

April 2001

UNKNOWN date

The Inkwell

THE BRADFORD LANDMARK SOCIETY



The sixth fire company formed in Bradford was the Cornen Hose Company. Organized on March 2, 1881 in what was then known as Tarport, the fire company was named after the Cornen Brothers, prominent oil producer, and was proud to own its own horse and parade carriage.

Spring is Coming

Or so they say. Here in Bradford we are still scraping ice off our wind shields, and snow off the driveway. And didn't old Punxsutawney Phil predict a quick spring? Everything is so flat in the spring when the snow melts - I wish my flowers would at least think about coming up.

We've had a busy winter at the Herbig Bakery, though. Our February Historic Lecture Series was an absolute success, with more people attending this year's series than ever before. Held every Thursday evening in February, the topics ranged from Lewis Emery's run for governor, to the gangsters heyday and Prohibition in Bradford, to the history of Kendall Refinery, Pennsylvania wildfires, the Allegheny National Forest, and the hardships of pioneer women traveling throughout early Pennsylvania.

Our new book on the Historic Houses of Bradford was finally published, and turned out great. Fifty houses were showcased in this, our first edition on historic architecture. Our criteria was that each of the houses be still standing, the home of an oil producer or some profession closely associated with oil - such as banker or lawyer- and one of the larger Victorians style homes. It was so much fun choosing which houses to include in the book; taking the photographs, and doing the research, that we will be working towards a second book this summer, and hopefully have it ready by Christmas.

Down at the Bakery, Larry Richmond has been working on his McKean County Civil War Veteran's book and has been closely working with the 8th Grade Civil War Club who are tackling the immense project of researching all the Bradford Civil War veterans buried beneath the commemorative Civil War soldier statue in Oak Hill.

Steve Giordano of the Temple Pharmacy in Kane was kind enough to purchase the Bakery a 'rewritable CD Rom" or "CD Rom burner". which, to all you non-computer people, lets the Landmark store tremendous amounts of information and photographs on a CD disk. Gordon Ernest has been scanning our photographic collection onto the computer for over a year, now, and since we have over 2000 photographs, its quite a job. Thanks very much to Steve for his generous gift to the Landmark Society.

The Bradford Landmark Society Board of Directors

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The Inkwell Newsletter

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Schessler



The Historic Homes of Bradford And the Men Who Built Them

Now Available for \$12.00

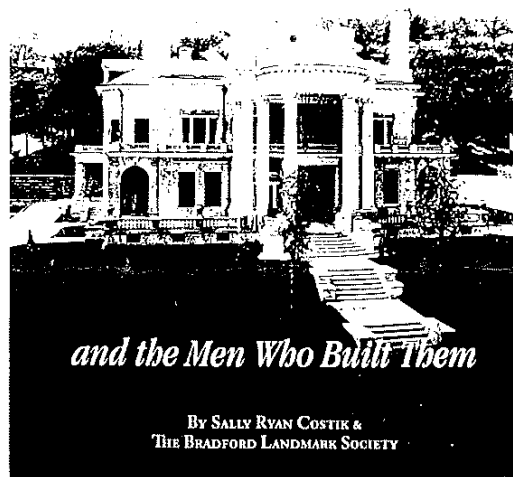
"If business and commerce are said to be the heart of a city, then surely the architecture of its homes must reflect its soul."

- from The Historic Homes of Bradford and the Men Who Built Them

The idea of publishing a book that would showcase the older homes of Bradford was first conceived of last spring. The next 8 months were filled with research in the Herbig Bakery, trips to the Recorder of Deeds and the County Commissioners' old tax records at the Courthouse in Smethport, and wandering around town with a camera, looking for likely candidates to include in the book.

Although we originally planned on including about 20 homes, as we got into the project we discovered that there were just too many wonderful examples of Victorian architecture to overlook. Consequently, this book will be just the first in a series of books on the architecture of the city. Our primary criteria was that the houses be still standing so that everyone could drive down the streets of the town and "see for themselves" what beautiful homes still exist. For the most part, we chose homes built by oil producers since the history of Bradford is so closely identified with oil, and lastly, we chose homes that, for the most part, were built before the turn of the century.

The Historic Homes of Bradford



Now Available at the headquarters of the Bradford Landmark Society at 45 E. Corydon Street, or by mail. Cost is \$12.00 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling if you would like it mailed.

Contact the Landmark Society at 814-362-3906.

Do You Remember...Toots the Hot Dog Man?

Bradford's Colorful Characters

If you've lived in Bradford for any length of time, you already know that Bradford abounds in colorful town characters. Even today, there are several men and women roaming the streets who are best described as "unique", "eccentric" and "extraordinary". But you may be surprised to learn that our predilection for such folks has a history all its own. Men like Ichabod Cottrell, Eddie Dolliver, and Tansy Jack were well known characters in Bradford before the turn of the century, and each had their own peculiar story. Cottrell, for example, whose wife repeatedly left him and their six children, once wandered down to the train station (about 1888), inquiring if anyone had seen a fat woman boarding the train answering to the name of Mrs. Cottrell. Surely this didn't win him any favors at home! Eddie Dolliver, who lived and worked in Bradford at the turn of the century hauling garbage with his mule for a living, once appeared on stage at the old Wagner Opera house (now the former Poppy's building/McCrory's Store on

Main street, and currently undergoing restoration) along with his mule. It was said that it was harder to get Eddie and his mule off the stage as it had been to get them both on. Tansy Jack, who was also known as English Jack, was really Fred Jones, an Englishman who made Bradford his home in the 1890s. Tansy Jack was well known for his knowledge of medicinal herbs, and was often called upon mix a concoction to cool a fever, cure an illness, or even prevent an unwanted pregnancy.

But not all of Bradford's characters were of the unsavory type. Some acquired their fame simply by being well known about town and in time became beloved by the



Toots, the Hot Dog Man

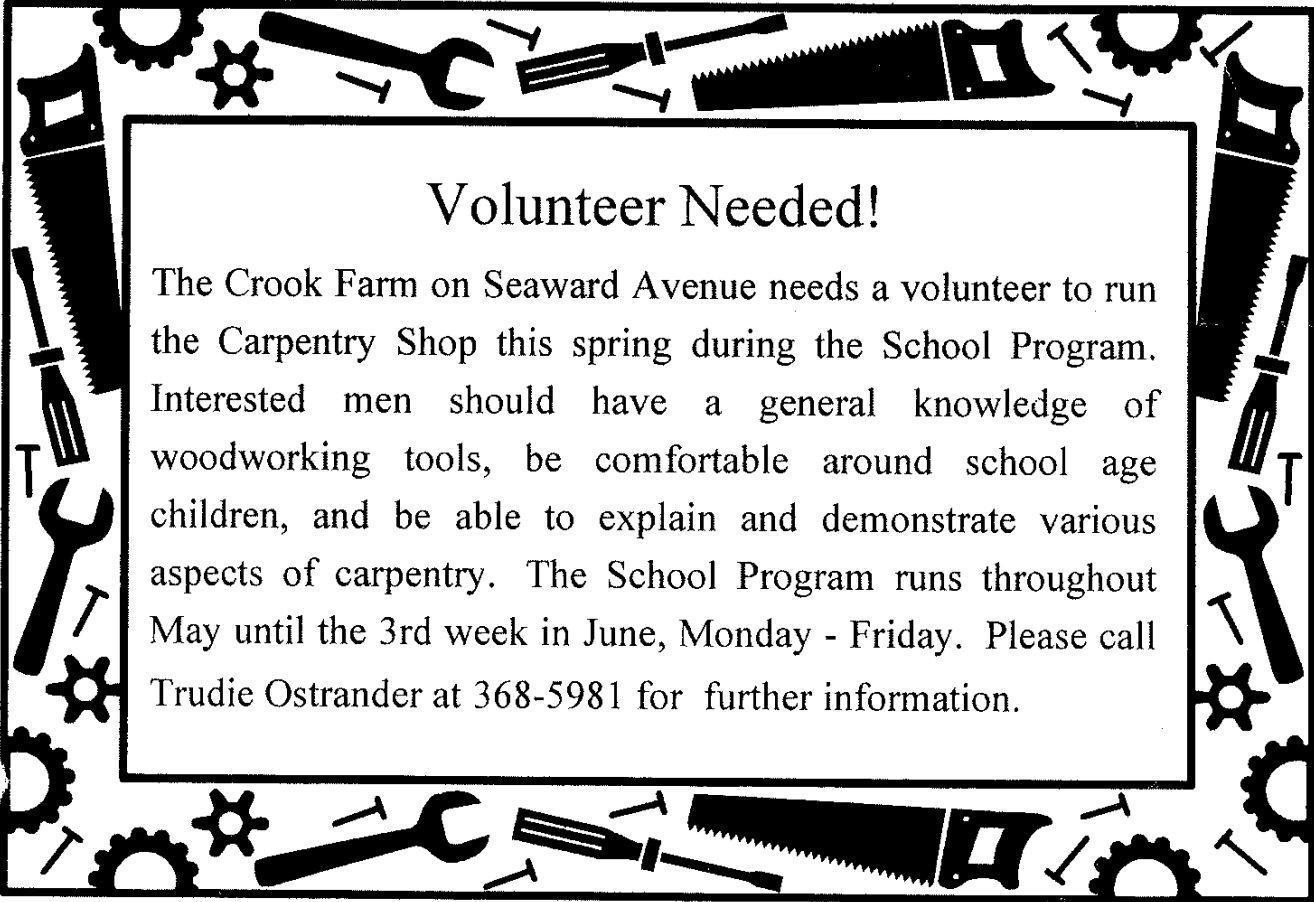
Do You Remember...Toots the Hot Dog Man?

population. And perhaps the best known of them all was a little Italian vendor called "Toots the Hot Dog Man".

Toots the Hot Dog Man was famous in Bradford in the 1920s and 1930s. Not many knew his real name – James Lauri – but all knew his hot dogs. Francis X. Sculley, a Bradford writer, once wrote: "Whenever this writer munches on a hot dog, he always recalls the little gnome like man who appeared at every sports encounter held in Bradford in the Twenties and Thirties. With his leaning tower-of-Pisa kettle and steam under one arm, and a bread box under the other, the little old man shuffled his way the entire length of East Main Street to the old circus grounds on many an occasion, selling his hot dogs at the edge of the sidewalk. "Toots" as he was called, never missed a band concert, and Bradfordians never missed consuming yards of frankfurters".

Following his death at the age of 75 on May 18, 1937, the Bradford Era wrote in his obituary "his death removed one of the most colorful and beloved characters in the history of this city. For almost half a century the cheerful Italian merchant sold his wares to the children and adults of the town from the small portable oven which he carried on his arm. Until his retirement from business a few years ago because of failing health, he was a familiar figure at every outdoor event in this city and vicinity". Toots also met the trains as they came into Bradford's stations, and when he was younger, sold hot dogs at Rock City, a popular tourist attraction.

It is believed that James Lauri came to Bradford in the late 1880s, immigrating from Italy. A devout member of St. Bernard's Church, he left no survivors and is buried in St. Bernard's cemetery.



Volunteer Needed!

The Crook Farm on Seaward Avenue needs a volunteer to run the Carpentry Shop this spring during the School Program. Interested men should have a general knowledge of woodworking tools, be comfortable around school age children, and be able to explain and demonstrate various aspects of carpentry. The School Program runs throughout May until the 3rd week in June, Monday - Friday. Please call Trudie Ostrander at 368-5981 for further information.

Sometimes a good story just gets better the more that you read it. We continue this edition with the next three months chronology of 1878 in Bradford – a wild time to be sure, but oh, so exciting! The following headlines, by the way, are as they appeared in the newspaper, January 1879.

Events of the Year

A Record of Important Happenings
In the Oil Regions During
A Busy Twelvemonth
Compiled from
The "Era"

A Curious Compound!

The Wedding Peal – The Dirge of Death
Curiosities of Crime – Shocking Casualties
And Good Deeds

April 1. Officers of the United Lines supposed to appear in Titusville and testify in the discrimination cases before Master Sweltzer; Sawyer's dance house and two other buildings in Tarport burned, loss \$4000; death of Absalom Hutchinson, a pioneer of this section.

April 2. Two men injured in Lafferty Hollow by the bursting of a bull wheel; Mrs. Coy dies from the effects of a kick inflicted by her husband, Kneeland Coy.

April 3. Susie Eaton, who eloped with a heartless adventurer, deserting her husband some years ago, returns to the city, wretched and insane.

April 4. Fire at the Monitor Oil Works, Franklin, loss \$300; Anna Dickinson on the "Platform and the Stage".

April 6. Death of Capitola Wesson, a scarlet woman, who ended her existence with morphine.

April 7. The first municipal government takes possession; opening of the three days' walk.

April 8. A man reported buried alive at Triumph; dug up and found to have turned over in his coffin; a woman dies of fright at the occurrence.

April 9. H.H. Redford's residence at Karn's City burned; loss \$3000.

April 10. Judd Clarke's safe at Scio cracked and \$5000 taken; the three days walk ends as follows: William Lane 196; John Welsh, 207; Wm. Flynn 188; H.M. Jones 166.

April 11. Chas. Ecob, Tarport tax gatherer, departs, leaving the borough funds \$1500 short; Doc. Coon killed at Dayton by a falling tree; ten buildings burned at Edensburg, loss \$7000.

April 12. One-third of the Tidewater pipe line laid; Willie Sweeney, aged ten, killed by the cars at Oil City; the old Titusville and Petroleum Centre railroad sold at Sheriff's sale to the Pennsylvania R.R. for \$3.036.

April 14. The tubing and casing combination dissolves; panic in a church in Petrolia; a mail pouch stolen at Parker; Patsey Shaw drowned in Oil Creek; Mike Winters, insane, brains his wife with an axe at Troy Center.

April 15. James Dougherty, switchman, in cutting a train at the depot, instantly killed.

April 16. A lease war on Cole Creek; survey of the proposed railroad from Kane to Alton; Harvey Patton, a farmer of Sugar Creek, hangs himself in his barn; Earn Chapman killed by a falling tree near Meadville.

April 17. Five buildings burned at Red Rock; Andrew Tracey sentenced to death; explosion of a torpedo at Thomas & Co.'s well near Petrolia, causing much damage.

April 18. Body of a stillborn child found at Petroleum Centre.

April 19. Death of Hon. Jackson Boggs, president judge of the 33rd district.

April 21. Two blazing cars of junk on a train running through Petrolia; Isaac P. Lovejoy, of Edensburg, died from apoplexy.

April 22. Finding of the body of Pat. Welsh, drowned in Oil Creek April 13.

April 23. One-half of the Union City burned; loss \$70,000.

April 25. Tax on petroleum scare; a rig and 750 barrels of oil burned near Marion.

April 26. Call for a mass meeting to protest against the tax on oil.

April 27. R.M. Sayer's house broken into, but nothing taken.

April 29. Determined meeting of producers of Oil City to protest against oil tax.

April 30. C.M. Bryant seriously stabbed at Haymaker by one Connelly during a brawl.

May 1. O.K. Baker dies from a fall from a derrick on Indian Creek.

May 2. Indignation meeting on account of attack on Lewis Emery; sudden death of Patrick Carney at Millerstown.

May 5. Boiler explosion at Forest Hume; dwelling house demolished.

May 6. Hinsdale Oil Co. boiler house and engine house at Four Mile cremated.

May 9. Incendiary fire at Rixford destroys seven buildings; loss \$8,000.

May 12. Ed Scott arresting for shooting at his wife; Harrisburg Run devastated by flames: 28 rigs and much oil cremated; loss \$15,000. Barney Fischer dies at Duke Centre from an overdose of morphine; Greenback rally; forest fire near Cory.

May 13. Billy Hamilton severely injured by a gas explosion.

May 14. The oil tax bill routed; a fifteen year old daughter of Frank Collins, on Jerusalem tract, falls asleep while reading The New York Ledger, overturns the lamp and is burned to death.

May 15. Organization of the Free Reading Room Association; Mrs. Grast terribly burned by a lamp explosion; Postmaster Hummerton of Martinsburg charged with robbing the mails.

May 16. Michael Guttoe seriously injured while wrestling with a friend.

May 18. John Orr seriously if not fatally injured by the bursting of a bull wheel near Four Mile.

- May 22.** Lou Stolz seriously injured while torpedoing a well at Franklin.
- May 23.** Fire on Pine and Boylston Streets; promptly suppressed by the department after considerable damage; Madame Stewart, John Donaldson, Chas. Moore, R. Rothstein, and M. Rothstein arrested for a heavy silk robbery at De Forrest Weld's store on the 19th of September 1878; Mike Sullivan, brakeman, killed at Irvineton; Edith Case, of Allegany, aged 3 years, falls in a pail of boiling water and dies.
- May 26.** Prof. Hough of Titusville arrested for cruelly beating a boy; Hugh Morgan disemboweled by Andrew Ford at Karns City.
- May 28.** Enthusiastic reception to Governor Fenton at Jamestown on his return from Europe.
- May 30.** A young girl inveigled from her home by a procuress; quiet celebration of Decoration Day.
- June 1.** Races at the driving park; storm at Custer City.
- June 2.** Mort. Haskell, of Smethport, takes a dose of morphine and his life despaired; first flow of oil through pipeline to Williamsport; tax collector McMath missing.
- June 3.** A 22,000 barrel tank struck by lightening at Millerstown; Beir killed by lightening at Herman station.
- June 4.** Bradford beat Seneca Indians at LaCrosse; section man on Lake Shore road killed by lightening near New Castle.
- June 7.** A German emigrant jumps from train near Meadville and is seriously injured; last day of the Meadville races, Savage Chief and Deception the winner.
- June 9.** Miss Lucy Galz, a schoolmistress lost between Bell's Camp and Dallas.
- June 10.** Tubing and oil well supplies to be sold at cash; reception at Citizen's Hose.
- June 11.** Producer's Council considering new uses for petroleum.
- June 12.** Lizabeth Smith of Red Rock arrested for feeding her husband to death on poison.
- June 13.** Visit of Buffalo press representatives to the northern field; Roger Kane falls from the Roberts building and is seriously injured.
- June 15.** John Welsh killed at Salamanca; small incendiary fires at Oil City.
- June 17.** First day of the Butler races; Kentucky Girl and Macy's Darby the winners.
- June 18.** Butler races, Maggie Fred winner; Bartholomew, the hermit, found guilty of murder in the second degree.
- June 20.** A boy breaks a peakknife blade in his knee in Degolia.
- June 21.** Organization of the temperance crusade in Bradford; oil train wrecked on the B.N.Y. & P railroad.
- June 23.** First day of the Bradford races; Big Fred wins the 3:00 and Darby the 2:21; George White & Son's boot and shoe store at Franklin cremated, loss large.
- June 25.** Unsatisfactory meeting of the producers; Hopeful makes 3:19, McDougall wins the 2:30, and Black Weasel the pace; dedication of Hulings Hall at Meadville.
- June 26.** Mary Farrell, colored, tried to shuffle off with poison; Black Cloud wins the 2:50 race and Russian Spy the 2:25; visit of Citizen Hose to Corry; John T. Perdue sentenced to three years for perjury; William Hogan killed by lightning; Frank St. John, a brakeman, killed by the cars at Meadville.
- June 27.** John McDougall wins the 2:25 and Deception the 3:18.
- June 30.** Thomas Brooks accidentally killed while playing baseball at Petrolia.

Here are some interesting facts about the 1926 labor market:

Statistics showing number of persons employed in the various manufacturing industries of Bradford, as of April 1, 1926

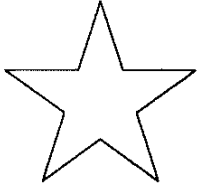
Compiled by Geo. B. Morris

	Total Employees	Employees whose product is shipped outside of Bradford field
MFRS. OF OIL WELL SUPPLIES:		
Bovaird & Seyfang Mfg. Co.	200	100
Oil Well Supply Company	50	47
John Ley	5	0
Tuna Iron Works	12	7
McGregor Working Barrel Co.	8	7
Bovaird & Company	50	0
Bradford Supply Company	50	10
Dresser Mfg. Company	250	250
Combination Engine & Compressor	10	0
Bradford Motor Works	25	22
	660	443
REFINERIES:		
Emery Manufacturing Company	100	93
Kendall Refining Company	125	120
McKean County Refining Company }	70	65
Bradford Oil Refining Company }	26	23
Bradford Gasoline Company		
	321	300
BRICK MANUFACTURES:		
Hanley Ceramics Company	200	195
Alumina Shale Brick Company	40	38
Penn Brick Company	75	72
	315	302
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Cyclone Brush Company	30	30
Leon-Ferenbach Silk Company	125	125
Robinson Knife Company	50	50
Corliss Carbon Company	250	250
The H. C. Bemis Company	35	28
Midwest Steel & Supply Company	85	85
Tuna Manufacturing Company	80	8
McCourt Label Cabinet Company	55	55
Bradford Ice Cream Company	7	2
Case Cutlery Company	135	135
E. R. Caldwell & Company	150	140
	1002	908
TOTALS:		
Oil Well Supplies	660	443
Refineries	321	300
Brick	315	305
Miscellaneous	1002	908
	2298	1956
Deduct for refineries		300
		1656

1656 Men engaged in manufacturing entirely independent of Bradford Oil Field.

You're Invited!

The Bradford Landmark Society's



Annual Membership Dinner

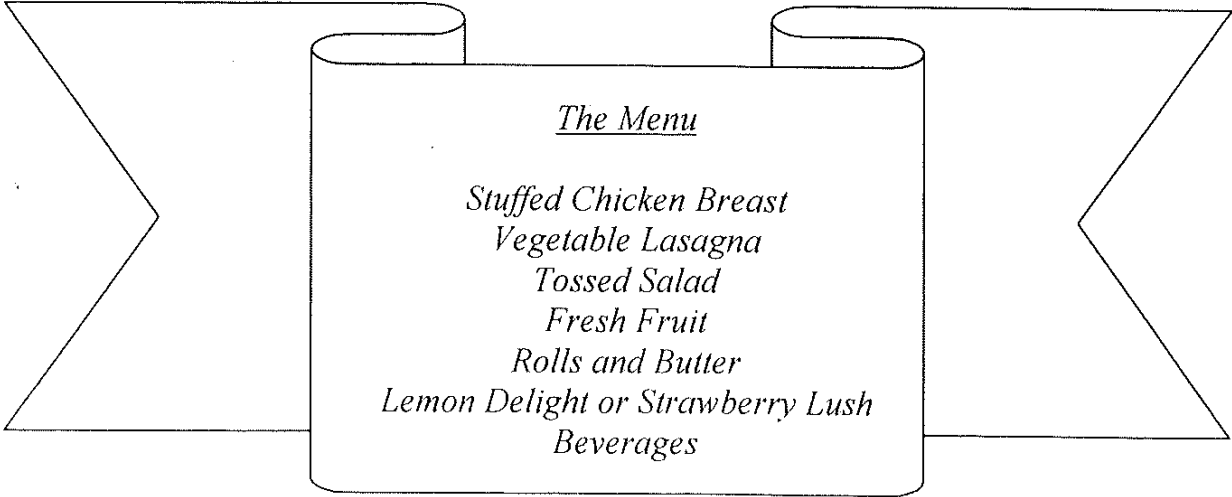
April 19th at 6:00 PM



Dining Room A & B, University of Pitt at Bradford

Each year, the Bradford Landmark Society hosts a membership dinner and presents an annual report for the benefit of our members. We feel that it's a great way for all those who support the Society to join with friends and fellow Landmark members who care about the future of the Landmark Society and its goals. And the dinner isn't bad either! This year we will be holding our annual dinner at the University of Pitt at Bradford in Dining Room A & B (which is also where we held it last year) and Judge John Cleland has graciously agreed to give a lecture on "The Life and Times of General Thomas Kane" as entertainment for the evening following the dinner. Please plan on attending this year's dinner - and we'll see you there!

The cost is just \$12.00 per person, and we would appreciate it very much if you would call the Bradford Landmark Society at 362-3906 before April 17th to make reservations.



The Menu

Stuffed Chicken Breast
Vegetable Lasagna
Tossed Salad
Fresh Fruit
Rolls and Butter
Lemon Delight or Strawberry Lush
Beverages



Eggs for Easter



Did you ever wonder what eggs have to do with Easter? Since the beginning of time, men have chosen eggs as a symbol of life and life reborn in celebrating this awakening of the earth after its long winter nap. They chose the egg because it has no beginning and no end, and because the egg holds life itself. With the coming of Christianity, Easter became the principal feast of Spring, but most of the old customs were retained and given new symbolism. The egg now represents Christ's resurrection and emergence from the tomb.

For centuries in Eastern Europe, children have been entertained with tales of how the beautiful eggs, called pysanky and krashanky, came to be. One story tells of Mary preparing to take eggs to give to Herod to plead for her son's life. As she prepared the eggs, her tears turned to dots of brilliant color as they fell on the eggs. Today colored dots still decorate the pysanky in memory of Mary's tears. Another legend has it that when Mary fell to her knees in grief, the pysanky rolled from her apron and across the floor and continued until they had rolled to every corner of the earth. Today in the 21st century eggs are colored and eaten on Easter all over the world. Another legend tells of a poor peddler named Simon who saw a man struggling to carry a cross. When he came back, his plain eggs had turned into beautiful pysanky.

The Hutzels had a more ominous legend, one that was sure to delight and scare the children. According to the Hutzels, a vicious monster is chained to a cliff waiting for a chance to devour the world. Every year, the monster's servants travel the world keeping track of the number of pysanky made. If the number is too few, the chains are loosed and evil reigns. If the number is many, the chains are tightened and love is allowed to rule. The monster is the symbol of evil, and the pysanky is the symbol of Christ's love for mankind.

pysanky are traditionally made of raw eggs, although in 2001 most of the eggs have their insides blown out. Using a stylus dipped in beeswax, the eggs are divided into four fields representing the four corners of the world. The eggs are then dipped in dye. Still using a stylus dipped in beeswax, symbols are drawn on the egg, and then it is again dipped in dye. The dye will not take where the beeswax has touched. This process is repeated over and over until the desired pattern is achieved. Once every family had its own formula for making dye. The recipe was highly prized and kept secret, and handed down from mother to daughter. Today, however, most families that carry on the tradition use commercial dyes.

Once given only to family and close friends as a symbol of Christ's love, today commercial pysanky can often be found in flea markets and arts and crafts gift shops. The symbols on the eggs date from the pre-Christian era although today most of them have taken on a Christian meaning. The star - "Attar" the sun god - now stands for Christ. The triangle - air, fire and water. The sun - good fortune. Rooster - fertility. Chicken - fulfillment of good wishes. Deer - wealth and prosperity. The fir tree - eternal life. Flower - love and charity. An endless line means eternity.

Krashanky are solid colored eggs, one of which is always dyed red for the blood of Christ. These are placed in a basket with the pysanky and other foods that will be eaten on Easter and taken to the church on Easter Sunday to be blessed. As the family presents their basket, the priest says "He is Risen" to which the family replies "He truly is". Sometimes the priest selects the prettiest egg from a child's basket and places it in his own. This is a very great honor. The blessed food is taken home and the Lenten fast is broken with the red egg. These eggs are believed to have great powers due to the blessing. They are or were buried in bee hives for honey, in barns to ward off lightning strikes, and if rolled in green oats on St. George's Day, will predict a good harvest. Shells from these eggs are never thrown away, but are always burned or buried.

So enjoy your Easter eggs this year and remember the traditions that started centuries ago. - Patricia Schessler

Its that time of year again...membership time. Dues are \$5.00 per year for senior citizens, \$10 for individuals, \$15 for a family or \$00 for a Life Membership. Perks include a 10% discount on all purchases made at the Bakery, quarterly copies of this newsletter, and the support of your local historic society, which is responsible for the collection and preservation of our past. To pay your dues, please send a check to the Bakery, 45 East Corydon Street, Bradford, PA and Sally will update your records. Some of our members, however, have not paid their dues since 1997 and are in danger of being removed from our membership list! Please review the boxes below:

_____ Your dues have not been paid since 1997. Wake up! Its the new millennium!

_____ Your dues were last paid in 1998. That's better, but no cigar.

_____ Your dues were last paid in 1999. Have you forgotten us?

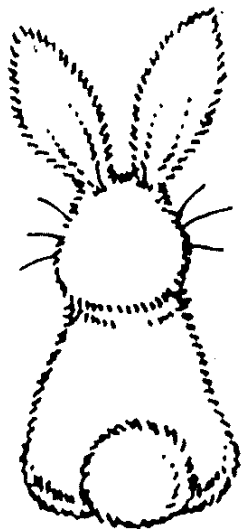
_____ Your dues were last paid in 2000. Don't forget to pay this year, too!

_____  Congratulations! You're all paid up to date!

About our cover: This photograph, of the Cornen Hose Fire Company, was given to us by Edward Spencer of Hawthorne Road. Mr. Spencer is a lifelong resident of the East Bradford area, and was kind enough to donate this wonderful picture. The ornate carriage in the photograph was the parade carriage of the volunteer fire company; Cornen Hose was quite proud of the fact that they owned this carriage and their own horse! Today, this fire station is gone, but the present day station stands in its place.

The Bradford Landmark Society
45 East Corydon Street
Bradford, PA 16701

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THE BRADFORD LANDMARK SOCIETY



The Inkwell

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August 2001 edition

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The Herbig Bakery

Sally Costik, Curator

Larry Richmond, Historian

The Inkwell Newsletter

Sally Costik, Editor

Contributing Writer - Patricia
Schessler

New Book Underway!

Following the success of our "The Historic Homes of Bradford and the Men Who Built Them" book, Larry Richmond and Sally Costik have decided to feature historic Main Street in the next book in the series. Did you know that there are 57 buildings on Main Street? The amount of research needed to discover the date of construction, original owner or business, and any outstanding changes made over the years is almost staggering - but such fun you can't imagine. Only Larry and I could get excited when we discover a new photograph that shows a part of Main Street not normally shown, or finally discover the architect of a particular building. The book, "Historic Main Street" which should be finished and available for Christmas, will be similar in format to our "Historic Homes" books, and should provide lots of information about part of our historic district, Main Street. We are already anticipating future titles in our "Historic Bradford" series of books. Of course, there just has to be another Historic Homes book, since we still have plenty of great older homes to feature. And another 'street' book - "The Historic Streets of Bradford", oh, and a "Historic Churches and Schools" book, and maybe one on businesses and industries.....As you can see, we have lots of great ideas and lots of work ahead.



BAY STATE HOTEL, BAKER BLOCK, AUERHAIM BLDG., BRADFORD, PA. 144.

What Happening at the Bakery?

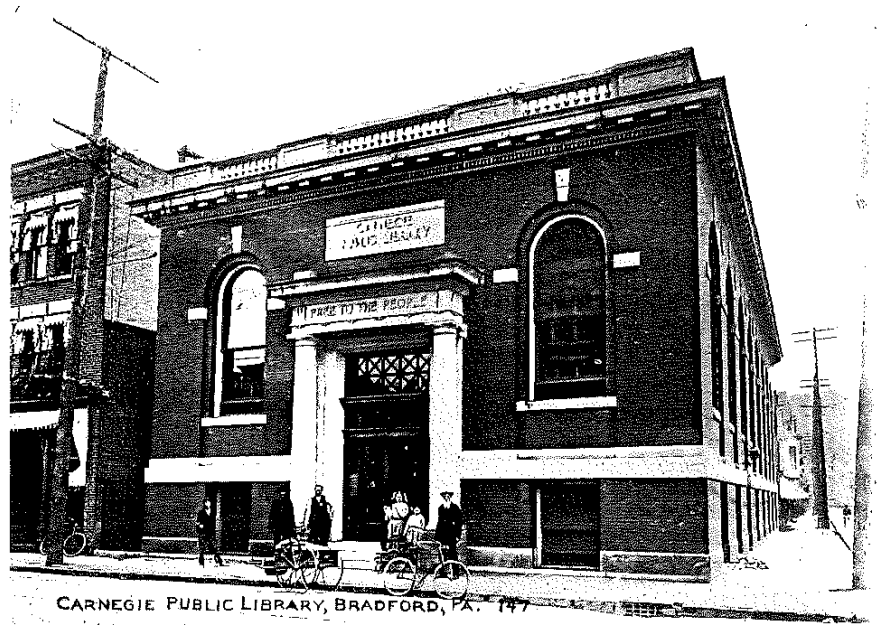
Glad you asked. We've had a busy summer so far. Lots of family history researchers coming in, some great new donations from local people, and lots of comments from our visitors. First the family history researchers - one California woman emailed us, desperate to locate a family gravestone monument in Smethport. She planned on visiting the cemetery with her 84 year old mother and neither of them had ever been in Pennsylvania, much less Smethport. When we checked our records and emailed her back with the general directions to the gravesite, she thanked us over and over again - and three weeks later came to the Landmark itself to personally thank us for making her mother's trip a memorable one. Not bad - 3000 miles for a thank you! We've had people looking up news articles, obituaries, city directories, and old school records, and they came from all over - California, British Columbia, Ohio, Florida, New York, and even Ireland - via the internet! Our greatest success though, has to be that of a man who was left as a baby at Father Baker's Orphanage in Buffalo in the 1920s. Knowing that his mother had been from Bradford (he also knew her maiden name), he and his wife asked us to help locate information on the man's mother, any family still alive, or any other children she might have had. After some clever sleuthing around the old Bradford Era newspapers, some brainstorming, and some just plain luck, we did manage to find out what had happened to his mother after she had given him up for adoption. She had died in the late 1920s, but it turned out that there had been another child - a daughter. The man who had been an orphan his whole life suddenly had an unknown half sister. And there's a happy ending, too - the couple contacted the long lost sister (she lives in Buffalo, NY) and they are finally going to meet each other next week. She had never known of the existence of an older half brother and is nervously anxious to meet him. And all thanks to the Bradford Landmark!

We had some great things donated, too. Russ Teague brought in some wedding dresses from the Blaisdell family; David McKain came in one day bringing some Kendall memorabilia and old bottles; Mary Bickel donated some of Rudy Bickels' collection of photographs that he took (and some great ones of the old baseball field out near Bolivar Drive), photographs of Main Street, old oil books from the Library, and so much more! I stopped at a yard sale one day and when the woman who was conducting the sale heard that I was from the Landmark, she dragged out some photographs from the top shelf of her kitchen cupboard and insisted that the Landmark have them. And what great photos they were, too - three small panoramic photographs taken the day after the Austin Dam broke in 1911. One in particular shows the devastation of the town, with a line of photographers with their tripods jockeying for position to record history.

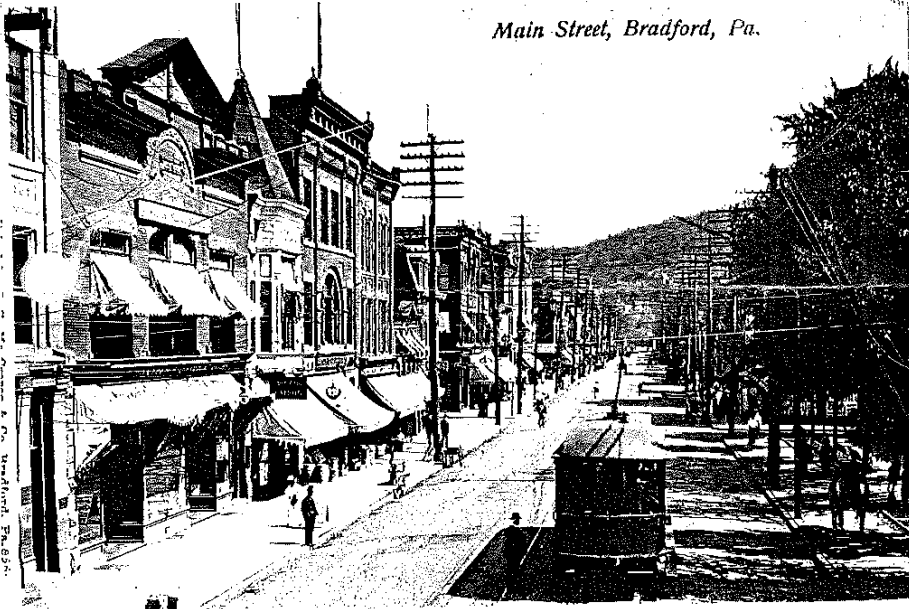
We learned a lot, too. Larry Richmond and I have been working on the history of the buildings on Main Street in preparation for our next "Historic Series" books on Bradford. Larry has been photographing each building and cutting and pasting them into one long photographic Main Street. and we've found out so many interesting facts about Main Street! We found out where Hatch's Store was, where the Sugar Bowl was located, when Producer's Bank was founded, the date the Bradford Pharmacy was built, when William Jennings Bryan came and spoke at Bradford, when the electric trolleys were installed, and who built most of the old hospital (F.O. Hane) and so many more that our next book should be a really entertaining, and educational experience. Watch for it by Christmas!

The Carnegie Library

Built in 1901, the library was constructed on the site of the old City Hall which burned in 1893. Built by William Hanley of Bradford Red brick, the library remained at this site for over 90 years. Today it is the location of Beefeaters Restaurant.



Main Street, Bradford, Pa.



Main Street

Looking east from the St. James Hotel. Trolleys such as these were a common site in the early 1920s.

The trolley system was discontinued in 1927 due to the increased popularity of the automobile.

St. Bernard's Convent

Built in 1904, by William Hanley, the building was moved across the street in 1922.

This is a rare view of the rear of the building. St. Bernard's church is seen to its left.

It was demolished earlier this year 2001.



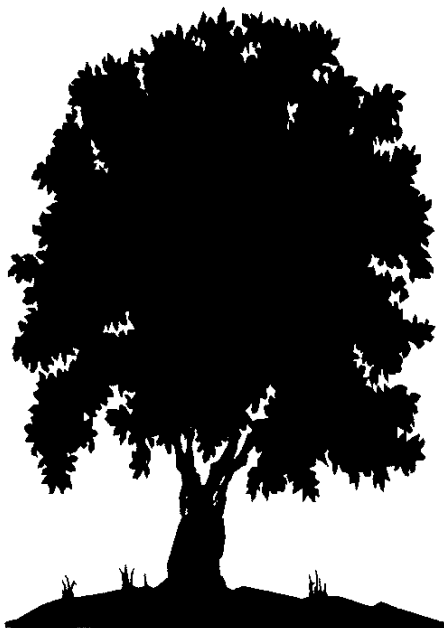
How I Spent My Summer Vacation - 1930 Style

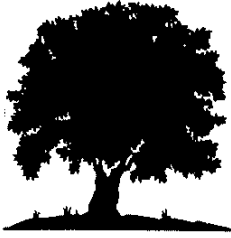
The summer of 1930 was a memorable one, especially if you were a kid. An epidemic of sorts had gripped the nation, and its impact hit Bradford at the end of July. Most of those affected were 10 to 15 years of age, and no, it wasn't a disease, or an illness. It was a series of contests. Endurance records, really, and boys all over the country were gripped with the idea of setting records – becoming champions – and they planned on doing it by tree sitting, chair-rocking, bicycling, roller skating, or scootering as long as possible. Anything that could be out rode, out sat, or out done was fair game. It proved to be a challenging way to spend the summer vacations. Kids all over Pennsylvania joined in the fun. In Harrisburg, Calvin Neill, age 14, had already passed 200 hours of sitting in a tree, vowing to stay until school started in September. In Scranton, they called it “Marathonitis”, with tree-sitters, seesaw contestants, bicyclists, and scooter riders competing for longevity. In Bethlehem, John Sinicz, age 13, sat on a fire hydrant for 24 hours before being forcibly removed by his parents. Wilkes-Barre Mayor Daniel Hart declared that the boys of his town were unaffected by the endurance madness, and added that he was proud “because not a single Wilkes-Barre boy showed the lack of brains to climb a tree in such a foolish stunt”. He spoke too soon - before the summer was over four Wilkes-Barre boys were attempting to set a bicycling endurance record of over 1000 hours.

In Bradford, the craze hit on July 30th when two Tuna Avenue boys decided to try their hand at breaking the “tree-sitting” endurance record. Perched in the limbs of a tree were Charles Luke, age 15, of 15 Tuna Avenue, and Bud Ellis, age 11, of 78 West Corydon Street. Happily sitting in a tree house at the rear of the Luke house, the boys declared that they “were going to stay up here until school starts. You see, we're out for the record, and we're going to get it. Bradford isn't going to be behind in anything and we decided to give the burg something to talk about”. They climbed to Luke's tree house at noon on July 30, determined to stay the distance. The tree house was well constructed, about 12 feet high above the ground, with a small room with a door for privacy and a roof overhead. Here, in this small room, the boys stored

blankets and other necessities. Small, short sides about 12 inches in height surrounded the tree house platform, just in case the boys fell asleep too near the edge. A gang of neighbor kids eagerly volunteered to be the ‘ground crew’, including Kenneth Yeager, age 16 of 124 West Corydon Street; John Boyle, age 14 of 113 West Corydon Street, Robert Luke (Chuck's brother) age 14; Leonard Olson, age 13 of 10 Tuna Avenue; Leo Lyons, age 14 of 130 Barbour Street, and Norman Ellis, age 14 (Bud's brother). The crew kept the boys fed, supplied water and other items, hauling the supplies up to the tree house by rope and bucket.

With the Bradford Era covering the Tuna Avenue gang's every move, it wasn't long before two other pair of Bradford boys accepted the challenge and climbed their own trees.





Over on Williard Avenue, Harry Keller and Ben Townsend went up their tree at noon on August 2nd, and promised to set a world's record. And down on the corner of Kendall and Euclid Avenue, Bud Kelley and John Buffington ascended to their house in the trees on August 1st, determined "to stay up at least 24 hours longer than Luke and Ellis or anyone else".

Ground crews for all three teams scrounged around for donations, food, and publicity for their own tree-sitting team. Local merchants such as Booke's Bakery, the Central Lunch, the American Restaurant, Fusser's Restaurant, A & P Grocery store, Gabler's Grocery, Roggenbaum's Grocery, and even Boy Scout Troop 8 all donated food and supplies to the boys. Ironically, Bradford was in the midst of a drought that August, and rain was in short supply. Getting wet was the least of their worries, but all the boys packed swimming suits just in case. Whiling away the hours proved easier than one might think – with harmonicas, jews harps, books, and a constant stream of visitors to each tree. On more than one occasion, a barber climbed up to the treetops, giving free haircuts to each adventurer.

As August wore on, all six boys were determined that their team would be the one that Bradford called "The Boys Tree Sitting Champions of the World". By August 20 almost three weeks had passed, and still the boys held fast. The Tuna Avenue team of Ellis and Luke held the lead, with 497 hours; Kelley and Buffington of East Bradford came second with 437 hours; and the Williard Avenue boys were third with 425 hours. Kelley and Buffington were not daunted by the fact that they were 60 hours behind the leaders. They wrote a short note to the Bradford Era, vowing to stay up till Christmas if necessary, and added "Yours till this poplar ree leaves". Later that day, they passed the 500 hour mark, and were awarded a gallon of ice cream – delivered to their perch, of course – by Gabler's Grocery.

Over on Williard Avenue, the unthinkable was happening – Ben Townsend's parents were moving out of town, and demanded that Ben come with them. With regret, he climbed down early on August 25. It was reported that he staggered around the ground a bit, but soon found his 'land legs' and called for Harry Keller to carry on without him. A new ground crew team was organized of Arthur Baldwin and Howard Boss. Williard Avenue was still in the race, with all its hopes pinned on just one boy, Keller.

As September drew near, so did the first day of school, and everyone wondered what would happen when the school bell rang. On August 28, school was just four days away. Would the boys come down or would they stay up? James F. Butterworth, Bradford school superintendent, was firm in his opinion. According to school law, missing school on purpose was a serious offense. The first missed day would cause the parents to be arrested, and a fine of between \$6 and \$7. The second missed day would see another stiff fine. And the third missed day – jail time for the parents.

And so, with a minimum of fuss and perhaps with a touch of relief, the remaining five boys came down from their tree houses, just one day before school began. Bud Ellis and Chuck Luke claimed the Bradford record - 792 hours. Bud Kelley and John Buffington lasted 744 hours, and Harry Keller's record was 739 hours. And who did win the "Boys Tree Sitting Championship"? It was Calvin Neill of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who lasted 1100 hours. The Bradford Boys had done their best - and while they didn't set the record, they made history all their own.





Take me out to the ball game, take me out to the park!
Buy me some peanuts and cracker jack -
I don't care if I ever come back.....

Baseball and Bradford

Once upon a time, in 1907, baseball history, at least on a local scale, was made. On Sunday, May 26, 1907, the Philadelphia Athletics arrived in Bradford, ready and willing to meet the local interstate baseball league in an exhibition game that promised to entertain even the casual baseball fans, and thrill the fanatical ones.

It was no ordinary team that arrived in Bradford that morning. Connie Mack, age 45, manager of the Athletics since 1901 would be honored in the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1937 for his championship managerial style. Rube Waddell, a hometown boy born in Bradford in 1876, was probably the most eccentric player the A's had ever seen - but his left handed throws made him one of the team's greatest pitchers. He would be elected to the Hall of Fame in 1946. Charles "Chief" Bender, a right hand thrower, was a Chippewa Indian and a graduate of the Carlisle (PA) Indian School in 1902. Just 25 years old, Bender won over 200 games for the A's during his career, threw a no-hitter against Cleveland in 1910 and led the team to five World Series. He joined the Hall of Fame in 1953. And "Gettysburg" Eddie Plank, another Pennsylvania boy, and Hall of Fame veteran in 1946, was ranked 11th among pitchers on the all-time win list with 326 victories, and posted more shutouts and complete games than any other left hander. He joined the Athletics straight out of Gettysburg College in 1901, and pitched in the majors for 17 seasons. These four exceptional players were joined by their teammates: Topsy Hartsell, Harry Davis, Jack Coombs, Rube Oldring, J. Knight, Claude Berry, J. Ohl, Mike Powers, Bris Lord, Ossie Schrenkengost, Simon Nicholls, Jimmy Dygert, M. Lawler, and Rube Vickers. Together, most of these players would play for the pennant that season, against the Detroit Tigers and Ty Cobb.

Upon its arrival in Bradford, the team registered at the Hotel Holley, and prepared for the game to be held that afternoon at the driving park, on the outskirts of town near Congress Street. The Bradford Era reported "During the early part of the afternoon, the streets were lined with enthusiasts, many from out of town. The B.R. & P. railroad brought a trainload from DuBois, and intermediate stations. "Members of the Kane baseball team stayed at the Bay State Hotel on Main Street, and others lined the streets.



The Philadelphia Athletics were formed in 1901, as part of a rival league to challenge the National League. Connie Mack assembled the ball club with local talent, and by "raiding" the Phillies of the National League. Understandably, the Phillies were outraged at the "theft" of their key players and sued the Athletics for their return. Following a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision that moved in favor of the National League, Connie Mack quickly traded the players in question to Cleveland, out of Pennsylvania jurisdiction. True, they could no longer play for the Athletics, but neither could they play for the National League Phillies, either. With these experienced, star players out of state, the Athletics won the A.L. pennant in 1902, in their second year of existence. This was the first of nine American League pennants and five World Series Championships (1910, 1911, 1913, 1929, and 1930) that the A's would win under Connie Mack.

By the time the team arrived in Bradford in 1907, they were a well polished baseball club. It is with little wonder that all the baseball fans in Bradford were eager to see them play - and against our own Interstate league! Baseball history was about to be made.

But, as fate would have it, the 'game of the century' would never take place. Rain, that frequent visitor to Bradford in the springtime, appeared once again. The game, scheduled for 3:30PM, was eventually called off. When Connie Mack and his team visited the baseball grounds, the diamond was found to be too soft, and the game was cancelled. Over 2000 fans, voiced their disappointment.

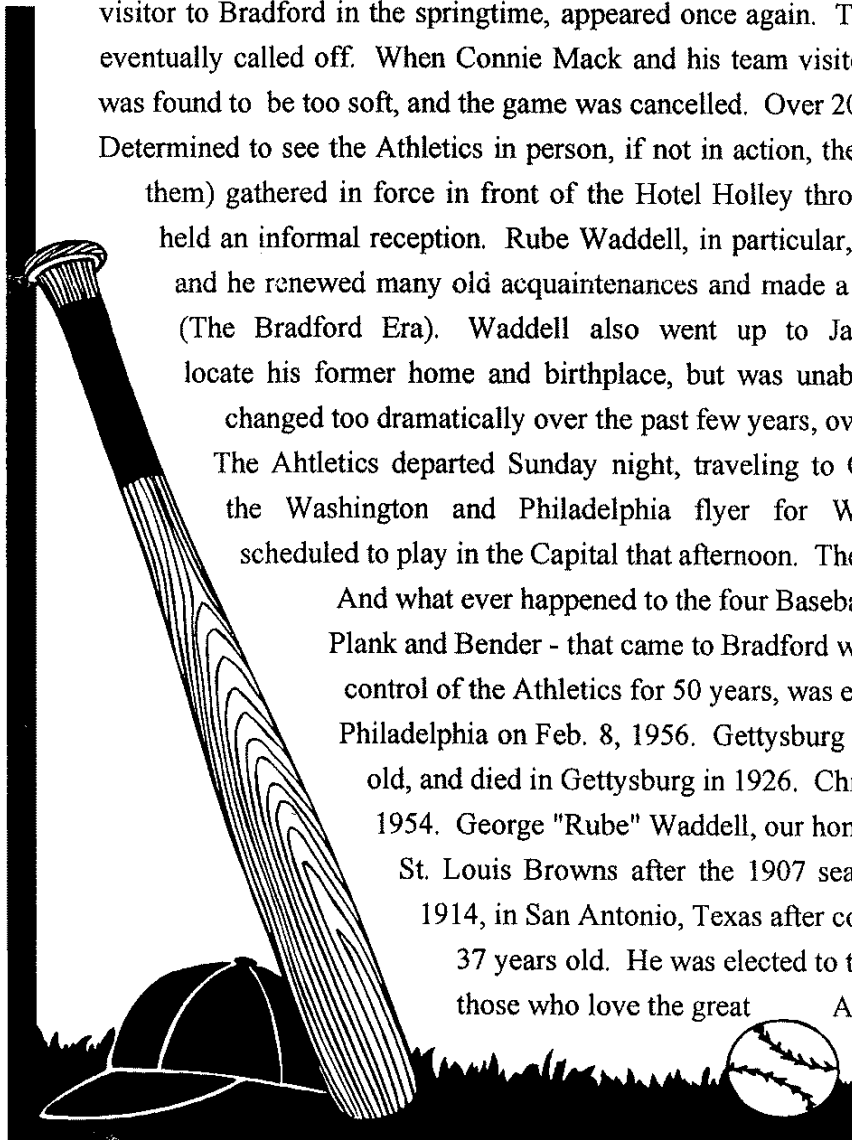
Determined to see the Athletics in person, if not in action, the crowd (the peasantry, the Era called them) gathered in force in front of the Hotel Holley throughout the afternoon and the players held an informal reception. Rube Waddell, in particular, "delighted in the curiosity awakened and he renewed many old acquaintances and made a number of new ones while in town". (The Bradford Era). Waddell also went up to Jackson Avenue to see if he could locate his former home and birthplace, but was unable to identify it. The landscape had changed too dramatically over the past few years, owing to the oil boom excitement.

The Athletics departed Sunday night, traveling to Olean, NY, where they were to take the Washington and Philadelphia flyer for Washington, DC, where they were scheduled to play in the Capital that afternoon. They never again came to Bradford.

And what ever happened to the four Baseball Hall of Famers - Mack, Waddell, Plank and Bender - that came to Bradford with that team? Connie Mack retained control of the Athletics for 50 years, was elected to the Hall in 1937, and died in Philadelphia on Feb. 8, 1956. Gettysburg Eddie Plank lived to be only 51 years old, and died in Gettysburg in 1926. Chief Bender died in Philadelphia in 1954. George "Rube" Waddell, our home town boy, was traded to the

St. Louis Browns after the 1907 season. Rube Waddell died on April 1, 1914, in San Antonio, Texas after contracting pneumonia. He was only 37 years old. He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1946. Today, those who love the great

American pasttime can only dream of what might have been, but never was.....



Do You Remember....Turk Webster?

The Dog of Corydon Street

Everyone knew him, especially the children who walked down Corydon Street every day on their way to St. Bernard's or Second Ward School. He lay on the front bank of the yard at 37 Corydon Street, head erect, watching the neighborhood. Sometimes children would clamor up the bank and sit on him. Little girls made necklaces of flowers - a collar of sorts - and placed it around his neck. Teenages threw snowballs at him, and other children whispered secrets that only Turk could hear. But Turk was not ordinary dog. In fact, he had died before the turn of the century....

Turk Webster, the dog of Corydon Street was a marble statue, dedicated to the memory of a once living dog, beloved by his master, and mourned in his death. He belonged to Philip Webster, one of the earliest settlers of Bradford. Webster was just nine years old when he came to Bradford in 1847 with his mother, brother Charles, and stepfather, Colonel Levitt Little. He grew up to be one of the first entrepreneurs in the city, selling real estate, establishing Oak Hill Cemetery, and was the first postmaster of Bradford. He lived in a small home on the corner of Chestnut and Corydon Streets and it was here that Turk made his home. Little is known of Turk, and it is uncertain why the dog was honored with a marble statue, but legend says that Turk saved the Webster family from a terrible fire and in gratitude was memorialized in stone.

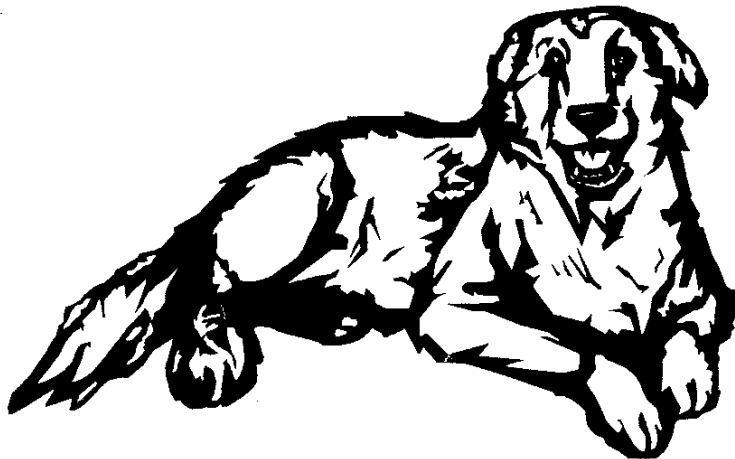
The statue of Turk was commissioned in the spring of 1891, following his death. Webster contacted a marble quarry in Proctor, Vermont and ordered its finest white marble. The finished stature arrived in Bradford in July 1891. The Bradford Era wrote "In the beautiful lawn of Mr. P. L. Webster, on lower Corydon Street may be seen a fine specimen of stone cutting. It consists of a full size figure in marble of "Turk", a mongrel dog formerly owned by Mr. Webster. The dog died some months ago. His final resting place is marked by this statue. Turk was the noblest of his kind and was greatly admired for qualities rarely found in the canine race".

In 1912, Philip Webster sold his home to the United States Government, which erected a post office on the site. He moved in with Frank Webster, his son, at 37 Corydon Street and brought Turk with him. And although Webster died in 1914, the statue of Turk remained there for the next 38 years. School age children

in particular knew Turk, passing by his statue every day on their way to school. He was

always there - and then one day, he disappeared. Not really of course - he had been sold, and removed to a new home out of town. According to reports, Dr.

Horace Simms was at an estate sale one day in the early 1950s when he spied the large marble dog. On a whim, he bought it, and moved the 200 pound dog to his new home at 595 South Kendall Avenue.



And there Turk would remain for the next decade - right across from the Lee Driver School - this time, guarding South Kendall Avenue.

In 1961, Dr. Simmons, an Osteopath, left the Bradford area and moved to Linesville, PA. Fond of the statue but uncertain of its fate, he asked his son's in-laws - Ray and Harriet Yonker, who lived nearby, if they would be interested in adopting Turk. They said yes, and once again the marble dog - all 200 pounds of him - was moved to a new home at 185 Looker Mountain Trail in 1961. Here, the dog with qualities "rarely found in the canine race" would find a home for the next 40 years. Eventually, both Yonkers passed away. Turk needed a new home, but by this time, news of his whereabouts had reached the Bradford Landmark Society. Quite by coincidence, Yonkers' next door neighbor was Warren Paynter, one time Chairman of the Landmark's Board of Directors. He knew, of course, of the existence of Turk and had even helped move the dog some forty years ago. He spoke to Bruce and Diane Yonker Simmons, and they quickly agreed to donate the statue to the Bradford Landmark Society. And what better place than the Crook Farm? Every farm needs a dog, and it is only fitting that a historic farm be guarded by a historic dog! And there he lies, today - at the entrance to the farmhouse, and we invite all dog lovers, history lovers, former Turk fans, and those who love a happy ending - to visit Turk in his new home. For old times sake.



Philip Webster
Original owner of Turk Webster, and the man who commissioned the statue. Legend has it that Turk saved the Webster family from a terrible fire.

Do you like this copy of the Inkwell? If you are a member of the Landmark, you are already enjoying all the benefits of being belonging to the only historical society that Bradford claims. If you are a visitor, or perhaps picked up a copy at a friends house or at the Crook Farm Arts and Crafts Festival, and would like to join, that's easy! Or perhaps you'd like to have a copy of our newsletter sent to a relative, or a parent in a nursing home. We send over 100 newsletters to California, Texas, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Oregon, Virginia, Florida, Idaho, Ohio and other states. Dues are \$10 a year for an individual; \$5 per year for a senior citizen; or \$15 a year for a family membership. ***Just send all the information below to the Bradford Landmark Society, 45 East Corydon Street, Bradford, PA 16701.***

Name _____

Address _____

Address _____

Individual _____

Senior Citizen _____

Family _____

The Historic Homes of Bradford

The Lustron Homes - The House of the Future?

by Patricia Schessler

The world was returning to normal in the summer of 1949. The G.I. Bill of Rights has been passed, the men and women who had served in the war had returned home to jobs or schools and now were ready to settle down, marry, and start families. There had been little civilian construction during the war years, and housing was hard to come by. Across the country, architects and builders were hard at work to solve the housing problem.

In Long Island, New York, a builder named Levitt constructed small, compact homes in a village type setting. Meanwhile, in Columbus, Ohio, Carl Standlund was working on his version of the "Home of the Future". In theory, both men had similar ideas of what a home of mid-century America should be - small, compact, complete and economical. But there Levitt and Standlund parted company.



Levitt homes were built using traditional building material. Carl Standlund, on the other hand, was building "the home of the future". For his material, Standlund chose interlocking panels of enameled steel to be erected on a concrete slab. This house, named "Lustron", would never need to be painted, could be cleaned with soap and water, and would be decay proof, fire proof, termite proof, and salt proof. And since the houses came in sections, a panel that was damaged could be easily replaced.

Bradford, always in the forefront of new ideas, welcomed the Lustron Homes. Miller Lumber Company introduced the homes in 1949 with an open house on Williams Street. Bob Farquharson was the salesman. The five room homes came in several colors (the one on Williams Street is the gray version), and were insulated, something not true of all Bradford homes in 1949. The living room was 14' x 16', with a built-in bookcase. The dining room had a built-in china closet and a pass through to the kitchen. The built-in kitchen was complete (at least in the model home) down to the combination dish washer/clothes washer. The heating unit was in the utility room along with a radiant heat furnace, mounted next to the ceiling for more even heat. There were also two bedrooms with built-in closets, vanities, and a bath. The house sold in Bradford for \$10,000.

Dorthea McCoy, who with her husband the late Peter McCoy, owned McCoy's Furniture store, tastefully decorated the show house with the latest in furnishings. I spoke to Dorthea the other day and she remembered making most of the draperies for the house herself because the windows weren't a standard size. Dorthea bought the material at Taylor Upholstery. Families from all over the area flocked to see the new and different house. Five of the houses were sold right here in Bradford.

The quite attractive little houses seemed like a great idea. Unfortunately, like the Tucker car, it was an idea whose time hadn't come. Only 2500 of the homes were sold. The company folded in 1950.

Ann Markovitz, who owns a Lustron on Bon Air Avenue is very happy with her little jewel, and although she has painted it, admits that "that's not bad for 52 years". And lately there has been a renewed interest in Lustron Homes, with a web site and an upcoming book. A reunion in Columbus Ohio had 150 homeowners in attendance. Maybe we haven't seen the last of the little tin house yet!



Non-glossy porcelain enamel panel walls, in a living room 16 x 14 feet. The colors that have been developed for the interior, will blend with almost any type of furniture, modern or period.

THE LUSTRON HOME

July 1949 P 47

170 Williams

The little gray house on Williams St. Extension—the Lustron Home—presented a wonderful opportunity to describe a house completely, because we could ask any question about it we wished—the price, the financing, the up-keep.

Bob Farquharson, from the Miller's Lumber Company, the dealer-builder for the Lustron House in Bradford, took us through. He explained that these five room houses cost about \$10,000 and can be financed as low as \$65 a month. Miller's help to arrange the financing and then put the house up in less than a week.

The house comes in a wide range of colors for the interior and exterior. One

can have one's choice. The colors are permanent because they are baked into the porcelain enamel surface. Because porcelain is so simple to care for—just soap and water and a damp cloth, the up-keep on the house is held to a minimum.

The skeleton of the house is erected on a concrete slab. No basement or excavation is necessary. Inter-locking porcelain enamel steel panels form the roof and walls. Inter-locking with each other, they are secured to the frame with concealed screws. Because it is made of steel, the house is fireproof, decay-proof, termite-proof and salt-water-proof. If a section becomes damaged it can be replaced. The

walls and ceilings are adequately insulated with permanent fireproof material, making the house wonderfully cool in the summer and warm in the winter.

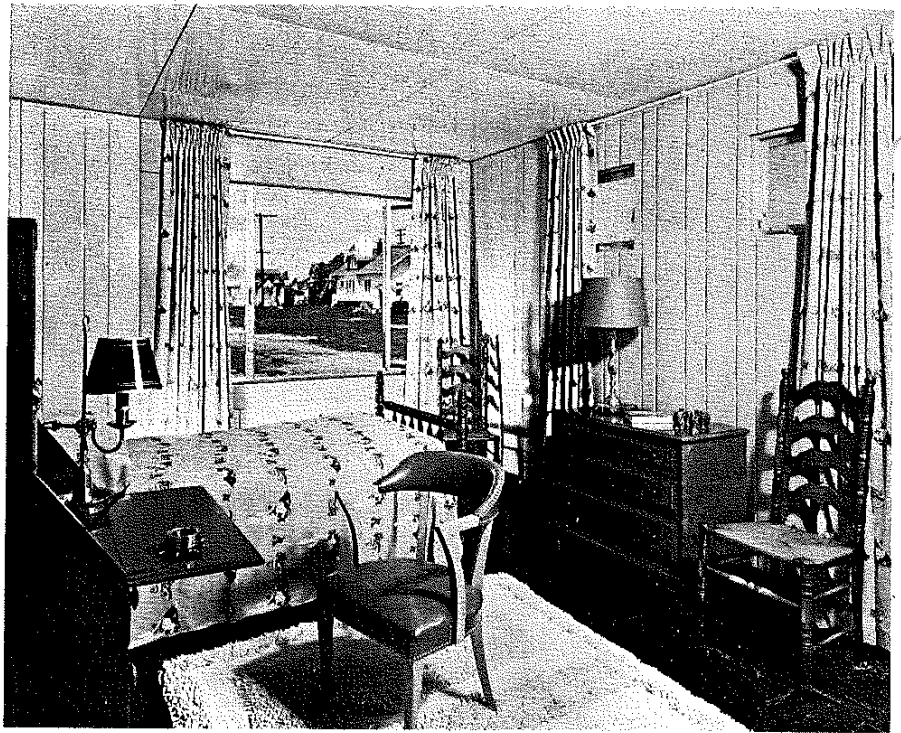
The living room measures 16 x 14 feet with long, unbroken wall space for convenient furniture arrangements. On one wall is a set of built-in book cases. Pictures are hung on the walls by using an adhesive pad containing a hook. These pads will permanently support any reasonable weight. A second wall in this room is taken up by a large picture window. This window has all-aluminum sashes, as do all the windows in the house. Where the windows open, they open out and a

operated by a small crank type handle. The screens are included with the house. The floors are easy-to-clean asphalt tile on concrete. The color of the tile is chosen to harmonize with the color one selects for the interior.

The dining area, 9 x 10 feet, is off the living-room. Here again is a picture window and another built-in feature—a display cupboard for china, with drawer space for table linens and cabinet space for crystal and glasses. A handy “pass through” opens between the dining room and the kitchen.

The kitchen is just an easy, work-saving step from the dining room. It is designed as a “working corridor”—appliances and cabinets are arranged for the greatest efficiency. In every Lustron kitchen is a combination dishwasher-clotheswasher, which cuts dishwashing time to a few minutes and easily converts to wash, rinse and damp dry the family laundry.

Next, comes the utility room, where an automatic water heater keeps company with the fully automatic heating unit—both furnished with the house. The furnace is located next to the ceiling, so that it takes up no floor space. The automatic heating unit circulates warm air through a chamber over the entire ceiling. Thus each ceiling panel becomes a source of heat, sending warm rays of heat downward into each room. Since there is no movement of heated air rising upward there are no moving currents to carry dust and dirt through-out the house. Radiators and grilles are also eliminated. Circulation of a small amount of heat in the walls eliminates condensation. This



The second bedroom.

radiant heating system is completely automatic in operation—all one has to do is set the thermostat.

On the other side of the house are the two bedrooms and the bath.

The master bedroom, large enough for twin beds, has a vanity surrounded by drawers, cabinets and closets. The large dressing table mirror, (21 sq. ft.), comes

as part of the house. Sliding doors on the big closet in this room increase accessibility. The doors move so easily a child can open them.

A similar built-in closet with shelves for storage is one complete wall of the hall that leads to the second bedroom. This bedroom, which will also take twin beds, has another large window and closet.

Ready to move the furniture into. The plumbing and wiring are included in the price of the house.



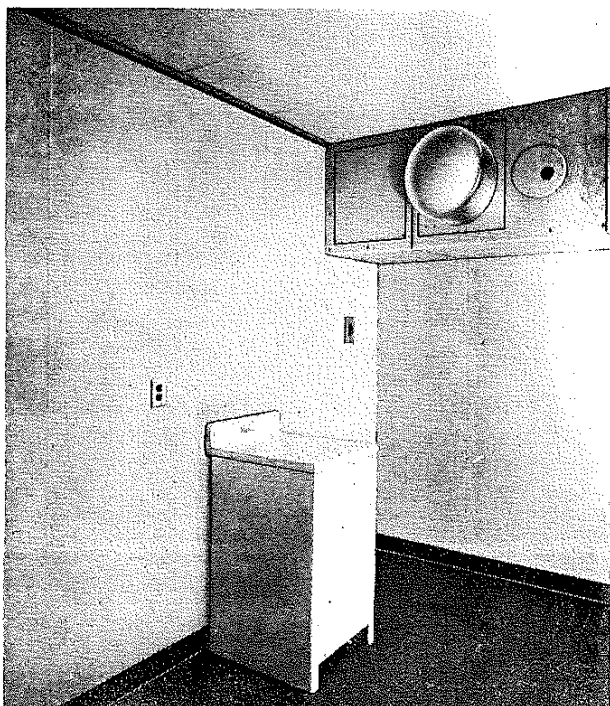


Built-in cabinet in dining space gives display for your best china, ample linen storage, and "pass through" counter space from kitchen. Drawers for silver are under the counter.



New dishwasher-clotheswasher, kitchen cabinets, exhaust fan lighting fixtures are among features included. Stove and refrigerator are not included, but standard makes fit floor space.

Automatic water heater and fully automatic heating unit are included with home. Note location of furnace at ceiling of utility room for greater usable floor area . . . ideal home workshop.



There is still another big closet (again with sliding doors) at the entrance to the bathroom. The bathroom is complete, including combination tub and shower, medicine cabinet, linen cabinet, and tubular incandescent lighting fixture.

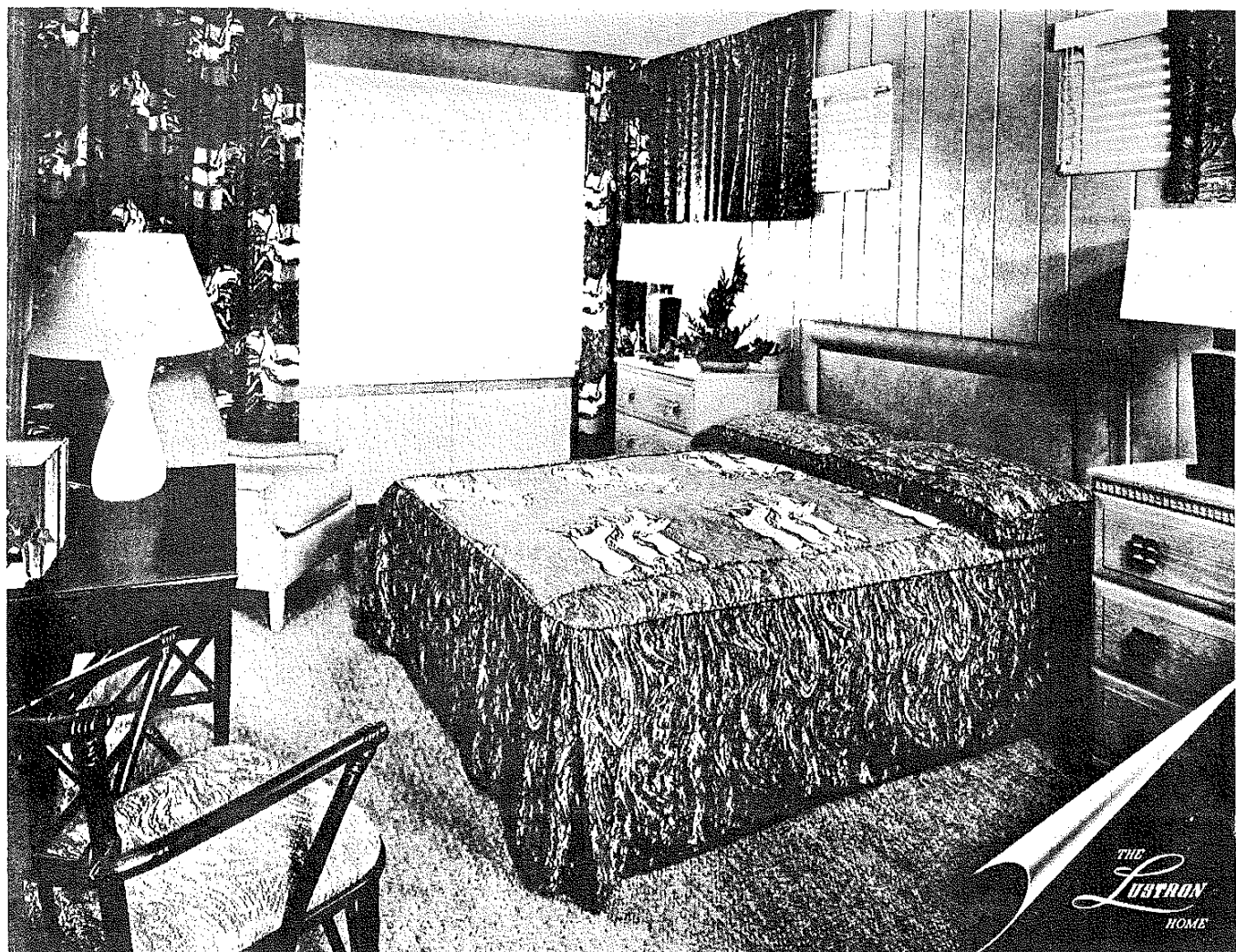
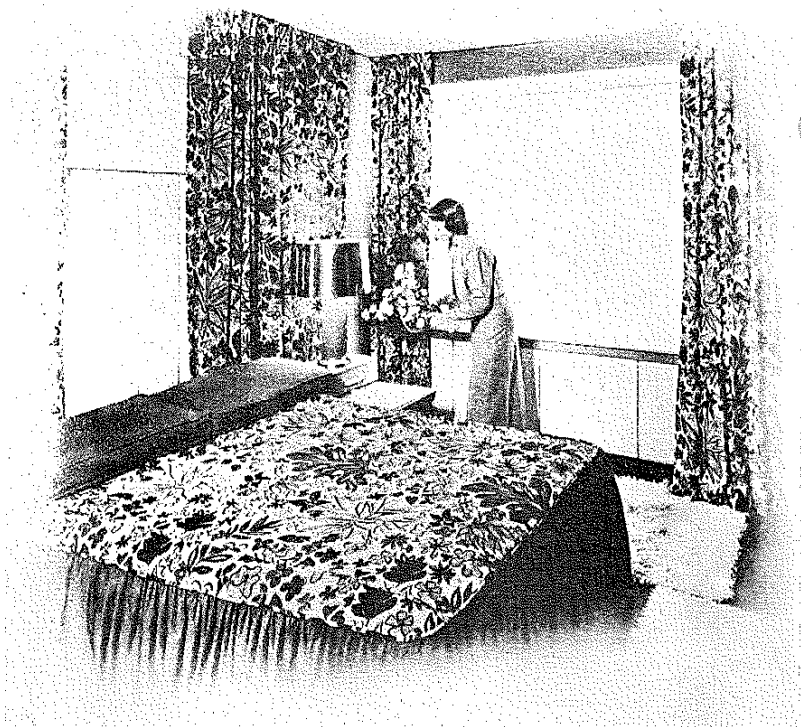
So much is included with the purchase price of the house, that more money can be spent for nicer furnishings, and the furnishings can be changed oftener because of the low maintenance on the house.

McCoy Furniture Co., furnished the house completely, for a medium income family. The furniture had to be moved before we could take pictures. But Dorothy McCoy should be commended for the furniture she chose to show. The arrangements and colors were in very good taste. Many of the pieces of furniture shown in the pictures we did use, can be duplicated at McCoy's.

Healy studio took a picture of the outside of the house to show the landscaping done by Albert Schenholm. We used this, rather than print a picture of the house showing landscaping appropriate for the West.

These two smartly decorated bedrooms so carefully prepared by the Lustron people are striking examples of the style and quality of the drapery fabrics to be found in Bradford. These particular patterns, together with many more equally delightful, can be found at Taylor's on East Washington St. Due to the factory type of business, conducted by the Taylor's the patterns shown have been in stock for over a year and are now on sale.

Mr. Taylor's stock always includes patterns, so new and advanced when placed on his shelves, that when they finally become popular he considers them outdated. Very often a pattern, lately become popular, is requested but Mr. Taylor hesitates to re-order because he feels that sufficient yardage has already been sold in the area. This type of farsighted business is most welcome to the citizens of McKean County because it offers them the same materials months ahead of the general market at great savings—to say nothing of the inconvenience of traveling to New York City or other large cities.

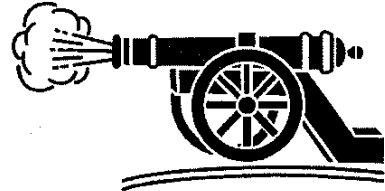


THE
Lustron
HOME

Where Have All the Cannons Gone?

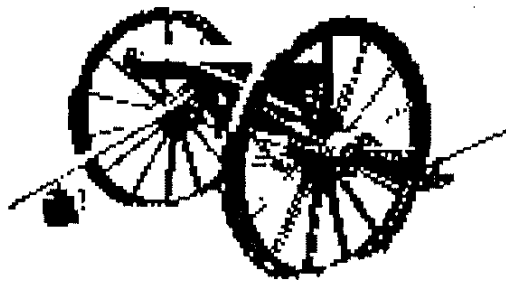
(to the tune of "Where Have all the Flowers Gone?")

Where have all the cannons gone - long time passing
Where have all the cannons gone - long time ago.
Where have all the cannons gone?
Gone to scrap metal, every one?
When we will ever learn? When will we ever learn?



Okay, this is sort of like a protest song from the sixties, but the Bradford Landmark would really like to know what happened to all the cannons that Bradford used to have? We know of at least six cannons that were located at various spots around the city. Two up in Oak Hill near the Civil War Monument, two in the public square, and latest reports indicate that there were two more at Hanley Park, at the Kennedy Street entrance. Today there are none. And these were impressive weapons. The two cannons in Oak Hill Cemetery - or more accurately, howitzers - were eight feet long and of 8 inch bore, weighing about 5000 pounds each. They were given to the city on July 13, 1897. The cannons in the square were captured during the Spanish American War in 1898 and during World War I. The Spanish American cannon was from Cuba after the war, was 5 five long weighing 72 pounds and had been cast in Barcelona, Spain in 1767. It was donated to the city in August 1899. The other public square cannon was a light field artillery gun captured from the Germans in World War I and donated to Bradford in September 1925. Both these cannons appear in early postcards of the public square - although not clearly. The Hanley Park cannons were only recently reported to the Landmark, and we have no description of them. But our real question is this - where did they go? And when? And why? And how?

The late George Kish told us that the cannons had been donated to the scrap metal drives of World War II but we have never found any record of this - and even George doubted the accuracy of this - wondering if perhaps they had been sold to collectors, instead. So, we ask our readers - if you have any information on what happened to Bradford's cannons, or have a photograph that we can copy - please please call us.



As I write this newsletter, the temperature outside is a lovely 99 degrees. Still, on July 23, 1926, the thermometer reached 103 degrees. And no air conditioning, either!



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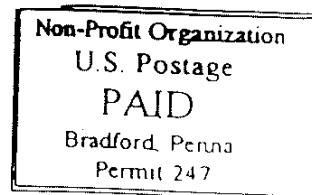
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45 East Corydon Street
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