

CENTRE FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.



WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

1840 - 2001

PREFACE

To the best of my knowledge and ability the information presented here has been recorded as accurately as possible.

Debra A. Doman

Manager of Materials

Centre Foundry & Machine Co.

December 12, 2001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. Anna Marie Brinkmeier – Research, editing.
2. Debra A. Doman – Research, writer.
3. Norman Greig – Verification of information.
4. Judy Robb Fuller – Verification of information.
5. Franklin R. VanSickle – Verification of information.

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CENTRE FOUNDRY FACTS

1. The first industry incorporated in Ohio County (1881).
2. Centre Foundry has been in the forefront of hiring females in a predominately male oriented industry since early in the century, much earlier then many other companies.

Katherine T. Young Stifel
Mary Young

1953 – 1966 President
1915 – 1916 Vice President

Virginia L. Mueller
Margaret C. McClusky

1960 – 1984 Secretary/Treasurer
1932 – 1959 Secretary/Treasurer

Debra A. Doman
Carol A. August

1992 – Present Manager of Materials
1991 – 1992 Manager of Materials

3. Centre Foundry has always been owned by a local family until it was purchased in 1979 by DKM Corporation.
4. The Young family was the longest owner of the foundry: 1881 - 1979
5. The foundry will be two hundred years old inn the year 2040.

PRESIDENTS AND OFFICERS

The information for this listing was gathered from Wheeling City Directories and various documents found in the Centre Foundry vault.

Please note: In the past these people were referred to as the officers of the company, however, by today's definition some of the job titles would be considered upper management positions.

From 1840 - 1876 there are no written records showing the official job titles for the people involved in the running of the foundry.

1877 - 1878	John Young E. Hobbs Jr. E. Hobbs Sr.	President Secretary Manager
1879 - 1881	S.P. Hildreth E. Hobbs Jr. E. Hobbs Sr.	President Secretary Manager
1882 - 1885	A. J. Cecil John Young	President/Secretary Manager
1886 - 1893	A.J. Cecil M. Nelson John Young	President Secretary Manager
1894 - 1902	John Young M.N. Cecil	President Secretary

1903 - 1904	A.T. Young James H. Beam L.S. Kirher	President Secretary Manager
1905 - 1906	George Wise James H. Beam J.E. Krauskopf	President Secretary General Manager
1907 - 1908	John Klari James H. Beam	President Secretary/Manager
1909 - 1910	John Klari J.H. Young H.R. Linton	President Secretary/Treasurer Manager
1911 - 1914	John Klari A.C. Hugus H.R. Linton	President Secretary Manager
1915 - 1916	John Klari Mary Young A.C. Hugus J.H. Young	President Vice President Secretary Manager
1917 - 1922	John Klari J.H. Young H.L. Hesse	President Vice President/Manager Superintendent
1923 - 1931	J.H. Young A.C. Hugus C.W. Beihl	President/Manager Vice President/Secretary/ Treasurer Superintendent

1932 - 1937	J.H. Young A.C. Hugus Margaret McClusky	President Vice President Secretary/Treasurer
1938 - 1952	J.H. Young C.A. Vaden Margaret McClusky	President Vice President Secretary/Treasurer
1953 - 1954	Katherine T. Young Martin T. Manion Claude A. Vaden Margaret McClusky	President Executive Vice President Vice President Secretary/Treasurer
1954 - 1959	Katherine T. Young Martin T. Manion Margaret McClusky	President Executive Vice President Secretary/Treasurer
1960	Katherine T. Young Martin T. Manion Virginia L. Mueller	President Executive Vice President Secretary/Treasurer
1961 - 1966	Katherine T. Young Glendon P. Robb Virginia L. Mueller	President Vice President Secretary/Treasurer
1967 - 1968	Ernest A. Stifel Glendon P. Robb Virginia L. Mueller	President Vice President Secretary/Treasurer
1969 - 1970	Ernest A. Stifel Glendon P. Robb Virginia L. Mueller	Chairman of the Board President Secretary/Treasurer

1971 - 1978	Glendon P. Robb Virginia L. Mueller	President Secretary/Treasurer
1979 - 1980	Norman A. Greig Virginia L. Mueller	President Secretary/Treasurer
1981 - 1983	James H. Bealer Virginia L. Mueller	President Secretary/Treasurer
1984	William O. Mudge Don Huff Dale R. Bowman	Acting President Secretary/Treasurer Controller
1985 - 1989	Robert B. Balfantz Dale R. Bowman	President Controller
1990	Robert G. Lehman Dale R. Bowman	President Controller
1991	Robert G. Lehman Hans A. Schmidt Dale R. Bowman	President President Controller
1992 - 1994	Hans A. Schmidt Dale R. Bowman	President Controller/Vice President
1995	Hans A. Schmidt Dale R. Bowman Michael G. Podnar Cecil M. Lemasters	President Controller/Vice President Controller Controller

1996 - 1998

Hans A. Schmidt
Charles Dedo
Cecil M. Lemasters

President
Vice President
Controller

1999 - 2001

Hans A. Schmidt
Charles Dedo
Cecil M. Lemasters

President
Executive Vice President
Controller

Current Employees 2001

SALARY: Bailey, Richard L.
Dedo, Charles
Doman, Debra A.
Doty, Mary E.
Eicholtz, Mickey J.
Hill, Mary Ann
Howley, James H.
Lemasters, Cecil M.
Miedel, Bernard
Myers, John W.
Shafer, John P.
Schmidt, Hans A.
VanSickle, Franklin R.

JANITOR: Smith, Clifford T. Sr.

NUMBER SYSTEM: Myers, Carol

HOURLY: United Steelworkers of America Local #4842
Agnew, James
Allen, David
Baker, Kenneth
Barrett, George
Barrett, Paul
Blon, John
Blon, Patrick
Bodkin, John
Booth, Wayne
Burkhart, Robert
Burton, Okla

Cichon, James
Cline, Roger
Dalto, Edward
Doty, Gary
Doyle, James
Dusch, Gregory
Dvorcek, Dennis
Ernest, Roy
Funkhouser, Richard
Gibson, Jeffery
Gilbert, Joseph
Gump, Michael
Hepe, Steve
Hindman, James
Hoffman, Thomas
Isler, Darryl
Jochum, Brian
Kelly, Gerald
Kelly, Patrick
Kent, Brad
Kiss, Ernest
Kocher, Fred
Kochy, John
Luft, John
McFarland, Gerald
McFarland, Greg
McGowan, David
Morris, Abraham
Morris, John
Morris, Samuel
Pompeo, Michael
Preston, Robert
Renshaw, Chad

Rine, Ellsworth
Riser, Thomas
Saseen, Robert
Satathite, Joseph
Stetz, Ronald
Straughn, Joseph
Tatar, Ronald
Tyburski, Edward
Waddell, Donald
Walter, David
Walter, Roger
Youst, Richard
Zdonczyk, David

History of Centre Foundry & Machine Co.

The earliest recorded information about Centre Foundry is found 21 years before the Civil War. In 1840, James and H. Andrew Baggs jointly owned a business called Baggs Foundry. The foundry was erected on the corner of John and Fourth Street, Ohio County, Virginia. The business was devoted largely to the production of cast iron heating stoves, grates for steam boilers and similar small iron castings. Melting iron and casting it in sand moulds produced these items. The foundry employed approximately ten people.

In 1855, the foundry was purchased by Alexander J. Cecil and his brother Charles B. Cecil. At this time the business name changed from Baggs Foundry to Cecil & Company. Cecil & Company again changed its name to Cecil Bros. and operated the plant under this name for ten years.

The foundry was just one of the businesses owned by the Cecil brothers. In 1860, they changed the name of the foundry to Centre Foundry. This name was adopted because the plant was then located at 25th and 27th Main Street, Wheeling, VA in the Centre Magisterial District of Ohio County. In 1927 the old plant housed the McGraw Motor Co., today this location is 2011 Main Street, Wheeling, WV.

In 1865 (Year the Civil War ended), Charles B. Cecil retired. Edwin Hobbs and J.R. McCourtney became partners with Alexander J. Cecil. The firm became known as Cecil, Hobbs & Co. and continued business until 1875, when the Centre Foundry Company was first incorporated. It was during this time that Alexander J. Cecil temporarily retired. His retirement did not have an adverse affect on the business.

1875 found the concern entering the business of producing nail machines, rolling mill machinery and parts for the cut nail and steel industry. The foundry held the largest percentage of the business in the area.

A second source of business was the Ohio River. Steamboat owners depended on the foundry for repair parts to keep their craft plying the Ohio River with heavy tonnages of nails, steel, coal, and other products of the Ohio Valley's growing industries.

In May 1876 Centre Foundry was making heavy, large castings for Crescent Iron Works. At this time they were using a cupola to melt iron. On one workday, nine tons of iron was melted, seven of which were poured into one casting moulded in green sand. It was said that the moulder, William McElroy made it in the unprecedented time of one day and a half. He was reported to have made a perfect mould.

In 1877 cast iron house fronts, gates, etc. were added to the production line.

In 1881, Alexander J. Cecil came out of retirement and again purchased an interest in the company. On March 24th, John Young acquired the entire interest in the company. Mr. Young was a patternmaker from England, who came to America in his youth. The company re-organized with Nelson E. Whitaker, Alexander J. Cecil, Alex Young and Samuel P. Hildreth as minor stockholders.

Nelson E. Whitaker was the owner of Whitaker Iron Co., which today is known as Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel Corp. Whitaker Iron Co. was the first industry incorporated in Wheeling. On May 20th, 1881 papers of corporation were filed, making Centre Foundry the first incorporated business in Ohio County.

M.N. Cecil and Alexander T. Young (son of John Young) inherited interest in the company upon the deaths of Alexander J. Cecil (date unknown) and John Young in 1892.

Management of the concern was confined exclusively with the Young family from 1872 to 1979. The Young family has been to date the longest owners of Centre Foundry.

From 1882 to 1902 there is little written about Centre Foundry. It is known that the production line continued with nail machines, heavy and

light castings, rolls, and nail plate shear. In 1892 they added the manufacturing and dealership of casting and machines with pottery machines being a specialty. Sometime in the early 1900's the line shifted to molds and castings from 500 pounds and up.

On January 9, 1902 the company was again re-organized and the existing corporate charter was obtained. Control came into the hands of Alexander T. Young along with a few minor stockholders. The Cecil interest were purchased and were no longer associated with the company. Sometime just prior to 1902 the present name: Centre Foundry & Machine Company was adopted. This is the first time Centre Foundry was incorporated in the city of Wheeling.

From 1903 to 1909 James H. Beam was the Secretary and Secretary/Manager of Centre Foundry. Later he was the owner and operator of James H. Beams Foundry in Martins Ferry, Ohio.

In September, 1904 J. Harold Young became associated with the company. In 1909 he became Secretary/Treasurer of the company and on 1911 Manager of Operations.

The foundry continued to prosper at its downtown Wheeling location until 1923. Having outgrown the facility, in April the company moved from its three story, 60' x 120' building at 2011 Main Street to its present location on an 11 acre tract in the Warwood section of Wheeling.

In 1927 approximately 85 men were employed in the plant and were equipped to handle castings of 20 tons. The company had an authorized stock of \$50,000 and was a closed corporation. The directors were A.C. Hugus, J.E. Krauskopf, M.E. Young, C.A. Vaden and J. H. Young.

In 1938 Centre Foundry was advertised as the largest foundry in West Virginia. They employed 150 people, had a \$225,000 payroll and averaged 800 rail car loads of material and finished product per year. The product line at that time consisted of cast iron tin pots, stamping and drawing dies and machinery castings.

In 1952, J. Harold Young died and Katherine T. Young became President of the company. She is the only female President in the Company's history.

In 1964 Centre Foundry purchased the outstanding stock of Washington Mould, Machine and Foundry Co., Washington, PA. Washington Mould began in 1917 and produced castings from a half-pound to 8,000 pounds. The facility consisted of a machine and forge shop, foundry and pattern shop and a glass mould shop. It was one of the first industries to obtain a license from International Nickel for ductile or nodular iron. It was operated as a subsidiary until it was sold in 1979.

In 1965 the company made some needed improvements. The new addition was to double the floor space to produce slag pot. A 60' extension to the main crane runway was added and a new system of sand reclamation, cleaning, blending and handling was installed. There were approximately 100 employees at the plant.

On July 11, 1967, Centre Foundry purchased the outstanding stock of Wadsworth Foundry Company, Wadsworth, Ohio. The foundry, founded in 1917, produced engineered gray iron, ductile iron and low alloy castings ranging from a few ounces to 2,500 pounds. The company was one of the early licensees by the International Nickel Co. for the manufacture of ductile iron castings. The facility was highly automated with modern sand handling, conveyORIZED molding lines, all machine molding and all types of core machinery including shell and cold set processes. It had its' own pattern shop and produced such items as valves, electric motors, pressure applications, gears, gears cases and road machinery. Approximately 275 people were employed with some being represented by the I.M. & A.W.U. - AFL-CIO. The foundry was operated as a subsidiary until closed in the 1970's.

At the time of the Wadsworth's acquisition, Centre was producing ingot molds, massive gray iron and low alloy castings ranging to 70 tons. The product line included the following: ferro-alloy chills, slag pots, blast furnace runners and cooling plates and miscellaneous castings for thermal shock applications.

In 1968 Centre Foundry was known as the CWW group. Centre and its two subsidiaries invested \$18,000 in equipment to establish a lab at Washington Mould, Washington, PA. State of the art equipment such as a Leco 70 second Carbon Analyzer and a Techtron Atomic Absorption Unit were acquired to enhance the quality of the castings produced. The lab was to be utilized by all three facilities.

In 1972 Centre Foundry once again felt the need to expand. The Electric Melting Division involved the usage of the entire 18,000 square feet of the building, which formerly housed the Associated Transport Truck Line just north of the plant. The building was completely remodeled, a pattern storage area added and office facilities. There are three electric heated furnaces in the complex. Two of them have a 650-pound capacity and the third has a 1,000-pound capacity. They are heated by a 540-cycle alternating current. The number of furnaces could be increased if the demand justifies it. There is an electric thermocouple thermometer and electrical analyzer, which allows the operator to know the exact temperature and carbon content of the iron. A small sample is taken for spectroscopic analysis of every ingredient in the mix. The purpose of these machines is to ensure the high quality of castings critical to the customer. The increase demand for quality iron castings was the reasoning behind the expansion.

1972 was also the year that the West Virginia Independence Hall and Custom House were being restored. Centre Foundry cast the decorative trim for the interior cast and wrought iron shutters as they once had during the Victorian era. Pieces of original work were being used as patterns for this restoration. The use of iron for shutters and doors was an early method of fire proofing buildings made of masonry.

Also in 1972, Centre Foundry donated property at 24th Street, North Warwood, to the city. Through the cooperation of residents, business and the recreation department, a playground emerged.

In 1973 Centre Foundry opened its own laboratory facility on the north portion of the Warwood property in front of the Electric Melting Division. It turned an old interurban streetcar line office building into a state of the art laboratory. The new lab was established to do testing and

research for all three facilities of the CWW group. Each facility was using a different type of furnace to produce iron casting. Washington Mould used an electric induction furnace with a 60 cycle, Wadsworth used cupola melting and Centre Foundry used both cupola and coreless induction furnaces with a 540 cycle. The lab was also used to study the microstructure of the iron. The new lab allowed the plant to get results in a few hours rather than a few days, hence allowing any needed changes to be made quickly and efficiently.

1973 was also the year Centre Foundry modernized the plant with the purchase of two Ajax 2000 – 2500 KW Channel Induction furnaces. The \$1,300,00 furnace expenditure eliminated the use of the Cupola and enabled the plant to meet local, state and federal air quality standards. The furnaces had a total capacity 55 Tons and a usable capacity of 40 Ton each. The furnaces are clean melting and emit no effluents. This also allowed the plant to meet the high quality analysis requirements of their customers. The furnaces were expected to allow Centre to produce 195 tons per day, melting 24 hours. On March 27, 1974, 2,100,000 pounds of concrete were poured for the foundation pad for the new furnaces. This is enough concrete to pave three blocks of one street, nine inches thick. The job started at 6 AM. And finished about 7 PM. The furnaces went online in late 1974.

The plant in the 60's and 70's was a jobbing shop servicing the steel industry. Mill roll chills; slag pots and all sizes of ingot molds were a specialty with the plant producing both gray and ductile iron.

While Centre Foundry was looking at a promising future, one of its subsidiaries was not. On January 31, 1974 Wadsworth Foundry Company closed down all operations due to the high cost of the equipment needed to meet state and federal environmental standards, which would make a profitable operation impossible. Wadsworth Foundry had been in business for 57 years. It began in 1917, survived a fire in 1919, rebuilt the facility and steadily grew until 1951 when it once again prevailed against a fire. It continued to grow and caught the attention of Centre Foundry, which purchased the facility 1967, only to meet its demise due to financing and pollution laws. When it closed, 170 people lost their jobs.

In 1979 Centre Foundry and its subsidiary Washington Mould were sold to Dyson-Kissner-Moran Corp., the principle holding company for the Dyson family interest. With this acquisition, the longest ownership of the company came to an end. The Young family had owned and operated Centre Foundry for 98 years. The following management personnel helped create a smooth transition:

Norman Greig – President

William O. Mudge – Vice President and General Manager: Centre

William N. Cooper - Vice President and General Manager: Washington

Virginia L. Mueller – Secretary/Treasurer: Centre & Washington

Although Dyson-Kissner-Moran Corp. owned other firms in the foundry field; there were no plans for mergers at the time of acquisition.

In the early 1980's under the leadership of James H, Bealer, Centre negotiated a joint venture with British Steel to make Compacted Graph Fight Ingot Molds. The project was dropped after the death of Mr. Bealer.

In the 1990's the plant was idle for a few days due to a fire in the control room for the electric furnaces. The Wheeling firefighters responded quickly but were unable to extinguish the blaze because of the high voltage electrical equipment. After the Wheeling Power Co. disconnected the power, the fire was quickly under control.

It was also in the 1990's that Centre made its first foreign export shipment. Six molds were shipped to a company in Norway. At the time, Centre had about 30, customers the majority of which were within 300 miles of the plant. When customers such as Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel started utilizing continuous casters in their production process, they totally eliminated the need for our product. Centre now supplies specialty steel companies that cannot easily adapt to continuous casting lines with castings to mold their product.

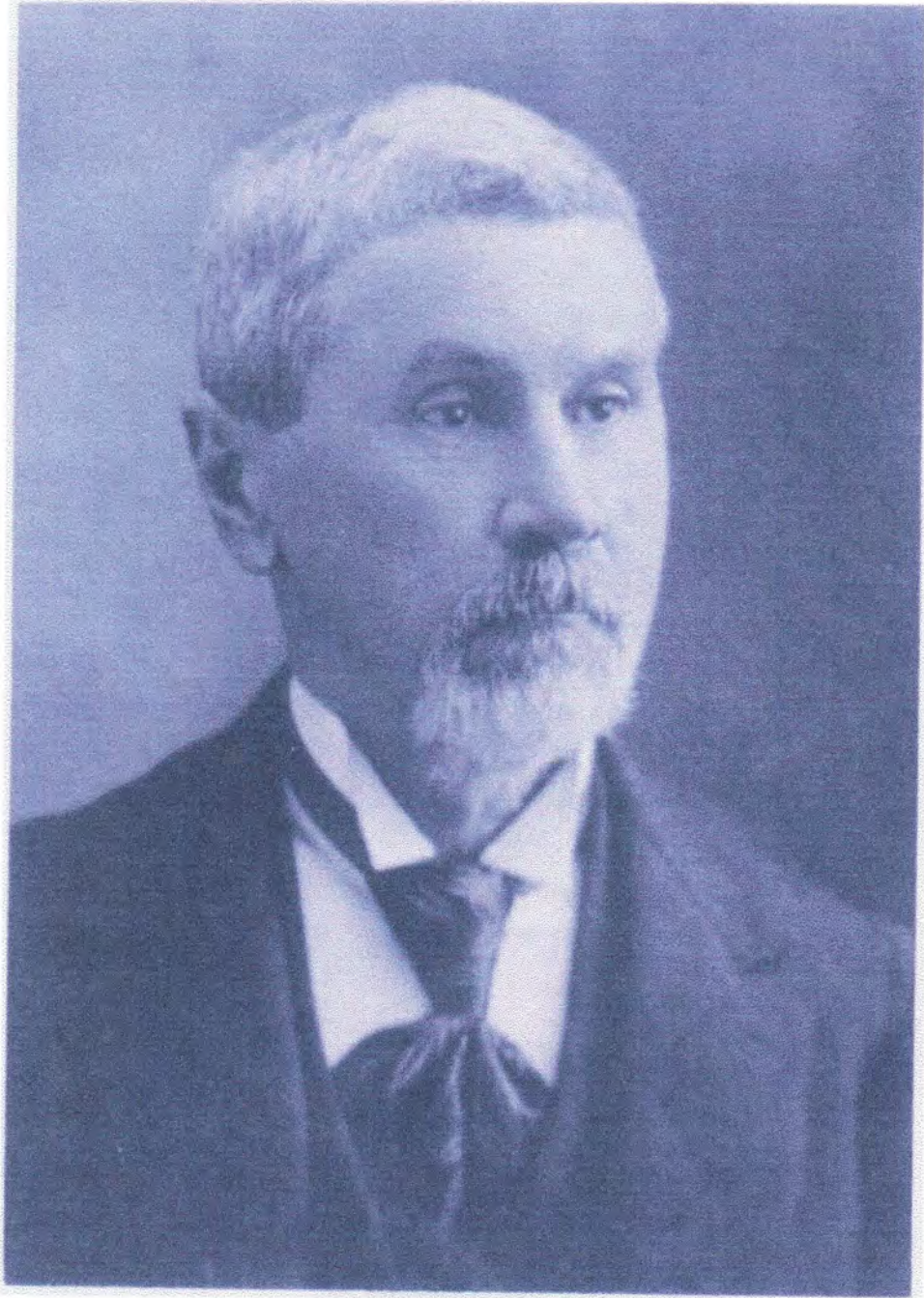
Today, at the start of the 21st century Centre Foundry strives to maintain its niche in specialty steel and ferro-alloy industries.

Centre Foundry and the United Steelworkers of America

In 1870 an attempt was made to organize workers from the steel mills and mines against the poor working conditions: long work days and weeks, little job security and no child labor laws. After many years of struggle and failure, Franklin Roosevelt and the "New Deal" gave workers the legal right to organize and bargain with companies.

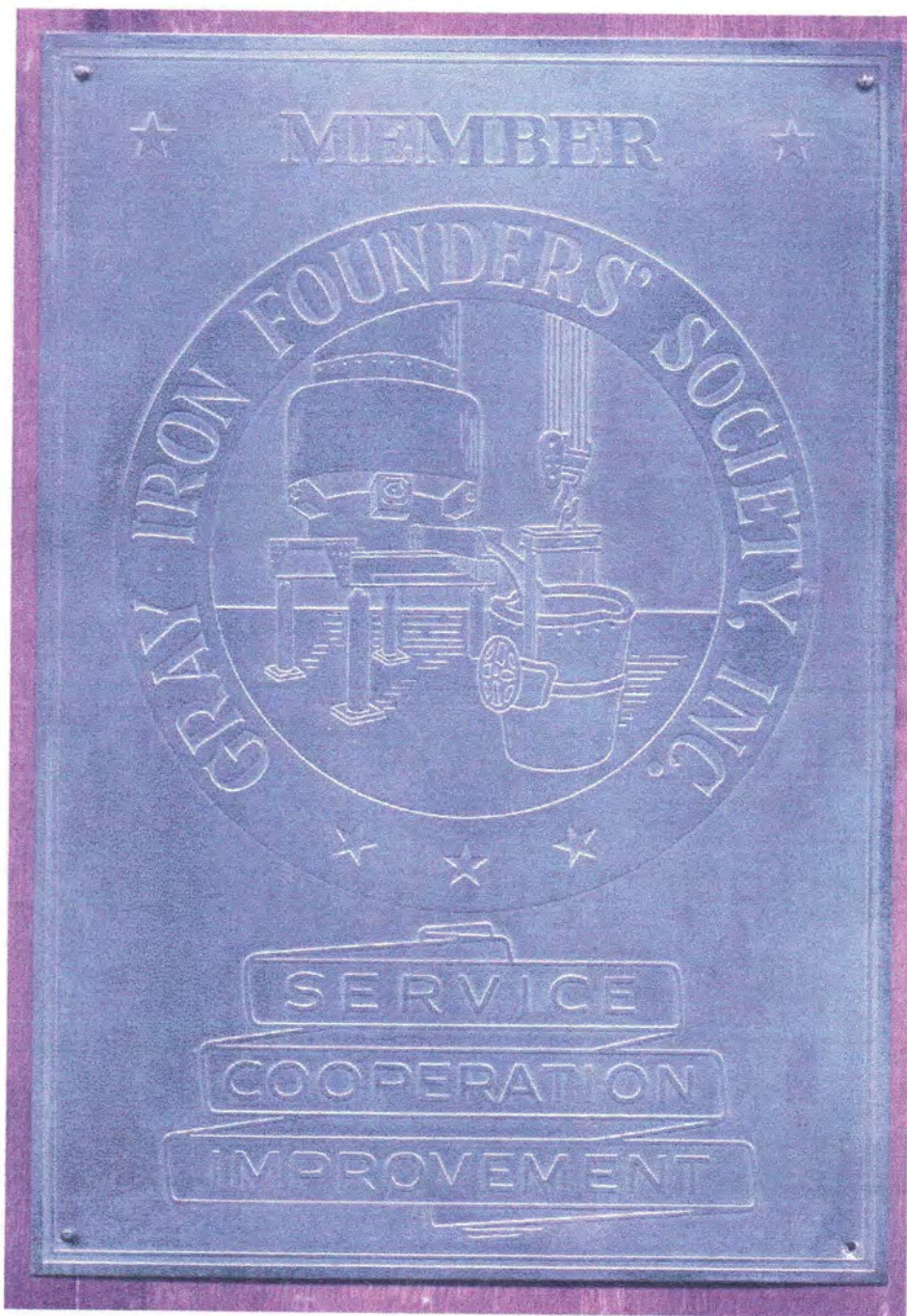
The United Steelworkers of America, formerly known as the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, worked hard in the years following the "New Deal" to increase membership and fight for employee rights. It wasn't till the workers voted on September 24, 1952, that Centre Foundry & the United Steelworkers of America began their association. The foundry had been open for 82 years before Local 4842 was chartered on November 17, 1952.

The first President was Stanley Wilson. The union has been a part of Centre Foundry for 49 years. Today's membership is 60 employees with Donald Waddell as the current President.



John Young

Purchased the foundry in 1881 and his family remained with the company until 1979 when it was sold to DKM Corporation.



The foundry was a member of this society for many years and used this logo on their company stationery.

Advertisements

CALLIN'S WHEELING DIRECTORY.

87

CENTRE FOUNDRY CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST-IRON HOUSE FRONTS,

Ornamental Fencing, Window Lintels and Sills,

Rolling Mill and Heavy Machinery. Castings of every description.

2011 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

CENTRE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURES

CASTINGS & MACHINERY

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR

ROLLING MILLS,

Nail Factories,

Blast Furnaces,

Etc.



ROLLS,
Housen,

ORE PULVERIZERS,

Muckbar Shears,

Nail Plate Shears,

Westwood's Patent Shear Feed,

GEARING, PULLEYS,

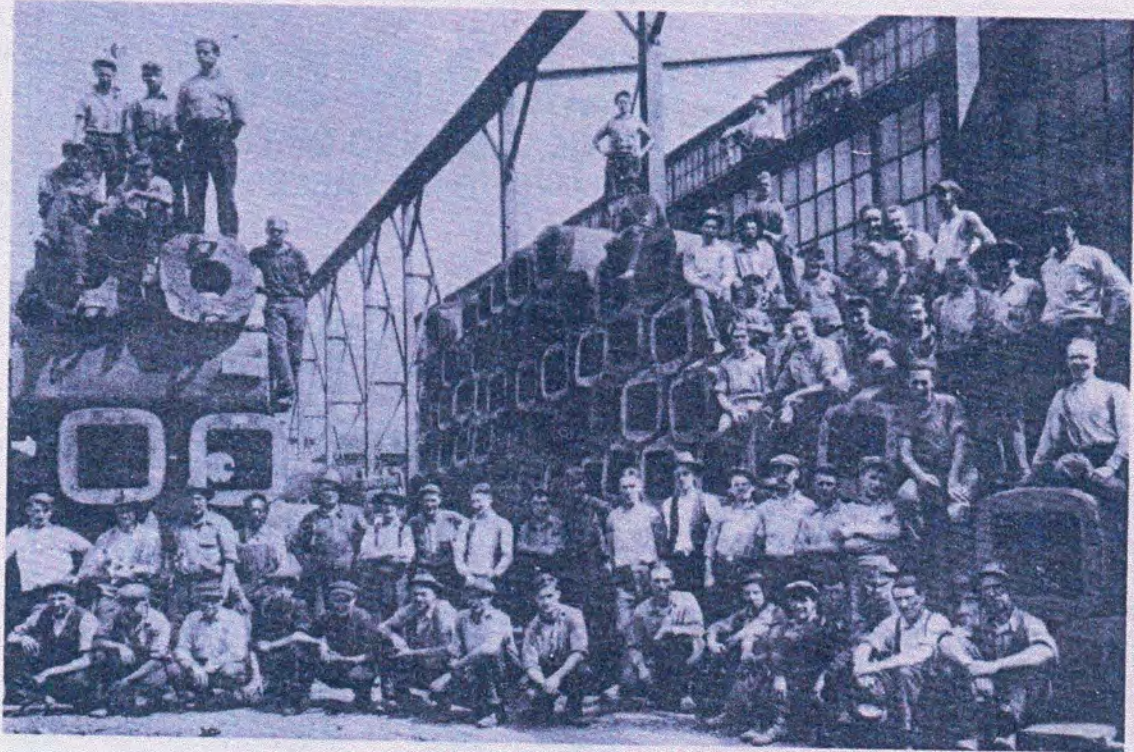
AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY CASTINGS,

2011 & 2013 Main Street,

WHEELING, W. VA.

"WHEELING NAIL MACHINES" A SPECIALTY.

Centre Foundry, 1928



and now in 1982

Centre's years of experience producing grey iron ingot molds has been combined with British Steel Corporation's knowhow in producing over 300,000 tons of compacted graphite iron. This exclusive technology has made Centre Foundry a unique source for all your ingot mold needs.

Call us so that we can show you how to lower your cost per ton of steel produced.

We Were Proud of
Our Work in 1928.

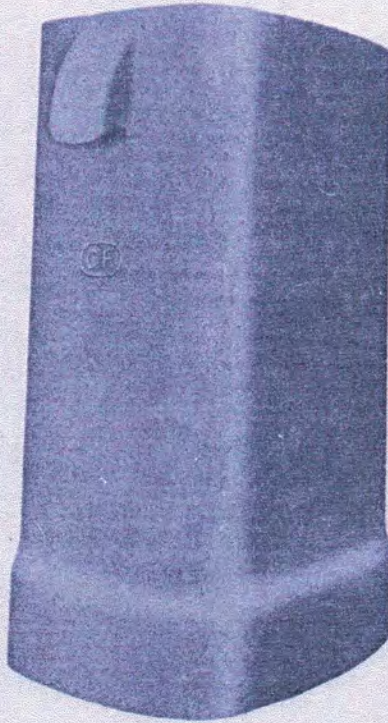


We're Even More
Proud in 1982.

**CENTRE FOUNDRY
& MACHINE CO.**

Box 4068 • Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
304-277-3600

Compacted Graphite and Grey Iron INGOT MOULDS



Centre Foundry, in the forefront of compacted graphite technology, has 60 years of experience producing ingot moulds.

Look to Centre Foundry for innovation and quality!



**CENTRE FOUNDRY
& MACHINE CO.**

Box 4068 • Wheeling, West Va. 26003
304-277-3600



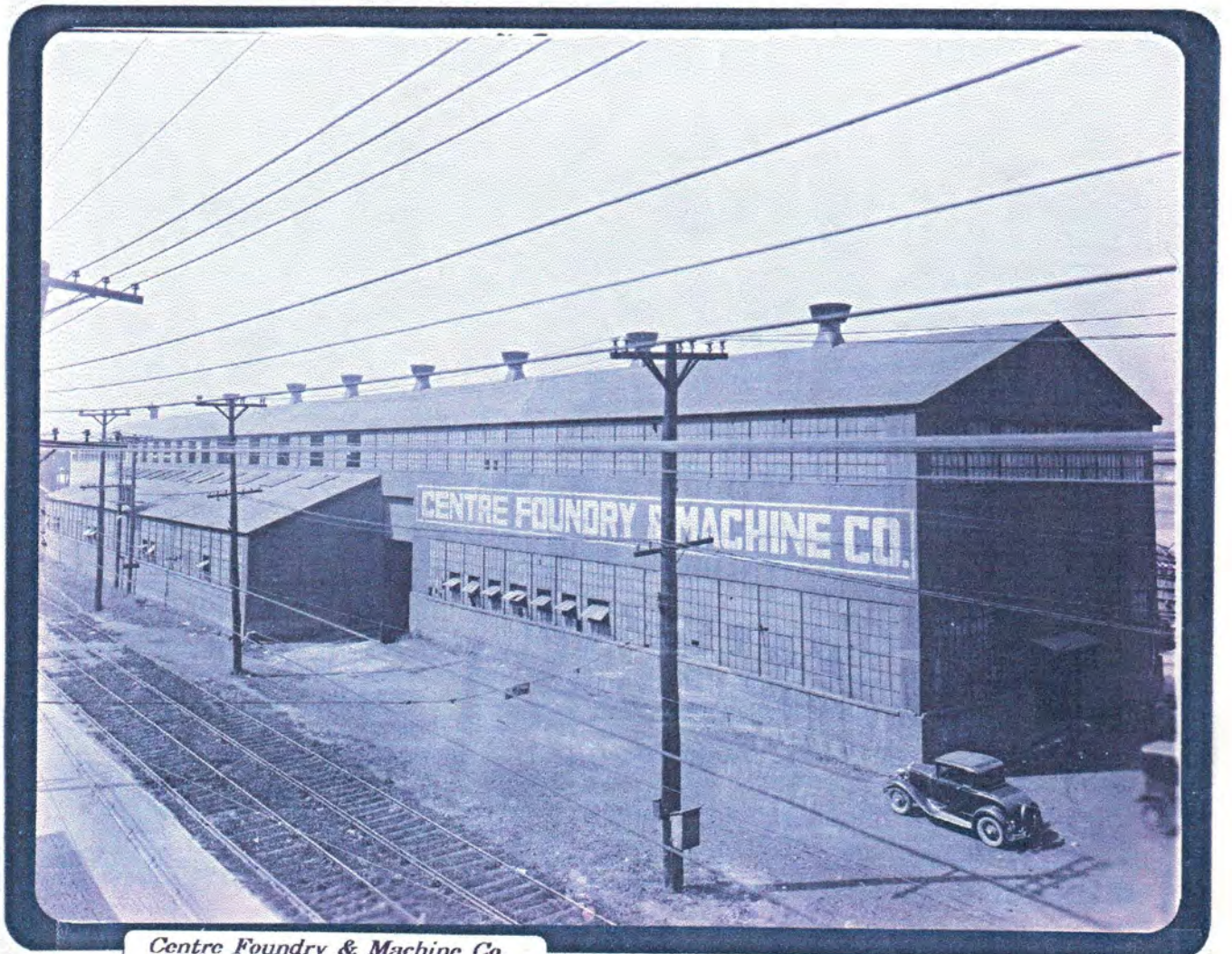
Centre Foundry Introduces The New Heavyweight Champ.

Front page of the advertising brochure in 1981.

Centre Foundry Office and Plant

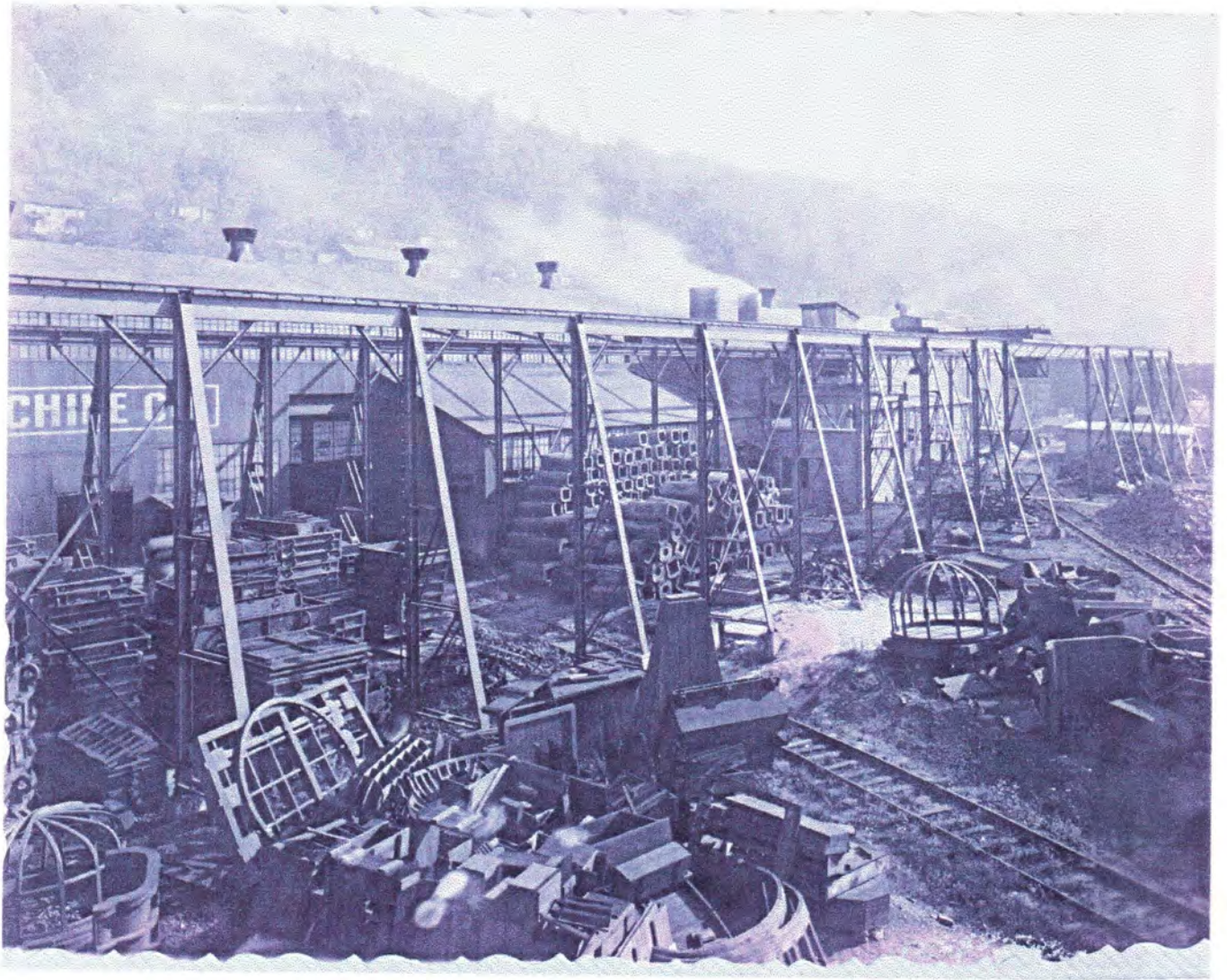


Main office across the street from plant.

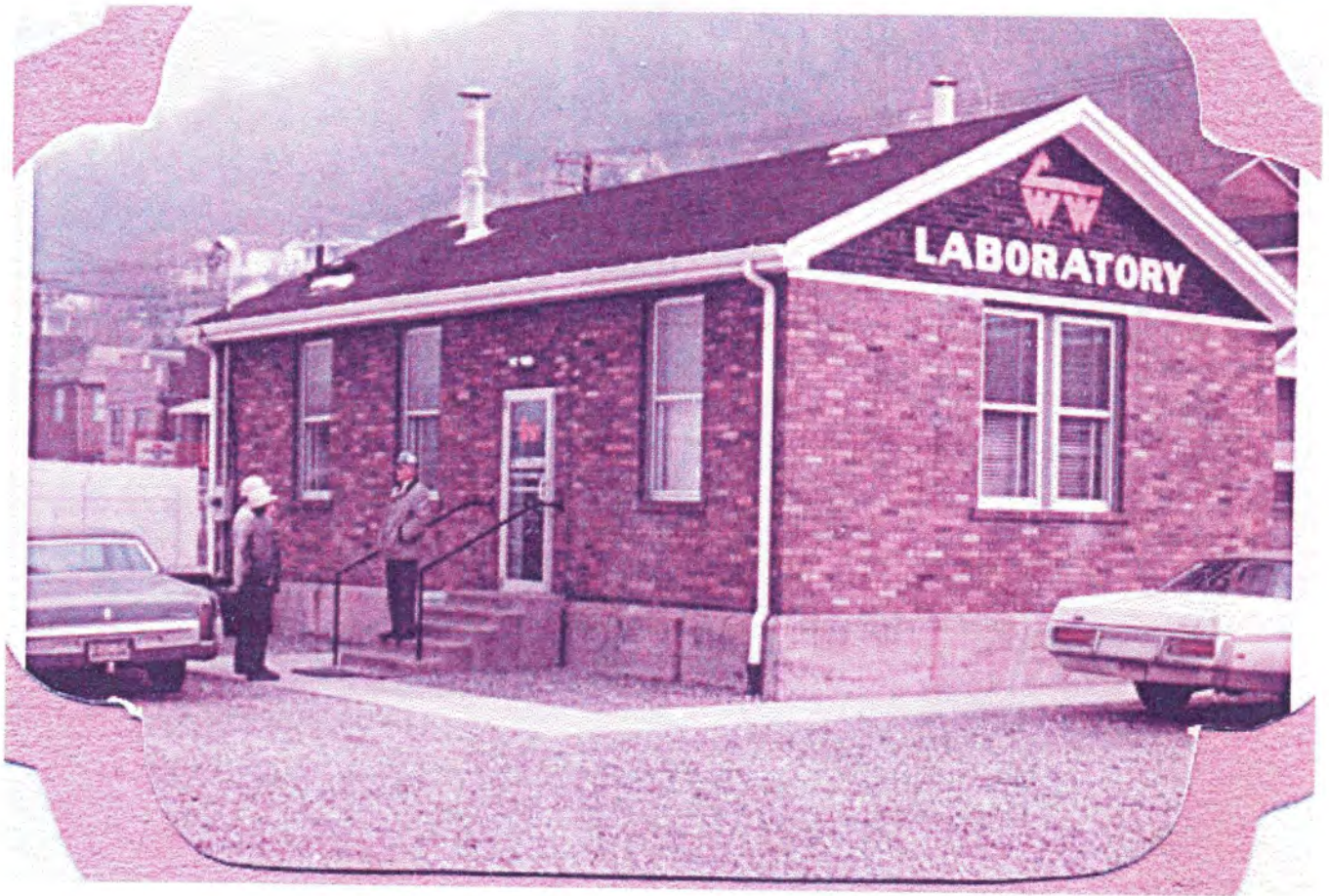


Centre Foundry & Machine Co.

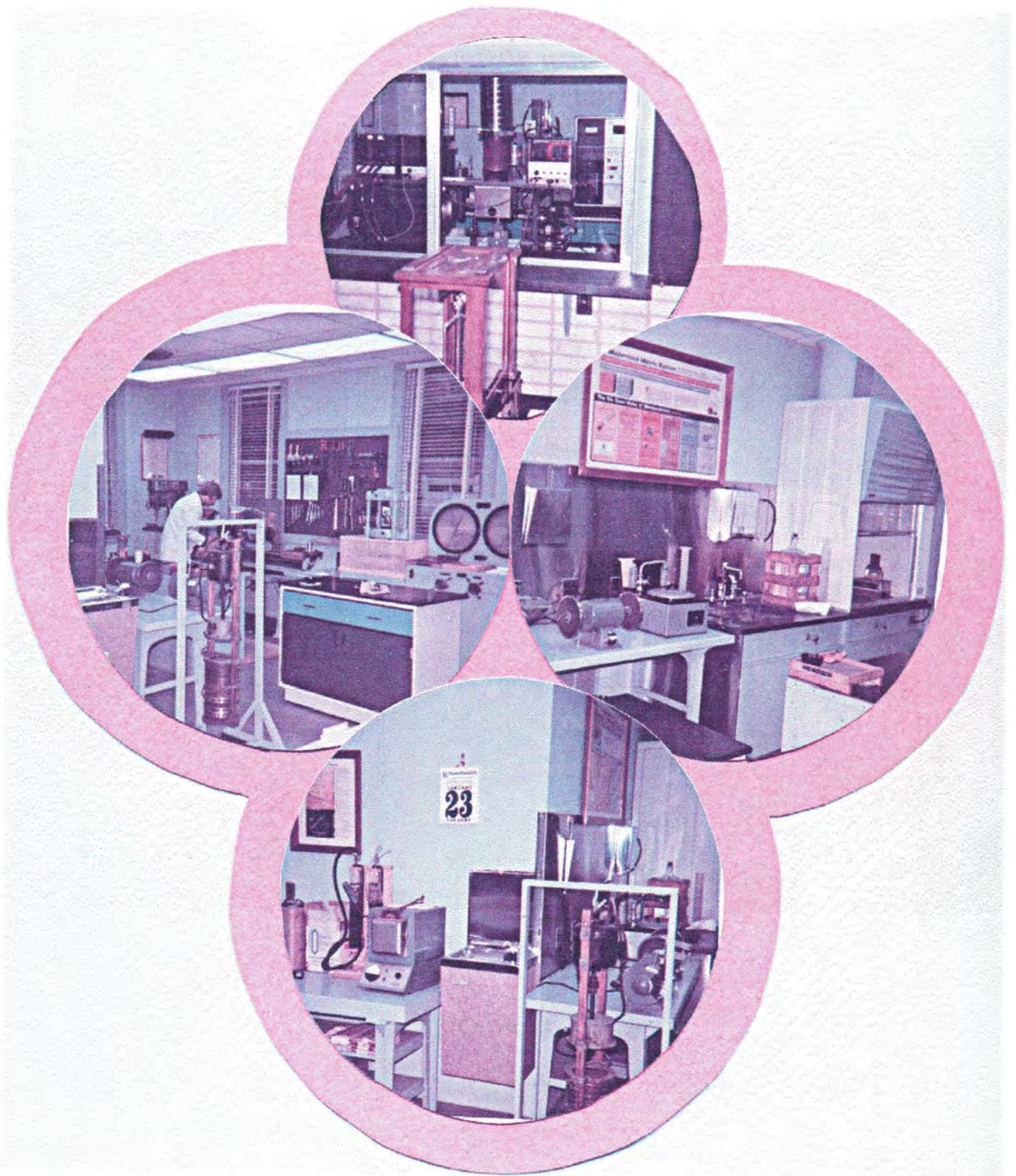
Main Street Location



Riverside of the plant.

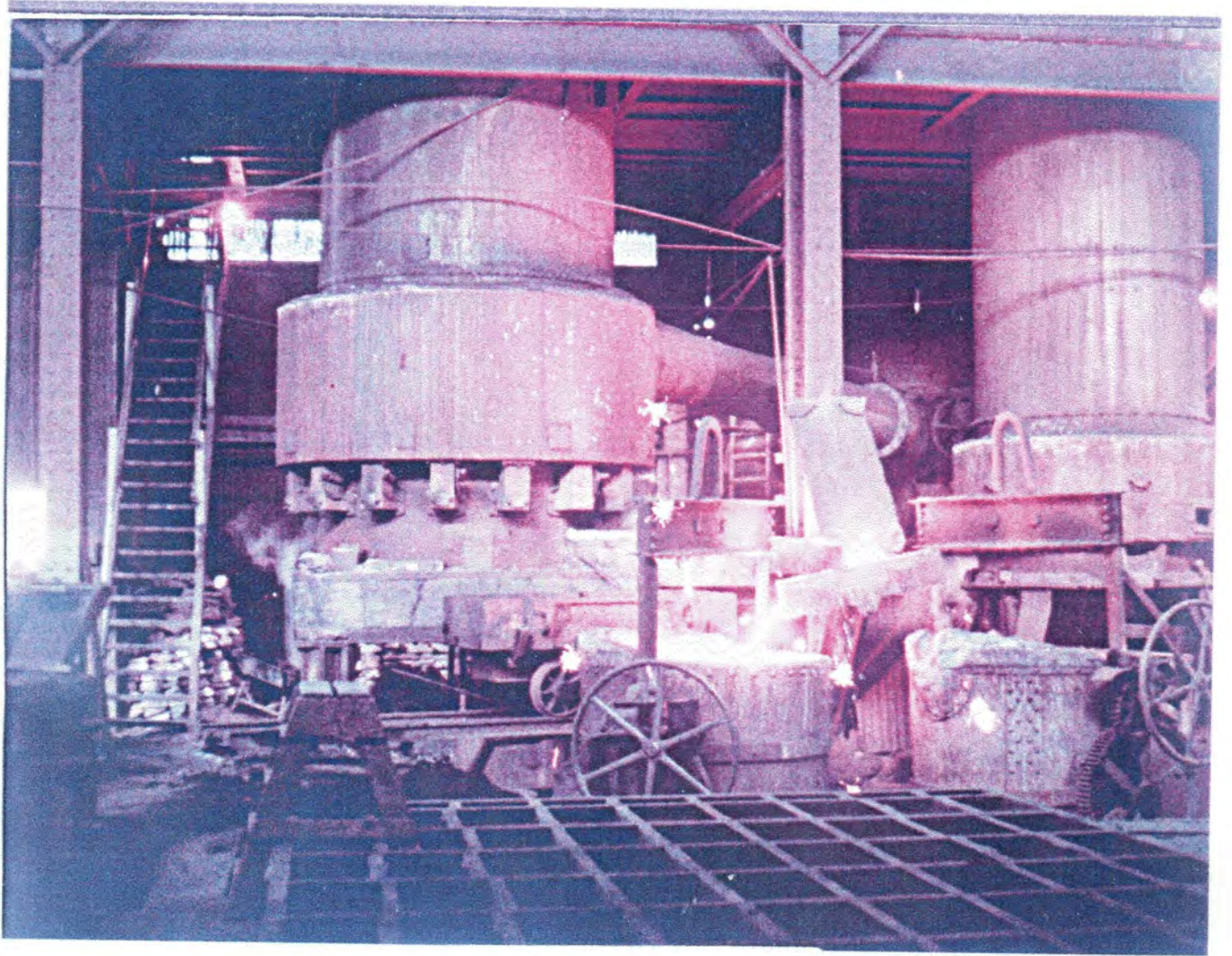


New laboratory built on the North end of Centre Foundry's property in Wheeling 1973.

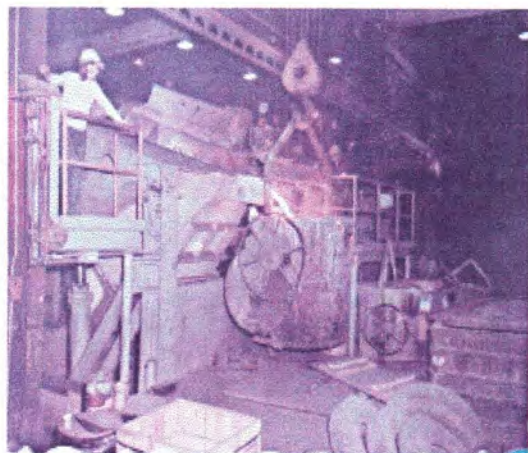
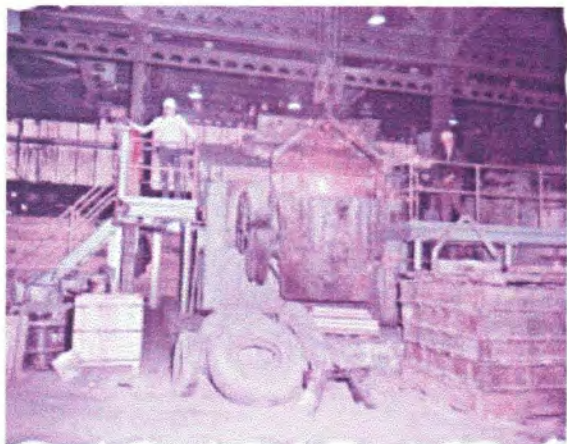


Views of the Lab

Pouring Iron



Cupola



Pouring iron from furnace into a ladle.

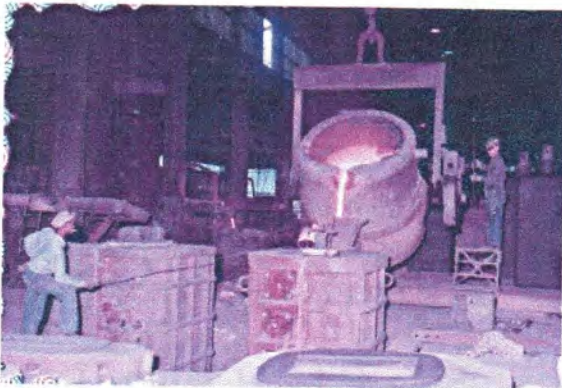


Pouring iron from a ladle into a mold.

Pouring Iron



Pouring iron from ladle into molds.



Bibliography

1. Certificates of Incorporation

Ohio County Clerks Office, Chapline Street, Wheeling, WV 26003

Book 1	Page 53	Year 1881	
Book 1	Page 393 – 394	Year 1887	Power of Attorney
Book 5	Page 393 – 394	Year 1902	
Book 5	Page 393 – 394	Year 1902	Power of Attorney
Book 27	Page 277 – 278	Year 1951	Right of Perpetual Existence
Book 31	Page 369	Year 1955	Increase Capitol Stock and par value

2. City of Wheeling Plat Maps

Ohio County Clerks Office, Chapline Street, Wheeling, WV 26003

1901 Centre/South Wheeling

1920 Centre/South Wheeling

3. Deed Books – Grantor/Grantee

Ohio County Clerks Office, Chapline Street, Wheeling, WV 26003

Volume 23	Page 203	Year 1836	
Volume 23	Page 347	Year 1839	
Volume 31	Page 88	Year 1848	
Volume 34	Page 522	Year 1853	
Volume 40	Page 321	Year 1855	
Volume 40	Page 514	Year 1855	

4. Grantee Deed Book(Buyer)

Ohio County Clerks Office, Chapline Street, Wheeling, WV

Book 64	Page 156	Year 1875	Grantor: Edmund Hobbs, Sr.
Book 71	Page 58	Year 1881	Grantor: John Young
Book 73	Page 481	Year 1883	Grantor: Mary A. Ray
Book 76	Page 338	Year 1885	Grantor: B & O Railroad

Book 107	Page 476	Year 1902	Grantor: Jacob McSchnell
Book 108	Page 385	Year 1902	
Book 168	Page 420	Year 1920	
Book 230	Page 401	Year 1932	
Book 234	Page 130	Year 1934	
Book 235	Page 342	Year 1934	

5. Grantor Deed Book(Seller)
Ohio County Clerks Office, Chapline Street, Wheeling, WV

Book 71	Page 626	Year 1902	Grantee: John Young
Book 76	Page 56	Year 1902	Grantee: B & O Railroad
Book 108	Page 336	Year 1920	Grantee: Centre Foundry
Book 138	Page 385	Year 1932	Grantee: Wheeling Bread
Book 169	Page 287	Year 1934	Grantee: H.L. McKnown
Book 114	Page 403	Year 1934	Grantee: J.H. McGraw
Book 182	Page 223	Year 1902	Grantee: J.H. McGraw
Book 197	Page 95	Year 1902	Grantee: H.L. McKnown

6. History of the Upper Ohio Valley
Volume 1 Pages 446 – 448, Brant & Fuller, 1890

7. Metalworking News – July 17, 1967

8. Modern Casting Magazine

December 1976

9. Purchasing World Magazine

November 1977

10. The Intelligencer
Wheeling, WV 26003

June 1964 to the present.

11. The Wheeling Register
Wheeling, WV

April 5, 1928

12. Wheeling News Register
Wheeling, WV

June 1938 to the present.

13. Wall Street Journal
August 21, 1965

14. Website for the United Steelworkers of America

15. Norman Greig, President & owner of Washington Mould,
Washington, PA.

16. Judy Robb Fuller, daughter of Glendon Robb, last President of
Centre Foundry from the Young family.

17. Franklin R. VanSickle, Centre Foundry employee, former President
of Local 4842

J. H. BEANS

FOUNDRY AND
MACHINE SHOP



Special Castings to Order

Phone us
Martins Ferry 273

FOUNDRIES AND SHOPS

MARTINS FERRY,
OHIO

WELLSVILLE,
OHIO

TDHS

Gray Iron
Castings--
for Blast Furnaces,
Open Hearths,
Rolling Mills and
Tin Mills

CENTRE FOUNDRY &
MACHINE COMPANY

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA