district at the end of a specified time. Cincinnati, a pioneer in major league night baseball, was a firm believer that this was the solution to the attendance problem in the minors.

One report had it that some members of the board did not like the introduction of minor league ball as it would bring in "ruffians" and other undesirables into Beaver Falls.

The offer was turned down and an irate Lane left Beaver Falls with some dubious feelings about the hospitality and intelligence of the community.

But in 1937, with Ed Harvey again at the front of the fight, the board approved minor league baseball at the local field.

The Boston Bees backed the team in the Penn State League. Dailey was president of that loop too. Harvey was offered the managerial reins or the business manager duties but turned both down to stay in private industry.

Tom Kennedy was the manager of the team and, while the Bees did not do well in the first half, it came on strong to take the second half flag.

In the playoffs with Butler, the Bees lost four games to three.

The league had started with six teams but Jeannette and McKeesport both dropped out, reducing the loop to four and forcing a split season. Beaver Falls ended last in the first half.

Among top Beaver Falls players who had tours of duty in the majors were Chet Ross, Bill Weitlmann, and George Barnicle. Ross was on his way to a brilliant career until he broke his ankle sliding into second base.

Jim Boren and Olen Berry, both local products, hurled for the team.

Oddly enough, one of the least impressive prospects, 17-year-old Weitlmann lasted over 10 years in the big leagues and has been a major league coach.

Among those who made the majors from the Penn State League were Bill Johnson, Hank Sauer, Ed Lopat, Herb Karpel and Al Gettel, all of Butler. Butler was a Yankee farm and, like the parent club, dominated the league.

The Bees dropped the Beaver Falls franchise but it was hastily picked up by the St. Louis Browns. While the Browns in the majors were a poor club, its local affiliate turned in excellent baseball.

The 1938 season was noteworthy because a month after the season started, lights were installed for night baseball.

Butler won the split playoffs over McKeesport that year.

Beaver Falls had one player reach the majors—Jimmy Russell. Fred "Lefty" Burgess from New Brighton hurled in the loop.

Hank Sauer played his second season with Butler while Don Savage and Mel Queen, both of Butler, finally reached the majors.

Howard Shanks, former major league outfielder from Monaca, managed the Beaver Falls team.

The 1939 season was highlighted by an episode in which Beaver Falls manager Frank Oeak was banished for one year from organized baseball for a fight with a Penn State League umpire.

The league gave Oeak a mild penalty but Baseball Commissioner Kennesaw Mountain Landis was in Pittsburgh at the time and over-ruled the league president, imposing the stiffer sentence.

Not only was Oeak suspended but so were the officers of the club. It was said they failed to provide adequate pro-

tection for the umpire. Among those suspended was president of the club, the Rev. Casimir Kosicz of Holy Trinity Church of Beaver Falls. Oddly enough, Father Casey was a one man escort for the umpire after the game.

Beaver Falls made the playoffs that year but, after winning the first round by upsetting Johnstown, 3-1, lost out to Butler, 3-0.

Butler had two great players who made the Yankee team—Joe Page and Joe Collins.

Ralph Ifft, an area product, had a 14-4 record for Beaver Falls.

The 1940 season saw the Browns again win a playoff berth but the old nemesis, Butler, took them in the first round, 3-1. Butler later lost to the Washington team, a Cardinal farm club, 3-0.

Dick Sisler of the Redbirds had 16 homers and later made the majors. His brother George, had earlier pitched for the Browns but did not show much. He later became a minor league executive.

Nick Goulish had a season in with the Philadelphia Phillies and was a top notch player for Beaver Falls.

John Blatnik, who was with Washington, made it with the Phillies—playing on the 1950 pennant team. Clint Conaster also reached the majors.

The Browns gave up the franchise and it looked like curtains for minor league baseball in Beaver Falls in 1941. But Dick Goldberg came in as business manager after successfully managing the Johnstown entry in the league. Thanks to Goldberg, Beaver Falls managed to continue its franchise on a working agreement with Springfield, Mass., of the Eastern League. Springfield, in turn, had a working agreement with the Washington Senators.

But the local team was pretty sad and ended last. It was never in the race in the six-team circuit.

Financial troubles plagued the team and, over the

last two months, players were not paid. Many bills, including a huge light bill, were not paid as the team did not draw.

But two members reached the major leagues.

Saul Rogovin, who had a fine pitching career with Detroit, Chicago Whitesox and the Phillies, played first and third base for Beaver Falls. Rogovin was a powerful hitter and, in the first loop game against the Washington Redbirds, rapped a bases loaded homer.

Bill Burgo also reached the majors with the Athletics. Vic Lombardi, a pitcher with Johnstown, was later to pitch in the majors with Brooklyn and Pittsburgh.

Sam Carrigan, who lasted a couple of weeks, made the American League, as an umpire.

Ed Skarda was the first manager and was released after some 10 games. Dick Goldberg took over and finally resigned with Glenn Shaeffer, one of the most popular players ever to perform here, taking over for a short period.

A local baseball figure, Tony Fubio, took over the team and finished the season. Fubio had a fine record.

Since the club did not meet its financial obligations to the players, the town lost its franchise. With America's entry into World War II in the offing, organized ball locally was dead.

One of the main objections to minor league ball was that it would bring a low breed of men into the community. This was poor thinking by many but it persisted.

However, it is of record that no group of men conducted themselves more as gentlemen than the minor league players. In all the years here, there were never any major problems and the city populace, especially the youngsters, looked up to them as heroes.

Every now and then one of these players stops in the city to visit old friends. They remember Beaver Falls well.

The Hall of Fame

By GERG BENEDETTI

While many sports buffs in the Beaver Falls area today tell tales of Joe Namath and his glamor-studded career with the New York Jets, there are many who can recall the "golden era" of Beaver Falls sports history that produced many outstanding athletes.

When reviewing names of the countless athletes and coaches who have contributed to Beaver Falls sports history, nine names most frequently come into focus. Covering all phases — baseball, football, basketball, track — playing and coaching, the nine Beaver Falls immortals all are enshrined in the Beaver Falls Sports Hall of Fame.

The "hall-of-famers" are Ed Harvey Sr., O. H. Heckathorne, Lyle (Whitey) Littell, Howard (Howdy) McCandless, Dr. Harvey (Hing) McCarter, James (Bucky) Mutscheller, Frank (Tiger) Walton, Leland Schachern, and John (Les) Harr. Only Harvey, Littell, Mutscheller, and Schachern are still living today.

Born on Steffen Hill, Littell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Littell. A brother, Harold, who preceeded him in high school, was a highly regarded football player. Littell

entered Beaver Falls High School in 1919 and graduated in 1923. As a sophomore, he lacked one quarter of earning a letter — but in 1921 and 1923 he was a regular halfback on two fine teams.

Littell's biggest thrills in football came running back punts and there are those who claim there never was an equal to Littell in this specialty. He also was the kicker and veteran sports buffs agree he probably was the best in the history of the school. In addition to his football feats, Littell was also a three-year regular on the basketball squad and was on a section winner every time.

"Whitey Littell," said the late Nate Lippe, "had all the skills and abilities a basketball player needed. He could pass, shoot, jump, and move and play the defense with the best of them." Littell had a brilliant cage career with many independent teams including the legendary Second Story Moreys.

The coach during Littell's "heyday" was Heckathorne. In 17 years of coaching, his football teams won 97, lost 37, tied 10. "Heck's" basketball teams won 261 while losing 68. Not since Heckathorne quit coaching basketball have the Tigers been able to maintain much of a cage reputation.

Heckathorne was born at Slippery Rock College. He graduated from Grove City in 1916. While at college, "Heck" played the outfield in baseball but did not participate in any other sport. Following graduation from college, "Heck" taught and coached at Carnegie before coming to Beaver Falls in 1917. Midway through the football season, he took over as head coach after serving as an aide.

Under "Heck's" leadership, the Tigers won the county grid title that year and then won four county titles and a WPIAL championship. While coaching basketball, his teams were well drilled and ultimately won seven section titles.

J. Neal Mathews, former Beaver Falls High School principal, best described Heckathorne. "Heck played hard and coached hard. He was even tempered and every inch a gentleman. There's no doubt that the term "Fighting Tigers" got its start under Heck."

While Littell and Heckathorne earned their reputations on the high school level, Harvey earned his in area amateur and pro baseball.

One of Harvey's greatest moments as a manager was in 1921 when a team he managed won the world semi-pro title.

In 1922, his team (Beaver Falls Elks) won the same championship.

Under Harvey, the local teams played exhibition games against several major league teams. Harvey's teams also played the Homestead Grays. At 87, Harvey still is relatively active in baseball and still attends many games.

Walton was one of the most renowned gridders in the history of Beaver Falls. While playing for Beaver Falls, Walton was all-WPIAL for three years.

Following his brilliant career at Beaver Falls High School, "Tiger" was an All-American honorable mention at the University of Pittsburgh. He played in College All-Star game in 1934 against the Chicago Bears. Walton also played in the East-West Shrine game.

Upon conclusion of his career at Pitt, "Tiger" turned pro and was a lineman for the Boston and Washington Redskins. When his playing days ended, "Tiger" coached with many teams. Besides coaching at Beaver Falls, "Tiger" coached at Geneva, Maryland, Colgate, the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Washington Redskins.

McCandless career spanned from 1917-21.

McCandless played four years of football, basketball, track, and three years of baseball at Beaver Falls. He was captain of the baseball team in 1918, the basketball team

in 1919, the track squad in 1920, and football captain in 1921. After his exceptional career at Beaver Falls, McCandless was set to enter the University of Pittsburgh when he lost his life.

McCarter was an All-Scholastic halfback at Beaver Falls High School. While participating in track he was noted as a one man show. In addition to football and track, McCarter also played basketball.

McCarter then entered Geneva College where he played football, basketball and track during the 1914-15 era. McCarter finished his college athletic career at Pitt.

Besides his school-boy athletic efforts, McCarter was a halfback and end for Pop Warner teams in the city. The Pop Warner teams were undefeated in 1917 and 1918. McCarter was also a Beaver Falls Independents baseball star.

Two noted Beaver Falls coaches whose legacies have survived the test of time are John (Les) Harr and Leland Schachern.

Harr gained a formidable reputation as a football coach at Beaver Falls and he also served as golf coach from 1947-50. He was an outstanding basketball and baseball player.

As for Leland Schachern he was football coach for 10 years (1943-53) and baseball coach from 1945-48 and 1949 until his retirement in 1964.

Under Schachern, many grid notables emerged for the Tigers including Mutscheller.

The school's baseball teams attained most of their success under Schachern. Under his direction, the Tigers won section titles in 1952, '55, '58, '61, '63, and '64. Beaver Falls captured the WPIAL title in 1961, dumping Elizabeth-Forward 4-1.

Although more contemporary than the other "hall-of-famers," Mutscheller is one of the most beloved and greatest of football players ever to have played for the Orange and Black.

After a tremendous career at Beaver Falls, Mutscheller later went on to become a star at Notre Dame and also with the professional Colts during the "golden championship" days at Baltimore.

Schachern once stated, "If I ever broke down and tried to pick an all-time team, my first choice would be James (Bucky) Mutscheller."

The Hall of Fame is a creation of Beaver Falls Area Booster Club, also known as Tiger Boosters.

The club was founded in 1958 and began staging the annual dinner affairs five years ago.

Diamonds Galore!

By SAM FREDRICK

Baseball was the big sport in Beaver Falls for years and at least six ballfields provided home bases for teams that, as the sports buffs say, were legends in their own time.

The most memorable park for baseball is Geneva Field, where the Beaver Falls Athletics played. There was a grandstand and bleacher seats and the entire field was circled by a high board fence.

A Mr. Ellis was business manager for the Athletics, a team made up of such players as Ed Garvey, Pete Zellar, Kasey Hagermann, Chris Linzey, Fred Heintz, Joe Weber,

Harry Pfeiffer, William Brown, Roy Weigley and Buzz McCandless.

Geneva Field was the scene of many championship contests.

Rivalry then ran high between Rochester and Beaver Falls for the county championship and professional teams from Cleveland and Pittsburgh came here for contests. Once, it is recalled, the locals beat the Priates, 1-0, in a driving snowstorm.

22ND STREET GROUNDS

The 22nd Street Grounds (or old Keystone Driller field) was the home field of the Beaver Falls franchise for the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Maryland League.

The Beaver Falls Independents, managed by Charles Harvey, also played there. Jake Pettler and a fellow named Allison were quite good pitchers on this team and Boob Haggart was the catcher.

STAR'S GROUND

Star's Ground really was a sandlot park with no fence around it.

It was the home of the Red Owls, a very good team, that wore bright red uniforms.

Ross Keefer Sr., Sam Cowan, Wilbert Keefer, Red Lansbaugh, Cliff Ellis, Albert Braden and George Kross Sr. are a few of the players who made up the Red Owls.

RIVERVIEW

The Porters, the Harris brothers, the Belke brothers and George and Bob Miller were a few of the players on the old Riverview team that is recalled as "a good one."

Riverview ball park was atop the hill west of Beaver Falls, south of West 11th Street and east of Darlington Road. Some of the teams that played there were Our Boys, Knott-Harker, Belmonts and Athletics.

It Was All in Fun!

By SAM FREDRICK

Prior to introduction of the automobile as a common means of travel, town parks were a very important part of community living. Most leisure time was spent at one of seven parks or one of six ballfields.

PATTERSON GROVE

One of the early gathering places for local townspeople was Patterson Grove, located at the east end of 11th Street along the Beaver River.

In the 1860s, it was used for basket picnics, kite flying and even the drilling of Civil War enlistees.

PROSPECT PARK

In 1870, the first real effort to establish a park in Beaver Falls was made when townspeople cleared an area between Second and Third avenues and 11th and 12th streets. It was called Prospect Park.

The borough was growing rapidly and "outside" entertainers often performed there. Headliners were the Chataqua meetings and the famous P. T. Barnum circus.

Early political rallies were held at Prospect Park—soap box orators were prevalent as were the traditional ox roasts.

The park boasted a baseball diamond that was the home field for the Goldsmith Baseball Club, sponsored by Harry Goldsmith, a tailor who had a store at 507-511 Seventh Ave.

BELVIDERE PARK

In 1889, Beaver Falls built another park called Belvidere. This was the area now occupied by the main plant at Armstrong Cork Co. at 27th Street. The park had a baseball diamond but its main feature was a cinder track, where many footraces and track and field meets were held.

Frank McDonald, a local barber, was one of the fastest sprinters to run there.

The park also had a bandstand where local musical units performed including the early Salvation Army Band.

15TH STREET

The 15th Street field, now known as the high school field, formerly was the site of Carnegie Steel Mill in 1890s and, in the early years, was called the Chemical Works Grounds.

Beaver Falls' entry in the Tri-State League played there as did the Beaver Falls Elks. Ike Pettler, Joe McCarter, Hing McCarter and Dewey McGinley were a few who starred there.

The Blue Bells were another outstanding team to play at the 15th Street field. Albert Sanders, Charles Estermyer, Connie Murray, Louis Estermyer Jr., Henry Waxenfelter, John Michell, Wesley Mitchell, Ray Hamilton, Paul Keefer, Albert Busse and Elmer Kross were among the members of that team.

37TH STREET FIELD

The 37th Street field was the home, in early years, of the College Hill Athletics. Members of that club, among others, included Dave Neely, Jim Cunningham, Clarence Carnegie, George Thomas, Les Harr, William Barrett, Ray Steel, Jay Littel, Al McCormick, Mike Hendrickson, Clyde McCoy, Herb Hendrickson, Ted Loeffler and Boob Haggart.

RIVER RECREATION AREAS

While not a park, the wharf at the west end of the old Fetterman Bridge, was popular. This wharf was built by C. W. Ramsey for the docking of his steamer "Ellwood," or its sentimental name of "The Dancing Sal."

As the "Ellwood," it took workmen north on the Beaver River to the mouth of Connoquenessing Creek. As "The Dancing Sal," it took romantic townspeople on moonlight cruises or trips to Rock Point Park, near Ellwood City. This wharf was built in 1900.

Later, the late Charles Medley ran a commercial boat dock at this location. His specialty was canoes and his slogan was "You furnish the girl and I'll furnish the boat and the moon." Many a picnic excursion to Homewood Island, or a dance at Morado Park started at that dock.

Another remembered spot was the old Eastvale Beach, located below the water works on the east side of the river. This was started by the Rotary Club in 1919 and managed by the late Charles Medley before he ran the boat dock. For 10 cents one could check his clothes and have a swim. Usually it had more free swimming customers than paying ones, as one was not much of a swimmer if he could not swim the river to the beach.

Another spot, not well known, was in Eastvale and called "Bellefonte." This picnic grove was near the east end of the old Fetterman Bridge.

OLD APPLE ORCHARD

The Old Apple Orchard, as it was affectionately known, was the area now bounded by Seventh Avenue, 24th Street, 21st Street and the railroad's high grade tracks (on the east).

Picnic tables under the apple trees and the baseball diamond were its major features. Springs furnished water for the picnic grounds.

11TH STREET PARK

The smallest park, bounded by 11th and Short 10th Streets and Fourth Avenue, contained a drink-

ing fountain surrounded by flowers and a flagstone walk. A barber, Alfred C. Palmer, had a shop near it and he maintained the park for many years.

37TH STREET PARK

The park adjacent to the 37th Street School was purchased by Louis Ingram and Ernest Richardson from the Thomas A. Smith estate, developed and given to the College Hill Women's Club. It was turned over to College Hill borough, which became part of Beaver Falls when the city annexed it.

In 1905, it was a harness racing track. The Beaver County Fair was held there and both Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill brought in their shows to perform there.

ING-RICH PARK

The ravine between Mt. Washington and Steffen Hill, an area known to many as Slaughterhouse Hollow, became a playground quite early.

Reeves Playground, Beaver Falls Playground, Beaver Falls Park and Ing-Rich Park—these all were names by which the area was known.

In 1916, John T. Reeves bought swings, seesaws and tables and had them installed in Slaughterhouse Hollow. It was then called Reeves Playground.

Miss Della C. Wilson was the first playground teacher. Miss Wilson went to France as a Red Cross worker in 1917. She was not replaced as some townspeople thought the Reeves or Beaver Falls playground too far away for children to travel.

The area later had a swimming pool and became a picnic park. John Richardson Sr., father of Ernest Richardson and a retired rural mail carrier, headed a drive to secure funds to build a small concrete swimming pool. The pool was built but didn't last long.

Then Louis Ingram and the younger Richardson purchased the land and gave it to the city. Lights were installed, tables were built, brush was cleared and restrooms were installed.

Many pine trees were planted on the site and, for a number of years, various organizations held picnics there.

RIVERVIEW PARK

Situated atop the hill west of Beaver Falls, south of 11th Street and bounded on the west by Darlington Road and on the south by West Ninth Street was Riverview Park.

The park contained a baseball field and tables and benches for picnickers.

Many camp meetings were held there during the summer months. Beaver Falls residents traveled to the

park by streetcars, which ran on what was known as the Riverview line. The line circled the reservoir on the side of the hill.

The park was abandoned when the street car company was acquired by Beaver Valley Traction Co., which decided to stop service to the park because of several derailments.

SOLOMON POOL

The Solomon pool site was donated to the City of Beaver Falls in 1944 but was not in operation until June 1949. The three-foot deep pool is limited to children 6 to 12.

RUHE PLAYGROUND

Located at the north end of Fifth Avenue (at 21st Street), Ruhe Playground was opened in June 1947.

MOLTRUP PLAYGROUND

Opened June 1, 1919, by J. Thomas Moltrup, the first official fully-equipped playground was located adjacent to the Moltrup Steel Products Co. plant.

In 1940, Moltrup field was turned over to the city for use as a recreation field. Eight years later, a baseball backstop and football goal posts were installed there.

FIFTH AND 15TH STREET PLAYGROUNDS

In 1920, the school board opened playgrounds at Fifth Street, behind Fifth Street School, and at 15th Street. Miss Dorothy Loeffler, Miss Vessie Caughey, Miss Mary Simpson and a Miss Brown were playground supervisors at that time.

CITYVIEW PARK

Cityview Park sits on what was once Barnard Town Cemetery.

Samuel Adams, who with his wife was buried there in 1832, started the cemetery. It was later called Barnard Town Cemetery.

It was in this cemetery that Chinese, employed by the Cutlery Works, were buried until their remains could be sent back to China.

There were no burials at the site after the 1880s.

In 1949, Beaver Falls council decided to reclaim the cemetery. Eight Civil War veterans' bodies were removed and placed in the Memorial Circle of Beaver Falls Cemetery.

The remaining bodies were left where they were, historians report, and the tombstones were removed, the ground was leveled and the current park and playground was established there.

Out Of Buttermilk Class

Public drinking houses were popular in Beaver Falls in the early days — 1867-1874.

They were:

- Anderson Inn, Fourth Street and Sixth Avenue.
- Push and Pull Restaurant, Home Hotel Building, Seventh Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
- Henry Wagoner's Hall, 508-12 Sixth Ave.
- Martin Hallers, Third Avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets.
- German Saloon, Second Avenue and Sixth Street.
- William Barnes, Fifth Street, west of Seventh Avenue.
- John Leffert, Fifth Street, west of Seventh Avenue.

The last two were side-by-side on the same street. Considering the number of people in Beaver Falls at the time, it is assumed the community was out of the "buttermilk drinking" class.

GOOD OLD DAYS

The Place To Go!

By SAM FREDRICK

Sponsored by Beaver Valley Traction Co. and established about 1900, Morado Park was located on the old White Farm at the extreme north end of College Hill.

The northern terminal of the streetcar line, the park was bounded by Fourth Avenue, Wallace Run, the New York Central Railroad tracks and 44th Street.

The name Morado was given to a group of lots at the north end of College Hill that was owned and speculated by a group of Beaver Falls businessmen.

In 1893, these lots were owned by John C. Whitla, A. R. Leyda, A. M. Jolly and T. P. Simpson.

It was also taken by the Morado Bicycle Works (incorporated in 1895), which occupied the old Thomas Swoger & Sons Organs building across the ravine north of Wallace Run.

The park contained an abundance of the scenic beauty only rocks, trees and many paths and springs could provide. Picnic pavilions, tables under the trees, benches which overlooked the Beaver River and countryside attracted many people. There were twin lily and fish ponds with an arched bridge in front of the dance pavilion. It was claimed by many that the pavilion had the best floor in the state.

Swings were provided for both adults and children. At one time, a miniature steam engine and train operated around the level section of the park.

The several paths that were called Lovers Lane usually lead to the dance pavilion, where Henry Sepp's Orchestra — composed of Henry Sepp, Bill Robbins, Lew Morrow, Joe Elmer and Sadie Knowing furnished the music. Such organizations as the Bachelor's Club, Wah-nita Club, firemen and fraternal organizations held picnics and dances at Morado.

In later years, Luther Cornwall and Carl Tragesser furnished the music for the dances. Many prizes were awarded at these dances by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Flick Harland, and John Yoho and partners and many others.

Camp meetings and religious meetings were held in the park on Sundays.

Tremendous crowds attended the park. Many remember how the open summer streetcars were jammed with passengers.

Several restaurants served the patrons of the park. They were the Maples, Dewhurst's and Moody's.

The park changed owners about 1930 when Mrs. Joseph Thompson took over with Frank Weber as manager. The swimming pool was built. A few years later the dance pavilion burned.

The pool now is known as Norma Heinrich Memorial Pool and the park property has been turned over to the City of Beaver Falls. An ice skating rink is adjacent to the pool.

Old Home Week

BY TOM BLOUNT

A balloon ascension, at 15th Street and 10th Avenue; Prof. La Rose's feats of strength, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street; Monsieur Monsuela on the high wire, at Seventh Avenue and Fifth Street; horse races on upper Seventh Avenue; boxing contests at Third and Sixth Avenues; Nelson's slide for life, at Seventh Avenue and 15th Street!

These were just a few of the attractions that drew crowds to "Old Home Week—for thee and me"—Sept. 13 to 19, 1908, in Beaver Falls.

The "programme," printed by Tribune Printing Co., listed Thomas Kirk, president; H. F. Hawkins, vice president; W. W. Potts, treasurer; F. L. Weisner, recording secretary; W. W. Kerr, corresponding secretary; J. W. Taylor, Old Home Week editor, as executive committee members.

Other attractions included:

- Olympic sports, Eighth Avenue and 10th Street.
- Aquatic sports, Beaver River at Fetterman Bridge.
- Turners' exhibition, 12th Street from Seventh Avenue west.
- Poultry exhibit, 12th Street from Seventh Avenue west.
- Bridgewater Fire Department vs. Rochester Fire Department, water battle, 11th Street and Second Avenue.
- Dog show, Coliseum, Sixth Avenue and Seventh Street.
- Fireman races, upper Seventh Avenue.

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

—Band concerts, Seventh Avenue and 13th Street.

—Fireworks, Riverview Hill (West Ninth Street).

—Baseball, Junction Park.

Sunday, Sept. 13, was church day with reunion services at:

Methodist Episcopal, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Christ Evangelical Lutheran, Methodist Protestant, College Hill Reformed, College Hill Methodist Episcopal, St. Mary's Catholic churches.

Monday was glad hand day with all factories, churches, schools, college and municipal bells ringing a salute at 8:30 a. m. All whistles blew for a period of 10 minutes.

Tuesday was Olympic day with a purse of \$100 to be distributed among the winners in addition to prizes donated by merchants.

There were shetland pony and harness races (for pacers and trotters), five-man team relay races (from the courthouse in Beaver to Fetterman Bridge), bicycle races (from Ambridge to Old Home Week headquarters), foot races, other track and field events and tugs of war.

Wednesday was college and water carnival day.

Special exercises at Geneva College emphasized a his-

torical sketch dealing with the removal of the college from Northwood, Ohio, to Beaver Falls and its establishment here; the relation of the college to the town; the relation of the town to the college; and the college and the town as remembered by alumni.

The water carnival, on the Beaver above Fetterman Bridge, included races for boats and swimmers and contests for divers.

Featured was the grand industrial and fraternal parade—with patriotic selections by massed bands at the parade's close. Firemen's contests were highlighted.

Friday was veterans, farmers and Turners day.

One of the features was presentation of a watering trough and drinking fountain to White Township.

Another was William F. Cody's tribute to his horse, Charley.

The Grand Army of the Republic staged a reunion and veterans paraded and all farmers and their wives who registered were given free automobile rides.

The Turners performed throughout the day.

Saturday was merchants day, the "last chance to do your shopping," according to the program.



Mr. Santa Claus (Edward Spratt Sr.) with grandchildren Edward III, Betsy, Suzanne and Vivian in 1956.

Santa Lived in Beaver Falls

By PATTY LAPATKA

Anyone who ever ran across a department store Santa Claus who delighted many eager-eyed children with his special kind of Christmas magic, one might be shocked to find out that the kindly Santa was a funeral director in the "off-season."

For 40 years Edward J. Spratt Sr., long-time funeral director in the Beaver Falls-New Brighton area, played Santa Claus.

Being a mortician by profession, Spratt's occupation often called for ambulance visits to hospitals during the holiday season — and it was there that he first conceived the idea of playing Santa.

In 1916, Spratt started playing the Santa Claus role by pulling out Mrs. Spratt's sewing basket, and soon a suit was ready to be filled. And filled it had to be, too, for Spratt was quite slim at that time. Somehow, his wife kept visualizing how a real Santa should look and made the suit a couple of sizes too large. Pillows and other stuffing came to the rescue and it wasn't long before Spratt was off on his first journey to local hospitals.

The original suit lasted two years — then one was bought from a costume company. The delight of portraying Santa became such an obsession that Spratt actually began living the part.

Authenticity was Spratt's goal, so he set about getting an outfit that would make him look like the real thing right down to the last button.

Rich velvet material was purchased, while fluffy fur for the trimming, and a four-inch wide white leather belt with a large gold buckle — and the new costume was ready for another holiday.

After the suit was fitted to perfection, the search began for an appropriate wig and whiskers to eliminate the discomfort of wearing a false face. A white wig came from New York, and the whiskers came from a costume firm in Pittsburgh. Though the suit stood more than 20 years of wear it is reportedly still in good condition.

Bells with just the right sound were purchased from a music company in Texas. A leather strap was ordered from Elkhart, Ind., and when both arrived, a saddler mounted the bells on a strap to be used for providing a type of reindeer-sleigh sound effect that most youngsters expect to hear.

Several years later, Spratt was presented with a pair of black patent leather boots with white kid tops, specially made by the Florsheim company. A course in make-up enabled Spratt to supply the finishing touches to his characterization.

Spratt made his longest appearance in 1944 — at Deshon Veteran's Hospital (near Butler) where he spent 14 consecutive hours shaking the hands of 1,600 patients and presenting them with gifts.

Though many heartwarming experiences are encountered, Spratt related, "there are many tears shed in making all these visits, and this was one time when I was fit to be tied when arriving home."

In addition to his memorable experience at Deshon Hospital, many local experiences shared a cherished spot in Spratt's long memory. Such an experience occurred on an annual Christmas Eve visit to Beaver Valley General Hospital. Though most children's requests are for toys, one little tot pushed toys out of his mind when approaching Santa. While Spratt was talking merrily to a patient he felt that gentle tug so familiar to St. Nick and looked down to

find a small boy at his side. "Please Santa," he began, "bring me some clothes for Christmas so I can go to Sunday school. I'm wearing my sister's shoes." And there stood the little boy with an outstretched leg, showing shoes that curled at the toes because they were too big.

Through the help of a nurse, the name of the boy (who had been visiting his sick grandmother), his age and address were obtained. As Christmas fell on a Sunday that year, Spratt had to send his wife to a New Brighton merchant the next day, asking if he would open his store so she could buy clothing for a needy child.

Once clothing from head to foot was secured, Spratt put on his coat and hat and headed for the child's home. When arriving, his message was: "I was at the hospital last night when you were. Santa said that he was a little late, but that he wanted me to deliver these presents to you."

It was just a few years ago that a soldier approached Spratt in his New Brighton establishment and said, "You probably won't remember me, Mr. Spratt, but I was the little boy you gave those clothes to on Christmas Day and I'll never forget your kindness."

Spratt was Santa for Beaver Valley people for three generations. With his plump figure, bushy eyebrows, hearty laugh and that necessary twinkle in his eye, Santa was never better represented.

The Milky Way

By HADASSAH GOODKNIGHT

Beaver Falls' first pasteurizing dairy was built and operated by Robert C. Carothers at Seventh Street and Ninth Avenue in 1903.

Carothers wife, Marybelle Hollerman Carothers, washed the pint and quart milk measures and milk cans and two of the children, Henry and Hadassah, were trained for dairy duties — firing the boiler for steam, hitching the horse, delivering milk, washing bottles and churning milk.

The children often drove "Old King" and the wagon to the Pennsylvania Station at 11th Street to pick up milk shipped to Beaver Falls by farmers of Enon Valley and New Galilee.

Old King knew just where to stop for deliveries for customers on the milk route so well Carothers many times hardly had to touch the reins. Many times, if Carothers stopped to chat too long, Old King would continue through the route.

Carothers rang a big brass bell, which is still in the family, to inform residents he was in the area. Customers would bring their pitchers to the wagon to be filled.

Carothers Dairy furnished milk for all the hotels — the Colonial, Hanna House, Phillis House, Patterson, Wilbur and Windsor.

Every day after school, the Carothers children would wash milk bottles with a steam operated brush, then put them through two rinses and another steaming. They churned milk into butter. The children insist their father made the best cottage cheese ever produced and sold it for 10 cents a pound.

Buttermilk, with golden flakes of butter floating on top, sold for 10 cents a gallon.

Pasteurized milk was not easy to sell then — people thought it had a spoiled taste.

Be Prepared!

By LOUIS MONTANI JR.

Scouting came to Beaver Falls when, shortly after its founding in the United States, the National Headquarters granted a troop charter to First Methodist Episcopal Church, located at 10th Street and Eighth Avenue on June 17, 1912. This scout unit, known as Troop 2, was comprised of 34 scouts under the scoutmastership of C. C. Close.

In 1913, when scouting still was new, the President of the United States sent a message to the Mayor of Chicago—by scout relay. The message was placed in a tube, handed to a scout in Washington who ran one mile to relay the message to another scout and so on to Chicago. This relay concerns scouting in Beaver Falls since the route of that relay passed through this area and was carried for one mile by a scout from Troop 2. Scout I. S. Sahli, then 14 years of age, carried the message from what is now the intersection of the Joe Hall Farm Road and old Darlington Road, along the latter until it crossed the Little Beaver, where it was given to another scout to continue the relay.

Scouting progressed early in Beaver Falls. In 1916, a troop was formed on College Hill with Ira Robinson as scoutmaster. This unit quickly became known as it was able to construct its own Scout Hall at 39th Street and Fourth Avenue, College Hill.

In 1917, the nation went to war. Immediately, the Boy Scouts were placed at the service of the government and scouts in Beaver Falls were organized to sell Liberty Bonds and savings stamps, distribute government literature, and perform whatever services the government and community requested.

Efforts to organize scouting were increased in 1919 and the veteran scouters of this area were chartered to form the Beaver County Council. This council handled the ever increasing amount of information and material needed by scout troops (which up to this time was obtainable only from National Headquarters in New York City). Clinton N. Filkens became the first scout executive and Close the first council commissioner. In 1920, however, Beaver County Council was forced to disband due to lack of funds.

Beaver County Council was re-established in 1924 with headquarters in Rochester and continued as a council until Sept. 1, 1931, when it voted to merge with Allegheny Council in Pittsburgh. At the time of merger, Beaver County Council had a total membership of 19 troops with 482 scouts.

On Jan. 1, 1932, this area became known as Beaver-Ohio section of the council and was headed by an executive staff member from Pittsburgh.

In the 30's, scouting in Beaver Falls began to rise in popularity as more boys wished to become scouts and more scout units were formed. Once a troop was formed, scouts in that unit wanted to make their unit known. This was done in some instances by forming special teams within the unit to display that troop's skill and teamwork. An example of such a team was the Drum and Bugle Corps of Troop 464, then under the scoutmastership of Robert Bonnage.

When war was declared in 1941, again the boy scouts were placed at the service of the government. Scouts in Beaver Falls served their community with distinction as they were called upon to distribute defense bonds and stamp posters, air raid posters, to collect aluminum and waste paper. They cooperated with the Red Cross and Civil Defense and became official government dispatch bearers for government pamphlets and posters.

On Jan. 1, 1945, Beaver Falls, New Brighton and the surrounding areas were organized into Alum Rock District in charge of an executive staff member from the council. Baker Scout Reservation was opened in Chippewa Township, giving the scouts in this area over 125 acres of land for camping.

From the Second World War to the present time, scouting in the Beaver Falls area has grown to its present strength of 20 Cub Scout Packs, 24 Scout Troops and three Explorer Posts with a total membership of 1117 scouts.

The Girl Scouts

Girl Scouts have been a part of the Beaver Falls area community for five decades.

In 1917, for example, there was a troop organized on College Hill, sponsored by College Hill Presbyterian Church. It did not function too long and Beaver-Castle Girl Scout Council Inc. records indicate the next troop was Troop 1, organized by Margaret Timm and Rose Montini in 1929-31.

Rena Frew organized another College Hill troop in 1931, sponsored by College Hill Woman's Club. The troop lasted 10 years.

Beaver Falls Junior Woman's Club organized and sponsored a troop in 1936 with Marjorie Beeson as leader for two years.

Girl scouting got its start in Patterson Township in 1935, sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Association with Ruth Smith Kilpatrick as leader.

West Mayfield's first troop was organized April 25, 1939, with Ruth Forsythe as leader.

Organization meeting of Beaver Falls Girl Scout Council was held May 4, 1939, with Miss Marguerite Twohy, national representative; J. Roy Jackson, chairman pro tem; Ed Sahli, Nobel Waggener, Mrs. E. P. Perrott, Mrs. P. E. Hamilton and Marguerite Daquila present. Dorothy Frederick was first commissioner with Jean Moltrup as deputy commissioner; Jackson, chairman pro tem; Sahli, financial chairman; Mrs. P. E. Hamilton, camp chairman; Marguerite Daquila, secretary-treasurer; Marjorie Beeson, training and organization; Miss Wilda Roberts, program; Mrs. Waxenfelter, recorder; Mrs. Fulton Ross and Waggener, members, on the original council.

At the same time, Beaver Falls Leaders' Club was organized with Mrs. W. T. Bean as president and Dorothy Garber, secretary-treasurer.

First year activities included:

—Planning for locations for outdoor activities.

—Arranging for junior first aid classes to be taught by Red Cross instructors.

—A fund-raising sale with proceeds divided equally between council and participating troops.

During 1940, the first day camp session was held with Rena Frew as director

From there, efforts in various fields gained momentum and scouting for girls became a major activity, particularly during the war years and immediately afterward.

First Aid on Wheels

By GREG BENEDETTI

Edward J. Spratt Sr., 80, elder statesman of area funeral directors, had the distinction of designing, constructing, and supervising the first motor driven ambulance in Pennsylvania.

The ambulance was constructed in Beaver Falls in 1912 when a four-cylinder Maxwell was purchased at the B.O. Fair Garage (present location of Motor Sales garage).

Building an ambulance out of the bulky Maxwell was no easy task. The bolts on the body had to be cut. The Maxwell which had a 114-inch wheel base, was sawed in half. The drive shaft was disconnected and the old Keystone Driller Co. made a new one. The chassis was lengthened to 134 inches. Then a local cabinet maker built a body of wood, which was mounted on the chassis.

Spratt rented a garage between 13th and 14th streets

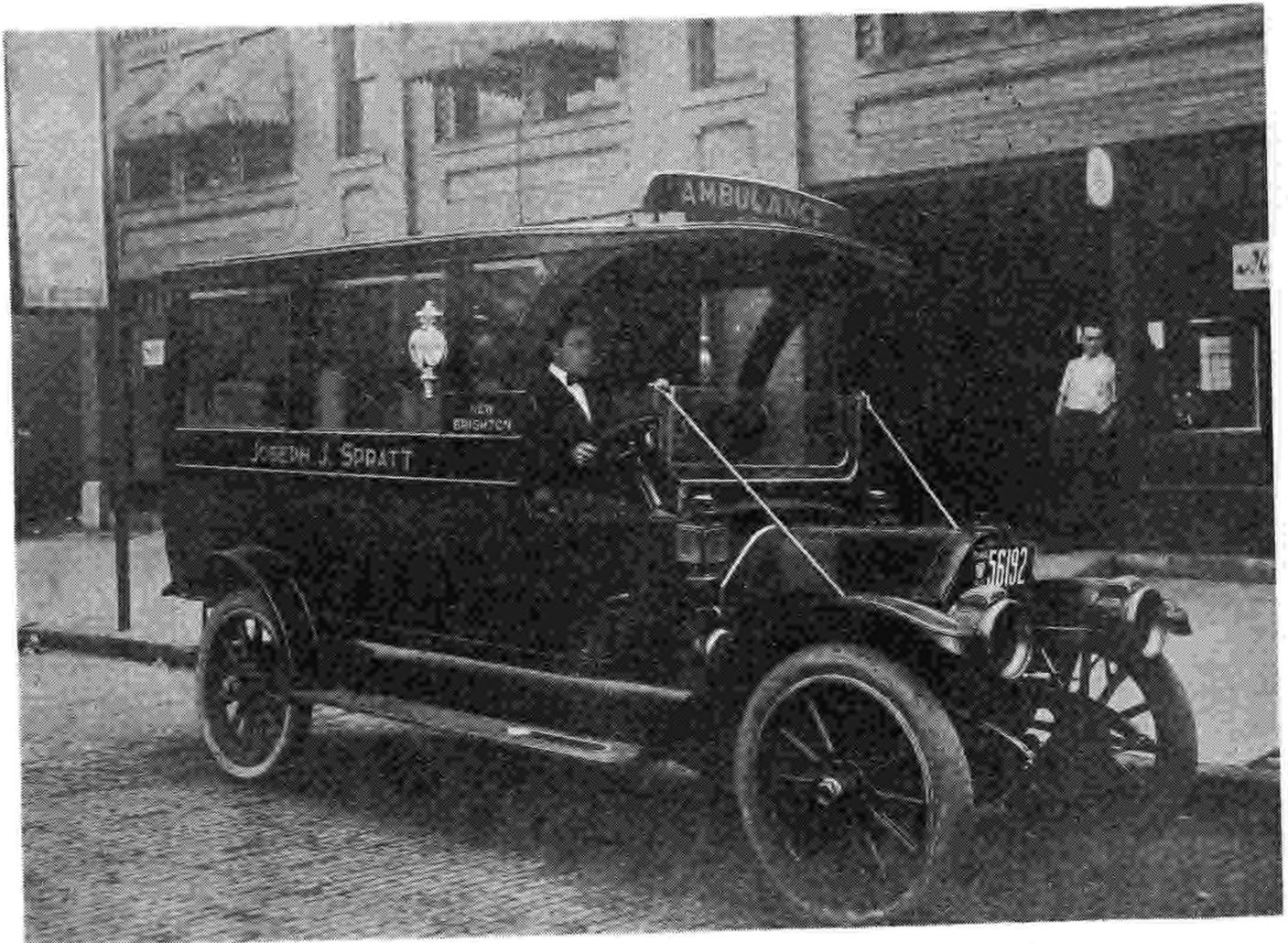
in back of the present Montgomery Ward building, where work was completed.

After the body was assembled another problem arose—painting. Finally, a painter from Monaca was contacted and he agreed to paint the converted Maxwell. To add the finishing touches, Spratt installed electric lights on the sides of the ambulance, oil lamps on the dash, and gas lamps for headlights — the epitome of American ingenuity back in 1912.

Despite all the bugs that had to be ironed out in actual construction of the ambulance, Spratt still contends that the hardest job of all was constructing a cot for the ambulance.

Originally a summer cot was installed. The improvised ambulance bed was quickly abandoned after the first trip.

Spratt related that his first trip was to transport a young lady from Eighth Street in New Brighton to Providence Hospital. "My brother was inside and I was driving.



Edward Spratt Sr. in the first motorized ambulance in western Pennsylvania.

Every bump I hit, I saw my brother putting the young lady back on the cot."

After that first rocky ride to the hospital, Spratt had a couch specially built for the ambulance interior.

Before becoming a funeral director, Spratt was an employe of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. for more than six years. It was at J&L that Spratt gained much of the knowledge that he used in transforming the Maxwell into the state's first motorized ambulance.

Spratt's motorized ambulance was the rage of the city during those early years. Spratt and his marvelous machine easily braved the inclement weather to transport patients to local hospitals. It reached speeds of up to 40 miles an hour.

Although he didn't advertise the ambulance service, Spratt received more than 200 calls during 1918. The public became aware of Spratt's ingenious service by reading a story and picture that appeared in *The Daily Tribune*.

Just Keeps Rolling Along!

By JIM STONER

The runoff during the Beaver Falls Area Centennial celebration marks the fifth year of Beaver Falls' entry into the All-American Soap Box Derby.

Past Derby's have proven interesting with a fast-er and sleeker car winning each year. The All-American Soap Box Derby is now in its 31st year.

Sahli Motor Inc., Beaver Falls Civic League and The News-Tribune have been sponsors of the derby since its inception in 1964, when 52 boys participated. This year Beaver Falls-New Brighton Chambers of Commerce have been added as sponsors.

Playing an important part in the derby each of the years have been the Optimist clubs, both Beaver Falls and Highland. Mrs. Evora Buchholtz has been treasurer since its inception.

William Frankland was first derby director with Frank Peters as co-director. Duane Stewart, a 13-year-old Chippewa Township boy, was the first local lad to carry the Beaver Falls colors to the All-American in Akron, Ohio. A youngster from Beaver, Joe Bilko finished second that year.

First Queen of the Beaver Falls derby was Jennie Taylor, with Paulette Casey as maid of honor and Linda Smith as crown bearer.

Frankland was director again in 1965 with Frank A. Coleman Jr. as co-director. There were 61 boys racing, with Bilko winning the race, with a time of 31.2. There was some trouble in the championship heat, and the second time down the track, Bilko was the winner.

Patti Albert was queen.

Coleman took over the directorship in 1966 with Charles Gorrell as co-director.

A South Beaver Township boy, Harry Childs, was the 1966 champion, bettering Bruce Yeager for the title. There were 57 boys in the race that year.

Karen Seaman was queen.

Last year's race saw 55 boys take part and John Bilko, brother of the former champion, came out on top, his first year in the race. Dave Labon of New Brighton finished a close second. The derby was under the direction of Martin Jennings with William Marsh as co-director.

Debbie Yoho was queen.

This year's race under the directorship of Raymond Petti of Koppel, with Tom Reed, Beaver, a New Brighton businessman, as assistant director.

Races similar to soap box derbies were staged about two decades ago in Beaver Falls but no records apparently have been kept and Chevrolet officials report none of the winners advanced to the national derby in Akron.

INDUSTRY

A Hotbed of Activity

By WALTER W. WARREN

Knives . . . forks . . . axes . . . hoes . . . hinges . . . china . . . coal . . . steel . . . drills . . . sewing machines . . . bicycles . . . typewriters . . . amusement park equipment . . . bridges . . . railroad axles . . . tubes . . . organs . . . enameled iron works . . . beer . . . whiskey . . . sashes and doors . . . soap . . . crankshafts . . . saws . . . mantels . . . fireplace goods . . . piston rods . . . septic tanks . . . chemicals . . . stoves . . . hollow ware . . . barrels . . . flour . . . clothing . . . cork . . . fire brick . . . ceramics . . . tiling . . . elevator guides . . . plates for dollar bills.

Into these products can be read the history and strength of Beaver Falls for the past 150 years. "A Very Pittsburgh in miniature" is what an 1876 historian called it, marvelling not only at its industries, but the railroads, canals, and hundreds of businesses bred by the industries.

These sprang from the natural resources, from transportation and from hard working enterprising people — water, railroads, highways, and families like the Reeves, the Pattersons, Hoopes, Townsends, Robertsons, Mayers, Ingrams, Richardsons, McDanel, Moltrups, and the indomitable Harmony Society.

Nor was it without its community effort at industrial development. Wrote one man, "Mr. Henry Hice is the agent for the proprietors of the town, who is always prepared to answer communications regarding any point concerning which information is desired." This is a long-winded way of saying he tried to hustle industry into town.

So it was that the flats along the river spawned industry after industry, one after another, often one building on the ruins or remains of its predecessor. And the ruins extend as far back as 1801 and as far into the present as today.

While the first settlers came to Beaver Falls about 1793, it wasn't until 1801 that the first "industrialist" began operation. This was David Hoopes, who purchased 100 acres of ground around what was known as the middle

falls of Big Beaver Creek. Appropriately, he set up a saw mill to meet the home building needs of the people.

This was followed in 1806 with erection of an iron forge. Shortly afterward, however, Hoopes sold to Isaac Wilson, the operator of the Red Front, a Townsend Co. — sponsored trading post and merchandising supply house in Fallston. In 1808, Wilson was joined by Barker and Gregg and the company became known as Wilson & Co.

For the next four years, this blast furnace put out pigs, hollow ware and store supplies. Bad times came in 1812, however, and, though Barker and Gregg bought out Wilson, they quickly sold to Oliver Ormsby, who operated it until 1818. But it was already failing. The War of 1812 and the scarcity of timber from which charcoal for the furnace was derived, forced closing of the business.

What happened to the industrial potential between then and 1828 and '29 when the Pattersons and Robertsons arrived isn't documented. There were small businesses such as the fancy soap and candle business started by Isaac Warren Sr. in 1812 around Seventh Street. There were hotels and cabinet makers, and other related service businesses.

The big boost however, came when James Patterson, an easterner as they called them back then, secured 1300 acres of land including exclusive rights to a dam (and the resultant power) across the river. Patterson built a flour mill, cooper shop and cotton mill. He also surveyed and laid out the town in lots.

At about the same time, Archibald Robertson built a steam paper mill on Ninth Avenue at Fifth Street and it remained there for 20 years. It was later moved to the upper dam.

According to the Harris Business Directory, by 1841 there were 300 residents in Brighton as Beaver Falls was originally known. Patterson's flour mill employed six and put out 200 barrels of flour a day. His cooper shop required 16 employes. And his cotton mill was operated by 35 men and had a production of 3,000 pounds of yarn a week.

The Robertson paper mill had four steam engines, and an unidentified staining establishment gave employment to 10 families.

A list of those employed in the town indicates that in addition to the flour mill, cooperage, cotton mill and paper mills there were these trades:

Maid, innkeeper, blacksmith, farmer, engineer, carpenter, clerk, coal digger, machinist, canal boat captain, tanner, sign painter, cabinet maker, forgerman, brickmaker, merchant, shoemaker, wheat agent, soap maker, saddler, and wagon builder.

By 1853, James Patterson was ready to dispose of his businesses and he found three easterners who were willing buyers. Much apparently was expected of them, but things went from bad to worse. An arsonist burned down the cotton mill, and "the panic" in 1857 did the rest. As one writer puts it, "After a sickly existence under unwise management, the company utterly failed", and Patterson, who held the mortgage, foreclosed, and the Harmony Society in turn foreclosed on Patterson.

The property was sold at a sheriff's sale and in 1859 the Harmony Society obtained possession.

Out of these ashes grew many small industries in the following 10 or 15 years including potteries, stone ware and the like. But by 1867-68, another larger "central" industry — The Beaver Falls Cutlery Co. — was in operation. This like many other enterprises of the second half of the 19th Century, was a Harmony Society project and it employed 300 people. It closed in 1886.

THE BOOM

What the river and its natural resources, and the canal did for the first half of the century, the railroads did for the second half. By 1876, there were 70 trains a day running through the community and the activity spawned many, many industries — some of which still exist.

By 1904, according to historian Bausman, there were 25 principal industries. These included:

—The Beaver Falls Steel Works, Abel Peddar & Co. Began in 1875, capacity 1400 tons per year of crucible cast steel.

—Pittsburgh Hinge Co., hinge and chain manufacturer. Started 1870, later became Pittsburgh Chain Co., (burned October 25, 1885) and Baker Chain & Wagon Iron Co.

—The Mayer China Co., founded 1881.

—The Union Drawn Steel Company.

—Keystone Driller Company, 1882.

—Western File Limited, largest of its kind in the world, making 200,000 dozen files in 1876.

—Joseph Graff Co. Axe and Hoe Works came to Beaver Falls 1871 from Pittsburgh.

—Beaver Falls Co-operative Foundry Works, 1872, on the west side of town, producer of stoves, hollow ware, etc.

—Emerson, Ford & Co. Saw Works, 1871, sales from Maine to Texas and even New Zealand.

—Economy Stove and Hollow Ware Works, 1868. In 1875 it manufactured 4,520 cooking and heating stoves and 17,360 pieces of hollow ware.

—H. M. Meyers & Co. Ltd. Shovel Wrks.

—Beaver Falls Flour Mills "rebuilt lately", according to Bausman (1904).

—Wilson and Brierly and Simon Harrold & Co., both planing mills.

—Burial Casket Works.

—Beaver Falls Machine Shop.

—Beaver Falls Foundry.

—Hall Brothers carriage shop.

—Many brick and glass plants and a paper mill.

Some of those who came and went prior to 1905 include:

—J. H. Knott & Co., flouring mill, 1882 on the site of the old Patterson mill which burned down the year before. Sold in 1896.

—Cooperative Foundry Association.

—Keystone Chemical Co., 1887, manufactured silicate of soda in rear of Mayer Co.

—Hartman Steel Co., 1883. Employed 900 men, bought 1892 by Carnegie Phipps & Co.; 1895, Carnegie Steel Co.; 1895, Consolidated Steel & Wire Co.; 1898, American Steel & Wire Co. of Illinois; American Steel & Wire Co. of N.J. 1899, shut down in 1899 and absorbed by U. S. Steel Co., in 1901.

—Metric Metal Works, made gas meters 1888-82, moved to Erie.

—Eclipse Bicycle Co., 1892. Moved in 1896.

—McCool Tube, 1896. Absorbed, 1901 by Shelby Tube Co.

Beaver Falls Iron Co., 1885, burned down 1888.

Beaver Falls Car Works, 1878, burned down 1886, later became General Machinist Co., went out of business 1897.

—Penn Bridge Co., 1878 moved to Beaver Falls, originally known as T. B. White & Sons Bridge Works, burned down 1907 rebuilt in College Hill where East Works of B&W are now.

—Beaver Falls Iron Co., 1875, burned in 1881, rebuilt 1893 and absorbed by the Crucible Steel Co. of American, 1900.

—The Howard Stove Co., 1868. Burned twice, sold in 1883. Howard Stove was reorganized after Al F. Wolfe sold to J. D. Perrot, Gawn Ward and Jacob Eckie and continued in operation until 1940.

—Beaver Falls Flouring Mill, rebuilt 1882, formerly James Patterson's Mill, then became the John H. Knott Co.

—Wilson & Brierely Mill, located on the race (Fifth Street and First Avenue), became the Commercial Sash & Door Co. in 1902. In 1960s this became the E&B Casket Co. and it burned down.

—The Simon Harold and Co., 1866, later became the Beaver Falls Planing Mill.

—The Beaver Valley Trunk Co., 1893. Operated until 1897.

—Walker & Hillman's Brush Works, Fifth Street and Walnut Run, became the plow factory of Brown Mfg. Co.

Knott, Harker & Co.

Another of the late 1800 — early 1900 industries that spread the name of Beaver Falls beyond its boundaries was Knott Harker & Co.

This was a foundry which produced mantels, grates and all type of fireplace equipment. Founded in January 1884, it located on 10th Avenue north of Eighth Street, after a short stint in New Brighon.

Officers of the company included Joseph Wilson, president; Joseph H. Knott, secretary and treasurer, and William G. Harker, superintendent. Capitalization was for \$50,000.

After Harker's death in 1907, Knott and Wilson, with Mrs. W. G. Harker, ran the company until 1912. When Mrs. Harker left the company, the officers in 1912 were F. K. Brierly, president; W. C. Peating, vice president; and J. W. Knott, secretary-treasurer. F. N. Beegle of Union Drawn purchased the company in July 1916 and the name was

changed to Ideal Foundry. It became part of Republic Steel Oct. 6, 1932 when that firm purchased Union Drawn. The business was moved to Newton Falls, Ohio, in 1939.

Also produced was casting for the draw benches of the cold draw machines for Union Drawn when that plant burned down around 1910.

Cutlery Works

Of the many industries and businesses that Harmony Society brought into their newly purchased town of Beaver Falls, the Cutlery Works had one of the greatest effects.

It started in Rochester, October 13, 1866, but was brought to Beaver Falls in 1867 and became a stock company in 1870. A large building was built and the business expanded to include all kinds of knives and table ware. It was run by the Harmony Society with H. T. Reeves, president and superintendent, and John Reeves, secretary and treasurer.

Capital stock was \$400,000 and employment at one time hit 300. It turned out more than 120 dozen finished products a day.

History records that in 1872, because of a strike over more money the works closed, 200 Chinese laborers were brought in under contract from New Orleans and elsewhere. While John T. Reeves was listed as being responsible for it, the reason given was that it was necessary to counteract high payrolls and numerous thefts which had lost the company money. Payrolls did drop — from \$13,000 to \$5,000 — but the cutlery still went out of business.

Of course, that might have been the intent all along, since history also records that because of the cheap labor, some easterners had to go out of business until they "bought up" the Beaver Falls works."

After the Cutlery works discontinued operations in 1886, various other industries were in the building, the Singer Sewing Machine Co., the Eclipse Bicycle Co., McCool Typewriter Plant and the Beaver Falls Car Works.

Heinz & Noble Brickyard

One of the interesting sidelights of Beaver Falls' history was the acquisition of a brickyard by H. J. Heinz and Thomas Noble in 1868.

It was bought from a man named Interest four years after he started it.

This brickyard was located between 15th and 16th streets on Ninth Avenue at the site of the playground and old ball park.

Both Heinz and Noble were just out of college and ran it until 1872 when they sold it to John Endres, their foreman. Noble went out west and H. J. Heinz went to Sharpsburg and started his pickle business.

Ad Davidson Sr. sold coal to the brickyard.

Breweries

Until Prohibition closed the doors of the community's last brewery in 1920 and sent many citizens to the dark recesses of their cellars to make home brew, Beaver Falls always seemed to be represented by beer manufacturers.

And these breweries produced better than average beer, ale and porter.

The earliest known commercial brewery was the Spring Water Brewing Co., established in 1869 by James and Jonathan Anderton between 23rd and 24th streets on the old Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad (now Penn Central).

In 1891, the name was changed to Anderton Brewing Co. at the same address and the plant was owned by John and W. H. Anderton.

The plant was enlarged and products were sent all over the nation by rail. Aluminum tokens were instituted to all major county hotels for bottle refund.

On Feb. 9, 1905, Anderton merged with 14 other breweries into the Independent Brewing Co. of Pittsburgh. The local plant then covered four acres with an annual output of more than 30,000 barrels plus the bottled beer.

Some of the better known brands were Export Beer, Anderton's Non Pareil Beer and Anglice Pale Ale.

Anderton's was the oldest and last brewery. When it closed, William H. Anderton was manager and Michael Geisler was one of the head brewmasters.

J. MUTSCHELLER BREWERY

Located at 302 Eighth Ave., J. Mutscheller Brewery was established sometime before 1885. It went out of business in 1887 when Joseph Mutscheller, the owner, a stone mason by trade, returned to the construction business due to a building boom. He did the stone work on St. Mary's Catholic Church.

WAGNER BREWERY

Henry Wagner started a brewery at 18 to 20 Seventh Ave., in 1880 and, when he died in 1885, his wife Mrs. Philomena Wagner, took over the business.

In 1891, Louis J. Wagner became manager but the plant closed because of competition in 1893.

The Wagner family also owned Wagner's Hall at 508-512 Sixth Avenue.

Charles and August Wagner were brewmasters at the brewery and Henry S. Wagner was teamster.

It was reported that when the building was torn down, the red brick taken from it was used in much of the construction on Bridge Street.

BEAVER FALLS BREWERY

Beaver Falls Brewery was located on the old Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad between 13th and 14th streets. It was established in 1884. It was jointly owned by Samuel R. Timmons and George Tyler and made lager beer. It closed in 1893.

VOLK BREWERY

Volk Brewery was located at 1512 Second Ave. and founded in 1876 by John Volk. After his death in 1883, his widow, Mrs. Francis Volk, managed the business.

In 1892, it was sold to Bernard Rengers and Conrad Mittereder. This partnership lasted two years, then was dissolved and Rengers managed the plant himself until 1896 when it closed.

Ing-Rich

Shortly before the turn of the century, Louis Ingram and Ernest Richardson (emigrating from England to the United States before 1900) were respectively general manager and plant superintendent of one of the pioneer producers of porcelain enamel signs in this country, Enamelled Iron Co. then located at the foot of Steffen Hill in White Township.

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

They dreamed of establishing a company of their own and spent many nights in the basement of the old Book House in Beaver Falls, making plans for the venture.

Their dream materialized in May, 1901, when the Ingram-Richardson Manufacturing Co. was formed, its organization meeting being held in the basement of Eckles Drug Store in the north end of Beaver Falls. Original incorporators joining Ingram and Richardson were Fred Davidson, Whit Eckles, Ernest L. Hutchinson, Dr. James S. Louthan and J. Rankin Martin. Operations were established in the buildings on the site of the former Midgely Belt Works, on 24th Street Extension in Beaver Falls.

Soundly established on a modest scale by these two men who were pioneers in the development of the porcelain enamel industry in the United States, Ing-Rich grew and was recognized as a leader within its industry. The factory at Beaver Falls was expanded from time to time to cover 120,000 square feet of productive floor space, and at its peak operation the company employed 600 people. Demand for table tops from the kitchen cabinet manufacturers led the company to establish in 1915 a plant in Frankfort, Indiana, which in turn grew to the same size as the Beaver Falls operation. To encourage successful operation the company arranged for the personnel at Frankfort to acquire management and ownership control which was accomplished in the 30s and the Frankfort operation became a separate company at that time.

From the technical standpoint, the company had a remarkable record for developing innovations in porcelain enameling in both processing and product. Ing-Rich was one of the earliest users of acetylene welding technique when it pioneered a process for joining together flat sheets to produce a one-piece food compartment liner for ice boxes, the first of its kind in America and now used universally in all electric refrigerators.

In the early days, Ing-Rich was a pioneer user of continuous enameling furnaces and in 1936 installed what at that time was the largest continuous electric enameling furnace in use. In sign production, Ing-Rich was the first company in the industry to develop successfully screen process methods for making signs, permitting use of more intricate design and providing substantial cost reduction from the old-fashioned brush and zinc tencil process.

The company was the first in this country to manufacture porcelain enameled steel table tops, decorated top and leaf covers for breakfast dinette sets, porcelain enamel refrigerator linings and gas heaters. Other Ing-Rich 'firsts' were porcelain enameled steel laundry tub covers and drainboards for sinks. In 1911, Ing-Rich produced the first completely porcelain enameled gas kitchen range. Ing-Rich was the pioneer manufacturer of porcelain enamel license plates for automobiles.

During World War II, Ing-Rich converted to the production of vital war materials and in 1943 was recognized with the Army-Navy E Award. At this time the large enameling furnaces were used for heat-treating a wide variety of essential military products. Among the products Ing-Rich helped produce were armor plate, shell containers, component parts for tanks and other vehicles and aircraft parts.

Following World War II, the company, facing declining markets in signs and table tops because of public acceptance of plastics, entered the building construction market and became a major factor in architectural por-

celain enameled panels for building exteriors, porcelain enamel steel chalkboards for school classrooms and porcelain enamelled aluminum signs for the Federal Interstate Highway program.

Following the deaths of Louis Ingram and Ernest Richardson in 1941 and 1949 respectively, the business was continued. In 1965 ownership of the company changed hands by its acquisition through purchase by Park Electrochemical Co. of New York and operations in Beaver Falls were soon discontinued.

Travers

For a brief period in history, Beaver Falls was making a bid to become the amusement ride center of the country.

The effort came around 1920 from the Travers Engineering Co., which later became the R. E. Chambers Co., Inc. located along Walnut Bottom Run near Ing-Rich.

Travers Engineering made all types of amusement park rides, specially designed and constructed here. Counted among early achievements were the "Caterpillar," "The Whip" and the "Dodge'em" cars.

The Depression of the '30s caused the change-over to R. E. Chambers, Co., Inc., but it continued to make park equipment. By this time it was marketing the "Stratoship", "Laff in the Dark", "Rocket Cars", "The Duck", and the "Midget Auto Racer".

It was the auto racer that got the most attention. It had an automatic clutch, special small-sized industrial tires and weighed about 900 pounds. A special track was built for it at the New York World's Fair in 1939. This was 60 by 200 feet, oval shaped with banked turns, and held 12 cars. Each car was operated solely by the driver who could go as fast as 18 miles an hour.

The auto racer was popular but not a success, since track construction had to be permanent.

R. E. Chambers now is a general machine shop.

Keystone Driller

Keystone Portable Steam Driller Co. Ltd. was organized Feb. 2, 1882, in the backroom of James D. McAnlis' Jewelry Shop at the corner of Eighth and Main Streets, Beaver Falls with a stock of \$20,000.

At the organization, R. M. Downie was elected secretary and general manager, positions he held until his death Oct. 23, 1924, at New Brighton.

Robert A. Patterson and John G. Downie were closely associated with him at the outset in the active management of the business. Cash subscribers put in \$6,000 at once upon the understanding that the business should be carried on experimentally for one year. If the year's operation showed a profit the cash subscribers were to put in the remaining \$4,000 of their subscription, a permanent organization was to be effected and the patents were to become the property of the company.

Otherwise, the business was to be sold at the end of the year and the cash subscribers were to take the proceeds, pro rata.

The manufacture of portable water well drilling machines was begun with an actual capital of \$6,000 in a small stone building — the old Thornily Foundry and Machine Shop at Fallston.

The infant industry survived the winter of 1882-83 by a hair's breadth.

On Jan. 27, 1883, a board of five managers was elected including the Rev. Dr. H. H. George, R. A. Patterson, R. M. Downie, J. D. McAnlis and the Rev. R. J. George.

In 1887, the company purchased four building lots at 20th Street and Eighth Avenue (then Cedar Street), Beaver Falls, for \$2,500. It erected two frame buildings and an office and moved into the new quarters late in the year.

Beaver Falls north of 12th Street was at that time a region of dirt roads, woods and boulder-strewn fields.

Improvements in design of the Keystone drill went hand in hand with the growth of the business. Numerous patents were taken out year after year by Downie.

The first machine was a non-traction single beam rig with a tri-pod derrick and was built by Downie and brother in two sizes. The smaller machine had a 6 x 6 inch single steam engine and a 34 x 48 inch boiler and was recommended for a depth of 150 feet. No. 2 had a 6 x 8 inch engine and a 34 x 54 inch boiler and was good for wells of 300 feet in depth.

In 1887, after two years of experimentation, a traction attachment was perfected, which made the well driller independent of the convenience of customers' teams or teamsters, and effected a great saving in time and operating expenses for a drill contractor.

The company was rechartered as Keystone Driller Co. in 1891.

The double beam, two-sheave spudding device, "which has never been much improved upon" (according to a book titled "The Story of Keystone Driller," published in 1926), was developed and patented in 1892.

The unique Keystone cross tubular boiler was produced about the same time.

"Its popularity with well drillers never waned as long as steam power was in favor as a prime mover for such machinery," the book stated.

About 1904, Keystone drills came into wide demand for bits, a patented vacuum sand pump and adapted for placer gold testing in advance of gold dredging operations.

Hundreds of machines were shipped to California, Alaska, Siberia and other parts of the world for this purpose.

About 1904, Kelston drills came into wide demand for drilling large blast holes in cement and limestone quarries and heavy excavation jobs.

Probably the most outstanding advancement was the successful application in 1923, after many years of costly experimentation and engineering effort, of an approved four-cylinder gas engine to the motivation of our standard line of portable well drills.

In 1892, 41 machines were shipped from the plant, which meant about \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth of business. By 1899, sales reached a total of 94 drills and an annual total of about \$250,000.

By 1902, considerable expansion had taken place — several wooden buildings were added and about 100 men were employed at the plant.

The company's great climb began in 1912. In July of that year, Keystone Driller Co. took the most significant step since its organization 30 years before — the company began to manufacture excavating machinery.

The output of "dirtloaders" in 1913 was three. By 1917, the company was turning out 162 of the excavators in a year, including 14 new Model 6 15-ton all-steel outfits.

In 1919, Keystone produced a four-roll skimmer bucket and hydraulic side jacks and a drop-bottom ditcher bucket was shown at the sales conference of January 1921.

A half-crawler was mounted under the rear end of the Model 4 machine in 1921-22 but it was not successful. A half-crawler, or caterpillar, traction of outside manufacture was mounted under the front end of the machine in 1923, however, and was highly successful.

Gas power was adopted in 1923-24 and the first gas-drive machine was shipped in March 1924.

In 1926, the Beaver Falls plant covered about nine acres and employed more than 400 men, most of them skilled mechanics. The plant stretched from 17th Street to 22nd and company property ran from as far east as Eighth Avenue (between 19th and 21st streets) and west to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks.

The company, which became a Stardrill-Keystone in the 1950s and later a division of Koehring Co., left Beaver Falls in 1959, transferring all manufacturing operations to Springfield, Ohio.

Luger

This marks the 65th year the Luger family has serviced Beaver Falls and surrounding communities with quality meats. Peter J. Luger Sr. opened a retail meat market on College Hill in 1903.

The present wholesale meat processing plant began in a small building in Beaver Falls' north end in 1938 with Peter J. Luger Sr. and his four sons, Paul, Eugene, Bernard and Peter Jr. as partners, and has enjoyed a steady growth. Its marketing area now covers all of western Pennsylvania.

In 1946, a modern brick processing plant was built in White Township and the partnership became a corporation. Several expansion programs have been completed since that time in order to supply the growing demand for its products.

A fleet of clean, refrigerated delivery trucks make store door deliveries twice a week.

The Luger Co. originated such lunch meat items as square jumbo bologna, hot sausage loaf and was the first meat company to process and package sandwich spread at the wholesale level.

The plant maintains a testing laboratory where every mix of product is analyzed before it is sold and delivered, giving the firm constant quality control on all products. The meat products are processed in modern stainless steel machinery in white tiled kitchens and refrigerators.

Officers of Luger Meats are: Paul A. Luger, president; Eugene F. Luger, vice president; Bernard J. Luger, vice president; Peter J. Luger, treasurer; Edward Collins, controller, and Robert Eves, sales manager.

Luger employs 70 people and has a rated capacity of 125,000 pounds per week or 6,500,000 pounds per year.

Brighton Electric

Brighton Electric Steel Casting Division of Precise Metals & Plastics, Inc. specializes in tools for the seamless steel pipe and tubular industry. The company was founded in 1922 and entered its present field of endeavor with the start of seamless pipe manufacturing in the United States.

Brighton supplies the majority of the piercer points used in the United States, Canada, South America, and the Middle East. All castings are made by the shell process of molding. Brighton was one of the pioneers in this process—the first production by this method having started in 1955.

All operations, from steel making through finished grinding and heat treating, are carried by the concern in Beaver Falls. The company has shown a steady growth curve and looks forward to maintaining its casting leadership through constant research of alloys and new product lines.

Company officials of the concern are G. D. Householder, president; R. C. Seikel, general manager; and Edward Brewer, assistant general manager.

Mayer China

On Jan. 31, 1831, the Mayer brothers, the late Joseph and Ernest Mayer, having bought a portion of land in lower Beaver Falls from the Harmonists, began manufacturing china under the firm name of J. & E. Mayer.

Prior to 1859, James Patterson had a cooper shop there; the Chapman & Co. manufactured stoneware jugs, etc., from 1859-68; Elijah Webster had a stone china pottery there from 1868-74; the Harmony Society had Economy Pottery there from 1878-81.

The Mayer brothers were sons of the late Joseph Mayer of the Dale Hall Works of England. At that time the manufacture of pottery in this country was just beginning, and the Mayers brought to America an excellent background of over a century of pottery manufacture in England.

The plant had access to a plentiful supply of water — the Beaver River — and utilized the water from the river to furnish at first mechanical and later electrical power to operate the pottery. The generating station still is used as an auxiliary and stand-by power supply.

The pottery originally was operated under the name of J. & E. Mayer, and many antique collectors have pieces of the original American-made Mayer China which bear the stamp "J. & E. Mayer."

The plant burned to the ground Oct. 21, 1896, throwing 200 persons out of work. It was rebuilt soon after.

The company was incorporated in 1868 as the Mayer Pottery Co., and in 1923 reincorporated as the Mayer China Co.

Two brothers, Arthur E. Mayer and the late Walter S. Mayer, sons of the late Joseph Mayer, successfully operated the company until their recent retirements. It was during this time that Mayer China became a leader in the production of vitrified china for hotel and restaurant use, and today Mayer is considered the "custom china" house of the industry.

Many "firsts" in the commercial china industry are attributable to the Mayers.

Among these is the process of using a pneumatic vibrating machine, invented by the Mayers, to imbed sand in the clay ware to prevent warping in firing. Vitrified china must be fired at extremely high temperatures.

Mayer China was also the first company in the United

States to install and use tunnel kilns in bisque and glaze firing of vitrified china.

Along with its leadership of the manufacture of china items, Mayer China continually strived for higher quality and beauty in its decorations. They invented and patented a new method of decoration never used in the pottery industry — LaMure and Fadeout patterns. These patterns are handpainted by a skilled operator and consist of a heavy band of color on the outer rim or the verge of the ware, and blending out the color with a brush through all its beautiful shades.

Some of these patterns have harmonizing color bands and lines. Local residents traveling around the world have seen the Mayer name on china in prominent hotels and restaurants and in the dining facilities of the steamships on which they have traveled. With the switch to airline travel, Mayer has kept pace and is used in the dining facilities of several major airlines.

When Arthur and Walter Mayer retired in September 1964, Mayer China Co. was sold to Shenango Ceramics, New Castle, but continued to operate under the Mayer name as a subsidiary of Shenango until Jan. 25, 1968. Another milestone was reached on that day when International Pipe and Ceramics Corp. of Parsippany, N.J., purchased Shenango Ceramics and its two affiliates — Mayer China and Castleton China. The company is now called Mayer China Products, Shenango-Mayer Division, INTERPACE Corp. By acquiring Mayer and Shenango, INTERPACE is endeavoring to create a complete "table top" in the ever-expanding industry of public feeding.

Pettler

P. Pettler Co. was founded by the late Peter Pettler in 1886 for the purpose of dealing in industrial scrap materials. The firm was located on land now part of the South End Redevelopment Project.

In 1900, land was purchased from the Harmony Society with John T. Reeves & Co., acting as agents and the firm moved to Ninth Avenue and Eighth Street. This property still is part of one of its operating sites. During the next few years, additional property was purchased to enlarge the new location.

In 1910, I. W. Pettler, son of Peter Pettler, became associated with the firm and its name was changed to P. Pettler & Son. At this same time the firm branched into the buying and selling of used metal working machinery for industrial plants and machine shops. From 1910 to 1916, the firm also operated a cast iron foundry. A fire destroyed the foundry and it was decided to cease these operations. During these years scrap material was loaded at the firms rail siding by large stiff legged derricks.

In 1927, Peter Pettler, the founder, passed away. I. W. Pettler continued the operation of the business and enlarged its scope to include a brokerage operation. The company now also acted as a selling agent for mills producing scrap to those that melted it to make new steel. At the same time, the firms used machinery business continued to grow.

In 1950 David W. Pettler, the son of I. W. Pettler, became active in the business.

In 1959, part of the former Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Rail-

road yards at 27th Street and Seventh Avenue was purchased by the firm for expansion purposes. This land was gradually put to use and, in 1966, a new office building was erected at the 27th Street site. Main operations now are carried on from this site, with the location at Ninth Avenue and Eighth Street still being used for storage of material for rail transportation and smaller pieces of used machinery. Rail facilities at the two sites can now accommodate approximately 18 cars.

In 1967, the firm was incorporated and its name changed to P. Pettler Co., with I. W. Pettler and David W. Pettler as principle operating officers.

The firm maintains its own fleet of trucks, crane, fork lift trucks, shears, and other necessary scrap processing equipment. The Used Machine Tool Division has its own 21,000 square feet warehouse with necessary material handling equipment.

At present, the principle activities of the firm are processing and brokerage of industrial scrap material and the buying and selling of used machine tools and metal working equipment.

McDanel

When World War I halted imports of high-quality ceramics from Germany, the U.S. National Bureau of Standards began searching for a method of producing them domestically.

Walter W. McDanel, then testing ceramic materials for the bureau, began, to work on the project. By combining technology with craftsmanship, McDanel solved the problem . . . developed a practical process for high-quality ceramic production.

Following the end of the war, McDanel recognized the need and commercial opportunity for a domestic manufacturer of industrial ceramics. In 1919, he founded McDanel Refractory Porcelain Co. in Beaver Falls.

The firm's first order was for a small mullite tube used to protect thermocouples for high-temperature measurement. These tubes were gas tight, shock-resistant dependable — and home-grown.

Today McDanel is recognized as one of the industry's leaders in sophisticated ceramics. It has come a long way from the two-man operation that started in 1919 with borrowed, salvaged and make-shift equipment that included a watering trough for horses as its source of water.

By stressing quality, technology and service, the firm has grown steadily.

The watering trough has been replaced by a complete line of modern precision tools and machinery that implement McDanel's advanced techniques for achieving versatility and close tolerances in the production of sophisticated alumina and mullite ceramics.

In McDanel's current operations, modern extrusion and hydrostatic pressing techniques provide blanks for a myriad of finishing operations. Hard, fired ceramic responds to diamond grinding, milling, drilling and honing just as metal is machined by hardened steel tools.

The small mullite tubes that McDanel began its production with are now accompanied by the largest diameter and length tubes in the industry.

McDanel has developed unique casting techniques; it now casts such "impossible" ceramic parts as fully enclosed

ed 28-inch diameter ceramic envelopes with five "arms." McDanel's unique 997 is a fine grained refractory of 99.7 per cent minimum alumina, less three-tenths of one percent impurities.

McDanel is the only U.S. manufacturer to commercially produce 99.7 alumina ceramics, McDanel also supplies the only high purity mullite parts in the world.

In another challenging area, industrial furnace manufacturers are advancing the frontier of continuous heat treating with a roll conveyor, called a roller hearth kiln.

The critical requirement is to get a roll conveyor to function at 2400 degrees. Metal rolls wilt. To meet needs here, McDanel developed a production process for mullite rolls 95 inches long with less than 1/8-inch camber.

As technology has advanced so has McDanel. As the progress in technology in such fields as aerospace, electronics, nucleonics, cryogenics and oceanography continues to accelerate, ceramics are being looked to for more solutions to scores of critical requirements. McDanel plans to play a major role in finding those ceramic solutions.

Kohlmann

John Kohlmann Bottling Co., founded by the man whose name it bears, has been at the same location since it was established June 28, 1919.

The business at 823 Third Ave. grew rapidly from the humble operation — bottles were washed by hand and filled by a foot-powered machine — and with modern machinery production has reached peaks of more than 400,000 cases per year, featuring assorted flavors and various sizes.

In early years, Whistle was the favorite flavor.

The first powered washing machine was acquired in the fall of 1919 and the 1915 Motel T Ford was the distribution system.

John Kohlmann and his two sons, J. Warren and Jere, own the business today. It was incorporated in 1961 and presently employs 28 men and two women. A fleet of 15 trucks services Beaver County and surrounding territories. The soft drinks are made with spring water (treated for purity) and today are bottled by machinery representing a \$350,000 investment.

Moltrup

Side by side in Beaver Cemetery graves of two men lie, and beside them lie their wives, mothers of their children. Of their kind there have not been many in the history of Beaver Falls, before their time or since. They were Stephen Moltrup and his younger half-brother, J. Thomas Moltrup. Together, in 1914, they founded the Moltrup Steel Products Co., which thrives today as a nationally-known producer of fine-quality cold finished steels.

On that March day in 1914 when they received word that the charter for their company had been granted, Stephen was 51 and J. Thomas was 42, ages when many men already think of retirement. But retirement was not their way of life.

Their father before them, James Coulton Moltrup, was an inventor who operated a foundry in Loudonville, Ohio.

Generations of public school students remember the adjustable wood classroom desks in use in this area in the first decades of the 20th Century, with black-enameled steel supports bearing the imprint "Moulthrop." When or why the spelling of the name changed is not recorded. The desk was an invention of James C. Moltrup.

His sons followed in their father's footsteps. Besides Stephen and J. Thomas, there were William, the eldest, and Walter. All had learned early to work with their hands. They were machinists, but creative machinists, with temperaments of artists.

But it was Stephen and "J.T.", as he was known, who were the driving forces in forming Moltrup Steel Products Co.

Stephen Moltrup, son of James Coulton Moltrup and Rosanne Rust Moltrup, was born in Loudonville, Dec. 10, 1863. He went to public schools in Loudonville and in Perrysville, Ohio, and became apprenticed as a machinist. He arrived in Beaver Falls in 1888.

James Thomas Moltrup, son of James Coulton Moltrup and Abigail Russell Moltrup, was born in Loudonville, June 14, 1871. After his schooling, he also learned the machinist's trade. In 1888, he came to Beaver Falls, and worked a brief time for Hartman Steel Co.

LEARNING A TRADE

During his first stay in Beaver Falls he married (in 1889) Anna M. Braun, who was born in Highland (Beaver County) and daughter of Fred and Barbara Braun. The young couple moved to Pittsburgh, where J. T. worked as a machinist for Scaife Foundry and Machine Co. for six months. Then they moved to Wilmerding, and J.T. worked as a machinist for Westinghouse Air Brake Co. until 1895, when he returned to Beaver Falls to become associated with Standard Gauge Steel Co., where his brother Stephen Moltrup was vice president and general manager. William Moltrup was superintendent and Walter Moltrup worked in the pattern shop.

"The Standard Gauge," as it was called, at that time was located just south of the Beaver Falls end of the 10th Street Bridge, in the area later occupied by the Planing Mill and, more recently, the Casket Works. Standard Gauge produced cold drawn steel bars, machine keys, machine rack, and elevator guides.

William, Stephen and Walter Moltrup also had followed the machinist's trade at Hartman Steel, a branch of Carnegie Steel Co. There they learned the fascinating art of cold drawing steel bars. William devised the process for cold drawing intricate shapes of steel through a die, a process still in use today at Moltrup Steel. Stephen was the inventor of what has been known as the "Moltrup Die," the sectional die for cold drawing steel.

This type of die, which allows adjustments to be made in the die without removing it from the drawbench, still is in general use in the cold drawn bar industry. The Moltrups put their know-how to work for Standard Gauge. One source records the first officers of Standard Gauge as Prof. Knight, president; J. W. Forbes, vice president and general manager; J. A. B. Patterson, secretary and treasurer, and William Moltrup, superintendent.

J.T. worked for Standard Gauge for two years as a machinist and die-maker, and then became factory superintendent, a position he held for five years. In 1902, he left Standard Gauge and he and his brothers organized Standard Connecting Rod Co., on First Avenue, Beaver Falls, just west of 11th Street station of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad. The building is in use today for warehousing by Gross Furniture Co.

The first management of Standard Connecting Rod Co. was A. Rasner, of Pittsburgh, president; J. T. Moltrup, vice president and general manager; Stephen Moltrup, treasurer, and Arthur Ball, secretary. Stephen, however, at the same time continued his active association with the management of Standard Gauge and was a member of its board of directors. J.T. retained a stock interest in Standard Gauge, acquired in exchange for a patent he had on a drawbench he had invented, and which was in use at Standard Gauge.

RODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

The catalog of Standard Connecting Rod Co., published in 1902, says the company made "complete connecting rods, straps and strap joints, dead end rods, valve stems and rods, special rods of every description, and finished crankshafts made to order."

In 1909, the two companies were merged and continued in business as Standard Gauge Steel Co., later to become part of Union Drawn Steel Co., now Union Drawn Division of Republic Steel Corp. producing cold finished steels at Seventh Avenue and Second Street.

J. T. Moltrup was general manager of the consolidated companies. He supervised the construction of a new plant for Standard Gauge, on First Avenue, Beaver Falls, between Eighth and Eleventh streets, east of "The Mound" in back of Providence Hospital. Standard Gauge buildings still are in use today for warehousing by Tuscarora Plastics Co., John Kohlmann Bottling Co., and Pittsburgh Bridge & Iron. Through the years, they have housed a box factory, a pants factory, and a supply depot.

"The Mound" behind the hospital, now mostly cut away, was the objective of many a childhood expedition, simply because it was there. No one ever proved that it was an Indian mound, as some believed. Play in the streets was relatively safe. There were few cars. Horse-drawn vehicles were common.

On March 9, 1914, the Moltrup brothers, incorporated Moltrup Steel Products Co. and established their cold finished steel business in buildings on the present site of the company at 14th Street and First Avenue. The first buildings were the stone structures of Emerson Smith & Co., a manufacturer of steel saw blades, purchased by J. T. Moltrup and sold by him to Moltrup Steel Products Co. on April 13, 1914, for cash and stock. J.T.'s eldest child, J. Frank Moltrup, then 23 years old, recalls doing preparatory work in the plant buildings as early as 1913, along with Pete Moneta.

Besides Stephen and J.T., the other men named as directors of the company in the original articles of incorporation were Frank H. Guppy, Patterson Heights, M. Pierce Simpson, Monaca, and William Elmes, Beaver Falls.

The charter of the company was recorded at the Court House in Beaver on May 6, 1914.

J.T. FIRST CHIEF

J. T. Moltrup was the first president and board chairman of Moltrup Steel. Stephen Moltrup served as treasurer.

Guppy, the original sales manager at Moltrup, had been the sales manager at Standard Gauge. Elmes also came from Standard Gauge, where he had been a mechanical engineer. Simpson was purchasing agent.

J. Frank Moltrup worked for the company as a machinist, then as plant superintendent. His career was interrupted in 1917 for a year when he joined the Army Air Force, training at Kelly Field, Tex., as a flier.

From its original buildings, the company expanded

onto property of Mack Axe Co., the Nicholson File Co., and Ames Shovel Works. This comprises a tract of some 20 acres between 11th and 15th streets, and between First Avenue and the P&LE Railroad tracks. Some of this land Moltrup makes available as ballfields to the city recreation board.

Through World War I, the depression of 1921-22, and the boom period of the late 1920s, the Moltrup venture grew, producing cold drawn steel bars, special steel sections, machine keys, machine rack, elevator guides, crankshafts, and steel engraving plates. Stephen died in 1924 at the age of 60.

J.T. moved ahead with his own innovations. In the early days, he designed much of the machinery in the plant, and designed and supervised the construction of new plant buildings. Before the word "automation" came into use, J.T. designed a drawbench capable of drawing four bars at a time, and delivering them, straightened and cut to length, ready for shipment. This facility, called "The Duplex," began production in 1927, and, with modifications, still is in use at Moltrup. Clarence G. Geiser, who retired as master mechanic in 1966, recalls that J.T. got the idea for the Duplex when he visited a bread factory in Battle Creek, Mich., while at the clinic there.

Company files contain many of his designs and applications for patents. Among them are a device for automatic pickling of bars and tubes, an automatic feeding device for straightening machines, and an automatic pusher to eliminate the necessity for pointing bars before drawing. Many of his ideas were put to use in the plant, and many were patented. His imagination went beyond the cold drawn steel industry. One application for a patent, which apparently he did not pursue, was for a combination clothes washer and spin-drier. That was in 1920.

IT WASN'T EASY

The trials of starting the new business are best told in J. T. Moltrup's own words in a memorandum he wrote:

"I purchased the present property occupied by Moltrup Steel Products Co. and took possession of it Jan. 1, 1914 with the intention of manufacturing cold drawn steel and finished steel products.

"I had designed and built practically all of the machinery used by Standard Gauge Steel Co. and intended to use the designs in producing machinery for the equipment of Moltrup Steel Products Co. plant. However, Standard Gauge Steel Co. got out an injunction . . . which compelled me to abandon the idea of using the same machinery which they were using notwithstanding the fact that I had designed it. This action on their part compelled me to redesign an entirely new line of drawing machines, straighteners, and polishing machinery, which I did and with which the plant is now equipped."

Moltrup wrote that 90 per cent of the new plant's product went into the World War I arsenal. It produced thousands of crankshafts for the Liberty airplane engine of that war, attaining a production rate of 600 a month by war's end. It also produced cold drawn round bars that went into the making of millions of artillery shell-casings, and machine rack, machine keys, engraving plates, and foundry plates.

Of the management team of Stephen Moltrup, Simpson, Elmes and Guppy, and of foremen G. B. Nowry and August Busse and master mechanic Clarence G. Geiser and others, Moltrup wrote:

"There is no doubt in my mind but that the experience of these men in the beginning of the company was worth in

dollars and cents as much as was actually put into the company to start it."

J. T. Moltrup followed his brother in death in 1932.

MANY CONTRIBUTED TO SUCCESS

Important in company organization were the late Dr. Fred F. Ward, vice president and sales manager; Clarence T. Small, vice president of production; Harry Zuberbuhler, who succeeded Ward as vice president and sales manager; Thomas B. Moltrup, secretary-treasurer for 13 years; G. Stanley Pangburn, manager of key and rack and plate sales; and James Phillips, who served as secretary-treasurer and was a board member 29 years.

Stephen Moltrup's wife, Mrs. Ellen Miller Moltrup, served on the board after her husband's death. She died in 1967, J. T. Moltrup's wife also served on the board after her husband's death.

J.T. started the first real playground in Beaver Falls—Moltrup Playground—51 years ago.

A small part of Moltrup's business possibly is the most prestigious of all its products. This is the steel engraving plate, fashioned by Moltrup to the strict specifications of the Federal Bureau of Printing and Engraving from which the bureau, after engraving and other processing, prints paper money, postage and food stamps and savings bonds. Independent banknote companies also use Moltrup engraving plates.

Under Eugene F. Jannuzi, current Moltrup president, the company launched in 1967 a five-year, \$2 million improvement plant at the Beaver Falls plant. The first two years of the plan are on schedule, providing more productive capacity for service to customers and improving job security for 250 employees.

Jannuzi, president and chairman, came to Moltrup after 14 years at Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., where he was assistant director of public relations and advertising. He was a reporter for The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette for five years after World War II.

Armstrong

From Thomas M. Armstrong's \$300 investment in a one-room cork-cutting shop more than 106 years ago, Armstrong has emerged a customer-oriented company with 38 manufacturing plants—15 located outside the U. S. — and annual sales well over one million times the original investment. The company's diversified product line, balanced between consumer and durable goods, helps provide flexibility to meet changing market demands and fluctuating economic conditions.

Armstrong is owned by more than 14,000 shareholders, and currently employs about 20,000 men and women in domestic and foreign operations. The company's total assets exceed one-quarter billion dollars, and its annual sales volume is in the range of \$460 million.

In 1902, Armstrong Cork Co. began operations at Beaver Falls. Today, the company has two manufacturing facilities in Beaver Falls—the 27th Street and 13th Street plants. A single management group is responsible for both operations.

An excerpt from plant history reads as follows:

"In the years just prior to 1900, the Pittsburgh factory of the Armstrong Cork was suffering some of the pains which generally appear as a business grows. One of the more pressing problems was disposal of scrap cork left from the punching of cork closures."

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

A wide survey of the area was made and in 1902 five acres of land was purchased by Armstrong Cork Co. from the John T. Reeves Agency for the purpose of constructing a plant for the manufacture of clay bonded cork board to be used for low temperature insulation.

Quoting again from plant history: "The Borough of Beaver Falls had with its buildings pushed northward to about the present day 17th Street. A strip of approximately 10 city blocks remained as woodlands between the Borough of Beaver Falls and College Hill, which were formally divided by a line drawn through the 27th Street of today." So Armstrong actually built its second plant in College Hill.

Corkboard was manufactured by bonding coarsely ground cork particles together with a variety of adhesives, including clay and oxblood until 1924. In that year a new steam-baking process was introduced which resulted in a bond with the cork's natural resins and revolutionized the industry.

As the years passed, the 27th Street operation continued to grow and change. New products requiring new manufacturing methods and techniques were introduced—cork milling, cork tile, cork pipe insulation, and cork shoe bottom fillers. And in 1959, corkboard was dropped due to declining customer demand.

In 1936, the company purchased a second location in Beaver Falls, now known as the 13th Street operation. The facility was originally for warehousing, but as new products were developed and consumer demand increased, it soon housed manufacturing facilities for Corkoustic, a pre-World War II acoustical product for walls and ceilings. During World War II, the 13th Street operation was converted to produce insulating fire brick for the Navy and several types of shells for the Army.

One unusual product which Beaver Falls manufactured some years ago was a special polystyrene radar lens for the Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile system. This lens was the result of three years' development work by Armstrong research and production personnel.

Today, insulating fire brick is the oldest product manufactured at Beaver Falls; for years it has been a standard in the high-temperature metals and heat treating field.

The plant also produces ventilating and fire guard acoustical ceilings, which are designed for use in commercial, industrial and institutional buildings. The actual board for the ceilings is formed at the 13th Street location, while the mineral wool for these products is produced at 27th Street. Ventilating ceilings permit balanced distribution of conditioned air without expensive and bulky ductwork. Fire guard ceilings resist transmission of heat from one area to another and offer rated fire protection for the floor structure above the area in which it is used. Previously, fire protection of this sort required heavy and expensive construction for equal protection.

Armalite foamed plastic low-temperature insulation is another Beaver Falls product. It is used primarily in the transportation and refrigeration fields because of its light weight.

The plant now employs approximately 400 persons. It has 60 buildings, containing nearly 600,000 square feet of floor space, which are situated on tracts of land which cover some 12 acres.

Bell Cooperage

In 1958, Edwin Bell Cooperage Co., with headquarters in Pittsburgh and one of its plants in Beaver Falls, launch-

ed a broad diversification program and now is actively and extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of corrugated cartons, boxes and folders together with beverage cases and other paper products.

J. Randall Thomas is president of the company.

For many years, a plant has been operated in Beaver Falls. Charles Yoho, an able and experienced superintendent is in charge of operations at the 13th Street plant.

Edwin Bell Cooperage Co. celebrated its centennial in 1955. Edwin Bell, a Portage, Ohio, native, started in the cooperage business at New Castle.

In 1855, he established a cooperage plant at Youngstown, Ohio, and, later on, became interested in several large mills for the manufacture of barrel and keg material. In 1891, all of these cooperage interests were transferred to a stock company, known as Edwin Bell & Sons Co.

Townsend Co.

Almost as long as there has been any industry west of the Allegheny Mountains, there has been a Townsend Co.

The Engineered Fasteners Division story goes back as far as the Townsend Co. history itself because this division is the descendant of the New Brighton and Chicago plants that formerly were Townsend's entire operation.

When Townsend Co. began its program of expansion and diversification, this division was known as Townsend Co. to distinguish it from newly-acquired divisions.

By 1950, the narrow line of standard fasteners had been broadened by a more diversified product mix. High speed equipment had been added at both New Brighton and Chicago.

Through a planned program of research and development, technical advances in cold-forming made possible for production of small precision parts.

The increased demand for these items soon indicated that a plant expansion program would be required to handle the business efficiently. As there was no property available in New Brighton, a large tract of land was purchased in North Sewickley Township. In 1955, opening of the new plant marked the first step in a \$4,500,000 renovation program in the area.

Babcock & Wilcox Co.

Trolleys were the principal means of transportation. Coffee and sandwiches were selling for about two and one-half cents each. The year was 1904 — the year Babcock & Wilcox came to Beaver Falls.

By the turn of the century, B&W already had become established as one of the nation's leading suppliers of boilers. But there was one thing missing: a source of tubing that could meet the company's standards of quality. The tiny plant of the Pittsburgh Seamless Tube Co. in Beaver Falls was purchased to fill that need.

At that time, only 90 men were employed, and only one size analysis of steel tubing could be made. The tubes were manufactured on a hand-operated mill.

The 60-year history of Babcock & Wilcox's Tubular Products Division has been one of expansion, growth and innovation. There are presently three plants employing in

excess of 7,000 men and women. Plant facilities have been greatly expanded, and just recently a facility for the production of tubing for the nuclear energy industry has propelled the company into yet another new market.

Instead of just one type tubing, B&W now has the capability to make literally billions of various grades and sizes of specialty steel products. The hand-turned mill was long ago replaced with the latest and most sophisticated equipment.

Almost immediately after B&W took over the Beaver Falls plant, there was a complete modernization program put into effect. This program later proved invaluable to the company and America, as both became involved in World War I. More than 1,500 B&W boilers — with B&W tubing in them—served the country during the war years in the U. S. Navy and Maritime service.

By 1922, B&W decided to sell its product outside B&W. The Pennsylvania Railroad was the first customer. It wasn't long, however, until sales offices sprang up across the country, and B&W became one of the nation's leading steel tubing suppliers.

The automobile, and other inventions of the "Roaring Twenties," spurred development of a multitude of new types of tubing. In keeping with the reputation of its parent company, the Tube Division mastered the new requirements and became the first to produce many of the new tubes required.

B&W also illustrated its leadership during the 1920's in many metallurgical and production "firsts." In 1922, the first seamless chromium tubing in the United States was produced in Beaver Falls. Also, the first pure nickel seamless tubing in the world. B&W became the first commercial producer of "stainless" steel tubing in 1928.

During the 20s, the nation's economy was riding high, but during the Great Depression of the 30s, the economy's balloon was severely punctured. When many Americans were saying the nation's economy would never recover, Babcock & Wilcox's management unveiled an extensive building program which laid the foundation upon which today's Tubular Products Division continues to build.

READY IN TIME OF WAR

Once again, B&W's foresighted planning paid off — this time during World War II. As Hitler's Germany crippled countries across all of Europe in the late 30s and early 40s, the tube plant accelerated production to meet the country's military needs.

B&W tubes were used in an almost endless variety of applications. Tubing went into submarines, artillery, tanks, mortar shells, rockets, ships and aircraft. After the Axis powers cut off America's supply of raw rubber, B&W tubing helped produce the first American synthetic rubber.

In 1942, the Tube Division acquired a mill at Alliance, Ohio, which manufactures welded tubing. During the remaining war years, this new facility made enough tubing to encircle the world three times. The Alliance product was used in military pipelines, ordnance parts and in thousands of power, heating and marine boilers.

During the period of national emergency, B&W experienced difficulty acquiring all the steel that it needed. And what it could purchase from other companies did not always meet the division's exacting standards of quality.

In addition, the division foresaw a rapid growth in the tubular products market, which would mean future purchases of steel from outside sources would continue — but at an accelerated rate. For these reasons, the Tubular Products Division took a bold step in 1942 when a steel mill was put into operation in the Beaver Falls plant area.

The division now has a 600,000 ton annual steel capacity, which supplies almost all the steel needed by the Milwaukee and Beaver Falls tubemaking plants. B&W is now one of the nation's 25 largest steel producers.

Jet propulsion, atomic energy and chemical processing industries grew up almost overnight after World War II. Almost as quickly, B&W was producing the tubing needed by these new, more demanding industries.

The Tubular Products Division expanded more rapidly during the 50s than in any other decade in its history. Facilities were built and processing started on various stainless grades. Exotic metals, such as titanium, zirconium and molybdenum, were used in producing tubing by extrusion, some on an experimental basis.

B&W became the first company to successfully extrude stainless steel tubing. Also extruded were new shapes in grades of steel required by the infant jet aircraft industry.

In an attempt to improve the distribution and capacity of the Tubular Products Division, the Globe Steel Tubes Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., was purchased in 1955. New equipment was installed and existing machinery was rearranged to further enhance the capabilities of the newly-acquired facility.

DECADE OF GROWTH

The present decade is the scene for the greatest growth in divisional capacity and capabilities. In 1960, B&W placed into operation new steel and rolling mills in Koppel. During the last seven years, these steelmaking facilities have undergone continual growth. Almost \$67 million has been spent on increasing the capacity of the Koppel facilities.

Also placed into operation at the beginning of 1960 was a welding fittings plant in Beaver Falls. This addition made B&W the only integrated manufacturer of fittings and forged products in America.

The latest chapter in the Tubular Products Division story will be a new operation which will manufacture tubing for the nuclear steam-generating equipment industry. The Special Metals Tubing Plant should be completed this fall.

According to Vice President George Kross, Babcock & Wilcox now has the physical facilities to maintain its leadership position in the future. "We also employ a conscientious and hardworking group of employees at all three of the division's plants," he said.

The plant that now is B&W's Tubular Products Division began as the Atlantic Tube Co. in 1899, became Pittsburgh Seamless Tube Co. in 1901, was purchased by B&W in 1904 and officially became B&W in 1923.

E. M. Wolfe was superintendent in 1901, followed by J. H. King in 1905, B. F. Parker in 1907, G. H. Baxter in 1908, Parker again in 1913 and H. H. Murray in 1922, when Ike Harter Jr was vice president.

B&W PICNIC

The first Babcock & Wilcox Co. picnic locally was a stag affair held in 1920 on the Frumen Farm. More than 500 men attended.

INDUSTRY

When the Harmony Society took over Beaver Falls in 1859, there were only three active recognized industries in the entire community.

Print Cuts Mighty Swath

By TOM BLOUNT

At least three newspapers carried "Beaver Falls" in their names before a paper actually was published in the community—and the first one published here didn't have "Beaver Falls" in its name.

According to Bausman's History of Beaver County, the Beaver Falls Union and Beaver County Advocate, published weekly by the Beaver Falls Press Association, was begun Jan. 6, 1838, with B. B. Chamberlin Esq. as editor.

Bausman's report indicates it was published in Falls-ton with Chamberlin operating out of an office in New Brighton.

The paper continued in operation until March 2, 1839.

The Beaver Falls New Era lasted but a few weeks after it was established Feb. 28, 1866, by O. P. Wharton. It was printed in Allegheny and dated at New Brighton.

The Beaver Falls Chronicle was the first paper in Rochester. It was started Oct. 12, 1839, with J. Washington White as editor and proprietor. It remained in Rochester until July 1840, when it was removed to Brighton (now Beaver Falls). Formally transferred to E. Burke Fisher Aug. 29, 1840, the paper received a new name—Beaver County Palladium—and was, according to Bausman, the first paper published in the town.

The motto of the paper was, "Take away the sword—the pen can save the State."

From Dec. 12, 1840, the name of E. Burke Fisher disappeared from the paper, and the prospectus is signed, "Publisher of Beaver County Palladium." In the issue of Dec. 26, 1840, a notice for insolvent debtors appeared, signed by E. Burke Fisher and W. H. Whitney, late printers, according to Bausman. Wm. H. Eskridge & Co. appeared at the head of the paper Feb. 6, 1841, and March 19, 1841, the name John B. Early appeared as editor. The paper was discontinued in the fall of 1841.

THE COURIER

The first newspaper to be published in Beaver Falls and carry the town's name was the Beaver Falls Courier, which was started by John T. Porter in 1875.

In the summer of 1879, he sold it to Roberts & Van Horn of Syracuse, N. Y., who changed its name to the Beaver County Enterprise. In 1880, it was purchased by Col. Jacob Weyand, who again changed the name, calling it the Beaver Falls Tribune.

It was in 1882 that Weyand sold to John H. Telford and W. S. Fulkman and one year later, Telford bought his partner's interest and continued the paper for a time as a weekly publication.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

On Aug. 25, 1884, "The Daily Tribune" made its appearance—the third daily in Beaver County.

The newspaper was published at 623 Seventh Ave. at that time. The editor's office in that original location was in the front of the first story of the two-story brick structure, and directly behind this room was the press. Upstairs was the composing room and it was there that the reporters laboriously wrote their stories in longhand.

All material was set by hand in those days. Printers

quit working on the newspaper about 2 or 3 p.m. and spent the remainder of the working day distributing type back into cases. The newspaper form was laid out in the composing room, then carried downstairs to the flat press. The type was used over and over again and, after it had been in use for a couple of years, letters became worn and hardly legible.

It took two runs of the press to print The Daily Tribune and each paper was folded by hand.

The front page came in plate form from Pittsburgh by express each morning. It contained world affairs (mostly days late), fiction, jokes and such. The daily circulation was about 1,500.

In 1890, the concern took the form of Tribune Printing Co., which was chartered Sept. 26, 1902.

About 1892, Telford purchased a two-story building at 623 Sixth Ave. and relocated his printing establishment. Practically the same plant layout prevailed at the "new" quarters until about 1909 when a one-story addition was built to the south for office quarters and a two-story addition to the rear for a press room on the ground floor and the mechanical department on the second floor.

The Daily Tribune continued to publish under that set-up until 1921 when it was sold to John L. Stewart and Tribune Printing Co. was reorganized with Stewart as president; James H. March, vice president, and Frank H. Behringer, secretary-treasurer.

The name of the publication was changed to The Beaver Falls Tribune.

At the time of the sale, the "original" owners were Mrs. J. H. Telford, widow of the founder; John C. Telford and Mrs. J. L. Houston. Following purchase of the paper, the new ownership gradually improved and augmented facilities.

THE NEWS-TRIBUNE

A growing intermingling of the interests of Beaver Falls and New Brighton as well as increasing circulation, over-lapping of territory and duplication of effort led in 1928 to the purchase by the Tribune Printing Co. of equipment, subscription and good will of The Daily News. On March 1 that year the paper became The News-Tribune.

Acquisition of The Daily News added some 10 years to the Tribune's historical background—the News having been established in 1874.

The Beaver Valley News was founded by Maj. David Critchlow and Francis S. Reader May 22, 1874, who bought the material of the Beaver County Press, according to Bausman.

Reader was editor of the paper from the beginning and in 1877 bought out the major's interest. He began publication of the daily Beaver Valley News Feb. 5, 1883, the first daily in Beaver County.

The News was Republican in policy and in 1878, its editor, while secretary of the Republican County Committee, prepared a bill passed by the legislature (which became law in 1879) governing Republican primary elections in the county—the first law of the kind in the commonwealth.

Bausman noted the News plant burned in 1899 and was restocked and in operation just two months later

(April 21) with one of the "best outfits in the county." In January 1901, a Mergenthaler Linotype was installed—another first for the county.

Increased business, following the constant development of the community, reflected in the steady gain in circulation and advertising matter, soon presented a problem to management.

A new press, designed to print more than 16 pages without a second operation, was seen as a necessity but the building was neither large enough nor strong enough to permit installation of such equipment.

The composing room was overcrowded as was the job department.

Mailroom facilities were inadequate.

These factors brought about planning in 1929 for erection of a new home for The News-Tribune.

A plot of ground on the southeast corner of 13th Street and Main Alley was purchased from John T. Reeves & Co., and early in the summer, ground was broken for the building which the newspaper occupies.

The building has an Indiana limestone front, three stories high. The structure was occupied Dec. 1, 1929. Improvements have been made periodically since then as The News-Tribune keeps pace with technical advances in its field, including the computer age.

Margaretta D. Stewart became president of the firm in 1940 and her grandson, William B. Northrop, became chief executive in 1966.

MANY TRIED, MANY FAILED

Several other newspapers were published in Beaver Falls.

In April 1882, the Beaver Falls Index was started by W. S. Fulkman. He also published The Spray of the Falls in 1887-88. Both were short-lived.

The Beaver Falls Independent, too, was published in 1882 but it was soon discontinued. W. F. Hanrahan and Frank A. Lewis were its first publishers and they were succeeded by W. W. Shields.

A monthly paper, The Globe Advertiser, was published from 1875 to '79 by Globe Printing Co. Later it was changed to a weekly publication by W. C. Fessenden and John Rohm. Others connected with it from time to time were Ed Hutchinson, G. W. Penn and John Mellon, according to Bausman. A morning edition—The Herald—was started but soon failed. Mellon gained control of the Globe and consolidated it with the Beaver Star in 1887.

In June 1888, J. E. McClure and J. W. Carson founded the Evening Journal and the same year, George Warrington began the Psalm Singer, a monthly publication.

In 1889, Warrington and Carson became owners of The Journal and, in addition to the daily, published a weekly of which Warrington became sole owner in 1890.

J. H. Irons and Smith Curtis took control in 1892.

In 1894, J. W. Carson and the Broadbent brothers bought Irons' interest and in 1895, L. L. Carson began the Daily Record in The Journal plant. The Record soon failed.

In 1896, some New Castle newspapermen began the Daily Republican but it was discontinued the same year.

J. W. Carson purchased the good will, continued the weekly edition and changed the name to Review in 1897.

The Review remained for a half century before James H. Carson sold it to Tribune Printing Co. in November 1945.

AID in Area's Future

By WILLIAM B. NORTHROP

While specific efforts at industrial development extend back into the 1870s, it was not until 1954 that the community of Beaver Falls began to commit private funds to such a drive, and it wasn't until 1964 that a permanent, paid staff was hired to do the job for the entire area.

The impetus for both efforts, interestingly enough, came out for the Beaver Falls Chamber of Commerce, even though the present industrial development corporation, The Beaver Falls Area Industrial Development Council, Inc., embraces the entire northern Beaver County (including New Brighton) area.

In January 1954, a separate corporation, funded at \$20,000 was organized to acquire plant sites, parking areas, retail locations, office buildings, parks and other sites, to be sold or transferred to persons or organizations to develop them.

Incorporators included D. R. (Mike) Flanigan, real estate and insurance broker; James H. March Sr., The News-Tribune; Frank S. Smith, radio; Frank Morrow, automobiles; I. S. Sahli, land; Arthur Taylor Sr., merchant; Adin B. Capron, industry and Robert Amalia, real estate and insurance.

Various businesses and individuals in the community bought \$100 shares to fund the \$20,000.

Perhaps the chief achievement of Beaver Valley Development Corp., as it was named, was in acting as a "blind" agent for Babcock & Wilcox Co. in purchasing land south of Koppel. This kept the price of land down to reasonable figures and prevented the company from paying through the nose. Since then, B&W has invested millions of dollars in equipment, buildings and machinery on that site.

Beaver Valley Development Corp. in 1959 purchased the old Beaver Metropolitan Coach Co. works on 24th Street extension, and sold it to Massa Enterprises, Inc.

By 1961, however, it was clear that the group needed a broader and more aggressive scope of action that would encompass the state-aided programs that were available.

Consequently in September 1961, the stockholders unanimously adopted a resolution to dissolve their corporation. They stated that those who wished could put their funds in the Beaver Falls Area Industrial Development Council Inc., a non-profit organization which was eligible for state aid.

In reality, AID (as it was called) had been in existence since May of that year when a 24-member board of directors was appointed by Beaver Falls Area Chamber of

Commerce. Many of these members were the same participants as were in the development corporation.

The prime advantage of AID is its eligibility for participation in financing expanding or new industry with the assistance of state funds. Under the 1956 Industrial Development Act, local communities can finance such an industry 100 per cent with 50 per cent coming from a private source at regular interest rates, 40 percent from the state at 2 to 4 per cent, and the remaining 10 per cent from the local community.

The first officers were: Foster McCarl Jr., president; John Beatrice and W. B. Northrop, vice presidents; Arthur Taylor Jr., treasurer; and Arthur Holler, secretary.

The new board established a six-point program of development that called for: purchase of options on land; research on sites and development of a brochure; research of local industry; liaison with county, regional and state development groups; educational program for local municipalities; and establishing fund raising procedures and apparatus when needed.

The park centered around a 96-acre piece of ground that had first been "discovered" by Jack Kelly, Beaver Falls hardware dealer and Edwin M. Wallover, Beaver Falls architect. The two obtained and held an option on the ground for several years, designating it as Kelly Industrial Park. Kelly was also one of the charter members of AID. However, lack of takers on the land forced the two to drop the option, and it wasn't until after 1964 that AID was financially able to pick it up.

This became the center of the park and AID picked up options on lands surrounding it.

The park, which also controls the four corners of four lane Route 51, has the advantage of not only highway transportation, but on-site high pressure natural gas lines, high power electric lines, on-site water, proper access roads, and has the county airport nearby.

Starting with the \$2,000 in cash and a \$11,000 mortgage as assets turned over to it by Beaver Valley Development Corp., one of AID's first acts was to help share the cost of installing a high pressure gas line to a building in New Brighton so that a plastic manufacturer could move in. The company, Tuscarora Plastics, which started in 1964 with three employes now has over 125.

For the first three years, AID handled its program on a voluntary basis though with help of the chamber of commerce executive director. By 1964, however, it was obvious that a full-time effort would be needed. This meant a staff and land purchase and development.

Consequently, in the spring of 1964 AID embarked on a fund raising drive for \$400,000. The community responded with \$234,000, considerably under the goal, but sufficient to begin the program.

A director, Charles F. Simonin, was hired and by January 1965 he had researched and proposed the development of a 350-acre industrial park in Darlington Township.

AID's first success came by August 1965, when it announced that Grief Bros. Cooperaage would build a 75,000-square foot plant in the center part of the park. Employment eventually is expected to hit more than 100.

Grief bought the 10-acre site for \$40,000 and this spurred AID to continue development of the park. This included a \$105,000 water system, assisted by a \$57,000 federal grant under the Economic Development Administration program. A rail siding was brought into the plant, and drainage facilities for the central part of the park installed.

The whole package, representing \$311,000 in land purchase and improvement, was financed through the state industrial development program. The state lent AID \$125,000 privately, in addition to their \$62,000 investment in land. The private section of the loan has already been paid off.

Payoff of the loan and additional operating expenses were funded in early 1967 with the second fund campaign, this time for \$175,000 of which \$94,000 was raised.

At present, AID is in negotiations with one industry for land purchase and building in the park, and working directly with several other interested industries.

AID also is working closely with existing area industries in fostering expansion and helping to solve local problems.

President of AID is Arthur Taylor Jr., of Taylor's and executive director is Ralph J. Kassouf, who is also executive director of the Beaver Falls Area Chamber of Commerce.

Past presidents of AID include Foster McCarl Jr., McCarl Heating and Plumbing; W. B. Northrop, The News-Tribune; and S. Robert Mohler, Mellon National Bank & Trust Co.

Gould Didn't Always Glitter

By WALTER W. WARREN

Of the many people who promoted the community of Beaver Falls (or Old Brighton as it was known), few are more interesting than Marcus Tullius Cicero Gould.

Gould was one of the area's earliest and most vigorous boosters. However, "unlike many boosters," wrote one historian, "Mr. Gould backed up his faith with deeds." The paradox here is that in spite of his efforts and deeds all the area returned to him was headaches and financial problems.

Yet, his ideas and his work were far ahead of his time, particularly considering the fact that he came to the valley in the early 1800s, when the economic boom was just starting.

One of his central ideas was to unite the small towns in and around the mouth of the Beaver into a metropolis to be known as Beaver City. To promote the idea, he addressed a series of seven letters to the Pittsburgh Board of Trade. In each he described the natural resources, water power and future prosperity of the locality complete with a map of his "Beaver City."

His interests touched the entire area and he delved into many fields. He bought 115 acres in Fallston; plots of land in West Bridgewater; lots in Rochester and other holdings. He took an interest in silk culture, salt works, bridge companies and anything which might bring progress to the area.

What did it get him?

Not much.

Our historian states, "While he labored diligently for the interests of others, he did not often share in the profits thereof. Practically all of his own investments were lost due to the lack of ability to finance them. Numerous advertisements of sheriff's sales appearing in the local papers will attest to this fact."

Gould envisioned a city extending from the mouth of the Beaver up the river to include the present Beaver Falls. He had in mind something to rival Pittsburgh in industry, transportation, wealth and population.

He tried to interest a group of Eastern financiers to invest in his venture.

The Beaver Falls part of the story began when he purchased holdings of James Patterson — those that had not been previously sold or held) on Feb. 1, 1853, for \$100,000. At that time, Patterson's industries and investments were in bad shape. His cotton mill, grist mill and blast furnace had shut down.

Gould's associates were Stephen DeLay and Judge Robinson of Boston, Mass., Horace Greeley and Gen. Hiram Walbridge of New York, John Thompson of Rhode Island and others.

The deal fell through but the contract was signed by Patterson and his wife Eliza with Gould, who in the same year bought the Baker homestead at 19th Street and Eighth Avenue for his home.

In 1854, he established his business headquarters, calling it Beaver Falls Manufacturing Co., at the corner of Fourth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Emil Bott, a famous landscape artist, also came with Gould to this area and painted scenes of Beaver Falls and Beaver County.

Under the leadership of Gould, the lagging industries of Patterson began to make money.

Gould's Beaver City dream exploded in 1857's panic, however, and the property reverted back to Patterson, who was bankrupt.

Home of Cold Drawn Steel

About 1885, W. A. McCool, who had been operating a small general machine shop at Perryville and who was hunting constantly for new products that might be turned out at a profit, became interested in road signs.

He heard of stamped steel letters and figures being made at New Brighton and came over to interview the manufacturer. Believing them to be just what he wanted, he took some back to Perryville with him.

It then became necessary to construct a frame to hold the letters and numbers. At a glance he could see that it required a U-shaped frame into which the letters could be slipped edgewise.

After making many of these frames in various ways, he developed a die into which a flat piece of steel could be inserted and would draw the frames into their U shape, rapidly and uniformly. The road signs became a success and were manufactured economically by this process.

The drawing of these frames by McCool really was the birth of the cold drawing of steel bars.

With this idea, McCool came to Beaver Falls and called on Henry W. Hartman, who was always willing to listen to something new.

A small brick shop was built at the south end of the boiler house at Hartman. Among the machinery, designed with McCool's ideas, was a 750-horsepower McIntosh and Hemphill engine. There were also a 12-inch combination mill and a nine-inch mill, later changed to 10-inch, and an old Garrett rod mill.

The first bars used in the experimental processes of cold drawn steel were made there.

At that time, wire drawing was an old game, but McCool thought that in drawing large bars as they came from the mills, having short kinks or knuckles on them, it

would simply draw off the high spot, leaving a hollow on the opposite side and that if would be necessary to straighten these bars before drawing them.

The designing and building of a drawing machine and a straightener was therefore carried on simultaneously. The original drawing machine had no push head on it.

First bars rolled for cold drawing were rolled by Dan Hanrahan and were "hand" rounds. When the bar reached the finishing set, it had to be turned over-filled up and down and passed through the rolls. On the "up" side of the mill, it passed through a box filled with scale. A laborer stood there and shoveled the scale on top of the bar, the scale being kept wet all the time.

The catcher on the "up" side of the mill just struck the end of the bar over the top, it being only a "two-high" set. The finisher caught the bar with his tongs, turned the over-fill top and bottom; ran backwards as fast as he could the length of the bar, holding the bar in this position until it had passed through the rolls again. This had to be done several times (as necessary) to eliminate the over-fill and give him the right size.

The bar, while still hot, was run out to the flat straightener.

About five or six feet of the end was stuck in the machine, the top slab was lowered onto it and moved back and forth across the bottom slab, rotating the bar.

Pressure on the top slab was relieved and the bar shoved through another five or six feet and the same operation took place. The bar came out of the machine straight.

Next, the bar was pointed on an old pipe-threading machine. The idea was that the strain of pulling a bar through a die with a 32nd or 16th draft would make it perfectly straight.

It didn't happen.

McCool came up with another idea, however.

He prepared more bars in the same manner and slipped a dozen or more into a six-inch pipe, to each end of which was attached a tackle. It was then hoisted up to the cords of the mill and secured there and left until the bars were cool.

No perceptible difference was noted after these bars were drawn.

This meant straighteners had to be on hand for the finished stock.

A large punch straightener in the old rolling mill was copied and another machine built, many of the parts being finished all over. All the power was taken from overhead. It was equipped with brackets and idlers to get the power to the test rolls.

It would compare favorably with the linotype machine. This machine did the trick. At the same time a rotary straightener was being developed. It also did the trick.

And cold drawn steel was on its way.

Industries In 1859

John R. Hoopes tannery was located west of Seventh Avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Archibald Robertsons paper mill was located at the old Adams Dam (water works dam).

Isaac Warren Soap Factory was located between First Avenue and the Beaver River and Seventh and Eighth streets.

BUSINESS

By GAYLORD M. HETZLER

As the history of the banking structure unfolds in Beaver Falls it is very noticeable that the names of certain families appear regularly. These names are Reeves, May and Coates, names prominent even to this day.

On the Seventh Avenue side of Hotel General Brodhead a bronze plaque commemorates the founding of the first bank in Beaver Falls and reads as follows:

"This is the site of the first bank in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, The Economy Savings Institution, established in 1868 and and the home of John Reeves, pioneer."

Economy Savings Institution

Economy Savings Institution was established March 1, 1868, the same year that Beaver Falls was incorporated, and opened for business on Fourth Street between Sixth and Seventh avenues in a building which was later occupied by McHattie Brothers. This building stands even today and is adjacent to the corner Sunoco Service Station.

The bank opened with Henry Hice as president; H. T. Reeves, vice president; John Reeves, cashier; T. L. Hennon, assistant cashier, and George Morrison, teller. The board of directors consisted of the officers of the Harmony Society, acting through Trustee Jacob Henrici.

Capital stock of Economy Savings Institution first was in the amount of \$20,000, which was increased at later times to an amount of \$450,000. For all practical purposes the depositors of the bank were well secured as the Economy Savings Institution was backed by the total resources of the Harmony Society.

On Feb. 1, 1870, Economy Savings Institution moved to its new building at 12th Street and Seventh Avenue. This property is now the site of Hotel General Brodhead, and an imposing bank structure built of red bricks sat first on level ground and finally on a mound with the lowering of Seventh Avenue, which must have had at least 14 steps for customers to climb from sidewalk level.

Economy Savings Institution wound up its banking business on May 1, 1893 and was succeeded by John T. Reeves & Co., Bankers.

Economy Savings Institution was a very successful business enterprise and in keeping up with progress, it is only proper to mention that the first telephone message in Beaver County was between the central office in the cutlery building and Economy Savings Institution.

The Exchange Bank

Exchange Bank opened in 1880 at 331 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, with John T. Reeves as president and

C. P. Wallace as cashier. In 1882, Wallace purchased the holdings of Reeves and moved the bank to 712 Seventh Ave., a site later occupied by Wilbur Hotel. Exchange Bank closed its doors for business on the death of Wallace in 1901.

John T. Reeves & Co. Bankers

John T. Reeves & Co., Bankers succeeded Economy Savings Institution and was established April 17, 1893, with a capital of \$50,000. The business was started at the building on Seventh Avenue and 12th Street, occupied by the older bank. The Reeves firm was composed of John Reeves, John T. Reeves, James F. Merriman, H. W. Reeves and J. M. May. In 1922, the bank was moved to its present location at 1217 Seventh Ave. In 1925, the old red brick building was torn down at 12th Street, the mound removed, and the site prepared for Hotel General Brodhead.

Officers of Reeves Bank for 1968 are John K. Reeves, president; George W. Coates, vice president; A. Largue May, cashier; Anna Monaco and Joan L. Harlan, assistant cashiers; John M. Coates, secretary, and Lewis B. Powell II, assistant secretary. Directors are John K. Reeves, George W. Coates, A. Largue May, Dorothy C. Goll, John M. Coates, A. Leroy Padgett and Lewis B. Powell II.

John T. Reeves & Co., Bankers is a private bank and comes under jurisdiction of Pennsylvania State Banking Commission.

John T. Reeves & Co., Bankers is a joint owner with other banks in the operation of the computer center located on Bridge Street, Beaver Falls. The computer center is located in what was formerly Firemen's Hall. Independent banks interested in the computer center are John T. Reeves and Co. Bankers, Beaver Trust Co. Freedom National Bank, First National Bank of Midland, Union National Bank of New Brighton and Sheraden Bank, of Pittsburgh.

Mellon National Bank & Trust Co.

Mellon, National Bank & Trust Co. entered the Beaver Falls area by merging with First National Bank at Beaver Falls.

First National Bank of Beaver Falls was organized in June 1885 and incorporated June 22, 1885. It started business at 331 Seventh Ave. with a capital of \$50,000, which was later raised to \$150,000.00. Henry Hice was first president, with Joseph Wilson as vice president and P. Robertson as cashier. Directors of First National Bank at the time of organization were J. M. May, John Reeves, Simon Harrold, H. W. Reeves, H. C. Patterson, J. C.

Whitla, J. L. McCartney and the president and vice president.

In 1890, First National Bank moved to its new quarters at 401 Seventh Ave., the site now occupied by Ohnzeit Mayflower Agency. Henry Hice was president, Joseph Wilson, vice president, John Reeves, cashier, and William F. Bell, teller. Officers changed again in 1901 with John Reeves, president; J. M. May, vice president; H. W. Reeves, cashier, and William F. Bell, assistant cashier. The board of directors then was composed of John Reeves, J. M. May, W. A. McCool, H. C. Patterson, John T. Reeves, H. W. Reeves, George McHattie, Joseph Wilson and J. W. Knott.

In 1906, the bank moved to 1128 Seventh Ave., the site now occupied by Gerson's Jewelry Store. At that time, George Davidson was president; F. N. Beegle, vice president; William F. Bell, cashier and F. S. Mitchell, assistant cashier.

In 1927, it moved to 1201 Seventh Ave., the office which is in the Brodhead Hotel building, with George Davidson, president; William F. Bell, E. C. Rebeske and C. H. Beegle, vice presidents; Earl R. Radtke, cashier, and H. L. Liebendorfer, assistant cashier.

First National Bank was reincorporated in 1934 after the bank moratorium as First National Bank at Beaver Falls and in 1947 S. K. Davidson was president; Bente S. Luce, vice president and cashier, with George R. Orr and W. Clark Moore Jr., assistant cashiers. Directors were C. H. Beegle, J. Douglas Brooks, Addison Davidson, S. K. Davidson, Leonard L. Ewing, Ralph J. Hanauer, Bente S. Luce and C. Brainerd Metheny.

First National Bank at Beaver Falls became an office of Mellon National Bank & Trust Co. on Nov. 6 1954. Officers at the time were Davidson, president; Luce, cashier; Orr, assistant cashier, and Moore, assistant cashier.

Officers at the present time are S. Robert Mohler, assistant vice president and manager; C. R. Mathias, assistant manager, and W. L. Leichter, assistant manager.

Chippewa office of Mellon Bank is at 2537 Constitution Blvd. and was opened April 17, 1963. Present officers are S. Robert Mohler, assistant vice president and manager, and Larry S. Royle, assistant manager.

Union National Bank of Pittsburgh

Union National Bank of Pittsburgh entered the banking business in Beaver Falls by consolidation with Farmers National Bank, located at 1101 Seventh Ave. Farmers National Bank at that time had branch offices at 2200 Ninth Ave. and at Fifth Avenue in Koppel.

Farmers National Bank was organized April 17, 1893, and opened for business at 1028 Seventh Ave. This site was recently the location of John's Bargain Store. The bank opened with a capital of \$100,000 with Frank F. Brierly as president; T. P. Simpson, M. D. as vice president; George W. Morrison as cashier and Theodore Whitla as teller. Directors at the time of the opening were Frank F. Brierly, J. Rankin Martin, Esq., Abram Bentley, T. P. Simpson, E. L. Hutchinson, J. M. Buchanan, Esq., M. L. Knight, J. C. Whitla and John S. Duss.

In 1926, Farmers National Bank purchased the property of the City of Beaver Falls at 1101 Seventh Ave., this site at 11th Street was formerly occupied by Beaver Falls Fire Department.

The Bank engaged the firm of Uffinger, Foster and Bockwalter as architects for building to be built at 1101

Seventh Ave. and, in 1929, the large stone structure was erected by Boldt Construction Co. Directors were J. Rankin Martin, president; Dr. J. S. Louthan, first vice president; John A. Butler, second vice president; Walter G. Bert, cashier; Louis Ingram, Roy B. Brierly, Herbert A. May, Charles E. Martin and Ernest Richardson. At this time W. W. Douds was assistant cashier.

Services of presidents and cashiers of the bank are mentioned on a bronze plaque on the north wall at the entrance of the bank. It reads as follows; Frank F. Brierly, president, 1893-22; J. Rankin Martin, president, 1922-32; Dr. J. S. Louthan, president, 1932-48; Ernest Richardson, president, 1948-49; Walter G. Bert, president 1949-55; J. B. Jamison, president, 1955-59; George W. Morrison, cashier, 1893-17; Walter G. Bert, cashier, 1917-49; W. W. Douds, cashier, 1949-55; E. C. Hitchcock, cashier 1956-59.

Farmers National Bank became a part of Union National Bank of Pittsburgh on Dec. 4, 1959. Officers were D. W. Oldershaw, executive vice president; L. E. Van Arsdale, assistant vice president; E. C. Hitchcock, cashier; George A. Samarin, assistant cashier, and Robert C. Beiling, assistant cashier.

Officers at the present time are D. W. Oldershaw, vice president; George A. Samarin, assistant vice president; Eugene Couch, assistant cashier; Robert C. Stacy, assistant cashier; James K. Corbett, consumer credit officer; Edward J. Schied Jr., consumer credit officer, and Martin F. Yockel Jr. as consumer credit officer.

The 22nd Street office was opened Nov. 9, 1956.

Officer at the opening of the 22nd Street office was Edward A. Tilbrook, assistant cashier. The officer in charge now is Robert C. Beiling, assistant cashier.

Koppel office of Union National Bank of Pittsburgh was opened May 16, 1958, with Clyde D. Kidd as assistant cashier. John Milnes is overseeing operation of the Koppel office. Both facilities have drive-in windows.

Federal Title & Trust Co.

Federal Title and Trust Co. was incorporated March 24, 1903, and began business with a capital of \$150,000. The bank opened in temporary quarters at 1224 Seventh Ave. on Oct. 26, 1903, and about Sept. 1, 1905, moved to 1025 Seventh Ave. This building is now occupied by Sears Roebuck & Co.

Officers in 1901 were Charles W. Klein, president; W. J. Davison, and H. C. Purviance, vice presidents, with Walter W. Potts as secretary and treasurer.

By 1910 the total resources were \$486,500 with Klein, president; W. S. Morrison, vice president and solicitor; Max Solomon, second vice president; Potts, secretary and treasurer; John G. Sakraida, teller; Edith J. Peirce and W. J. Waxenfelter, bookkeepers.

Directors of the bank were Joseph McFerron, Solomon, C. F. Ross, John Warren, Morrison, Klein, W. A. Freed, G. F. Kennedy, John H. Knott, P.A. McHattie, W. H. Anderton, F. W. Ransom, John J. Paff, W. J. Orr, L. Richard and James W. McClelland.

In 1917 the bank remodeled the second floor of the building and the apartment area was converted into office space. Federal Title & Trust Co. closed July 19, 1932.

State Bank of Beaver Falls

State Bank of Beaver Falls was located in a building at 1400 Seventh Ave. and was built showing a stucco effect on the outer walls. The bank was chartered and organized in 1917 in the remodeled Rohrkaste building,

which was later used as the office of First Federal Savings & Loan Association.

State Bank of Beaver Falls was the scene of an armed robbery which resulted in the death of a director, Vincent Sakraida and the wounding of his brother John. The robbery occurred Oct. 24, 1919, and although the captured suspects were tried, they were released for lack of evidence. Other employes waiting on customers of the bank at the time of the robbery were Herbert Jackson Peirsol and W. Clark Moore.

State Bank of Beaver Falls closed during the bank moratorium and did not reopen.

Western Pennsylvania National Bank

Western Pennsylvania National Bank entered the banking business in Beaver Falls by merging with the established Citizens National Bank on Sept. 29, 1964.

Citizens National Bank opened its office at 3601 Fourth Ave., Beaver Falls, on Jan. 18, 1956, with Frank R. Smith, president; I. S. Sahli, vice president; Bente S. Luce, vice president and R. L. Conoway as cashier.

Directors at its opening were Howard W. Smart, Frank H. Morrow, William O. Belloff, M. F. Pettler, E. H. Douds, M. D., Carl H. Sipe, Edward J. McClain, Sahli, Luce and Smith.

Joseph Rudolph is presently manager of the Beaver Falls College Hill Office, Henry R. Evans, administrative assistant, William P. DiCenzo, loan interviewer, and Janet Bradford, head teller.

Beaver Falls Seventh Avenue Office, at 1011 Seventh Ave., was opened for business Jan. 11, 1962, with open house being held on Jan. 10. Manager at the opening was George Henderson. W. P. Keefer is now manager with Lawrence E. Hoover head teller.

Bank Holdup Causes Sensation In Town

By **JOE TRONZO**

It was a name tucked in the St. Mary's Catholic Church weekly bulletin announcing the anniversary of deaths under the day Oct. 24, 1919.

His name was Vincent Sakraida, a surname certainly familiar to Beaver Falls.

The announcement did not draw much attention outside of the family. After all, there have been two world wars, the great depression, conflicts in Korea and Vietnam and a couple of generations have come and gone since 1919.

But, when Vincent Sakraida died, it marked one of the most brutal murders ever committed in this area.

"Bandits shoot 2 men in State Bank holdup," The Evening Tribune headline read that day.

Two ruthless gunmen robbed the old State Bank on 14th Street, creating a terror that has not been equalled in the annals of crime locally.

A story the following day in The Evening Tribune told that "the holdup was one of the most sensational bank robberies in this part of the country for many years.

"The cold blooded murder of the bank director and the attempted murder of three other bank employes in cold blood is unprecedented in the criminal annals of Western Pennsylvania.

Sakraida had bravely attempted to wrench the gun

away from one of the robbers and was shot to death, dying almost instantly.

Sakraida was a director of the bank and was in the process of making a deposit shortly before closing time.

While he was talking with his brother, John, a bank employe, two men entered.

The men announced it was a holdup and for all to raise their hands.

Sakraida had money and bonds on the counter. He quickly tossed the bonds into a waste basket. Meanwhile, John Sakraida was ordered to put all the money on the counter.

In another part of the bank, H. J. Peirsol, a teller, was in a telephone booth making a call. He was ordered out of the booth and told to put his hands behind his back.

The bandits ordered the safe opened as Peirsol managed to press the alarm button, which registered at the police station.

As one of the bandits was reaching for the money on the counter, Vincent Sakraida grabbed his hand. The bandit shot Sakraida in the head with a pistol he was holding in his other hand. Sakraida kept his grip on the robber even as he fell. The bandit shot two more times, with one bullet striking Sakraida in the breast, another going into the floor.

Peirsol tried to tackle the other robber, grabbing him around his knees. The robber shot at Peirsol three times but missed him. One of the slugs cut a slit in Peirsol's trousers. He, too, thought he was going to be killed so there would be no witnesses.

John Sakraida was shot three times — suffering a shoulder wound, a breast wound (two inches from the heart) and a scratch on his head, where a bullet grazed him. Sakraida managed to follow the robbers outside the bank and tossed a cuspidor at them.

The robbers made their escape in a Paige touring car, heading north on Seventh Avenue.

Dr. J. Howard Swick, who also was a director at the bank, heard the shots a block away and hurried to the scene.

As the bandits made their getaway, they fired two more bullets through a window of the bank.

It was reported the car went up Steffen Hill and out through Chippewa Township to Blackhawk Road, then to the Georgetown-Darlington Road. The car later was found near Hookstown.

Chief M. J. Coyne of the Beaver Falls Police Department formed a posse with help from Officers Brown of his own force and County Detective Coulter.

More than 300 people participated in the 24-hour search through the area. One man was shot as he and two companions tried to flee from the posse but the trio apparently had nothing to do with the crime.

Several suspects were brought in but no one ever was convicted. A \$2,500 reward was offered for the culprits.

Total loss to the bank was estimated at \$9,000.

Food and Lodging

By **ROBERT BONNAGE**

"Hotel" — that magic word that once designated progress in the community — is but a ghost in Beaver Falls in 1968.

The parade of public lodging houses, which began in 1804 and ended in 1967, provided some expansive structures and some small ones but all were begun with the idea of comfort for the traveler and a community center for townspeople.

It's trail was woven from a lowly beginning with a river bank tavern in 1804 to the crowning glory of a \$1.5 million structure in 1927.

Today, the city has no "real" hotel.

Among the hotels, which often had several names, that have "come and gone," much like their trade, are:

ROSS INN OR BLACKHORSE TAVERN

Designated as the first public inn, Ross Inn (or Blackhorse Tavern, as it also was known) was a gathering place for early settlers.

Thomas Ross was the owner and builder. The original license was issued for "a public house of refreshment" and first was granted in May 1804.

The tavern was in use as a hotel as late as Nov. 30, 1837, with Robert Partington the owner.

It was located between Second and Third streets, east of Seventh Avenue and north of the present location of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad (Beaver Falls-New Brighton) passenger station.

The building of the first dam (10th Street) and the first Beaver River Bridge (covered) was discussed there.

Thomas Ross was one of the stockholders in the bridge. The old log building was destroyed in the 1890s.

BROADWAY HOTEL

Broadway Hotel was located at 1621-23 Seventh Ave.

It was built about 1880 with Frank Oldencott as proprietor.

With his death in 1886, it became a private dwelling and rooming house. It continued as such until 1900, when Mrs. Elender Carver opened a confectionery along with the rooming house.

In 1902, Bill Nye rented the 1623 part as a barber shop. Nye eventually purchased the entire building with the idea of establishing a legal hotel with a liquor license. Hard luck and Prohibition plagued him and he never realized his ambition.

BELVIDERE HOTEL

Built by Daniel Cuning in 1889, the Belvidere Hotel was located at 27th Street and Eighth Avenue.

It was called Belvidere as it was located across the street from Belvidere Park (on the site of Armstrong Cork's main plant today). Cuning ran it until 1891. In 1892, J. M. Davidson was proprietor.

In 1893, it was sold to John R. Book, who named it the Book House. In 1901, John J. Patterson purchased it but did not change the name until 1912, when he called it Hotel Patterson.

In 1930, Patterson closed his grocery store, which was in the same building. A couple of years later, the hotel closed.

It never was reopened and fell into a bad state of repair. A scene of several fires, it had its top floor taken off in 1945.

The structure was bought by Joe Markuten (Joe's Cafe) about 1950. He sold it to Armstrong in 1951 and the hotel made way for a parking lot.

The hotel, when it was built, was in the community's longest block. The address in 1889 was 2544 Eighth Ave.

In 1951, it's address was 2610-12 Eighth Ave., Twenty-Sixth Street was "added" in 1895.

REYNOLDS HOTEL

In a canal town, where every house that had a spare room to rent was a rooming house, the need for a full-time hotel was great.

The Reynolds Hotel was built in February 1840 and was located at 401 Sixth Ave. It was a two-story brick building with 14 rooms. The taproom entrance was on what is now Fourth Street, as that was the most important street in town until 1866. For a short time, his hotel was known as the Beaver Falls House.

In 1868, the James Anderton family bought it and the name was changed to Anderton Inn.

In 1906, the Andertons moved from the old inn and it was used as a private dwelling by families with workmen at Union Drawn Steel Co. It was occupied by Bentley's Service Station in 1927 and torn down in 1932.

HOTEL COLUMBIA

Hotel Columbia was built in 1894 and was located at 11th Street and Third Avenue. From its opening until 1901, it was managed by J. J. Smith, A. M. Johnson and G. J. Ege.

In 1902, it was renamed Hotel Anderson and Fred G. Egbert became proprietor. In 1906, J. Pete Woolslayer remodeled the bar and downstairs and established a good restaurant.

It became the Sharrer Apartments in 1917, a showplace of its time with 14 modern apartments.

STERLING HOUSE

Not quite a hotel but a boarding and rooming house located on the southwest corner of Fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, Sterling House had an entrance opposite to the entrance of the Reynolds Hotel tavern. This proved a boon since Sterling House did not have a tavern of its own.

The Sterling House was torn down with the acquisition of the land by the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works in 1868.

BRACKEN HOUSE

In 1868, Beaver Falls received its first real hotel — Bracken House.

Thomas Bracken came to town from Butler and erected on the southeast corner of Fifth Street and Ninth Avenue a three-story brick building with a full basement. The structure for many years remained a spot of prominence in the community.

This building was named the Bracken House in honor of the owner, who was a justice of the peace and was called Squire Bracken. His office was in the basement and as long as he lived, it was a temperance hotel. It contained about 60 rooms with a veranda extending across the entire width of the building facing Ninth Avenue. At this time, the Pennsylvania Station was on the opposite corner across the street which made it a center of activity.

Following the death of Squire Bracken in 1885, Mark Wisener, proprietor of a shoe store in Beaver and a former sheriff, took control of the hotel.

He promptly obtained a liquor license and in 1886 opened as the Merchants Hotel.

In 1887, he sold out to William A. McCool, who kept it a short time. Between 1887 and 1895 the hotel had several managers including E. L. Cunningham, J. R. Percival, F. V. Beisel, Charles Shull, and Raymond R. Lininger and was called Hotel Saint Elmo in 1894.

On Jan. 1, 1895, the Beaver Valley General Hospital opened here before moving to New Brighton in 1896. For the next four years it was vacant and in 1900 the old hotel building was called the Imperial Hotel.

By 1907, it was remodeled into an apartment building and called the Colonial.

It was later called the Matthew Apartments and still later the McMinn Apartments. Two of its unofficial pet names were the "Hoover Hotel" and the "League of Nations."

It was sold to a Mr. Shansky and, in 1957, was torn down in the South End redevelopment program.

GRAND HOTEL

With the liberal granting of liquor licenses in the 1880s, and 1890s, to prospective builders, the hotel business boomed.

Every up-and-coming town had a Grand Hotel and Beaver Falls was not to be left out.

In 1887, after selling the Merchants Hotel to William A. McCool, Mark Wisener built the Grand Hotel on the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 11th Street. It was a four-story brick building.

The structure spread 60 feet on 11th Street and 97 feet on Eighth Avenue. It had 60 sleeping rooms and a dining room that seated 110 people.

All the main rooms on the ground floor were frescoed by Joe Barker, local artist, with scenic paintings.

In 1908, the building was sold to Ferdinand J. Fournier, a native of McKeesport.

In 1918, it was sold to C. W. Calvin, who managed it until 1937, when it was torn down to make way for the new U. S. Post Office, which was dedicated in November 1938.

The Grand Hotel was the first hotel in the area to have electric lights, steam heat and a call bell in every room.

CENTRAL HOTEL

The Central Hotel was built on the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Sixth Avenue in 1881.

It was a three-story brick affair with 40 sleeping rooms, a large dining room and a well-stocked bar.

It had a roofed-over pavement that extended along the whole front. This structure also was a balcony for guests.

The first owner was a Mr. Frazier of Butler.

The stone masons were the Megown Bros., who also did the stone work on the city building at 11th Street and Seventh Avenue and many of the street curbsings.

Proprietors of the hotel included:

1885 — Fred G. Rohrkaste.

1888 — Elias L. Cunningham.

1890 — David Magaw.

1893 — John M. Magaw.

1915 — A. R. Swoger.

A Mr. Hardy also had it for a very short time and Mrs. Mary Perrott had a temperance house after the hotel had closed due to loss of its liquor license and Prohibition in 1920.

Finally it was purchased by the Union Drawn Steel Co. in 1920 and was used as a rooming house for its workers and an employment office.

In the late 20s, the building was taken over by Beaver Falls Planing Mill, which used the ground floor and made upper rooms apartments.

The building now is occupied by Beaver Falls Lumber Co. and Chesterton Apartments.

PHILLIS HOTEL

The last of the boom hotels, Phillis Hotel was remodeled from existing buildings at 1500-02 Seventh Ave., by Le-moyne Phyllis of Ellwood City.

A pleasant hotel of 30 rooms, it had a dining room with a 50-guest capacity and a respectable barroom in 1907.

Another victim of Prohibition, it was sold to William A. Hoffman for a drug store. He occupied 1500 and Isadore Tenor operated a furniture store at 1502. There were apartments above both stores.

In 1952, the Germer Realty Corp. bought the building from the Hoffman estate.

SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL

After managing Central Hotel for three years, Elias L. Cunningham built the Seventh Avenue Hotel in 1890 at 501 Seventh Avenue.

This was the site of the William Mellon & Son Feed Store.

In 1894, F. H. Cashbaugh became manager and with his death in 1896, W. L. Cashbaugh took charge.

The following managers were at the hotel until George M. Welsh purchased the building in 1923:

1899 — E. Fred Hughes

1904 — Isaac D. Hughes.

1908 — Harry C. Estep and Lee Minton.

1910 — Lee Minton.

1916 — F. A. Deidrick.

1920 — F. B. Havis.

During the period when the Lyceum Theatre, across the street (now Rialto), was at its peak with top shows of the day, the Seventh Avenue Hotel was considered the center for theater people.

The Welsh family still owns the structure but it now is a rooming house with more-or-less permanent guests.

HOTEL ALLEN

Hotel Allen was built in 1895 by T. R. and F. W. Allen on the northwest corner of 10th Avenue and 11th Street.

It became Hotel Windsor in 1896 with Frank J. Teufel as proprietor.

In 1905, S. H. Hunter became manager. By 1909, William L. Lippincott was in charge.

In 1911, F. J. Teufel again became proprietor.

C. W. Calvin, owner of the Grand Hotel, changed the name to Baby Grand in 1920 and used it in connection with the large one.

After changing back to Windsor in 1930 and having many managers, the hotel became known as the Val-Mar. It now has permanent "guests."

HANNA HOTEL

Formerly the Porter Hotel of 15 rooms at 235 11th St. and managed by Joseph Hanna, who in 1908, purchased the building, added 15 more rooms and a ballroom and changed the name to Hanna.

The address then was 231-35 11th St.

In 1910, it was sold to F. E. Thomas, who changed the name to Hotel Thomas. He advertised 30 sleeping rooms, steam heat, electric lights, bathrooms, a dining room for 50 people, and a bar and cafe.

Another victim of Prohibition, it was sold in 1920 to Michael L. Perviak, who changed the name to Penn Hotel by which it goes today. It is a rooming house.

HOTEL WILBUR

Frank McDonald remodeled the old Wallace Block at

710-712 Seventh Ave., which was built in 1871, and in 1910 opened the Hotel Wilbur.

McDonald died in 1924 but his widow, Mrs. Kate McDonald continued to run the hotel until 1934, when it closed.

The Savoy Hotel was located at 506 Seventh Ave. and was managed by Charles Roberts. It was a rooming house that lasted three years. It was named for the Savoy Theatre located nearby.

Two other small rooming houses exist today along with many of the past that are all but forgotten.

They are:

— East End Hotel, 300-4 11th St.

— North End Hotel, 2605 Eighth Ave.

Hotel Brodhead

Beaver Falls has been without a bona fide hotel since the Brodhead closed its doors at the close of 1967.

The General Brodhead Hotel first was opened for business May 2, 1927. It was named for Gen. Daniel Brodhead of Revolutionary War fame, who at one time owned a large tract of land in Beaver Falls, including the site of the hotel.

First guest registered was Daniel Brodhead Heiner, lineal descendant of the general.

The hotel was operated by Union Hotel Co. under a state charter. It was changed in June 1953 to General Brodhead Hotel Co. The original name was derived from Union Drawn Steel Co., in which most of the original stockholders had financial interests.

In 1965, a company headed by Michael Baker Jr., (Beaver Valley Engineering Supplies Co.) purchased the hotel for a reported \$335,000 and spent at least another \$100,000 remodeling it.

The hotel had 100 guest rooms, a main dining room, coffee shop, cocktail lounge, five private dining rooms and offices for 14 tenants.

The Brodhead was closed as a hotel Dec. 30, 1967, several months after Baker announced plans to convert the structure into a housing unit for elderly (to include 93 apartments). He reported in January 1967 that the hotel ownership had been transferred from Beaver Valley Engineering Supplies Co. to the Baker firm.

In an article written by Marge Keller, women's editor for The News-Tribune, a month before the hotel closed, the importance of a hotel to a community is emphasized.

"The Brodhead Hotel, so taken for granted, has been the heart of the city for some 40 years. The average person doesn't even think of the 100 rooms, which have to be kept clean and ready for occupancy day after day, although they are just occasionally occupied. Motels have weaned away the traveling salesmen, the tourists and visitors who once kept the hotel business alive," she wrote.

"Today there are 27 permanent residents at the hotel, several who have made it their home since it opened in 1927 at a cost of \$1,300,000 . . . They will lose this home.

"Then there are the clubs that met there weekly or monthly — Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Optimists, Wolves, United Commercial Travelers, Beaver Falls Junior Woman's Club, Beaver Falls Business and Professional Women's Club, Chamber of Commerce, Geneva Boosters, NAACP, the Civic League, Duplicate Bridge Clubs that attracted players from the tri-state area.

"The 323rd Light Field Artillery of World War I has held all of its reunions in the hotel.

"Along Seventh Avenue there is the bank, a shoe store, and on the second floor are offices of two dentists, four attorneys, an insurance company, Pennsylvania Manufacturers, and ear, nose and throat specialist, barber shop, beauty shop, employment agency, medical society and architect.

"One group that will certainly miss the Boquet Room is the 616. A table for this group of businessmen has been reserved since the day the hotel opened.

"Here many a deal is made over breakfast, notes compared at luncheon and news caught up on when stores remain open at night and they have dinner there.

"Equally as popular as the Boquet Room is the Colonial Room, open for lunch and much in demand in the evening for parties and meetings.

"For smaller meetings there are function rooms: two small rooms that will accommodate 20, and the ballroom, which is the only room of its size in the county which will seat 450 at a banquet."

A Busy Little Place

By ROBERT BONNAGE

In 1860, Brighton (as Beaver Falls then was called) had but a handful of shops and minor "industries" but, thanks to the new blood the Harmony Society helped pump into the town and the general growth of industry, it was a busy little place by 1915.

A check through a 1915-1916 directory, for example, shows some 284 places of business, worship or social activities along Seventh Avenue from First to 20th streets. There also were six factories (or offices for them) on the main street.

There were some vacancies, too, (seven, all on the west side of Seventh Avenue) and 69 dwellings (24 between 17th and 20th streets).

Grocery and confectionery shops were popular then — there were 19 of the former and 13 of the latter in the 20 blocks recorded.

Professional offices were occupied at 16 locations along Seventh Avenue and there were 12 barbers and 10 tailors on "the main drag."

Eight shops specialized in meats, eight more in drugs.

There were seven banks, seven dry goods stores and seven shoe stores. There were a half dozen theaters, shoemakers, bakers, milliners, furniture stores and restaurants.

The community's main street offered at least one shop designed to meet almost every need.

Loan companies, rather frequent along the main street today, were practically non-existent in 1915-16 and, although there were three liquor dealers on Seventh Avenue, there were a minimum of clubs and fraternal organizations based there.

The directory for the first 20 blocks of Seventh Avenue gives a clear indication of the type and volume of business done in Beaver Falls in the early decades of the 20th Century.

A few of the Seventh Avenue occupants of 1915-16 remain but most of them have moved at least once since then and many of the businesses carry the same name but have gone through several owners since then.

EAST SIDE

104 — J. Belbot, dwelling; 106 — J. Pierkoski, dwelling; 110 — Ideal Tool & Machine; 124 — L. Kroststein, dwelling; 220 — Acme Keystone, novelties; 300 — Union Drawn, cold drawn steel; 328 — Mrs. A. Green, dwelling; 330-38 —

McHattie Bros., wholesale fruits and produce; 400-04 — M. Salmon & Son, clothing; 406 — L. Perrott, grocer; 408 — Brittain & Glover, confectioners; 414 — A. Rosenberg, junk dealer; 500 — Valley Machine; 502 — Lyceum Theatre; 502 — BC Bill Posting Co., posting theater bills; 502 — Knights of Columbus hall, meeting room; 504 — J. F. Contino, shoemaker; 504 — L. Salerny, cigars; 506 — Savoy Hotel; 508 — J. Simon, bakery; 512 — Savoy Theatre; 514 — R. Buser, meats; 516 — Mrs. P. Phillips, grocery; 518 — B. Stein, dwelling; 520 — Dr. W. F. Rayle, dentist; 524 — J. P. Ecoff, confectionery.

600 — F. L. Snowden, confectionery; 602 — W. F. McCague, lunchroom; 604 — L. Sutter, grocer; 606 — J. F. Miller, drugs; 610 — Marshall Music House, musical supplies; 612 — Mary C. Brown, millinery; 614-16 — J. B. Lytle Co., wholesale confectioners; 618 — Mrs. Carrie Page, dwelling; 700 — A. Pittler, men's furnishings; 702 — I. Ackerman, shoemaker; 706 — C. C. Winston, pool room; 708 — T. Boggs, meat market; 710-12 — Hotel Wilbur; 714 — P. L. Quillen, baker; 716 — Steve Tiska, barber; 718 — J. J. Robinson, restaurant; 722 — Salvation Army store; 724 — Mrs. Lida Emerick, wallpaper; 800 — Dorothy and Minnie Musser, dwelling; 802 — J. Zirat, shoemaker; 804 Golden Seal Tea Co., coffee, tea and spices; 806 — F. Popowicz, tailor; 808 — H. Linder, upholsterer; 810 — F. Daquila, fruit store; 812 — W. G. Hilberg, tailor.

814 — J. L. Miksch, meats; 818-20 — Markson & Tenor, furniture; 822 — J. Antie, dwelling; 826 — Beaver Falls Review, newspaper; 828 — H. F. Littell, billiards; 900 — Reformed Presbyterian Church; 906 — F. F. Brierly, dwelling; 910 — Adams Express Co., delivery; 910 — P. Daquila, fruit, 912-14 — Miller-Parkinson Co., men's furnishings; 918 — The Market, poultry & dairy products; 920 — J. S. Hennon & Son, florists; 922 — Mrs. Grace Olivey, millinery; 926-28 — Coleman Steinfeld, meats.

1000 — Stucky's Drug Store; 1004 — J. Blain McGown, lawyer; 1004 — Duff's College, business school; 1006 — Earl R. Leyda, notary, insurance; 1006 — Dime Savings & Loan; 1008 — A. E. Meyer, butter; 1008 — Bohandy Bros., confectionery; 1010 — Grand Theatre; 1012 — James D. Perrott, dry goods and carpets; 1014-16 — Berkman's, family clothing; 1018-20 — Purviance & Flinner, shoes; 1022 — Abby's Five & Ten, general merchandise; 1024 — John P. Thompson, men's clothing; 1026 — Dickos & Angnos, confectionery; 1028 — Farmers National Bank.

1100 — Maurice Brown, women's clothes; 1102 — Joseph McFerron, grocer; 1104 — WCTU of Pennsylvania, temperance; 1104-06 — Frank Brierly, hardware; 1108 — McAnlis & Son, jewelry; 1108 — James Hamilton, dentist; 1110 — Louis Washbutsky, dry goods; 1112 — C. B. McCarter, A. G. Helbling, attorneys; 1114 — White Restaurant; 1114 Daily Times, newspaper; 1114 — Beaver Falls Cemetery office; 1116 — Patterson & Co., grocer; 1118 — George W. Johnson, shoes; 1120 — F. W. Woolworth Co., five and ten; 1122-24 — J. A. Butler, men's clothes; 1124 — Chalfant photography; 1126 — Ross & Jamison shoes; 1128 — First National Bank; 1128 — People's Building & Loan.

1200-02 — Boggs Brandon, dry goods; 1204 — Joseph Fisher, shoes; 1204 — Iroquois Club; 1206 — Atlantic Tea Co., grocer; 1208 — Union Credit Clothes, clothing; 1210-12 — Martsoff Furniture; 1214 — Walter Miller, men's clothes; 1216 — Esch Bros., notions; 1218 — N. Paparodis, confections; 1220 — Beaver Falls Building & Loan, savings; 1222 — Snodens, cigars and tobacco; 1224-26 — Davidson's, hardware.

1300-02 — Paff Furniture; 1306 — Emerick & Dunkerly, shoes; 1306 — Alhambra Theatre; 1308 — Rewbridge Bros.,

pianos; 1308 — McConnell & Campbell, funeral directors; 1310 — Sutter & Burns, drugs; 1310 — John Gaston, doctor; 1312 — Mrs. Catharine McClintock, bakery; 1314 — Bohandy Bros., confectionery 1316 — Model Tailoring Co., men's clothing; 1316 — Baldwin & Ong, dentists; 1318 — Sakraida's men's furnishings; 1320 — Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Kelly, millinery; 1322 — Bender Bros., confectionery; 1324 — Lester's Optical Shop; 1324 — National Typewriter & Supply; 1326 — Stauffer & Shontz, meats.

1400 — Lester Hough, drugs; 1402 — Mai Realty Co.; 1404 — Wolfe Electric, electric supplies; 1406 — L. Pinter, notions; 1406 — Rev. Clarence Smail, dwelling; 1408 — City Drug Store; 1410 — E. C. Sterling, photographer; 1410 — Valley Photo Supply; 1412 — David Jameson, dwelling; 1414 — Harry Moyer, confectionery; 1416 — Kaufman & Smoller, dry goods; 1418 — Louis J. Estermyer, barber; 1420 — Manufacturers Light & Heat, gas office; 1422 — John C. Kraus, barber; 1424 — Home Tea Co.; 1426 — Vince Hanna, restaurant.

1500-02 — Phillis Hotel; 1504 — U. S. Woolen Mills, clothing; 1506 — O. J. Bryer Jr., shoes; 1508 — William H. Bonnage, printing; 1510 — J. Bova, fish; 1512 — C. A. Conti, tailor; 1514 — Dr. J. C. Fish, physician; 1518 — J. Gatto, grocer; 1520 — C. Divito, shoemaker; 1522 — Young Quon, laundry; 1522½ — W. E. Kemp, confectionery; 1524 — Oliver J. Brver, wholesale liquor; 1526 — John G. Friederick, harness manufacturing; 1528 — W. A. Hoffman drugs.

1600-02 — R. E. Zimmerman, hardware; 1604 — Lee Yee, laundry; 1604½ — Joseph Kludjan, shoemaker; 1606 — G. Woolslayer, lunchroom; 1608 — J. Romane, dwelling; 1610 — R. Panella, dwelling; 1614 — S. Garfidu, shoeshine; 1616 — Emma Cunningham, dwelling; 1618 — H. R. Johnston, dwelling; 1620 — M. L. Eder, dwelling; 1622 — L. M. Johnson, dwelling; 1624 — R. P. McCandless, grocer; 1700 — H. M. Barclay, dwelling; 1702 — D. A. McCullough, dwelling; 1708 — Moses Solomon, dwelling; 1716 — Mrs. M. E. Hall, dwelling; 1718 — J. F. Rhodes, dwelling; 1800 — S. C. Jolly, dwelling; 1802 — H. M. Zell, dwelling; 1804 — Owen Murphy, dwelling; 1806 — J. C. Morgan, dwelling; 1808 — Mrs. T. Powers, dwelling; 1816 — B. V. Auto Tire Co.; 1818 — Mary Nippert, dwelling; 1830 — W. T. Ireland, dwelling; 1830½, V. Stacy, dwelling; 1832 — Mrs. S. M. Sullivan, dwelling; 1836 — W. J. Partington, dwelling.

1900 — F. H. Philip, notions; 1904-10 — B. O. Fair, auto garage; 1910 — G. W. Shroads, grocer; 1914 — E. Zarle, dwelling; 1918 — W. J. Orr, dwelling; 1920 — T. C. McPherson, dwelling; 1928 — T. McKee, dwelling.

WEST SIDE

101 — J. Simena, dwelling; 113 — F. Nemet, dwelling; 115 — W. B. Gillingham, dwelling; 117 — Adam Smakosz, grocer; 119 — Mrs. G. Mutscheller, dwelling; 201 — W. M. Parris, dwelling; 207 — J. W. Murray, dwelling; 209 — G. Gillingham, dwelling; 213 — J. Miller, dwelling; 215 — T. Galas, dwelling; 217 — C. A. Weaver, dwelling; 223-31 — Valley Ice Co. barns; 329 — T. H. Mc Nerney, dwelling; 331 — R. D. Carlton, dwelling; 333 — Mrs. Mary Arthurs, dwelling; 335 — T. Strate, grocer; 337 — Morris Rosenberg, grocer; 401 — Union Drawn office; 405 — Ideal Tool & Manufacturing Co.; 407 — S. Feinberg, dwelling; 409 — J. Marcus, auto tires; 411 — J. Trob, rabbi meats; 413 — J. A. Tweddell, confectionery; 415 — Mrs. I. E. Robinson, dwelling; 501-5 — Seventh Avenue Hotel; 507 — D. Phillips, fruits; 511 — A. E. Main, restaurant; 513 — R. J. Winters, restaurant; 515 — H. I. Krause, barber; 517 — The Arcade, musical instruments; 519 — C. W. Reich, tailor; 521 — B. Wolfson, furniture; 523-5 Brierly & Sons, hardware.

601 — Model Candy Co.; 607 — Fred Teichman, photographer; 609 — I. Ezar, furnishings; 613 — J. Steinberg, ladies tailor; 615 — N. Epstein, tailor; 615 — Miller & Levin, bakers; 619 — J. Davis, pool hall; 621 — Mrs. R. Nowling, dwelling; 623-5 — Jacob Pitler, meats; 629 — W. J. Sterling, lunch room; 631 — P. Arthurs, grocer; 701 — L. R. McKean plumber; 703 — J. Swederski, pool hall; 705 — Joseph Tatora, grocer; 707 — L. Keppen, grocer; 709—Wilkinson Printing Co., 711—P. W. Kuchner, barber; 713 — H. Clem Campbell, wholesale liquor; 717 — Keystone Bowling; 719 — T. L. Parsons, lunch room; 801 — American Dying & Cleaning; 803 — S&H Stamp Store; 805 — vacant; 807-9 — People's Store, clothing; 811 — vacant; 813 vacant.

815 — Mrs. S. E. Gibbons, hairdresser; 817 Salvation Army Headquarters; 819 — J. Paparodis, barber; 821 — Keystone Tailoring; 823-5 — Singer Sewing Machine Co.; 825 — Milnes Decorating, wallpaper and paint; 827 — H. E. Hummer, dwelling; 901 — H. W. Jones, dwelling; 903 — vacant; 905 Steele & Dodds, millinery; 905 — F. M. Steele & Brother, furnace and roofing; 907 — E. H. Kirchartz, harnessmaker; 909 — Villinger & Co., corset shop; 909 — Mattie Harmon, bakery; 911 — Joe Young, laundry; 913 — Alps Confectionery; 915 — W. Pfeifke, tailor; 917 — H. M. Roberts, hardware; 917 — John A. Snyder, architect; 919 — M. Filley Co., millinery; 921 — J. Elze, music store; 923 — A. Yonkee, barber; 925 — Harry Farkas, grocer; 927 — O. Fine, furnishings.

1001 — E. J. Murphy, chiropractor; 1003 — K. N. Mess-rah, grocer; 1005 — Hummel & Hetzler, news depot; 1007 — George D. Calvin, pool hall; 1009 — Comet Theater; 1009 — Sturgeon & Wallace, real estate; 1009 — Grandview Cemetery Co.; 1011 — New York Restaurant; 1013 — Western Union Telegraph Co.; 1013 American Express Co.; 1015 — N. Paparodis, barber; 1017 — Central Light Supply, 1017½ — J. F. Contino, shoemaker; 1019 — Central Pharmacy; 1021 — C. Cova, cigars; 1023 — E. H. Schaeffer jeweler; 1025 — Real Estate & Mortgage Co.; 1027 — Federal Title and Trust; 1101 — City Building; 1105 — J. E. Ewing, tax collector; 1107 — P. M. Strayer, Chief of Police; 1109 — J. Merriman & Co., wallpaper and china; 1111 H. E. Hilberg, barber; 1113 — Morris Gordon, dry goods; 1113 — Charles Hosmer, dentist; 1113 — Seventh Avenue Club; 1115 — Hantman Jewelers; 1117-9 — Kirk & Clark, dry goods; 1121 — J. F. McClaran, drug-gist; 1121½ — Z. D. Stauffer, tailor; 1123 — Colonial Theater; 1125-27 — W. H. Benson, dry goods.

1205-07 — J. T. Reeves & Co.; 1205-07 — Reeves & Mer-riman, insurance; 1205-07 — Columbia Building & Loan; 1205-07 — Patterson Heights Railway, incline; 1211 — Kay Tailors; 1213 — Beaver Valley Water Co.; 1213 — J. F. Clayton, hardware; 1213 — Masonic Temple, Masons; 1213 — C. A. Curl, optician; 1213 — Dr. H. Krukenberg, den-tist; 1213 — Tile Manufacturing Credit Association; 1213 — H. T. Barker Co., civil engineers; 1213 — R. G. Dun & Co., credit managers; 1215 — W. T. Reeder, stationery; 1217 — Beaver County Light Co.; 1227 — Post Office; 1307 Carnegie Library; 1315 — Charles W. Hagan, barber; 1403 — Mrs. C. Anderson, dwelling; 1409 — M. Sanders, milk; 1411 — C. M. Wintergill, dwelling; 1413 — J. J. Paff, dwelling; 1417 — Louthan & Patterson, physicians; 1421 — B. Snodgrass, physician; 1423 — J. Becker, barber; 1425 — Gospel Mission; 1427 — H. P. Irwin, bakery; 1503 — James L. Blough, dwelling; 1505-7 — Guido Salomon, dry cleaning; 1509 — James R. Patterson, real estate; 1509 — John L. Patterson, plumber; 1511 — William Leigh, print-ing; 1513 — vacant; 1515 — Arch McLean, dwelling; 1517-19 — Keystone Co., Studebaker cars; 1521 — T. H. Farral, dwelling; 1523 — Estermeyer & Groth, liquors.

1601 — O. L. McCandless, grocer; 1603 — S. Man-darano, grocer; 1605 — J. Polifroni, dwelling; 1607 — W. Pressler, contractor; 1609 — Barker Brothers, roofing and furnaces; 1611 — T. K. King, plumber; 1617 — J. J. Age-man, dwelling; 1619 — P. Messrah, fruits; 1621 — TB Dis-pensary; 1623 — Bill Nye, barber; 1627 — Beaver Falls Transfer Co., moving; 1709 — High School; 1801 — W. J. Thornton, meats; 1803 — M. Walsh, dwelling; 1813 — va-cant; 1819 — D. G. Thomas, dwelling; 1821 — vacant; 1823 — P. M. Strayer, dwelling; 1831 — A. E. Gaut, dwelling; 1833 — Rev. P. Mickey, dwelling; 1835 — United Brethren Church; 1901 — W. L. Sutter, real estate; 1907 — F. F. Bradow, dwelling; 1909 — Mrs. M. A. Wisner, dwelling; 1917 — J. D. Strock, real estate; 1919 — R. Carothers, dwelling; 1921 — D. Updegraph, insurance; 1927 — G. W. Shroads, dwelling.

Shontz, The Butcher

One of the better known butcher shops in Beaver Falls was located at 14th Street and Seventh Avenue. It was owned by Stouffer and Shontz.

It was there that Silas Shontz made his locally famous bologna, liver pudding, sausage and scrapple.

Shontz, as was typical of butchers of the time, de-livered and sold meats from a horse-drawn wagon.

Shontz and Stouffer became partners in 1912 after Shontz came to Beaver Falls from Sharon. He lived with his family in an apartment at the rear of the shop (1326 Seventh Ave.).

In 1918, Shontz moved to Ohio. He returned in 1921 and opened another shop at 1617 Seventh Ave. and his son-in-law, Fritz H. Kramer, came from Youngstown, Ohio, to join him as a partner.

Hard times forced them to sell the shop in 1928—Kramer went to work at the Babcock & Wilcox Co. and Shontz worked as a butcher for various shops in Beaver Falls and Williamsport until 1941. He died in 1963 at age 97.

McCandlesses May Have Town's Oldest Store

The grocery store located at 2100 12th Ave. (In Mt. Washington) has been serving the public for 81 years.

It was established in 1887 by A. Y. McCandless and R. P. McCandless.

The building was erected when the McCandlesses came to Beaver Falls from Butler County. The location was ideal for business with Andrew Carnegie's mill below the hill and many other industries near by.

The business was operated under the name Mc-Candless Brothers, dealers in flour and feed. Later R. P. opened his own store at 17th Street and Seventh Avenue.

A. Y. McCandless with sons and other clerks operated the store until his death. Mary Gavin Donnelly, Lidia Wilhelm and Catherine Degnan worked at the store for many years. Since McCandless' death, Dorothy M. and Jay H. McCandless have continued the business in the same location under the name Liberty Market.

The McCandless family is a business family.

The following McCandleses operated stores at one time in the Beaver Falls area:

- Orie, at 16th Street Street and Seventh Avenue.
- M. W., 24th Street and Eighth Avenue.
- R. P., 21st Street and Seventh Avenue (in addition to the 17th Street site).
- Johanna McCandless Raisley and her husband, Wesley, at 15th Street and Seventh Avenue.
- Josiah, in wholesale business.
- Sylvester, plumbing supplies contractor.

Lifetime In Business

Meyer Berkman, long-time Beaver Falls merchant and Rotary club member, was born above his father's store on Seventh Avenue April 30, 1892.

The "new building," which was to be a mecca for shoppers, was erected Oct. 29, 1910, and remained Berkman's location until the disastrous fire that leveled the structure Dec. 22, 1965.

"In those early days, my father chose Beaver Falls because of the industries located here," he said, recalling Andrew Carnegie's rod and iron mill, (which went on strike in 1893 and never did revive).

"We had seven or eight hotels, a shovel works, ax factory, china and glass bottle factories, a scale and bridge works, stove foundry and many more. Some of the owner-operated stores on Seventh Avenue were F. F. Brierly & Sons Hardware, (where Benson's was at 1104 - 6 - Seventh Ave., before moving across the street); Kirk and Clark Dry Goods, Davidson Hardware, Johnson and Gore Shoes, Miller and Scott Clothing, Sakraida's, Purviance Shoes and Parkinson-Miller's clothing store.

"Saturday was the big day, when people from surrounding areas came to town to shop," Berkman recalled. "My father taught me that you can't do business out of an empty wagon — a large inventory is essential, and also that the customer is the most important person of all."

Berkman was graduated from Beaver Falls High School, which was then located at Eleventh Street, in 1910.

He was president of his class. "We used to meet for a reunion each year at Carnegie Library auditorium until the war, when we discontinued," he said.

He had thought to study law following high school, but World War I changed all that. He was a member of the Third Engineer Corps, in training at Camp Humphreys, Va., all set to go overseas when the Armistice was signed.

Reminiscing about business in Beaver Falls, Berkman said with pride, "We had dedicated personnel — our head fitter, Mrs. Theresa George, was with us close to 48 years; Michael Konvolinka, assistant manager of men's clothing, for 33 years; Mrs. Clyde Daniels (Margaret Smith), office about 30 years. There never was a strike or an asking for shorter hours.

"Their jobs were a way of life, it was a challenge to them, so different from today. Today people are not close to one another, they are only out to make an impression."

He believes the automobile and shopping centers have done much to eliminate the home-owned and home-operated business. "The big chain stores take money out of the community — after all, when the individual is replaced by non-resident owners, they don't contribute to the moral growth of the town."

They Got The Picture!

Mathew Brady's success in photography during the Civil War was so well known that disciples of the art were found in every town.

Beaver Falls was no exception.

W. H. Amberson was the earliest known commercial photographer establishing himself at what is now Fifth Street and Seventh Avenue in 1870.

By 1885, the community had four well-known men in the photography business—in a four-block area.

A. B. Chalphant was at 915 Seventh Ave., W. H. Kail at 923, Leonard Strub at 801, and W. H. Leigh at 503.

Hand-colored photos from Chalphant, who started in 1883 with a Mr. McCurdy at 16 Main St., were available.

By 1888, Beaver Falls added two more photographers.

A. Black took over Strub's business and John J. Medlicott opened his own business "way up in the woods" at 1401 Seventh Ave.

R. B. Alford opened at 817 Seventh Ave. and F. Y. Caseber took over Black's business.

In 1893, Leigh took on a partner by the name of Nair. The partnership was broken in 1894 and the business eventually became Teichmans in 1910.

V. H. Hamm took over Alford's business and J. C. Williams opened at 607 Seventh Ave. in 1894. E. C. Sterling started at 1429 Seventh Ave. in 1896 and by 1900 A. C. Lorentz had taken over at 607 Seventh Ave. Another photography shop operating at the turn of the century was W. R. Javens, 817 Seventh Ave.

Some Sound Advice!

By MARJORIE MAY

John T. Reeves & Co., Bankers and John T. Reeves Real Estate & Insurance Co. have been supporting Beaver Falls business activities since the community was incorporated in 1868.

A message to readers of The Daily News in July 1884 indicates the Reeves' pride in Beaver Falls — and it still is good advice today.

Henry T. Reeves and John Reeves said in the News, "If you want a good town:"

Talk it up.

Write about it.

Help improve it.

Beautify the streets.

Patronize its merchants.

Elect good men to its offices.

Pay your taxes without grumbling.

Advertise in its newspaper.

Be courteous to strangers that may come along.

Never let an opportunity pass to say a good word about it.

If you can think of nothing good to say of it, say nothing.

Do not go or send to any other town to buy anything you can get in your own town.

Remember that every dollar you invest in a permanent improvement is that much money invested.

The Call to Arms

By **SIDNEY A. KANE**

A suitable introduction to the military history of the Beaver Falls area is the preface of the book, "Beaver Valley Towns in the World War."

"During the period of the Revolutionary War our forefathers fought and died that we might have freedom. In Civil War days democracy was upheld. This inborn sense of justice has caused us to take an active part in every contest where the rights of a free people were to be defended.

"This spirit of right culminates in periods of extreme crises as have been evidenced in the recent World War. Never did the fire of patriotism burn more brightly; never was the spirit of sacrifice and service more pronounced.

"To the men of Beaver Valley who not only brought imperishable fame to their own deeds of valor and immortalized the manhood of our nation but made it possible for those who remained at home to consecrate their services to the cause of freedom, this work is dedicated."

War of Revolution

In 1776, this frontier area was largely unpopulated, being subject to frequent Indian raids and possible attack from British forces. In 1778 the American forces at Fort Pitt directed the erection of Ft. McIntosh at the present site of Beaver. However, this structure gradually crumbled as the frontiers became cleared of hostile Indians. In 1792-1793, Gen. Anthony Wayne made his winter encampment at Logstown, near Economy, before he crushed the Indian disturbances at the "Battle of Falling Timbers."

Bausman in his "History of Beaver County" located the record of one Levi Dungan, who quit his blockhouse near Frankfort Springs, took his family to safer Washington County and enlisted in 1778 with the Youghenia Militia, not returning to his former home on King's Creek until 1799. Many other soldiers obtained land grants and settled in the Beaver County area.

The historian Bausman provided the names of certain soldiers by districts — Arthur Ackles, Big Beaver; Thomas Beatty, South Beaver; Samuel Bowen, Big Beaver; James Craig, Thomas Davis, Joseph Douthitt and Hugh Gaston, South Beaver; Joseph S. Line, Big Beaver; Thomas Stratton, Chippewa; and George Shillito, Henry Woods and Robert Wilson, South Beaver, and Stacey Daniels, Beavertown.

Finally, the records of Beaver County Department of Veterans Affairs, headed by Truman F. Rodfong, list the graves of known soldiers of the War of the Revolution in area cemeteries — in the Old Stone Church Cemetery in Chippewa Township, Matthias Shanor in 1807 and Thomas Stratton in 1846; in the White Reform Cemetery in Darlington Township, Alexander Silliman (or Sillyman); and in the Wilson Cemetery between Darlington Lake and New Galilee, Ethan Cory, James McKim and two unknown soldiers.

War of 1812

This section of Beaver County north of the Ohio River and west of the Beaver River had some part in the War of 1812. When news of the capture of General Hull's army at Detroit reached Beavertown, the militiamen organized for action. Almost half of the men volunteered to march to Cleveland with \$1,000 for expenses and supplies for the 130 persons of the party. Within two days, the two companies had proceeded from Beaver to Youngstown but there the record of the expedition to join General Wadsworth at Cleveland abruptly ends.

At another crisis near the close of 1813, a total of eight companies enlisted for the defense of Lake Erie. One company of 138th Pennsylvania militia had its headquarters at Darlington (then Greensburg) and served from Feb. 15 through March 22, 1814. The march extended north through Meadville to Erie amid bitter cold weather. When no invasion across the lake by British forces seemed likely, the militia returned home to disband.

The listed pay of the force of 587 officers and men may explain the desire to return home without further delay: commanding major, \$50 per month; captain, \$40; lieutenant, \$30; ensign, \$20; sergeant, \$12; corporal, \$11; and private, \$10! Bausman's "History of Beaver County" has extensive lists of the members of the eight companies, but their graves are mostly lost or unrecorded. The lists of the Department of Veterans Affairs provided from the Beaver Falls and Koppel sections only these names: in Duff's Private Cemetery in Darlington, Robert Duff in 1847 and William Duff in 1865; in the Rocky Springs Cemetery in Big Beaver borough, John Marshall in 1863 and John Whampin 1865; in the Seceder U P church Cemetery, White Church Cemetery, between New Galilee and Enon Valley, on Route 351, Alexander J. Scroggs; and in the Wilson Cemetery, William McCullough in 1859, William McKim in 1857, and John Taggart in 1929.

Mexican War

In view of the short period of this war and the long distances to the territory of Mexico, we would not expect much participation by citizens of Beaver County. At the Beaver Centennial of 1900 one speaker described an unsuccessful attempt to make a company of local volunteers at a patriotic meeting, but only 20 men thought it worth any effort. Some men enlisted at Pittsburgh in December 1846, or in January 1847, with two local companies in the first regiment and one company in the second regiment. Those who went to Mexico found fevers and disease more dangerous than the Mexican forces. In Richard's "History of Beaver County" we can read of the tragic experience of David Mitchell, son of Gen. John Mitchell, then superintendent of the Beaver section of the Erie Canal, who enlisted in Company "K" of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, survived the fighting but died from the effects of an extreme case of diarrhea before leaving Mexico. By the summer of 1848, an alleged David Mitchell arrived in Beaver Valley and obtained generous samples of toddy and free lodgings as the son of Gen. Mitchell, until other survivors and evidence destroyed the trick.

Two records of graves in Beaver County are recorded in this vicinity. Another soldier from the Harrisburg area died on a boat near Beaver on his return from the war, was buried in the Old Beaver Cemetery, and had a marker erected by funds obtained later by another comrade who stopped at Beaver. Also, Robert Wallace was buried in the Grandview Cemetery north of Beaver Falls on March 10, 1883, since this had formerly been a private burial ground of the Wallace family who had land in the Wallace Run section west of Beaver Falls.

Civil War

Almost 50 years after the War of 1812 the present area of Beaver Falls was undeveloped. Lawsuits between the heirs of Gen. Brodhead and James Patterson continued until 1866 and the close of the Civil War. New Brighton across the Beaver River was the center of upper Beaver Valley. In fact, Col. J. A. Vera in his oration on "Beaver County in War" spoke of Beaver Falls as, "the old Brighton of a dozen dwellings and a silent factory or two." He also mentioned that New Brighton had sent five full companies of volunteers into the United States service; that following the first two years of the war, volunteering went on continuously at the provost marshal's headquarters in New Brighton for the district of Beaver, Lawrence, Washington and Greene counties; finally after that came the deluge and the draft to gather the loiterers by the wayside. He listed the five leaders of the New Brighton companies: Captains Cuthbertson, Hanna, Vera, Patterson and Barker, with only one surviving at the time of the reunion at 1900 in Beaver.

Memorials and sections in area cemeteries bear witness to the extent and casualties of the Civil War. In the Beaver Falls and Koppel areas, the records list 252 deceased soldiers in the cemeteries. Most of the men fought in the Army of the Potomac or in the Army of the Cumberland; others served in the naval forces.

The outstanding New Brighton Centennial History of 1938 mentions interesting sidelights on the home front.

One may learn of the frustrated efforts of the women to make gray uniforms for the men of Company "H" when army regulations required the soldiers to change to the regulation blue uniforms as soon as they arrived in camp! Also the Army Headquarters processed nearly 5,000 men at the Anderson Block on Third Avenue, many arriving by canal and changing for trains into Pittsburgh. In 1863, New Brighton council borrowed \$10,000 to supply bounties for enlistees, as the war continued into the third year. Charles Reed Collins, a graduate of West Point from the Oak Hill district, was a colonel in the Union cavalry and later a major in the Confederate army until his death in 1864 at a struggle in eastern Pennsylvania. Lt. Cmdr. James P. Robertson of Beaver Falls served on the Kearsarge against the Merrimac. One Sunday morning in 1863, reports of a raid by Morgan's Raiders created near panic in the community until the alarm proved untrue.

The war concluded in 1865, and Beaver Falls was created from Patterson Township. Large numbers of veterans established in the new borough. Post 164 of the GAR was organized through the period of 1880-1885, meeting on the second floor of Carnegie Library, now the offices of the Beaver Falls School district and the Beaver Falls Historical Commission.

Hundreds of veterans participated in the Beaver Centennial of 1900, with one day dedicated to military parades and reunions. Gradually the veterans disappeared from parades or rode in cars at the head of the Memorial Day parades.

The last survivor in Beaver Falls was David Penney, who planned to ride in the parade of 1938 and died at the age of 95 two years later. Linking the past and the present is Gen. Frank (Bridgie) Weber of the 110th Machine Gun Company, who had charge of the military funerals of the last 15 of Civil War veterans.

Spanish-American War

Except for meetings of the various posts of the GAR, there was no military activity organized until the formation of the New Brighton Guard in 1879, when Company "B" was the only unit in the entire Beaver County. Two years later, there were Companies "B", "D," and "E" from New Brighton, Freedom and Bridgewater; these were transferred from the 15th Regiment to the 10th Regiment. The whole regiment served during a labor strike of April, 1891, in Westmoreland County, and again during the Homestead Riots of 1892.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American War the 10th Regiment was in command of Col. Alexander L. Hawkins. It first assembled at Mt. Gretna on April 28, 1898, for intensive training. Although the first order from Washington directed the movement of the regiment to Georgia for an invasion of Cuba, the order was changed to an assignment to San Francisco as part of the command of Gen. Merritt to operate in the Philippines. As the troops passed west across Pennsylvania, they received great demonstrations at every station. In New Brighton, each man received a New Testament at the railroad depot before leaving. After eight days on day-coaches, the regiment arrived in San Francisco, then sailed on June 14 aboard the S.S. "Zealandia" for Honolulu. After another rousing reception the convoy arrived outside Manila on July 21 and pitched camp in the suburbs.

Meanwhile, additional troops had been recruited in the home towns of the companies in western Pennsylvania to increase the size of the companies to required strength of 106 men apiece. These recruits did not arrive until Dec. 2, 1898, on the U.S. Transport "Arizona."

For the original group at Manila Bay action suddenly began on July 31, 1898, and extended amid a typhoon throughout the night. Col. Hawkins left his sick bed to lead his regiment, which earned the nickname of the "Fighting Tenth" in this first engagement. The local Company "B" was assigned to duty on Corregidor Island at a hospital area, where it remained until May 14, 1898.

Most of the regiment engaged in fierce fighting until the Spanish were defeated and the insurgents subdued. The 10th Regiment sponsored a baseball team with J. Edgar Boyle as catcher. This team won over all opposing regimental teams. It defeated a Japanese cricket team at baseball by the score of 15-5 en route home with stops at Nagasaki and Yokohama in Japan. The death of Col. Hawkins at sea saddened the otherwise-rejoicing regiment.

At San Francisco, a citizen's committee from western Pennsylvania met the 10th Regiment with funds from the home area plus \$25,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad to provide three special Pullman trains! The regiment arrived in New Brighton on Aug. 28, 1899, in time for breakfast, then continued to Pittsburgh for a military and civic parade, followed by an official welcome from President William McKinley in Schenley Park at a mammoth rally. Later, on Sept. 30, the 10th Regiment marched in New York City at the "Dewey Day Parade" behind a 200-piece band led by John Philip Sousa. At the reviewing stand, Adm. Dewey gave them a special salute by removing his hat as the regiment passed. The men dressed in their battle uniforms of khaki breeches, blue shirts, and frayed campaign hats, were in direct contrast to other outfits in full-dress uniforms.

The 10th Regiment was the first of American troops under fire in the Philippines, the first unit engaged in Pacific jungle fighting, and the most-traveled unit in American military history up to that time. The basic pay of a private was \$13, in gold. The Spanish-American veterans received no hospitalization benefits until 20 years after their years of service, with the travel pay and allowance provided for the Regular Army held up until 1941, when most of the soldiers were past 60 years of age.

Annual reunions were held in the various hometowns of the several companies, one in New Brighton in 1950, with the most recent in Pittsburgh in 1962. The last survivor in the City of Beaver Falls was William A. Levis, who recently died after illness in Deshon Hospital, Butler. Other survivors are located in widely-scattered sections of the country, from Florida to Michigan. Those known in Beaver County include Warren McDade in Chipewaw, William A. Yeager in New Brighton, and Capt. Robert Graham in Midland. The above only are included in the files of the Beaver County Department of Veterans Affairs in the Courthouse at Beaver.

World War I

After the Spanish-American War, the 10th Regiment resumed its place in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

It was on duty in the hard-coal strike of 1902 at Shamokin, was chosen to attend the inauguration of President McKinley in 1901, was selected to attend the dedication of the New Pennsylvania State Capitol in 1907, and was honored to appear (in full-dress uniforms) at the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration of 1908. During the tension with Mexico, the regiment moved from Mt. Gretna to positions along the border in New Mexico and Texas for war maneuvers. It returned home to Pittsburgh on Oct. 11 for a wild ovation, followed by a parade and a luncheon.

Since the 10th Regiment included units from the Beaver Valley, with companies from Beaver Falls and New Brighton, and already had its record from the Spanish-American War, it should be considered first.

The regimental commander was Lt. Col. Henry W. Coulter; First Battalion commander was Maj. Joseph H. Thompson of Beaver Falls; Company B commander was Capt. William Fish of New Brighton; Machine Gun commander was Capt. J. Edgar Boyle of Beaver Falls. The regiment was activated July 5, 1917; then on Oct. 17 it was reclassified as the 110th U. S. Infantry. The local regiment arrived in Camp Hancock, Ga., and underwent a comprehensive training program prepared by Maj. Edward Martin. On May 3, 1918, this regiment sailed in a convoy from Hoboken, N. J., landed at several English ports on the western shore, moved across the island, and sailed from Dover to Calais, France.

The local Company B was first involved in the Battle of the Marne. It suffered severe losses when the French forces on both flanks retreated and left it exposed to attack on three sides. As part of the 28th Division it participated in the Aisne-Marne Offensive, the Fliemes Sector, the Oise-Aisne Offensive, the Neuville Sector, the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and the Thiécourt-Metz Sector. Later evaluations by the Germans placed this 28th Division among the four best American divisions on the Western Front.

In the roll of honor, Col. Thompson received the Congressional Medal of Honor, while Capt. Boyle received the Distinguished Service Cross. Following duty as part of the Army of Occupation, the regiment returned to the United States on May 11-12, 1919, proceeded to Fort Dix, and took part in the "Welcome Home Parade" on May 14 in Philadelphia. Casualties of the 110th Regiment were listed at 4,183, or 112 per cent of rated strength.

The other local unit in World War I of considerable strength from this vicinity was the 323rd Regiment of Field Artillery. The first quota of men from Beaver, Butler, and Washington counties were assigned to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, in the fall of 1917. Local men rode in day-coaches from Rochester and Beaver by way of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the training camp. The officers had been previously selected from the Officers' Training School at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., so that local men numbering 764 had almost no possibility of becoming officers. Only one soldier, Clarence D. Frazier of Beaver Falls, was a second lieutenant. Other groups, chiefly from Ohio and Kentucky, joined this regiment.

The late fall and cold winter were devoted to concentrated instruction and drill and featured make-shift equipment, such as wooden guns, until equipment could be obtained. For example, the regiment used two Russian guns of the Crimean War and two guns of the Spanish-American era until modern guns arrived. However, the outfit made rapid progress and broke camp in June, 1918, for action in the European conflict.

The 323rd Regiment landed at Le Havre, France, for

two additional months of training by experienced French officers in the operation of the lighter but highly effective 75mm artillery to be used in action. The first firing of artillery happened on Oct. 8. Other action occurred in the support of infantry forces at Belleau Woods and in the Meuse-Argonne campaign. On Nov. 11, 1918, the unit was positioned at Ecurey. After a pause for reoutfitting and inspections, it crossed the Rhine River as part of the Army of Occupation. Following months of rumors and uncertainty, the regiment was ordered out of Germany to Brest for return to the United States. The voyage on the Von Steuben consumed eight days before the landing at Hoboken, followed quickly by demobilization at Camp Merritt and discharge from Camp Dix on May 21, 1919.

This 323rd Regiment served exclusively in World War I, while the parent 83rd and 32nd Divisions functioned again in World War II with distinction. The regiment had a headquarters company, six batteries, from "A" through "F", a supply company, a medical detachment, and a veterinary detachment. Some specialists were wagoners, horse-shoers, saddlers, and blacksmiths, since the artillery was transported on wagons, or carriages, by teams of horses. Most of the local men were in Batteries "A" through "C" with some in the other companies of the regiment. One member of Company "B" from Beaver Falls, Enrico Fusette, was killed in action and was awarded posthumously the French Croix de Guerre.

Since the tempo of the war had reduced the enrollment of men in colleges, most colleges made efforts to provide facilities for military units during the critical months of late 1918. Geneva College in Beaver Falls secured a unit of the Student Army Training Corps in October of that year. Almost 100 applicants, mostly former male students at the college, reported for duty. Since equipment and uniforms had not arrived on schedule, the men were given jobs of cleaning and painting in Old Main and the project of converting the two halls of the literary societies into army barracks.

The program of studies arrived the day before classes were scheduled to begin, so that confusion and frustration continued from day to day. The combination of army drills and classes did not proceed smoothly, and the college authorities and the army command clashed most of the time. In fact, the missing equipment and uniforms did not arrive until after the Armistice. This experiment was ended on Dec. 17, 1918, by the discharge of the members of the unit. The college gained valuable scientific equipment, dining-room and kitchen equipment, new electrical wiring and fixtures in Old Main, and free painting of several rooms. Indirectly the government learned weaknesses of these college programs to be corrected in future times of emergency.

The life at home had to be adjusted to meet the needs of the war activity. In a local book of "History of Beaver County Home Activities During the World War," George Hemphill prepared a report of the contributions on the home front. He mentioned campaigns for the five Liberty loans, the sale of War Savings Stamps, the raising of a War Chest for welfare organizations, collection of clothing for Belgian relief, gathering of fruit stones for charcoal in gas masks, free meals served to soldiers passing through the area on truck trains, and making of hospital supplies. Important groups were Local Draft Board No. 2, Beaver County Council of National Defense, local committees to regulate distribution of food and eliminate hoarding, and committees to regulate and save coal, gas, light, and heat, as well as adult committees of Minute

Men, Boy Scouts, and the chamber of commerce as a coordinating agency.

The first memorial service for veterans at Beaver Falls was held on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1923, at the Regent Theatre. Frank A. (Bridgie) Weber instituted this event, which is held on the Sunday before Armistice Day (now Veterans Day). Parades were held on Memorial Days for several years but eventually were abandoned.

World War II

The vast complexity and range of military action in the Second World War makes impossible a complete treatment of events. However, an attempt to trace the history of the 110th Infantry as a typical unit with local background and an apology for inability to cover other far-flung branches of our armed forces is made.

Returning to the 110th Regiment after World War I, Col. Edward Martin was placed in command on Oct. 16, 1919, and later succeeded by Col. John Aiken. In 1936, the regiment was mobilized in the flood areas of Johnstown and Pittsburgh to keep order and prevent looting. By 1939, the world situation had worsened, so that the regiment participated in extensive maneuvers at Manassas, Va., and in upper New York state before being called into the service on Feb. 17, 1941. Further advanced maneuvers were staged in Virginia, in the Carolinas, in Louisiana, then practice in modern amphibious training was continued in Florida and in Virginia.

The regiment sailed for Europe on Oct. 7, 1943, and 11 days later landed at Bristol, England. It practiced invasion landing techniques for several months, then landed on Normandy Beach, France, on July 22, 1944, several weeks after "D" Day. It engaged the enemy first on July 28 at Percy, moved to Paris and marched in the "parade" through the liberated city. Then the regiment continued northeast into Belgium and Luxembourg, where it engaged in heavy fighting in the capture of Hurtgen Forest. By December, the 28th Division, of which the 110th Regiment was a unit, and the 101st Airborne Division were generally credited with checking that last mighty German offensive at the close of December.

The 110th Regiment was the first unit of the 28th Division to reach the Rhine River on Feb. 8, 1945. It later proceeded by rail and motor through Belgium and the Netherlands to the German homeland. Following "VE Day" it occupied the Saarland for three months before returning to the United States on Aug. 2, 1945. After a 30-day leave the regiment assembled at Camp Shelby, Miss., for redeployment in the Pacific Theater. Fortunately the Japanese surrender on Aug. 14, 1945, rendered this plan inoperative. Consequently, the regiment was inactivated on Oct. 25, 1945.

In Beaver Falls, Geneva College again had a military detachment on its campus during part of World War II. By contrast, the members were shipped to this college from Air Force stations, such as Nashville, Tenn., or Waco, Tex. College president, Dr. M. M. Pearce, announced that 150 Army Air Cadets would arrive on March 1, 1943, to be housed in Alumni Hall and North Hall. Actually the first 126 aviation students arrived on the Sabbath morning of Feb. 28 at the P & L E station to begin classes on March 3 under the command of Lt. Howard Frazier, Lt. John Ward, and Lt. Stephen Rozakis.

The schedule called for instruction in physics, mathematics, history, English, geography, and physical educa-

tion. Geneva professors were the faculty plus some additional local teachers. The 36th Detachment increased to 300 students, divided into 10 sections with a leader, and classified by mental ability. Classes began at 7:30 in the morning, Monday through Saturday, with many sleepy members on Monday mornings after liberty over the weekends. Students who failed the weekly tests and the make-up test were restricted to the campus. The complete courses covered five months, but adjustments and changes were frequent to maintain the quotas.

Dr. William E. Cleland prepared the changing master schedules, and Dr. Allen Morrell was the coordinator for President Pearce. The 36th Unit won special citation from the War Department for a public demonstration at Reeves Field on July 5, 1943. It won the rating as top college unit in Pennsylvania and placed among the top three units in colleges throughout the country. As the months passed, the aviation students were no longer college students but usually high school graduates or promising material from the ranks. The impending close of the war in Europe resulted in the closing of the unit in the early months of 1944 and return to the regular program at Geneva College. Excellent officers, strict discipline, and good instruction together with sympathetic administration from the college made possible the outstanding results of this program.

Meanwhile, on the home front, one can recall the blackouts, the air-raid drills, rationing books, War Savings Bonds, casualty lists, censorship, and the crucial battles of the war: Guadalcanal, Midway, Normandy, Stalingrad, North Africa, Anzio, Berlin, the atomic bomb over Japan. Teachers recall the registration of men, ration books, sugar books, gasoline stamps, and high-school enlistments.

One poignant local memory is the funeral of A. Johnston Lewis of the Air Force while the 36th Army Air Corps Detachment was stationed at Geneva. One can recall the local Selective Service board: Floyd Atwell, William Ridgeway, and Edward Jewell, for an outstanding public service. Other agencies, such as Civil Defense, conducted blackouts and practice drills.

Local heroes were not always known or identified. One can include Carl Moldovan, of Daugherty Township, who survived the infamous Bataan Death March in the Philippines. One can salute Stan Namola, of the Chippewa area, who was awarded a Silver Star and a Bronze Star, together with the Purple Heart with cluster, described as the most-decorated soldier from World War II in the Be-

ver Falls district. In addition to nurses in World War II one can include WACS, WAVES, SPARS, and women in the Marines. An outstanding record of military service was compiled by Brig. Gen. Edward A. Sahli, one of two generals in Beaver County. He compiled an outstanding record as commanding officer of the Selective Service on the staff of Adj. Gen. Weber and received a Certificate of Merit from Gen. Lewis R. Hershey for his contributions.

Korea, Vietnam

In 1947, the 110th Infantry began annual field training at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. By the summer of 1950 the regiment, well-trained at almost authorized strength, was called into federal service and sent to Camp Atterbury, Ind., for intensive training to be followed by Exercise Southern Pines at Fort Bragg, N. C. The next step was troop movement of the 28th Division from Hampton Roads, Va., to join the NATO forces in Germany. By May, 1952, most of the men completed their tours of duty and returned to the United States.

On June 18, 1953, the 110th Regiment was reorganized as a regiment of 20 companies. Lt. David L. Steed was in charge of the local Company B at New Brighton. This unit this year saw duty in the disturbances in Pittsburgh following the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Local units of World War I continue to hold reunions every year. On May 5, 1968, the Machine Gun Company and the regular Company B had a reunion and memorial service at Beaver Falls Elks Lodge under the direction of Gen. Weber. At this reunion, the only surviving Gold Star Mother from Beaver County, Mrs. Sarah Brown, was honored. Her son, William H. Brown, was killed while serving with Company B of the 110th Regiment in World War I.

The 323rd Light Field Artillery holds annual reunions in Beaver Falls in October under the direction of Cmdr. Roy J. Barns and secretary-treasurer Edward J. Ifft. Since 1926, regimental reunions have been held in Pittsburgh, New Castle, and Beaver Falls.

In upper Beaver Falls (at 26th Street) is the headquarters of the 475th (Petrl. Supply) (Army) Company, under the command of Lt. Charles L. Anderson. Its present strength is several hundred men, subject to call in emergency.

A Band of Bohemians

Bohemian Band of Beaver Falls was organized in the winter of 1914.

The first job was playing at the old Italian hall, located on 16th Street near the present Beaver Falls Area Senior High School.

The group was in on the dedication of the present Polish Catholic church, Holy Trinity, at 10th Street.

A large parade preceded this dedication.

The Bohemian Band played at Aliquippa, Ambridge,

Pittsburgh and as far away as Girard, Ohio. The furthest the group traveled was to Toledo, Ohio, where it played for a dance for \$25.

The Bohemians played for dances in all areas of Beaver County.

In 1917, three members of the band were inducted into service — Paul Zalmanek, killed in action; John Psik, now a West Mayfield resident; and Martin Rumisek, now a resident of Praha, Czechoslovakia.



The Bohemian Band (back, from left) George Sekerka, John Slovak, John Psik, Martin Slovak, (middle) Joseph Vrablec, Frank Zalmanek, band director; Martin Rumisek, assistant director, business manager; Paul Tomesh, (front) George Psik, John Miskerik.

Music Always Part of City

By SIDNEY KANE

Music has influenced, inspired, and enriched the life of man for many centuries.

Homer wrote of the Greek minstrel in the Odyssey; Plato and Aristotle gave theories of musical creation. At one period the subject of mathematics was a branch of music. Biblical literature refers to the Divine origin of music, and one writer mentioned, "The early church fathers believed that music was divinely created so that man might praise His Maker with holy text and song."

The earliest origins of music in Beaver Valley are not known. One can speculate that the fiddler was popular at early dances; that sacred music was part of the pioneer

church-worship services; that the men on the canal boats through Beaver County sang to relieve the slow, monotonous journeys; that the horn, mandolin, banjo, violin, and melodeon were carried across the Allegheny mountains by early pioneers. Stephen Collins Foster visited at the Merrick House in New Brighton and composed some of his songs on a melodeon once preserved in the Merrick Art Gallery.

Since New Brighton was founded before Beaver Falls, one can read in the New Brighton Centennial History of 1938 that the first brass band in the upper valley was organized in Fallston in 1859-60: the 10 members practiced in the basement of the Townsend Club, (the location of the Economy Market, on Ninth Street) and on alternate weeks in Fallston School.

The original 10 members were Charles Winters, Henry Noss, Emanuel Evans, T. Fletcher Johnston, Moses Umpstead, Ralph R. Covert, James S. Evans, Jacob Covert, Myron Webb, and Jacob H. Johnston. These men enlisted in August 1861, and became part of the regimental band of Company C, 63rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil War.

In 1884, another band, the Raquet Social Club band was created by Joseph Martin and Millard Weaver, with Harry Murden as drum major! Two other bands, the Citizen's Band and the Germania Band, followed the Raquet Brass Band. A later Order of United American Mechanics drum corps increased into a full-fledged brass band, took the name of New Brighton Concert Band formerly the name of the YMCA brass band), being directed by Louis Morrow until 1935. Records also include the Noss Family Band with eight members; they played in Beaver Falls, old Opera House and performed in vaudeville over the country for 44 years without accident, illness, or fires!

CORNET BAND EARLIEST ON RECORD

The first documented band in Beaver Falls was Beaver Falls Cornet Band of 1867. From a photograph in the possession of Mrs. Charles May of Patterson Heights, one finds the personnel of this brass band listed: William Hoon, James Elliott, Lester Noble, Eph Chapman, Si Nichols, Joseph Hoon, Walt Wendy, A. L. Webster, Billy Bowers, Joe Mason, Billy Nichols, and one unidentified member.

In 1874, the Beaver Falls Silver Cornet Band was mentioned in the Geneva Book, of William M. Glasgow. It was an efficient organization and gave life to many events, although "this band was not strictly a student-volunteer movement." A local newspaper of Feb. 17, 1876, stated at Prof. Joe Hoon's Brass Band led the Beaver Falls firemen to a supper in New Brighton, prepared by the ladies' auxiliary of that town. During the entire display of fireworks on July 4, 1876, the Beaver Falls Cornet Band "discouraged patriotic music, thereby adding much to the general satisfaction."

On April 30, 1896, a Leap Year's Party attended by 40 couples was held in Bank Hall on Seventh Avenue. Hostesses were the Misses Hoon and Wilkinson of Beaver Falls and the Misses Lloyd and Autenreith of New Brighton. Appropriate mottoes, such as "special consideration paid to wall flowers," and "dignified modesty being expected, gentleman will not invite ladies to dance," adorned the walls. "Gunther's Orchestra of Pittsburgh furnished the music and Col. Mooney of New Castle was the prompter and called the figures in his usual pleasing manner. The festivities opened at 8 p.m. and extended until a late hour."

Mrs. Charles (Ernestine) May of Patterson Heights, one of the members of the well-known musical Ott family of Beaver Falls recalls earlier days:

Since the members of the Ott family gave early evidences of musical talent, they were sent to Pittsburgh from their home in Old Economy for the best musical instruction available. Many of them played in the Economy band, including Mrs. May, then "little Ernie (Ernestine) Ott playing on the triangle." William E. Ott, her father, played in the Silver Cornet Band, and her brother, William C. Ott, played in the first orchestra at Sixth Avenue Theatre, Beaver Falls, with a Mr. Arnold, Alice Ott at the piano, a Mr. Ruhe, and Edward Ott on the trombone.

William C. Ott became a music publisher, handling many of the compositions of John S. Duss of the Harmony Society. Will and Edward Ott created a famous vaudeville act, called Klein, Ott Brothers, and Nicholson, which toured the country about 1895-1896 and even went to Europe.

The group had special trumpet quartets, trombone quartets, xylophone quartets, musical bells, and created most remarkable effects, especially in the rendition of "William Tell Overture." Following death of Will Ott, his brother Edward and wife listed as Ott and Bryan toured in vaudeville until about 1912. Alice Ott McClure taught piano and organ for many years, meanwhile serving as organist for 25 years in First Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls. Mrs. May recalls that Gottlieb Thumm, grandfather of Councilman Raymond Thumm, played in the Economy Band at Economy.

Ideal Musical Circle was formed in the early 1890s by certain young ladies of Beaver Falls. Members were Carrie V. Scott, Annie and Alice Ott, Nelly Barr, Cora Seawright, Louise and Sarah Metzger, Bertha Leyda, Marry Warrington, Frances and Mary Piper, Stella Brown, Byrd Elliott, Dora Rohrkaste, Jean and Edith Edgar, and Maude Wilson.

Mrs. May recalls that the group practiced in the music room of the Ott residence on Eighth Avenue across from the Municipal Parking Area, that she was not allowed to remain during rehearsals, and that the young ladies played mandolins or banjos, with her sister Alice Ott, as pianist. The group entertained at local socials and parties in the upper valley.

MANY GET INTO THE ACT

Turning to other groups, Joseph Hardy's orchestra played at the old Lyceum (or Rialto) Theatre on opening night of Dec. 2, 1902.

On April 20, 21, 22, 1899, the Ladies Guild of Episcopal Church presented the Gilbert & Sullivan "H. M. S. Pinafore" at Sixth Avenue Theatre. Principal characters were played by George F. Knowles, Edward McIntosh, Edward Young, M. J. Bishop, Thomas Cooper, Charles Barber, Lucy Hill, Miss Sara Falls, Mrs. A. Algeo, and Miss Bird Blount, assisted by a chorus of 50 of their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts.

Between 1902-1904, the Gounod Club presented "The Messiah" in the Lyceum Theatre, "The Rose Maiden" in the Carnegie Auditorium, and "The Creation" again in the Lyceum Theatre. Solists included Gertrude A. Clark and Laura A. Combs, sopranos; Christine Miller, Charlotte Guyer George, and Mrs. S. B. Moon, contraltos; Daniel Beddoe and E. Ellsworth Giles, tenors; John A. Strouss and John R. Roberts, baritones; A. Yeatman Griffith, bass; Mrs. James T. McClure, Miss Effie Hamilton, and Albert Grimshaw, pianists; and William R. Gardner, conductor. Chorus ranged from 60 to 75 local vocalists, and Gernert's Orchestra played at performances held in the Lyceum.

Another popular event was "An Olde Folks Concert" at "Ye St. Mary's Hall, Ye price of admission, 2 York shillings (25 cents) in silver coin." Some concert notes: "All ye old men and women 5 score years and upwards will be admitted free. Ye singers will bring ye tune books, candles, and slippery elm or meeting house seed for ye voices. Ye villagers will not be provoked to unseemly mirth at the new-fangled instruments ye Spanish fiddlers use, even if one does resemble a poke bonyte. Ye singers do mostly have in readiness a second song for being called back. Take ye notice, ye men do think they are good singers, and will sing all the better for some applause. Ye pretty lady hath eight songs for ye coming back. After ye concert is over if any feel that they have had too much fun for their money, they can make a further donation to ye titheing man."

Tickets for sale by Goodman Henderson at his apothecary shop, who will reserve seats for extra sixpence. In

the program were spinet duet, harpsichord duet, the singing school with Spinster Stuart, 4 parte song by ye old cronies, duet by ye two parties, soloists, and ye singynge master, Jeddediah Beeswax.

ELKS PRESENT MINSTREL

On April 2 and 3, 1908, Beaver Falls Lodge No. 348 presented the second Elks Minstrel under direction of C. Marion Couch in the Lyceum Theatre. Interlocutor was Rufus W. Bell, the Ends were Edward Boyle, Bob Agnew, George Sweeney, Harry Blount, John Howe, and George Calvin; the Soloists were Harry Chandley, John Ware, and Charles Davis; and the Quartette were Wilbur Harris, James Hill, John Thompson, and John Ware. The production was augmented by a chorus of 50 prominent local singers.

Another well-known musician of that period was Harry A. McClain, who lives today in New Brighton in semi-retirement. McClain joined Local 83 of the American Federation of Musicians at age 16, bringing his father as sponsor due to his tender age. He played in the early orchestras of Henry Sepp, Frank Herron, Charles Conti, George Benz, the Elstners of Monaca, and did solo piano work in the early nickelodeons, such as the Comet Theater in Beaver Falls (site of the state liquor store), earning the "high" wages of \$18 per week. He played in the Junction Park Summer Theatre, at Morado Pavilion, at the Alhambra (Regent), Lyceum, and Granada theaters in Beaver Falls, as well as at social clubs.

He recalls the Nonpareil Band of Sixth Avenue, with headquarters at the site of the VFW post on lower Sixth Avenue; some excellent teachers, including Charles Veon, the Conti family, Andrew and Harriet Calhoun of New Brighton, all fine musicians and teachers, and organist Franklin Bentel playing at the Colonial Theater. The career of McClain has extended more than 60 years in the field of music in Beaver Valley.

Through the assistance of Prof. Harold E. Greig of Geneva College, Mrs. Greig (Kitty Metheny), and the McCartney Library staff at Geneva College, term-papers were located of former students Don Mumford, Audrey Zirat, and Mrs. Patricia Nulton, dealing with instrumental music groups, Geneva College glee clubs, and the music department of the college.

Back in 1848, at Norwood, Ohio, music was merely mentioned as "the frolics of the singing school." The first formal Geneva music department was created in 1887 at Beaver Falls, the first degree of bachelor of music was granted in 1900, and the new department of music education was formed in 1959. The performing arts complex in the building program at Geneva College is scheduled in Phase V from 1969-1974.

After the Silver Cornet Band of 1874, came a fife and drum corps of 1878, conducted by Farris and Eugene Smith, as well as an orchestra conducted by Elsie Smith and Will Aiken about the same time. With the establishment of a Conservatory of Music in 1893, Geneva produced a well-equipped and well-trained college orchestra, which had few equals in western Pennsylvania, and "for several years discoursed music upon social and more public occasions." Before 1911, it was occasionally necessary to import bands, such as the favorite Toerge's Band from Pittsburgh, Sepp's Orchestra in Beaver Falls, the New Brighton High School Orchestra, and the Lyceum Theatre Orchestra of Beaver Falls, to play for social functions, class nights, or receptions and commencement programs.

The favorite request was "Dream of Heaven" in the period from 1906-1910. About 1896, the Adelpic Literary

Society had a nine-piece orchestra, but interest waned until the college orchestra dissolved in 1905.

GENEVA DOES ITS PART

In 1907, the college enlarged the Conservatory of Music and appointed Miss Frances E. Waddle of Beaver as director of music and instructor of piano. Before her time, Miss Eva McClurkin was an instructor in music from 1881-1887, then Prof. Fred E. Cluff became head of the music department.

Rates were 20 lessons in piano for \$12; in a class of three, \$8. Miss Kendig served from 1891-93, and Miss Waddle was elected in 1896. Miss Edith Wynn taught violin, mandolin, guitar, banjo, and conducted the college orchestra. In 1896, Morris Stephens was engaged as the first voice teacher at Geneva.

In 1901, George Mahl was the new voice teacher, Leo Oehmler was the violin instructor, while Miss Waddle continued on the staff. Again in 1908, a Miss Conlin became instructor on stringed instruments and Prof. William R. Gardner was elected instructor in vocal music, while Miss Waddle remained as director of music and instructor of piano forte, history of music, harmony, and ensemble playing. Miss Bessie Johnston also taught piano at the college over an extensive period of time.

Comparatively little is recorded of the history of the earliest vocal groups. The Covenanter principle rejected the use of instrumental music in the worship of God and the a cappella singing of the Psalms was strictly followed in the chapel and regular church services.

Mrs. Greig has group pictures which reveal that the men's glee club made one trip to the West Coast when her father, C. Brainerd Metheny, attended the college. In 1910, Prof. E. W. Van Guelpen became head of the department of vocal music and organized a Men's Glee Club. The glee club adopted a written constitution, went on tours to the East and as far west as Topeka, Kan. in 1914, and voted to provide full-dress suits in 1915. Between 1916-1917 Prof. Ernest Lunt, director of the Mendelssohn Chorus of Pittsburgh became the new director; he presented some concerts in the home area and toured in the East, including first a stop in Washington, D. C., in 1917.

During the war years a Girl's Glee Club was organized in 1919. After the return of men students in 1920, the two former groups were combined into the first mixed chorus of 19 voices. Dr. H. H. Wylie was director in 1920 with a successful tour of the East and financial profits as well. However, the next year was a time of national depression, so the western trip had to be cancelled.

In 1922, the men again formed a separate glee club, with an eastern trip, minstrel review, and radio broadcast on KDKA, under their new conductor, Prof. T. Earle Yearsley. The club of 1923 had Paul Slater as business manager and Andrew Calhoun as violin soloist, both later members of the music department.

(The writer was a beginning student of Miss Dorothy Pearce of the violin department and appeared playing a ¼-size violin at a music recital in Adelpic Hall on March 16, 1922). Some of the advanced students were George Partington, Wilda Roberts, Harold Haberfield, Alice Wylie, Merle Forst, Charles Ott, Jean Dunkerly, Madeline Holtom, and James Robinson. His later teachers were Thomas Anderson, George Bedison and Andrew B. Calhoun of New Brighton.

In 1935, Prof. Yearsley had two separate glee clubs with a trip to the East by the men's group. The pianist that year was Edwin Reid, later a well-known organist and piano

instructor. In 1927 the men under A. H. Hutchinson and the girls under Frances Calhoun made separate tours in the East.

In 1928, Prof. Frank H. Hardman assumed direction of both glee clubs and made an outstanding contribution to vocal music at the college. The glee clubs made tours, radio broadcasts, and combined two years for the annual Christmas concerts. Each group had now grown to 40 members.

In the late 1920s and early 30s, the orchestra was again revived. From 1922-1927, Frank J. Brosky directed the orchestra which presented a joint program with the glee club in 1925. From 1928-29, students Don Wilson and Johnny Barile continued the struggling orchestra. Pierre DeBacker of the Pittsburgh Symphony next organized a Little Symphony, including all persons of Beaver Valley who had interest and talent. On June 24, 1933, the Geneva College Symphony Orchestra of 38 members, with Miss Jean Fornear as vocal soloist, presented an evening concert in the auditorium of Old Main.

BANDS FOR GAMES

About 1929, Paul Slater of the Beaver Falls music faculty formed the first marching band. He recruited some outside players and one teacher from the high school and a college faculty member, who played at football and some home basketball games.

One riotous afternoon resulted when the Geneva band at halftime of the Duquesne football game at Reeves Field played the Chopin Funeral March and paraded onto the field a coffin, labeled DUQUESNE! Mounted state police with clubs were needed to restore order and disperse the enraged students from Duquesne who poured from the stands!

Following the death of Prof. Hardman in 1935, Homer Doak and C. Ward Whitney for the men, and Jean Fornear for the girls, maintained the planned schedules and concert trips. In 1936, Miss Evelyn Rose and C. Ward Whitney managed the clubs, while Robert T. Boyle and Myrta Todd performed the same assignments in 1937.

In 1938, Prof. Karl V. Gilbert became director and combined the two glee clubs into the present Genevans. He presented excellent concerts, made radio broadcasts from Radio City in New York, and in 1941 held a music festival on the campus for 500 college students from seven other colleges. Prof. Gilbert was a left-handed violinist, who enjoyed only limited success in continuing the college band. A swing band played for skating parties at the Morado roller-rink, and a student from East Palestine, Robert Laber, organized and directed a 40-piece band in 1939-1940.

In 1942, Prof. Gilbert left the college, while his successor, Robert T. Boyle soon left for war duty. With the help of Dr. P. L. Coon and Adolph J. Pletincks of the Beaver Falls faculty, Mrs. George Storey and DeWitt Snodgrass, a student director, managed to continue concerts with a small group. The Army Air Force detachment at Geneva had a 10-piece swing ensemble during their year on the campus. After World War II, Louis "Buddy" Krepps was student leader of the Geneva band, while the Geneva String Ensemble first organized in 1945 by James Bowers, was reorganized by William Parrish of Beaver Falls High School instrumental music department.

In 1947, Prof. Alfred H. Johnson became head of the music department of the college, and Krepps became director of the Geneva Band. The unused console organ of Granada Theater was secured for \$250 and renovated for use in teaching of organ. Abbie Miller won the title "National Drum Major of 1950" in competition at the University of Michigan. In 1956 Harold W. Greig, former choral direc-

tor at Beaver Falls High School, came to Geneva as director of vocal music. In 1959, Greig became head of the music department, and has achieved outstanding results with his Genevans and other choral groups. Krepps, likewise has developed the Geneva Band and other instrumental ensembles on a high level of excellence. Since 1959, Geneva College has offered a bachelor of science degree in music education, valid for teaching in the schools of Pennsylvania.

CONCERTS APLENTY

Beaver Falls and the Upper Beaver Valley have also made contributions to the cultural life of the area. In the early 20s, two local music stores, operated by Harry Rewbridge and William H. Bonnage, under auspices of Columbia Records and Edison Records and National Concerts, Inc., presented concerts by Margaret Romaine, Prima Donna Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, George Meader, gifted tenor, and the celebrated Tollefsen Trio (violin - piano - violincello). Season tickets were \$3 plus war tax for reserved seats, \$2.50 and war tax for unreserved seats; \$1.50 and \$1 for seats at corresponding single concerts. In 1923, Bonnage presented a concert by Miss Elizabeth Spencer, soprano, assisted by Miss Lucille Collette, violinist, and Harold Lyman, pianist. The other programs from Columbia Records featured Charles Harrison followed by the Peerless Quartette. Another group on the Okeh label were Mamie Smith and her Jazz Artists, a popular Negro group of the era. Incidentally, Bonnage printed his own programs, being a member of the local typographical union.

In 1925, Mrs. Jesse (Elsie Mitchell) Martsof of Patterson Heights inaugurated a series of concerts for the benefit of the Passavant Home in Rochester. Mrs. Martsof is well-known in musical circles of the valley as a vocalist. She sang in 1912 in the 300-voice choir at the Billy Sunday Tabernacle at 11th Street in Beaver Falls.

Through contacts made in New York City, she arranged for concerts by top artists, including Miss Eleanor Patterson, who came from New York City merely for expenses; Efreim Zimbalist, renowned violinist; Emanuel Bay, pianist; Hans Kindler, cellist; The International Singers, a male quartet; and the John Smallman A Cappella Choir on coast-to-coast tour. She obtained use of the New Brighton High School auditorium without rental fees, as well as excellent publicity from The News-Tribune and special rates at the Craig Printing Co.

High school teachers of vocal music from present to past include Jay Mann, Bruce Keefer, Ruth Hunter, Marguerite Yoos and Mary Mattison; and in the junior high Robert Shoup and Vera Huey.

Independent groups have sponsored bands in recent times.

The Beaver Falls American Legion Post 261, under the supervision of Gen. Frank A. Weber, had a marching band directed by Charles J. Bedison, New Brighton. The Patterson Township Volunteer Fire Department had a band directed by James Mills of Beaver, but it now has changed to non-union status under the direction of Herman Granati.

Louis Krepps leads a band that plays four or five concerts in the summer under transcription-fund grants of the American Federation of Musicians.

Harry Yokel has a Tijuana Trumpets band that plays at dances and parties. Small groups of teen-age musicians have "rock and roll" units that give concerts and play at dances. Most street parades include units of baton-twirling private schools.

Beaver Falls Is on the Air

By JIM REYNOLDS

For two decades, area residents have been tuning their radios to WBVP, the Beaver Falls radio station.

The local station has grown through the years to become recognized nationally in the broadcasting industry as one of the finest of its range.

Area listeners have been able to hear everything from symphonies to rock 'n roll, local Soap Box Derby races to the World Series, national news events, local news stories and on-the-scene reporting.

This was brought about by an association that began 37 years ago when Frank R. Smith, Thomas B. Price and Charles Onderka formed the team that eventually gave Beaver Falls its radio station.

Of the many people on the staff, two members, Chuck Wilson and Gertrude Trobe, have been with the station since its start.

Wilson long has held the title of program director and sports director and is well-known for his daily music program, personal appearances, civic work and the longest continuous service as a play-by-play sports broadcaster in Western Pennsylvania.

A Steubenville, Ohio, native, Wilson was program director at a New Castle station before joining WBVP.

Mrs. Trobe, director of women's activities, began her tenure by broadcasting daily 15-minute programs. This has blossomed to 40 minutes daily with two 15-minute spots added weekly.

Through the years, the voices of many radio announcers have entertained valley listeners and WBVP is proud of the quality of its announcing team.

One of the best known members of the announcing staff is Jim Reynolds, nine-year veteran and current "morning man," who delights many listeners with rousing marches, "dinosaur" hunts and a continuing parade of misadventures. Reynolds also is a professional artist and a graduate of Art Institute of Pittsburgh. The station has had many outstanding staffers, among them Ernest P. Kline, state Senate minority leader.

WBVP has kept current with developments in its industry, acquiring the latest in equipment and techniques. Should a massive power failure occur, the station would be off the air only a moment or two before the emergency auxiliary power unit would take over.

The station has become known as a participator in local events and considerable support has been given to approved area improvement projects and various fund-raising campaigns.

Sports always has been a trademark of WBVP. Listeners have followed play-by-play the fortunes of the Pittsburgh Pirates in baseball and the Pittsburgh Steelers and University of Pittsburgh Panthers in football in addition to the full schedules of Geneva College football and basketball games and an increasingly heavy load of area high school football and basketball battles.

The alertness of WBVP's news team is attested to by the numerous awards it has won. The station has widened its broadcast range and, in 1960, added a sister station, WBVP-FM, which takes to the air daily at 9 a.m.

In 1967, Smith, the president, decided to step down after more than 35 years — the early ones as a pioneer in the industry — in radio. At one time, he managed WWSW in Pittsburgh and is credited with giving many of the industry's personalities their starts.

Onderka, secretary-treasurer and auditor, also decided to retire and Price, the general manager, chose to remain when the station was acquired by Hall Syndicate, Oct. 1. The call letters remain the same but the firm officially is known as Beaver Valley Broadcasting Co. Hall's main offices are in New York and Connecticut and the company is involved in a variety of enterprises. Donald Lauffer is the firm's local representative.

Under its new leadership, WBVP signs on at an earlier hour — 5 a.m. — enjoys a new and happier sound of music policy and is designed to give its audience a much greater in-depth news presentation.

In April this year, WBVP moved its studios from its original location at 1216 Seventh Ave. to the First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Beaver Falls building at 1400 Seventh Ave.

Stone Houses Still Stand

Today, a century after the Harmony Society helped Beaver Falls to get its start as a borough, at least six stone houses, built at the society's direction, remain.

The houses apparently were built to attract property purchasers.

Those remaining are:

- 1314 Third Ave.
- 1603 Fourth Ave.
- 1611 Fifth Ave.
- 1618 Fifth Ave.
- 1602 Sixth Ave.
- 1324 10th Ave.

Another, at 1601 Fifth Ave., was torn down in 1966.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Although the response from social, service and civic clubs and organizations in the Beaver Falls area to a request for historical data was considerable, a substantial number on the Beaver Falls Area Chamber of Commerce roster did not reply.

Repeated pleas for information from all clubs and organizations in the area were made. Histories were submitted by club members.

Among those not submitting reports were:

Tiger Boosters, the Beaver Falls Ministerial Association, Beaver Falls Volunteer Firemen (some information in Beaver Falls Fire Department article), Beta Sigma Phi Sorority, Eta Rho Chapter Beta Sigma Phi, Fraternal Order of Eagles Auxiliary, Upper Beaver Valley Jaycees, Beaver Falls Lions and Lionesses, Patterson Township Firemen, Providence Hospital Nurses Alumni, Quota Club, Rainbow for Girls, Soroptimist, Turners Auxiliary, Women of the Moose, United Jewish Community Center Women's Auxiliary, Helping Hand Scholarship Fund, Victory Chapter American War Mothers, White Township Firemen, Wishful Master Lodge, Keystone Temple, Civic Improvement League, Knights of Columbus; Parian Lodge, Beaver Valley Lodge, Beaver Valley Commandery, Harmony Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, Brighton Pioneer Elks and others.

Since the historical accounts were written in late 1967 and early 1968 more recent developments could not be included.

AAUW

Mrs. Albert T. Morgan of the Pittsburgh branch, American Association of University Women, directed the session Feb. 13, 1930, at Geneva College's Alumni Hall that produced the local branch.

Mrs. W. E. Cleland, Mrs. John Coleman, Mrs. Howard Detro, Miss Edna M. George, Mrs. Stanley N. Harris, Miss Lida F. Jannuzi, Miss Katherine Kelso, Dr. Gyla M. MacDowell, Mrs. J. S. Martin, Mrs. J. E. Martsof, Mrs. P. F. Martsof, Mrs. J. Fred Morrow, Mrs. G. E. Sladek, Mrs. D. H. Stewart, Miss Margaret Wilkerson, Miss Beulah Wilson and Dr. H. H. Wylie were charter members.

Dr. MacDowell, for many years chairman of the English department and dean of women at Geneva, was organizer and first president of the branch.

Other presidents include Mrs. P. F. Martsof, Miss Elsie Harker, Miss Mary McKnight, Mrs. Fenton Farley, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. M. F. Pettler, Mrs. H. A. Bruce, Miss Ethel Lytle, Mrs. A. C. Morrell, Mrs. A. C. Edgecombe, Mrs. J. E. Martsof, Mrs. J. C. Twinem, Mrs. R. M. Kenah, Mrs. John M. Horter, Mrs. T. M. McMillan, Mrs. N. William Hurtt, Mrs. Thomas L. Cochran, Miss Elizabeth Shelar, Mrs. E. E. Bass, and Mrs. Thomas E. Richmond Jr., the current president.

American Legion

Sloane Martin was first commander of American Legion Post 261, Beaver Falls, when it was organized and chartered in May 1919.

Other officers were J. Wilmer Martin, vice commander, and Charles B. Carson, adjutant.

Other charter members were C. B. Metheny, Meyer Berkman, Capt. John M. Jackson, Paul Ott, Ben Voskuhl, Walter Pierce, Frank Timpano, H. Vincent Javens, Walter S. Solomon, G. E. Schuster, J. S. Christy and Peter Daquila.

Early meetings were at the Colonial Theatre (later Granada), then (after six months) on the second floor of 1116 Seventh Ave. In 1928, Beaver Falls council provided the Legion with space in the newly erected Municipal Building.

In 1946, the Legion purchased the IOOF Hall at 716 16th St.

Commanders of Post 261 include Martin, Brainerd Metheny, Francis Walker, Frank A. Weber, Berkman, Joseph H. Thompson, Guy Leidigh, J. Keiser, H. E. Carlson, Alex Bentley (2), Harry L. Wissner, Stephen J. Stedila, O. G. Bender, Howard W. Murray, W. Raymond Kerr, Raymond E. Allen (2), Edward A. Sahli Sr., Robert Amalia, Jeff Coates, Richard Fulton, William G. Thomas, Wilbert Keefer, Rocco Capozza, Anthony F. Macioce, Jack B. Sterling, Martin, Paul Mutscheller, Elmer E. Woods, John G. Lutton (2), Edward L. Jewell, George D. Stopp (2), James E. Usselman and James McGarry.

Weber held the post 12 years — 1922, '23, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '35, '38, '39, '40 and '43.

In 1925, Beaver Falls Post had the distinction to have Col. Joseph Thompson — Beaver County's and Pennsylvania's lone Congressional Medal of Honor winner in World War I — as commander and his wife as auxiliary president.

Col. Thompson also was elected state commander of Department of Pennsylvania and both he and his wife were decorated with the French Legion of Honor, Col. Thompson in 1919 and his wife in 1933.

The Italian Crown of Italy is another honor bestowed on Col. Thompson. Mrs. Thompson in 1937 was elected president of the auxiliary of the International Organization of Fidac (Federation International de Combatants Allies).

In 1938, under Weber's commandership, the outstanding Armistice Celebration for the entire county was celebrated with a full week's program. Weber also served as 26th District commander for four terms. He also was adjutant general of the state under four governors and was commissioned lieutenant general in World War II.

Weber also was awarded the American Legion Distinguished Service Award in 1949.

American Legion Auxiliary

On March 17, 1922, a group of Beaver Falls women applied for a charter for an auxiliary to Beaver Falls American Legion Post 261.

Acting as president was Mrs. Edward Mackasek. Other names on the charter application were Mrs. H. C. Markel, Mrs. Frank Moltrup, Mrs. Mary E. McCready, Mrs. G. E. Ransom, Mrs. J. G. Williams, Mrs. Anna Anderson, Mrs. Carl Anderson, Mrs. Jane E. Barrett, Mrs. Charles Shuemaker and Mrs. Henry E. Barber.

Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson, Mrs. Florence Ebelacker, Mrs. Helen Bonzo, Mrs. Mary Garvin, Mrs. Martha Hall, Mrs. Abigail Kennedy, Mrs. Helen Means, Mrs. Elizabeth Reeder, Mrs. Amelia Solomon, Miss Effie Solomon and Miss Elizabeth Townsend later were listed as charter members also.

Early meetings were held above Rea's Bakery between 11th and 12th streets on Seventh Avenue. Later meetings were moved to the City Building and in 1947 to the post home at 716 16th St.

The auxiliary works to aid veterans in hospitals, their families, community projects and children's programs.

First poppy day in Beaver Falls was held prior to Memorial Day 1922.

Mrs. Thompson served as fifth president of the Department of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Robert S. Horner was past department chaplain and Mrs. Harry W. Bailey is past department director.

Unit 261 has 14 active past unit presidents and membership totals 155.

Anthony Wayne Auxiliary

The Auxiliary to General Anthony Wayne Chapter No. 14, Military Order of the Purple Heart was organized 34 years ago when 13 women (wives, mothers and sisters of Purple Heart chapter members) met in the old American Legion Home in Rochester in January 1934.

Mrs. Jessie Sands and Mrs. Katie Woods were the organizers and when officers were elected, Mrs. Sands was named the first president, Mrs. Woods the secretary and Mrs. Mildred Carey-Spires was treasurer.

The auxiliary was instituted and the officers installed in the Legion home Feb. 3, 1934, by Frank A. "Bridgie"

Weber of Beaver Falls, the Commander of Chapter No. 14. Members were asked by Cmdr. Weber to make the Gold Star Mothers their special project.

The chapter held the first air show in Beaver County at the old county airport in Chippewa Township, the first donkey baseball in the county, and the first public fireworks on July 4 at Reeves Field. It also had a 50-piece uniformed band composed of some of the best musicians to be found anywhere, and a basketball team that was one of the best in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

One of the charter members, Mrs. Donald (Ruby) White, Beaver, served as national president and another Mrs. Paul (Gladys) Keefer, Beaver Falls, served as national secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Sands, Rochester, served as national senior vice president and Mrs. Harvey (Catherine) Funkhouser, New Brighton, served as national chaplain.

In 1938, with Mrs. Adrian (Mary) McGee as president, the auxiliary took over a room at the addition to Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton. It was joined in this project by Beaver County Gold Star Mothers, with Mrs. Sara J. Brown as their president.

The auxiliary joined other veteran auxiliaries in taking treats each month to Deshon Hospital, Butler, and Aspinwall Hospital, Pittsburgh.

In 1945, when the Veterans Administration Voluntary Service Group was organized, Mrs. McGee, one of the charter members, and Mrs. Carl (Elizabeth) Sturm, Gold Star Mother of World War II, were appointed representatives to the unit at Deshon Hospital. Mrs. McGee still is the representative and the deputy is Mrs. Theodore (Alma) Sturm, Gold Star Sister from New Brighton.

Seven charter members still are living and of this number, six are still members.

Mrs. Agnes Teapole, Gold Star Mother of World War II, presently is serving as president.

The Auxiliary is the largest in Pennsylvania and still one of the largest in the United States. It also boasts three generations in membership, Mrs. McGee and daughter, Mrs. John (Lillian) Chleba, and her daughter, Mrs. Donald (Mary) Brozich, all of Beaver Falls.

Band Boosters

Beaver Falls Area Band Boosters was formed in August 1967 and is composed of parents of band students and others interested in helping the Beaver Falls Area Senior High School Band.

The club provides chaperones for out-of-town football games and band camp and acts as a fund-raising group for band projects.

Mrs. Donald L. Charles is president.

Country Club

Celebrating its 70th anniversary during Beaver Falls area's centennial year is Beaver Valley Country Club, which was founded in 1898 by William A. McCool.

McCool had been playing golf in Kissimmee, Fla., for two years before that and interested Harry C. Patterson, V. L. Bradford, Thomas L. Kirk and E. T. Corbus to attend a meeting to organize a golf club in the area.

H. C. and S. R. Patterson hosted the meeting in their real estate office. They held title to the land where the club's present golf course sits.

The club was organized with a capital stock of \$25,000 financed by interest bearing bonds of \$100. A clubhouse was erected in 1902 at a point near where the present No. 16 green is located. The clubhouse was destroyed by fire Oct. 31, 1916.

Following the fire, the club purchased the homestead of the late L. G. Townsend and, from time to time, various remodeling programs have been completed. The last major remodeling was done in 1958, when the dining room was added, additional locker room facilities were installed and the grill room was remodeled.

The club is one of the oldest in western Pennsylvania and its golf course has been constructed (or reconstructed) four times. An additional 10 holes were put into operation in 1960.

Present membership of the club is 360 and Meyer Berkman is its oldest active member.

Carmen Clemens is golf professional, serving since 1939. William A. Myler was the first president and Elmer A. Duffy is the current president.

Big Beaver Grange

Big Beaver Grange will be celebrating its 55th anniversary next month.

Some 200 persons attended the grange's 50th anniversary celebration on July 8, 1963, which was a far cry from the group of 12 men gathered at a farm sale that formed the grange. The men decided they needed women, so at the next meeting the men brought their wives, and the grange was organized.

Big Beaver Grange has many "firsts" to its credit, including having the first (Lawrence County) grange hall to be dedicated, first to have fifth degree conferred at its grange.

The grange organized the first juvenile grange in Lawrence County, which is still active today. It was the first in the county and the state to organize a ladies club, a group which is also still active. Mrs. Zelda Beatty was the first club president.

Two of the original officers, H. E. Beatty and James T. Beatty are sons of the first grange master, the late Almatrain Beatty.

Big Beaver Grange is noted for its local, state and national award winning vocal groups. The grange chorus was organized in 1938 and was three-time state winners.

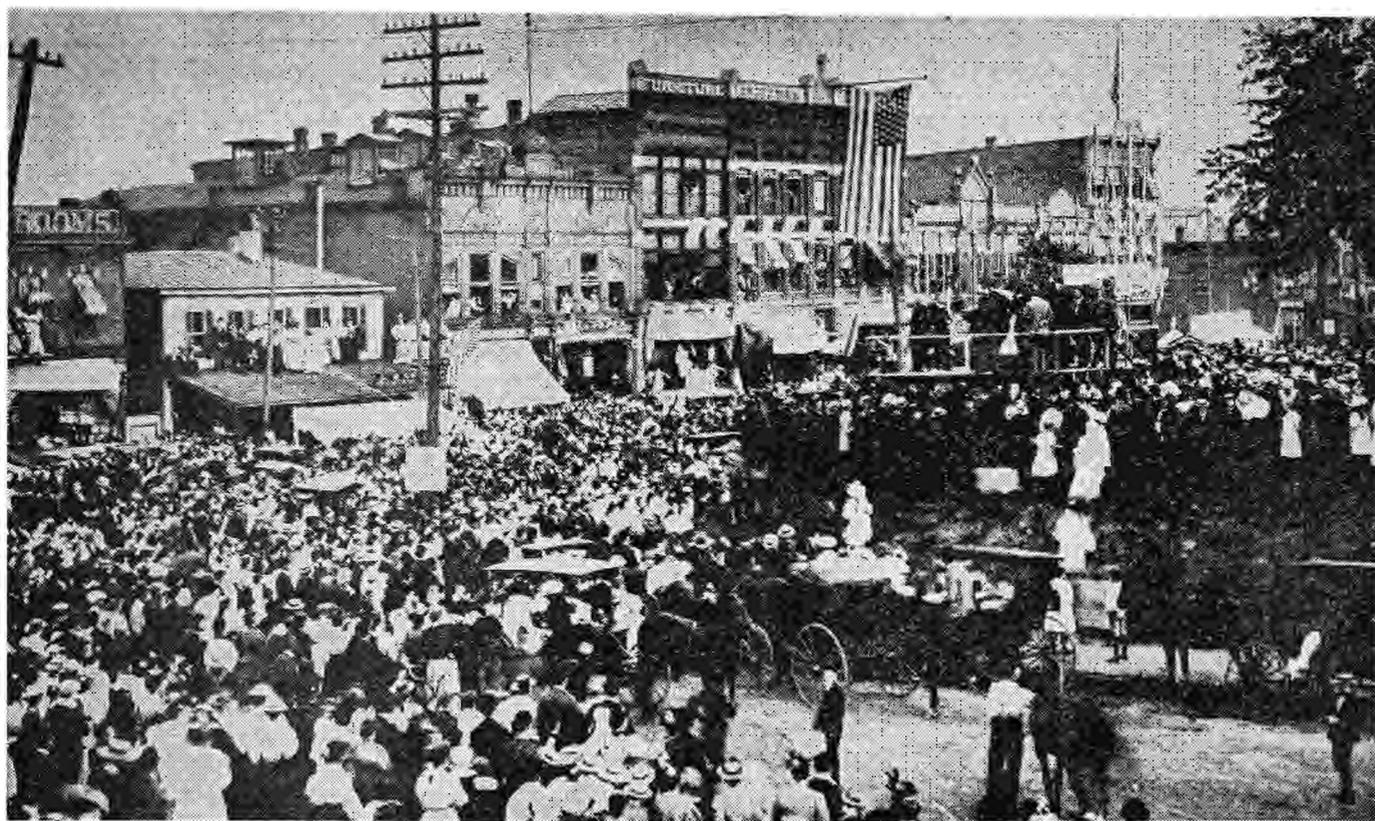
Elks Lodge

While Beaver Falls and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the U.S.A. are celebrating their 100th anniversaries, Beaver Falls BPOE Lodge 348 is in its 72nd year.

Beaver Falls Lodge was instituted in Pythian Hall, Martsof Building, June 9, 1896, under dispensation granted by Grand Lodge on June 1, 1896. Degrees were conferred on 26 new members by J. F. Bixby, exalted ruler of Rochester Lodge 285.

BPOE was organized in New York City Feb. 16, 1868, by 15 men with mutual interests. Charles Algernon Sidney Vivian, son of an English clergyman, is recognized as the founder.

The crippled children's fund, help for victims of infantile paralysis and scholarships for deserving students are major projects of the order.



This public wedding in conjunction with a merchants' promotion drew a huge crowd to Beaver Falls' main street in the 1890s.

First officers of Beaver Falls Lodge included: J. A. Elliott, exalted ruler; J. B. McGown, secretary; J. R. Martin, treasurer; W. A. Eckles, tiler; E. O. Bert, esteemed loyal knight; Joseph H. Irons, esteemed leading knight; H. J. Watson, esteemed lecturing knight; J. T. McClure, Fred Mitchell and C. W. Klein, trustees.

Charter members are Dr. J. S. Louthan, J. Fred Miller, E. T. Fessenden, Col. H. J. Watson, J. T. McClure, Fred S. Mitchell, Emil O. Bert and J. A. Elliott.

The Lodge's next meeting was at Hanauer's Hall, Seventh Street and Seventh Avenue and afterwards on the Benson Building third floor.

First meeting of Elks Club Association was Oct. 11, 1905, and directors were authorized to purchase the property of W. J. Davidson at the corner of Sixth Avenue and 10th Street (known as the Mellon property).

On June 29, 1906, the contract to build the Elks home was awarded to W. A. Shanor and the lodge had a new home in September 1907.

Elks Lodge Auxiliary

Organization of Ladies Auxiliary to Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 348 was held May 21, 1954, with 40 women attending.

The charter was open until September 1954 and in-

cluded 126 members. Purpose of the organization is to aid the Elks Lodge in its activities.

Presidents who have served the auxiliary are Mrs. Marguerite Frank, Mrs. Mildred Davidson, Mrs. Ruth N. Kelly, Mrs. Mary Jane Taylor, Mrs. Eunice Phillips, Mrs. Freda Boris, Mrs. Janet Arbush, Mrs. Mary Hahn, Mrs. Fern Fabian, Mrs. Julie Beyers, Mrs. Catherine Cassassa, Mrs. Margaret Bradley and Mrs. Teresa Thomas, pro tem.

C D of A

Forty-seven years ago, on Sept. 26, 1920, Court Beaver Valley No. 549 was instituted into the National Order of the Daughters of Isabella in the Knights of Columbus Hall, Beaver Falls. A few months later, name of the organization was changed to the Catholic Daughters of America. The court started with a membership of 65 and now has 196 members. Mrs. Annie E. Covert was the first grand regent, and Miss Loretta Nauer was vice grand regent.

During the early years of the court's existence, outstanding work was the educational fund of the diocese, for donations to St. Mary's and St. Joseph schools and also to Providence Hospital.

Since June 1950, the court has sent contributions regularly to missionary servants of the Most Holy Trinity for education of priests. The group contributes to many organizations.

Charter members of the court still living are Mrs. Jean Covert, Miss Mary Hartnett, Mrs. Marie Kohlman, Mrs. Lillian Wogan, all of Beaver Falls; Miss Marie Feeney, and Mrs. Angeline Pullion, of New Brighton; Mrs. Rose Mooney, Aliquippa; and Misses Hannah and Rose Roche.

The Rev. Joseph P. Mannion is court chaplain. The present grand regent is Mrs. Earl Mittner.

Chamber of Commerce

By THE CHAMBER STAFF

Beaver Falls Area Chamber of Commerce — at least in its "modern" form — is slightly more than a half century old but there is evidence of similar activity as early as 1885.

A publication titled "Beaver Falls, Its Industries, Advantages, Resources and Prospects," printed by the Evening Tribune Job Printing House, was issued in 1885 by the board of trade.

Sherman D. Hubbard then was president of the board of trade, with Simon Harrold and James M. May as vice presidents. Directors were Hubbard, F. F. Briery, J. D. Perrott, Ernest Mayer, J. D. Strock, Harrold, M. L. Knight, H. M. Myers, J. E. Emerson, J. W. Forbes and May.

Almost a quarter of a century later, in 1907, Volume Three, No. 3 of *Industry*, a magazine of commerce and finance, showed the Merchants Association of Beaver Falls had been organized in January of that year to promote "civic righteousness and for the general advancement of the city."

Industry, which termed Beaver Falls the "ideal city," saluted the Pennsylvania Bankers Association and Tacoma, Wash., in the same issue.

About the merchants association, it said, "The work of promulgating the advantages of Beaver Falls as an ideal location for manufacturing enterprises, has been given particular attention by the Beaver Falls Merchants Association, whose aggressive initiative has been instrumental in influencing manufacturers to locate within the confines of the city in a number of instances."

Much good was accomplished in the first nine months of the association's existence, according to *Industry*, "through promotion of civic purity, improvement in the various departments of public safety, highways, fire, and so forth." The association was designed also to gain for merchants some concessions with regard to insurance rates from various companies doing business in the area.

Theodore Boggs was president of that group with Louis Sutter as vice president, T. L. Kirk, secretary, and R. J. Jamison, treasurer.

Apparently interest waned because in 1916, a group of manufacturers, retailers, bankers and other professional men met in the spring at First United Presbyterian Church (now Calvary) and organized Beaver Falls Chamber of Commerce.

J. D. P. Kennedy, general manager of Beaver Falls Planing Mill, was elected president.

Chamber headquarters was at the Federal Title & Trust Co. building and Paul Harvey, a permanent secretary, was in charge.

He served for eight months, then was inducted into the Army.

In 1919, the chamber moved its headquarters to the second story of the Colonial Theatre (later Granada) building with Fred Barth serving as secretary. It remained there until 1927.

In the early 1920s, because Kennedy was the name of

both the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association of Beaver County, the name of the chamber was changed to Beaver Falls Board of Trade. The board of trade disbanded in the early 30s.

In 1937, a board of trade again was organized.

Frank A. Weber, then personnel director at Babcock & Wilcox Co., was instrumental in the campaign, and Frank Frain, then general manager at B&W, was instrumental in having a survey made of Beaver Falls and \$5,000 was approved by B&W for the drive.

A Texas concern was hired and it conducted a campaign for reorganization of six weeks. Lynn Townsend was campaign manager and B&W contributed 50 memberships.

During the period of organization, Jane Moser (Mrs. Frank Daquila) served as office secretary. She remained for 12 years. Nobel Wagoner was secretary for the new organization and G. G. Starr was elected president in May 1937.

The board originally was based in the Reeves Building, then moved to the balcony of the Brodhead Hotel. Later it took offices on the second floor of the hotel. In 1959, it moved to its present offices in the Campbell Building on 13th Street.

B&W was active in continuation of the board of trade — when a secretary was needed, B&W arranged it. Sam Stewart, for example, was "official secretary" for a number of years.

The name has been changed again — to Beaver Falls Area Chamber of Commerce and Ralph Kassouf Jr. is executive director.

In 1961, the chamber began a series of awards that now are called salutes.

The first went to Robert F. Cory in May 1961 for his service as president of the chamber.

In March 1962, 13 local industries were presented certificates of merit; in March 1963, four banks and three savings institutions were honored; in January 1964, 22 labor unions received certificates of merit.

A special community service award was given to James H. March Sr. and another to tennis star Carolyn Clark when the chamber saluted service clubs in February 1965.

In February 1966, the chamber saluted Geneva College and community service awards were presented to W. Scott Bliss, Dr. L. D. Smith and J. Neal Mathews.

Babcock & Wilcox was saluted in March 1967 with the Rev. Walter E. Lundberg and Columbia Gas Co. receiving community service awards.

Karl Grau and the board of directors and trustees of Beaver Valley Providence General Hospital were community service award winners when the chamber saluted the City of Beaver Falls in January 1968.

Plaques were presented to Meyer Berkman, store with the longest continuous membership; John F. Garvin, oldest living president of the chamber; and Carl Wolfe, Wolfe's Shoe Store, oldest living member.

Chippewa Grange

Chippewa Grange began on Dec. 3, 1913, when 36 persons attended the organizational meeting in the former Dunlap School.

Harry Arnold, A. F. Arnold and P. D. Young, spear-headed the organizing with George Louthan as its first master. The first hall was built at its present location, Naugle Road, in the summer of 1914 and dedicated that August. In June 1915, the grange was chartered.

Dramatics has played an important part in the grange with members winning first place in the Pennsylvania State Farm Show in 1935 and the Pennsylvania State Grange contest in 1952. Farm products were exhibited in the old Beaver County Fair.

The hall was first lighted by oil lamps and gasoline lights.

In the late 1920s, the juvenile grange was organized and chartered. In 1947, still another group was formed within the grange. Mrs. Grace Jackson, who in 1958 placed first in the National Grange bake-off in California, organized the Grange Woman's Club, which still is active.

Some of the past masters are Louthan, M. C. Banks, E. C. Wagoner, A. F. Arnold, Harry Arnold, J. C. Creighton, R. S. McClain, John Elder, Clarence Young, Charles Crawford, Merle Wagoner, William Curl, William Kenneweg, Clyde Wagoner, Theodore Moore, Merle Crawford, Fred Woodward, Lee Wagoner, and Belva Woodward.

Chippewa Lions

William Polifroni was first president of Chippewa Lions Club, which was chartered Feb. 28, 1957, and sponsored by Brighton Township Lions Club.

Other charter officers were Nelson Wilkoff, first vice president; Dan Laderer, second vice president; T. M. Milliken, third vice president; Frank Wharton, secretary; John Gilchrist, treasurer; George Allen, Lion tamer; and George Welsh, tail twister.

Charter membership was 43. Current membership is 58.

Chippewa Lionesses

Organized in the spring of 1961, Chippewa Lionesses have been a small but very active organization working alongside the Lions wherever and whenever needed. Mrs. George Welsh was first president.

Programs have ranged from Civil Defense to flower arranging; from Beacon Lodge for the blind to custom-made hats.

The club has been interested in the local branch of the Pennsylvania Association of the Blind, helping where needed, assisting with parties and entertaining the Blind Homemakers.

Also, in cooperation with the Lions Club, gifts have been provided for Dixmont State Hospital inmates and Beaver County Hospital and contributions have been made to the eye conservation program and to Chippewa recreation program. Lionesses helped staff the eye-mobile.

Chippewa Lionesses were active in sponsoring organization of Northeastern Lionesses.

Chippewa Woman's Club

In the summer of 1957, Mesdames Jack Ohnsman, James Frank, Peter Slade, and Ray Reeder met in the home of Mrs. Slade to organize a Chippewa Woman's Club.

Ensuing organizational meetings proved fruitful, and with the hard work of many persons, the first recorded meeting of the Chippewa Woman's Club was held in the Firemen's Recreation Building, Oct. 15, 1957. Officers elected at this meeting were:

Mrs. Ray Reeder, president; Mrs. James Frank, sec-

ond vice president; Mrs. Donald Watson, recording secretary; Mrs. Frank Knapp, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William Pettibon, treasurer.

The charter was closed at the May 20, 1958, meeting with 115 charter members.

Purpose of the club is to instigate, develop and support such projects as will advance the civic, educational, and social welfare of the community, and to further the interests of its members in these fields.

The club annually supports many civic projects. In addition, special projects are often supported (\$1500 donation to the Chippewa swimming pool). Present membership is 137.

Civic League

In the spring of 1956, a group of Beaver Falls citizens decided it was time to do something to help make Beaver Falls a better place to live and more attractive to visitors.

The first project of the Civic League was selling forsythea in an effort to beautify homes. The group also planted shrubbery on the "islands" at the northern part of the city. In the spring of 1957, the group contacted the various organizations and held the first Garden Mart, which displayed various flowers, lawn furniture, paint and such that people could purchase to make their homes more beautiful.

Next project was the Christmas program under the direction of Norma Heinrich, Norma Harlan and Marguerite Denison. For three years, two weeks before Christmas, the organization and churches had evening programs on the birth of Christ.

In 1958, the Easter Egg hunt for area children was started. A group held the same activities in 1959 but due to lack of interest they were dropped until June 1963, again, several interested citizens contacted some organizations and in August of that year, Martin Corcoran attended the Soap Box Derby and got the organization interested. Frank Coleman Sr., president, contacted Sahli Motors and The News-Tribune and, the following year, the first Beaver Falls Soap Box Derby was held with the three groups as sponsors.

Fourth of July Activities also are sponsored by the Civic League, along with the Easter Egg hunt, Halloween party, and Christmas lighting. The latest project is to see that every home in the city has a postal Zip Code Book. The following have served as presidents: Lawrence D. Smith (1956), Mrs. Harvey Leibendorfer (1957), Stewart McCready (1958), Frank Coleman Sr. (1959), Murray Alpern and Samuel Van Dyne (1959), Frank Coleman Sr. (1963-64), Samuel Van Dyne (1964), M. W. Blair (1965-66) George Ralph (1967) and M. W. Blair (current).

Coin Club

Beaver Falls Coin Club was started by a discussion in front of William H. Bonnage toy store on Seventh Avenue in 1962.

Bob Bonnage, Dave Ross, Ken Phillips and James Burke were discussing coin collecting and set a meeting for organization of a coin club. The first meeting was May 9, 1962, in the union hall at Ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Ross was elected first president and Burke was elected secretary. The club's members come from communities throughout Beaver County as well as the Pittsburgh area and eastern Ohio.

The club was organized so that collectors could buy, sell and trade coins and "talk" coins and to get others interested in collecting coins.

Beaver Falls Coin Club is a member of the American Numismatic Association.

The club has met several places including the Moose hall, the community room of First Federal Savings & Loan Association building and Teen Hall.

Presidents of the club besides Ross are Mrs. Helen Urbach, Ed Spratt Jr., Babe Daquila, David Raegler, Ed Schmidt and Al Greco Jr.

The club is planning its first coin show this year — Sept. 14 and 15, featuring local and statewide dealers. Coin displays will be on exhibit for show and for sale.

Children's Aid Auxiliary

College Hill Auxiliary to the Children's Aid and Family Service of Beaver County was organized in 1936 in the Brodhead Hotel.

Mrs. Ernest Richardson was sponsor and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Carl Sipe, president; Mrs. John McIsaac, vice president; Mrs. Sam Stewart, secretary; Mrs. William Davies, treasurer.

Charter members were:

Mrs. R. B. Atwell, Mrs. Sam Beighley, Mrs. W. E. Cleland, Mrs. J. Vale Downie, Mrs. A. C. Edgecombe, Mrs. L. L. Ewing, Mrs. John Graham, Mrs. Harry Hagerman, Mrs. L. A. Helms, Mrs. J. B. Jamison, Mrs. C. A. Lewis, Mrs. C. B. Metheny, Mrs. G. L. McCormick, Mrs. Earl McDonald, Mrs. Donald Marsh, Mrs. J. Wilmer Martin, Mrs. Paul Slater, Mrs. Arthur Warstler.

There are 30 active members and six associate members.

College Hill Woman's Club

College Hill Woman's Club, organized in 1921 at the old Scout hall at 39th Street and Fourth Avenue with civic and literary ambitions.

Mrs. M. Z. Balph was the first president and Mrs. G. G. Starr was secretary.

The next year, the club moved its headquarters to 33rd Street School, then, in 1923, again moved, to North Hall (since torn down) on the Geneva College campus.

Needy families, Blackledge Home and College Hill School Library were early recipients of College Hill Woman's Club program benefits — the first of many to benefit from its efforts.

Special awards to the Geneva senior with the highest grades in English and the junior high student with the top scholastic average were instituted.

The club took an active part in several campaigns. For example, it backed a successful drive for location of a post office sub-station in College Hill, urged collection of garbage in winter months during the 20s, sponsored purchase of ground between the junior high and Fourth Avenue, bought a Steinway piano for the junior high and backed consolidation of the borough with Beaver Falls.

The club continues to be active in civic and literary circles.

Connoquenessing CC

Connoquenessing Country Club was officially organized in 1917, five years after a board of directors was elected. The club was first located on the present site of the Borough of Ellport on the opposite side of Connoquenessing Creek from the eastern end of Ewing Park.

On May 27, 1912, a request was made to the Ellwood City Board of Trade for \$1600 for a dance pavilion for picnics. One building of two rooms was located at the southern end of the grounds. There was a golf course.

At a regular meeting of the club, March 18, 1919, the following officers were elected: J. W. Offutt, president; William L. Dean, vice president; George E. Moyer, secretary-treasurer.

Connoquenessing Country Club purchased the old Dr. J. M. Hazen farm in North Sewickley Township in 1919. The old house was remodeled and a 16-foot screened porch was built on two sides, and was used as a diningroom and dance floor. The kitchen was improved and building was renovated in general. There was a private stop on the "Harmony Route" only eight minutes walk from the clubhouse. A golf course was laid out and the greens and fairway were in shape for the formal opening, May 30, 1919. A large number of lots on the south bank of Connoquenessing Creek were sold to club members (on long term leases) and a number of summer cottages were erected there.

The club erected one of the finest clubhouses in western Pennsylvania about 1000 feet south of the original clubhouse. The foundation for the new clubhouse was started sometime in May 1926, and the building was completed in December 1927.

Present officers are Paul Laurell, president; Robert Kelly, secretary; and Richard Rocereto, treasurer.

Crippled Children

For almost half a century, Beaver County Society for Crippled Children has been lending helping hands to thousands of children who might not have known the real joy of living.

Part of the credit for that goes to the Rotary Club of Beaver Falls, which formed the Crippled Children's Movement Committee in 1922.

J. E. Martsof was chairman with C. Arthur Dunkerly, John T. Reeves, R. A. Trout, J. S. Louthan, Charles Klein, Joseph L. Miksch, Henry M. Myers, John T. Taylor, Francis Walker Sr. and Francis Walker Jr. serving on the committee.

A survey of some 1,500 boys between the ages of 6 and 18 in 1922 had determined 106 were in poor health or in some way physically handicapped, according to a history of the Beaver County Society for Crippled Children Inc.

In looking about for a plan or agency to help these children, word was received on the activities of the Rotary Clubs of Ohio, who had assisted in the founding of the Ohio Society for Crippled Children in 1919. A visit to Gates Memorial Hospital at Elyria, Ohio, was arranged.

Objectives of the local Rotary group were "to form a county and state organization to prevent and eliminate the causes which produce crippling; to create through legislation and adequate appropriations an effective program for the finding of crippled; to provide an expert diagnosis and proper medical and surgical aid, convalescent care, furnishing such appliances as might be needed in the form of braces, casts, etc., which would make for comfort and

correction on infirmities; to see that education and vocational training was made available."

A week after the Beaver Falls club formed its committee, the Rotary Clubs in Beaver Falls, Ambridge, Rochester and Woodlawn (now Aliquippa) held a joint meeting to discuss the objectives.

It was not until Sept. 22, 1923, however, that officers were named with Martsof as president, Myers as vice president and Robert Barry as treasurer. First clinic was held Nov. 13, 1923, in the Beaver Valley Traction Co. office at Junction Park when 62 children were examined.

First operative clinic was held Oct. 13, 1925 at Rochester General Hospital.

The society was incorporated Sept. 3, 1929.

Financial problems continued to plague the society during the early 30s and in 1933 the Easter Seal idea was born at the national level.

Beaver County Commissioners, Rotary Clubs, special donations and the United Fund have helped support the society through the years.

The society moved to 1307 Third Ave., New Brighton, in 1939, then to 246 Third Ave., Beaver, in 1949.

In 1957, special schoolroom facilities for handicapped children who could not attend public schools were provided.

In 1961, a third classroom was added and several other improvements have been made at the center.

DeMolay

Sponsored by Beaver Valley Commandary No. 84, Knights Templar, Beaver Valley Chapter, Order of DeMolay has been a part of Beaver Falls since 1924.

Harry H. Blackwood was first master councilor with M. J. Bishop as chairman of the advisory board.

A fraternal organization that offers to each qualified youth a wholesome occupation of his spare time, expects its members to attain all-round youth development and to prepare for opportunities and responsibilities of manhood. DeMolay has experienced rapid growth and has played an important role in the lives of many men now living and working in the Beaver Falls area.

Tom Murray, Beaver Falls, is the present master councilor of Beaver Valley chapter and Andrew W. Kredel is chapter advisor.

Democratic Women

Beaver Falls Area Democratic Women's Club was organized March 14, 1961, by Mrs. James Terraccio.

First officers, installed by Mrs. Cecelia Faffe of New Castle at the Jewish Council House, were Mrs. Nelle Terraccio, president; Mrs. Freda Neff, first vice president; Mrs. Mary Alderson, second vice president; Mrs. Virginia Terraccio, treasurer; and Marie J. Mulroy, secretary.

The club now meets at the union hall at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street.

Mrs. Terraccio, who served as president until this year, and Mrs. Mulroy have served as club presidents.

Early Clubs

The Masonic Order, Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of United Workmen and a number of other beneficial and social organizations were prominent in Beaver Falls as early as 1886.

Eastvale Civic Group

Eastvale Civic Group was organized Sept. 8, 1959, after the Parent-Teacher Association was disbanded when there no longer was a school in the community.

The group has been active in various money making projects, holding dances, paper drives, rummage sales, card parties, bake sales and sales of various items to provide donations to needy families, United Fund, after prom party, March of Dimes, cancer fund drives, Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts.

Projects that have been completed through civic group efforts are a basketball court, remodeling of the civic room, purchasing a bicycle rack, and the honor roll project begun in April 1966 and dedicated July 17, 1967.

Annual projects are the Boy Scouts, Easter egg hunt, Halloween parade and Christmas outdoor lighting contest.

Football Mothers

Mrs. Earl Timmons was the first president of the Football Mothers of Beaver Falls, which was organized at Carnegie Library Sept. 30, 1957.

The group was formed to promote cooperation between coaches, players and parents to maintain the best training regulations.

Major project of the group is the annual awards banquet when a jacket is awarded each senior who has been on the squad two or more years and to every letterman.

Any boy who earns a varsity letter two years is awarded a blanket.

Presidents of the groups include Mesdames Earl F. Timmons (1957-58), Clair English Sr. (1958-59), Robert Campbell (1959-60), Cora Harris (1960-61), Alton Gamble (1961-62), Jack Morris (1962-63), Howard Hall (1963-64), Robert DeVinney (1964-65), James Rousseau (1965-66), Albert Tripodi (1966-67) and J. Wayne Peterson (1967-68).

German Sick Benefit Society

First German Sick Benefit Society of Beaver Falls was organized Feb. 1, 1886, and was chartered Feb. 14 the same year.

George Schmidt, Charles Schmitz, Ferd Spann, Chas Moser, Henry Kruger, Charles Holk, Christ Sauer, Chas Kraus, George Schneider and Math Schungo were charter members.

Schmidt was the first president, Schneider was vice president, Schmitz was secretary and Spann was treasurer.

Around 1890, the club acquired property at 316 Eighth St.

In 1914, the frame building on the property was razed and a two-story brick building was constructed there.

About 12 acres of ground near Cannelton was acquired in 1930 and a camp for members, known as Camp Waldheim or Dutch Club Camp, was operated there.

In 1941, the building on Eighth Street was enlarged.

The club has a membership of about 150 active members and some 230 men social members and 36 women social members.

Barth Heaton is current president.

German Sick Benefit Auxiliary

Ladies Auxiliary to First German Sick Benefit Society of Beaver Falls was organized with 25 members in February 1946.

The group stages a variety of social events for the Society both at the lodge and camp.

The auxiliary now has a membership of 50, many of whom have been with the organization since it began.

Lulu McFerron, an officer throughout the club's history, is president.

Garden Club

Beaver Falls Garden Club was organized April 13, 1931, under sponsorship of Outlook Club of Beaver Falls and Woman's Club of College Hill.

Mrs. Frederick V. Dunlap was first president; Mrs. John A. Elliott was first vice president; Mrs. Louis Ingram, second vice president; Mrs. William Waxenfelter, recording secretary; Mrs. J. E. Newbold, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Meyer Berkman, treasurer.

Garden Club is open to anyone actively engaged in gardening and flower culture and is represented in Beaver Falls Area Civic League.

Through the years, the club has been instrumental in planting shrubbery around public buildings and parking lots and, annually, bulbs and annuals have been planted to help beautify the city.

In 1957, a drinking fountain was placed in Carnegie Library in memory of Christopher Keifer, gardener and humanitarian, who guided the club for many years.

The club began staging flower shows in 1931.

Hadassah

Hadassah, a philanthropic group, began in February 1912 as a study group. It numbers over 300,000 members in some 1,300 chapters in the United States and Puerto Rico.

The Hadassah program began as a modest attempt to raise the health standards of what was, at that time, Palestine. It now conducts an internationally renowned program of healing, teaching and medical research, child rescue work, vocational education, social welfare and land redemption in Israel.

In the United States, Hadassah seeks to educate its members to become better informed American citizens, to live more creatively as part of the American community and to support United Nations efforts for world peace.

Beaver Valley Chapter was organized in 1945 with Mrs. Victor Markson as first president. The following women have served as president through the years up to the present time: Mesdames William Levenson, Maurice Mervis, William Isaacson, Morry Martin, Leo Penn, T. A. Tenor, Joseph Elias, and Edward Balter.

Historical Society

The Historical Commission which was created to foster interest in the city's history was an outgrowth of the 75th anniversary celebration of the incorporation of Beaver Falls. Appointment of the 12-member board was made

by the chairman of the 75th Anniversary Committee and was authorized by the committee at the meeting of May 23, 1945.

The membership of the commission was to consist of the mayor, who shall serve during his term of office, the incumbent superintendent of schools, the president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Free Library, the president of Geneva College and eight other citizens of the community, one of whom shall be a minister.

Purpose of the commission was to keep alive public interest in the community's history, to lay the preliminary work in planning for the centennial and any other historical observances. Any funds received were to be used for historical purposes such as the purchase and erection of plaques, the housing and display of historical material and the staging of activities of an historical nature. The first historical commission was: Mayor Dennis Mutscheller, Dr. J. R. Miller, superintendent of public schools; Dr. J. C. Twinem, president, Geneva College trustees; Dr. M. M. Pearce, president, of Geneva College; the Rev. Richard Booth, English Lutheran Church; L. W. McDanel, H. B. Plumber, Charles Medley, Frances McDanel, Mrs. Frank Wagoner, Mrs. Frederick Dunlap and Raymond Kerr.

A request was made to the board of trustees of Carnegie Library for a room in which historical artifacts, already collected, could be displayed. This request was later granted.

The commission purchased and placed bronze plaques at two locations in May 1949. One was placed on the building where the former Reeves Bank was located and the other on the business building at the south west corner of Eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. This was the location of the community's first schoolhouse, built in 1837 and razed in 1928.

The commission decided May 5, 1953, that an historical society should be formed for the purpose of displaying historical material at Carnegie Free Library, to keep alive public interest in the local history, and to stage any activities of an historic nature.

In 1953, Robert Bonnage was elected president of the society. He proceeded to call regular meetings and has collected many artifacts since to add to the museum room at Carnegie Library. In 1963, the present officers were elected: Robert Bonnage, president, re-elected; Gerald Reidell, vice president; Janet Schaal, secretary and treasurer; Medora White, corresponding secretary; and Curator, Mrs. Charles May.

The society made plans to have the museum room open to the public on Saturdays from 1 to 5 p.m. with members volunteering their time as guides. Many scout troops, civic organizations and students have attended.

Many inquiries have come from historians and authors regarding the material available on the life of Col. McCabe, a former resident who was a scout for General Sherman during the Civil War. Also received were many requests for genealogical records covering former residents. These requests come from many states and require quite a lot of research. Members also are often called upon to speak before civic groups.

Beaver Falls Historical Society is affiliated with the Pennsylvania State Historical Society.

In the past year, due to a remodeling program at the library, activities have been somewhat limited.

Hospital Aid

Providence Hospital Aid Society may not have been organized until later but its work began in 1909 when four Sisters of Charity arrived at the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

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Station, greeted by Mrs. Emma Barnes who transported them to their new home.

When Sister DePaul arrived, there was little money, so some fund-raising programs were begun and the Aid Society was organized with doctors' wives and many other prominent women joining from throughout Beaver Valley.

Mrs. William Davis was first president with Mrs. Asher Hanauer succeeding her. Mrs. Barnes then served 48 years as president until 1957 and Mrs. Homer Craven held the office until March 1, 1967, when the sisters' tour ended.

Sister DePaul was administrator for the first 15 years.

The Aid Society has sponsored many projects but the annual ball, which used to be held at the old Junction Park, was one of its best known. Recently much of the equipment for the nursery, the ramp and front lights for the hospital's doorway were major projects of the society.

Hospital Auxiliary

Seventy-five women attended the organizational meeting of Providence Hospital Auxiliary March 23, 1950, when Mrs. Frank Palumbo was elected president.

Other officers that first year were: Mrs. Joseph Huth, first vice president; Mrs. Mildred Clyde, second vice president; Mrs. J. Ebert Anderson, recording secretary; Mrs. James Fedele, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Val Weidman, financial secretary; and Miss Pauline Florik, treasurer.

The auxiliary does volunteer work in different departments of the hospital and has full charge of the gift shop. Major project in 1967 was refurbishing the admittance office and the current project is renovating the pediatrics department.

Auxiliary membership currently is about 150. Mrs. Orville Patton is president.

Joseph Thompson OES

Col. Joseph H. Thompson Memorial Chapter No. 469, Order of the Eastern Star, was constituted May 9, 1931, with Mrs. Edith Clark as worthy matron.

The Rev. Joseph Massey was worthy patron.

Other first year officers were Mrs. Pearl Duncan, associate matron; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Elder, secretary; Mrs. Martha Gilroy, treasurer; Miss Isabel Donaldson, conductress; Mrs. Laura Coats, associate conductress; Vye S. Thompson, Jean P. Dawson and Margaret Richardson, trustees.

Junior Woman's Club

Beaver Falls Junior Woman's Club celebrates its 35th birthday this year.

The club was organized in 1933 by a group of community-minded young women, who assembled in the Brodhead Hotel. There were 74 charter members and they elected Mrs. W. A. Siemon to serve as first president. The club was state federated in 1934 and joined the General Federation in 1942.

Juniors quickly proved their value to the community by purchasing glasses for local school children, contributing to the training of seeing-eye dogs, purchasing equipment for Providence Hospital and contributing to the Red Cross and Beaver County Tuberculosis fund.

Since then, the club has donated \$2,000 to the Chamber of Commerce Fourth of July celebration, built and donated the Santa House to the city, donated a television set for the reading room and furnishings for the children's room at Carnegie Free Library, donated \$1,500 for Safety Town, supplied special equipment for the Mental Hygiene Clinic and supported the Jaycees Project Shoes. In 1966, it purchased 74 American flags to fly over Seventh Avenue.

Juniors also help children of Beaver County through donations to McGuire Home, Lintz Workshop and the special classes in Beaver Falls.

The estimated total welfare contributions for the Juniors' 35-year existence is \$23,500.

Kiwanis

Two members of the 70-member Kiwanis Club of Beaver Falls have been with the group since its formation Nov. 2, 1921, at the old Tamaqua Club, 10th Street and Sixth Avenue.

They are Dr. J. T. Keiser and Albert McMinn.

Homer Swaney was the club's first president and Frank Mai was secretary.

Howard J. Gilroy is the club's oldest active member and Raymond Why is current president.

LCBA

Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association, St. Mary's Branch 55 was chartered Jan. 27, 1891, less than a year after the national organization was organized at Titusville.

The original purpose of the association was to provide low-cost insurance protection for Catholic women, men and children.

Mrs. F. J. Brady, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Frieling, spiritual advisor, and Leo J. Hegner of the then CMBA Branch 31, installed the first officers. This was the only organization at St. Mary's until the Catholic Women's Union was organized in 1936.

Mrs. Mary R. Laria is current president.

Loyal Order of Moose

Loyal Order of Moose 112 was organized May 12, 1909, in the Benson Building. The first governor was Col. Edward Boyle, and the first secretary was Charles Wick. Other officers were J. Murphy, G. Genung, and S. A. Means.

The following year, the order moved to the McCarter Building. In 1911, the Loyal Order of Moose moved to the present location at 1521-23 Eighth Avenue.

LOOM maintains a home for dependent children at Mooseheart, Ill., where they are given their education and taught a trade before they leave. The Loyal Order of Moose also maintains Moosehaven, a home for the aged, which is located in Orange Park, Fla.

Beaver Falls lodge still has three charter members. They are William Blinn, Charles Deluca, and Albert Stanyard all of Beaver Falls. The lodge has another 50-year member. He is Bert Kerstetter, Beaver Falls. Eugene D. Ostrom is present governor.

Musicians

Beaver Valley Musicians' Union Local 82, Beaver Falls, was chartered by the American Federation of Musicians March 12, 1901.

Original officers were L. A. Murrin, Beaver Falls, president, and Thomas H. Barber, Beaver Falls, secretary. Barber remained secretary for 51 years before retiring in 1952.

Charter members of Local 82 include Murrin, Barber, E. F. Daugherty, J. W. Moorehouse, Richard Elstner, Henry Seppe Jr., J. Kroen, W. Irvin, J. Harvey, A. Abiatti, C. M. Evans, V. Sakraida, G. Bagle, Charlie Conti, C. E. Veon, Frank Herron, F. L. Parker, H. J. Diethalm, Julius Elzie, Charles Swerz, E. Reiter, E. Konvolinka, William Swasey, Arthur Sanders and E. F. Oldencot.

A. A. Latshaw, New Brighton, who succeeded Murrin as president, served continuously for 35 years.

The current president, Marcellus Conti, defeated Latshaw in 1935 and has served continuously since.

V. A. Mathis, who succeeded Barber in 1952, was secretary until 1964. George E. Douds has held the post since.

Jewish Women

The National Council of Jewish Women, founded nationally in 1893, is an organization which, in the spirit of Judaism, is dedicated to furthering human welfare in the Jewish and general communities, locally, nationally, and internationally.

Beaver Valley Section, National Council of Jewish Women, was the first Jewish Women's organization in the valley. It was organized in June 1917, with Miss Nettie Silverman, Rochester, as first president. The only charter members still in the community are Mrs. Harry Markson and Mrs. Charles Mam.

In 1927, Beaver Valley Section became a member of Beaver County Federation of Women's Clubs. In the summer of 1928, Council Community House on 12th St. and Eighth Avenue was purchased and remodeled. Following its dedication in November of the same year, it became the center for most local Jewish activities.

Council, until recently, sponsored Beaver Valley Hebrew Religious School. It also assisted in organizing Beaver County Mental Health Society, and has always participated in the various community drives, surveys and youth projects. Council, at present, is actively engaged in the war on poverty by giving girls applying for Job Corps personal attention.

New Century

New Century Club was organized in 1946 and federated in 1947 with Mrs. John A. Elmes as its first president.

Current membership of the group is 55. Mrs. John W. Stenglin Jr. is current president.

North Sewickley Auxiliary

In January 1940, a group of women met at Mrs. Amanda McGraw's house to organize an auxiliary to the firemen of North Sewickley Township. Mrs. McGraw was acting chairman. Officers elected were: Mrs. McGraw, president; Mrs. Tragessor, vice president; Faye Usiton, secretary; and Lillian Firth, treasurer.

Charter and by-laws were drawn up by a committee of Mrs. Bella Douglass, Lillian Kemp and Florence McGraw. The first "Ways and Means Committee" was Bella Douglass, Elsie Morrison and Ester Tragessor.

There were eight charter members and three still are with the auxiliary: Bella Douglass, Amanda McGraw and Florence McGraw.

The first project was a chicken dinner held at the Grange Hall with proceeds of \$27.76.

A committee was formed to provide and serve lunches at fires and other disasters.

The auxiliary started holding meetings in the fire hall in 1947. The membership was closed at 40 members in 1953, but in June, 1959, the limit was lifted.

Past presidents: Mrs. Amanda McGraw, Mrs. Lillian Kemp, Mrs. Bella Douglass, Elsie Morrison, Mildred Weir, Rene Main, Olive Smilek, Marcie Abels, Mattie Baxter, Mary Kraic, Ann Young, Mildred Miller, Helen Ross, Fran Zuck, Bonnie Yovich, and Laura Goehring. Eva Cusick is current president. The auxiliary has 56 members.

North Sewickley Grange

T. W. Brenner became master March 6, 1913, when a number of North Sewickley Township residents gathered at Laurel Point schoolhouse to organize a Grange unit.

P. A. Studer called the meeting to order and business was conducted by A. J. Todd, Grange deputy for Beaver County.

B. A. Caven was first lecturer and George B. Swick the first secretary.

Some 70 persons were accepted as charter members and the charter was granted July 13, 1914, to North Sewickley Grange No. 1566.

Building of North Sewickley Grange Hall was an early discussion topic and a \$15 check from a Beaver Falls merchant — O. J. Byrer — got the building fund under way. Land was purchased that fall — 1913 — from W. J. Lowery.

Financing included incorporating for \$5,000, issuing stock certificates at \$5 per share, and in 1916, \$600 was borrowed and the hall was built. The first regular meeting was held in the hall Sept. 7, 1915.

The Grange, a family fraternity, from the beginning has aided the farmer in learning about crops, adopting legislation and securing improvements.

On April 12, 1929, Mrs. B. A. Caven was appointed to organize a juvenile Grange unit. She was assisted by Mrs. G. B. Swick, Mrs. Chester Douglass, and Mrs. Eugene Wise. On June 25, 1929, North Sewickley Grange No. 117 was organized with 20 charter members and Eleanor Boswell as first matron and Roy Lutz as master.

The junior Grange still is active with a membership of 60. Betsy Boswell is matron and Lynn Smilek is junior master.

The subordinate Grange participates in aiding American Field Service and bands at the schools, supporting various health fund programs and working for any projects that will benefit the community.

The Community Progress Committee has on several occasions placed first, second or third in state competition and once took first place in national competition.

For the past dozen years, North Sewickley has had the county's lone installing team, which has been called on to install Pomona officers and even State Grange officers.

Of the charter members, George and Sadie Swick and

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Sarah T. Caven still are active. Five members have held continuous membership more than 50 years. From election of the first master, to election of Philip Smilek Jr. in 1967, 26 men and one woman have mastered the Grange, some for multiple terms.

Order of Beauceant

Beaver Assembly No. 173, Social Order of Beauceant, was organized May 10, 1952, with 60 charter members. Mrs. Frank Wertz was first president.

This organization is made up of wives and widows of Knights Templar. Biggest goal is to aid in the Eye Foundation of the Knights Templar. The foundation gives assistance to anyone needing an operation on his eyes or examinations, at no cost to the person.

The assembly has 80 members from the Beaver County area. The president is Mrs. Reid McAllister of Freedom.

The assembly meets in the Masonic Temple in Beaver Falls every third Thursday and is one of 235 in the United States.

Outlook Club

Organized in 1904, Outlook Club claims to be the first woman's club in Beaver Falls and the third in Beaver County.

It was state federated in 1908 and became a member of the county federation when the latter was founded.

The object of the club is "to develop the educational, civic, and social interests of the members to advance the welfare of the community, to cooperate in the work of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs."

A 10-member study group called the "Monday Night Group" was founder of Outlook Club, which had a charter membership of 40 and remained a closed unit until it was decided in 1921 to accept members by vote.

Mrs. John J. Reeves was first president. Other officers were Mrs. J. Rankin Martin, secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson, treasurer. The Lulu K. Reeves student loan fund established recently for college students, is named for the first president.

A book in remembrance of each deceased member is placed on the Outlook Club shelf at Carnegie Library, following a project begun in 1936 by Mrs. Homer Swaney, the president, and Mrs. John Elliott, two-time president and life member.

Mrs. N. Howard Banks, chairman of the archives committee, was president in 1925 when Gertrude Martin Rohrer composed "Pennsylvania" and was responsible for presenting the song to the club.

Regular meetings are supplemented by section groups—drama, started in 1929 by Mrs. Frederick V. Dunlap; creative arts, begun in 1953, current affairs and music.

Mrs. James Breen is current president. Membership has swelled to more than 140.

Mrs. John A. Elliott is a life member and Mesdames J. Rankin Martin, A. O. Myers, John T. Reeves, H. W. Reeves, Joseph Scroggs and E. L. Hutchinson and Misses Jane Kimberley, Cora B. Jolly, Mary A. Perrott and J. M. May, were founders.

Optimist

Beaver Valley Optimist Club became part of Beaver Falls Feb. 5, 1947, when 38 men met and voted to become affiliated with the international office at St. Louis, Mo.

Beaver Valley Optimist Club, now known as Optimist Club of Beaver Falls, is part of the Western Pennsylvania District, which presently consists of 27 clubs. The district, in turn, is a subdivision of the Optimist organization that consists of 2,500 clubs throughout the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

The purpose of Optimists is to develop optimism as a philosophy of life and to encourage and help the youth in the community.

Among the local programs with which Optimists are connected are: Boy of the Month (and year), oratorical contest, Youth Appreciation Week, East-West all-star basketball game, Soap Box Derby, kite flying contest, Little League baseball, Pony League baseball, after prom party, recreation board, respect for law, Salvation Army summer camp, Civic League, bike safety week and the Christmas toy drive (servicing about 1,500 children).

Money for annual programs is derived from contributions from local business and professional men, manufacturers, bankers, churches, school groups, annual dances and East-West basketball contest.

Patterson Township Book

On Oct. 27, 1942, a small group of ladies, encouraged by Miss Alice Jablow, a teacher, met in the Central School of Patterson Township for the purpose of forming a book club.

The 12 charter members were: Miss Jablow, Mrs. Nelson Beck Sr., Mrs. Charlotte Bricker, Mrs. Irene Buchholz, Mrs. Alma Carlson, Mrs. Esther Carr, Mrs. Helen Crombie, Mrs. Abigail Kennedy, Mrs. Jane McBride, Mrs. Ruby McBride, Mrs. Helen Schlotter and Mrs. Earl Shaw. Four of these ladies still are active members in the club; they are Charlotte Bricker, Irene Buchholz, Helen Crombie and Jane McBride.

The club is a non-profit organization, formed solely for social entertainment and exchange of books for personal reading.

First officers were: president, Helen Schlotter, vice president, Helen Crombie; secretary-treasurer, Irene Buchholz; program chairman, Alma Carlson.

Past presidents are: (1943) Helen Schlotter, (1944) Charlotte Bricker, (1945) Abigail Kennedy, (1946) Helen Stinson, (1947) Barbara Hite, (1948) Alma Carlson, (1949) Martha Long, (1950) Evora Buchholz, (1951) Helen Crombie, (1952) Irene Buchholz, (1953) Esther Graham, (1954) Jane McBride, (1955) Edna McBride, (1956) Alma Carlson, (1957) Helen Schlotter, (1958) Esther Smith, (1959) Evelyn Ciotti, (1960) Norma Heesen, (1961) Hilda Roberts, (1962) Mary Ellen Iden, (1963) Wilma Ayers, (1964) Joanne Staff, (1965) Louise Shotsinger, (1966) Helen Crombie, (1967) Alma Cook.

Philatelic Society

Beaver County Philatelic Society, sponsor of Beaver Falls Area Centennial cachet, had its beginning when a small group of Beaver Falls collectors, known to each other, met in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. McDanel.

Their interest in the hobby of stamp collecting was so keen that it was felt a county group should prove successful. Newspaper notices announced Feb. 16, 1932, as the date for the first meeting in Beaver Valley YMCA, New Brighton. More than 35 men, women and teen-agers attended.

L. W. McDanel, Beaver Falls, called the meeting to order and turned it over to Attorney Philip E. Hamilton, Beaver Falls, who explained its purpose. Mrs. McDanel was secretary pro tem.

A nominating committee of Mrs. E. H. Fisher, Monaca, chairman, McDanel, Robert Bonnage, Beaver Falls, Ross Barnes, New Brighton, and Mrs. W. B. Campbell, Beaver, was named.

Feb. 23, Hamilton was chosen president; McDanel, vice president; Mrs. McDanel, secretary and W. B. Campbell, Beaver, treasurer.

The club met for a time in the Y, then the Brodhead Hotel, where the first of a number of annual open houses and exhibits took place April 1-2, 1933. Until World War II brought a temporary ban on unessential travel, these displays attracted hundreds of persons from a wide area.

For several years, members have met monthly at the individual homes, preferring the informality thus afforded.

While interested in all kinds of philatelic material, the society is especially concerned with data on postmarks on former Beaver County post offices. Many old postmarks are now rare.

The society sponsored a cachet when the Beaver Falls Post Office was dedicated.

Following Hamilton as president have been McDanel, W. P. Campbell, Bonnage, Gaylord Hetzler, Ralph Wenkhaus, Dr. William Sterrett, Clarence E. Bell, McDanel (second term), William Yohe, Rev. Kermit Edgar, Merrill Kalish, Clifford Steel, Joseph Anderson, Fred C. Parker, Henry Klugh Jr., Clifford Harvey, Andrew Calhoon, and the present president, James A. Wilde Jr.

Poetry Society

Beaver County Chapter of Pennsylvania Poetry Society was organized in Beaver Falls 15 years ago. The first meeting was April 27, 1953, in the civic room of Carnegie Free Library, Beaver Falls. There were 32 charter members.

Officers elected for the first year were: Mrs. Charles Hoefling, president; C. Sterling Clifton, vice president; Mrs. Howard Cook, secretary; Mrs. Harry McClain, treasurer.

Goal of the poetry society is to promote writing and reading of good poetry. To this end the society has held workshops at monthly meetings, where fundamentals of good poetry were studied and discussed, and where lectures were given by professors of English from Geneva College and Community College of Beaver County.

The poetry society has sponsored poetry contests in local schools and has published three anthologies of poems, written by members. Many members have had their poems published in national magazines and in books, as well as in the local papers.

Past presidents are: Mrs. Charles Hoefling (1953-1954); Mrs. Joseph McHugh (1954-1955); C. Sterling Clifton (1955-1957); Mrs. Howard Cook (1957-1958); Mrs. Charles Volk (1958-1960); Mrs. William Connor (1960-1962); Mrs. David McCall (1962-1964); Mrs. Norman Javens (1964-1966); Mrs. Ross E. Baker (1966-1967).

Mrs. Martin Ramer is current president.

The Pennsylvania Poetry Society meets the second Thursday of the month.

Polish Falcons

Polish Falcons of America is a national fraternal and physical culture organization operating under the lodge system—a direct outgrowth of an organization in Poland inaugurated in 1867.

In addition to cultural, physical, social and charitable activities, the Falcons, under insurance laws of the commonwealth, maintain a mortuary and endowment fund.

First Falcon nest in the United States was organized in June 1887 in Chicago. Nest 318, Beaver Falls, is one of 185 throughout the eastern and central United States with headquarters in Pittsburgh. Nests are divided into 12 districts and the local nest is in the fourth district.

Located at 214 11th St., the Beaver Falls nest is in its 57th year of operation. It received its charter in April 1912.

Nest membership consists of adults and juveniles. Male and female members have an equal vote in government of the lodge. In 1932, a ladies' commission was formed within the nest to create a greater interest among women and the nest's first vice president automatically heads distaff activities.

The nest has 499 adult members and 84 juveniles (under age 16), in addition to about 200 social members. Regular insured members must be of (or married to) Polish or Slavic extraction. District Four has a summer camp near Portersville.

Among Falcon projects are a Dr. Starzynski Scholarship Fund for physical education majors and a Thaddeus Kosciuszko Fund for music and art majors. The district helps maintain an orphanage for blind children at Laski, Poland; furnishes books for the Polish Room at the University of Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning, donates to the Falcon History Fund and is active in many local charities.

The first home for Nest 318 was at 1823 Seventh Ave. from 1916-22. The present site was purchased in 1923 and the home was completed in '24. The large brick building houses an auditorium, gymnasium, meeting quarters and social and club rooms.

Nest 318 hosted the District Four Convention track and field meet in 1937 and again in 1961, the bowling tourney in 1953 and '58 and the golf tournament in '59.

Walter J. Laska, Beaver Falls native and Nest 318 member, is serving his fourth term as national president and Genevieve Hartman is serving her second term as national first vice president.

Presidents of the nest include Felix Krasinski, Teofil Tyska, Frank Rachuba, Stanley Blaszk, Marcel Okon, Stanley Latek, George Platacz, Walter Pokora, Louis Hays, Anthony Sawester, Zigmont Olczak, Alphonse Zaluska, Alphonse Bobin, Henry Wonsiecki, Stanley Drent, Stanley Kokoszka and Walter Prsybys.

Republican Women

Teen Hall, the first home of many organizations in Beaver Falls, was the site of the founding of the Beaver Falls Area Republican Women, March 16, 1955.

Mrs. Charles Goff was temporary chairman and Mrs. T. A. Tenor presented by-laws.

First officers were Mrs. Goff, president; Mrs. John Seaburn, first vice president; Mrs. B. M. Moats, second vice president; Miss Helen Maloney, recording secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Walker, corresponding secretary; Miss Bess Jackson, financial secretary; Mrs. Albert Spanos, treasurer.

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The club's primary purpose is to further the aims of the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women, strengthen the party, to advance women in political knowledge and political activities and to promote honest government and unselfish patriotism.

In addition to Teen Hall, the group has met at members' homes and the Jewish Council House.

Mrs. Mary Hines, Mrs. Gertrude Tinsman, Mrs. Dora Carothers and Mrs. Theresa George are life members.

Presidents, in addition to Mrs. Goff, included Mrs. Estella Wisener, Mrs. Anona Miller, Mrs. Joe Tronzo, Mrs. Donald Duke, Mrs. Robert O'Neil and Mrs. William L. Levenson.

Rotary

J. D. P. Kennedy was the first president of Beaver Falls Rotary Club No. 466, which was chartered March 15, 1919, with 25 members.

William T. Reeder was vice president, Meyer B. Berkman was secretary, W. J. Orr was treasurer and Edwin Jamison was sergeant at arms. Directors included Kennedy, Reeder, Dr. W. S. Cook, Henry M. Meyers, J. T. Moltrup, J. T. Reeves and F. W. Walker Sr. All but Kennedy and Berkman are deceased.

Other charter members of the club were Floyd Atwell, William H. Benson, Walter G. Bert, L. L. Bentley, William H. Boyce, Roy B. Brierly, Samuel B. Burns, A. D. Campbell, John H. Hoop, Louis Ingram, Dr. J. S. Louthan, Charles R. May, Walter W. Potts, J. A. Strang and Charles W. Wagner. The membership represented a cross section of business and industrial leaders in the community.

Beaver Falls club was sponsored by Rotary Club of Pittsburgh and Robert H. Wilson was its representative. The Beaver Falls club elected three honorary memberships from World War I veterans—Col. Joseph H. Thompson, Medal of Honor winner; Capt. J. Edgar Boyle, Distinguished Service Medal winner; and Capt. J. M. Jackson, British Military Cross winner.

Rotary was founded Feb. 23, 1905, in Chicago, Ill., by Paul P. Harris, a lawyer. Membership was on the basis of one man from each business or profession, either as proprietors, partners or corporate officers. "Service Above Self" is the Rotary motto.

While Beaver Falls is celebrating its centennial, Rotary clubs celebrated the birthdate of their founder, which also was 100 years ago—April 19, 1868.

Beaver Falls Rotary Club not only is the first Rotary club in Beaver County but also claims to be the first of any service clubs to be organized in the county.

The club had delegates and many members attend both the silver and golden anniversaries of Rotary in 1930 and 1955 (both in Chicago) and also the golden anniversary of Rotary International in 1962 (at Miami, Fla.).

Beaver Falls club originally was in the sixth district. In 1922, the county was included in District 33, then District 176, then District 260 and in 1957 in District 730.

Dr. George W. Carson, a Beaver Falls Rotary Club member, was elected District 730 governor in 1965-66.

The club, which had 63 active members earlier this year, meets at Beaver Falls Elks Lodge. For 40 years, it met at the Brodhead Hotel. Major project of the club was the establishment of Beaver County Crippled Children's Society.

Beaver Falls Rotary had a bandstand erected at 14th Street and Seventh Avenue and held community band concerts in the summers of 1920 and '21. And, the Beaver

Falls community bathing beach in Eastvale was a Rotary club project.

The club sponsors student of the month awards for Geneva College and Beaver Falls Area Senior High School students. It also participates in Rotary Foundation Fellowship programs, begun in 1947. Young people are selected to travel to another country for study—an international exchange of every country represented in Rotary International.

In 1965-66, Robert Snyder, submitted by the Beaver Falls club, was selected to travel to Australia.

Stanley N. Bland is current president.

In February 1969, Beaver Falls Rotary Club will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

Royal & Select Masters

Beaver Valley Council No. 54, Royal and Select Masters first was organized in Rochester in 1921 but was disbanded because of financial difficulties in 1929.

Reorganized in Beaver Falls in 1949, the club had L. Quay Province, Charles C. Blosser and John Highberger as officers. Joseph Stannah was recorder from 1949 to 1961, when Nick Vosovic took over. Vosovic also is Puissant District deputy grand master, District two (Erie-Meadville-Sharon-New Castle-Butler-Beaver Falls.)

Present thrice illustrious master is George Buttermore. J. Harvey Moore is a past grand commander, C. Merle Raisley is a 33rd degree Mason and knight of the York Cross and J. Kenneth Rhodes is past district deputy grand high priest and a knight of the York Cross.

Senior Citizens

An organization designed to meet the social needs of retired persons in the Beaver Falls area and known as "The Oldsters" was formed in 1949.

Open to area residents 50 years or older, the club now is called Senior Citizens of Beaver Falls.

Miss Norma Heinrich, recreation director, arranged to have the group meet at Teen Hall. They met there until 1951 when Beaver Falls Recreation Board approved remodeling of a room in the basement of Carnegie Library to be used as a meeting place.

Club activities have expanded and the club calendar now calls for birthday parties, dinners, social games, picnics, bus trips, sales, auctions and other promotions.

Spelling bees and original poetry often are featured as are special holidays and memorial services.

Money raised is used for cards for shut-ins, flowers, the bus trips and wheel chairs. The group participates heavily in the Garden Mart, supporting the Salvation Army, United Fund and Carnegie Library and membership in the Civic League.

Oldsters presidents include: Joseph W. Littell (1949), Wilbert B. Stewart (1951), Wayne Kester (1952), Roy Morgan (1953), Mrs. Helen H. Means (1959), Mrs. Eva Herron (1960), Mrs. Means (1962), Morgan (1963), Mrs. Helen Walsh (1964), Mrs. Means (1965), Mrs. Lenore McClure (1966), Mrs. Means (1967). Morgan served six consecutive terms beginning in 1953 and Mrs. Herron served consecutive terms in 1960 and '61.

Total present membership is 256.

Sons of Italy

Beaver Falls Sons of Italy Pietro Mascagni Lodge No. 1770 was founded Oct. 27, 1935, in the St. Mary's auditorium.

Marcellus Conti was first venerable and installation of officers was held at the Moose hall.

By 1940, the lodge had acquired a home of its own. With the help of social members, the lodge not only continued to expand but had a new building in October 1946.

Frank Muoio is present venerable.

Charter members were Joseph Mannarino, Marco Policaro, Fred Totera, Raffaele Campese, Frank DeBona, Michele Mannarino, Sam DiPlacoo, August Panucci, Ernest Langone, Arnold Tataseo, Vincent Piccolo, Donato Tataseo, Marcello Conti, Domenico Borello, Antonio Borneo, Giuseppe Muoio, Joe Muoio, Frank Mirabella, Florindo D'Andrea, Joseph Borneo, Luigi Campese, Joseph Sabino, and Frank Caciaro.

Arnold Tataseo is president of the social club.

Frank DeBona is grand lodge trustee and another member, Ernest Kline, is minority leader in the Pennsylvania Senate.

Sons of Italy Auxiliary

Aurora Lodge No. 1703, Order Sons of Italy, sponsored by the Corona D'Italia Lodge No. 807, Ellwood City, was organized May 6, 1934, and initiated in St. Mary's Auditorium, with a membership of 50. Miss Jennie Orpelli was its first venerable and the late Mrs. Antoniette Barbati, Ellwood City, was first grand deputy. Mrs. Rose Santarelli, Ambridge, is the present grand deputy. There are 30 charter members in the present membership of 146.

The lodge is affiliated with Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Main purpose of the lodge is insurance and sick-benefits, helping the members who are in dire need, donating toward the building of the Casino Orphanage in Italy, donating towards the disaster victims of Florence, Italy, and Sicily. Mrs. Grace Pengidore is venerable.

SPA No. 17

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Chapter 17, got its start on a snowy night in 1964 when 25 persons interested in local archaeology met at the home of Robert Bonnaage.

Following that Feb. 8, 1964, meeting, the group met at the homes of George Robbie, Monaca, Charles Coles, Beaver, and Mac Chesney's, Aliquippa, then staged its first "regular" meeting at the Geneva College science hall June 13, 1964.

Chapter 17 was created at the March 1964 meeting at Coles' home and officers elected included Daniel F. Carling, Hookstown, president; Coles, vice president; Vivien Marshall, Salem, Ohio, corresponding secretary; Coral Davidson, recording secretary; Robbie, treasurer; Emil Alam, Beaver, Bonnaage, Vince Mrozowski, Aliquippa, James Davidson, Youngstown, Ohio, and Robert Lackner, Darlington, directors.

Amockwi, which means beaver in Delaware Indian language was chosen as the chapter name.

Carling again was president in 1965, followed by John

Schuler, Beaver Falls, in 1966 and '67. Schuler died in office, however, and John Davidson, Industry, succeeded him. Davidson was elected president in 1968.

The home excavating site is at 36BV9 at Ohioview, a pre-historic living area.

SPA has about 80 members.

Sportsman's Club

On April 11, 1939, 35 men met at 3420 Fourth Ave. to organize a sportsman's club for Beaver Falls area.

E. S. Beighley was selected as chairman and Alex Pearson spoke on the aims of sportsman's clubs. Ralph Almack, secretary of Beaver County Sportsman's League explained the workings of the clubs.

Beighley was elected Beaver Falls Sportsman's Club's first president. Other officers were T. K. King, vice president; J. A. Helfenbine, secretary-treasurer; I. S. Sahli, assistant secretary-treasurer; E. F. McDonald, Ed Hancanson, Elmer Cole, Paul Keefer, Glen Dick and I. S. Sahli, directors.

The association met regularly at Teen Hall in the city building. In 1949, the A. Carnegie farm was rented and activities were centered there. A lake was constructed there along with rifle and trapshooting ranges.

In 1953, the Kossler farm in South Beaver Township was purchased and the 177-acre site was adapted to club activities. A new turkey shoot range and outdoor pistol range were added after establishment of trap, skeet and 100-yard rifle ranges.

A clubhouse was built in 1963. It includes a large meeting room, indoor rifle range, kitchen, rest rooms and a lucky target range. Two casting lakes have been installed and each year thousands of various types of trees are planted.

Changed to Beaver Falls Sportsman's Association in 1949, the group is affiliated with Beaver County Conservation League, Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen, Aero-Game Feeding Association, National Rifle Association and Pennsylvania Rifle & Pistol Association.

Sportsman's Club Auxiliary

The Beaver Falls Sportsman's Auxiliary was organized in December 1956 with Mrs. Frances Rieser as first president.

Other officers were Mrs. Edith Wertz, vice president; Mrs. Ann Summa, treasurer, and Mrs. Edna Patterson, secretary.

The group has an annual Christmas dinner, at which time a check is presented to the Sportsman's Association, representing the auxiliary's fund-raising efforts through the year.

Steffen Hill Mothers

Steffen Hill Mother's Club was formed to fill a void created when the Parent-Teacher Association disbanded.

Organized March 8, 1954, under Mrs. James Boren's leadership, the club focused its attention on cleanup of the school grounds and filling in a swampy area.

The school has six grades being taught in three rooms and was in need of repairs and equipment.

Help from club members, husbands and friends and

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40 loads of earth created a well equipped playground out of what once was swampland.

The organization has donated in excess of \$12,000 to civic (Scouts, saving stamps programs, street sign program, agencies throughout the county), educational (equipment for schoolrooms, building repairs, flag and pole, physical fitness program, film service, projector and screen, Great Books program), recreational (baseball, basketball and general play areas, parties) and other programs designed to improve conditions for children in the area. Equipment for Geneva Hill playground is the 1968 project.

The club's presidents include: Mesdames James Boren (1954-55), Jack Greata (1955-56), Water Dabrowski (1956-57), James Boren (1957-58), Bernard Luger (1958-59), Harold Boyer (1959-60), John Hill (1960-61), George Greer (1961-62), Lawrence Leopardi (1962-63), Erwin Smith (1963-64), Kurtz Murphy (1964-65), Robert Greco (1965-66), Bernard Luger (1966-67) and John Carcaise (1967-68).

Suburban Woman's

On Feb. 19, 1966, Mrs. Jack Johnson, president of Beaver County Federation of Women's Clubs, invited several women from the area to her home to discuss the possibility of organizing a Federated Women's Club in the northeastern area of Beaver County.

Present in addition to Mrs. Johnson were Mrs. John Schlagel, vice president of the county federation, and the following women from the area; Mrs. Wayne Brown, Mrs. Paul MacMurdo, Mrs. Philip Smilek Sr., Mrs. James Abels and Mrs. Vivtor Young.

After some discussion it was decided that each woman should ask not more than five other women, trying to have representation from different sections of the area, to an organization meeting in North Sewickley United Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall on March 9, 1966. Since many of the women asked desired to bring a friend the club was organized with 47 charter members. It was called Suburban Woman's Club.

Mrs. Johnson appointed a nominating committee consisting of Mrs. Brown, Mrs. MacMurdo and Mrs. Arthur Main. Nominations were submitted and the following officers elected: Mrs. Philip Smilek Sr., president; Mrs. Kenneth Lash, first vice president; Mrs. Jack Johnson, second vice president; Mrs. Clarence Safreed, recording secretary; Mrs. Arthur Main, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James Abels, treasurer.

Turners

The Beaver Falls Turners was organized in spring of 1871.

On April 20, 1880, lots were purchased and a frame building was built with grill room in basement and a gymnasium and stage upstairs. Gym classes were started and on Jan. 23, 1883, application was made with 54 subscribers for a charter to the Beaver County Court.

It was granted by President Judge Henry Hice.

Fire destroyed the old building July 1, 1895. A new two-story brick building was completed in the spring of 1896. Gym classes were held until 1930 when the depression forced the society to suspend classes. Gym classes were resumed in 1939.

The highest membership was reached in 1947, with 1250 members. Present dues paying membership is 741. In

1948, an addition to the west side of the building was made. Six new bowling alleys and an attractive ballroom were added to the lower floor. Mortgage for the new building was burned in December 1957. In 1959, the gymnasium was enlarged and remodeled. New gym equipment was purchased, making it one of the finest equipped gyms in this part of the state.

In March, April and May, the Beaver Falls lodge hosted the national bowling tournament and walked off with five of the awards.

Present instructors are: Adam Gradek, Lynn Hill, Betsy Mansueti and Judy Howe. Present president is John Milnes.

Veterans, World War I

Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A. were organized in October 1956 because the World War I veteran was becoming the forgotten man. Other veterans organizations were being taken over by World War II and Korean veterans so older veterans felt they needed an organization of their own to further the interest of the World War I veteran.

At the 323rd L.F.A. reunion, LeRoy E. Smith was asked by the Department of Pennsylvania Cmdr. Leslie Barnhart to organize a barracks in Beaver Falls. In December of same year, 16 members met at Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 48 and elected officers. Jan. 17, 1957, these officers were installed by the department commander and 36 men then were on the charter.

Officers elected were: Leroy E. Smith, commander; Sullivan Leppert, senior vice commander; William Bolinger, junior vice commander; Jake Sanders, quartermaster and adjutant; George Hartman, sergeant of arms; Jesse Wells, chaplain; Dave Vensel, judge advocate; George Hartman, Oscar Hague, and John Evans, trustees. This group was the first barracks in Beaver County.

The following have served as commanders: Smith, 1957; Sullivan Leppert, 1958; William Bolinger, 1959; Jake Jerome, 1960; Everett Cox, 1961; George Hartman, 1962; William Bolinger, 1963-64-65; Earl Townsend 1966; George Hartman 1967-68.

Smith has served as Beaver County Council commander, department deputy chief of staff and department inspector. Jake Jerome served as department chief of staff and department inspector. William Bolinger served as District 1 commander and judge advocate of department for two years.

Veterans, WW I Auxiliary

Veterans of World War I Auxiliary was organized by Leola Smith Feb. 16, 1957, when 10 wives of World War I veterans met at Teen Hall, City Building, and elected officers.

One month later, Jennie Goughenour, department president, instituted 15 members and installed the officers.

Officers installed were Leola Smith, president; Martha Cox, senior vice president; Clara Bender, junior vice president; Mary Leppert, treasurer; Margaret Perrott, chaplain; Georgia Hartman, conductress; Juliette Haney, guard. This was the first auxiliary in Beaver County to organize. Presidents through the years were Leola Smith 1957-58; Edith Stewart 1959; Georgia Hartman 1960; Martha Cox 1961; Clara Bender 1962; Mary Orto 1963; Freda Gropp

1964; Flo Ebelacker 1965; Betty Hallam 1966-67; Camilla McCaulley 1968.

The Barracks and Auxiliary were host to the department convention in 1959, when Leola Smith was elected department chaplain and advanced on through the chairs until 1962, when she became department president. Viola Jerome served as department legislative chairman two years and Betty Hallam now is serving her second year as department historian.

VFW 48

Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 48, Beaver Falls, actually got its start in New Brighton Jan. 11, 1915, by Spanish-American War Veterans.

Composed of men who served and received honorable discharges in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, the VFW's primary goals are to foster patriotism and to assist wives and children of veteran dead.

Called the Sgt. George McClelland Post, the VFW post gained formal recognition Nov. 7, 1920—the first in Beaver County — and, before the charter was closed, gained 99 members.

Organized at Fourth Ward School, the group met in several buildings — above Bestwick Hardware, at Marion Hill School, Bronn Building, above Browns Shoe Store. In 1931, membership was decreasing and a permanent meeting place couldn't be found. LeRoy E. Smith got department permission to move the post to Beaver Falls and meetings were held at the Moose Lodge until Feb. 4, 1932, when the present home at 700 Sixth Ave. was purchased.

In September 1950, the post name was changed to Lt. Col. J. Edward Boyle Post 48.

The post holds membership in the Service Center, Memorial Association and Beaver Falls Area Civic League.

Post commanders include: Sterling Quivey (1920), Grant Bagnell (1922), Walter Weaver (1923), William Mae-hue (1924), Everett Atkinson (1925), LeRoy E. Smith (1925), Tom Music (1926), Charles Greaves (1927), Frank Swab (1928), John Hodgson (1929), Steve Drogus (1936), Adam Hamilton (1937), Henry Gill (1937), Raymond Beck (1938), Earl Chaney (1940), Mike Mitchell (1941).

Robert Dixon Sr. (1942), Eugene Rouche (1943), Ferdinand Thull (1943), Steve Drogus (1944), Edward L. Jewell (1945), Robert Dixon Sr. (1946), Edward L. Jewell (1947), Vincent Marinke (1948), Ferdinand Thull (1949), Alfred Butler (1949), Robert McFarland (1950), Robert Caughey (1951), Martin Corcoran (1952), Thomas Bebout (1953), Frank Bavolina (1953), John Havis (1955), George Murgonovich (1955), Alfred Hagerty (1956), Everett Cox (1957), Frank Taylor (1958), Alele Mancing (1959), James Fry (1960), Martin Corcoran (1961), George Murgonovich (1964), Eugene Gombosh (1966), and DeWayne Greco (1967).

From 1936 to 1939, the post had the Sons of Foreign War Veterans under the leadership of Drogus and Smith and there was a Dads of Foreign Service Veterans from 1950 to '54 with Smith, Cox and Dominic Greco serving as commanders.

Gill, Smith, Drogus, McFarland, Hagerty and Murgonovich have served as Beaver County Council commanders and Corcoran served as 25th District commander.

VFW 48 Auxiliary

Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary to Post 48 was organized three times — in 1926, in 1939 and in 1944.

Originally organized in New Brighton by Agnes Hadgson, the group was made up of wives, sisters, and daughters of overseas veterans who served in wartime. The charter and history were stolen, however, in 1937.

On March 22, 1939, the auxiliary was organized under a new charter by Evelyn Woods and remained active until October 1943, when it left Post 48 and organized the second post in Beaver Falls.

There were five members left and on Feb. 6, 1944, the present group reorganized under the same charter with Martha Lester initiating the group.

Auxiliary drive beneficiaries include United Fund, March of Dimes, cancer funds, after prom party and the Memorial Association and Civic League.

Presidents included: Lena Drogus (1939), Lou Chaney (1940), Beatrice Dewhrist (1941), Viola Jerome (1942), Hazel Thomas (1943), Lena Drogus (1944), Leola Smith (1945), Alice Jewell (1946), Leola Smith (1947), Anna Moore (1948), Leola Smith (1949), Rubie Barnes (1951), Marie Hagerty (1952), Martha Mager (1955), Marie Ellen Green (1956), Catherine Greco (1957), Merlie Pysker (1958), Martha Mager (1959), Lillian Winters (1960), Georgia Hartman (1961), Shirley Kosanovich (1962), Helen McCullough (1963), Eleanor Maylone (1964), Anna Marie Dickenson (1965), Mary Ferris (1966), and Barbara Klimchuk (1967).

Lou Chaney, Lena Drogus, Leola Smith and Marie Hagerly have served as Beaver County council presidents and Leola Smith was 25th District president.

A past president's group was organized in 1961 at the home of Catherine Greco and it assists the auxiliary in its work.

Wenonah OES

Wenonah Chapter 124, Order of the Eastern Star, was constituted April 20, 1912, in IOOF Hall at 16th Street.

There were 14 demitted members from Wayne, Naomi and Lorena Orr chapters and 36 candidates. Officers installed were Elsie M. Baxter, worthy matron; Seth Baxter, worthy patron; Grace Townsend, associate matron; Olive M. Barnes, secretary, and Emma Douds, treasurer.

In 1930, one of the chapter's past matrons, Carrie M. Criswell, served as worthy grand matron of Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

The chapter celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1952 when honor guests included three charter members, Carri M. Criswell, Olive M. Palmer and Sarah Keys.

The chapter now has eight members with more than 50 years' service. Victoria D. Graham is current worthy matron.

West Mayfield Auxiliary

The Ladies Auxiliary to West Mayfield Fire Department was organized in February 1939 with Lila Dawson as president, Mary Stein, vice president, Pearl Hughes, secretary, and Flora Calhoun, treasurer.

Meetings first were held in the borough building. They are now held at the fire hall.

A charter was purchased in 1947 and the group has been instrumental in various fund-raising programs. Community affairs, the annual banquet and the Christmas

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treat for neighborhood children are the group's major activities.

The auxiliary has 40 members and Adele Brelloch is president.

White Township Auxiliary

For the past 33 years, White Township Auxiliary has given much of its time and ingenuity to helping firemen raise money for firefighting equipment. It was Nov. 15, 1934, that 33 women joined in this primary goal.

The first meeting was in a small building on Geneva Hill, used then by the supervisors, and Mrs. Evelyn Young was elected president, Mrs. Grace Wertz, secretary, and Mrs. Jean Bissell, treasurer. It wasn't until the fourth meeting, Dec. 27, 1934, that the group was able to meet in the "new" firemens hall on Geneva Hill.

Being one of the first Ladies Auxiliaries in the area the by-laws, drawn up early in 1935, not only gave the organization a good start but helped other fire auxiliaries to organize.

Woman's Club of BF

A small group of women met Feb. 3, 1921, to hear two speakers, Mrs. Dougherty, president of Midland Civic Club, and F. F. Barth, secretary of Beaver Falls Chamber of Commerce. Their subject was the advisability of forming a civic club in Beaver Falls.

Mrs. Dougherty not only advised that such a club be formed, but also urged a united effort on the part of all the women, to bring about better civic conditions.

On Feb. 9, 1921, a meeting was held, at which a permanent organization was effected, "Beaver Falls Civic Club." Barth addressed the group and offered the proposed club use of the chamber of commerce meeting rooms, which were, at that time, at Tamaqua Club.

April 6, 1921, the club voted on a merger with the Pennsylvania, county and national Federation of Women's Clubs. This merger was completed May 7, 1921.

Mrs. G. F. Siemon was first president, serving four years, from 1921 through 1925. During the clubs early years, it took an active part in all civic affairs, especially during the depression years. During this time, Mrs. C. J. Buck, who was society editor of The News-Tribune, wrote articles for the paper, asking for voluntary contributions, to be made in care of The News-Tribune, to help the club spread aid to many needy families in this area. The club did the investigation, the Elks Lodge donated its building for distribution of food, clothing, and at Christmastime, toys for children. Mrs. W. B. Gray was chairman of this work for many years, until the end of the depression.

In 1927, the name was changed from Beaver Falls Civic Club to Woman's Club of Beaver Falls. The club now has 24 active committees.

There have been 27 presidents, 14 of which are still active. They are: Mesdames G. F. Siemon, C. C. Criswell, J. E. Jackson, C. E. Myers, W. T. Reeder, S. W. Irvine, I. C. Duncan, W. N. Williams, H. W. Smart, W. W. Douds, C. Smith, A. E. Baggs, H. A. McClain, W. J. McBride, F. J. Dickerson, J. H. Ganz, J. R. Thompson, H. J. Schaefer, W. F. Morris, W. T. Elms, W. V. Kennedy, Elmer Detrick, H. S. Miller, John Schlager, George A. Graham, Ernest Shaffer, Charles Weiss and Mrs. Ian Bowie.

323rd Artillery Auxiliary

The 323rd Light Field Artillery Auxiliary was organized July 24, 1938, at the annual regimental picnic.

First officers were: president, Mrs. Lloyd Pinkerton; vice presidents, Mrs. George Hartman (Beaver County), Mrs. William Kearney (Butler County), Mrs. Edward Wolman (Lawrence County); secretary, Mrs. Lawrence Murphy; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Wagoner; historian, Mrs. James Bagshaw; chaplain, Mrs. Martha Greene.

Members are wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of men of regiment. There were 24 charter members.

Regimental reunions resumed after a break during World War II with a victory reunion at the Brodhead Hotel in 1945.

In 1949, the auxiliary took over entertainment of the family party the evening before reunion.

In 1950, the auxiliary held its first banquet at reunion time.

Mrs. Eunice Kanschat is present president.

Blue Star Mothers

It was during the early months of World War II that Blue Star Mothers of America got its start in Flint, Mich., but Beaver Falls did not organize a chapter until a score of years later.

Chapter 22, Beaver Falls, was organized by Mrs. W. F. Brown on June 7, 1962, at Carnegie Library, with Mrs. Elizabeth Brown as president; Mrs. Jean Iben, first vice president; Mrs. Marie Knight, second vice president; Mrs. Georgia Murray, secretary; Mrs. Louise Scranton, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Snyder, recording secretary; and Mrs. Margaret Sherbine, chaplain.

Blue Star Mothers basically, is a patriotic service organization dedicated to hospital, rehabilitation and welfare work.

Mrs. Esther Reisinger is president of the chapter, which now meets at the union hall on Seventh Avenue at Ninth Street.

Mothers of living servicemen or women who have served or now are serving in military service are welcome to join.

Ku Klux Klan

The organization known as the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was at its peak in 1926 all over the United States with a total of 4,000,000 members.

Beaver Falls had its Klan and many parades went down Seventh Avenue filled with hooded marchers. Most of the men marched with faces exposed as it was at first an honorable society of which to be a member. Many horses also paraded, which were themselves hooded and ridden by hooded men.

Following every parade there was a cross burning above the brick yards in Eastvale. This usually happened on Saturday night. On Sunday afternoon, there would be a walk to that same field to examine the charred, wire-wrapped cross that remained there.

A big year in this area for the Klan was in 1925. At one time 5,000 members marched in a city parade.

What good the Klan did was questionable. It was a threat to growing kids in the same category as the "Boogie

Man." Perhaps petty thieving, wife-beating, and infidelity slowed (but they did not stop).

By 1930, due to corruption and adverse public sentiment, the Klan was practically non-existent here.

Japan Shares Celebration Year

Beaver Falls and world-wide famous modern Japan share their Centennials this year — 1968. Already, the Library of Congress has an antiquarian exhibit calling attention to the century of progress.

Experienced and dedicated men initiated the original plans of universal education, a seat of higher learning, home ownership and industrialization and representative government which is still growing and bearing fruit. Twenty years ago Japan added the National Diet — a large library complex patterned after the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. and named for its ruling legislative body.

Yukichi Fukuzawa, brilliant scholar, founded Keio Gijuku, now known as Keio University — one of the oldest private universities in Japan. The first English grammar was introduced for the first time in 1869. A Japanese delegation completed a trade agreement treaty in the White House with President James Buchanan in 1860.

On Oct. 23, 1868, the name Meiji was selected as the reign title by Mitsuhiro, grandfather of the present Emperor of Japan. The event marked the shift of political power from the Tokugawa Shogunate to the Imperial Government, under the youthful Emperor Mutsuhito.

The fastest train, the largest tanker, the finest hi-fi, the smallest color television set could begin a list much longer. A child entering kindergarten does not go alone — it is an event — and dressed in their finest there are two processions on the opening day — the young students in one and their parents in the other.

During the past century Japan has emerged from a backward feudal country to a modern industrial nation.

FIRST DENTIST

The first dentist in Beaver Falls began his practice in 1868. He was Dr. James Harton, a Beaver resident, who commuted to his office at 600 Seventh Ave. (second floor).

Dr. H. J. Chandler, Rochester, took over his practice in 1875, when Dr. Harton fell and broke his neck. The office was moved to 707 Seventh Ave.

ERRATA

It was discovered after the section of this book reporting on the Rev. Dr. Samuel Adams was printed that he died (according to official records) March 6, 1832. It was also discovered his grave now is in Grove Cemetery, New Brighton.

It should also be pointed out that although the list of city officials through the years, provided by city offices, has Dennis Mutschler as mayor from 1934-38 and 1942-46, his name should be spelled Mutscheller.

Centennial Schedule

SATURDAY, JUNE 22

OLD-FASHIONED BARGAIN DAY

- 9:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m. — Last of three days of old-fashioned bargains in local stores.
- 10:30 a.m. — Final publicity caravan.
- Noon-2:30 p.m. — Water ski show on Beaver River, sponsored by the Beaver Falls Boat Club.
- 4 p.m. — Vintage and historical auto parade on Seventh Avenue, followed by openings of vintage auto display.
- 8 p.m. - midnight — Teenage dance at South elementary school, including buffet, with presentation of the Centennial Queen and Court.
- 9:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m. — Queen's Coronation Ball at Holiday Inn, Rt. 18, and at Beaver Valley Country Club, Patterson Hgts.
- 10:30 p.m. — Coronation of queen at Holiday Inn, followed by promenade of queen and court at Beaver Valley Country Club.

SUNDAY, JUNE 23

RELIGIOUS HERITAGE DAY

- A.M. — Morning services in all churches, with co-ordinated theme: "One Hundred Years of Religious Growth."
- 3 p.m.-6 p.m. — Open house at all churches, optional with each, church school class reunions.
- 7:45 p.m. — Community "Religious Heritage" service at Reeves Stadium, with Sister Mary Candida, president of Rosary College, Chicago, Ill., as guest speaker and music by massed choirs of community churches, directed by Professor Harold W. Greig, Geneva College.

MONDAY, JUNE 24

PIONEER AND HOMECOMING DAY

- 10 a.m. — Opening of hospitality center at Senior Citizens Lounge, Carnegie Library, Seventh Ave. and 13th St. and time capsule display in library.
- 10 a.m. until ? — Activities on the Midway of Seventh Avenue, 12th to 14th St., and block between Seventh and Eighth Aves. and 12th-13th Sts., including carnival and 70 street booths of local organizations.
- 11 a.m. — Official ceremonies at Tribune Square, 13th St., with city, county and state dignitaries participating.
- 3 p.m. — Awards presented to Senior Citizens of the community, at the Senior Citizens Lounge, Carnegie Library.
- 6 p.m. — Mayor's reception and dinner for guests and

Historical Salute to the Centuries . . .

homecomers, at Holiday Inn, Rt. 18, with Robert G. Bartlett, Secretary of Highways, guest speaker.

AT REEVES STADIUM

- 8:30 p.m. — Presentation of choral music.
9 p.m. — Premiere showing of the historical spectacular, "Salute to the Centuries," thrilling and fast-paced 90-minute theatrical production reenacting the history of the Beaver Falls area, shown on a 300-foot multi-level stage with a large cast of local residents and utilizing rear projection to show authentic scenes as part of the professionally directed show. A 15-minute fireworks display will follow presentation of the spectacular.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25

UNITED AMERICA DAY

- 7 a.m.-9 a.m. — White collar girls' breakfast, Johnny's Restaurant, sponsored by employers.
10 a.m.-6 p.m. — Art on the Avenue exhibition, east side of Seventh Avenue, 12th-13th Sts.
10 a.m. until ? — Activities on the Midway in center of downtown, including carnival and 70 street booths.
Noon — Luncheon at Thomas Chateau, 714 Darlington Rd., honoring the unsung volunteer workers of local churches.
2 p.m. — Official opening of International Food Booth.
7 p.m. — Firemen's parade on Seventh Avenue.

AT REEVES STADIUM

- 8:15 p.m. — Program honoring first presidents and founders of local club organizations. Music and square dancing.
9 p.m. — Showing of the historical spectacular, "Salute to the Centuries," followed by a 15-minute fireworks display.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26

YOUTH DAY

- 9 a.m.-Noon — All playgrounds open for special events.
10 a.m. — Parades at each playground, with old-fashioned clothes.
10 a.m.-6 p.m. — Art on the Avenue exhibition, east side of Seventh Avenue, 12th-13th Sts.
11:30 a.m. — Picnic lunches at each playground.
Noon — Special reduced rates for children for carnival rides on the Midway in center of downtown.
2 p.m.-4 p.m. — A "Fun-In" for teenagers at the Economy Super Market parking lot, Ninth Ave. and Fifth St with music by "The Mystic Souls."
5 p.m. — Annual Soap Box Derby parade.
5:30 p.m. — Start of the Soap Box Derby races, Seventh Ave., between Ninth and Fifth Sts.
7:30-10:30 p.m. — Evening swim for senior high youths at Heinrich Memorial Pool, Morado, with music by a local group — admission by season pass or 15 cents each.

AT REEVES STADIUM

- 8:30 p.m. — Pre-show musical program.

- 9 p.m. — Showing of the historical spectacular, "Salute to the Centuries," followed by a 15-minute fireworks display.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27

VETERANS DAY

- 10 a.m.-6 p.m. — Culinary Arts Festival in Trinity U.P. Church gymnasium, 11th St. and Eighth Ave.
10 a.m.-6 p.m. — Final Art on the Avenue exhibition, east side of Seventh Avenue, 12th-13th Sts.
10 a.m. until ? — Activities on the Midway in center of downtown, including carnival and 70 street booths.
Noon — Luncheon at Beaver Valley Country Club with Brigadier General Peter Phillipy as guest speaker.

AT REEVES STADIUM

- 8:30 p.m. — Pre-show music program.
8:45 p.m. — Military memorial service.
9 p.m. — Showing of the historical spectacular, "Salute to the Centuries," followed by a 15-minute fireworks display.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28

LABOR AND INDUSTRY DAY

- 10 a.m. — Time Capsule Ceremony and Burial.
10 a.m. until ? — Activities on the Midway in center of downtown, including carnival and 70 street booths.
7 p.m. — Beard judging contest for Brothers of the Brush at Midway in center of downtown.

AT REEVES STADIUM

- 8:30 p.m. — Pre-show music program.
9 p.m. — Final showing of the historical spectacular, "Salute to the Centuries," followed by a 15-minute fireworks display.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29

COMMUNITY HERITAGE DAY

- 8 a.m. — Breakfast at Johnny's Restaurant for centennial participants and guests, honoring outstanding church family of the year.
10 a.m. — Rain date for water ski show scheduled for previous Saturday on the Beaver River.
2 p.m. — Gigantic centennial parade on Seventh Avenue, including bands, floats, marching units, drill teams, antique vehicles, mounted posses, and other units.
9 p.m. — Rain date, if necessary, for historical spectacular "Salute to the Centuries," at Reeves Stadium.

LAST CIVIL WAR VETERAN

David Penney, who lived at 2319 10th Ave., Beaver Falls, was the last surviving Civil War veteran in Beaver County. He served with Co. H, 5th U.S. Colored Infantry. Penney died Feb. 14, 1940, at age 96.

Salute to the Centuries

By DON COLEMAN

Planning and preparation to celebrate Beaver Falls' 100th anniversary as an incorporated municipality began about two years before the event.

On July 12, 1966, city council confirmed the mayor's appointments of James H. March Sr., executive vice president and general manager of The News-Tribune, as general chairman and Ralph J. Kassouf Jr., executive director of the Beaver Falls Area Chamber of Commerce, as general secretary for a centennial organization.

In doing so, council approved underwriting planning and contingent expenses and a proposed program for preliminary organization, including a general committee representative of the community and four special committees — advisory, finance, program and publicity.

After a preliminary meeting Aug. 1, an organization meeting was held Aug. 29 and authorization granted to file articles of incorporation for the "Beaver Falls Area Centennial Corp.," a non-profit organization to be responsible for the celebration.

Subsequently, the charter was obtained after a hearing by the county court on Dec. 1. Listed as incorporators were March, Mayor Howard W. Marshall, City Councilmen Thomas A. Bell and Joseph Stillian, and Dr. George W. Carson, pastor of Trinity United Presbyterian Church. Eugene F. Jannuzi was named president, Jack F. Berrigan vice president, S. Robert Mohler treasurer and Kassouf secretary.

In the meantime, the centennial committee on Oct. 24, 1966, accepted a proposal of the John B. Rogers Co., Fostoria, Ohio, for professional consultant-management service in conducting the celebration and signed a \$14,550 contract with that firm. (Later the contract was increased by \$2,000 to cover cost of a new rear view projection system to be used in showing authentic historical scenes in the centennial show.)

At the same time, the committee adopted a proposed centennial budget of \$34,550. This included the contract with Rogers Co. and an estimated \$20,000 to cover all other expenses — staging the centennial spectacular, fireworks, headquarters, publicity, printing, various special events, prizes and awards, and a \$500 contingency fund.

With that done, the real work began. Following guidelines provided by the Rogers firm, division chairmen were named, then chairmen of various committees under each division, with these chairmen then recruiting members to work on their committees.

It didn't happen overnight but over a period of many months the centennial organization continued to grow until literally hundreds of people were involved in one capacity or another on numerous committees — some 34 committees, with numerous subcommittees.

When an event is still a year and a half, a year or even six months away, people don't get too excited and it seemed a bit previous to be holding various meetings.

The general feeling changed, though, when a Rogers Co. consultant met with various chairmen and committees on Feb. 6 and 7, 1968, concluding with a public meeting.

The consultant remarked the plans being made were "magnificent in scope," and then added, "maybe a little ambitious."

He wasn't kidding! It didn't appear obvious at that time but at that point the proverbial "ball" was pushed over the crest of the hill and from then on the ball kept growing in size and gaining speed.

There were some bloopers, bumps, frustrations and seeming detours along the way but the rolling force was there, with a momentum that carried everyone along to what became inevitable — the celebration.

Brothers of the Brush chapters began organizing on March 27, followed by Centennial Belles chapters on April 17. There were a lot of fellows growing beards, sideburns, mustaches, or goatees but, as might be expected, the gals outdid them.

There were so many Centennial Belle chapters and individual Belles, the initial supply of 1,500 Centennial Belle buttons was exhausted six weeks before the celebration and more had to be ordered.

On May 10, a husband and wife team from Rogers Co., Robert and Phyllis Shelfow, arrived — he to serve as business manager and she as director of the centennial show.

A cast auction for the centennial show, an historical spectacular scheduled for nightly showings June 24-28 at Reeves Stadium, was held May 22 with the first rehearsal at the junior high school gym on May 27.

Sale of tickets for the centennial show got underway May 24, with a reception for nominees in the Centennial Queen Contest.

The contest was based on sale of advance coupons for tickets to the centennial show, with prizes valued at \$2,000 going to the six top contestants — the queen and her court. Among prizes for the queen was an all-expense paid trip for two to Florida.

After the contest concluded June 21, the former centennial events were scheduled, as follows:

Queen's Coronation Ball, June 22; special days June 23-29; nightly showings of the historical spectacular June 24-28, concluding with fireworks, and the big centennial parade on Saturday afternoon, June 29.

There also were many special events scheduled — exhibits, displays, breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, Soap Box Derby and so on — and during the centennial week a carnival and street booths in the center of the downtown area.

In March 1967, there was a contest among pupils in Beaver Falls Area junior and senior high schools and Highland junior high to design the official centennial seal.

The winners were a pair of seniors at the high school who collaborated on one design—Ann Sawyer, of Chippewa Twp., and an 18-year-old exchange student from Spain, Andy Callejo.

Then in January 1968, a contest was conducted among all area residents for a centennial theme title. The winner was Mrs. Robert Delgado, of Beaver Falls, on her entry "Salute to the Centuries; Honoring Our First — Hailing Our Second."