



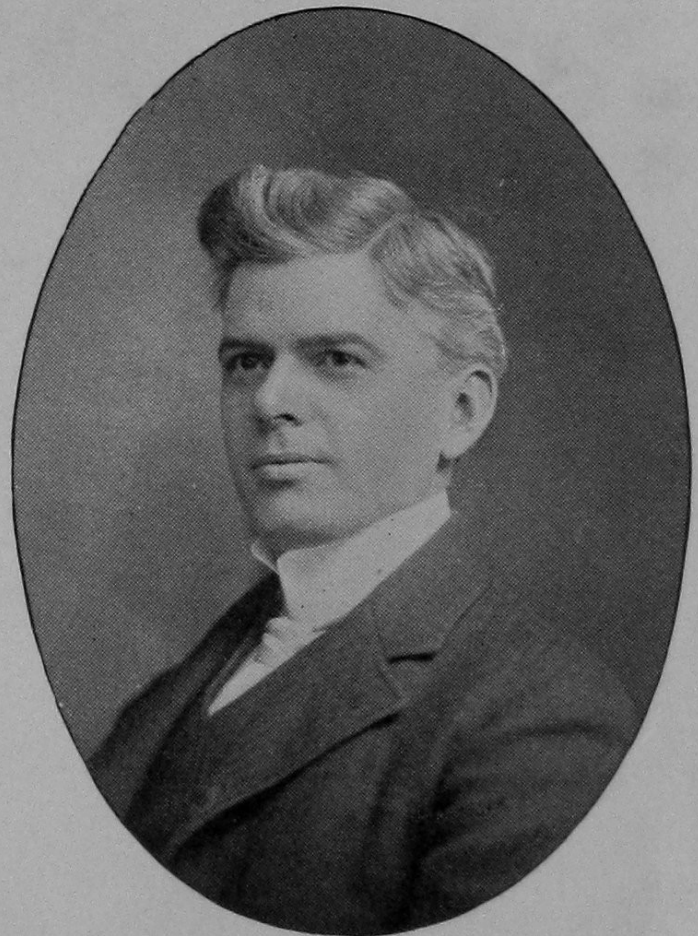
Historical
Bradford

Illustrated

1901



C. E. BURK.



A. L. BURK.

BURK BROTHERS, *Publishers.*

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF
BRADFORD

McKEAN COUNTY, PA.

Containing Sketches and Illustrations of the Village in the early days of its existence, together with Photographs and Biographies of the Present time.



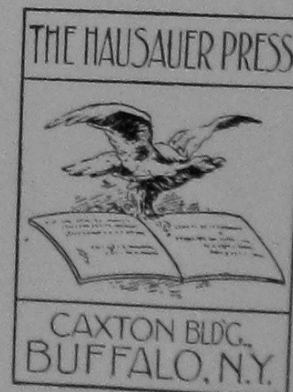
„Examine history, for it is philosophy teaching by experience * *
History is the essence of innumerable biographies * *
In a certain sense, all men are historians.“—*Carlyle.*



Editor, *VERNELLE A. HATCH.*

BURK BROTHERS,
BRADFORD, PA.
1901.

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BY WAY OF PREFACE.



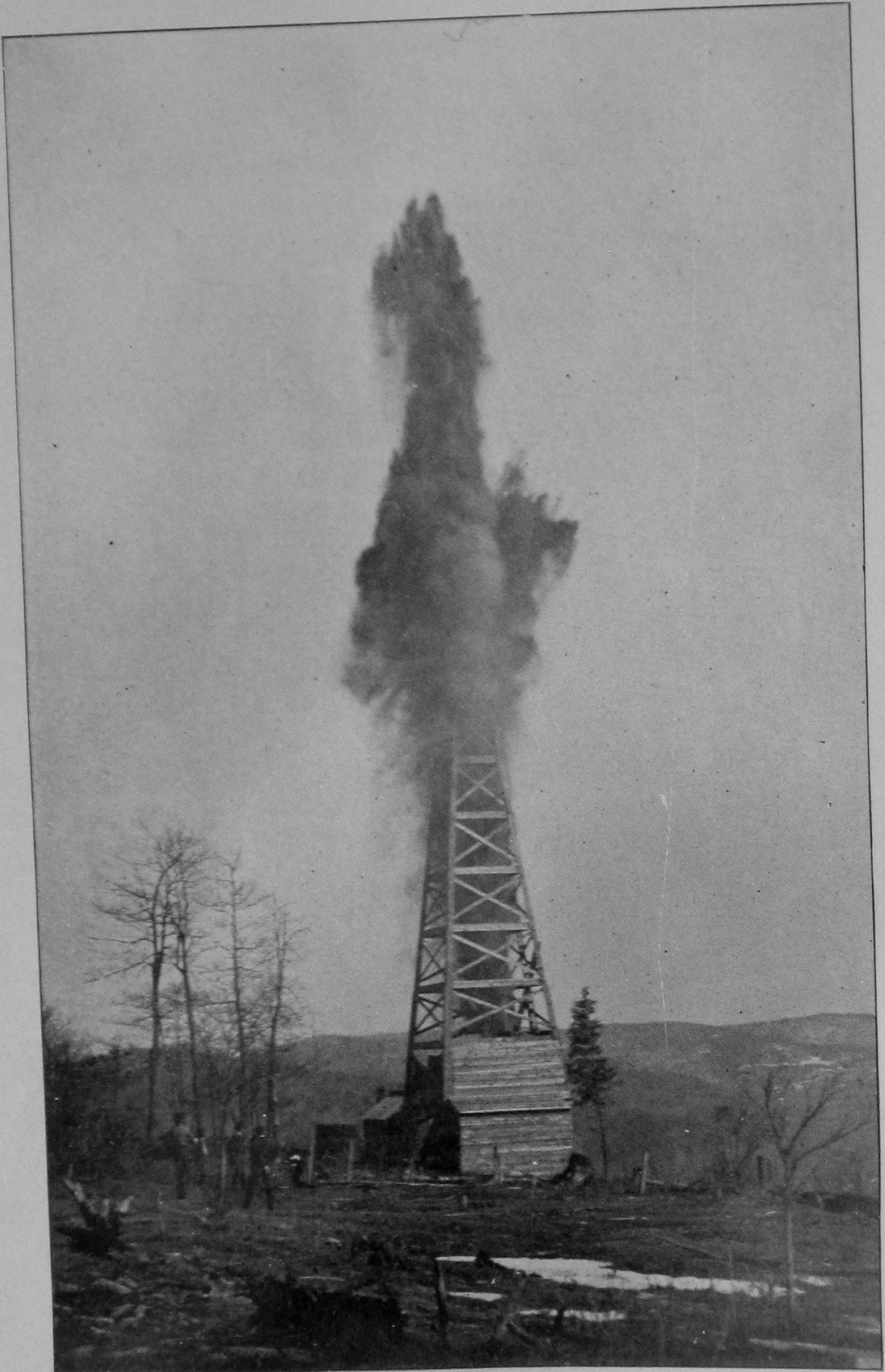
IN PRESENTING to the public *Historical Bradford*, the publishers take this opportunity to extend to all who assisted in the enterprise their heartfelt thanks. In preparing the historical features, old records have been searched, old files of newspapers examined, and old residents interviewed. Especial thanks are due Hon. Lewis Emery Jr., Hon. Loyal Ward, C. C. Melvin, P. L. Webster, A. W. Newell, Albert DeGolier, George A. Berry, B. M. Bailey, Frank W. Davis, John McCrum, Hon. George C. Fagnan, Mayor Joseph Greenwald, and City Clerk Edward C. Charlton for material aid and encouragement. The newspaper fraternity has also assisted in the preparation of the work by permitting the examination of valuable files and with many helpful suggestions. The *Evening Record*, *Evening Star*, *Morning Era*, *Sunday Herald* and *Sunday Journal* have each and all co-operated with the publishers in a manner most gratifying.

The number of citizens who have assisted financially to make this little volume what it is, is too large to warrant individual mention here, but their liberality is fully remembered and thoroughly appreciated.

Literary credit is given several who contributed historical sketches to other publications, among which may be mentioned the "*History of McKean County*", published by J. H. Beers and Co. of Chicago, the "*Sketches in Crude Oil*" by John I. McLaurin, and the *Bradford Sunday Post*, issued in 1896.

The work is in no sense a history except in so far as illustrations are history. An effort has been made to collect the essential facts regarding the founding of the place, its subsequent growth and development, and some of the interesting incidents that characterized life in the oil regions. Necessarily much of interest has been omitted. Possibly in the short sketch prepared will be found occasional errors and for these imperfections one and all the publisher begs the kind indulgence of the public.

Pains have been taken to make the illustrated features of the publication as complete and perfect as possible. The illustrations are a history in themselves. A whole chapter of description could not tell as clearly the condition of the village a quarter of a century ago as the single picture taken at the time and faithfully reproduced by the half-tone processes of today. Therefore these illustrations taken in connection with the accompanying text the publishers hope will prove satisfactory to patrons and public and they believe the book is of sufficient value to justify its preservation for the inspection of future generations.



FLOWING OIL WELL, BRADFORD.

By permission of J. A. Teulon.

BRADFORD



THE City of Bradford is situated a mile and a half south of the northern line of Bradford Township. Bradford Township is in the northern part of McKean County. McKean County is in the north-western part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Cattaraugus and Alleghany Counties, State of New York,

The city lies in a valley. The east and west branches of the Tuna Creek converge at this point, and flowing in a northerly direction, enter the Alleghany River near Carrolton. Huge hills partially covered with forest growth line the valley on both sides from Bradford to the State line. The highest of these hills, Mount Raub, a mile east of Bradford, is 2,225 feet above sea level. From that point there is a gradual downward slope to the state line, at which place it is only 1,415 feet above the sea.

Valley and creek derive their names from Indian sources. A large eddy at the mouth of the creek was called Ichunuagwant in the Indian language. A liberal translation of this tongue-twisting cognomen is "Big Cove with large Mouth." A slight modification and we have Tunungwant (Crooked Creek) or Tuna for short.

Bradford began as a lumber camp. Rough, brawny, hard-fisted, sternly honest men made up the pioneer population. They cut the timber from the slanting hill-sides, sawed it into lumber and rafted it down the river to Pittsburg and other cities. By the time the forests failed, a thriving and busy village had sprung into existence. This village, although a natural center of population, would have languished in the rut of village life had it not been for the oil discoveries in the early seventies. For years previous, oil operators and prospectors with primitive apparatus and profound ignorance, had prodded experimentally in the ground in and about Bradford. When at last the drill cut through the earth crust that separated the subterranean ocean of oil from the surface, there came a wild, mad rush of fortune seekers. These men built Bradford.

Lumbering lent the first impetus to the growth of Bradford. Oil operations took it up and carried it along. The manufacturer followed the oil producer, and in this way a little lumber camp was, in a few short years, changed to a busy, bustling city. To describe in brief, bare outline the details of that transformation, is the purpose of the sketch which follows:

THE PIONEER PERIOD.

CHAPTER I.



THE early history of Bradford is tinged with that flavor of romance that clings to all accounts of the privations of the pioneer days. Tales of the trials of the early settlers in their struggles to subdue savage nature, traditions of the time when Bradford was but Burrough buried in the midst of an immense pine forest, with here and there a muddy trail to mark the limits of the town, a time when the ring of the lumberman's axe and the howl of the wolf were the only sounds to break the solitude, when log roads and skidways and chutes claimed the attention of the hard-working inhabitants, and derricks, and pipe lines, and refineries, were unknown, these things constitute a series of chapters in the growth and development of this capital of oildom that serve amply to illustrate the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction.

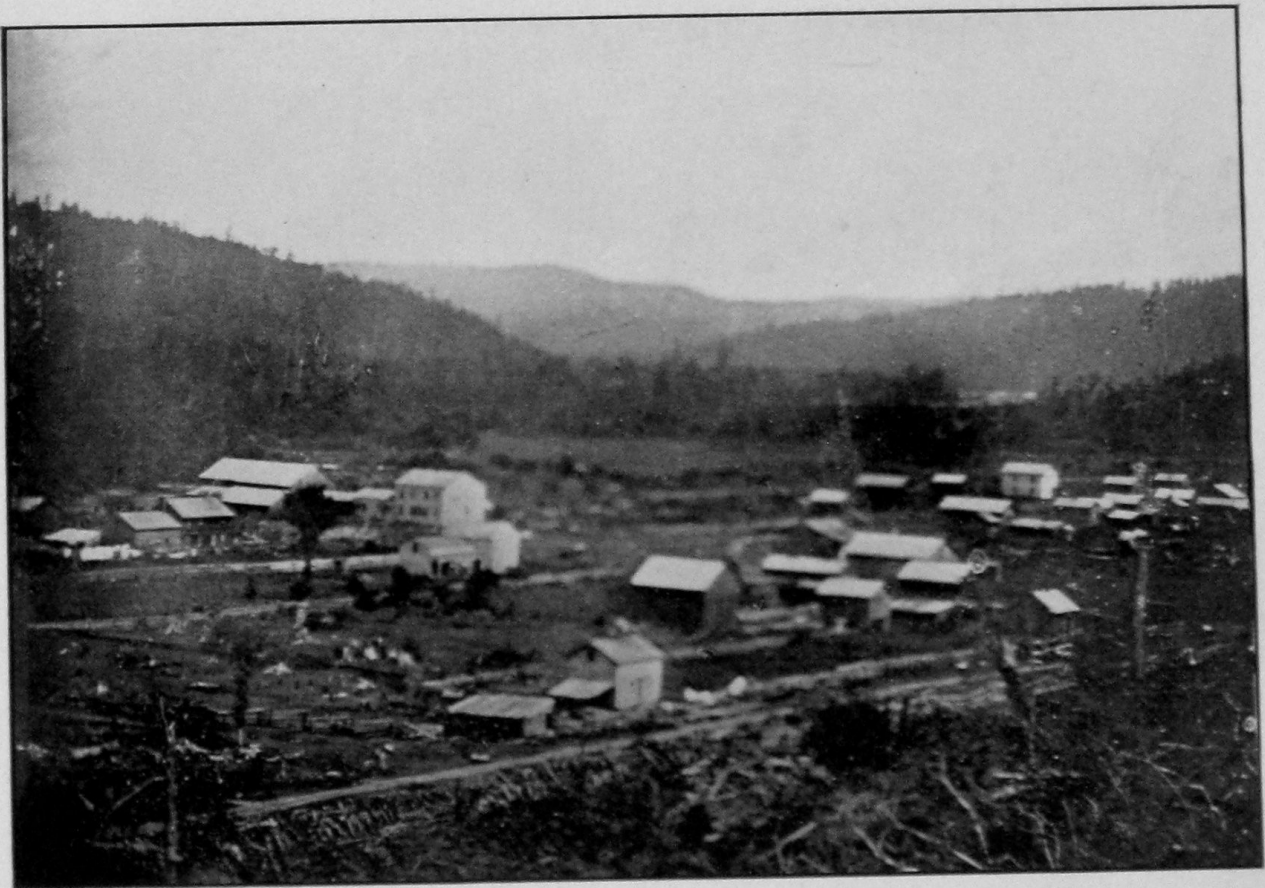
The beginning of the building of Bradford Township was in 1823 or thereabouts. That year Dr. William M. Bennett accompanied by several others came to this region. Beer's history of McKean county enumerates as early settlers with Mr. Bennett, the Pikes, Farris, Scotts, Fosters, Beardsleys, Harts, Dolloffs, and Fishers, and says the Hart family of fourteen members settled on the site of this township in about 1827 remaining there for years, welcoming new comers and hailing new settlers. They saw settlers build up north of them and south of them at DeGolier, but their chosen spot was merely a mark in the forest.

Imagination may perhaps picture to the mind the present site of Bradford as these hardy pioneers beheld it in those early days. Lofty hills of almost mountainous proportions, covered with a dense growth of timber, rolled up against the horizon line in irregular outline as far as the eye could reach. The valley at the base of these hills, itself thickly studded with the stately pine, was beautified by pretty sparkling streams which converging at this point wound a sinuous course through the forest green on their way to the distant river. Trees, lofty and beautiful, grew to the waters edge, and their wide spreading boughs meeting in magnificent archways overhead, waved and rustled to the motion of the breeze, whispering perhaps to these pioneers alluring prophesies of future greatness, prophesies which in the fullness of time were destined to become realities.

So much for the beginning. It is not recorded anywhere that these settlers made any particular effort to build a village and it was not until 1837 that the people came to stay. The year previous, 1836, the United States Land Company was organized in Boston for the purpose of purchasing and

developing the rich resources of western Pennsylvania. This company purchased 160,000 acres of land, paying for the same the ridiculously low price of six and one-fourth cents per acre, and in 1837 Col. Levitt C. Little was sent to this wilderness to act as the company's agent. Accompanied by his wife and two step sons, P. L. Webster, seven years old, and C. D. Webster, nine years old, Col. Little started on his journey. At Olean he embarked on the river and drifted down as far as the mouth of the Tunungwant Creek, at which point he remained from September to December. Again embarking

BRADFORD IN 1847, THEN CALLED LITTLETON.



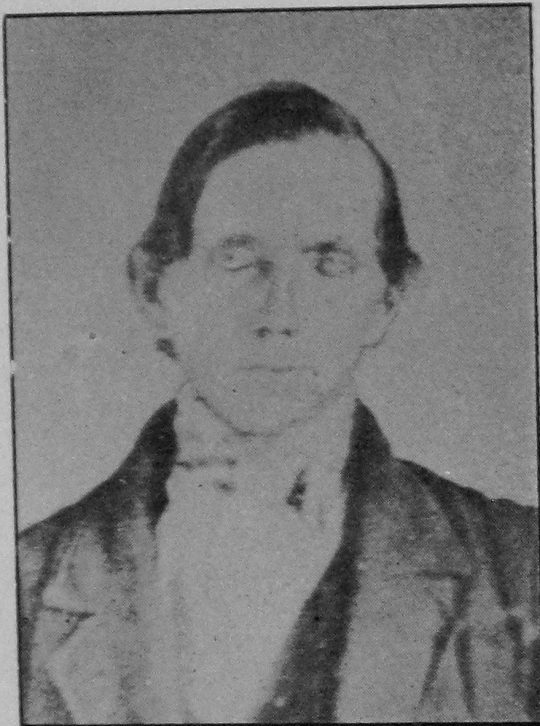
John Willoughby's House. L C Little's House. R. W. Davis's House.
 Birdsall's House. Dr. Old's House. P. Ackley's House.
 Robt. Old's House.

in his little canoes he continued his journey and soon reached the present site of Bradford where he determined to locate permanently. As previously stated, this region was at that time an almost unbroken wilderness and the only evidence of civilization to be found was a little one-story log house which Mr. Bennett had built years before. This little hut, however, was better than none; it at least would afford shelter, and Col. Little lost no time in moving in, after enlarging it sufficient to accommodate the family.

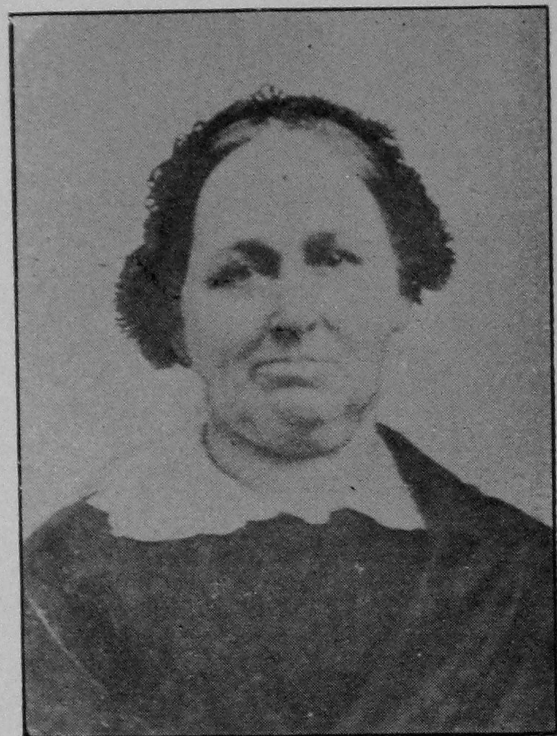
The following summer Col. Little decided to build a more commodious house and he accordingly erected the two-story frame dwelling which was subsequently known as the Bradford house. Other buildings followed. The second house was erected on what is now known as Mechanic street by John

Willoughby in 1839. Dr. E. C. Olds, who combined with his professional practice the avocations of shoemaker and tanner, also built a house on Mechanic street and George Burtzell, another mechanic built a house on the same street about the same time. It was from this that Mechanic street derived its name.

All the old citizens who remember Col. Little agree that he was an energetic, wide-awake gentleman who in these days would in common parlance be termed a "hustler." That he saw with prophetic vision the importance of the locality as a possible future center of population, and realized its present value as a lumber center is evident from the fact that he located here and made the spot the base for future operations. In 1838 a man named Leech came to the place and assisted the Colonel in surveying and laying out the town



COL. LEVITT C. LITTLE



MRS. COL. L. C. LITTLE.

which was appropriately named Littleton. Another surveyor named Sam Ames came to this section about the same time and he too engaged in mapping out this wild country. Soon the work became too arduous for one, and in 1840 a man named Little, a cousin of the colonel was also engaged.

Surveyor Ames it is said brought the first wagon into this section, driving from Smethport with a span of horses. Another early arrival was one Jim Jacobs, a full blooded Seneca Indian, who came from Red House to settle in the Tuna valley. He is said to have been above the average in intelligence and professing Christianity, he earned the respect and good will of all his neighbors. Another well known character was "Duty" White, who resided in this section about the same time.

Lumbering was of course the chief occupation of those days, John J. McLaurin in his entertaining "Sketches in Crude Oil," says "The vast forests were divided into huge blocks such as the Bingham, Borden, Clark & Babcock,

Kingsbury and Quintuple tracts. Lumber was rafted to distant points and thousands of hardy woodmen shantied in rough huts each winter. They beguiled the long evenings singing coarse songs, playing cards, imbibing the vintage of Kentucky or New England from a black jug, and telling stories so ribald the mules drooped their ears to hide their blushes. But they were open hearted, sternly honest, sticklers for fair play, hard working and admirable forerunners of the approaching civilization. To the sturdy blows of the rugged chopper and raftsmen all classes are indebted for fuel, shelter and innumerable comforts. Like the rafts they steered to Pittsburg and the wild beasts they hunted, most of these brave fellows have drifted away never to return."

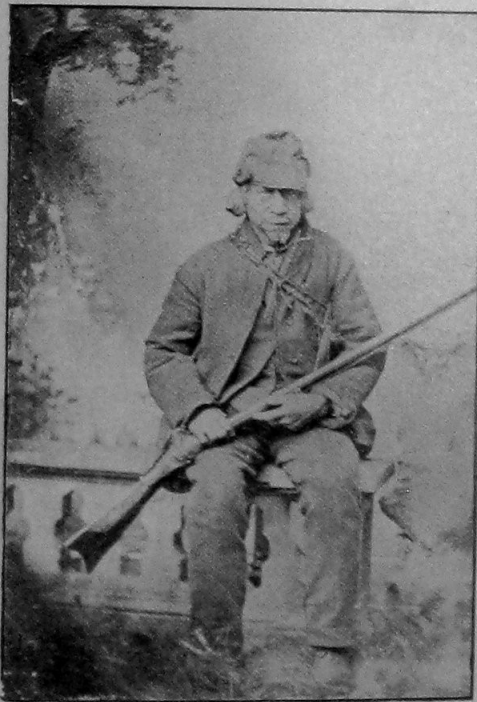
These few sentences are an admirable summary of conditions that existed in those days. Hon. Loyal Ward who came here in the early days, and has since been an honored citizen, furnishes memoranda for publication in this work which affords further insight into the characteristics of these pioneers.



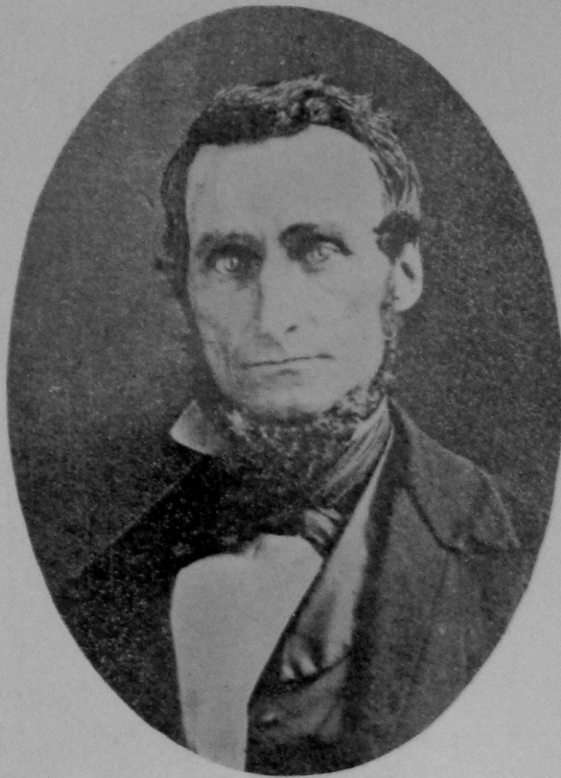
"DUTY" WHITE.

Mr. Ward writes:

I came to Bradford 50 years ago and was engaged to teach the Kendall Creek or Tarport school, now the sixth ward of Bradford. Tarport was then the business center of the Tuna Valley, which contained three general furnishing stores, one grocery and one hotel, all in full blast and doing a flourishing business. The first, second, third, fourth and fifth wards of Bradford were then called Littleton, named after Col. L. C. Little the United States Land Company's agent here. Contrary to my expectations I found here a very progressive, intelligent and wealthy people, people accustomed to the refinements of society. Among some of the most prominent men I might name John F. Melvin, a lumberman and merchant. Mr. Melvin was an educated Christian gentleman, belonging to the M. E. church and for some time postmaster at Kendall's Creek.



JIM JACOBS.



JOHN F. MELVIN.

One of the first settlers. Appointed the first Postmaster in the Valley. Held position for 25 years.

and pluck. At State Line were Leech and Johnson, lumbermen, William H. Beardsley and Messrs. Crook, Harris and others, all sturdy and intelligent men. I found my environment better than before. Want was not known in this valley. The lumbering business gave employment with good wages to the laborers and they lived well. Money was plentiful. Churches and schools were well sustained. There were fifteen saw mills cutting lumber for the Allegany and Ohio river markets. Besides these, there were the square timber and shingle enterprises.

These hills were a wavy mass of pine beautiful to behold. The lofty tree tops towered high above the other timber and were almost always in motion.

There was also Sabinas Walker, Judge Holmes, a Mr. Porter, Harvey D. Hicks, W. R. Fisher, Zera Fisher, Enos Parsons and J. S. Seward, all engaged in the mercantile or lumbering business, residing at Kendall or Tarport.

At Littleton were Col. Little, agent, D. Kingsbury, successor to the United States Land Company, E. C. Olds, P. L. and C. D. Webster, S. Porter, Congregational minister, Rev. Prosser, Baptist minister, and A. K. Johnson, all talented and influential men. At DeGolier were Nathan DeGolier, lumberman and miller, M. and R. Inglesby and others, thrifty business men. At Foster Brook were Samuel Bradley, a wealthy lumberman, H. W. Barr, lumberman, L. S. Foster, father of Hon. C. H. Foster, deceased, all men of character

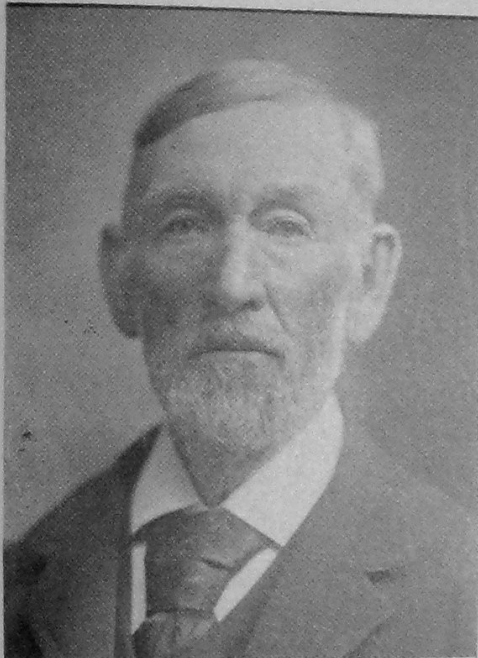


CAPT. WILLIAM FISHER.

In the spring the men were busy rafting and running out of the Tuna the vast amount of lumber cut during the winter. It took an army of men to handle it. Hotels along the creek were few and far between, and these few were crowded by the lumbermen who frequently spent the night in hilarity.

I recollect one occasion when a large crowd stopped at the Rice hotel at Ervine mills below Limestone, and there being no place to sleep, they concluded to run the hotel on their own account. Accordingly they seized the landlord and securely fastening him in a rear room, took possession of the house. A barrel of whiskey was rolled out, set up on a counter and one of the party installed as barkeeper. Well neither pen nor tongue can adequately describe the scene that ensued, all in good cheer, no one angry or in fighting mood.

The following morning the men liberated their prisoner and offered to pay in full for all the damage done, but the landlord said nix. Sheriffs and constables were in demand. Rest assured those men never engaged in the



ARTHUR BUCHANAN.



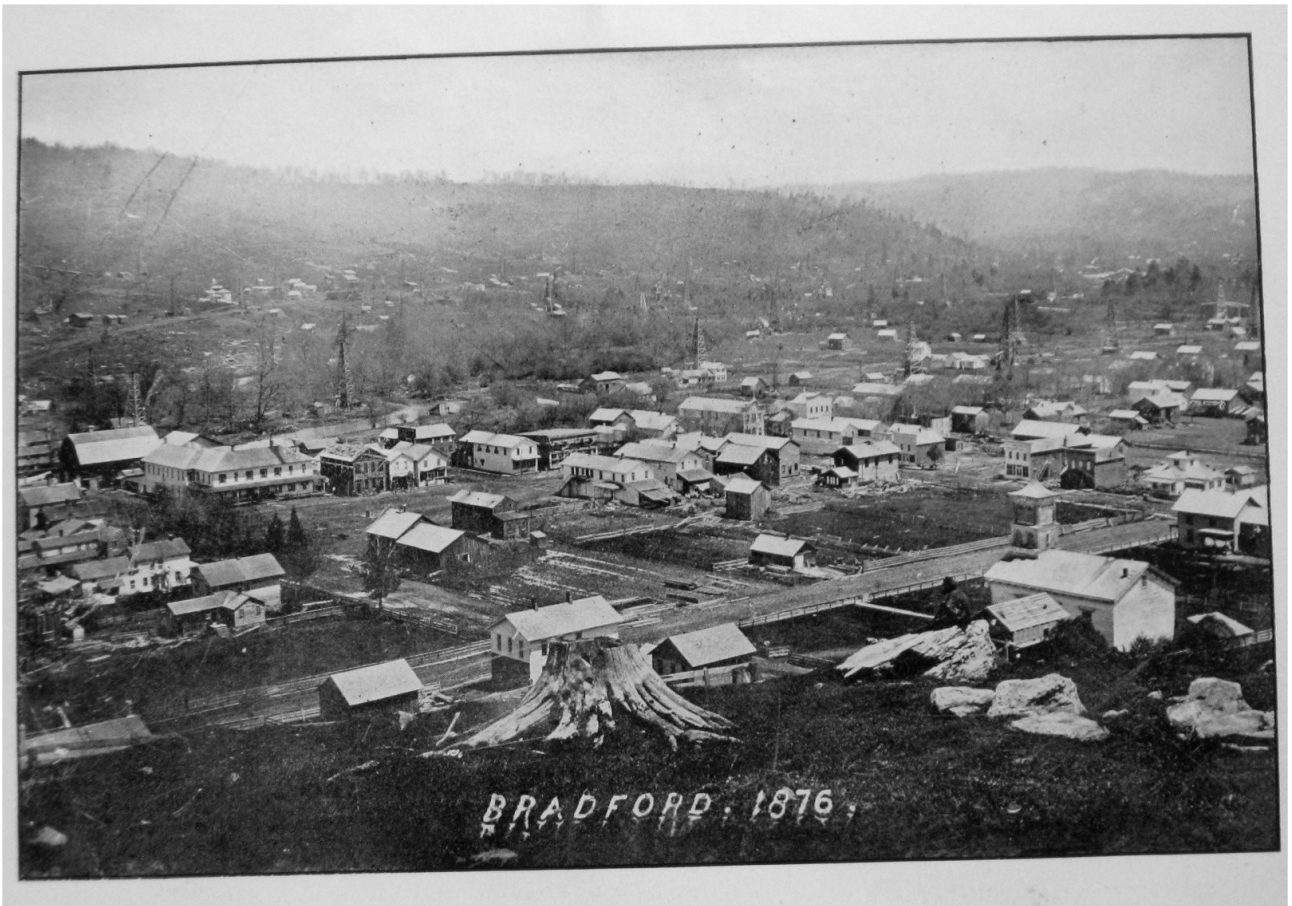
HANK B. DOLLOFF.

First white person born in the Valley.

hotel business again and they never entertained any hard feelings towards the landlord who ultimately got a good price for the night's frolic.

On another occasion after the lumber was coupled up at the mouth of the creek ready to start down the river, some of the raftsmen, expressing the opinion that it was a serious matter to start on such a voyage, suggested that none but baptized hands be taken. This suggestion meeting with the approval of the wilder element, they proceeded to ordain two or three ministers to baptize the balance of the hands as they came down to the rafts to start. A large strong fellow by the name of Col. C C Melvin, and one other giant got their commission and they at once proceeded to take the raftsmen one by one to the edge of the raft and without allowing them time for repentance or forgiveness of sins, plunged them into the river. If Joseph McClure had been there he too would have submitted to that part of Christianity."

From these reminiscences a fairly accurate idea of the life of the early settlers may be obtained. Hardy, industrious, self reliant, they engaged



fearlessly in the task of conquering the wilderness, and they won. Many of the luxuries and refinements of civilization were perhaps lacking, but all men were equal here and the healthy open air life in the forest was not so unpleasant as many might imagine. All day long the forest echoed to the sound of the axe and the crash of the falling pines. The logs were cut into suitable lengths and rolled on skidways to wait for winter, when they were hauled to the creek, there to await the opening of spring, when the rafting operations began.

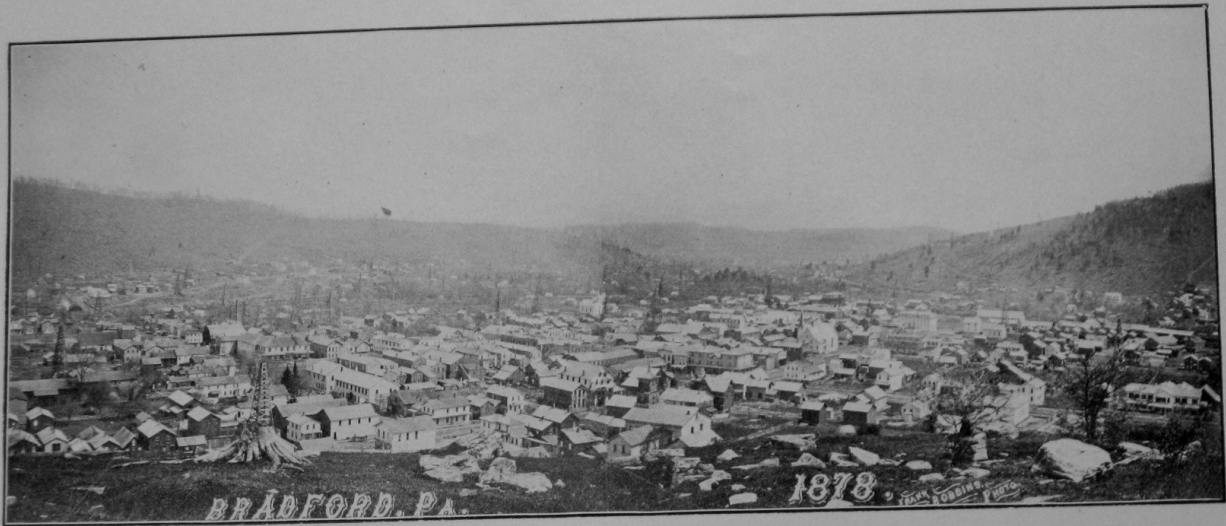
The little settlement grew rapidly. Four houses had been built in 1839. In 1840 Sands Niles built a house on Main street on the spot where the present opera house now stands. This was the first house to be erected on Main street. The first store was built by John F. Melvin and A. K. Johnson in 1853. This building was also located on the corner of Main and Congress streets, and was called the "Old Red Store" by reason of the fact that it was painted red, the paint being manufactured from red clay dug from the surrounding hills, ground to powder in the old grist mill and then mixed with oil to give it the proper consistency. This quaint old building is still standing on Congress street, an interesting landmark of the pioneer period.

Prior to this, however, a saw mill had been built on Mechanic street just above the bridge and a grist mill was also built to bridge that awful chasm between high priced flour and low priced wheat. Rude roads were cut through the clearing. A bridge was built across the Tuna and the little settlement began to assume the airs and importance of a real village.

In 1850 the United States Land Company disposed of its real estate holdings to Daniel Kingsbury. The transaction involved the transfer of about 50,000 acres. The deed bears date of November 20, 1850. Col. Little retained his position as agent up to the date of his death in 1854. That year the name of the settlement was changed from Littleton to Bradford.

Just why this change was made is a question that no one seems able to answer. The Bradford Post, issued in 1896, in an interesting historical sketch has this to say on the subject. "The name of Bradford had been prominent in the affairs of Pennsylvania since the revolution. President Washington had appointed William Bradford, the first printer in Pennsylvania, to various responsible positions, and the name of Ontario county in 1812 had been changed to Bradford county in his honor. In 1828 that district, including warrant 3906 and site of the future village was designated Bradford. It is said that Daniel Kingsbury, jealous of the honor bestowed upon Col. Little was the person who caused the appellation to be changed. Another story is that a project had been set on foot to build a railroad from Buffalo to Pittsburg over nearly if not the same course of the present Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg system, which had been given the title of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad, and that the wide attention that the scheme had received. However this may be, the name of Littleton was permuted for Bradford and when the Miner began publication in 1858, it had become well known as such."





SHOWING GROWTH IN TWO YEARS.

CHAPTER II.

DIGRESSING for a moment it may perhaps be pertinent to refer more specifically to some of the early settlers to whose industry and thrift was due the success of the settlement. As early as 1826 a party located in the Tuna Valley at State Line. In that party were William Barnes, William Lawrence, Aaron Kellogg, Prosper Moore, Isaac Farr and John F. Melvin. Mr. Melvin engaged in the lumber and mercantile business and was the first postmaster in the valley, a position which he held for 25 years.

L. S. Foster and family came to the valley in February, 1827, and took up a tract of land on Foster Brook, which has since become known as Foster Farm. Mr. Foster resided here until the time of his death in 1882 at the ripe age of 90 years. One of his children, Hon. C. H. Foster was at the time of his arrival in the valley a babe in arms.

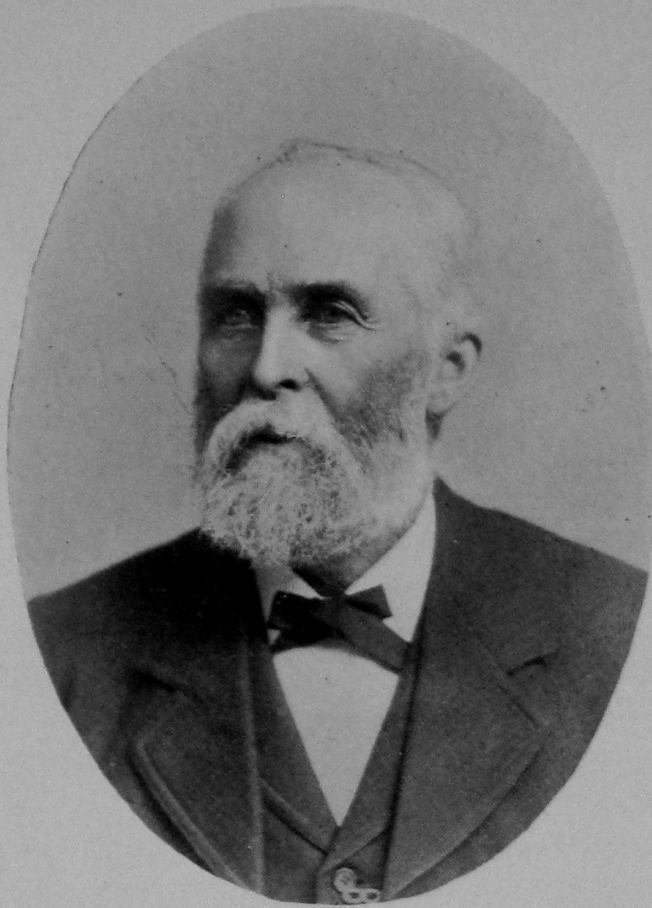
Among others who came to the valley shortly after were Thomas Dolloff, Andrew L. Buchanan, Captain William Fisher, Henry Webb, Joshua Barron, Gahlon Meddock, Squire Meddock, Ambrose Gillman, Jacob Millard, Ambrose Corey, Jacob Stull, William Bennett, Barnabas Pike, Martin Burney and George Brookmire.

The first white child born in the valley was Henry Bradford Dolloff. This was in 1828. The first wedding in the settlement occurred on July 12, of the same year, on which occasion John F. Melvin was married to Miss Lucretia Farr, daughter of Isaac Farr. The children of this marriage now living are C. C. and Thomas J. Melvin, Mrs. C. H. Foster and Mrs. Loyal Ward.

The Beardsley farm at State Line was settled in 1830 by John Beardsley and later Parkhurst Colegrove and family moved into the valley, locating near the Erie station at Tarport or East Bradford.

In the meantime settlers began to come to the east branch of the Tuna. The first to arrive were the DeGoliers who came from Steuben County, N. Y. The party consisted of Abel, Samuel, James and Nathan DeGolier and Samuel Hotchkiss, brother-in-law of the last named. Hotchkiss located north of Lewis Run. Samuel DeGolier located at Toad Hollow and Nathan established himself at DeGolier. Each of these gentlemen built a log cabin and then started on foot for Prattsburg, Steuben county, for their families, eventually returning safely, although a portion of the route lay through a trackless forest, the only indication of the direction being the "blaze" marks on the trees.

Philo Ackley, then a boy nine years old accompanied the DeGoliers on their return trip, and his experience in the lonely forest will remain fresh in his memory as long as life lasts. He was employed by Nathan DeGolier in the grist mill erected in 1832 and this mill with its primitive machinery ground



P. L. WEBSTER.

Orson Hogle, Samuel Whipple and Zadok Reynolds.

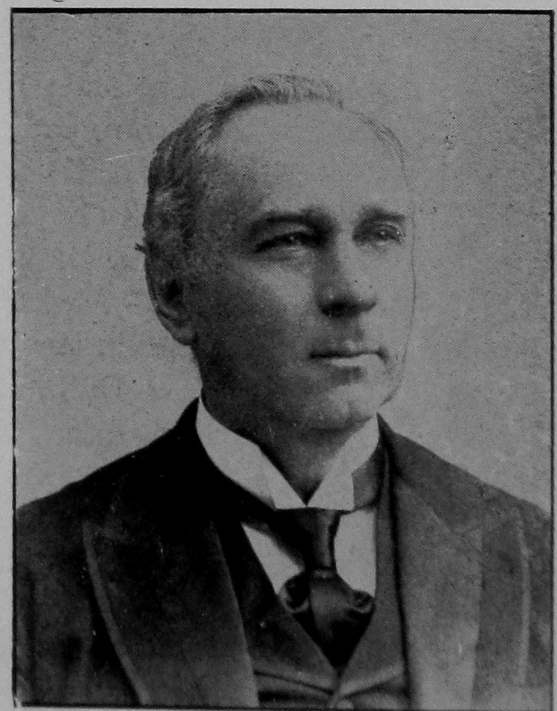
These settlements were of course separate and distinct from Bradford and when Col. Little came seven years later he found considerable rivalry between the two places as to which should be chosen as the site for his real estate operations. Apparently he was not favorably impressed with the claims of either, and subsequent events justified his choice. The original map made by Surveyor Leech in 1838 was two years later materially modified by C. D. Webster, who can claim the credit of preparing the first accurate map of the village.

Quoting from the Post again: "At that time the principal highways were Mechanic street and the Corydon road. The former covered the same course it does now from School street to Tibbetts avenue, where it swerved to the east instead of passing over the hills as it does now. Corydon road did not extend further than its intersec-

the grain brought there by the farmers for many miles around. The stones used in the mill are now in the possession of Sylvester DeGolier of Toad Hollow.

Abel DeGolier did not remain in the valley very long. He was a preacher, carpenter and joiner and removing to Smethport died in 1833, aged 31 years. His son, Albert DeGolier, was then a child two years old, and it was arranged that he should live with Walter Edson in the Kendall Creek Valley. He made the trip on horseback in the dead of winter, arriving safe and sound.

The settlers in this section at that time were Warren Edson, Philetus Corwin, Andrew Brown, Absalom Hutchinson, George Smith, John Whipple,



ALBERT DeGOLIER.

tion with Mechanic street for many years. What now comprises the business portion of the city was then a thick forest. P. L. Webster's residence at the corner of Chestnut and Corydon streets, one of the very few remaining structures which were built among the fifties, was then in the backwoods. As the new comers arrived the flat lands towards the East Branch were settled and Main street was laid out. Until this time Kendall or Tarport, as the village had been nicknamed on account of a little tar and feather party which had taken place, was the chief trading point in Bradford township. Here were the four large saw mills of Melvin and Chamberlain and W. R. Fisher and also their general store, as well as the store of Hiram Hazzard, David Hunt, Sabinas Walker, and Johnson and Leech. The hotel was conducted by Harvey D. Hicks, who also acted as postmaster, the authorized deputy of Postmaster Melvin. Sabinas Walker even at that early date maintained that Littleton was destined to be a large and active city, although he did not live to see his predictions fulfilled.'

In the early days of the village history it was believed that every hill of McKean county covered rich and inexhaustible veins of bituminous coal, and predictions were freely made that the development of these resources would result in benefit to the village. We now know that this idea was erroneous, but even the most sanguine enthusiast never dreamed of the oily ocean buried deep in those rugged hills and waiting for the time to come when fortune seekers should uncover it.

Prior to the incorporation of Bradford as a village, the people probably paid little attention to public affairs, although we are told that "there was much excitement over the prospect of opening inexhaustible coal mines" and that "C. D. Webster was village engineer." The truth is the people were so busy with their various enterprises that they had little time to devote to other subjects, and it was not until the early seventies that the borough of Bradford was incorporated.



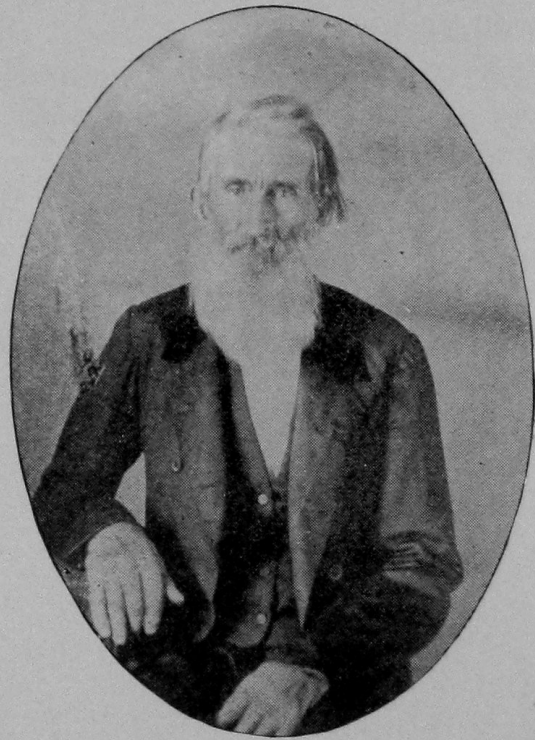
CHAPTER III.

THAT indispensable accompaniment of civilization, the newspaper, made its first appearance in Bradford in 1858, the initial number bearing date March 12th of that year. The paper was called the Bradford Miner and a big whole souled man named Col. Crane was the first editor. Col. Crane addressed himself vigorously to the task of moulding public opinion, and during his brief career of a little over a year as editor, he several times proudly felicitated himself that his newspaper con-



DANIEL KINGSBURY:

Deceased.



SANDS NILES:

Who built the second house in Bradford about 1838.

tained more original matter than any other three country weeklies in Western Pennsylvania, to say nothing of the fact that it had a bona fide circulation in "eighteen different states and territories." Judged by modern standards the little sheet was not much of a newspaper, but it is nevertheless of considerable value today as an accurate reflection of the aims and purposes of the early settlers and a connecting link between the past and present. Its columns contain numerous accounts of adventures with wild animals, thus indicating that they were not extinct even in those days. In the paper dated

April 30, 1858, is found the following which is a fair sample of several sketches of like import.

FIGHT WITH A BEAR.—"Some two weeks ago since John Carney and his son one evening engaged in cutting up some beef in a yard attached to the residence on the line of the road some six miles south of this place. The old gentleman was in the house, the son outside cutting up the beef by candle light. The old gentleman was startled by a cry "the bear, the bear." Rushing out he found his son and a couple of small dogs engaged with the bear who designed making a supper of fresh beef at the expense of the Railroad Company, but John and the dogs were valiant and the bear fled, only to find himself attacked by the father who having a billet of firewood, gave him a settler back of the ear that caused him



ROBERT ROY, Sr.



HON. LOYAL WORD.

to fly from the field of battle. Victory perches on the banner of the Carneys. A week ago today Saturday, John Hazzard killed a wild cat near the same place."

They had some joyful social functions in those good old days and to the Miner we are indebted for an account of a ball that occurred at the Kendall Creek house July 2, 1860. It reads as follows:

"A correspondent sends us the following which we gladly insert. Ed. Miner, your correspondent had the pleasure of attending a hop at the Kendall Creek house on the evening of the 2nd inst., and he doubts if any social gathering, more prolific of good old fashioned enjoyment has ever taken place than this. Mine host, Fuller, is a model landlord, and whoever enters his door experiences an agreeable sensation of feel at homeativeness, and this was especially manifested by all participants and lookers on. There was an

entire absence of the class who are usually "spoiling for a fight" and this added greatly to the general happiness and comfort. The supper was most excellent in arrangement and quality, and the bar was not found wanting for a variety of exhilarating liquidities, to which your correspondent endeavored in his poor way to do ample justice.

Vinton's band from Ellicottville furnished most delightful music and whoever employs these gentlemen will be certain to satisfy the most fastidious ear both in quality and quantity. The novel arrangements of their instruments renders their music decidedly effective and entertaining.

On the whole this dance was a positive success and may the Kendall Creek house continue to flourish and its proprietor long may he wave.

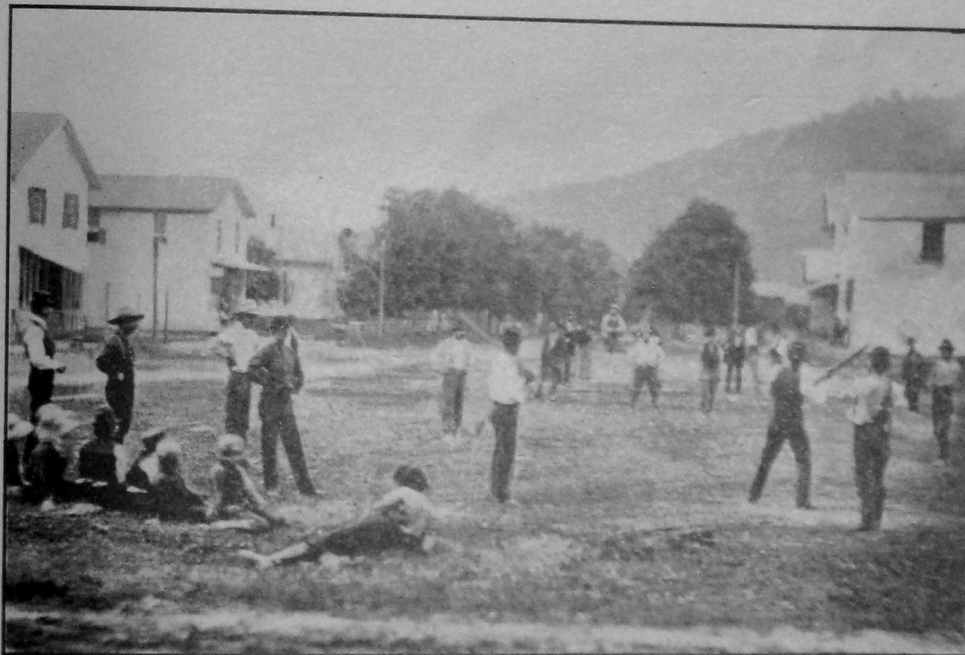
F. J. F.



THE VILLAGE PERIOD.

CHAPTER I.

THE discovery of oil in adjacent fields led to explorations in and about Bradford. Fred Crocker was one of the first oil men to visit this section. He came in about 1860 and obtained several leases, but so far as known accomplished nothing. In April, 1861, oil was found on the Beckwith farm a mile west of Smethport, and the energetic oil men continued their explorations in the Tuna valley. It is said that it was somewhere in this section that a company of irreverent drillers placed over their



“Sock Ball” on the Village Common near the site of the St. James Hotel, looking down Main Street.—Photograph taken in the sixties.

derrick the sign “Oil Hell or China,” and it is also said that they found neither of the three.

The first well in the Bradford field was drilled in 1861 on the north side of Corydon street, near the creek and within the present city limits. The well was sunk to a depth of 700 or 800 feet and abandoned, the outbreak of the Civil War enlisting the attention of the prospectors.

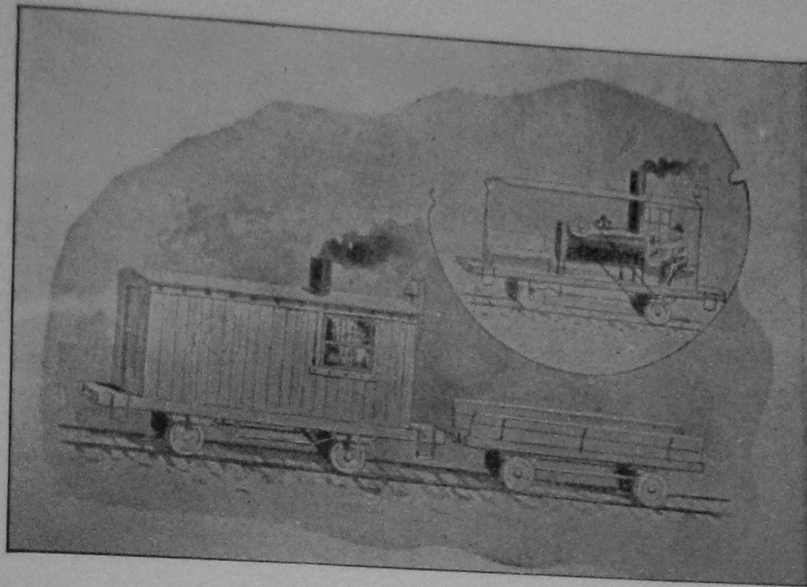
The second well is known as the old Barnsdall well. This was drilled in 1862 by the Barnsdall Oil Company composed of William Barnsdall, P. L. Webster, Col. J. K. Haffey, C. C. Melvin, Enos Parsons and others. With the old fashioned rude spring pole rig the well was driven down to a depth

of 875 feet and abandoned. The company relinquished the leases and thus the second effort proved unsuccessful.

In 1865 and 1866 further explorations were made. In 1868 "Uncle" Job Moses, who had learned something by experience went down the proper depth and found a small quantity of oil at Limestone. His discoveries gave the prospectors an idea of what a proper development of the region would yield and explorations continued. Improved drilling machinery and methods, and increased knowledge of altitudes and geological structures, at last brought the Bradford oil to the surface in paying quantities. In 1875 Messrs. Jackson, Walker, Solmon and Urquhart put down a well on the north side of Jackson avenue near the residence of Judge Ward. It was a good producer. About the same time P. T. Kennedy got a ten barrel well on the P. L. Webster lot near the St. Benard's church. Fred Crocker struck a hundred barrel well on the Watkin farm. The Olmstead well on the Crooks farm at State Line, Lewis Emery's No.1 on the Tibbetts' farm at Toad Hollow, and other heavy producers, brought to Bradford oil speculators from far and near, and in an incredibly short space of time completely changed the character of the town.



AUGUSTUS W. NEWALL.



A. W. NEWELL'S CAR.

CHAPTER II.

THE impression prevails that during the period of the oil excitement Bradford was one of the toughest towns on earth. Sensational newspaper writers, and even the more conservative historians have told such thrilling tales of the "grog shops," "brothels," "gambling dens" and the like that flourished unchecked during the palmy days of oil, that the public has come to believe that for picturesque wickedness the city was equalled by few, and excelled by none. A fair sample of this literature is found in Mr. McLaurin's "Sketches" as follows:

"Scarcely had the Crocker well tanked its initial spurt ere the fun grew fast and furious. Rigs multiplied like rabbits in Australia. Train loads of lively delegates from every nook and cranny of oildom crowded the streets, overran the hotels and taxed the commissary of the village to the utmost. Town lots sold at New York prices and buildings spread into the fields. At Mitchell's Bradford house, headquarters of the oil fraternity, operators and landholders and drillers 'off tour' solaced their craving for the good things of life, playing biliards and practicing at the hotel bar. Hundreds of big contracts were closed in the second story room where Lewis Emery, Judge Johnson, Dr. Book and the advance guard of the invading host assembled. Main street blazed at night with the lights of dram shops and the gaieties incidental to a full fledged frontier town. Noisy bands appealed to lovers of varieties to patronize barn like theaters, strains of siren music floated from beer gardens, dance halls of dubious complexion were thronged and gambling dens run unmolested. The free and easy air of the community, too intent on chasing oil and cash to bother about morality, captivated the ordinary stranger and gained Bradford notoriety as a combination of Pit-Hole and petroleum with a dash of Sodom and pandemonium condensed into a single package. In February 1879, a city charter was granted and James Broder was elected Mayor. Radical reforms were not instituted with undue haste

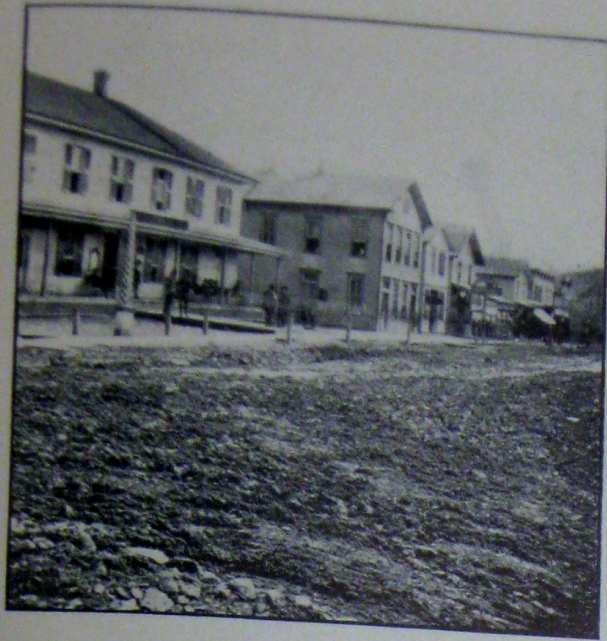
to jar the sensitive feelings of the incongruous masses gathered from far and near. Their accommodating nature at last adapted itself to a new state of affairs and accepted gracefully the restrictions imposed for the general welfare. Checked temporarily by the bullion spasm in 1876-77, the influx redoubled as the lower country waned. Fires merely consumed framed structures to hasten the advent of costly brick blocks. Ten churches, schools, five banks, stores, hotels, three newspapers, street cars, miles of residences and fifteen thousand of the liveliest people on earth attested the permanency of Bradford's boom. Narrow guage railroads circled the hills, traversed spider webbed trestles and brought tribute to the city from the outlying districts. The area of oil territory seemed interminable. It reached every direction until from sixteen thousand mouths, seventy-five thousand acres poured their liquid treasure. The daily product in oil waltzed to one hundred thousand barrels. Iron tanks were built by the thousand to store the surplus crude. Two, three or four thousand barrel gushers were lacking,



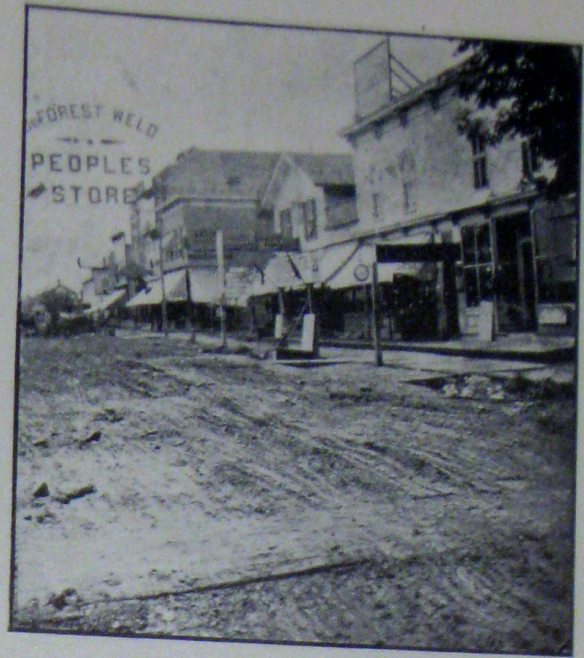
SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE BEFORE THE FIRE.

but wells that yielded twenty-five to two hundred littered the slopes and valleys. The field was a marvel, a phenomenon, a revelation. Today it is a thriving railroad and manufacturing centre, the home of seventeen thousand intelligent, independent, go ahead citizens, proud of its past, pleased with its present and confident of its future."

"As a matter of fact," said one of the old residents of Bradford to the writer, "these things were greatly exaggerated. It is true the city was full of life at night, but this was due in a large degree to the fact that the oil men worked night and day on the wells and the drillers changed their tours of duty at midnight. As a consequence the streets were alive with people at a time when other cities were asleep. I have often lain in bed at night and listened to the tramp of the men as they went to their work. It was an all night town, but it was not nearly as bad as pictured. The oil men as a rule were substantial, law abiding citizens who had located in Bradford with their families, intending to make the place their permanent home, and while they



The Old Bradford House, 1877.



Main Street below the Bradford House, taken at the same time as the companion cut.

may perhaps have countenanced a certain degree of laxness in morals, the town was no worse than many others of its class. Indeed in some respects it was better than the average. There was no criminal element worth mentioning. Property was as secure as it is today. There was little litigation, and none of that wild extravagance that has frequently been described in the newspapers. In a word Bradford was just an average city, filled with busy men hastening to get rich. And in their haste they doubtlessly overlooked many things which in older communities would not have been permitted."

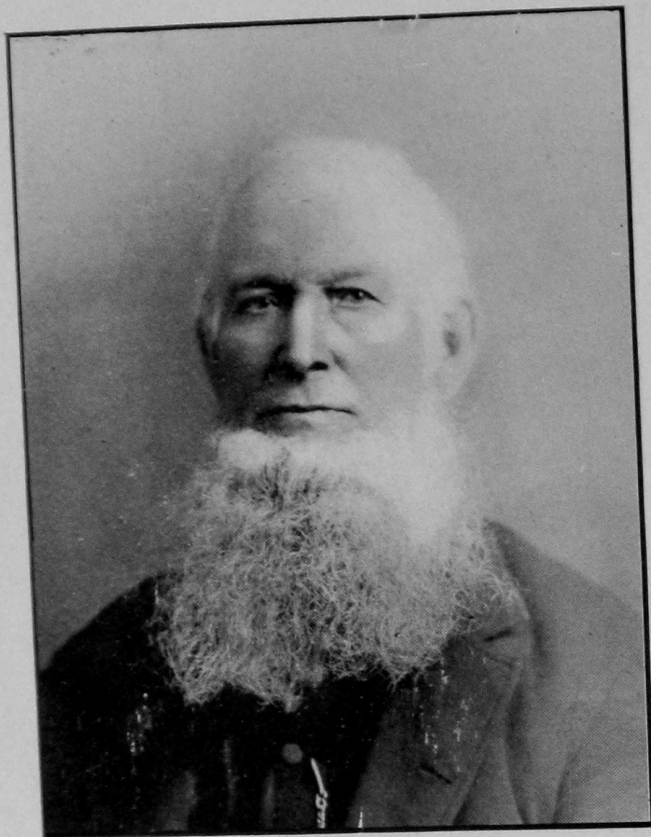


CHAPTER III.

HON. LOYAL WARD was police justice during this transition period, and the severity of some of his sentences led to threats of personal violence on the part of the persons aggrieved. Undeterred by such threats he resolutely pursued the policy he had mapped out, and in this way aided materially in ridding the city of many of its evil influences. On one occasion a woman was arrested in a dance hall on Mechanic street and arraigned in his court on a charge of disorderly conduct. It transpiring that the trouble was caused by the effort of the proprietor to eject the woman from the place, Judge Ward refused to punish her. Another and more accommodating justice subsequently imposed a fine. The woman retaliated by procuring a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor on charge of maintaining a disorderly house. This was the opportunity the worthy judge long had sought and he made no effort to conceal his satisfaction. Great pressure, political and personal was brought to bear upon him to let the offender off with a fine, but he refused and thus one of the evil resorts was broken up.

Judge Ward passed through many exciting experiences. On one occasion he was called to quell a disturbance on Pine street and arriving on the scene, found an angry mob intent upon lynching two Chinamen who kept a laundry in the alley. Realizing there was not a moment to lose, the worthy police justice produced a revolver and deputizing two robust citizens to assist him, cleared the alleyway in less than five minutes.

“Considering the fact,” said Judge Ward, “that many strangers were in the city, it is remarkable there were so few serious crimes. Intoxication and minor assault cases made up the bulk of my docket. I endeavored to drive the criminal classes out of town by imposing severe sentences every time I



ANDREW BROWN.



G. D. H. CROOKER.

had an opportunity, and I think I convinced them they need expect no mercy in my court.”

It was during these times that a bull and bear fight was arranged at Custer City for the benefit of the frolicsome oil men. Opinion varied as to the comparative “hooking” and “hugging” qualifications of the two animals, and the discussion of this disputed point was conducted so publicly that news of the prospective contest reached the ears of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. An agent of the society was therefore sent post-haste from Philadelphia to prevent the battle if possible.

The event was a ludicrous and disagreeable disappointment. Neither animal at first displayed any signs of belligerency. The bear merely blinked at the row upon row of faces surrounding the ring and uttering an indifferent and guttural grunt, would have gone quietly to sleep had not the bull,

goaded by the attendants, made a charge which caught Bruin squarely amidships. A fierce bellow and a mighty toss and three hundred pounds of angry bear meat was projected plump in the midst of the audience. Thoroughly frightened the people scattered in every direction, leaving the bull in undisputed possession of the arena.

The Philadelphia agent with the assistance of a constable named Crittenden procured warrants for arrests on a wholesale scale, and the service of these warrants aroused excitement to a fever pitch. The accused men determined to fight. They engaged attorneys Eugene Mullin, Nelson B. Smiley and George A. Berry to defend them, and thanks to their efforts the preliminary examination failed to disclose any damaging facts. The constable who was relied upon to furnish convincing proof of the presence of the Bradford citizens at the fight, was himself arrested on some trivial charge and in default of bail, confined in the Tarport lockup. When released he exhibited an astonishing and unaccountable lapse of memory, and the prosecution was finally discontinued.

The innocent bear, kept for a time at the expense of the authorities, was finally turned loose and the incident was closed.

A story is told of another occasion when the police raided a dance hall and arraigned the entire party before Mayor Broder at one o'clock in the morning. As is usual in such cases, the trial disclosed the existence of a pronounced and embarrassing difference of opinion. The prosecution denounced the dance as rivaling the revelry of the imps of the infernal regions, and insisted the entire party be punished. The defense declared the proceeding was an arbitrary and outrageous violation of the doctrine of personal rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and demanded the immediate release of all the prisoners.

Mayor Broder hesitated for a moment. He gazed meditatively at the crowd, the women in their bedraggled ball room finery, the men with their threats of vengeance, and suddenly there recurred to his mind a snatch of an old poem he used to recite in school, and rising to his feet he declaimed with due judicial dignity, "On with the dance. Let joy be unconfined."

The revelers bowed their thanks and the dance went on. This story may be true and it may not. It is given for what it is worth.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

CHAPTER I.

THE old inhabitant of Bradford has seen nearly every variety of railroad that the mind of man has devised. Narrow gauge roads, broad gauge roads, and roads with no gauge at all. Level grades, medium grades and steep grades. Hand cars, upright engines horizontal engines and ordinary locomotives are among the things that are familiar to the old resident and more or less curiosities to the stranger.

Five railroads now tap Bradford. The Erie, which is the oldest, the Pennsylvania or Western New York and Pennsylvania as it was formerly

known, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg which was opened November 19, 1883, and the Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua locally known as the narrow gauge. The Bradford and Olean trolley line completes the list.

The Erie was originally projected in 1856 as the Buffalo and Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad company. It was opened for traffic January 5, 1866. The other railroads followed in due time and have contributed their share towards developing the resources of this section.

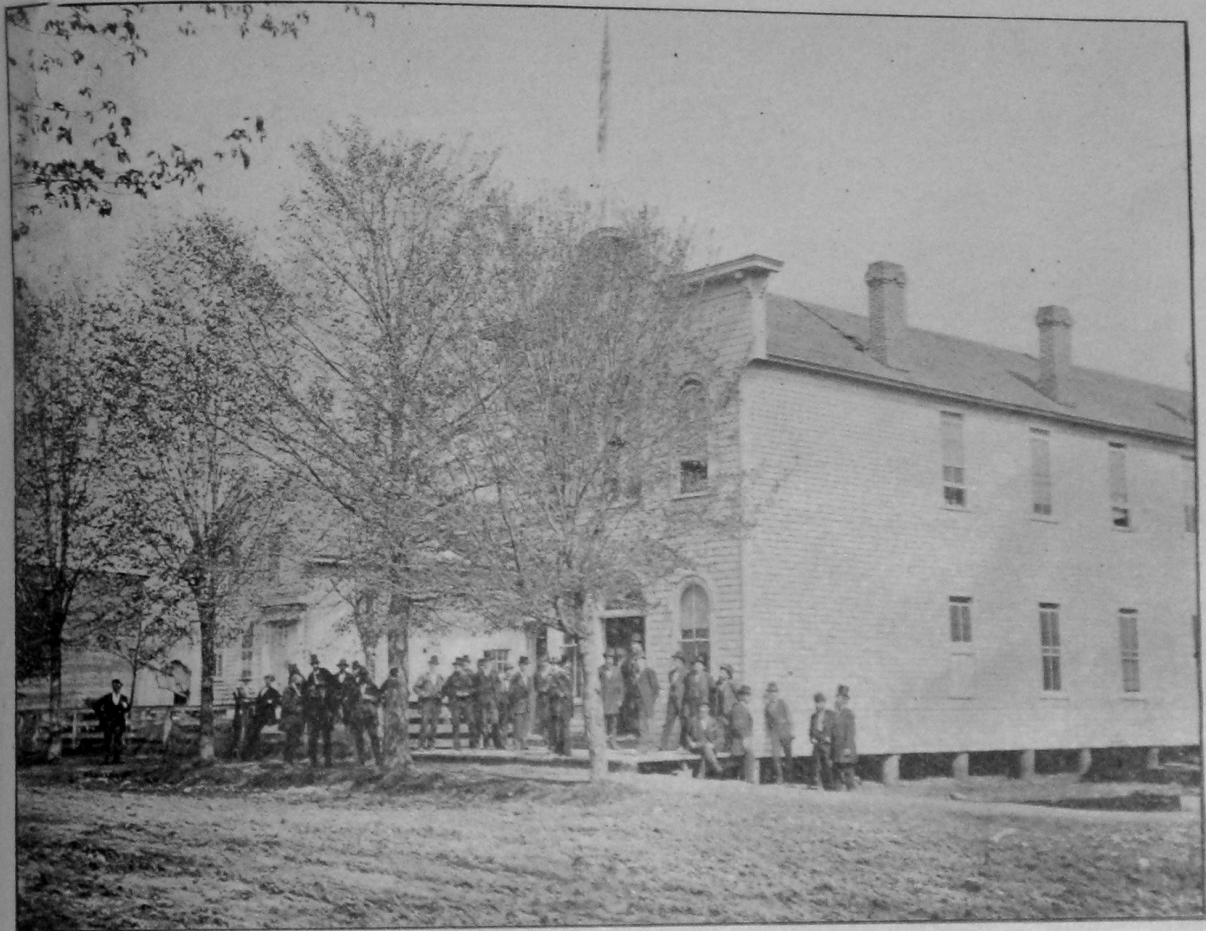


CHAPTER II.

IN THE history of the early railroad enterprises of Bradford, Augustus W. Newell is entitled to a chapter all to himself. Mr. Newell was employed in 1856 to survey a line of road through this region, the legislature having granted a charter to a corporation known as the Bradford and Buffalo Railroad Company to construct a line of road from the New York state line and up the valley of the Tunungawant Creek to the coal mines in McKean county. This road was, in due time completed and the company commenced a service between Bradford and Carrolton. The operating expenses ate into the profits to such an extent that after a few months experience the road was abandoned. The company in the meantime had neglected the trifling detail of paying Mr. Newell the salary due him for his services, and that gentleman who had devoted his time and imperilled his health in wading swamps, swimming creeks and climbing over logs, found himself without a cent hundreds of miles from home. Here was a predicament. Obviously a man without money or friends in this hustling settlement was not in a position to pose as a gentleman of leisure, if indeed he had felt any desire to do so, and he addressed himself vigorously to the task of devising ways and means to relieve his financial embarrassment. Soon his fertile and resourceful brain conceived a scheme that was charmingly short and simple. He would procure a flat car and haul passengers between Bradford and Carrolton. "I reasoned," said he, "that as soon as the roads became impassible in the fall I would get all the business between the two towns and that a reasonable rate for the traffic would amply repay me for my efforts."

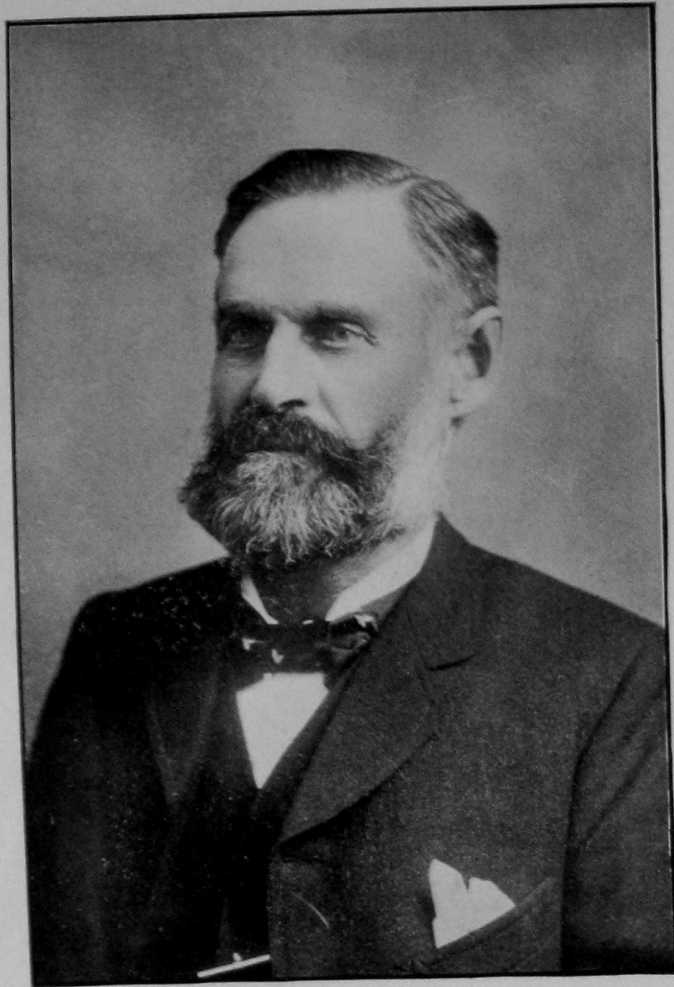
Like many another scheme, however, the plan which was alluringly easy in theory, proved vastly different in fact. With no money and little credit, Mr. Newell soon discovered that his pathway to the position of proprietor of a railroad line was not strewn with roses, and a less resourceful man would probably have thrown up the whole business. Not so with this gentleman. He persevered, and having influential friends connected with the company, obtained permission to use the right of way. The next step was to procure rolling stock. An obliging friend connected with the railroad at Carrolton lent him an old set of trucks and in some manner he managed to pick up a fairly serviceable hand car. Thus equipped he began a series of personally conducted tours between Bradford and Carrolton, which from the very beginning put money in his purse and hope in his heart.

In these days of mogul locomotives and huge steel cars the sight of that primitive railroad train would doubtless be irresistibly funny, but at that time it was a godsend to the people having business in Bradford. Mr. Newell had gauged the situation correctly. With the approach of winter the muddy trails through the dense forest became practically impassible and the entire freight and passenger traffic, including the United States mails was turned over to Mr. Newell with his little hand car, "and," said that gentleman to the writer, "the business never fell below \$10 per day." Ten dollars per day was a magnificent income to the young civil engineer, but he earned it. He



FIRST OIL EXCHANGE IN BRADFORD.

was engineer, conductor, brakeman, fireman, section boss, superintendent, passenger agent, freight agent, and general manager rolled in one. In the morning bright and early he pumped his train up to Carrolton, where he always found freight and passengers awaiting him. Stacking the freight on the rear of his little flat car and packing the passengers on the plain pine seats in front, he would shout all aboard in the most approved style and grasping the crank of the handcar, would commence his laborious journey back to Bradford. Fortunately the grade was fairly good the entire distance, although occasionally he would be compelled to request the passengers to alight and bear a hand pushing the car up the grade at Ervin's Mills, a request that was always cheerfully complied with. Occasionally some fellow without money



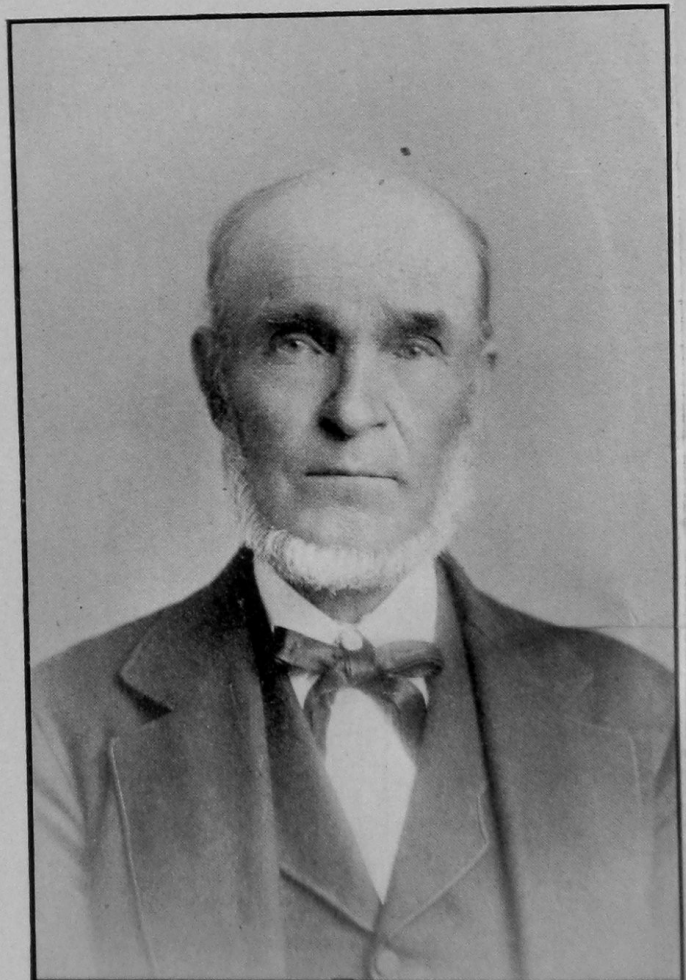
HON. C. S. FOSTER.

Came to this Valley in 1827.

time the engine was delivered at Carrolton. Mr. Newell's finances by that time had been reduced to such a low figure that he was unable to pay the freight and the engine remained for several days on a siding while he was hustling his old hand car back and forth to earn the sum necessary to make up the deficiency

Great interest was shown by Mr. Newell's friends in this last scheme. He explained to them that he intended to place the engine on a car and by means of pulleys and belts construct an engine that would haul the train over the route. As he knew little about stationary engineering, his friends were skeptical as to the result

was permitted to pay his way on the hand car, and thus Mr. Newell managed his little enterprise for some time. But pumping a car load of freight and passengers daily between Bradford and Carrolton was not one wild round of pleasure even for a vigorous muscular young man like Mr. Newell. He yearned for a steam engine and as his finances would not permit the purchase of even the most promising candidates for a locomotive junk heap, he determined to find a substitute. Taking a few days off he made a trip to Tidioute where he negotiated the lease of a five inch single cylinder steam engine formerly used for drilling an oil well. In due



DELPHA HARRIS.

and jeered him unmercifully. Nevertheless he persevered and at last had his novel locomotive ready for the trial trip. To his great delight it worked fairly well and he knew the transportation problem was solved.

This unique railroad train in the course of time attracted the attention of the Erie railroad officials. Charles Minot, superintendent of the Erie, and a personal friend of Mr. Newell took a trip over the road and was impressed with the possibility of profits from the traffic. He organized a new company, placed Mr. Newell in the directorate and gave him sole charge of the operation of the road. He retained this position for about a year and then retired.



FIRES.

CHAPTER I.

BRADFORD has been several times devastated by fires. One of the first recorded occurred May 30, 1868, on which occasion the old Bradford house, valued at \$10,000 was burned.

Eight years later lightning set fire to gas from the Olmstead well on the Sanford farm. The flames quickly communicated with the McKean county pipe line tank, thence with the P. C. L. & P. Company's tank, P. T. Kennedy's mill, Prentiss and Co.'s tanks, Jackson and Walker's well and tank, J. B. Farrel's well, forty empty wooden car tanks of Prentiss and Co. and Riley's dwelling, causing at a total loss of \$90,000. November 15-16, 1878, fire swept from Boylston street on the north to Corydon street on the south, easterly to the Erie railroad tracks and westerly on Main street to Osgood's dwelling house on the north side and Burgess' green grocery on the south side. Forty buildings, large and small, including the Riddell house, machine shops and foundry of Bovaird and Seyfang, the planing mills and tank shop of Stewart, the United States Express Company's building, as well as saloons, stores, boarding houses, etc., of all descriptions were destroyed. The total loss of this fire was placed at \$150,000.

April 3, 1880, a fire which originated in the Sawyer house causing the death of James Wilson, swept over four acres of ground, destroying hotels, saloons, stores, restaurants, etc., on both sides of Main street, and causing a total loss of \$100,000.

An oil fire May 31, 1880, did considerable damage, another fire June 22, 1880, destroyed the central office of the United Pipe lines and another in December of the same year destroyed a store, two hotels and a livery stable.

June 19, 1884, the Burt house and three adjoining buildings were burned. July 11 of the same year a bakery and hotel owned by Mrs. Charles Reibley was burned and Mrs. Reibley, her two children and a Swedish girl lost their lives in the flames.

December 19 20, 1886, fire destroyed five buildings on Kennedy street and January 11, 1889, the Palace hotel and several other buildings in the vicinity were destroyed.

In November, 1889, a fire originating in the Stewart building, caused about \$10,000 damage.

January 19, 1890, the Protestant Episcopal church on Chautauqua place was burned.

February 19, 1890, a small fire occurred on Pleasant street. February 26, 1890 McAmbley's lumber mill was burned, entailing a loss of \$6,000.

April 21, 1891, six dwellings on Pleasant street were destroyed and this fire led to the organization of the George H. Potter hose company.

April 1, 1893, the Higgins house and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg station burned. Three persons lost their lives and six were seriously but not fatally injured. The loss amounted to \$26,000.

June 19, 1896, the Bay State hotel fire, which included the buildings from McCourt's restaurant to Chestnut street, caused a loss of \$60,000.



THE CITY PERIOD.

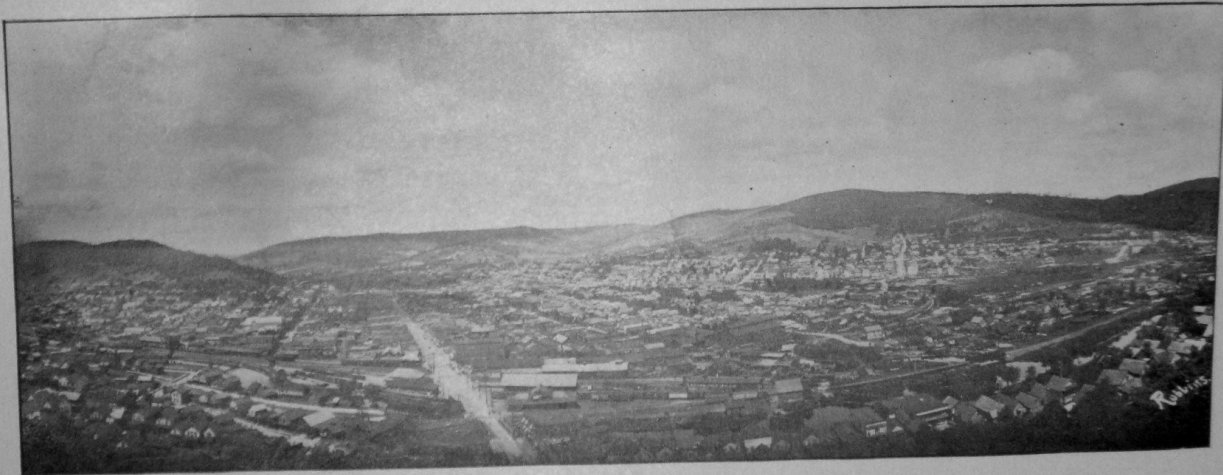
CHAPTER I.

THE influx of oil operators, beginning just after the close of the civil war brought the citizens to a realization of the needs of a village government, and steps were taken to procure the necessary articles of incorporation. The Borough was incorporated February 26, 1873, and the first election held the last Friday in March, when these officers were elected: P. T. Kennedy, burgess; P. L. Webster, assistant burgess; F. W. Davis, E. Parsons, J. Moorehouse, J. H. Matteson and A. T. Stone, councilmen; G. D. H. Crooker and James Broder, justices; W. Lord, constable; G. D. H. Crooker, R. W. Davis, S. Emery, assessors; A. C. Switzer and P. Woodward, poormasters; J. W. Hilton, A. DeGolier, and G. D. H. Crooker, auditors; J. H. Matteson, H. S. Baker, P. T. Kennedy, W. J. Morrow, J. Moorehouse and E. D. Foster, school directors and J. Moorehouse, treasurer. F. W. Davis was appointed clerk. Subsequently A. DeGolier, John A. Evans and Loyal Ward were elected justices.

The village government was maintained for six years. During that time the following gentlemen held the office of burgess.

P. L. Webster, 1874; J. W. Brennan, 1875; P. T. Kennedy, 1876; J. H. Norris, 1877; J. M. Fuller, 1878; assistant burgesses elected annually up to 1877; T. J. Melvin, 1875; P. L. Webster, 1876; H. Friedenburg, 1877.

The growth of the village was so rapid that a more comprehensive scheme of government became necessary in a short time, and so in 1879, Bradford was incorporated as a full fledged city, and casting off the fetters of villagehood prepared to take her place among the enterprising municipalities of the state of Pennsylvania. The first election of city officers was held in February, 1879. The candidates for mayor were James Broder and P. T. Kennedy. Broder received 483 votes and Kennedy 222. Broder was therefore the first mayor of the city of Bradford and under his vigorous and diplomatic administration



BRADFORD IN 1901.

the city entered upon a new era of prosperity and progress. The scheme of government as outlined by the city charter, briefly stated, provided for a local legislature to consist of two branches, a Common and a Select Council. The common council was to consist of two members from each ward and the select branch of one. At that time Bradford had but one ward and a special act was passed by the legislature allowing the selection of six members for the common branch and four for the select. The first body of Councils was composed of the following gentlemen: Select Branch: James Anglum, A. H. Borchert, Charles C. Melvin, C. J. Lane; Common Branch, W. P. Book, Charles Miller, William Roberts, James H. Snow, William J. McVey, George R. Wright.

The first election was held at the Third Ward school house, which was the only voting place in the city. The first meeting of the Councils was held at C. J. Lane's office on Pine street, opposite the Black Bear hotel. W. P. Book was elected president and R. P. Miller city clerk; F. W. Davis, city treasurer; Frank P. Wentworth, city comptroller; John McKeown, street commissioner; Daniel Wilbur, city engineer. The early records show that considerable time was devoted to ridding the city of some of the evil influences that had secured a foothold. One of the important committees at that time was known as the "Vice and Immorality" committee, and the records contain frequent reference to this and that ordinance and petition which had been presented by, or referred to this committee. It is evident too that the citizens and manufacturers of nitro glycerine occasionally disagreed regarding the propriety of hauling the dangerous explosive through the city streets, as on April 2, 1879, the records show that a petition was presented from the manufacturers, requesting the Councils to establish a route through the city. Whether or not such route was established the records do not say.



CHAPTER II.

ONE of the important questions that early claimed the attention of the councilmen was the now frequently agitated question of municipal ownership. It appears the city was at that time supplied with water from a private plant, owned by the Bradford Water Works Company, and on October 8, 1879, a petition signed by numerous citizens was presented, asking that Councils purchase these water works. Negotiations were prolonged for over a year. There were committees and special committees, investigations and counter investigations and at last on December 1, 1881, the city voted to issue bonds to make the much desired purchase. The sale was consummated in 1883, the original price being \$19,400, to which was quickly added the cost of construction of a new plant in 1884 and other and further improvements year by year up to the present date, which brings the present cost of the plant close to an even \$300,000. Of this sum, however, nearly \$200,000 has been paid in water rentals and on the whole municipal ownership of water works has apparently proved satisfactory to the people.

Mayor Broder served during 1879 and 1880. He was succeeded by Hon. Will F. Jordan, now deceased, and in turn succeeded Mr. Jordan for a second term, which lasted during the years, 1883 and 1884. In 1885 Hon. R. M. Shannon was elected. He was followed in 1887 and 1888 by Hon. R. A. Dempsey. Edward McSweeney served during 1889. Loyal Ward in 1890, '91-'92. R. A. Dempsey again in 1893-'94-'95. George C. Fagnan in 1896-'97-'98 and Hon. Joseph C. Greenewald in 1899, 1900 and 1901. This completes the list of mayors from the incorporation of the city down to date.

Mr. Miller retained the office of city clerk from the organization of the city up to 1883, when he was succeeded by James A. Lindsey, who held the office with the exception of nine months, filled by S. M. Decker in 1887, up to 1900, when E. C. Charlton was elected.

The following have held the office of city treasurer: F. W. Davis, Samuel Critchlow, Hepburn McClure, C. K. McCafferty, E. A. Boyne, R. T. Lain, William Boviard, Jr. There have been the following city comptrollers: F. P. Wentworth, J. T. Bishop, A. McLean, M. Albert, A. D. Sloan, F. M. Kelleher.

In 1882 there was a flurry of excitement in the Councils over the deadlock for the office of president. The candidates were Joe McElroy and W. C. Kennedy. Ballot after ballot was taken without result until finally McElroy withdrew leaving Kennedy to be elected on the 140th ballot. The presidents who have succeeded Mr. Kennedy are L. C. Blakeslee (deceased) Joseph C. Greenewald, J. B. Fox, W. K. Laney, (deceased), Thomas J. Flynn, W. J. Boviard, T. McCray, J. L. Andrews.

The first police force was made up of the following men: Chief, Thomas Murphy; patrolmen, Barney Duffey, Abel Edick, W. H. McCandless, E. Emerson and Bill Kirk. The rapid gait of the town demoralized the original force, the chief resigned and was succeeded by J. C. McCrea who increased the efficiency of the department.

The officials of Bradford have been involved in two scandals. In February, 1882 Treasurer Critchlow was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, but it subsequently appearing that the offense alleged was purely technical, the charge was withdrawn. In 1885 W. F. Kelley, councilman from the second ward was accused of accepting a bribe, and although the charge was not proven, it forced his resignation from the council.



CHAPTER III.

BRADFORD is remarkably free from the control of any class or clique. The rash radicalism of one class of citizens is well balanced by the intense conservatism of another class, and the whole is tempered with a spirit of enterprise and progressiveness that promises wonderful things for the future. While one political party predominates by a large majority, the management of municipal affairs is in a large degree non-partisan. As a result, Bradford offers advantages that can be found in few cities of the size in the state. A delightful and healthful climate, pure water,

all the modern municipal improvements, churches second to none in the country, schools that lead the list of educational institutions of the state; an intelligent, wealthy and progressive population, what more can one ask?

As a site for manufacturing enterprises, Bradford is unsurpassed. Situated as it is almost in the center of the gas producing fields, it is able to offer manufacturers an abundant supply of natural gas at a few cents per thousand feet, covering a little more than the cost of production. Over forty thousand acres of undeveloped territory is situated close to Bradford, and experts estimate that with due attention to economy the supply will last fully fifty years. The value and convenience of this kind of fuel cannot be over-estimated.

The great coal fields of Pennsylvania are situated in close proximity to Bradford and it is said coal can be supplied to factories at an approximate figure of \$1.15 per ton. This advantage is one which few manufacturers seeking a site can afford to overlook.

Iron and steel manufacturers can find an advantageous location in Bradford. Iron ore can be delivered here as cheap as at any point on the globe, and with the cheap gas fuel, there is no reason why the future should not witness the development of this great industry in Bradford.

The facilities for the manufacture of glass are certainly equal if not indeed superior to that offered by any other city. In this, as in the iron industry, cheap fuel cuts a not inconsiderable figure in the cost of production, and with extremely low freight rates and close connections with the eastern markets, there is no reason why Bradford should be unable to successfully compete with western factories. Another advantage offered the glass manufacturers is the fact that in the immediate vicinity of Bradford is found an inexhaustible supply of the best glass sand in the United States, sand which chemical analysis demonstrates contains over ninety-nine per cent. pure silica. The cost of procuring this sand is purely nominal, involving only the expense of crushing, cartage and sieving to its proper mesh.

Extraordinarily good advantages are offered to wood working factories. Thousands of acres of virgin forests still stand within easy reach of Bradford and the saving in freight rates ought to be sufficient inducement to the average business man. Those factories already located here are doing well, and the fact that one of the principal factories, namely, the Wood Rim Company, ships its product to every country on the globe, is ample evidence of the desirability of the city as a location for industrial enterprises of this kind.

Some of the finest quality of shales or clay used in the manufacture of brick is found in the vicinity of Bradford, and three factories already in operation turn out a large quantity each year. Brick manufactured from this shale took the first premium at the World's Fair in 1893. Tests made by the United States Ordnance Department, at Watervleit Arsenal, Faneuil, Mass., of the vitrified brick manufactured in Bradford, showed an open pressure of twenty-five tons. The enamel on this brick is said to be superior to the English enameled brick as well as those made in New Jersey and Canada

CHAPTER IV.

WE NOW come to the Bradford of today. The city is well lighted by a private corporation that supplies twelve hundred C. P. Arc lights for all the streets and alleys at an extremely low price. A municipal water plant furnishes an abundant supply of pure water at practically the cost of production, the trifling excess in price being used to pay water bonds as they mature. Street railway lines girdle every section of the city and extending in all directions bring in close touch all the citizens.

The railroad facilities are the best. First-class telephone service is provided by the N. Y. & P. Telephone and Telegraph Company, and an equally good service by the Independent Telephone Company. The principal business and residence streets are well paved with brick and the other throughfares, under the supervision of the present capable street commissioner present an equally pleasing appearance with their excellently kept highways and rows of well trimmed shade trees.

Elegant and commodious public buildings are provided for the use of the city officials in the transaction of public business, the fire department, etc.

The slope of the Tuna Valley furnishes a natural drainage that conduces to the health of the city. With a picturesque and healthful location, with a well organized city government and a prosperous and progressive citizenship, all harmoniously working for the common good, Bradford proudly claims a place at the head of the list of the enterprising municipalities of the state, and who shall say that the claim is not well founded?





HON. J. C. GREENEWALD.

Mayor of Bradford.

See article page 43

CITY OFFICIALS.

THE City Charter has been amended from time to time to meet the demands of the growing city, but these amendments have not materially modified the original scheme of government. The present officers of the city are:

Mayor, Joseph C. Greenewald,
City Clerk, Edward C. Charlton.

CITY COUNCILS.

SELECT: I. G. Howe, President; W. F. Potter, Clerk.

First ward, F. E. Durfey; second ward, C. V. Merrick; third ward, E. Peake; fourth ward, I. G. Howe; fifth ward J. S. Fisher; sixth ward, Philo Ackley.

COMMON. M. W. Gibbs President; E. C. Charlton, Clerk.

First ward, J. L. Costello, J. C. Weaver; second ward, W. M. Kincaid, C. E. Judd; third ward, H. M. Plague, George F. Guy; fourth ward, A. Watson, R. A. Weaver; fifth ward, James G. Paul, Wm. H. Shaw, sixth ward, J. Gayton, M. W. Gibbs.

ALDERMEN.

First ward, Thos. Osborne; second ward, George E. Thomas; third ward, Steve Foley; fourth ward, L. F. Egbert; fifth ward, Eugene F. Williams; sixth ward, William Dobie.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

City Solicitor, F. P. Schoonmaker; Clerk, A. A. Winter.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

City Treasurer, Wm. Bovaird, Jr.; City Comptroller, F. M. Kelleher.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

City Engineer, P. B. Winfree; Assistant, A. F. Bannon, Jr.

WATER BOARD.

J. B. Fox, President; S. D. Heffner, Superintendent; W. D. Singleton, Secretary; D. D. McGown, Street Inspector.

POOR BOARD.

A. Mayer, President; William Dobie, Secretary.
First ward A. J. Bond; second ward, John Vantine; third ward, A. M. Mayer; fourth ward, M. J. Benjamin, fifth ward, E. F. Williams; sixth ward, Wm. Dobie.

BOARD OF APPEALS.

I. G. Howe, Chairman; Eugene Peake, J. G. Paul, W. M. Kincaid, F. E. Durfey, Ed. C. Charlton, Clerk of Board.

HEALTH BOARD.

Fred W. Winger, M. D., President; Jas. A. Lindsey, Secretary; Wm. Roedel, Health Officer.



CITY BUILDING.

—Robbins Photo.

First district, F. W. Winger, M. D.; second district, L. B. Waters; third district, Geo. H. Potter; fourth district, Jas. Johnston, M. D.; fifth and sixth districts, E. R. Sherman.

BOARD OF CITY ASSESSORS.

M. G. Raub, J. H. Bovaird, J. K. Merriam.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, A. J. Edgett; Treasurer, D. C. Greenewald; Secretary, F. Durfey.

DIRECTORS OF BOARD OF TRADE.

A. D. Burns, A. J. Edgett, J. J. Powell, L. W. Oakes, Felix Steinberger, M. W. Wagner, D. C. Greenewald, J. C. Greenewald, F. E. Durfey, G. C. Fagnan, E. N. Unruh, A. Mayer, J. Eloskey, J. M. Sloan, R. W. Edgett, R. B. Stone.

COMMISSIONERS—SINKING FUND.

J. C. Greenewald, Chairman. William Boviard Jr., F. M. Kelleher, Secretary.

CONSTABLES.

First ward, Alex Harrington; second ward, Geo. R. Gibbons; third ward, Thos. J. Fennerty; fourth ward, Charles A. Spreter; fifth ward, W. W. Tadder; sixth ward, Wm. H. Hudson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer and City Electrician, Burt McAllister.

First assistant, W. D. Russell; second assistant, Frank Greer; fire marshall, M. D. Murray; driver Chemical Wagon, M. Myers; driver Era Hook and Ladder, Morgan Oliver; driver Johnson Hose No. 1, Geo. Liepold.

Superintendent Public Parks, G. L. Graham; City Hall Janitor, Robert Ciscoe; City Scavanger, John B. Whitman.

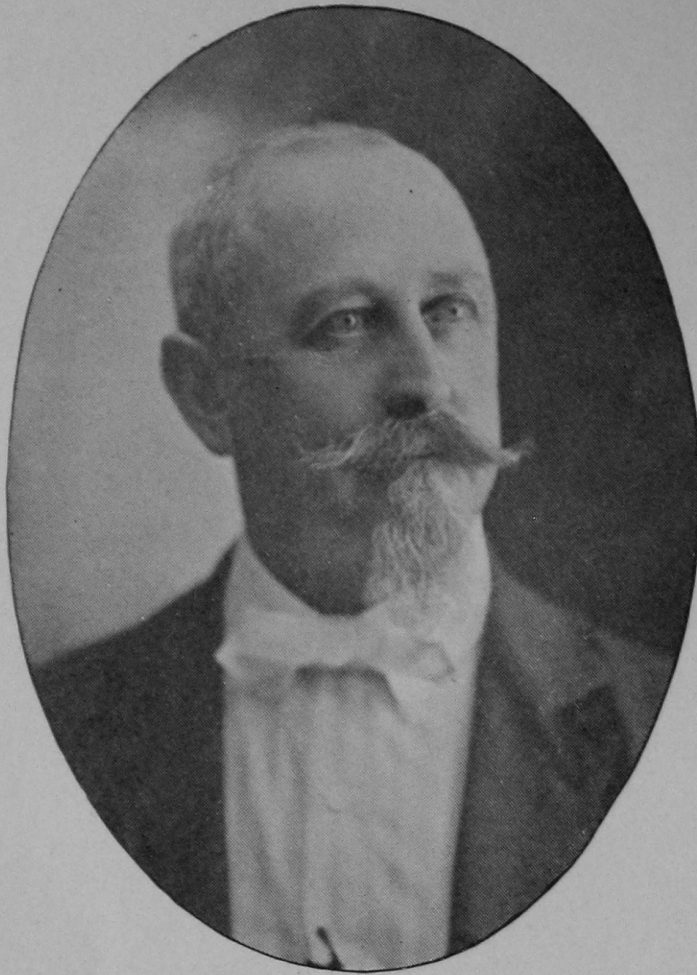
POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief, M. D. Murray.

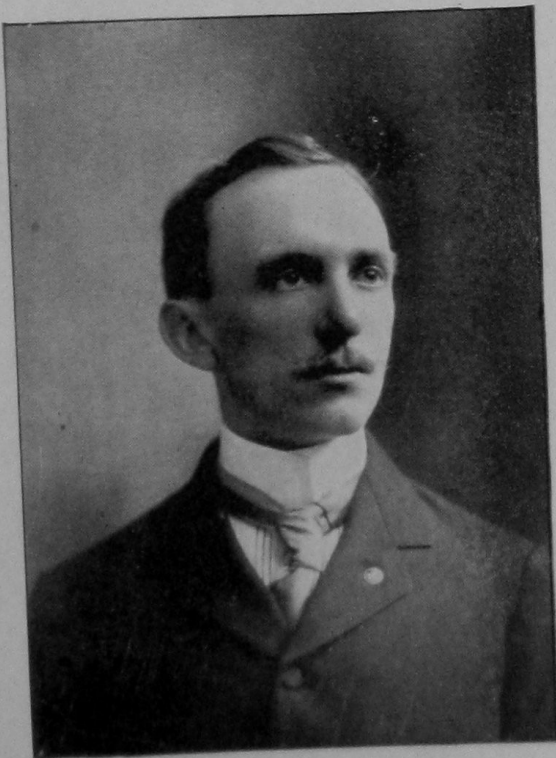
HON. JOSEPH C. GREENEWALD.

To write of the career of Hon. Joseph C. Greenewald, the present mayor of Bradford, is to write of one who has been successful in both business and politics, to record the achievements of a long and busy business life and to recapitulate a good portion of the history of the growth and development of Bradford.

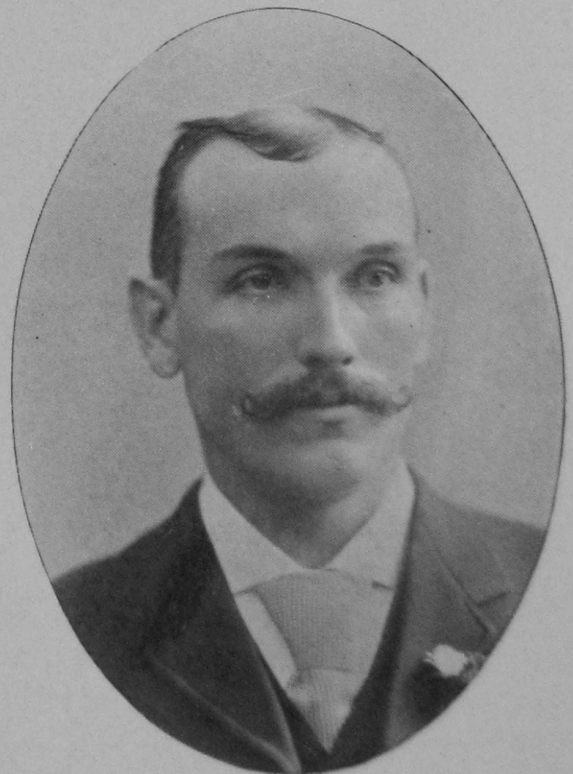
Mr. Greenewald is an old resident of Bradford. He came to the city in 1878. He has seen every phase of the life of this capital of oildom and has taken a not inconspicuous part in the management of its affairs. Elected first as a member of the common council in 1881, he served on the board until 1886, during which time he was elected president and in that capacity served two years, then retiring to private life until called by the citizens to assume the duties and responsibilities of chief executive of the municipality. It will thus be seen that he was equipped with a fund of experience, which coupled with a keen business judgment and executive ability admirably fitted him for the performance of the exacting duties of the important office he occupies.



WM. B. CLARK.
Sheriff McKean County.



E. C. CHARLTON.
City Clerk.



WM. BOVAIRD, Jr.
City Treasurer.

Mr. Greenewald is one of the pioneer advocates of municipal ownership of essential monopolies. Many years ago when a member of the common council, he introduced a resolution, contemplating the purchase of the private water plant, and he was identified with the element that took the initiative for bringing this about. The record of this legislation was used with beneficial effect in the mayoralty campaign in which he was elected.

In business as well as politics, Mr. Greenewald has prospered. Beginning as a merchant in Scranton in 1871, he removed to Edenburg, Clarion county in 1876, and to Bradford in 1878. He was one of the founders of the business now conducted by Greenewald and Company, and for many years was engaged in oil production, and later became connected with the Alton Chemical Company and Bradford Chemical Company.

Notwithstanding his varied business interests, Mayor Greenewald has found time to mingle socially with his fellows. He is a member of all the masonic bodies of Bradford, Rochester Consistory Scottish rite, Zem Zem Temple of Erie, Pa., past grand of Tuna lodge, I. O. O. F., P. C. P. of the McKean county Encampment, president of Citizens' Hose Company since 1879, president of the Firemen's Relief Association, ex-president of North-western Pennsylvania Volunteer Firemen's Association, chairman of the Executive Board of the city hospital, an active member of the Board of Trade, member of the Heptasophs and A. O. U. W. He was born in Philadelphia, June 24, 1848 and educated in the public schools of that city. He has always been active in any business movement intended for the welfare of the city of Bradford.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE

Sheriff of McKean County, was born at Westbrooke, Conn., September, 15, 1845. Removing to New York City he was educated in the High school, graduating therefrom in due time. His first business experience was with Jacob Lorillard, the well known New York tobacconist. Four years were spent in this occupation and in 1865 he went to Oil Creek and engaged in the oil business. Removing to Bradford ten years later, he soon became a factor in McKean county politics and his popularity is attested by the fact that he has been twice elected Sheriff of McKean County. Mr. Clarke is a 32nd degree Mason and also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

EDWARD C. CHARLTON.

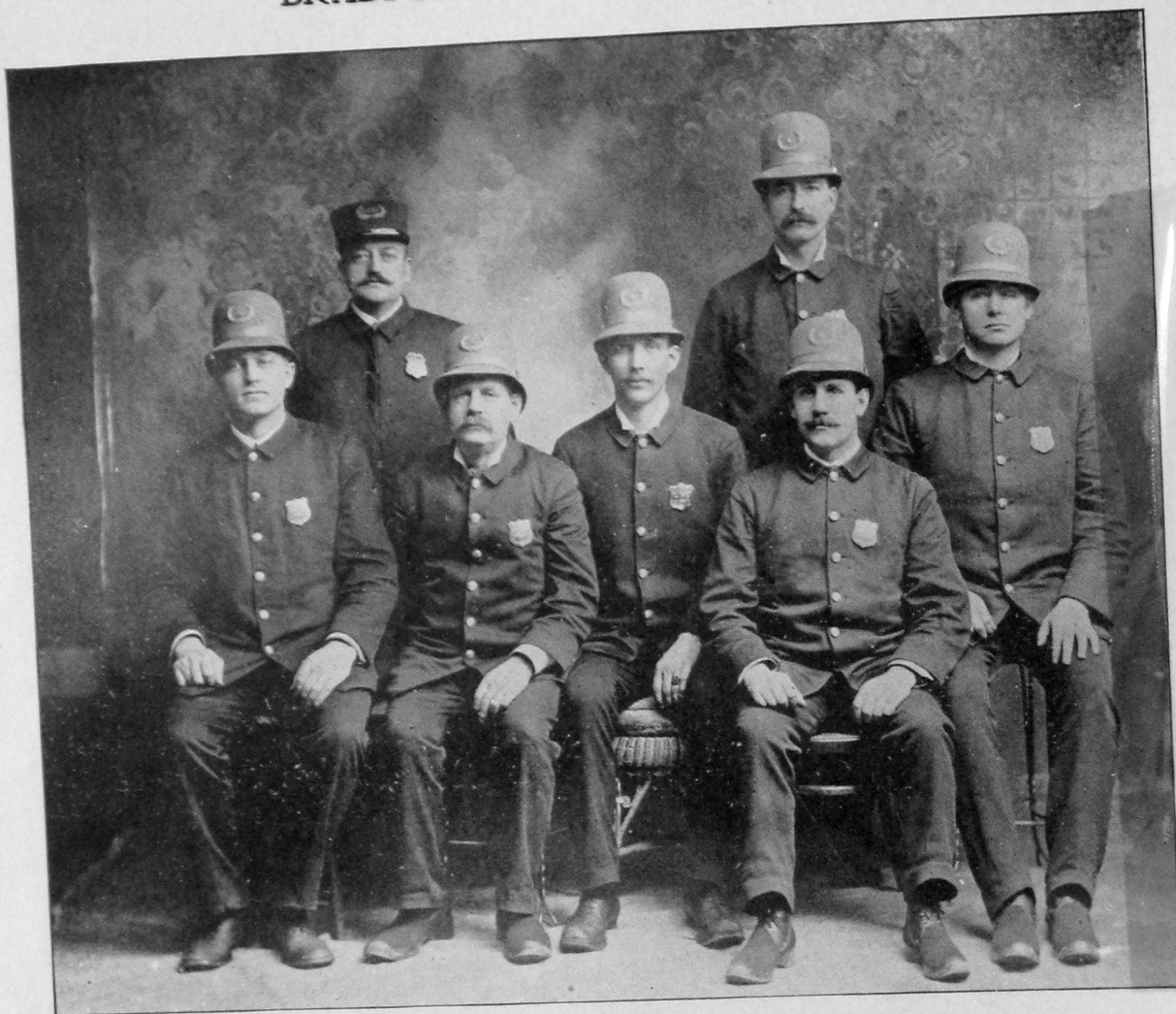
City Clerk of Bradford was born at Oil City, Pa., October 8, 1870 and when seven years old came with his parents to Bradford. After a course of study in the Bradford public schools, he entered the employ of the Western Union as a messenger boy. This was during the early days of the city, viz, 1879, 1880 and 1881. He was also employed as messenger by the famous oil broker, C. P. Stevenson, and as check boy in the well remembered department store of DeForest Weld, known as the Peoples store. December 28, 1886, Mr. Charlton commenced work as messenger boy for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railway, under superintendent Charles E. Lytle. Assiduous attention to his duties quickly brought its reward in the shape of

promotion to the responsible position of yard clerk and yard master, which position Mr. Charlton filled up to April 1st, 1900, when he was elected city clerk. He is a member of F. A. M., No. 334, R. A. M., No. 260, R. and S. M., No. 43, Knight Templars, No. 58, I. O. O. F., No. 411, Heptasophs, Rebekahs and the S. U. of N. A.

WILLIAM BOVAIRD, JR.

City Treasurer was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1854, and came to America in 1856, receiving his education in the public schools of Westmoreland County, Pa. In 1869 he first visited the oil country and ten years later he

BRADFORD'S POLICE FORCE.



M. D. Murray, Chief. R. Cowan,
M. C. Bain, P. F. Sculley, N. G. Case, H. D. Mooney, C. L. Foust.

came to Bradford, where he soon became known as one of the energetic and enterprising young men of the city. Taking an interest in politics, he was for five years a member of the Republican county committee. April 1, 1899, he was elected city treasurer and is now discharging the duties of that responsible position to the satisfaction of all concerned. He has been a member of Johnson Hose Company for twenty years and is now president of the organization.

M. D. MURRAY.

The subject of this sketch is a New Yorker by birth. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., and educated in the public schools of Port Jervis. After leaving school he secured employment in the machine shop of the Erie

railroad at Port Jervis. Five years of his life were spent in the noise and bustle of these shops, and then he sought other employment. His next venture was with Stanzer & Miligan, wholesale commission merchants at Port Jervis. He remained with this firm five years and in 1884 located in Bradford. Here he became connected with the Allegany and Kinzua railroad, holding the important position of superintendent up to 1889, when he was appointed chief of the Bradford police force. In this capacity he has shown much talent for organization and his executive ability has brought the department up to the present high standard of efficiency. That he is the right man in the right place, none who know him will for a moment question.

BRADFORD POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.



J. L. Lindsey, F. J. Ossenbeck, C. J. Heinzman, Tracy Rider, Jas Bovaird, Walter W. Hone, P. H. Roach, Jas. Moseley, E. F. Sheldon, E. L. Appleby, T. V. B. Switzer, J. H. Thomas, E. J. Jifkins, H. H. North, P. M., S. E. Vantine, Asst. P. M.

HERMAN H. NORTH.

Was born in Patterson, Juniata County, Pa., 1852, educated in Airy View Academy at Port Royal, Pa., Chambersburg Academy, Pa. and the college of New Jersey at Princeton, from which institution he graduated in 1873. A course in the Albany Law school was completed in 1875 and in the fall of that year Mr. North entered the law office of McDonald & Butler, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Ill health compelled his removal from Indianapolis and in 1880 he came to Bradford and engaged in the oil business. Regaining his health he resumed the practice of his profession. Interested in politics, Mr. North has served his party in various ways. In 1878 he was a member of the Republican State Committee of Indiana. In 1890-91, he was a chairman of the McKean County Republican Committee. He has served as representative to the state legislature and as city solicitor with honor to himself and credit to his party. In July 1898, he was appointed postmaster and September 1, 1898, he assumed the duties of the position.

THE BRADFORD FIRE DEPARTMENT.

(By "Sec").

THE Bradford Fire Department had its birth with the formation of the F. S. Johnson Hose Company No. 1, which was organized on August 2, 1877, and is still filling an honorable and thoroughly appreciated position in the department. The company was named in honor of Hon. Frank Spencer Johnson, who at the time was a prominent oil man and conspicuous in political circles as a leading Republican, having served in the legislature and also as postmaster of Bradford under



J. L. ANDREWS.

President B. F. D.



BERT McALLISTER.

Chief B. F. D.

appointment of President Harrison. He died a few years ago universally beloved.

The company was furnished by the Borough Council with a two wheeled jumper and one thousand feet of rubber hose. The apparatus was stored in a barn belonging to Whitney & Wheeler, located on Barbour street, and the meetings were first held in the loft of another barn situated near the public square, but soon after removed to Pine street where several members of the council had a house fitted up for them.

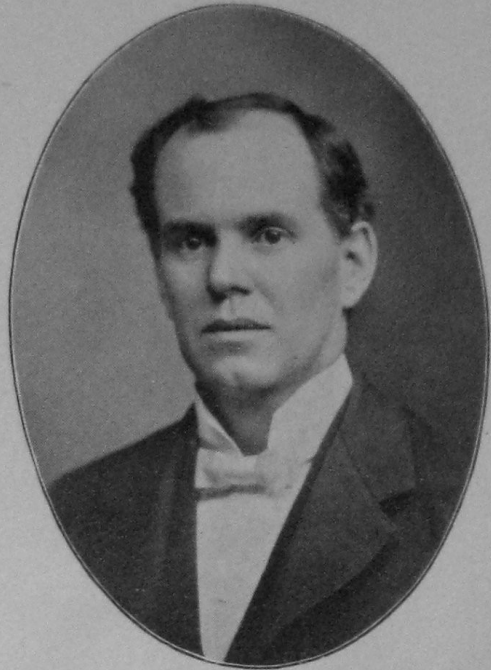
The first large fire in Bradford was the burning of the old Bradford house. This fire occurred in the spring of 1878 and completely destroyed a

large block of buildings bounded by Main, Mechanic and Pine streets and the creek. The Johnson Hose Company did most valiant service at this fire,



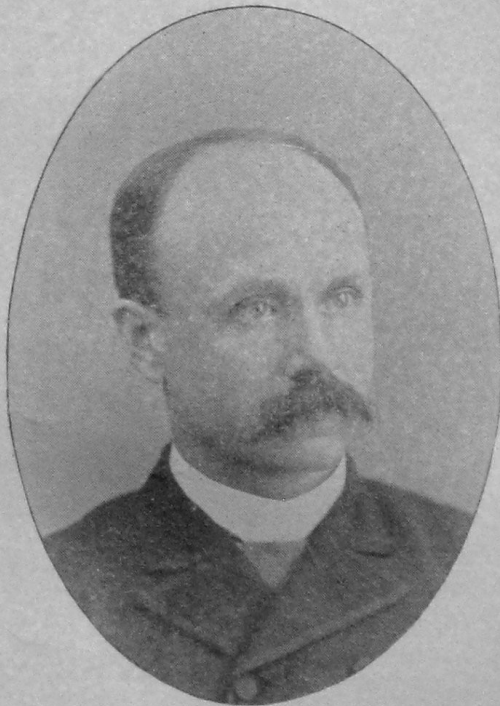
GEO. REIDY.

Vice-President B. F. D.



FRANK WARD.

Secretary B. F. D.



J. E. WARD.

Treasurer B. F. D.

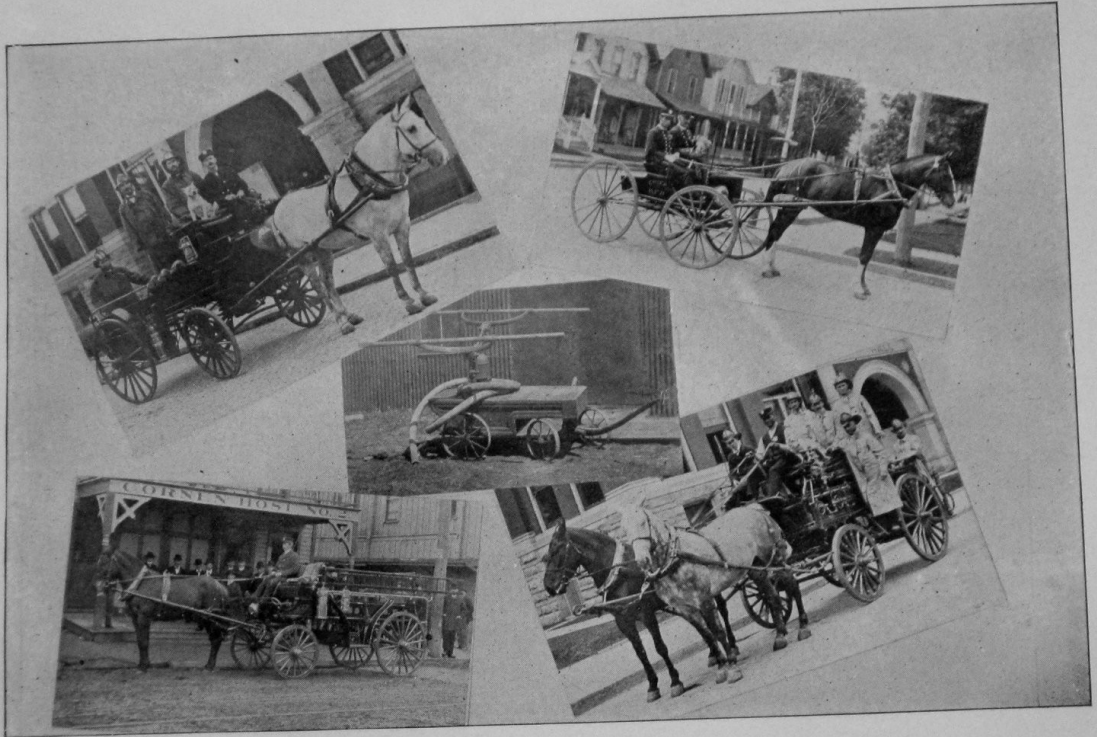


W. D. RUSSELL.

1st Asst. Chief B. F. D.

and the citizens of the Borough in recognition of their efforts presented them a valuable hose carriage, which was purchased from the Fertig Hose Company of Titusville at a cost of \$600, and which in the hands of the Johnsons did

BRADFORD FIRE DEPARTMENT.



Hose 1.
Hose 5.

Old Hand Pump.

Chief's Rig.
Chemical 2.

good service until the company purchased a new spider carriage in New York city. This carriage was used until horses were purchased.

The Johnson's as the senior and one of the most efficient companies of the department has always stood high in the esteem of the citizens. This feeling was given a practical manifestation in June 1880, on which occasion Mayor James Broder, in an eloquent and appropriate speech presented the company with a beautiful silk flag and two banners on behalf of the ladies of Bradford.

The company has entertained representative companies from Rochester, Dunkirk and Auburn, N. Y., Reading, Pa., and other points too numerous to mention, and in turn has visited other cities, where it has added to its well deserved reputation for gentlemanly conduct. It is at present housed in very cramped and inconvenient quarters in St. James Place, but at the last election the voters authorized the issue of bonds to provide more suitable quarters. The officers of the company at the time of organization and at present are:

1877.

President, F. Wheeler
Secretary, E. J. Carew
Treasurer, L. Cushing
Foreman, James J. Lane
First Ass't, Wm. Gallagher
Second Ass't, James O'Neil

1901.

President, William Boviard, Jr.
Vice-President, John Kioer
Secretary, S. Bedell
Treasurer, Gus. Herbig
Foreman, Geo. Leipold

ERA HOOK AND LADDER No. 1.

Era Hook and Ladder No. 1, organized in June 1878, is the second organization in point of seniority of the department. It was composed of energetic young business men, some of whom had done hook and ladder duty in other cities and recognized the need of a similar organization in Bradford. But it was one thing to get capable volunteers and quite another to procure equipment. As the Borough officials were unable to provide the necessary funds, the company, under the efficient leadership of J. L. Andrews, the first foreman, purchased and paid out of their own pockets for a fine one thousand dollar truck. This truck was for a time stored in a shed in the rear of the store of L. Emery & Co., and the shed was also used for an assembly room by the company, until rooms were rented in the opera house block. The truck remained in service until superseded by horses and the fine Seagrove apparatus now in use. The housing of the new truck and team, necessitated a change of quarters, and the company is now located on Pine street, an extremely inconvenient location, which fortunately is soon to be changed.

CITIZEN HOSE No. 2.

This company was organized November 27, 1878, which action was the result of the emigration to Bradford of a number of young men from Buffalo who had been members of the Buffalo Volunteer Department and were anxious to continue the good work in their new home. Another hose company sprung into existence about the same time and the strife was hot

and heavy as to which should have the coveted number two. With the one organization it was merely the natural desire for precedence in the order of things, but with the Citizen Company there was also a sentimental reason. Several of the most prominent organizers had been members of Citizen 2 of Buffalo and after adopting the name were naturally desirous of adding the same number. It finally came down to the issue of which should be first ready for service, and the Citizen Hose boys went to the plumbing shop of R. W. Clark, a most enthusiastic member, and soon put together a strange and horrible engine of fire extinguishent in the shape of a sleigh built of steam pipe with a sheet iron reel. They then announced to the councils they were ready for service. This move extinguished all opposition and since that date the Citizens have been "Two," although it would be difficult to make them admit they were second in any other respect. This company like the others felt the full effects of the financial stringency which the village government labored under, and instead of waiting for municipal assistance, proceeded with their arrangements at the expense of their own cash and credit. They purchased a reel of hose and a cart in New York and their first quarters were in the old Frew block on Webster street, with hemlock bunks arranged one over the other against the wall after the manner of the steerage in a trans-Atlantic steamer. This proving unsatisfactory, the company erected a hose-house on Newell avenue, which building they occupied until the city government built their present quarters at No. 20 Kennedy street. The company is now equipped with a combined chemical and hose wagon and may be found at any time of the day or night, prepared to entertain any character of guests from a visiting fireman to the legendary fire fiend, so often mentioned in the newspapers. This company, like others, has in its turn entertained and visited companies from Rochester, Buffalo, Meadville, Corry, Bolivar and other cities. The company has a fine cross matched team, a gray and a black, whose only vice is the habit of begging tobacco.

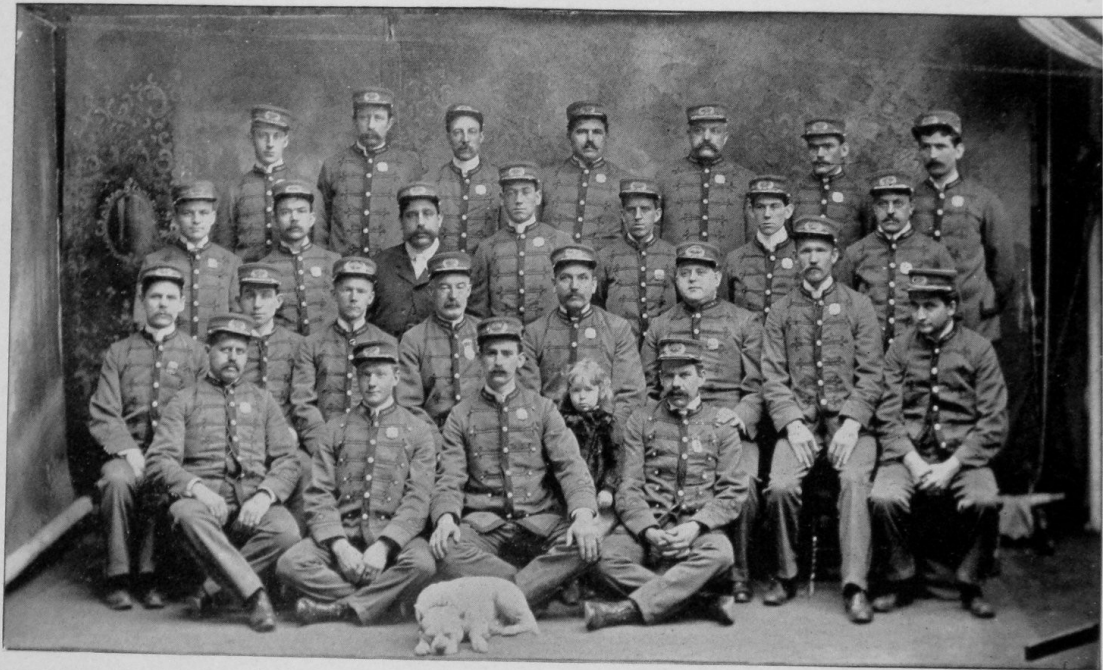
WHITNEY HOSE CO., No. 3.

The Whitney Hose Co. No. 3, date their organization from Nov. 12, 1878, but as related in a previous paragraph was numbered three on the roster of the department. Originally this company was composed of employees of Whitney & Wheeler, who at that time were among the largest producers of petroleum in the country, and also owned and conducted the Tuna Valley Bank which was the first bank opened in Bradford. This company was the first to purchase a horse to haul its hose wagon. The company was for a long time a capable member of the department but was finally disbanded by the city government.

UNITED HOSE CO. No. 4.

March 25, 1879, United Hose Co. No. 4 was organized. The membership was made up of employes of the United Pipe Lines division of the Standard Oil Company, and it is a question whether even the officers knew the number of members. One novel piece of fire apparatus owned by this company was a small rifled cannon, which was used in oil fires to shoot holes in the big thirty-five thousand barrel tanks and thus draw off the oil. After an honorable and useful career of several years the company disbanded for reasons unknown to the writer.

JOHNSON HOSE COMPANY.



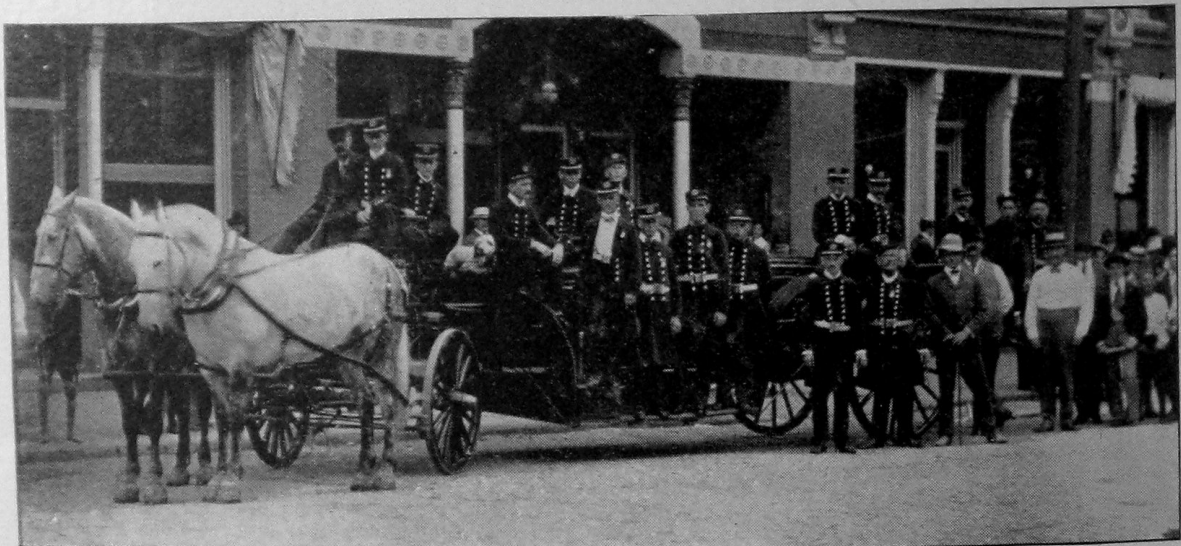
T. Duffee, C. B. Willie, W. O. Brennaman, T. Rider, F. Glazier, A. McKrittrick, J. Starbell,
 G. Shurbert, G. Herbig, John Ardizone, S. W. Bedell, Z. J. Pierson, P. Alger, C. Watson,
 J. A. Lindsey, W. Beahn, Geo. Leipold, B. McAllister, Chief, Wm. Bovaird, Jr., M. Cohn, J. Leipold, C. Boyd,
 Geo. C. Fagnan, F. Leipold, Ed. Starbell, Master Boyd, F. Miles,
 Dutch.

CORNEN HOSE CO. NO. 5.

Cornen Hose Company No. 5, organized in Kendall Borough, March 2, 1881, was named after the Cornen brothers, who were then prominent oil producers. It was then and still is an independent organization, owning its own house and beautiful parade carriage, and after effective service in the protection of Tarport, became a part of the Bradford department. The city has lately placed a new horse hose wagon in the house and the Cornen's are now as well prepared for duty as any hose company in the country.

CENTRAL HOSE.

For the protection of the Boviard and Seyfang plant, Central Hose Company was organized in September 1885, the membership consisting originally of employees of the corporation. A large and elegantly furnished home on Boylston street is provided for this company, which is athletically inclined and which maintains one of the fastest running teams in the country. Numerous beautiful trophies of the prowess of this company adorn its quarters.



ERA HOOK & LADDER CO.

POTTER HOSE.

A disastrous fire on Pleasant street in 1891, called attention to the necessity for fire protection in that section of the city and led to the organization of the George H. Potter Hose Company in August of that year. Membership is made up of the residents of the residence district on the "hill" in the third and fourth wards. The company has a good carriage, is neatly uniformed, most comfortably quartered and is a credit to its organizers and members.

LIBERTY HOSE.

Very much after the fashion of the preceding company and organized for much the same purpose, is the Liberty Hose Company, whose house is situated on High street in the sixth ward. This company was organized in 1892. The members have erected a hose house and with their efficient apparatus have been a valuable aid to the fire department of the city.

CITIZENS HOSE COMPANY.



G. Hulmes, F. Strahl, L. St. Germain, B. Weaver, A. Grimes, W. Stewart, John Stewart,
C. Gethner, J. Larkens, W. Pettis, B. Siscoe, F. Rook, C. Davis, D. Stewart, C. McBride, R. Waterson, M. Rowland, F. Bean, B. Sackran,
M. Myers, W. Toy, F. Putman, J. Turner, W. B. Russell, H. Myster, W. Francis, Hon. J. C. Greenwald, J. Gerry, R. A. Humes,
Babe.

CORNEN HOSE COMPANY.



M. Donohue, P. Hyde, R. A. Saylor, L. Hart, W. Crawford, P. M. White, M. Clark, E. Mosley, B. Anderson,
B. Smiley, L. Crawford, E. A. Buchanan, R. A. Mills, J. Finen, C. Cox, M. T. Paterson, C. H. Sherman,
D. E. Ash, J. H. Jones, J. H. Gayton, G. Reidy, M. A. Hagerty, O. F. Spencer, E. Steley, Wm. Berger, P. Kane, J. Sherin, O. H. Miller, M. W. Gibbs.

Prior to the adoption of the present gravity system, water pressure was provided by two Cameron pumps, placed at a station on Water street. This proving inadequate the citizens purchased a steam fire engine by public subscription. The city soon after purchased a La France engine and L. Emery, Jr. & Co. also purchased one, making three steamers besides the water works. Two of these steamers have been unlucky. The one purchased by the citizens was destroyed in a fire, and the one purchased by the city was subsequently badly damaged.

The first chief engineer was J. L. Andrews. He held the office five years, giving satisfaction to all. Since resigning he has kept up his membership in the organization as an active member of the hook and ladder company, and for several years has been its president

To the present efficient chief engineer, Burt McAllister, is due in a great degree the credit for procuring the efficient apparatus in use today.

In the early days of the city there was a Fire Police Brigade, fully equipped for service. This company finally disbanded and the vacancy was subsequently filled by the appointment of a certain number of members from each company to do police duty at fires.

The Firemen's Relief Association was made possible by an act of the legislature, granting to the fire department a portion of the two per cent. tax, levied by the state on foreign insurance companies. The association has thus far received about \$1,000.

Bradford had the honor of entertaining the State Firemen's Association in 1882, and the event was a conspicuous success.

The fire chiefs from the organization to date are as follows: 1878, J. L. Andrews; 1883, E. N. Southwick; 1885, James E. Granger; 1887, James F. Campbell; 1888, Burt McAllister; 1889, Thomas White; 1890, D. A. Rapp; 1895, Burt McAllister.

The present officers of the department at the time of writing, June, 1901, are as follows: president, J. L. Andrews; vice-president, George Reidy, secretary, Frank Ward, treasurer, J. E. Ward; chief engineer and superintendent fire alarm system, Burt McAllister; first assistant chief, W. D. Russell; second assistant chief, Charles J. Flick; drivers, M. Oliver, Joe Powell, M. Myers, Chas. Smiley.

The chief and drivers are paid for their service. The balance of the department is strictly volunteer.

The personnel of the department is as follows:

JOHNSON HOSE CO. NO. 1.

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W. Woodruff, H. M. Plague, C. E. Seeley, A. L. Brown, D. F. Brown, Geo. Guy, B. Coon,
Master J. Plague.

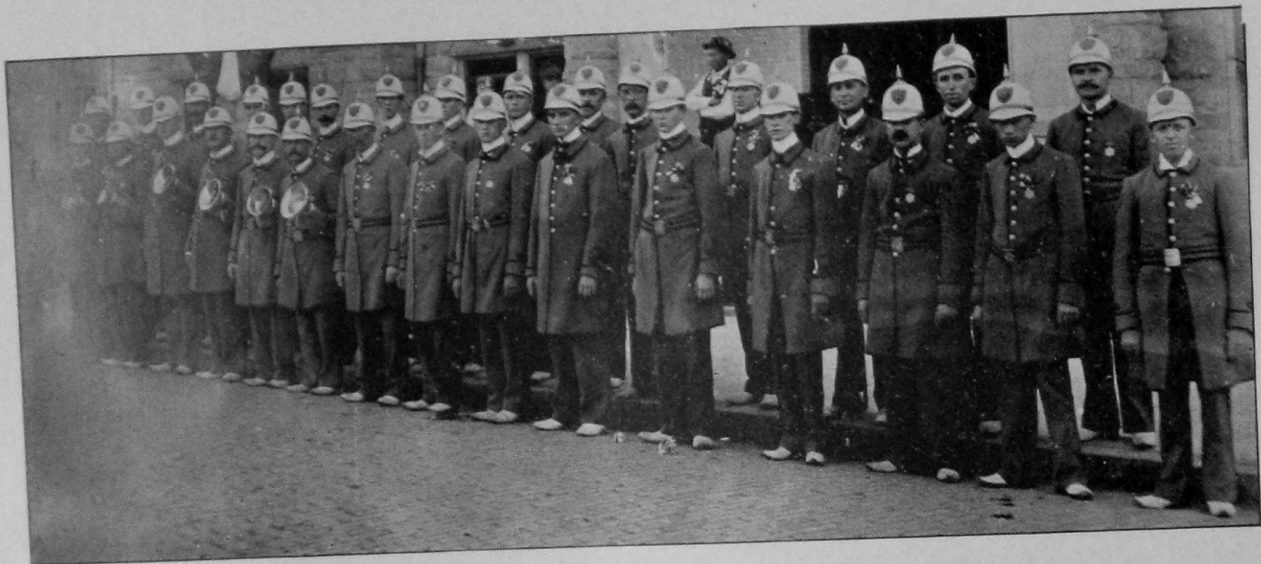
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CENTRAL HOSE CO.

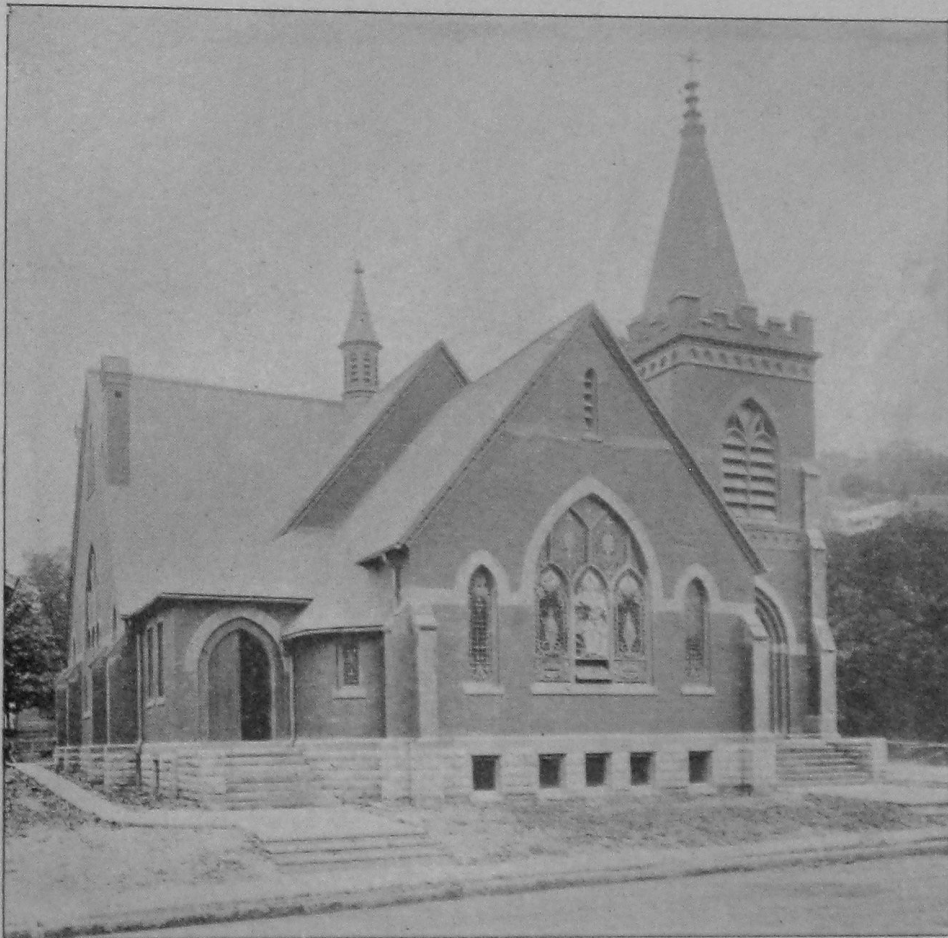
J. L. ANDREWS,

President of the Bradford Fire Department, was born January 19, 1842, and has lived in Bradford since 1875. His public services may be catalogued as follows: he was elected first chief of the Bradford Fire Department and served five years. He served three terms in the select council and two terms in common council of Bradford and was subsequently elected to the responsible position in the fire department that he now occupies. He is a veteran of the civil war, having served in the 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and is now a member of Bradford Post, G. A. R.



THE CHURCHES.

BRADFORD city is thickly dotted with handsome church edifices. There is a church for every thousand of population. The pastors of these churches, without exception, are talented and earnest religious workers. Nearly every sect and denomination is represented. Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, each and all have their respective places of worship and the influence of these varied religious teachings is reflected in the life of the citizens.



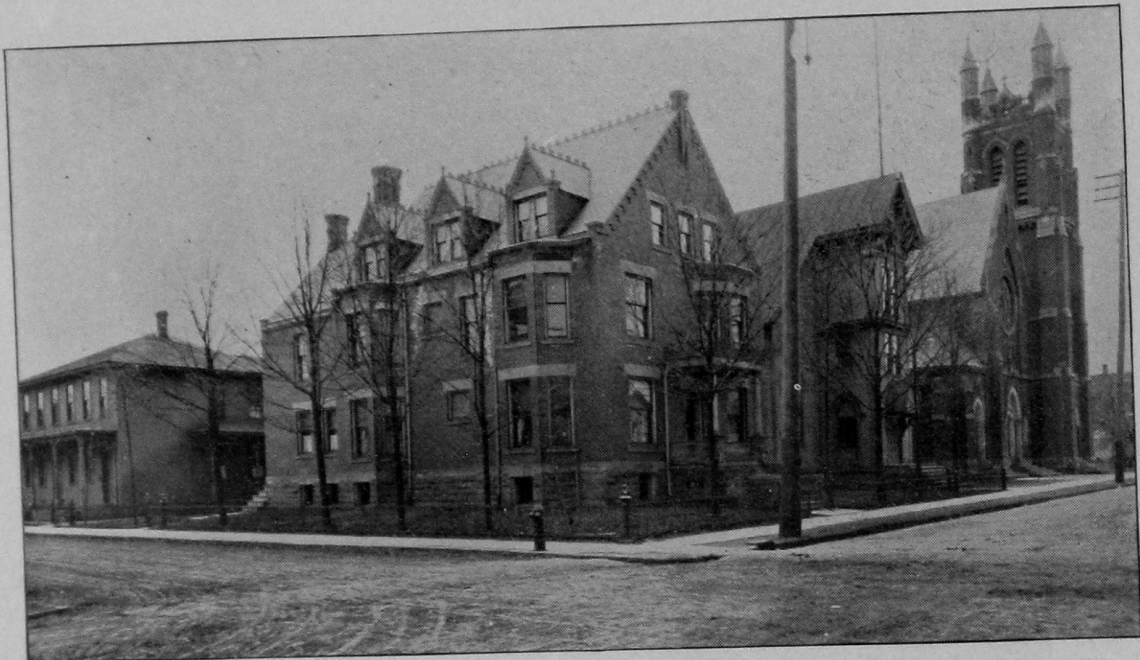
CHURCH OF ETERNAL HOPE.

The first church in Bradford is the Baptist. This church has a history of over sixty-six years duration, although the organization under state laws did not occur until 1852. From the sketch prepared by the pastor, Rev. William T. C. Hanna, the following facts are culled. The first organization was made on December 14, 1834. The meeting was held at the house of Brother Baker. Hiram Mason was chosen Moderator and Abiah Knapp clerk. The first converts were Levi Sutton and Ann Sutton, who were baptized April 19, 1835. December of the same year, David De Golier, then a fifteen year old lad,

together with Sally Ann De Golier were baptized "and received the right hand of fellowship in the church."

With the advent of the oil excitement there was a chaotic period during which time little interest was shown in church work. In 1877 the church revived and has since grown and prospered, its present pastor being Rev. William T. C. Hanna, D. D., his pastorate beginning August 15, 1890.

The first Methodist church of Bradford was incorporated May 30, 1878, with Loren G. Peck, J. H. Harris, A. De Golier, H. S. Baker, L. B. Blakeslee, A. W. Newell and John Brown. Prior to this, however, meetings had been held for religious worship. In October, 1876, Rev. J. A. Copeland was pastor, the meeting being held in the opera house. In March, 1887, the church building was completed. Rev. Charles E. Milspaugh, D. D. is the pastor.



CATHOLIC CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARSONAGE.

The first Presbyterian church society was organized June 19, 1877, with twenty-four members. Having no regular place of worship, the services for about two years were held in the opera house, the Universalist church, the Academy of Music and other places. In June 1879, the church was incorporated with the following signatures affixed to the constitution: Thomas Ladd, C. D. Webster, A. M. Davis, C. H. Hoffman, A. L. Kinkead, J. M. Armstrong, R. G. Williams and William M. Boggs. Among the directors were Bernard Hook and W. J. McCullough. May 30, 1880, the new church building was dedicated. Rev. R. G. Williams was the first pastor. Rev. George M. Hickman is the present pastor.

The Protestant Episcopal church of the Ascension, petitioned for incorporation May 27, 1880. The Petitioners were W. W. Mason, A. B. Putnam, L. C. Blakeslee, W. F. Crane, I. Beam, J. A. Ege, S. L. Wilson, J. R. Mattock, S. H. Durston, T. L. Shields, E. F. Willets, A. C. Scott, J. F. Merrill, Peter T. Kennedy, C. L. Wheeler, Ed. R. Shepherd, Lynford

Lardner, C. A. Seigfried, H. G. Cutting, S. Winslow, Bradford; C. A. Corning, W. N. Hanna, Kendall. The church building at Rouseville was removed to Bradford, re-built and used until 1890, when a fire destroyed it. The present building was then erected and dedicated. Rev. A. R. Kieffer is the pastor.

The history of the Catholic church really begins with the oil discoveries, as prior to this there was no resident Catholic pastor. The few members of the Catholic denomination occasionally received a visit from a priest located at Newels Creek, one of the first being Very Reverend J. D. Coady, who subsequently was pastor of St. Titus church of Titusville. In the fall of 1877



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

the number of Catholics living in Bradford was sufficient to justify more extensive work and Rev. William Coonan, present pastor of the church was appointed by Bishop Mullin, of Erie, to look after the spiritual wants of the flock and build up a church. Prior to his coming, the Catholics had worshipped in the old village school building. This property they subsequently purchased and in the fall of 1878, work was commenced on the small church edifice 44 x 100 feet, on the site occupied by the present church. This work was completed the following December and the church was dedicated in 1879, at which time it was nearly paid for. School buildings were begun in the fall of 1878, completed the following year and opened by the Sisters of St. Joseph in September, 1879.

Under Father Coonan's faithful ministrations the church prospered and progressed and in 1890, work was commenced on the present magnificent brick and stone edifice.

In 1880, Beth Zion congregation was incorporated. These names appear: Jacob Olshoffsky, Philip Nusbaum, Alexander Simpson, Moses Ruslander, A. M. Mayer, S. Auerhaim, Asher Brown. Prayer and sermons in English with the Hebrew ritual, constitute the services. In 1881 a temple was erected and dedicated on South Mechanic street. Rev. Samuel Weil was the first Rabbi; Rev. S. M. Reich is the present.

In March 1881, the First Bradford Orthodox Hebrew congregation was incorporated with these trustees: P. Friedman, David Levi, Isaac Nusbaum. The petition for incorporation was signed by Joseph Rosenberg, H. Cohn, Dan Silberne, Raphael Michael and Rev. S. Glover is the pastor.

In the spring of 1880, the African Methodist church was organized by Rev. Mr. Cyrus. He was succeeded the following fall by Rev. R. H. Henderson, who after a two years pastorate was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Lacey, Rev. C. H. Brown followed Mr. Lacey and Rev. S. C. Honesty is the present pastor.

By 1888, the Swedish settlement in Bradford had become large enough to justify the organization of a Swedish church, and September 4, of that year the Swedish Lutheran church was incorporated. These are the trustees: N. P. Nelson, F. L. Nordstrom, L. A. Johnson, P. A. Anderson, A. J. Johnson, John P. Carlson. The present pastor is Rev. P. E. Nordgren

In 1880, the East Bradford Presbyterian Church Society was organized. A neat and comfortable edifice was built at Nos. 4-6 Church street, and under the pastorate of Rev. George Stroner the church has grown and prospered.

The Free Methodist Church Society was organized in 1891 with fifteen female members. The society grew rapidly and the church is now in a most prosperous condition. Rev. Zahnizer is the pastor.

The church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized several years ago. A handsome edifice with an elegant parsonage was erected at the corner of Boylston and Kennedy streets. To quote again, "the worshippers of this church are an earnest sincere and conscientious class of people, who seek to exemplify their religion in their daily lives." The pastor, Rev. Orange J. Gage was recently transferred and the present pastor is Rev. Guy L. Brown.

The edifice of the Universalist church of Eternal Hope was erected in 1894, at the corner of Mechanic and Corydon streets, costing \$25,000, exclusive of organ and other furnishings. The church under the leadership of Rev. M. H. Houghton, ranked high in benevolent work and all moral reforms, but at present the pastorate is vacant.

The Swedish Mission church was organized January 2, 1896, with a small but earnest band of religious workers.

The Kendall or Asbury Methodist Episcopal church is one of the old church organizations of Bradford. This church, in addition to a substantial edifice located in the sixth ward on East Main street has a pretty Epworth League chapel.

The First Church of Christian Scientist was organized several years ago and hold services at College Room, No. 33 Forman street; Rev. Mary Baker Eddy is the pastor.

The Christian Catholic church has a membership of twelve. Meetings are held at the home of B. I. Love. The church is yet in its infancy in Bradford, but it is believed the future will witness an increase in membership.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Bradford April 22, 1889, although the association was incorporated September 13, 1898. The officers follow: J. W. Milligan, president; J. M. Sloan, 1st vice-president; Frank Robbins, 2d vice-president; P. A. Kent, recording secretary; E. F. Howell, treasurer; H. S. Ingram, general secretary and physical director; A. P. Ingram, assistant. Directors and trustees: Jas. George, W. W. Bell, J. T. Evans, W. H. Oxley, E. T. Johnson, W. M. Kincaid, W. L. Wells, M. I. Deuel, Geo. Paton, L. W. Barton, W. H. Dennis, W. J. Day. E. B. Chappell.



BRADFORD BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade was organized nearly twenty years ago. It has been in continuous existence since December 19, 1882, when it was incorporated. The incorporators were M. Ruslander, R. B. Stone, George M. Fisher, A. M. Mayer, S. M. Wilcox, George A. Berry, D. C. Greenewald, Aug. W. Newell, F. W. Groves, W. W. Russ, Lewis Emery, Jr., W. F. Jordan, Henry McSweeney, George L. Roberts and A. Leo Weil. The purpose for which the corporation was formed is stated in its charter to be that of "protecting, fostering and developing the commercial, manufacturing and business interests of the city of Bradford by joint and concerted action; by providing for, collecting, preserving and disseminating statistical and other information concerning the same; by assisting in adjusting as far as possible the controversies and misunderstandings which are liable to arise between parties engaged in trade and generally to use such lawful means as may be necessary for the encouragement and protection of the interests aforesaid."

It is estimated that the Board has been instrumental in establishing manufacturing enterprises in the city investing more than a million dollars of capital, whose monthly pay-rolls amount to not less than \$75,000, or \$90,000 a year, and which give employment to more than a thousand operatives. It has promoted the establishment of eight different enterprises within the past two years. The present official organization of the board is as follows: president, A. J. Edgett, first vice-president, R. B. Stone, second vice-president, A. D. Burns, secretary, F. E. Durfey, treasurer, D. C. Greenewald; Directors: R. B. Stone, D. C. Greenewald, George Mills, F. Steinberger, F. E. Durfey, J. B. Fox, M. W. Wagner, L. W. Oakes, A. D. Burns, R. W. Edgett, E. N. Unruh, George Fagnan, A. Mayer, J. Eloskey, J. C. Greenewald and A. J. Edgett.

THE SCHOOLS.

(By E. E. Miller, Superintendent.)

AN act of the legislature, passed April 1, 1834, providing for the establishment of a general system of education by common schools, led to the division of Bradford township into school districts. These districts according to the resolution adopted by the directors at a meeting held November 22, 1834, were bounded and described as follows: No. 1 to commence at the state line and extend to the upper line of A. Cory's lot on the west side of the creek and the south line of Dan C. Miner's lot on the east side of said creek. No. 2 to commence at the south end of No. 1 and extend to the north line of Simon Morris' lot on the west side of the creek and the north line of William S. Morris on the east side of the creek. No. 3 to commence at the end of No. 2 and extend south to the township line.

Prior to this the school directors had met at the home of Ambrose Cory and organized by the election of the following officers: president, William M. Bennett; secretary, Ambrose Cory; directors, William M. Bennett, John F. Melvin, three years; Edman Freeman, Ambrose Cory, two years; William Fisher, Abiah Knapp, one year.

Two school buildings of logs were erected. The one located in Bradford was built of boards, a little one story, one room structure which stood at the corner of Corydon and Mechanic streets, on the site now occupied by Dr. Van Scoy's house. These boards were roughly hewn from split sections of logs, the work being done largely by John N. Brown, who was in the employ of Daniel Kingsbury. Mr. Brown is still living on his farm in Bradford township and he has related to the Bradford Sunday Herald several interesting reminiscences about the organization of the public schools of Bradford.

The first school teachers were Mary Ann Manning and Miss Phoebe Morris, Miss Manning was engaged to teach in district No. 1 at State Line for a term of five months at the munificent sum of \$1.00 per week. She began her school April 6, 1835, and on the 24th day of April of the same year the records show that John F. Melvin and Ambrose Cory, directors, visited the school and found it "in good order, consisting of 20 scholars, 10 scholars in the first rudiments of the spelling book orthography, etc., six that read in the English reader, two in history, two in grammer, two in geograhpy and one in arithmetic."

Miss Morris taught in the "Middle District," located in Bradford. She began May 2, 1836, receiving for her services the magnificent salary of \$1.50 per week. Her school was inspected July 22, 1836. Secretary Cory wrote down in the little record book the following report:

Number of scholars 17, all small, five commenced the alphabet are now in two syllables, one class in English reader. Scholars all very backward when school commenced, now all active and much engaged in their studies. Read and spell fluently. School governed with caution and much pains and the scholars observe the best of order with apparent ease. Visited said school on the 7th of September, the scholars present, six females, nine males, all small. They study the spelling book, all active and improve fast.

Mention is made of these trifling details for the purpose of showing as clearly, concisely and connectedly as possible, the modest beginning of the Bradford schools. The country was sparsely settled at the time, and to



HIGH SCHOOL.

provide even the simplest accommodations meant a serious drain upon the resources of the taxpayers. Therefore it is little wonder that they avoided all unnecessary extravagance and scrutinized with great care the expenditure of every dollar devoted to educational purposes.

To go back a little, the first meeting of the inhabitants to take action regarding the establishment of a public school system, was held November 22, 1834. On that occasion a tax of one mill on all taxable property in the township was levied for the purpose of supporting public schools. Then came the election of school directors, the division of the township into districts, the erection of school houses and the employment of teachers.

It will serve no useful purpose to enumerate in detail all the facts found in the early records. Among those who served as directors from time to time

are: A. Knapp, Jonas Buchanan, J. F. Melvin, Thomas Dolloff, David DeGolier, Silas Drake, Nathaniel Nelson, John J. Colegrove, Asa Hawkins and L. C. Little. The schools grew with the growth of the village. Larger sums were required to meet the expenses of the increased growth. On April 1, 1837, it was voted that a town meeting be called on the first Tuesday in May to decide by vote of the taxables whether any additional tax should be levied to the sum authorized by law to be raised. The amount suggested was \$100 and at the meeting such sum was promptly and cheerfully voted, which in addition to \$147 received from the state, was expected to cover the expenses for the ensuing year.

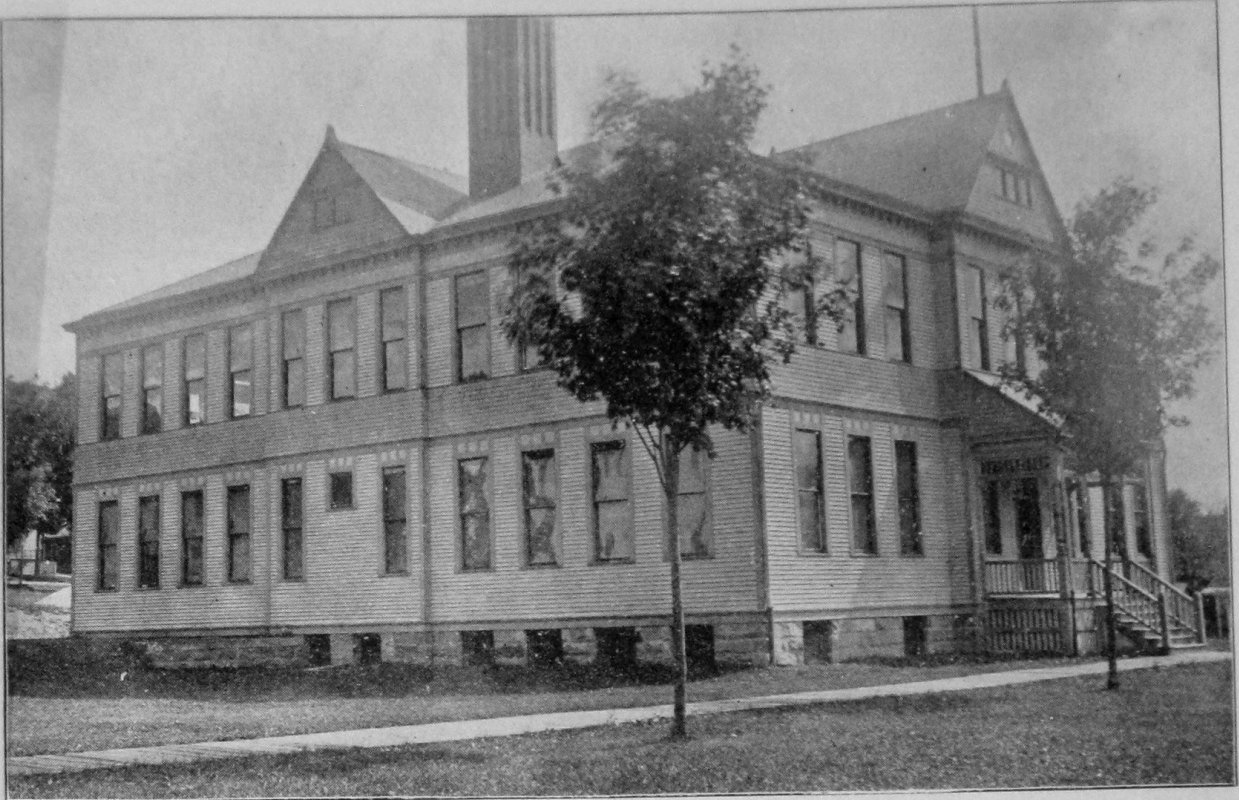
In 1840 the reports from the three districts showed that 162 pupils were registered. June 27 of that year it was voted to divide the school money into four districts and also to raise the school tax to three mills on the dollar. One year later the school attendance had increased to 172, and another district was added. This was increased by still another the following year, making a total of six in all. Thus the schools gradually grew, down to the time of the incorporation of Bradford Burough in 1873.

The first school board of the Burough was composed of the following members: Peter T. Kennedy, president; J. Morehouse, secretary; W. J. Merrew, treasurer; J. H. Mattison, E. D. Foster and Dr. H. S. Baker. The first official act of the Board was to levy a tax of 13 mills for school purposes, and 5 mills for building purposes. The first motion recorded was one instructing Peter T. Kennedy "To purchase 20 cords of wood, not less than 24 inches long, at not more than \$2.00 per cord, said wood to be split and corded in good measuring order at a convenient place on the school grounds."

Irregularities in the treasurers bond afforded a subject for discussion at the next meeting of the board, and, needless to say, the matter was not by any means permanently disposed of. At that time but two teachers were employed in the little old school-house. They were paid \$35 and \$30 per month with the express stipulation that they should board themselves. Thus ended the old time custom of "boarding round." The length of the school term was fixed at four months and the taxes for all school purposes amounted to \$316.11.

These salaries were considered too high and the ensuing year a cut to \$30 and \$28 per month was made. Strange to say there were no applicants for the position and Mr. Kennedy who had been directed to employ teachers was compelled to report to the board that he had been unable to find any who would accept the places at such wages and had therefore taken the liberty of raising the rate to \$30 and \$32 per month. This action was approved by the board. Evidently funds were scarce in those days, as the records bearing date of November 22, 1876, contain the following curt but delightful frank statement. "Board met, no money, nothing to do, adjourned." It is doubtful if the official records of the school contain elsewhere a longer story condensed in a single sentence.

In 1877 another teacher became necessary and a room was rented from T. J. Fennerty at \$12.00 per month and E. A. VanScoy was appointed to "elect a teacher," March 24 of the same year.



THIRD WARD GRAMMER SCHOOL.



SECOND WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

"It was moved and carried that the board proceed to seize upon and stake off 150 feet square from the lot of Mr. Tibbitts, at the corner Congress and Elm street," and without adjournment "The board proceeded to measure and stake off the ground as per resolution."

May 5, 1877, the second ward school lot was purchased from Mr. Tibbitts for \$2,600. June 9, of the same year, the first issue of bonds was made in the sum of \$700.

The development of the oil resources and consequent rapid growth of Bradford, of course rendered increased school facilities necessary. In 1878 seven teachers were elected for the ensuing year and Prof. H. C. Bosley was elected principal of the High school. Late in the fall of the same year, the work of erecting the schools attached to St. Benards church was begun, and school opened in them in September 1879, the services of the sisters of the Order of St. Joseph having been secured as teachers. The expense of these schools is borne by the church, and, as there are a large number of pupils enrolled it will be readily seen this expense is quite a heavy burden upon the congregation.

After the incorporation of the village into a city, some changes in the methods of school government were made. The first superintendent elected was George F. Stone. This was June 1. 1882. At that time there were twenty-one schools, employing twenty-six teachers. This number was increased the following year to twenty-four schools and thirty-five teachers. The total tax this year was \$9488.46.

Without wearying the reader with a recital of statistics, it will be sufficient to say that the progressive people of Bradford have always taken an active and intelligent interest in the welfare of the schools, and to this fact is due in a degree the high standard the public school system of Bradford has attained. The city now has eight elegantly equipped school buildings and employees sixty-four teachers. The total number of pupils enrolled in 1900 was 3,001. The average daily attendance was 2,384, the per cent. of attendance was 94 and the per cent. of tardiness only one-fifth of one per cent. Seven of the teachers are graduates of colleges, twenty-six hold State Normal diplomas, twelve hold permanent certificates and eleven provisional certificates. The total tax levy for the maintenance of the schools in 1900 was \$53,392.94.

Those who have held the position of superintendent are George F. Stone, Miss Ella M. Boyce, C. D. Bogart, H. R. Roth and E. E. Miller, the present incumbent who assumed his office January 1, 1895.

The present school board is: A. C. Hawkins, president; C. G. Boyd, secretary; Wm. Bovaird, Jr., treasurer; Hon. W. E. Burdick, solicitor; C. J. Lane, George Paton, J. T. Evans, T. E. Costello, H. H. Adsit, F. A. Fralic, J. E. McEvoy, J. A. Connolly, D. Armstrong, D. E. Ash, R. C. Pollock.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

(By George A. Berry, Esq.)

BEFORE the beginning of active oil operations in McKean county, the local bar was small, but included men of marked ability—some of whom are still living, other have passed away. Of the older members, the only one now living is Hon. B. D. Hamlin of Smethport, who, having reached a topmost place professionally and a comfortable one financially, has retired from active practice. Every one of those who came “in with the oil,” can bear witness to the geniality, kindness and uniform courtesy which they, one and all received from the old timers—and none were more so than Mr. Hamlin.

Andrus Williams was another of the older members of the craft, since dead, who was a strong, able lawyer and a most genial gentleman. John Backus, always a faithful and earnest advocate, was, too, one whose right was extended to greet the newcomer.

Cotter, Milliken, Smith and King completed the list, excepting O. J. Hamlin, one of the best lawyers in the western part of the state, but who had been an invalid for many years.

The first to pitch his legal tent in Bradford was “Judge” Graham, who came in November, 1875, followed by Berry, Hotchkiss and Stone in the order named. In 1876-7-8-9, there was a constant influx, Mullin coming in 1877; until about 1880, there were at least forty attorneys residing in Bradford.

In the earlier years of the oil business, there were a large number of able members of bars of the surrounding counties who were regular attendants upon the courts of this county. Hon. C. B. Curtis of Erie, Hon. G. Hall, of Ridgway, Roger Sherman, of Titusville, Hon. Rasselas Brown Hon. W. D. Brown, Hon. C. H. Noyes, of Warren, Hon. M. F. Elliott, of Wellsboro (who became a resident in 1878-80), Porter B. Brawley, Esq. and A. B. Richmond, of Meadville, Williston, of Tioga, were those from outside the county, who were most frequently seen.

Of those who came, some have gone to appear at a higher court, some have made success in other localities, some have been apparently lost to sight.

In but few counties of the state have relations between the Bench and Bar, and amongst the attorneys themselves, been so close and cordial as in this county. Bad feeling which is not always absent, has been very rare, and in the heat of a trial, unkind words or discourteous treatment is so infrequent as to provoke some criticism.

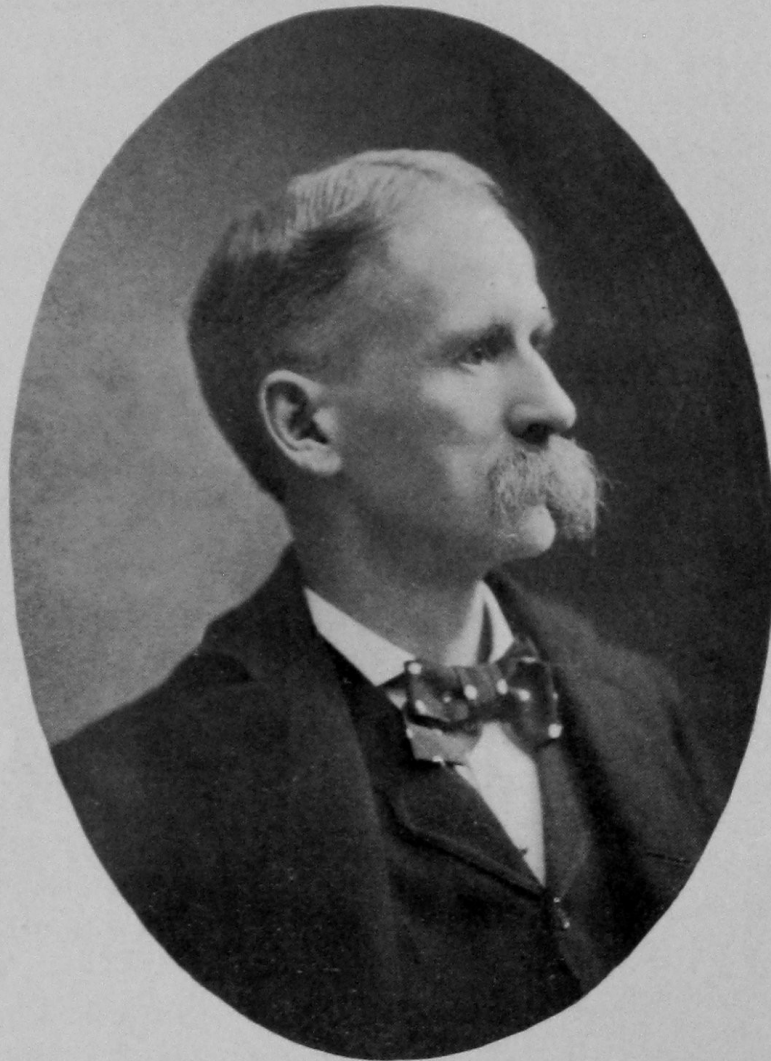
The Judges have been men of high legal attainment and kindly deportment, particularly manifest toward the younger “limbs of the law.”

Altogether we ought to be, and are proud of our “Bench and Bar,” individually and collectively.

Some of the most important questions arising from the oil industry have been adjudicated in the courts of this county, and almost universally with the approval of the Supreme Court, a fact which reflects credit upon the faithful, painstaking work of the attorney and the able judicial interpretation of the judges.

GEORGE A. BERRY.

George A. Berry for many years a leader of the McKean county bar and otherwise distinguished among the eminent men of Western Pennsylvania, was born in Centre county, Pa., in 1848. He completed his education in the



GEORGE A. BERRY.

Washington and Jefferson college after which he studied law in the offices of McAllister & Beaver of Bellefonte and George W. Read, of Ebensburg and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1873 he went to Warren, Pa. and two years later removed to Bradford, being the first lawyer to locate in that region. His ability became evident early in his career and he was soon intrusted with legal matters of great importance. Indeed it is safe to say he has been connected with nearly all the important litigation that has been brought to the attention of the courts of northwestern Pennsylvania within the past quarter of a century, and his capable management of all matters intrusted to him has attracted the attention of some of the best lawyers of the state. He has been

several times prominently mentioned for appointment as judge of the Superior court of Pennsylvania and the bench and bar generally has given this suggestion an unqualified approval.

The practice of law lends itself readily to management of large business enterprises and Mr. Berry has been identified with many of the important business interests of Bradford. He built the Berry block and the Bradford street railroad, and was for a time president of that corporation. He was one of the stockholders of the St. James hotel and at one time was president and one of the stockholders in the National Brick Company.



E. Wallace Mullen.

Eugene Mullen.
F. F. Mullen.

John P. Mullen.

In 1876 he married Miss Kate I. Parker and in 1881 he built a handsome residence in Bradford. He belongs to the Knights of St. John of Malta and is a Royal Arch Mason.

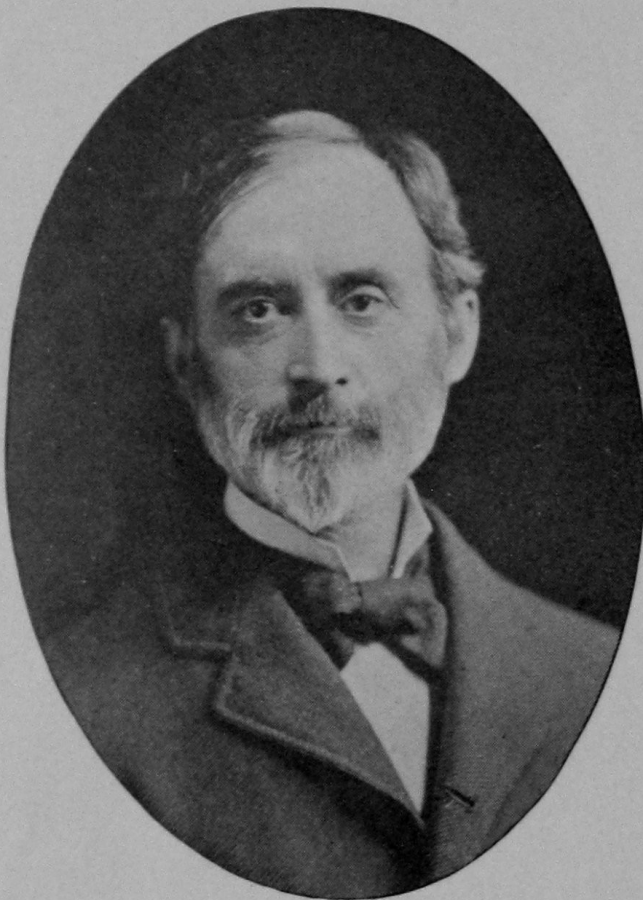
EUGENE MULLIN

Senior member of the law firm of Mullin & Mullin, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1838. His early education was obtained in a little old log house at Turtle Point, McKean county, Pa. He worked on a farm at Turtle Point until he was sixteen years of age. Leaving the farm he went to work in the woods and sawmills until 1858. His next venture was wagon making at Cedar Falls, Ia., and at Port Allegheny, Pa., where he remained until 1871.

Wagon making was not a particularly congenial occupation, and while at Port Allegheny he determined to study law. His spare moments were spent in the law offices of J. C. Backus and the late P. R. Cotter, and in this way he laid the foundation for a substantial legal education. He was admitted to the bar of McKean county in 1876, and locating in Bradford in 1877 has since been engaged here in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Mullin is one of the most widely known men in McKean county and is regarded as one of the most capable attorneys of the McKean county bar.

In politics he is a Democrat and consequently has never held public office, although he humorously remarks: "I have run for several on the Democratic ticket, but somehow was always defeated." Those who are familiar with the McKean county Republican majorities can readily understand the reason for this.

Mr. Mullin is a member of the American Bar Association and the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is also a member of the Pompelon Club of Bradford.



R. B. STONE.

T. F. MULLIN,

Eldest son of Eugene Mullin was born at Smethport, McKean county, 1865. He attended the public schools of Port Allegheny and Bradford, Pa., graduating from the latter institution. Immediately thereafter he entered the law office of Mullin & McClure, and spent five years in the study of law, being admitted to the McKean county bar in his twenty-

first year. He was elected alderman of the fourth ward of the city of Bradford in 1887, and after serving a full term became associated with his father under the firm name of Mullin & Mullin, and has continued in the practice of the law since that time.

J. P. MULLIN,

Born at Port Allegheny, Pa., in 1869, and after a course of study in the public schools of that place he entered the Bradford High school from which he graduated in 1887. After his graduation he entered the employ of the Erie Railroad Company in which work he engaged for two years. He was clerk in the Bradford National Bank from 1889 to 1893. Commencing the study of law in the office of Mullin & Mullin, he was admitted to the bar in 1894 and

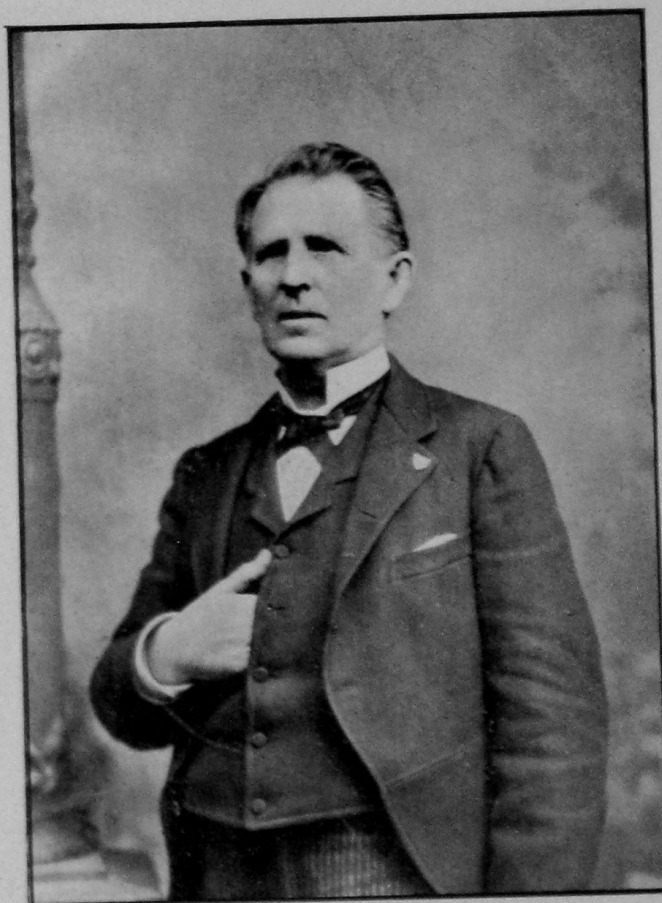
practiced his profession until 1897. He spent a year in Klondike, returning to Bradford in 1899 and has since been connected with the law firm of Mullin & Mullin.

E. WALLACE MULLIN,

Was born at Port Allegheny, in 1874. He graduated from the Bradford High school in 1892; spent three years studying law in the office of Mullin & Mullin and was admitted to practice December 10, 1896. He was also admitted to the United States district court at Williamsport in 1897. He is the junior member of the law firm of Mullin & Mullin. In politics he is an independent republican.

RUFUS BARRETT STONE

Was born in Groton, Mass., November 24, 1847. Both his father and mother were descendants of Revolutionary soldiers and his parental ancestry was intermarried with the families of Warren Prescott and Greene. His father was a carpenter and in the Fremont campaign of 1856 was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts legislature. Mr. Stone graduated at Lawrence Academy and took a special course at Williams College. During the era of Southern reconstruction he was for some years in the United States Internal Revenue service in Mississippi. He was admitted to the practice of law in that state, appointed a United States

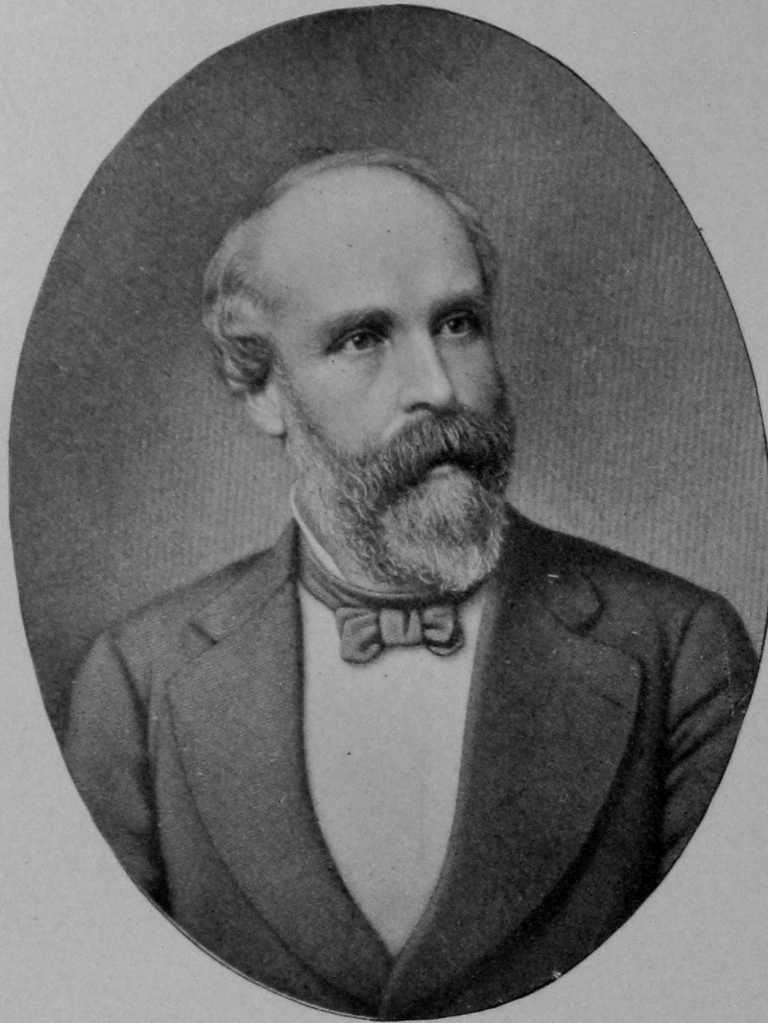


WM. B. CHAPMAN.

Deceased.

Commissioner and subsequently Chancellor of the Seventeenth Chancery district of Mississippi. In 1876 he removed to Bradford. He was president of the first Republican club in this city, chairman of the Republican county committee in 1878, member of the State Republican committee in 1881, alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884; but he has never held any political office. He was one of the founders of the Bradford Evening Star, the first president of Pompon Club, an honorary member of the veteran association of the "Bucktail" regiment; active in the organization of the Board of Trade and of the Bradford Hospital, influential in the adoption of the gravity system of water works and in the establishment of several manufacturing, oil and mining enterprises. He was president of the Bradford Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Bradford Glass Works,

chairman of Knapps Creek Oil Co., Limited, promoted the organization of the Bradford, De Golier and Smethport R. R. Co., projected over the Kushequa route, but afterwards absorbed by the B. B. & K. R. R. Co. and actively identified with the Equitable Petroleum Co., Limited. He has been for twenty years a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, is now vice-president of the Bradford Board of Trade, president of the following organizations: Conemaugh Gas Co., Carnegie Public Library of Bradford, Bradford Hospital, Star Publishing Company and is actively engaged in the practice of law.



HON. A. G. OLMSTEAD.

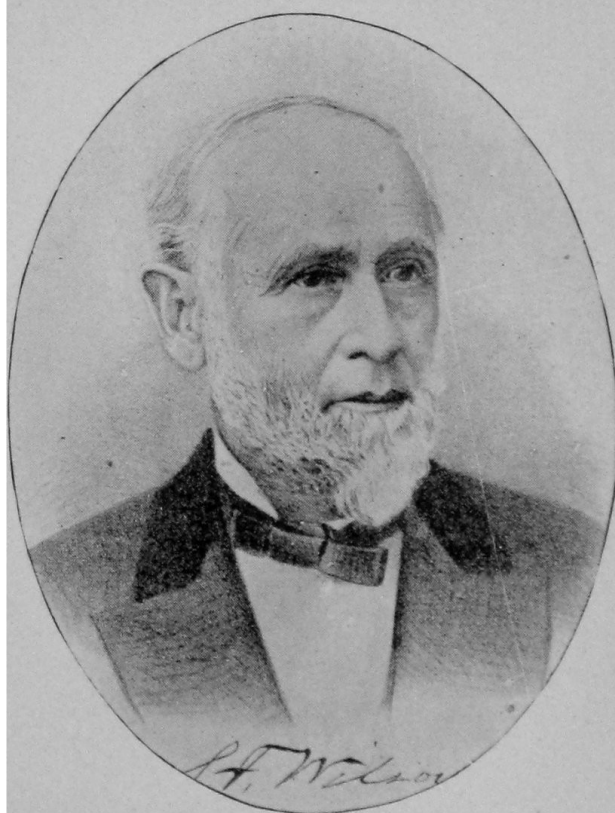
WILLIAM BROOKS CHAPMAN.

Captain Chapman, as he was best known amongst his associates was born at Cleveland, October 8th, 1826. When quite a young man he went to Conneaut, Ohio, when on October 14, 1847, he was married to Cynthia Olds. He was admitted to the practice of law at Columbus, Ohio, in 1852 and continued in active practice until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted and was elected 1st Lieutenant of the 2nd Ohio Light Artillery, was promoted to captain, and wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge. After the close of the war, he made his home at Conneaut, Ohio, until 1873, when he moved to Erie, Pa., remaining there until April, 1878, when he came to Bradford. He soon became actively identified with the community and rose rapidly in the confidence and esteem of the people. He died October 27, 1895.

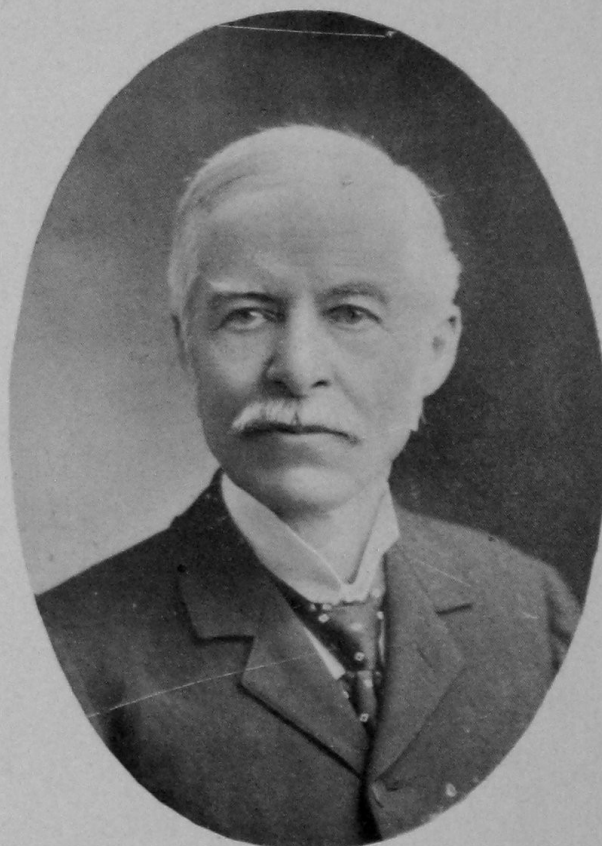
HON. A. G. OLMSTEAD.

Judge Olmstead, the present president judge of the 48th judicial district, composed of the counties of McKean and Potter, was born at Masonville, Delaware county, New York, in 1827. His early life was spent at the place of his birth, working upon a farm and attending the district school during the winter. His education was completed at the Coudersport Academy and his legal course was pursued in the office of Hon. S. Mann at Coudersport, Pa., at which place he was admitted to practice in 1850. In 1862 he was elected to the State Legislature representing the counties of Tioga and Potter, and in 1863 represented his district in the Pennsylvania senate.

In 1887 he was nominated and elected upon the Republican ticket, additional law judge of the Fourth Judicial District, which district was later divided and upon which he became the president judge of the 48th Judicial



HON. S. F. WILSON.



HON. T. A. MORRISON.

District, composed of the counties of McKean and Potter. Upon the expiration of his first term, he was again nominated and elected for a succeeding term which has not yet expired.

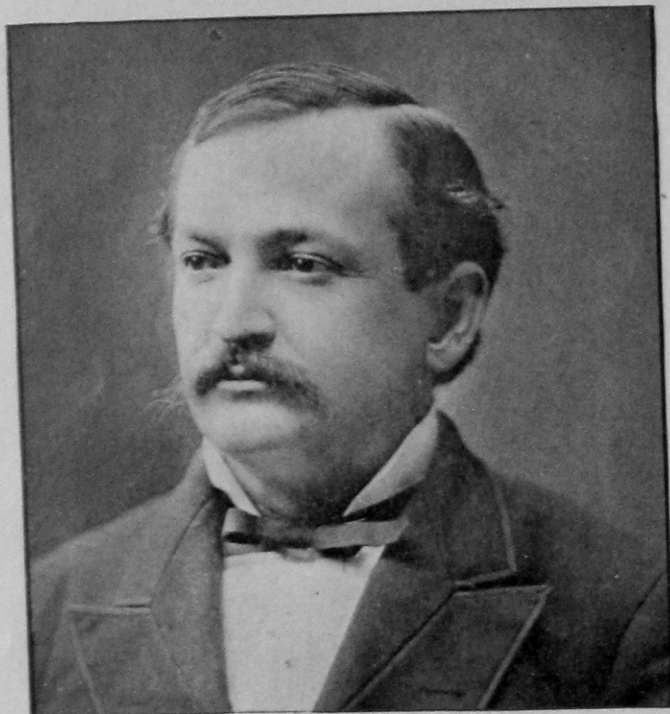
HON. STEPHEN F. WILSON.

Judge Wilson was born in Columbia Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1821, received his education in the district schools of Bradford county and completed it at Wellsboro Academy. He read law under Hon. James Lowry and was admitted to practice in Wellsboro, February 20, 1845. In 1862 he was elected to State Senate and in 1864 to Congress from the Tioga District, being re-elected to Congress again in 1866, and in 1871 he was appointed additional law judge and was shortly after his appointment elected for the term of ten years and was additional judge of the

fourth judicial district, composed of the counties of Potter, Tioga, Cameron and McKean until 1881, when his term expired. In 1884 he was appointed by President Arthur, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico and served until July, 1885. After his retirement from the Supreme Court of New Mexico he returned to Wellsboro and in 1887 was appointed president judge to succeed judge Williams and served until 1889, after which time he pursued the practice of law in Wellsboro until his death which took place March 30, 1897.

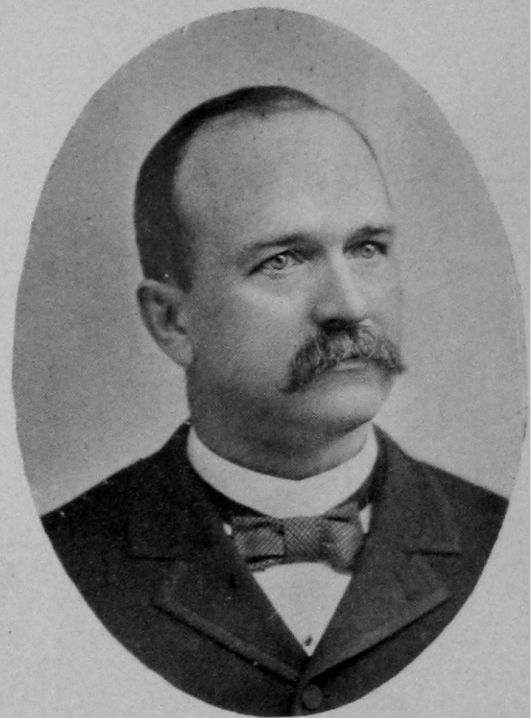
HON. THOMAS. A. MORRISON.

The career of judge Morrison is a very happy illustration of the possibilities open to every man of industry, integrity and ability. He was born in Pleasantville, Pa., on May 4, 1840. His early education was obtained



NELSON B. SMILEY.

Deceased.



JAMES GEORGE.

at the common schools, supplemented by the academy and Normal school. On July 12th, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 121 Regt. Pa. Vols. and was discharged on April 22d, 1863, by reason of loss of left arm at shoulder joint, resulting from wound received at Fredericksburg, Va.

Returning from the service, he read law at Franklin, and Pleasantville, Pa. and was admitted to practice at Franklin, November 6, 1875. In September, 1879, he removed to Smethport and soon was the possessor of a large practice as well as the confidence and respect of all those with whom he came in contact.

On September 19, 1887, he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 48th Judicial District, composed of the counties of McKean and Potter, and in November of the same year was elected to the same office, his term beginning January 1, 1888. In 1897, he was re-elected for a further term of ten years, having been the unanimous choice of the Republican party of the district.

NELSON B. SMILEY.

It is the lot of but few men to create so marked an impress on a community, in so brief a time, as did Mr. Smiley. His residence in Bradford beginning in 1878, and ending with his death on September 7th, 1886, would have afforded but scant time for an ordinary man to have achieved so firm a place in the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Born in Venango county, March 9th, 1843, he was a young man when he was taken away, but in this short span, he had reached a point of personal and professional reputation which would have been an ample reward for a long life of effort.

JAMES. GEORGE.

James George, one of the prominent practitioners of the McKean county bar, was born in Crawford county, Pa., August 4, 1850. His education in the public schools of Crawford county was well supplemented by a college course at Allegheny college of Meadville, Pa., from which institution he graduated in 1875. Three years later he was admitted to the bar of Crawford county and in 1879 he came to Bradford, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. George ranks high among the attorneys of McKean county and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides. He is identified with numerous important business interests, which he manages in connection with his law practice.

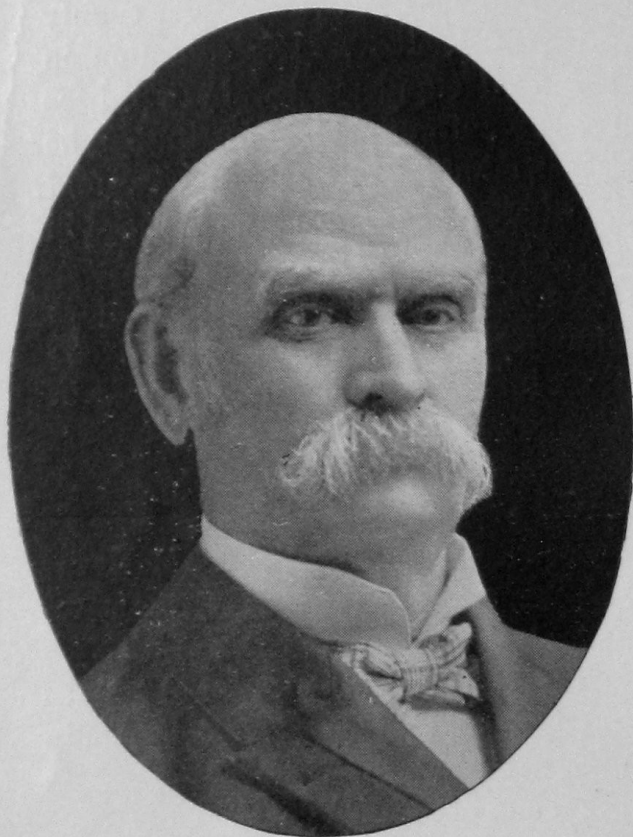
WILLIAM WALLACE BROWN.

William Wallace Brown, for many years a leading member of the McKean county bar, and otherwise distinguished among the eminent men of the state of Pennsylvania, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., April 22, 1836. He is of Scotch and English ancestry. His parents, Rasselas W., and Mary Brown, were natives of New York, emigrating to Pennsylvania in 1838 and in the wild forest country, building up a home.

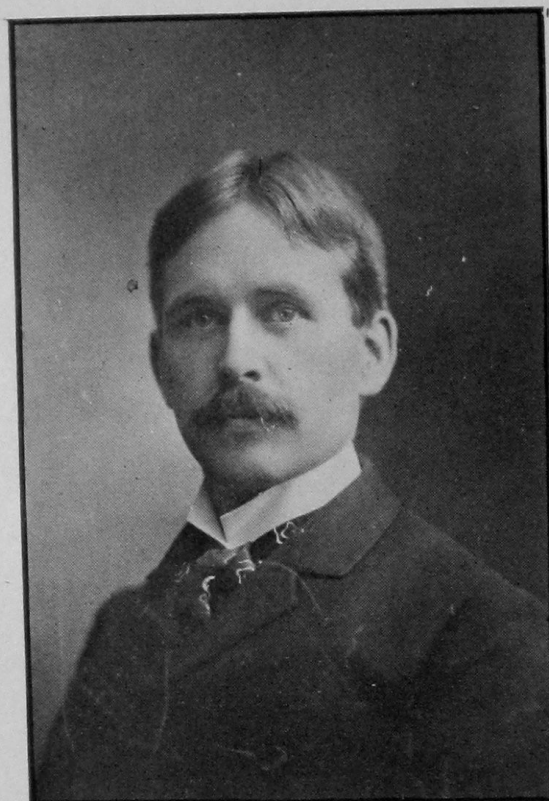
The subject of this sketch was the second son of a family of six children. Ambitious to acquire an education, he entered the Smethport academy when but sixteen years old and commenced his struggle up the steep and difficult pathway that leads to fame and fortune. He worked night and morning to pay his board. Lacking funds even to pay his tuition, he supplied the deficiency by building the academy fires and ringing the academy bell. One time, listening to a lecture by Prof. W. C. Kenyon, then president of Alfred University, he was forcibly impressed with the demonition "Young Man do your best," and adopted it for a life motto. Determining to take a college course he borrowed \$32 of Col. A. I. Wilcox and tramped fifty-one miles to the nearest railroad station to take the train to Alfred University. By teaching school summers, clerking, etc., he worked his way to within two months of graduation day. Just then Fort Sumpter was fired upon and he, in company with twelve other college students hastend to enlist in the army of the Union. His first enlistment was in the Southern Tier Rifles which subsequently became a part of the twenty-third New York Regiment. In December he was transferred to the famous Pennsylvania Bucktalis, serving as a member of

company C until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was in numerous battles and skirmishes. At Antietam, South Mountain, Shantilla, Fredericksburg and the second battle of Bull Run, he was an active participant.

After the war he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. B. D. Hamlin, of Smethport, serving at the same time as register, recorder and deputy prothonotary of McKean county. Admitted to the bar at Smethport in 1866, he was the same fall elected district attorney of the county. Subsequently he served a term as superintendent of the common schools. In 1869, he removed to Corry, Pa. While there he served three years as city attorney and two years in the city councils. In 1872 he was elected a member



HON. W. W. BROWN.



F. P. SCHOONMAKER.

City Solicitor.

of the Pennsylvania legislature, a position which he held until 1876. For two sessions he was a member of the judiciary committee and was the author of the first bill to establish fish culture west of the Alleghany mountains, which became a law. In 1876 he was appointed aid de camp to Gov. Hartranft, and for years after served on the staff of the major general of the National Guard of the state. He had a continued service in the National Guard of fifteen years with the rank of major and colonel.

Mr. Brown removed to Bradford in 1878, where he at once entered upon an active and lucrative practice of his profession. In 1882 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served in the XLVIII and XLIX Congresses. He took a conspicuous part in the opposition of the Morrison tariff bill and was the first Pennsylvania member to oppose the demonetization of silver. Other achievements were the establishment of a

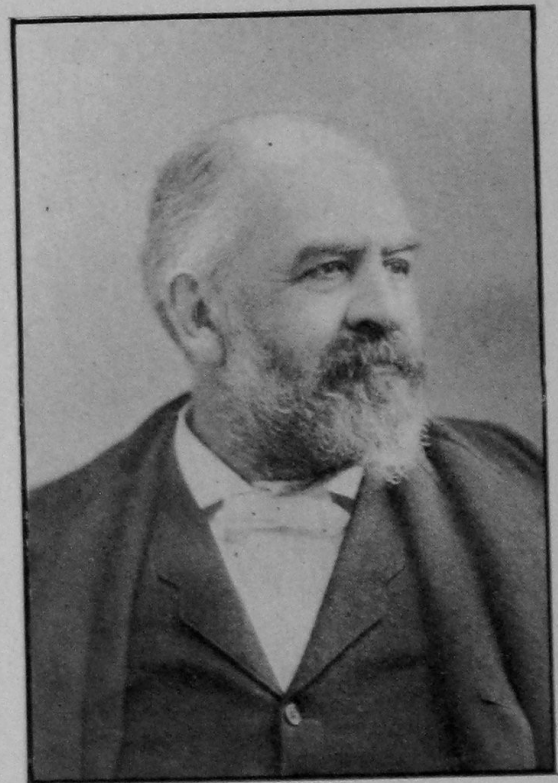
large number of post-offices and mail routes in his district, an appropriation for a United States court house and post-office at Williamsport, and the free delivery of mails for Bradford, which thus achieved the distinction of being the youngest city in Pennsylvania to have free delivery.

On resuming his law practice Mr. Brown became a member of the law firm of Stone, Brown & Sturgeon. In 1890 he retired therefrom and soon thereafter formed a partnership with F. P. Schoonmaker, under the firm name of Brown & Schoonmaker.

Since becoming a resident of Bradford Mr. Brown has taken an active interest in the promotion of public enterprises. He procured the charter for the city of Bradford, organized and obtained the charter for the Bradford,



D. H. JACK.



J. M. McCLURE.

Bordell and Kinzua railroad and was for many years one of its directors. He was an active member of the board of trade for several years, and served six years as president of that organization. During this period many of Bradford's most successful manufactories were established. For five years he was city solicitor. In 1897 he was appointed an auditor for the war department at Washington. This position he held for two years, when he was honored with the appointment to the important position of auditor of the navy department, and is now discharging the duties of that office with conspicuous ability.

D. H. JACK.

D. H. Jack in the various spheres of his professional, social and political life may truthfully be said to enjoy in an exceptional degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. He was born in Butler county, Pa., in 1855

and graduated from the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1875. After his graduation he studied law and in due course of time was admitted to practice. He removed to Bradford in 1880 and has since practiced his profession here. At various times he has been associated with George A. Berry, M. F. Elliott and George L. Roberts, all prominent practitioners, but he is now practicing alone. He has many important interests in his charge. Mr. Jack is a 32nd degree Mason.

JOSEPH M. McCLURE

Was born in Perry county, Pa., December 28, 1838. He entered the preparatory academy at Academia, Junata Co., Pa., and in 1862 became a member of the freshman class of Yale college. Four years were spent in that historic educational institution and after his graduation he took up the study of law at Mifflintown, Pa., completing his course with McClure & Stewart at Chambersburg and receiving his admission to the bar of Franklin county in 1867. In 1868 he removed to Harrisburg. In 1869 he was appointed assistant state librarian and during the fall of the same year was appointed to the responsible position of deputy attorney general of the state. In 1875 he again resumed practice at Allentown and in 1879 he removed to Bradford where he has since been an honored citizen.

He has served as member and president of the school board.

FREDERICK PALEN SCHOONMAKER.

The subject of this sketch was born at Limestone, N. Y., March 11, 1870. He was a student in Alfred University during the years 1885-86, in the University of Minnesota from 1886 to 1888 and Cornell University from 1888 to 1891, from which institution he graduated in June 1891, in the arts course.

After leaving Cornell, Mr. Schoonmaker entered the law offices of Williams & Schoonmaker of St. Paul, Minnesota, as a student and clerk. He remained there until 1893, when he removed to Bradford and entered the law offices of Hon. W. W. Brown. In 1894 he was admitted to practice in the courts of McKean county. In 1896 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania and in 1900 to the United States Supreme court.

Immediately after his admission to the bar in 1894, he formed a partnership with Mr. Brown under the firm name of Brown & Schoonmaker, and this firm is now engaged in the practice of law in Bradford.

In 1897 Mr. Schoonmaker was appointed to the responsible position of city solicitor, in which capacity he is serving at the present time.

CARLTON J. CURTIS.

Carlton J. Curtis was born in Potter county in 1848. His early education was received in the common schools of Potter county, and finished with a course at Ulysses academy. After leaving school he commenced the study of law with the firm of Olmstead & Larrabee of Coudersport, and at the completion of his course in 1872, was admitted to the Potter county bar.

His ability as a lawyer early attracted attention and substantial public recognition was accorded him in 1874, by the election to the important position

of district attorney of Potter county. At the completion of a three years term, he removed to Bradford where he has since been located. He was admitted to practice at the McKean county bar in December, 1877, and also to practice in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania.

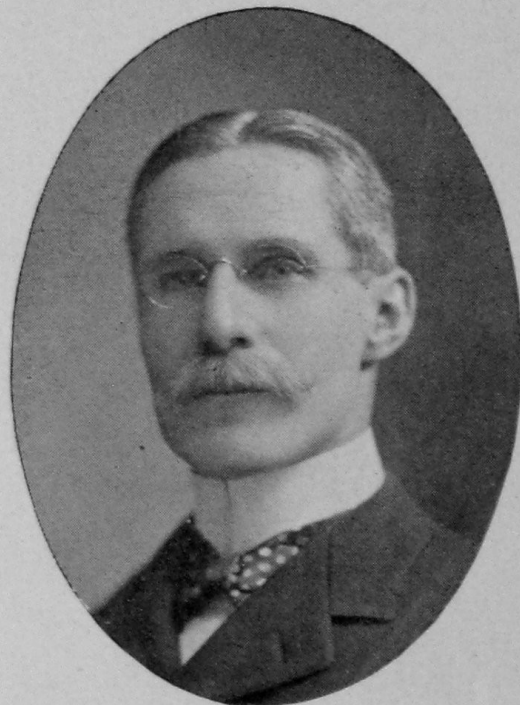
Mr. Curtis served one term as town clerk of Allegheny township.

EDWIN E. TAIT

One of the active practitioners of the McKean county bar was born in Canada in 1851. His education commenced in the common schools of the Canadian province, supplemented by a course at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute of Hamilton, Canada, and finished at Albert University of Bellville, Canada. He came to the oil regions in 1877, securing employment as bookkeeper in an oil concern in Butler county. He removed to Bradford in 1878 and operated as a broker on the Bradford oil exchange from 1880 to 1885. Taking



C. J. CUSTIS.



E. E. TAIT.

up the study of law he was admitted to the bar in 1883 and has since been engaged in active practice, making a specialty of corporation law. Mr. Tait is a member of the Masonic lodge of Bradford.

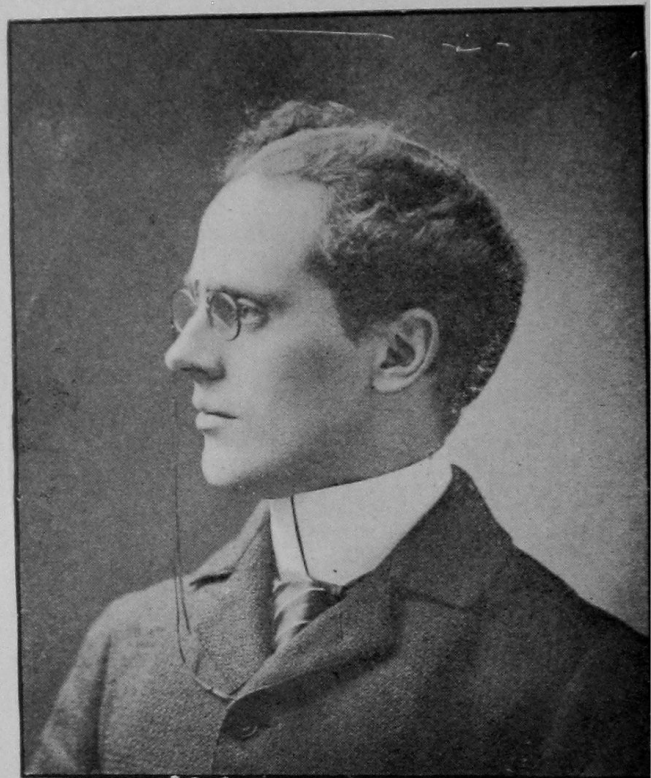
ROBERT L. EDGETT

One of prominent practioners of McKean county, was born in Howard, St. Steuben county, N. Y. He graduated from the Hornellsville High school in 1879, entered Chamberlain Intsitute at Randolph in 1881 and graduated from that institution in June 1883 and immediately thereafter he removed to Bradford. Deciding to enter the legal profession, he commenced the study of law in the offices of Berry, Elliott & Jack, in August, 1884. Completing his clerkship he was admitted to practice in the various courts of McKean county, November 12, 1890, and at once formed a partnership with George A. Berry, under the firm name of Berry & Edgett, which firm continues up to

the present date. Mr. Edgett was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania in May, 1892, the United States court in February, 1893 and in the Superior court of Pennsylvania in November, 1896. He was also admitted to practice in Elk, Warren and Potter counties. This law firm has an extensive practice in McKean and adjoining counties as well as in United States courts and the highest courts of the state. In McKean county litigation especially the firm will generally be found represented on one side or the other. Mr. Edgett has never aspired to hold political office, but has always been an active, earnest member of the republican party and with the leaders, directing its councils and conventions. He has been tendered the nomination of mayor of the city of Bradford, also the nomination for



R. L. EDGETT.



M. I. WILLIS.

representative in the state legislature as well as district attorney of McKean county. All these honors he has declined preferring to retain his extensive law practice. Mr. Edgett is prominent in social as well as legal circles. He is a member of the governing board of the Country club, vice-president of the Orpheus club, past exalted ruler of the Elks, past leader of the Home Circle. Although now an exempt fireman he was for many years treasurer of Era Hook and Ladder company and a member of Central Hose company. During the years 1899 and 1900 he was president of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Volunteer Firemens Association an organization of the counties of McKean, Elk, Warren, Crawford, Erie, Potter, Cameron and Clearfield.

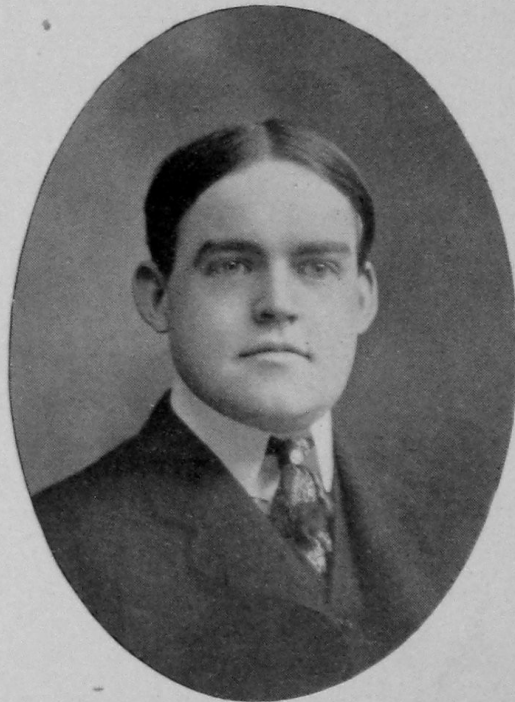
MERTON LEE WILLIS.

He was born at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., December 1st, 1869. His early education was received at Haverling academy, followed by a course at Hobart college, from which institution he graduated in 1895. Subsequently

he took a course in law and political science at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and later entered the law office of Hon. George Rains of Rochester, N. Y. He remained there as managing clerk until February, 1898, at which time he took the New York state bar examination and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in the United States District court at Utica. September 15, 1889, Mr. Willis removed to Bradford. October 1, 1899 he was admitted to practice in the courts of McKean county. December 23, 1889 he purchased the office and law library of the late M. H. Byles and located there for the practice of his profession. January 17, 1900 he was married to Helen, daughter of A. J. Edgett of Bradford. Mr. Willis belongs to a college



JOHN P. MELVIN.



THOS. J. MELVIN, Jr.

fraternity and is a member of the masonic and odd fellow lodges and also Rochester chapter B. P. O. E , No. 24.

JOHN P. MELVIN

District attorney of McKean county, is one of the younger practitioners of the McKean county bar, who have rapidly obtained distinction in their chosen profession. Although only 31 years of age, he was born at Limestone, N. Y , July 17, 1870 and has crowded into his brief career, the experiences which many require years to obtain.

Mr. Melvin was educated in the Bradford public schools, graduated from Phillips Exter academy, of Exter, N. H., and was subsequently a student of Harvard college. After completing his studies he entered the store conducted by L. Emery, Jr. & Company, remaining there from 1890 to 1895. He studied law with Berry & Edgett and immediately after his admission to the bar commenced the practice of his profession in Bradford. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee of 1898, and his services to the party

were rewarded a year later by an election to the responsible position of District Attorney of McKean county, which position he now holds.

Mr. Melvin is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges of Bradford.

THOMAS J. MELVIN, JR.

Thomas J. Melvin, Jr., junior member of the firm of Melvin & Melvin is one of the well known younger members of the McKean county bar. Mr. Melvin was born in Bradford, July 29, 1878. He has resided in the city all his life with the exception of the time spent at school. He was educated in the Bradford public schools, a preparatory school in Boston and finished with a course of study at the Pennsylvania law school. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1899, and immediately thereafter formed a partnership with his brother under the firm name of Melvin & Melvin.

DELPHA HARRIS.

Delpha Harris moved to Bradford in 1844 from the state of New York. He was a man of sterling worth and respected by all who knew him. Married in his early life to Miss Anna Moore of Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y., he was fortunate in securing a help mate who exercised a powerful influence in moulding his character for life. Miss Moore was a lady of education and refinement, a conscientious religious worker and teacher. She was one of the teachers of Hon. Reuben E. Fenton of Jamestown, who was governor of New York state during the civil war.

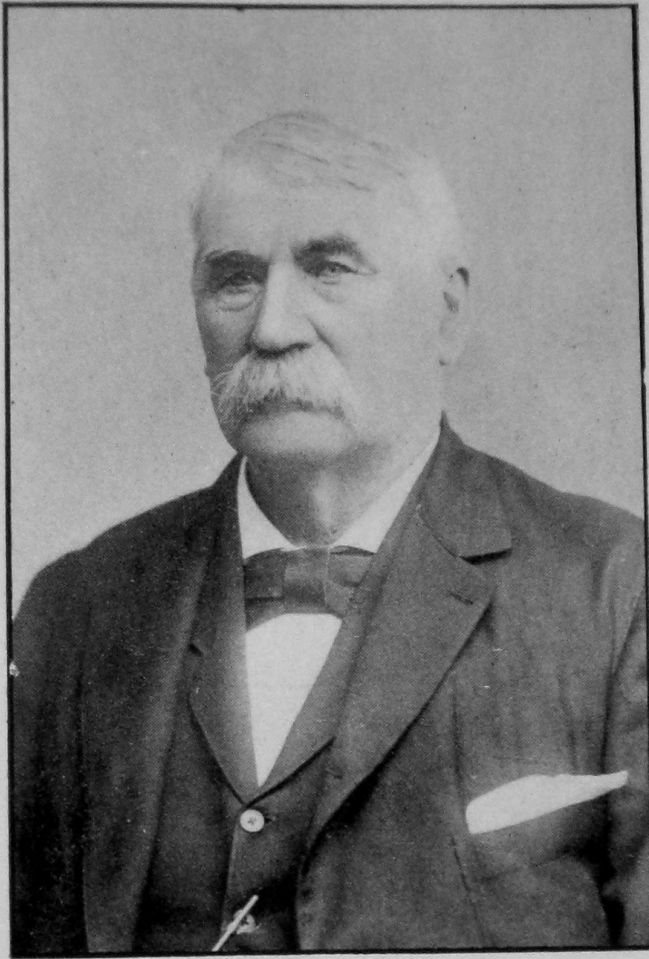
Mr. Harris, residing in the healthful atmosphere of McKean county, has reached the ripe old age of 91 years and still retains much bodily vigor, and with mental faculties unimpaired, he is one of the last living links to connect the past with the present.

F. W. HASTINGS.

F. W. Hastings was born at Buffalo, N. Y. and completed his education at the Rochester University, of Rochester, N. Y. He began his professional career in 1859 as an attorney and counselor at law, and with the exception of two years, 1860-61, has been actively engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Hastings located in Bradford November 1, 1883 and has since resided here. He takes great interest in fraternal organizations and holds membership in the following: A. O. U. W., I. O. H., K. of H., K. and L. of H., I. O. R. M., K. O. T. M. and Home Circle.

C. E. JUDD

Attorney at law, the second of four children of Lucius and Harriet Cole Judd, was born in Russell, Geauga county, Ohio, March 9, 1856. His education was obtained at Chester Seminary, from which institution he graduated in 1877, having taught prior to his graduation. Leaving school he taught for a time but finally decided to become a lawyer. Arriving in Bradford in 1877, he engaged for a time in the oil business and commenced the study of law under the direction of Henry McSweeney. Completing his course in 1884 he was admitted to the bar at Smethport and has since engaged in the active practice of his profession. In October 1887, he was married to Miss Mary L. Haggerty, daughter of John Haggerty and they have one daughter Margaret Louise. In politics Mr. Judd is a republican.



F. A. MOORE.

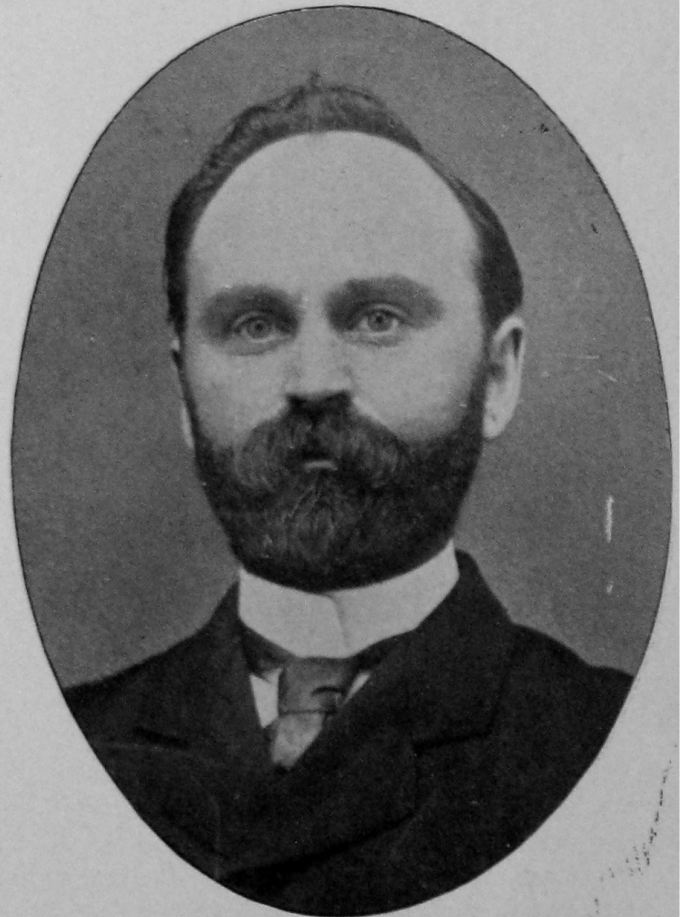
He remained a resident of Bradford during his lifetime, and after his decease, which occurred May 15, 1898, his son, Amos F. Moore, succeeded him and now has charge of the business.

W. J. MILLIKEN.

Mr. Milliken was born in Seneca county, N. Y., March 29, 1842. He received his educational advantages at Alfred University and Dickinson Seminary. He commenced the practice of law at Smethport, Pa. in 1872, removing to Bradford in 1876. Mr. Milliken was county superintendent of schools from 1867 to 1876 and was district attorney from 1873 to 1876. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and has an office at 402 East Main street.

FRANKLIN A. MOORE.

Was born at Wales, N. Y., April 8, 1822, and continuing the chronology of the important events of his life, it may be said here was married to Miss Edith Vandine, in March, 1844. When a young man he engaged in the lumbering business, and subsequently assumed the management of a mining company at Alton, Pa. In 1885 he removed to Bradford and being impressed with the possibilities of the future growth of the city, made extensive investments in real estate, an undertaking he never had reason to regret, as his holdings rapidly increased in value and he was soon doing a large and profitable business.



W. J. MILLIKEN.

THE MCKEAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The McKean County Medical Society was organized June 18, 1880, and since that time has steadily grown and prospered. All the prominent physicians of McKean county, are, or have been members of this society, which in its brief existence has contributed materially towards the elevation of the profession to the highest possible standard.

The physicians who have been president of the society since its organization are: 1880, F. M. Follett; 1881, J. C. Elliott; 1882, James Nichols; 1883, W. P. Shoemaker; 1884, S. D. Freeman; 1885, S. P. Dorn; 1886, C. D. Buss; 1887, A. M. Straight; 1888, H. L. McCoy; 1889, F. H. Murdock; 1890, James Nichols; 1891, Geore E. Benninghoff; 1892, T. C. James; 1893, F. W. Winger; 1894, H. J. Nichols; 1895, C. S. Hubbard; 1896, W. J. Russell; 1897, James Johnston; 1898, S. P. Dorn; 1899, F. H. Bartlett, 1900, John P. Nason.

The present officers of the society are: President, John B. Nason; Secretary and Treasurer, B. H. Hall; Censors, W. P. Burdick, S. H. Haines, Thomas Kane.

DR. JAMES NICHOLS,

Deceased, was born in Arcadi, N. Y., July 23, 1825. After receiving a common school education he entered the University of Buffalo, N. Y., Medical Department. After graduating he practiced medicine in Limestone, N. Y. until 1882, when he moved to Bradford, where he enjoyed an extensive practice until his death on February 16, 1895. Mr. Nichols was a prominent member of all the Masonic Orders in Bradford.

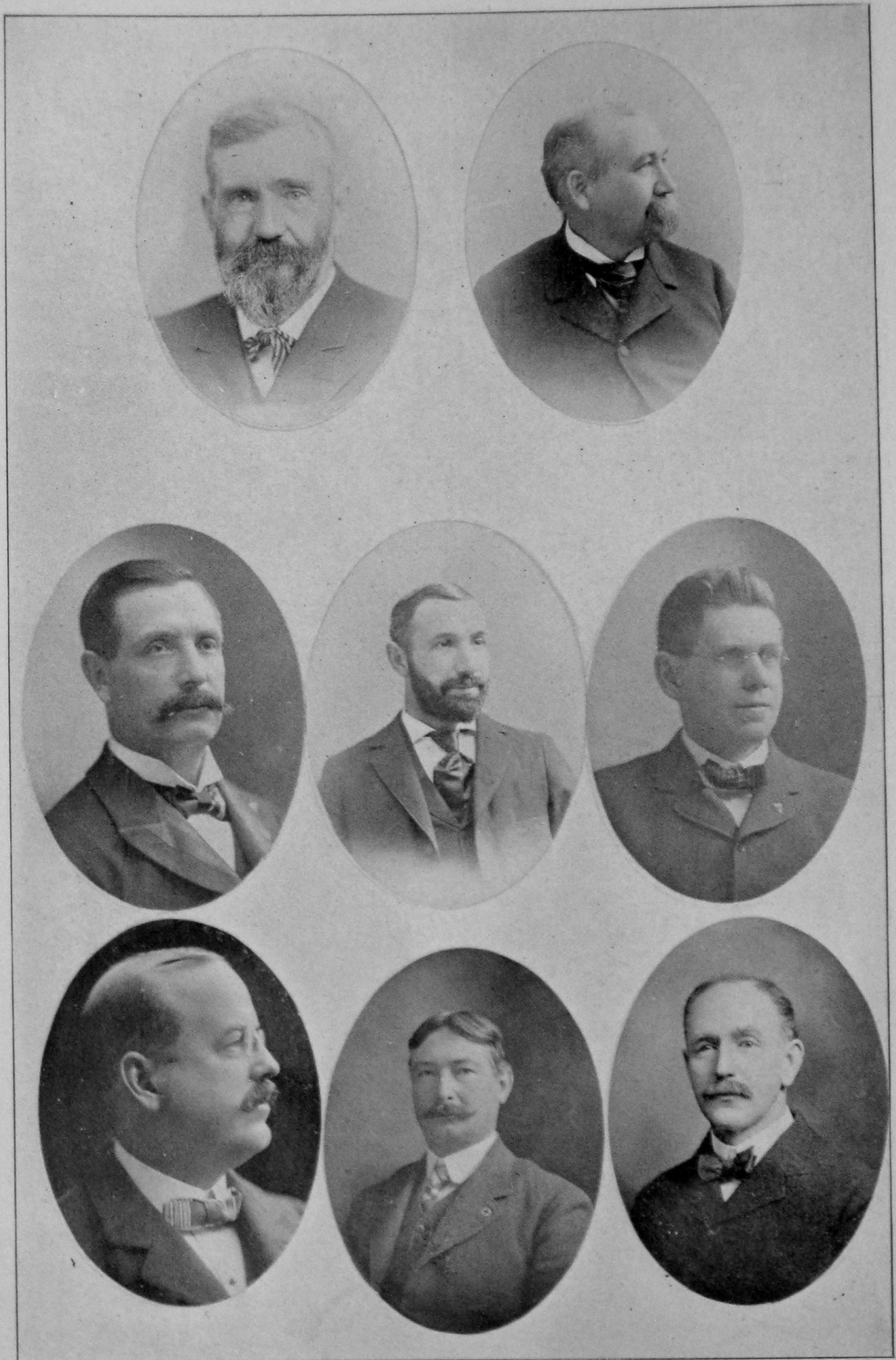
DR. A. M. STRAIGHT

Was born in Crawford county, Pa., August 5, 1847. He graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College in 1870 and after a five years course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, he located at Wilcox, Elk county, Pa., remaining there until 1885, when he removed to Bradford. He has served a term as president of the McKean county Medical Society, and is also a member of the State, American and International organizations. For sixteen years Dr. Straight was surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad company, and later served in the same capacity for the Buffalo, Pittsburg & Rochester railroad company. He has been secretary of the board of pension examiners.

DR. GEORGE E. BENNINGHOFF

Was born in Petroleum Center, Venango county, Pa., February 10, 1854. He studied medicine at the Wooster College, Cleveland, Ohio, receiving his diploma from that institution in 1879. He removed to Bradford in 1886. For nine years he served as a member of the board of pension examiners of Bradford and is now associated in practice with Dr. Robinson. He has achieved an enviable reputation for surgery and is recognized as a capable and successful practitioner.

PRESIDENTS, PAST AND PRESENT, OF THE McKEAN COUNTY
MEDICAL SOCIETY.



Dr. James Nichols, *deceased*, 1882 & 1890. Dr. A. M. Straight, 1889.
 Dr. G. E. Benninghoff, 1891. Dr. F. W. Winger, 1893. Dr. H. J. Nichols, 1884.
 Dr. W. J. Russell, 1896. Dr. James Johnston, 1897. Dr. F. H. Bartlett, 1899.

DR. FRED W. WINGER

Was born in President, Venango county, Pa., in 1885. He was educated in the High school in Oil City, and deciding to study medicine he entered the Bellview college in New York, from which institution he graduated March 15, 1886. He located in Bradford in 1895, and has since practiced his profession here. He has served a term as president of the McKean County Medical College, the date of which appears elsewhere.

DR. H. J. NICHOLS

Was born in Limestone, N. Y., September 16, 1859 and educated in the public schools in New York State. His medical education was obtained in the University of Buffalo, from which institution he graduated in 1892. He also did post graduate work in the University of Pa. and located in Bradford in 1894.

DR. WALTER J. RUSSELL

Was born at Kittanning, Pa., May 14, 1860, educated at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1889. Removing to Bradford he opened an office for the practice of his profession and in a few years has built up a large and lucrative practice.

DR. JAS. JOHNSTON

Born in Whitby, Ont., is a graduate of the Whitby Collegiate Institute and an under-graduate in arts of the University of Toronto. He received the degree of bachelor in medicine with first-class honors from the University of Toronto in 1884 and the *ad eundem* degree doctor of medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and began practice in Bradford but discontinued it during the same year resuming his studies in Philadelphia and Baltimore during 1885 and 1886. Removing to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., he organized the Soo. General hospital, a flourishing institution which was owned and controlled entirely by physicians and is yet the most important hospital in the upper peninsula.

Returning to Bradford in 1889 he has continued in active practice except when interrupted by military service.

He was married in 1895 to Miss M. Francis Hurley of Bradford. He is an active member of the most important State and National Medical Associations, surgeon of the National Guard of Penn., member of the Board of Health, director of the hospital, U. S., examiner for pensions and medical examiner for several Life Insurance Companies. He has always been in general practice and devoted himself particularly to military medicine and public health.

DR. F. H. BARTLETT

Was born in Pottsville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1879, practiced at Olean, subsequently took a course in the college of physicians and surgeons of New York city, a special course in the post graduate Medical School of New York, and in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and removing to Bradford has since been engaged in active practice. He is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat.

MEMBERS OF THE M:KEAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.



| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Dr. E. A. VanScov | Dr. C. S Hubbard, deceased | Dr J. W. King. |
| Dr. J. C. Walker. | Dr. Ada M. Griffin | Dr. S. H. Haines. |
| Dr. H. A. Canfield. | Dr. D. E. Ash. | Dr. B. H. Hall. |
| Dr. T. H. Robison. | | |

DR. CHAS. S. HUBBARD,

Deceased, was born in Titusville, August 5, 1851. He graduated from the Academy of Painsville, Ohio and also from the University of Penn., and the Medical Department of Ann Arbor, Mich. During the three years course at Ann Arbor, he practiced medicine with Dr. Dunn at Titusville, between terms. Dr Hubbard came to Bradford in 1878, where he gained a large practice during his professional career here of 23 years. His death coming as a blow to the community in February last.

Dr. Hubbard was war secretary and treasurer of the board of pensions, a member of the school library board and medical examiner of the Equitable Life Assurance Co. of New York, the hospital board and the board of medical examiners of that institution. He was a member of the McKean County Medical Association. He was a Mason, member of the Royal Arcanum, Improved Order of Heptosophs and the Merchants Club.

DR. JOHN WESLEY KING

Physician and surgeon, was born at Hellertown, Pa., April 16, 1866. He attended the High school at Easton, Pa., supplementing this schooling with a course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Easton. In 1885 he commenced the study of medicine; in 1886 he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1889, and immediately thereafter he commenced the general practice of medicine. In October 1900, the general practice was discontinued and Dr. King has since devoted himself exclusively to the treatment of chronic diseases. He removed to Bradford September 15, 1896.

Dr. King was deputy recorder of deeds of Northampton County for a period of two years. He is a member of the McKean County Medical Society, the Roentgen Society of the United States, the F. and A. M. of Akron, N. Y., the I. O. F., the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of St. John and Malta.

DR. ADELAIDE M. GRIFFIN

Was born in North East, Pa., October 15, 1870. She prepared for the practice of medicine by a course in the Woman's Medical college of New York Infirmary, from which institution she graduated in 1895. She took a special course at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary and is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. H. A. CANFIELD

Was born May 1, 1852, in Chautauqua county, N. Y. He studied medicine with Drs. Osborne and Ames at Sherman, N. Y., and then entered Michigan Universtiy at Ann Arbor, graduating from the medical department in 1877. He practiced a few months at Dayton, Cattaraugus county, and removed to Bradford in 1889. He is one of the founders of the McKean Co. Medical Society.

DR. S. H. HAINES

Was born in Medford, Burlington county, New Jersey, January 2, 1863 and educated at the West-town school of Chester county, Pa., a select school under the care and management of Philadelphia society of friends. Choosing medicine for a profession Mr. Haines entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, April 3, 1889, for a three years course. After his graduation he entered the hospital connected with the institution as resident physician, remaining there for a year to further perfect himself in his chosen profession.

He treated at Rixford in August, 1890 and in March, 1891 he went to Rew, where he remained four years. Removing to Bradford in the spring of 1895, he has successfully practiced his profession here ever since. He is a member of the McKean County Medical Society, Tuna lodge, No. 411, I. O. O. F., the P. H. C. and Ben Hur.

DR. ROBERT J. ROBISON.

Was born in Mercer county, Pa., October 4, 1871. He received his medical training in the University of Buffalo, supplemented by practice in the Erie County Hospital. He began his practice of his profession in Kinzua, Pa., and removed to Bradford in 1898, where he has since engaged in the active practice of his profession.

DR. B. H. HALL,

The secretary of the McKean County Medical Society was born at Shamburg, Pa., May 20, 1873. His medical education was obtained in the University School of Medicine of Baltimore, from which institution he graduated in 1898. Removing to Bradford in the fall of 1898 he began the practice of his profession with Dr. Benninghoff and subsequently opened an office of his own. He is one of the successful practitioners of the city.



DR. GRACE WHITE.

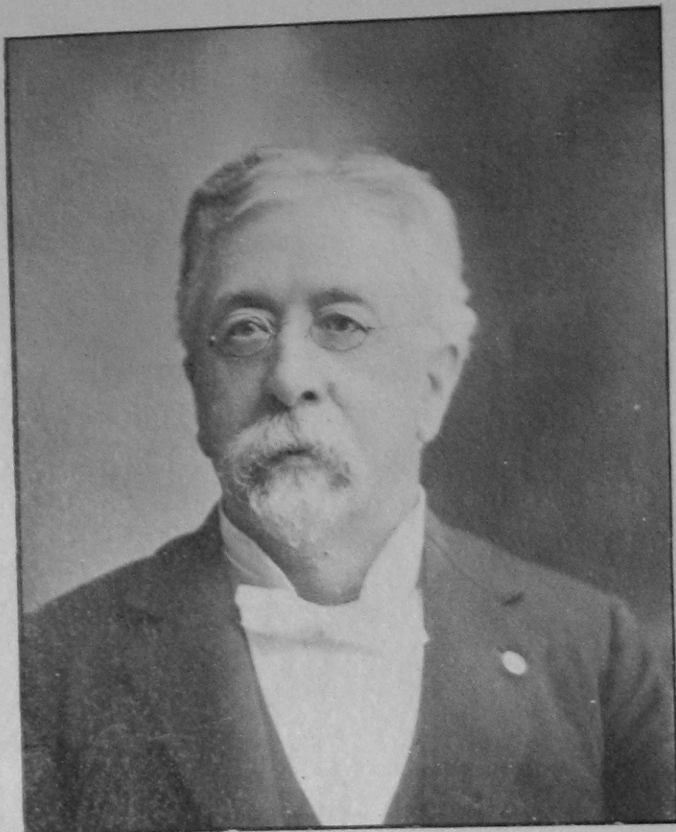
DR. A. GRACE WHITE

Was born in Chemung county, N. Y., in 1853. She was educated in the Chemung public schools and the music school of Music Vale, Conn. Her medical education was obtained in the Homeopathic Medical college of Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution she graduated in 1887. She practiced in Wellsburg, Chemung county, N. Y., from 1887 to 1889, and then removed to Bradford where she has since been engaged in active practice. She is a member of the America Institute of Homeopathy, the southern tire of Homeopathic Medical College Society; the McKean County Homeopathic Med-

ical Society; the Woman's Medical Club, Bradford, and is attending physician of the Bradford city hospital.

DR. E. A. VAN SCOY.

Was born in Narrowsburg, N. Y., in 1853. After receiving a common school education he entered the University of Philadelphia, graduating in 1871; the same year commenced practice of his profession in Forestville, N. Y., coming to Bradford in 1873. Dr. Van Scoy, besides enjoying a large practice in Bradford, is also one of the successful oil producers and has lately become very much interested in the future of Porto Rico, having purchased a large tract of land there.

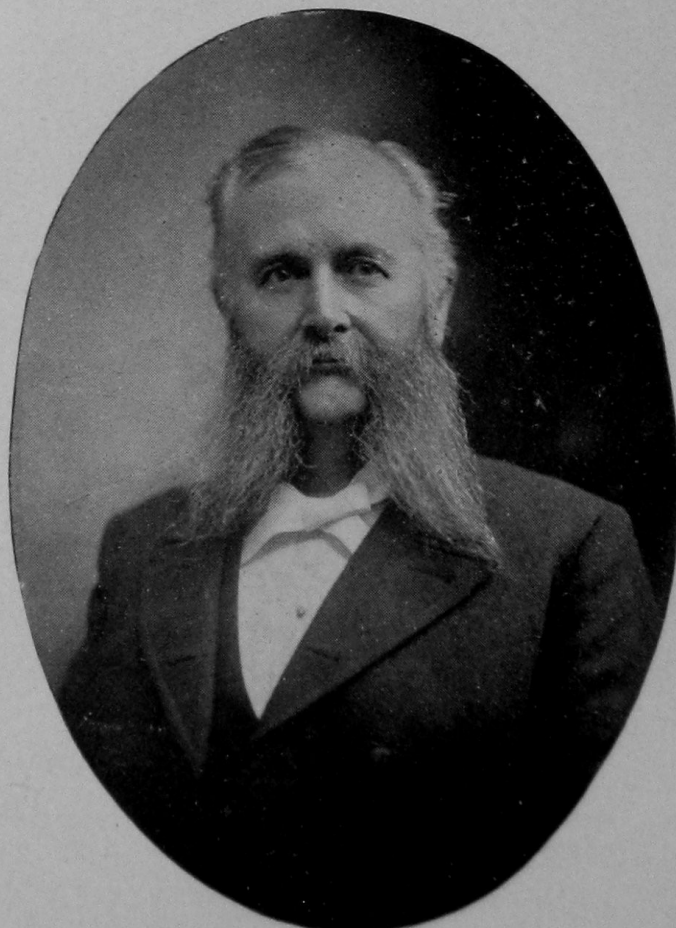


DR. C. P. ALLING.

and was also surgeon for a railroad company For five years he was chairman of the bureau of microscopy and histology of the National Medical Association. He has perfected the Triumph inhaler which has proved of great value to those suffering from throat troubles.

**DR. MYRON ALLEN
TODD.**

Was born at Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., February 11, 1847, and his parents removed to Angelica, N. Y., one year later. He was educated in the academy in that village. He commenced studying medicine under his father in May, 1873, later attending the University of Buffalo and the Homoeopathic Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating from the latter institution February 16, 1876. He was associated with his father in general practice until May, 1878, when he located at Bradford. He was elected health officer and city physician and served in that capac-



DR. M. A. TODD.

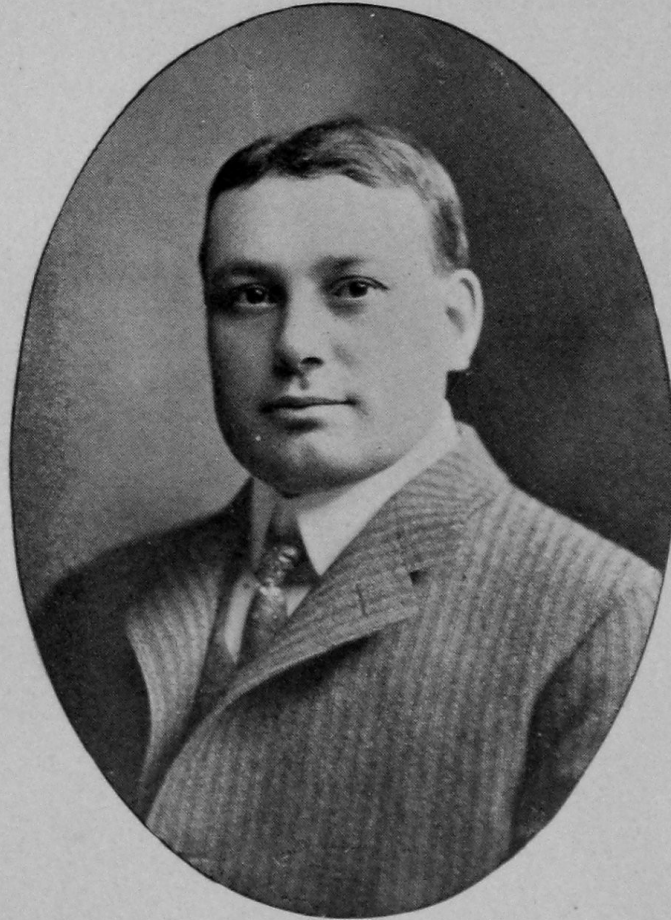
DR. C. P. ALLING

Was born in Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, February 19, 1838. He graduated from the Western Reserve college in 1856, took a three years course at the college at Kenyon, Ohio, studied medicine at Norwalk, Ohio with Dr. John Tiftt, completing his course with Dr. Charles Merrill at Cleveland and receiving his degree in 1852. Beginning practice at Lima, he subsequently practiced at Milan three years, Dunkirk, N. Y., ten years and removed to Bradford in 1877, where he has since practiced with the exception of two years spent in Buffalo. While there, he served as city physician

ity until August 8, 1882. He is a member of the board of surgeons and medical examiner for a large number of secret orders. In politics he is a democrat.

DR. C. M. BROOKS

Was born at Olean, N. Y. in 1866, educated in the Olean public schools and Pennsylvania college of dental surgery, from which institution he graduated in 1890. Returning to Olean he practiced his profession there for a short time, but in 1891 he removed to Bradford, locating in the Rosenberg and Michael block at No. 46 and 48 Main street.



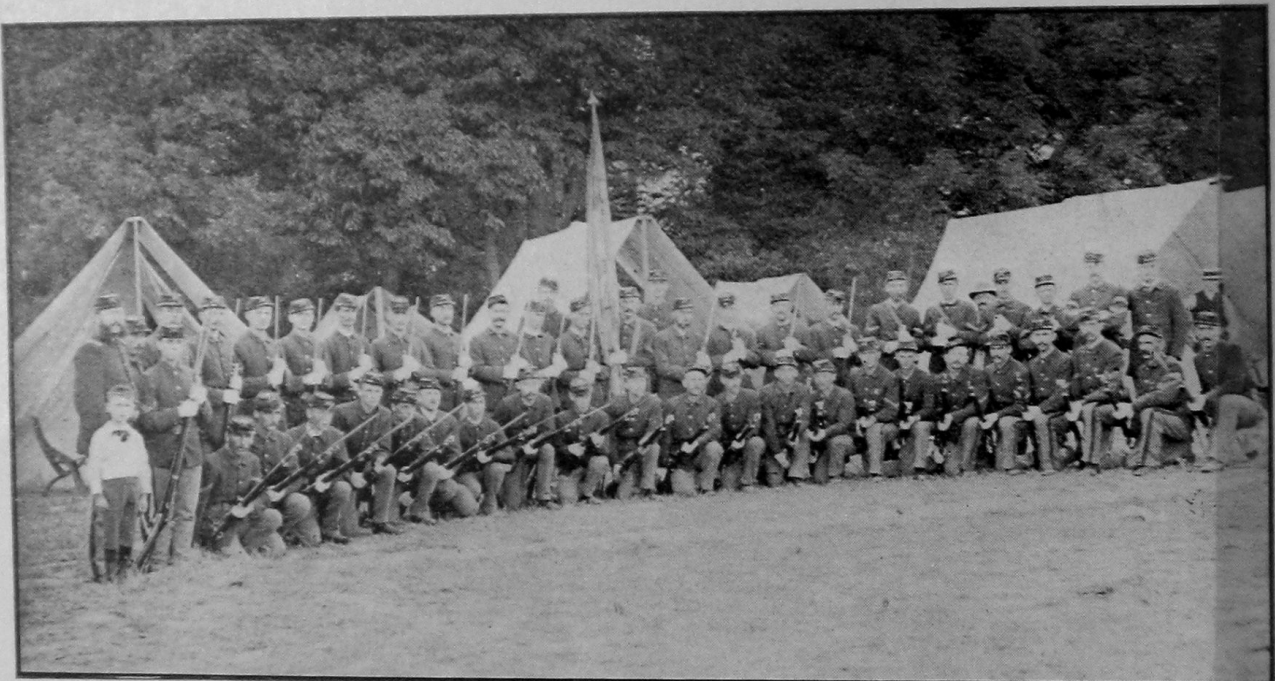
DR. C. M. BROOKS.

Dr. Brooks stands high in his profession. He was elected vice-president of the Lake Erie Dental Association in May 1900 and one year later was elected president of the same, one of the youngest members ever holding this important position, a fact which speaks well for his professional attainments.



COMPANY "C," 16th REGIMENT, N. G. P.

COMPANY "C," 16th Regiment, N. G. P., has an honorable record of nearly a quarter of a century. The company completed enrollment August 30, 1880, with a roster of eighty-seven men. An application for assignment to service regiment was immediately filed and the company was duly mustered in as a member of the 16th Regiment, N. G. P., September 9, 1880. An effort has been made to procure the original muster rolls for publication in this work, but these rolls being lost or mislaid, the only record of the early membership is found in a copy of the constitution



First photograph of Company C. taken about four years after its organization.

and by-laws, issued in 1884, about the same time the accompanying photograph was made. The roster, therefore, given here, is a substantially accurate list of members who appear in the picture.

Captain, James Charles Fox; 1st lieutenant, Thomas Conneely; 2nd lieutenant, A. McAlpine; sergeants, orderly, S. M. Decker; 2nd, F. E. Bradley; 3rd, J. W. Jamison; 4th, Thomas Scroxton; 5th, H. B. Fields; corporals, 1st, A. D. Burns; 2nd, John J. Lane; 3rd, Charles Greene; 4th, C. S. Carnghan; 5th, D. E. Gales; 6th, V. E. Bryan; 7th, William G. Kohl; 8th, Harvey Rose; privates, George N. Adams, E. J. Boylson, E. A. Bradley, C. A. Brown, C. A. Bailey, William Bovaird, F. C. Cluxton, Moses Cohn, J. V. Carney, E. L. Davis, H. H. Davis, R. Dougherty, Harry Fritz, Ollie Finndley, William Gorman, M. A. Higgins, M. A. Hugus, A. Haselmaier, S. M.

Hutton, William A. Imus, Lewis Jacobs, M. K. Johnson, D. F. Loveless, N. J. Loveless, D. C. McIntyre, E. D. Matteson, William J. Neals, P. J. Mahaney, H. McSweeney, T. McManus, William O'Connor, W. F. Robinson, A. H. Russell, Peter Rust, E. E. Smathers, William D. Smith, M. A. Spellacy, E. Tschatchley, S. D. Weaver. The Armory Hall Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania in April, 1881. These officers were elected. Charles A. Bailey, president; Thomas Conneely, secretary; F. E. Bradley, treasurer. Sixty shares of \$100 each were subscribed, Messrs Bailey and Conneely taking thirteen each.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate at length the various services the company has rendered the state from time to time. It responded to the call for duty on the occasion of the iron workers' strike at Homestead and subsequently saw active service in the coal regions around Walston.



CAPTAIN A. D. BURNS.

The connection of Company "C" with the volunteer service during the Spanish war is too recent to require extended comment here. Suffice to say that when the call came, the members volunteered to a man, and on the morning of April 27, 1898, amid the cheers and tears of the citizens of Bradford, left the city on their way to war. The first rendezvous of the regiment was at Mt. Gretna, Pa., arriving there April 28. May 3rd the regiment was reviewed by the governor, and immediately thereafter an opportunity was given the men to enlist in the service of the United States. May 10th the regiment was mustered in. This is the list of those who thus became members of the army of the United States.

Captain, Andrew D. Burns; 1st lieutenant, Wm. J. Bovaird; 2nd lieutenant, Lester N. Simons; 1st sergeant, Geo. O. Slone; Quartermaster-

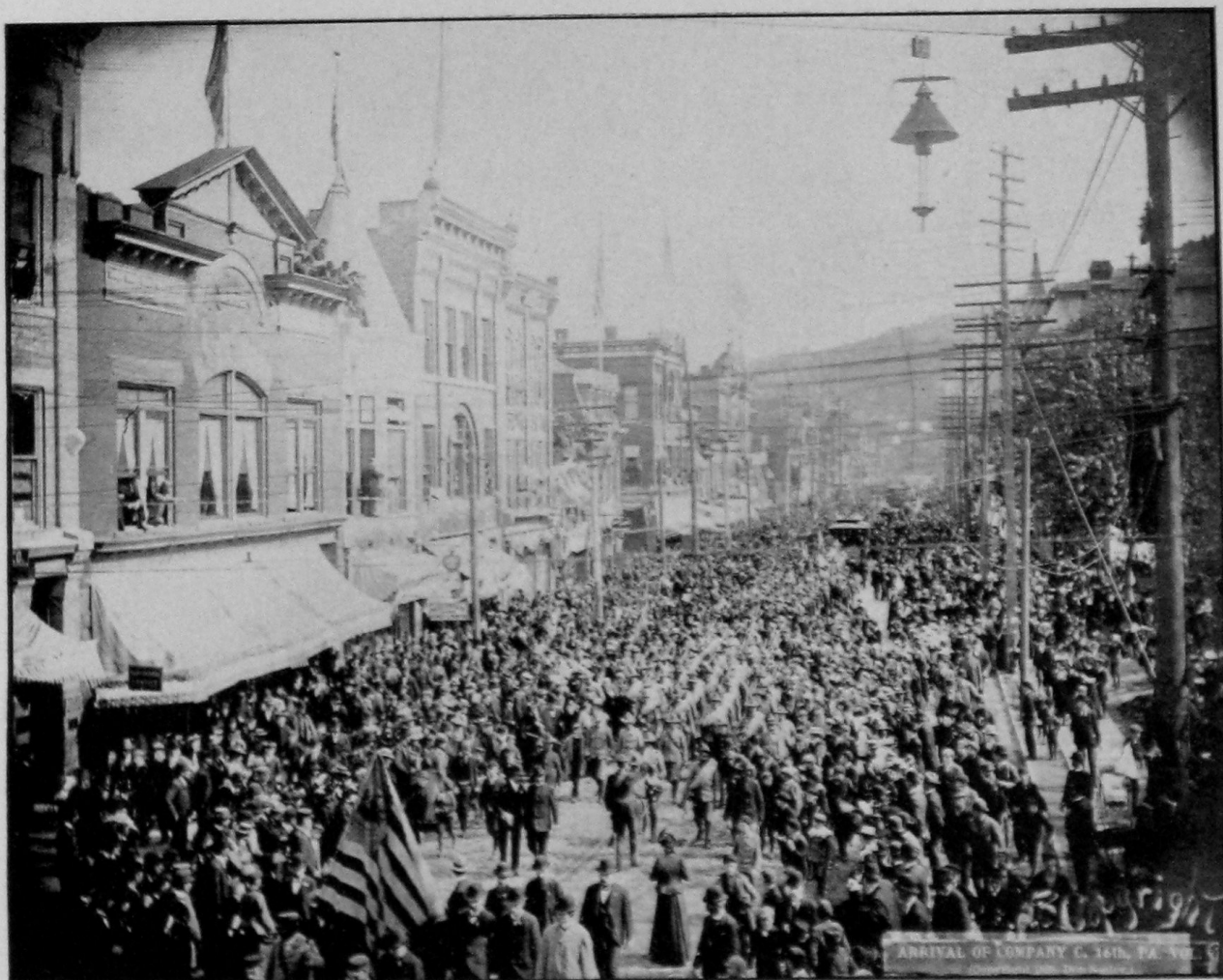
sergeants, Jno. H. Shreve, Wm. G. McKay, Joseph Crawford, Jr., Joseph F. Robinson, Edward S. Bailey; corporals, Emri E. Jones, Clarence L. Fisher, Chas. H. Phillips, Robt. A. Casey, Floyd W. Newman, Samuel J. Lister, Martin Nanson, Courtney E. Hozelton, Geo. W. Dunne, Manfren W. Alfelt, Earl Mashabaugh, Edwin F. Knight; musicians, Rudolf C. Sasse, Sanford H. Thorn; artillery, W. J. Dunne; waggoner, Frank J. Weaver; privates, Frank E. Bishop, Walter E. Berridge, Le Roy W. Barton, Valentine Blatteur, U. P. Barrett, H. M. Bodine, J. D. Boutwell, Jno. E. Beaton, Geo. A. Bratman, A. W. Bartholomew, Bert Costa, E. J. Cuffe, Robt. Connors, F. L. Crisman, J. E. Clark, E. L. Cole, J. K. Crawford, C. W. Connelley, E. W. Creighton, L. G. Dana, W. Dwyer, W. L. Dunham, Howard W. Douglass, D. G. Dutton, E. E. Eddy, E. A. Esler, E. C. Farnham, E. J. Fanzly, Clyde Frank, E. B. Gurganious, W. E. Houck, F. P. Hanson, L. G. Howell, F. L. Heald, C. A. Harrington, H. L. Hockenburry, Geo. Harris, H. H. Hughes, C. E. Hart, A. P. Ingraham, Francis A. Keelan, E. M. Kerns, C. F. Longfellow, J. F. Leonard, C. A. Larson, C. W. Laney, G. H. Locke, Chas. F. Malzen, K. K. McClure, G. B. McNally, Jno. F. McLaughlin, P. C. McManus, W. Meyer, Jno. Meyer, W. M. Montgomery, A. G. Mason, W. C. Miller, B. Nelson, W. C. Neil, L. Newell, F. H. Oatman, A. B. Ogden, A. C. Purple, O. J. Peart, F. G. Peterman, W. T. Piper, C. E. Poland, E. L. Rhoue, J. M. Reardon, J. C. Reardon, Fred. C. Randall, Harry B. Rowell, Fredk. Ray, R. N. Sandberg, Wm. E. Scott, Wm. A. Snyder, Robt. J. St. Helen, Paul B. Selden, David E. Stewart, F. M. Staigers, John Smith, Frank J. Taylor, Wm. M. Urquhart, Chas. M. Ward, Wm. Winegar, Geo. Whitlock, H. O. Whittling, F. E. Jubler, E. H. Southwick.

The regiment remained at Mt. Gretna until May 15th. It then proceeded to Chickamauga, Ga., arriving there May 17th. July 4th the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps and made part of the command that was to proceed to Porto Rico. Leaving Chickamauga July 5th, the regiment arrived at Charleston, S. C., the following day and on July 20th embarked for Porto Rico, landing at Ponce on the morning of July 28th, and bivouacing two miles beyond the city.

From Ponce the regiment proceeded to El Coto, thence to Juana Diaz and encamped on the Rio Desealabro, seven miles east of the town. This last encampment was made August 4. Krag Jorgensen rifles were issued to the command August 7 and the following afternoon the regiment left camp to assist in the attack on the Spanish post at Coamo. The specific duty assigned was to seize the military road in the rear of the post and intercept the Spanish retreat which was expected to occur as soon as an attack in force was made in front. To accomplish this the regiment made a night march of about fourteen miles over a rough mountain country. The following day, August 9, an engagement ensued in which the enemy lost eleven killed, with seventy-one wounded and one hundred and sixty-seven prisoners. One member of the regiment was killed and six were wounded, two of whom, George Whitlock and Clyde Frank, were members of Co. "C."

August 12th orders were issued to the regiment to proceed by flank movement against the Spanish stronghold at Aybonita and everything was

ready when the orders were countermanded on account of the signing of the protocol. The regiment therefore remained in camp near the battlefield of Coamo until October 1. The next camp was Cayey, the next, Playa de Ponce, the regiment arriving there October 10th. One day later it embarked on the transports en route for the United States, arriving in New York October 17th. A sixty day furlough was granted and Co. "C" returned home, reaching Bradford on the morning of October 19th, receiving a warm welcome on the part of the citizens. The return of the company is admirably



The return of Company C. from the Spanish-American War.—Looking down Main Street.

—By permission of Don Seeley.

described by the accompanying illustration, made from a photograph taken at the time.

After being mustered out of the government service the company resumed its old status as a state military organization. The roster to-day is as follows:

Captain, A. D. Burns, 1st lieutenant, Geo. O. Slone; 2nd lieutenant, J. F. Robinson; 1st sergeant, C. L. Fisher; 2nd sergeant, R. A. Casey; 3rd sergeant Martin Hanson; 4th sergeant, Geo. Dunn; 5th sergeant, W. L. Dunham; corporals, G. H. Lock, H. O. Whitling, J. E. Clara, Geo. Lester, H. B. Rowell, A. P. Ingram, C. J. Lane; privates, F. E. Bishop, B. L. Buel, J. D. Bard, E. E. Beatty, F. I. Conneely, Robt. Connors, H. E. Camp, R. A. Culling, M. J. Cutting, John Conley, L. G. Dana, V. M. Drake, Howard

Douglass, R. E. Drehmer, H. F. Douglass, E. E. Eddy, J. E. Fisher, B. W. Gordon, G. M. Gordon, S. W. Gregg, N. E. Green, C. W. Hagar, L. G. Howell, C. A. Harrington, A. J. Hanna, L. J. Harris, John H. Hurley, G. S. Knapp, C. F. Longfellow, Peter McManus, Wm. D. McIntyre, Geo. H. Mabb, E. F. Madison, J. G. McAlpine.

THOMAS CONNEELY.

Thomas Conneely is the oldest and most prominent inspector of rifle practice in the State of Pennsylvania, and one of the oldest and best known riflemen in the United States. He was born in Mercer county and brought up amidst pioneer surroundings, where hard work was diversified by rough sports. With the remarkable energy that has distinguished him through life he devoted himself to athletics of all kinds, and succeeded in them all, but particularly with the rod and gun. His devotion to hunting has been the passion of his lifetime and the fields that he has traversed extend from Gaspe to the Golden Gate. He pleads guilty to having had a hand in the extermination of the Buffalo and he has won matches against the champions of western states where everybody's ambition is to shoot.

He was a past master in the art and practice of marksmanship when he settled in Bradford and when a military company was formed in 1880 he devoted himself to the task of teaching it the importance and the methods of target practice. Almost alone in this work, by precept and example he succeeded in impressing his personality on the organization, so that Co. C and the 16th Regiment have been at the very front, among all of the military organizations of this and other states.

He is the captain of the 16th team in the State Regimental matches.

He selects and captains the team of the Second Brigade in the Brigade contests. He is the captain of the state team when it enters its Interstate and International matches.

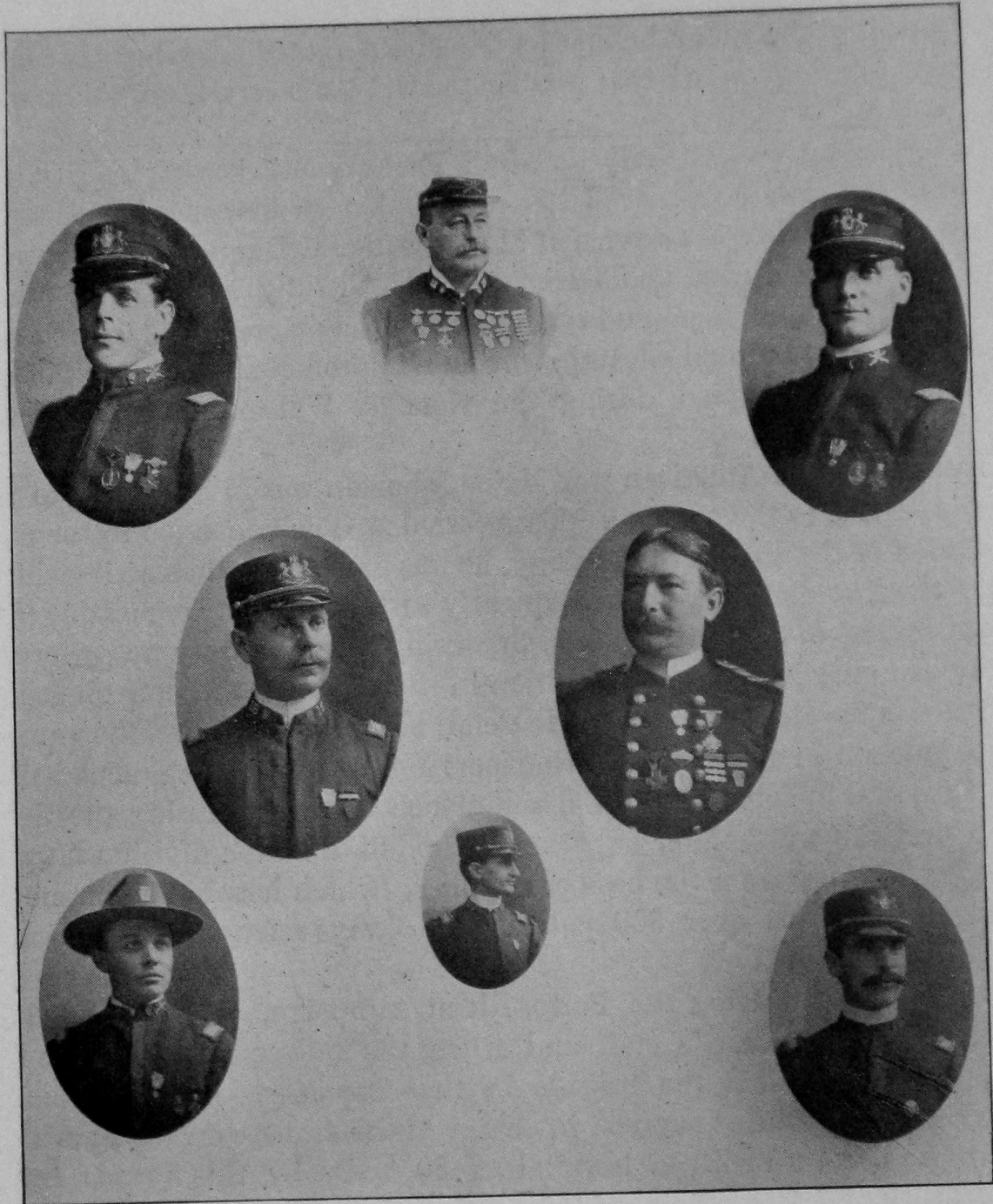
Many times he has returned to his home with a clean record of victories; when the Individual Regimental Brigade, State and International trophies all fell to him and to the boys who shot under his coaching.

Since the pride of the regiment in itself has passed from a pride in appearance to a pride in honors won in foreign war, it is ready to give "Old Tom" an affectionate share of glory for his part in its success, which would not have been possible without the knowledge and experience that it has been his life's mission to impart.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD, JR.

Mr. Crawford was born in Ireland in 1874 and came to America in 1886, removing to Bradford the same year and taking the position of foreman in the machine department of Bovaird & Co. He enlisted in Co. C, February 15, 1894, re-enlisted three years later, was appointed corporal February 28, 1895, sergeant July 18, 1897 and was mustered into the service of the United States as sergeant May 10, 1898. He served with his company throughout the Porto Rican campaign, returning at the close of the war and again joining the National Guard. He was appointed sergeant-major of the first battalion January 11, 1900 and adjutant of the second battalion August 3, 1900.

MILITARY OFFICERS OF BRADFORD, MEMBERS AND
EX-MEMBERS, OF CO. C.



Thomas Conneely, 1st Lieut. and Inspector Rifle Practice 16th Regt.

J. F. Robinson, 2d Lieut. 16th Regt.

John Crawford, 1st Lieut. Adjutant 3d Batt.
16th Regiment.

W. J. Bovaird, formerly
1st Lieut. Co. C. 16th Regt.

Dr. Jas. Johnston, Major and Surgeon
Medical Department N. G. P.

Lester H. Simons, Ex-2nd Lieut. Co. C, now Captain 47th Regt. U. S. V.

Geo. O. Slone, 1st Lieut. Co. C 16th Regt.

John E. Fennerty, 1st Lieut. Adjutant
1st Batt., 16th Regt.

MAJOR JAMES JOHNSTON

Surgeon-major of the 16th Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard and third in order of seniority of the surgeons of the state, began his military career as a cadet in the high school of his native town of Whitby, Ontario. Subsequently he joined the 34th battalion Canadian Volunteers, starting with rank of first surgeon and subsequently through his connection with a medical school being assigned to duty in the office of the surgeon-general. Later at the outbreak of the Riel rebellion he joined a mounted company of scouts, but the early termination of the trouble rendered the services of this command unnecessary.

He joined the National Guard of Pennsylvania during his first year in Bradford. In 1891 he received his commission as lieutenant and assistant-surgeon just in time for service at Homestead and Duquesne. He remained with the regiment during its 96 days stay and for fully half of the time was alone on duty, the surgeon and other assistant having returned to their homes.

At the next annual encampment he was promoted to the rank of major, which post he occupied during the riots at Walston and by successive commissions ever since.

In the Spanish-American war Major Johnston was in a position to render valuable service to the country. Transferred at Chickamaugua to the medical department of the United States army, he was first assigned as acting chief surgeon of the first division and subsequently assigned to duty organizing the ambulance service of General Brookes, first army corps, a duty he performed so capably as to receive favorable mention in the report of the surgeon general.

Space is too limited to review in detail his services during the campaign. He was surgeon in charge of the transport on which his regiment sailed to Porto Rico and in command of the ambulance company during the fights at Coamo and Aibonito, later supervising the building of a division hospital of 200 beds, 25 miles from the base of supplies, which hospital accommodating on several occasions over 300 patients, is always referred to with praise by both officers and men.

Dr. Johnston, during the Porto Rican campaign, was appointed chief surgeon of general Ewart's staff and when the movement across the Island began, he accompanied the brigade in that capacity. On the homeward voyage he was appointed surgeon in charge of the transport Minnewaska, and this ship he fitted up with a hospital of 50 beds, by this means bringing home 46 men and four officers of this regiment, who would otherwise have been compelled to remain in the general hospital at Ponce.

At the close of the war he was transferred back to his regiment in the National Guard, which regiment he has given the benefit of his war experience.

He is an active member of the Association of Military Surgeons and National Registrar of the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition.

JOSEPH F. ROBINSON

Was born in Toledo, Ohio, on December 11, 1875, removed to Pennsylvania with his parents when quite young and has been a resident of Bradford during the past 15 years. Attended the Bradford High school, leaving in the senior

year to accept position of city editor of the Sunday Post, continuing in the latter position until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Became a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania on June 21, 1894, by enlisting as a private in company C, 16th Regiment, under Capt. Burns. Served with the company at the Walston riots and entered the United States service in 1898, being promoted to corporal and finally to sergeant, serving with the company throughout the campaign in Porto Rico, under Gen. Miles. Was elected second lieutenant of company C in September 1899. On April 1, 1899, was appointed street commissioner of the city of Bradford by mayor Greenewald, resigning the position on April 1, 1901 to accept the city editorship of the Daily Era, is a member of the Elks, Eagles, Masons, I. O. O. F.

JOHN E. FENNERTY

Was born at Coal City, Pa., September 26, 1869 and removed to Bradford in 1876. He was educated in the public schools of Bradford. His military career began with his enlistment in Co. C, September 24, 1888. He was promoted to corporal in time to serve in the Homestead strike from July 11 to October 13. He was a sergeant at the Walston coal strikes in June 1894 and was made regimental sergeant-major in 1895. May 5, 1898, he was commissioned as second lieutenant and appointed battalion adjutant. In the Porto Rican campaign, lieutenant Fennerty had charge of the scouting expedition to the Spanish outposts. For his gallantry in the fight at Coamo, major-general Wilson recommended him for brevet rank of first lieutenant. On the re-organization of the National Guard, he received a lieutenant's commission and is now battalion-adjutant of the first battalion.

GEORGE O. SLONE

First lieutenant of Co. C, was born in Russell, Pa., September 23, 1865. He was educated in the public schools completing his studies with a course at the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute from which institution he graduated. Removing to Bradford in 1880, he engaged in newspaper work, starting the Bradford Sunday Post in 1895. Subsequently he became connected with the Daily Record and is at present city editor of that newspaper. Lieutenant Slone enlisted in Co. C 15 years ago. During the Spanish war and Porto Rican campaign he was the first sergeant of the company. The efficient manner in which he performed his duties as first sergeant is attested by the fact that after the reorganization of the company as a member of the National Guard, he was selected as first lieutenant. He is a member of Tuna lodge, I. O. O. F., Bradford Tent, K. O. T. M. and an honorary member of the B. T. U.

WILLIAM J. BOVAIRD

First enlisted in Co. C., 16th Regiment, N. G. P., February 8th, 1889, was appointed corporal in 1890 and in September 1891 was elected 2nd lieutenant. October 1893, subsequently elected 1st lieutenant June 1894. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he volunteered into the United States service May 10th, 1898, as 1st lieutenant of Co. C, 16th Regiment, U. S. V., and served with the regiment in the Porto Rico campaign, returned home with the regiment and mustered out of U. S. service December 28, 1898. He then returned to the National Guard of Pennsylvania and on the expiration of his commission, June 1899 retired. Mr. Bovaird was born in Allegheny county, Pa., March 25, 1863, came to Bradford in 1878 where he has remained ever since, now holding the position of foreman of the blacksmith department of the Bovaird & Seyfang Manufacturing Company.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

THE Bradford Miner, originally owned and edited by Col. Sam C. Crane, was the first newspaper published in Bradford. The initial number, dated Friday, March 12, 1858, a small four page, five column sheet, is quite a journalistic curiosity, and all things considered, an excellent little newspaper. The second editor was Col. J. K. Haffey and the third C. D. Webster. The paper was finally discontinued in Bradford and the plant moved to Smethport.

The next newspaper was the New Era. The first number was issued August 28, 1875. The first editor was Col. Haffey. In his salutary he said: "We are paid for editing the New Era, will do what we think best, write what seems needful, advocate the interests of the Tunungwant Valley from our own standpoint, and promise only to earn our pay."

October 29, 1877, the New Era was merged into the Bradford Era, which newspaper was subsequently absorbed by the Daily Blaze, which had been established in the fall of 1878 by David Armstrong. The name was retained and the Blaze discontinued.

The Butler Brothers, now proprietors of the Buffalo Evening News, established the Sunday News April 11, 1879 and continued publication up to November, 1883, when the paper was sold to P. H. Linderman and ran several years before it was discontinued.

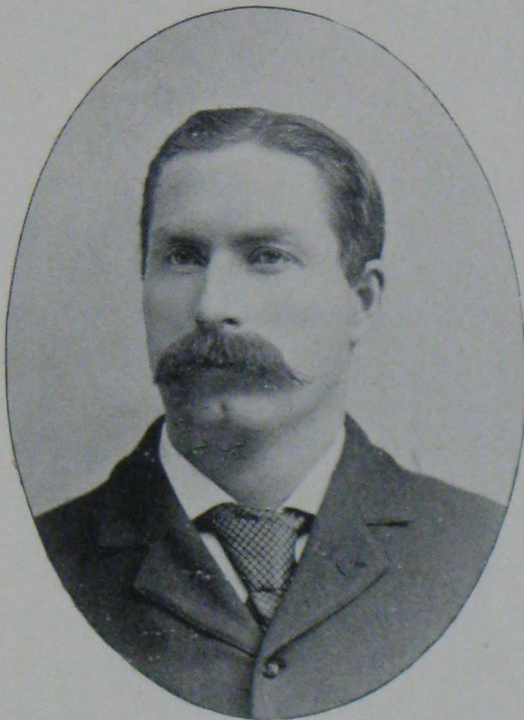
The Bradford Sunday Herald was established August 4, 1878, by the Herald Company, consisting of D. W. Lerch and W. L. Cooper. Originally it was the organ of the labor party and greenback money, but after a change of ownership the policy was changed. The present owner, Ada Cable, took charge in 1898.

The Daily Blaze, established by David Armstrong in 1879, had a brief but turbulent existence. The Blaze is remembered chiefly on account of its edition printed one day with blood red ink. This crimson color was supposed to symbolize an uncompromising hostility to the Standard Oil Company and at the time attracted considerable attention. S. K. Dunkle was editor and J. L. Howell foreman and local editor. After a troubled existence of three or four months the Blaze was added to the graveyard of newspaper dead.

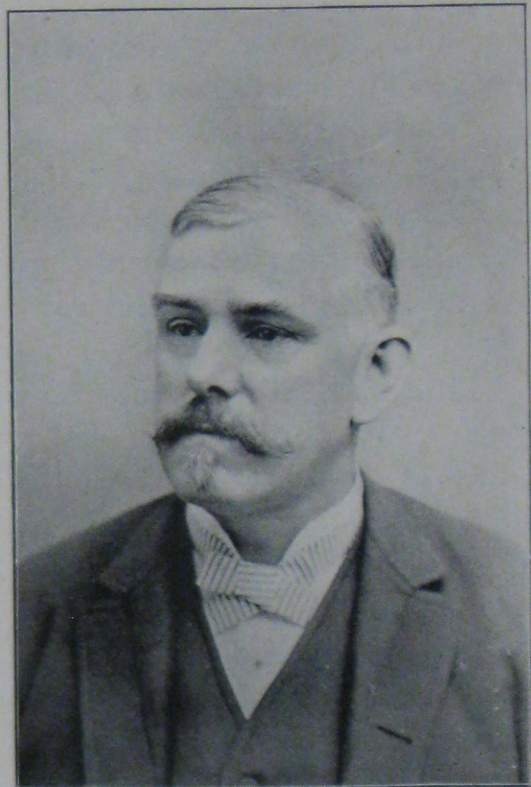
Eben Brewer established the Evening Star in 1879. Subsequently A. J. Farrar and A. J. Carr purchased the paper. In May 1880, H. F. Barbour purchased Carr's interest and in the fall of the same year, R. B. Stone became practically the sole owner. In 1883 George E. Allen & Co. assumed control. In May, 1884, Mr. Barbour became half owner and editor. In June, 1885, the Star Publishing Co. was incorporated with H. F. Barbour president and R. E. Whiteley secretary and treasurer. In October, 1885, the office was removed from the old stone building on Pine street to the present quarters in the Producers' Exchange.

The Petroleum Age was issued in December 1882, under the management of W. J. McCullagh and A. J. Carr. The paper was purchased by A. L. Snell in August 1883, with J. C. McMullen and W. C. Armor as partners. Snell and Armor sold their interest to McMullen in 1884. The paper was discontinued.

Next on the list of Bradford newspapers is the Sunday Morning. This newspaper was established by Benzinger and Edwards with Phil. J. Welch as editor. The last publication of the paper containing Walt Whitman's poem *Blades of Grass*, sold for \$1.00 per copy.



DAVID A. DENNISON.



R. E. WHITELY.

The Sunday Mail was established by A. J. Carr in 1881, and in 1884 absorbed by the Star.

To fight the enemies of the Typographical Union, the Evening Call was established in November, 1885. Only a few issues were printed and by January of the following year the paper had ceased to exist.

The Daily Oil News was established October 3, 1887, by E. A. Bradshaw and J. C. McMullen. The paper was published until June 1888.

The Delemater campaign of 1890 led to the establishment of the Bradford Record, by senator Lewis Emery, Jr., Delemater, the republican nominee for governor, went down to defeat and the paper continued publication.

The Sunday Post was established in August 1896 by E. F. McIntyre and George A. Slone and continued publication until last fall, when it was superseded by the Sunday Home Journal, which was established by C. B. McLuowm.

A press club was organized in Bradford in 1884 with these officers: Will F. Jordan, president; George E. Allen, vice-president; P. H. Linderman,

treasurer; A. J. Carr, financial secretary; C. H. Steiger, recorder; George H. Leader, Col. L. M. Morton, T. E. Kern, L. E. Fuller, J. C. McMullen, directors; Joseph Moorehead, E. A. Bradshaw, Dr. L. N. Willard, L. F. Camp and Col. L. M. Morton, committeemen.

THE BRADFORD ERA.

The Bradford New Era was started by Col. J. K. Haffey in 1875. It was a semi-weekly publication and was printed at Forestville, N. Y. In 1876 the paper was purchased by Messrs. Ferrin, Weber & Persons—the latter member of the firm being the efficient editor. In 1879 The Era was sold to Longwell, Jordan & Co., who merged it with the Bradford Breeze. The name of The Era was retained and has since become a “household word” in Northern Pennsylvania. In 1886 the paper passed into the control of the present owners, The Era Publishing Company, P. C. Boyle manager. On the Era, Hon. W. F. Jordan, senior member of the firm of Longwell, Jordan & Co., made sufficient money to enable him to deal extensively in oil and he became wealthy. While its editor, he was elected as mayor of the city. Mr. Jordan was subsequently proprietor of the Harrisburg Telegram. He died in that city. Phillip H. Linderman, who was business manager of The Era in the early days, afterward became owner and editor of the Bradford Sunday News. He, too, is dead. Col. Morton, a former attache and Andrew Thornton, another, are likewise numbered among those who have laid aside their pens and passed to the beyond. The Era is republican in politics and is a prosperous publication.

David A. Dennison, editor of the Bradford Era, was born in Middlesex county, Connecticut, November 1, 1856. While he was yet an infant, his parents moved to Pennsylvania. He grew up in Crawford county, near Titusville. Twenty years ago he came to Bradford and has since lived here. He joined the Era staff in 1887 as a news gatherer. Later he became city editor, and succeeded Bino H. Butler, four years ago as editor of the paper. He was married in 1883 to Miss Katherine Grady of Bradford. Three sons complete the family circle.

THE BRADFORD RECORD.

The Bradford Daily Record was established as an evening news paper, September 27, 1890, during the famous gubernatorial campaign, in which G. W. Delemater was defeated by the election of Robert E. Pattison, the Record largely aiding to secure that result.

The Record has had a successful career, under the management of R. E. Whiteley since its inception. Originally it consisted of five columns folio, thence to six, seven and eight columns folio, respectively, until 1897, when its size was increased to eight columns quarto, and which remains the established size of the paper.

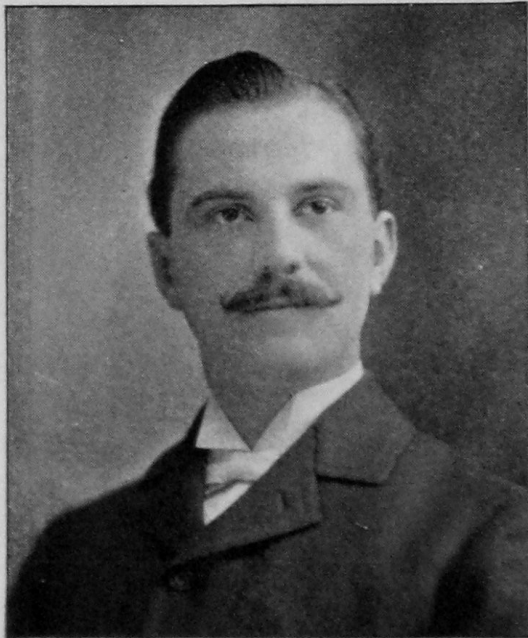
In March, 1900, the Record discarded its two-revolution Campbell press and installed a new Cox Duplex Perfecting press, having a capacity of 6,500 complete and folded papers per hour, and also two linotypes of the most recently perfected description.

In November, 1900, a fully equipped job printing department was added to the plant and at the present time the capacity of the Record Company, for business in the printing and publishing line cannot be exceeded in this part of the state.

The Record is independent republican in politics and is the recognized organ of the petroleum business among that large army of producers who are not affiliated with the Standard Oil Company and do not favor its methods. Its circulation extends to almost every state in the Union, and to Europe and Canada. Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., is one of the principal stockholders in the Record Company.

BRADFORD EVENING STAR.

The Evening Star was established in 1879, by Eben Brewer, who was succeeded the same year by F. N. Farrar and A. J. Carr. In 1884 H. F.



R. B. HABGOOD.



MISS ADA CABLE.

Barbour purchased Mr. Carr's interest and a year later the Star Publishing Company was organized and incorporated with Mr. Barbour as president. In 1885, the Star office was moved from the old brick building on Pine street to its present location on the Public Square in the Producers' Exchange, now owned by Tuna Lodge, No. 411, I. O. O. F.

After the death of H. F. Barbour, Judge Johnson conducted the Star, but subsequent to his death the principal ownership has been held by R. B. Stone, Esq., who owns the greater part of the stock and is the president of the company. In 1897, the offices of editor and business manager were combined and H. G. James became the executive and literary head of the paper. In 1900, he became manager of the Los Angeles Herald and was succeeded as editor and business manager of the Star Publishing Company by R. P. Habgood, who is at present supervising the business and editing the Star. An extensive job work department has always been maintained in the Star office. The Star

was the first paper in McKean county to introduce the Mergenthaler linotype machines. The present office force includes: R. P. Habgood, editor and business manager; James McIntyre, news editor; Miss Merta Siggins, reporter; C. C. Blanchard, solicitor and collector; Miss Verna Depew, cashier and bookkeeper; M. J. Kellogg, foreman of the newspaper and M. R. Dutton, foreman of the job room. There are 18 employees in all. In politics the Star is a straight republican paper.

THE BRADFORD STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Few small cities in the country can boast of as complete and perfect a street railway service as that provided the citizens of Bradford by the Bradford Electric Street Railway Company, the offices of which are located at the corner



RAPID TRANSIT IN THE EIGHTIES.

The Old Way.

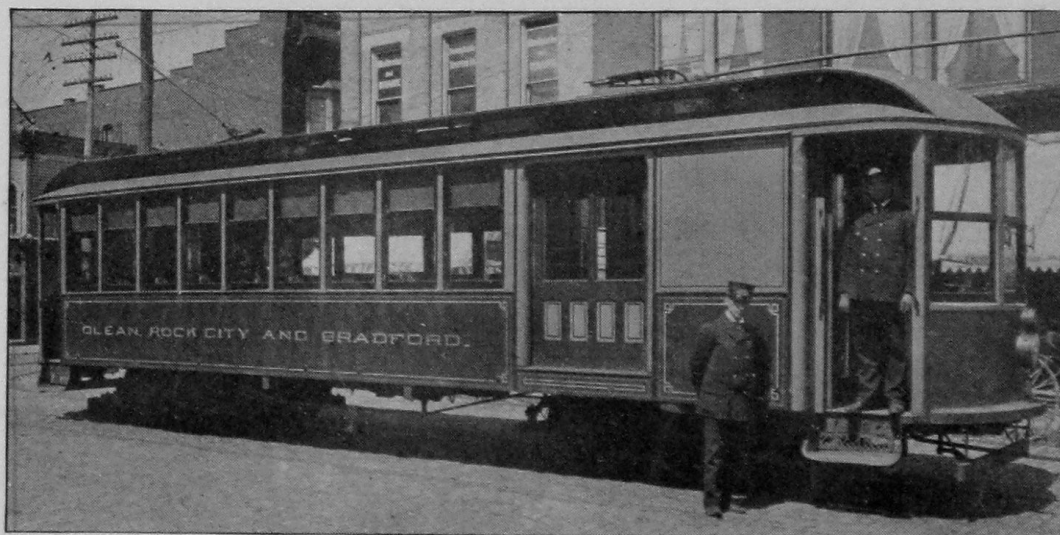
of Main and Mechanic streets. In all there are ten miles of road which cover every section of the city and bring Lewis Run and Custer City in quick and easy communication with Bradford. The company operates eighteen cars and furnishes an eminently satisfactory service. Boston capitalists were interested largely in the organization of the corporation, but their stock has since been purchased by local capitalists. The charter was granted in 1894. The officers of this road are: President, F. W. Davis; treasurer and general manager, C. E. Hudson; secretary, F. A. Gallagher.

Mr. C. E. Hudson is a Boston man who has had large experience in business enterprises and is thoroughly qualified to discharge the duties of general manager of the road. He has resided in Bradford nearly two years.

ROCK CITY.

A ledge of primeval, conglomerate rock, forming the edge of a table land on the summit of the highest of the Cattaraugus hills, marks the spot midway between Bradford and Olean, known as Rock City, one of the most charming and picturesque summer resorts in America. The locality is all that the name implies. Great, grim cliffs project their gray heads through the forest green, and their scraggly walls jutting out over the mountain side, gleam and glisten like gold in the sun. Through them narrow passageways cleft by nature wind tortuous courses to deep gorges where the ice never melts and on to silent caverns which the sun seeks vainly to pierce. The table land overhead, covered with a forest growth of beech and birch and maple, overlooks a splendid picture of scenic beauty, a picture composed of majestic hills and beautiful valleys, a picture which only the hand of nature can paint.

Rock City is a place with a past. Once the oil men invaded this region with their drills and derricks and a village sprung into sudden but temporary life.



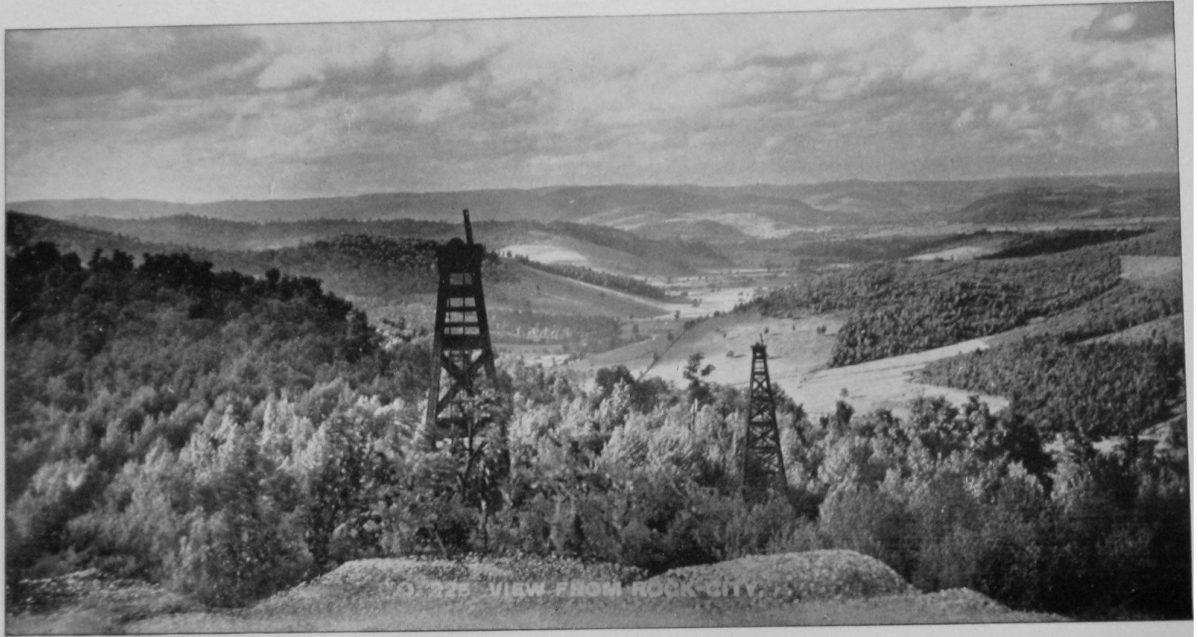
ONE OF THE O. R. C. & B. TROLLEY CARS.

The New Way.

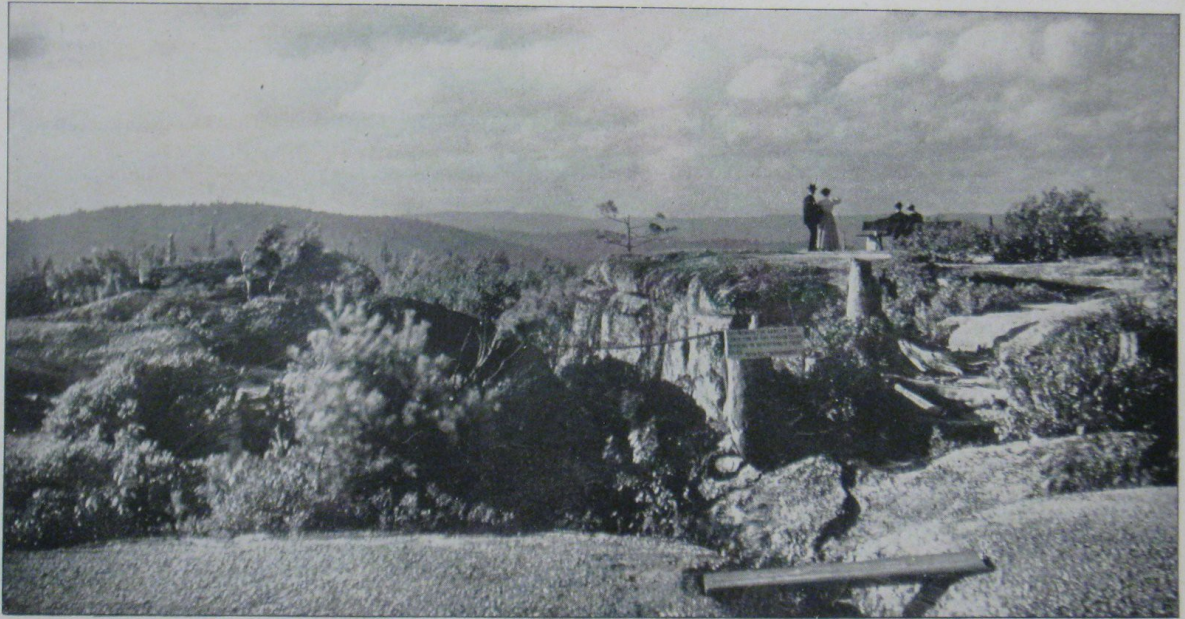
The Olean, Bradford and Warren Narrow Gauge railroad was built, opening an avenue of approach from Olean on the one side and Bradford on the other. This was about 1880. While the road was in operation thousands of visitors from Rochester, Buffalo and surrounding cities made excursions to this spot and were profoundly impressed by the rugged grandeur of the surroundings.

The oil excitement died out. The village disappeared. The road with its wooden trestles, serpentine curves and dizzy grades was abandoned. Rock City for a time was forgotten. Then came another whirl of fortune's wheel.

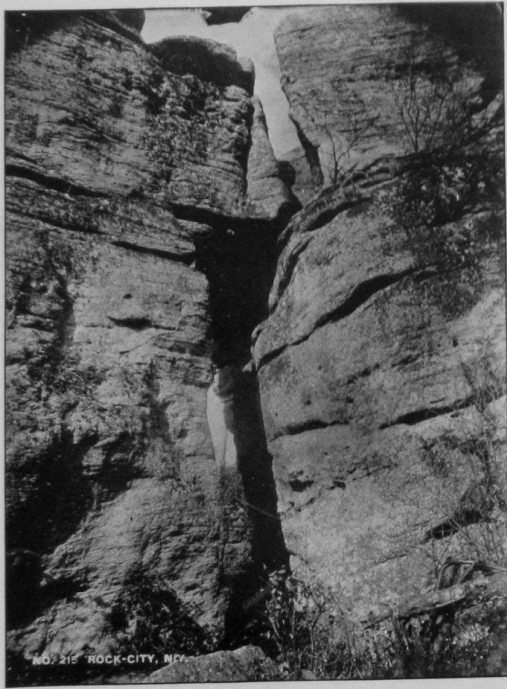
In 1897 the old railroad was purchased by a new corporation—the Bradford and Olean Railroad Company. Some of the capitalists interested in this enterprise were W. B. Furgeson, Chas. E. Barnes, Frank E. Low, George E. Rogers, Chas. A. Richardson, H. L. Pierce and C. E. Hudson. The road was re-built, the route being changed in many places to avoid the trestles. Substantial sixty pound rails replaced the slim steel straps that did duty for the narrow gauge. Electricity was substituted for steam as a motive power.



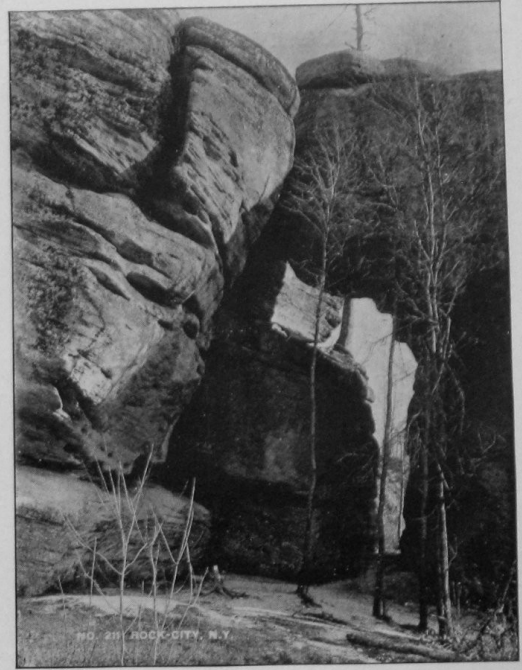
VIEW AT ROCK CITY ON LINE OF OLEAN, ROCK CITY & BRADFORD RAILWAY.



VIEW AT ROCK CITY ON LINE OF OLEAN, ROCK CITY & BRADFORD RAILWAY.



Scenery at Rock City, on line of Olean, Rock City & Bradford Railway.



Scenery at Rock City, on line of Olean, Rock City & Bradford Railway.

New, commodious, modern double truck trolley cars took the place of the old hen coop coaches of the steam road. An elegantly appointed \$35,000 hotel was built on the summit and Rock City was again prepared to bid for public consideration.

Much may be said in favor of this resort. The high altitude furnished the golden mean between the lofty mountains and the sea side combining the advantages of both and without the disadvantages of either. The hotel, which by the way is called "The Hotel Bon Air," is a roomy building, equipped with all the modern conveniences. The grounds embrace thirty-five acres. Much of this territory is covered with standing timber, although there is about an acre of beautiful mountain laurel. The view afforded from the verandas of the Bon Air cannot be surpassed this side of the Rockies. Add to this a pure, bracing, health giving atmosphere and a delightfully cool temperature and all the desirable features of a summer resort are obtained.

A ride from Bradford to Olean over the trolley line is one that will never be forgotten. Leaving Bradford, the car skirts the mountain side for some miles and then begins to climb the hill, winding in and out strips of forest, past clearings and villages and derricks, and ever up and up and up. As it slowly climbs the toilsome pathway the passenger has abundant leisure to view the surrounding scenery. Here the forest growth shuts out the sight of the valley below. A little further and a bit of clearing spreads before your delighted gaze miles upon miles of frowning hills and smiling valleys. Further yet and a graceful curve in the road brings in view the distant summit with its mighty boulders looming up like giant sentinels guarding the grand old hills. Still on and up and at last you pass the "city" and soon begin the descent into the Four Mile Valley. The view from here is a restful contrast to the wild mountain scenery. In an instant you are transported from forest fastnesses to fertile farms. Before you lies a broad plain, level as a floor. In the distance is the city of Olean, and the long rows of tanks owned by the Standard Oil Company. A river runs through the center of the picture and green grass grows to the waters edge. Far away in the distance a chain of smaller hills dots the landscape, the whole completing a view that cannot be adequately described on paper and must be seen to be appreciated.

The Olean, Rock City and Bradford Railway Company, which has opened this region to the public has as complete an equipment as can be found in the country. The huge brick power station in Bradford contains three engines, aggregating 1250 H. P., a battery of five large boilers and four large generators. Natural gas is used for fuel. The cars are equipped with Westinghouse motors and have airbrakes. The company owns ten cars and a fine snow plow. The officers of the company are: President, H. L. Pierce; treasurer and general manager, C. E. Hudson; secretary, F. A. Gallagher. These officers, together with the following gentlemen, constitute the board of directors, W. E. Burdick, George Fobes, C. K. Thompson, H. J. Pierce, C. A. Richardson.

Trips are made every hour. The fare one way is forty cents to Olean, twenty-five cents to Rock City.

BRADFORD'S MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

Manufacturing enterprises have replaced, or are replacing the slowly failing oil production. Huge brick smokestacks have risen amid the forest of derricks and overshadow them all. The whine and whirr of the factory machinery is silencing the measured and monotonous chug of the oil drill. A new life has begun, a life which differs materially from the old, but which, nevertheless, will place Bradford upon a firmer and more substantial foundation than it ever occupied under the reign of oil.

The development of the manufactures is of comparatively recent date although reference to the historical part of this work will show that a few enterprises existed prior to the oil discoveries. Encouragement of late years has been given to the establishment of various factories, and the benefit of such policy is now apparent in the diversified industries that provide employment for thousands of citizens.

As a rule, the relations between capital and labor have been most harmonious. Strikes and lockouts are practically unknown. Good wages are paid. Employers have generally shown a willingness to discuss differences with employes, and these differences where any have existed, have, with few exceptions been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The products of the factories of Bradford are shipped to every point on the globe. Glass works, brick works, iron works, wood works are among the industries that have blazoned the name of Bradford abroad, and contributed materially to the prosperity of the city. Some idea of the extent and magnitude of these enterprises may be gained from the illustrations and sketches which follow:

Prominent Manufacturers and Oil Producers.

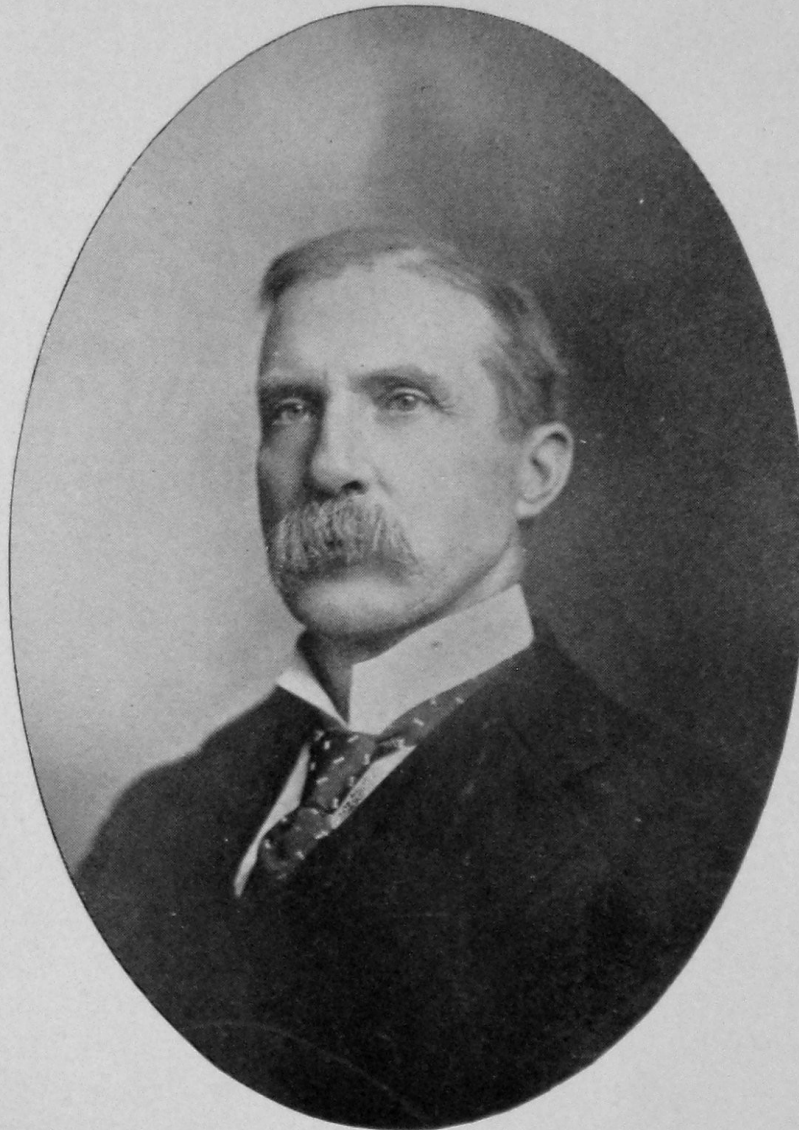
HON. LEWIS EMERY JR.

An historical sketch of Bradford would be incomplete without reference to Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr. and the various important business enterprises with which he is connected. Limited to but a few pages this account must necessarily be brief, but let us hope it will be sufficient to show the remarkable versatile and broad gauge capacity of the man.

Most men are content to devote their time to a single avocation. The management of a mill, the direction of a business enterprise, the control of a corporation, the study of state craft, any of these are sufficient to tax the energies of the average man to the uttermost, yet Mr. Emery does all this and more. Not only is he the controlling spirit in the great Emery Manufacturing Company, which has for many years battled successfully with monopoly, but he is also an extensive oil producer, owner of a large department store in Bradford, has wheat land interests in North Dakota, merchant flour milling at Three Rivers, Michigan, lumber mills in Kentucky, an excellent daily newspaper in Bradford and besides finds time to take an active and aggressive interest in public affairs.

The story of his life is like a story from a book. Beginning with nothing but a willing hand and eager brain, he amassed a competence. Financial

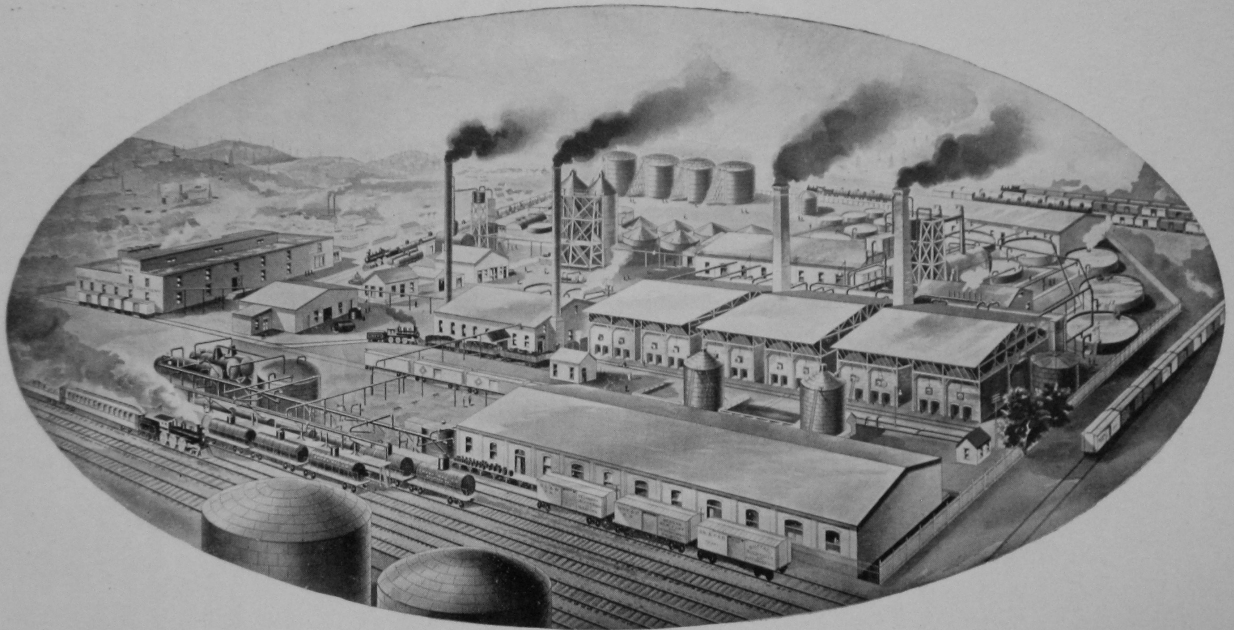
complications swept away everything and piled on his shoulders a load of debt that would have staggered many. Fortune again smiled upon him. He paid every dollar that he owed and had plenty to spare. He took an interest in politics. The people sent him to the Pennsylvania legislature, first as an assemblyman, next as a senator. In his legislative capacity he took part in many a hard fought political battle. Sometimes he lost, more often won, and he is today at the age of sixty-two, one of the most conspicuous characters of western Pennsylvania, if not indeed of the entire state.



HON. LEWIS EMERY, Jr.

As an uncompromising, aggressive and successful competitor of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Emery has attracted the attention of the entire country. He is the one independent refiner who has successfully resisted the efforts of that great corporation to crush competition and his success is attested by the immense refinery in Bradford and the independent pipe line to the sea board owned by him.

Mr. Emery is of Norman ancestry. His forefathers came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century. Members of the Emery family still own the old Emery homestead, which is situated at the mouth of the Merrimac river, at a spot now known as Emery's field and was originally



EMERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S REFINERY.

settled in 1635. The father was a contractor on the construction of the Genesee canal and Erie railroad from 1839 to 1842, and was subsequently financially embarrassed by the failure of the contractors employed on the Genesee Valley canal to pay the sum due him. In 1842 he went west and settled at Jonesville, Michigan, where he engaged in manufacturing. Young Emery completed his education at Hillsdale college of Hillsdale, Michigan, taught school two years in Wheatland township and then went to work for his father in a flouring mill.

In 1864 he embarked in his first business venture in the southern part of Illinois, establishing there a saw mill and mercantile business. Oil operations attracting his attention he removed to western Pennsylvania and located his first well at Pioneer. He was successful and soon became known as one of the leading producers in the field and a man of unimpeachable integrity.

The financial panic of 1873 swept away his fortune and left him deeply in debt. Impressed with the possibilities of the Bradford field, then undeveloped, he leased fourteen thousand acres of land in that section and was one of the first to open the field. This was the end of his financial troubles, and in the course of time he had nearly five hundred wells in operation.

In 1878 Mr. Emery began his political career. Elected to the General Assembly from McKean county, he won the confidence of the people by his vigorous advocacy of the interests of the oil men and in 1880 he was elected a senator from the twenty-fifth district of Pennsylvania. While in the legislature he was outspoken in his opposition to ring rule and the corrupt use of money in party caucuses, and in the legislative revolt of 1881 was the leader of the fifty-six republicans who refused to vote for J. Donald Cameron for United States Senator and thus brought about the election of Hon. John I. Mitchell. The people endorsed this action by returning him to the senate in 1884 by an increased majority. That same year he was elected a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention and was one of the number to assist in the nomination of James G. Blaine for the presidency.

In 1890 Mr. Emery headed the movement that defeated George W. Delemater, the republican candidate for governor, electing Hon. Robt. E. Pattison.

He has traveled extensively in both Europe and the United States. Mr. Emery was born near the village of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 10, 1839. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Caldwell at Vistula, Elkhart county, Indiana, December 29, 1863. They have four children, three sons and one daughter. They have a pleasant home on Congress street.

THE EMERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

One of the leading plants in the world for the refining of crude petroleum is the one owned by the Emery Manufacturing Company, of which Lewis Emery, Jr. is the sole proprietor. The works cover an area of six and one half acres, located in the northern part of the city and directly on the lines of the B. R. & P. and Erie railroads. They are equipped with the most modern machinery and turn out as fine a product as any in the world.

The crude supply is obtained from Mr. Emery's own wells in the Pennsylvania field, over two hundred and fifty miles of pipe being used to bring the petroleum direct from the wells.

The visitor is impressed by the neatness and order observable in every part of the plant. High board fences enclose the spacious yards and everything inside the enclosure is as smooth and clean as the best kept lawn. Water for the works is obtained from six drilled wells, averaging one hundred and twenty-five feet each in depth. Steam and power pumps provide a pressure of one hundred and eighty pounds to the square inch for fire protection and additional safeguards are provided for every tank.

Power is provided by a battery of seven boilers, four of one hundred horse power and three of one hundred and fifty horse power and three gas engines of seventy-five horse power each. The establishment contains twelve crude stills and three steam stills. An immense suction pump is used to draw the contents from tanks at wells located on a lower level than the receiving tanks. The barrel house is built of brick with five thousand feet of floor surface. There is a shop for repairing pumps, stills, boilers, tank cars, etc.

Mr. Emery purchased the original plant from John Haggerty in March 1888 and from a comparatively small beginning has built it up to its present perfection. Originally the crude capacity of the plant was but two hundred barrels a month. It now has a capacity of over 50,000 barrels a month. From these statistics some idea of the growth of the business under Mr. Emery's capable management may be obtained.

All the various products of petroleum are turned out here. Refined oil, lubricating oils, paraffine oils and waxes, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, etc., produced at this plant are considered by consumers as the best grades obtainable. These products are shipped to every quarter of the globe, about sixty per cent. of the output being exported. In this connection it may not be out of place to quote a few statistics regarding the results obtained from refining a barrel of crude petroleum at these works, viz.: ten per cent. one hundred and fifty degrees water white petroleum, sixty-eight per cent. export refined oil, eight per cent. benzine and gasoline, seven per cent. tar and seven per cent. loss.

In 1892 Mr. Emery in connection with other capitalists procured the organization of the United States Pipe Line Company, for the purpose of piping oil to the sea board. The lines consisting of one four inch pipe for crude and one five inch pipe for oil were in due time constructed and are now in operation.

The works furnish employment for forty men and it will thus be seen are among the leading industries of Bradford. Mr. Emery's son, Delevan, who is a graduated chemist from Lehigh University, has charge of the manufacturing of oil and is general manager and financier.

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