



The Inkwell

The newsletter of the Bradford Landmark Society

45 East Corydon Street, Bradford, PA 16701

Phone 814-362-3906 or email us at bradford_landmark@verizon.net

October 2006

Published 4 times a Year

Directors of the Bradford

Landmark Society

Harrijane Hannon, Pres.

Greg Ulyan

Pam Fredeen

Elizabeth Sefton

Susan Oliphant

Charles Pagano

Stephanie Packard

Robert Esch

Frances Colella

Jay Bradish

Curator at Herbig Bakery

Sally Ryan Costik

Researcher

Larry Richmond

Genealogist

Molly Lindahl

Volunteers at the Bakery

Mary Ryan

Gordon Ernest

Bill Knight

Director, Crook Farm

Judy Yorks

Hours of Operation:

Herbig Bakery, 11AM - 2PM.

Monday Wednesday, Friday

Historic Crook Farm

By Appointment

Greetings! It has been a busy summer, with the Zippo Swap meet, the Crook Farm Craft Fair and Blue Grass Music, the Italian Festival, and the 125th Anniversary celebration of the old Kendall Refinery, now owned by American Refining Group. There were also parades, the unveiling of Bradford's first state historic marker at the entrance to the oil refinery, the publication of two new books: *The Bradford Oil Refinery*, and *The Collector's Guide to the Small, Wooden Collectible Buildings of Bradford*, and a brand new, wonderful website of the Bradford Landmark Society at bradfordlandmark.org. But more on that later.

We also elected Jay Bradish as a new member of the Board of Directors, and said farewell to two old time directors, Richard Benton and Shelley Harvey. Jay is a nationally recognized and award winning fire scene photographer and author, and has been a free-lance photographer for the Bradford Era and the Olean Times Herald for over 30 years. He is an excellent historian as well, recently publishing books on the history of the Bradford City Fire Department, and Bradford Township fire department. Jay's three year term of office began in August, we welcome his presence on the Board of Directors.

One of our long time volunteers, Pat Schessler, has moved away to live near her children in the Bethlehem/Allentown area. Pat often wrote several articles for this newsletter, and her knowledge of old time Bradford was priceless. We will miss her, but wish her the best in her new life.

Inside this Edition of The Inkwell

- Who Was Daisy Welch?
- The City Gets First Historic Marker
- New Website is Finally Revealed
- The Great American Foot Race
- The 125th Anniversary of the Refinery
- Odds and Ends

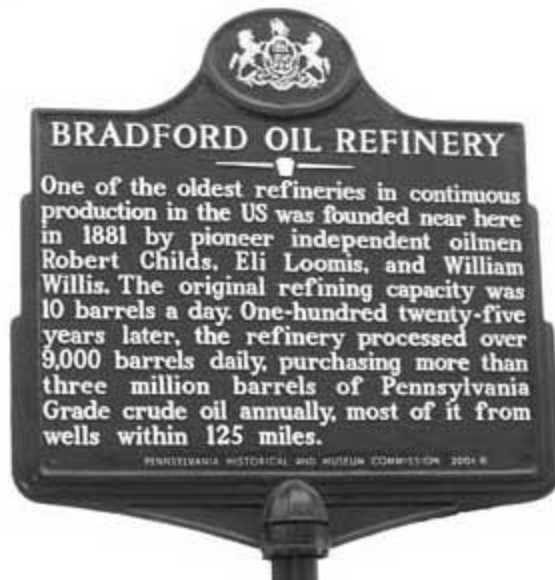


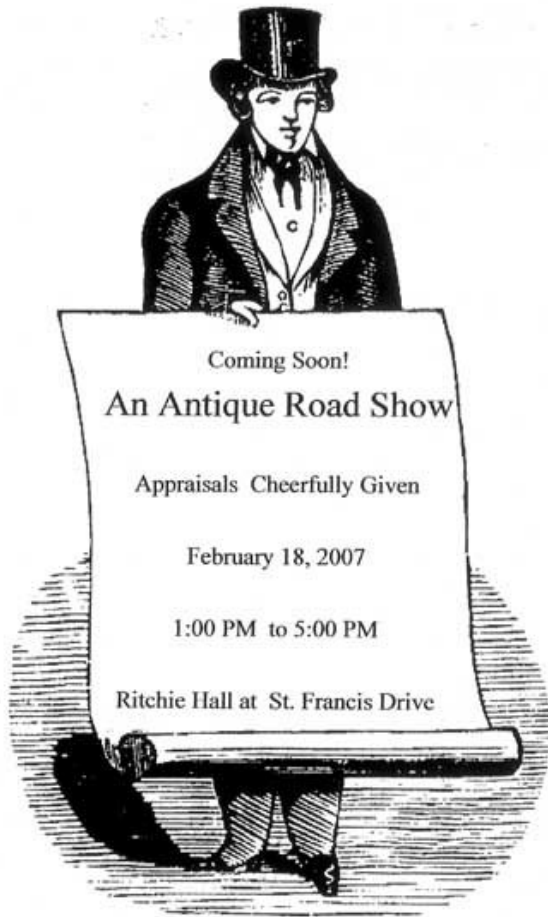
Bradford Gets Its First Pennsylvania Historic Marker at 125th Anniversary Celebration of the Bradford Oil Refinery

One of the highlights of the 125th anniversary celebration of the Bradford Oil refinery, now operated by American Refining Group (ARG), was the unveiling of an official Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Marker. Markers chosen by the PHMC require "that the person, event or site to be commemorated have had a meaningful impact on its times and be of statewide or national rather than only local significance." An application for the marker was submitted last December, and by April it was announced that the refinery had been chosen for this honor. It is the first marker of its kind in the Bradford area. The marker commemorates the refinery as the oldest continuously operating refinery in the United States; it also holds the distinction of being the oldest continuously operating refinery still processing crude oil *in the world*!

From 1914 to 1933, the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, predecessor to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), installed bronze plaques to commemorate significant individuals, events, and landmarks throughout the state. However, during the 1920s and 1930s, with accelerated automobile speeds, these plaques became impossible to read from a moving vehicle. For this reason, the PHMC, created by the state legislature in 1945, developed the modern style of historical marker.

The unveiling of the marker was a special event, held the last day of the ARG celebration, during the oil memorabilia swap meet. Both Harry Halloran, owner and CEO of ARG, and Harvey Golubock, Chief Operating Officer, were present to unveil the marker, which is located on North Kendall Avenue, near the refinery entrance, and close to the offices of ARG.





Antique Road Show is Coming

The Bradford Landmark Society is pleased to announce that we will be hosting an antique road show and appraisal clinic on Sunday, February 18, 2007 from 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM at Ritchie Hall.

Tired of winter blues and looking for an entertaining and informative afternoon? We invite you to attend this "first of its kind in the Bradford area" show. It promises to be a lot of fun, and a great way to learn how much your family heirlooms and treasures are really worth.

Admission will be \$15 per person; and each person is permitted to bring two different objects to be appraised. Large items, like furniture, should be photographed, and will be appraised accordingly.

Local and regional appraisers and antique dealers will be on hand to give appraisals and opinions of worth. Food and drink will also be available. There may be a treasure in YOUR attic. Won't you join us and find out?

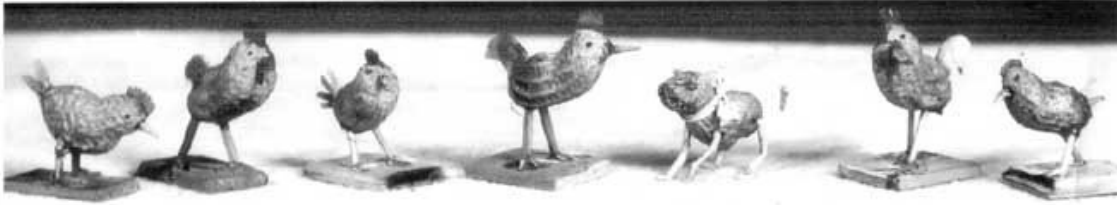


When Harry met Sally

Sally Costik, (left) author of *The Bradford Oil Refinery*, Harvey Golubock, President and Chief Operating Officer of American Refining Group (center), and Harry Halloran, owner and Chief Executive Officer of American Refining Group, joined together both days at the ARG 125th Anniversary Celebration to autograph the new book which covers the history of ARG and Kendall Refinery days. These specially autographed books are already collectors items.

Do You Remember?

Daisy Welch and the Peanut People?



Even in a city that prides itself on town characters, Daisy Welch stands out as one of the most unique women that Bradford ever knew. Daisy Welch was a talented folk artist, but her skill was not in paints, or pencil, or watercolor, but in creating legions of tiny little people, chickens, dogs, and children - all made out of peanuts. Using hand carved matchsticks for shoes and legs, scraps of fabric for clothes, dresses, shirts and pants, she painstakingly fashioned an entire world based on the shape of a particular peanut. Some of her peanut people sat in chairs, some played musical instruments, some carried books, purses, and peanut babies while some were fictional, such as Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.

Daisy Welch was born in Potter County in 1899 but her family soon moved to Bradford and she spent the rest of her life here. Believed to be affected at an early age with polio, she nevertheless obtained a teaching degree from Clarion State Normal School, and taught for several years in the Bradford Township School System before she began creating the peanut people one day in the early 1930s. Before long, her creations were shown - and sold - nationwide. She exhibited several of her peanut families at the New York World's Fair Hobby Hall in 1939, and at an Atlanta, Georgia toy fair in 1935 and 1948. Several of her peanut people were on permanent exhibit at the Children's Museum of Brooklyn, NY and at the State Museum in Springfield, Illinois. She also composed poetry and songs, and was easily identified all over town by her peanut people and her blue bike, which she rode everywhere.

She died on November 6, 1979 at the age of 80. Somehow, her peanut family band survived, and was eventually donated to the Bradford Landmark Society, where we still marvel at the patience, creativity, and determination it took to create such a community..of peanut people.



The Bradford Landmark Society is fortunate to have over a dozen of Daisy Welch's peanut people, including a family that plays musical instruments, an old lady in a rocking chair, several dogs and chickens, and of course, several peanut children. One of the most remarkable things about the peanut people is their construction; our collection dates from nearly 70 years ago, yet their colors are bright, their glue tight, and their condition is as good as the day they were made. Two peanut children and their dog are shown, at left.

The great American foot race was billed as the first transcontinental race of its kind ever held in this country. It featured 199 runners, started in Los Angeles, and ended in Madison Square Gardens in New York City, over 3000 miles and 84 days later. Some historians claim that it was the biggest con game of its day.

And surprise! They ran right through Bradford.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FOOT RACE

It has been called the "longest, toughest, and zaniest foot race in history" - an incredible marathon in 1928 that went from California to New York, a distance of 3,422.3 miles. The race was the brainchild of huckster C.C. Pyle, a flamboyant and controversial sports promoter, who dreamed up the race as a way to earn money and fame. Especially money. Pyle, whom some called "Cash and Carry Pyle" in derision, was always on the lookout for a way to make money. In 1925 he convinced Harold "Red" Grange - then playing for the University of Illinois football team - to take him on as an agent and soon had Grange endorsing all sorts of products as well as turning pro for the fledgling National Football league and the Chicago Bears. Pyle took 50% of all the money earned by Grange; and soon conceived of an idea for a grand foot race that would cross the United States - with the popular "Red" Grange as part of the promotion.



In the 1920s, the country was at the peak of the Roaring Twenties. Prohibition was in full effect and as the 'rich got richer, and the poor got poorer' a grand foot race, with \$25,000 as the first prize, seemed to be the answer to a lot of prayers. Only men were allowed to enter. The runners ranged in age from 16 to 63 and came from all over the world.

Over 400 men signed up for the mandatory training camp in February that year. Breakfast was served at 6:00 AM, followed by a 25 to 50 mile run, to get the runners in shape for the grueling marathon ahead. True to form, Pyle charged each man 50 cents apiece for each meal, and a bed to sleep in at night.

Three weeks later, on March 4, 1928, only 199 runners remained, but at 3:30PM the race was on. Dr. K.H. Begg, a prominent medical expert, predicted that the race would take five to ten years off the runners' lives. The runners ran an average of 40 miles a day, nearly the equivalent of two marathons. The shortest distance they ran was the first day, 17 miles from Ascot Speedway in Los Angeles to Puente, California. The longest distance was 74.6 miles from Waverly, New York to Deposit, New York on the 79th day. The race ran from California through Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The race took 84 days to run from coast to coast; and was called the "Bunion Derby" by most newspapers along the way.

The runners' time were clocked daily. All runners started at the same time and they had to reach a designated checkpoint. As each runner crossed the checkpoint, his time was logged. Each day's time was added to the last. The fastest cumulative time would win the race. Runners who failed to reach the checkpoint by midnight were disqualified.

Pyle, the race organizer, had arranged for a number of tents for the runners to sleep in during the race. Cots and blankets were marked with each runner's number so that each night they had the same equipment.

The runners' personal effects were also marked so that at the end of a day's lap, each man could easily claim his gear when he arrived at the checkpoint. Often, however, all the equipment and runners' belongings were dumped on the ground with no regard for order or the runners' convenience. The "tent city" was used less and less by the runners for several reasons. First, the weather and terrain sometimes kept the caravan from reaching the checkpoint before the runners. Second, if the newspaper accounts are true, the blankets had been washed only once, in Texas.

Pyle himself (and we presume, Red Grange) rode along the race route in a fabulous motor coach he called "America". It cost \$25,000 to build, and featured a double Pullman-type seat, which could sleep two..



There were three reclining back, overstuffed rattan chairs, a collapsible table, writing desk and a combination phonograph and radio receiving set. The "America" was equipped with hot and cold running water, a bathroom with shower, a galley with electric fridge, sink, gas stove and water heater. The rear-sleeping compartment could sleep four more on two double Pullman type seats. It also contained a dressing table, reading lamp and storage for baggage and clothing. A door at the rear opened to an observation platform, with stairs leading to the upper deck. The upper deck could seat six more people and held hot and cold-water tanks. A collapsible awning and windshields

provided for the comfort of the upper deck passengers. The "America" also had the latest equipment in heating and air conditioning.

To add to the fun - or zany atmosphere of the race - C.C. Pyle hired a traveling carnival to accompany the race. The plan was to set up the carnival at each checkpoint and charge admission. Red Grange was to oversee the whole affair and the runners were required to make an appearance that night after having run all day.

The carnival was the typical 1920s traveling show with "freaks" and "games of skill" (as C.C. Pyle called them). The sideshow included a five-legged pig, a fire-eater, a tattoo artist, "Kay Ho" (sometimes "Wo Kah", depending on the newspaper) the movie dog, and the "Poison Girl," who did a routine with snakes.

By May 17, there were only 58 runners, or "Bunioneers" as the *Bradford Era* called them, left in the race. Bradford had been chosen as the 75th checkpoint in the race, and all of Bradford eagerly awaited the runners who ran that day's leg of the race: 64 miles from Erie to Jamestown, NY (average time was 8 hours, 46 minutes) and then from Jamestown through Allegany State park ("a pleasant jaunt", said the *Era*). Bradford and race officials had traveled to Jamestown the day before and marked the official route by posting distinctive cardboard arrows along the runner's route.

Excitement ran high when it was announced that Pyle's motor coach would arrive around 1:00 PM, and set up on Chambers Street, where the finish line for that day's race would be located. Pyle assured city officials that only "high class side show amusements" would be set up, along with radio broadcasting station KGGM featuring talks by Red Grange himself and the leading Bunion Derby runners. The sleeping tents were set up in Hanley Park, and everyone alerted as the runners neared the city.

Many people, anxious to see the race, drove up to Allegheny State park to meet the coming runners. The Bradford High School Cross Country Team ran the last few miles with several of the leaders as they approached the city. Sam Richman of New York, was the first runner to reach the city at 7PM, followed by Frank Vonflue two minutes later, then Andy Payne, and John Salo. The rest of the runners trailed in, and finally arrived late at night. "There was not one moment of idleness for the crowds which thronged the city throughout the day" wrote the Era. Red Grange was a huge hit and crowds followed him where ever he went.

That night, several thousand people went to Hanley Park to see, and meet, some of the runners up close. Andy Payne, a 19 year old Cherokee Indian from Oklahoma, the overall leader in the race (and eventual winner in New York City) was a crowd favorite, and several families made complete hot meals and took them to Hanley Park where Payne ate them all, explaining that he was hungry all the time, no matter what he ate, or when. Salo, another crowd favorite from New Jersey, was met at the city line by American Legion representatives and escorted to Hanley Park as well. The runners stayed overnight, then left at 7AM for the next leg of the race, Wellsville, NY as Bradfordians cheered their favorites onward. The derby was scheduled to end eight days later, on May 26, in Madison Square Gardens in New York City.



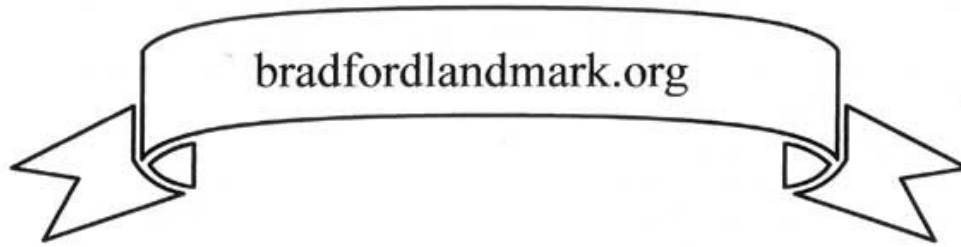
But what happened in New York? On day 84, May 26th, 55 runners made it, running down to the Hudson River, crossing the river on the Weehawken ferry, and continuing down to Madison Square Garden. Inside the building they ran several laps before crossing the finish line. Andy Payne, the son of an Oklahoma farmer who had borrowed \$125 for Andy to run in the race, was first and won \$25,000; John Salo, a native of Finland finished second and won \$10,000; and Phillip Granville of Canada was third with \$5,000. At least, they *eventually* won that money - once Madison Square Garden was reached, Pyle would not pay off the winners; he scheduled *another* week of exhibition races (for which he charged admission) ending with a 26 hour foot race around Madison Square Gardens. Claiming he was completely within his rights as to "when" he would pay the winners, Pyle denied accusations that he just didn't have the money to pay them. The runners who stayed were forced to sleep in the animals quarters in the basement of Madison Square Gardens.

Finally, and to everyone's surprise, Pyle actually paid off the winners (he was bailed out by Tex Ricard, a well known boxing promoter and F.F. Gunn, a California millionaire who had bet money on his own son, Harry Gunn, who finished 28th in the race); and scheduled another race back to California the next year. Pyle was confident that with the experience he had gained in 1928 he would make his fortune in 1929. This time the race was run in the opposite direction and on different roads. The race started from Columbus Circle on March 31 and many of the runners were veterans from the 1928 race. These men had learned the hard way about racing strategy, pacing and how to take care of themselves. The rate of attrition was very high among the untrained runners and out of a starting field of over 100, by the end of day five the field was down to 51; by day ten, 36; and by the 21day there were only 31 runners left! John Salo, the man who had come in second in the first Bunion Derby, won, but C.C.Pyle was bankrupt at the end of this second race and no money was ever paid out.

Pyle never organized another race, and eventually wound up promoting "Ripley's Believe It or Not" at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933. He died in 1939, at the age of 57.

Want to know more? Check out www.itvs.org/footrace for an indepth look at The Great American Foot Race!

Introducing Our New Web Page



Let's be honest - in today's fast paced, computer oriented society, a web page is a necessity for any business. True, the Bradford Landmark Society has had a web page for years, but it was old fashioned, not very inclusive of all that we offer, and just plain boring. But no more. Molly Lindahl, our resident computer expert, has been working with Mike, Jodi, and Howard Blumenthal over the past several months in updating our web page, and we are proud to announce that it is finally "on line" "up loaded", or what ever it is they say when a web page is "born". They've done a simply wonderful job, and we invite you to take a look at bradfordlandmark.org to see how much they have accomplished.

Some of the new things that you will find are:

- A new Home page, detailing our mission statement, and giving the names of those on our Board of Directors, personnel at the Herbig Bakery, and a short overview of the Crook Farm and Bakery.
- The history of the Herbig Bakery (where we are headquartered), directions to the bakery, our hours of operation, and how to contact us.
- The history of the Crook Farm, directions to the Farm, hours of operation, the Crook Farm School Program, how to rent the Crook Farm for parties, weddings, picnics, or events; and the weekly old time music program held at Crook Farm bank building every Tuesday night.
- A copy of the Inkwell, our society newsletter, in PDF format.
- Information on research and reference, including local genealogy, First Families of the Tuna Valley, an Obituary Index, Cemetery Headstone Index, Local Records, Inquiries and Fees, and Related Sites (just click on the link you wish to follow).
- A Civil War surname index, and our popular 'Time Capsules' articles - all under "Historical Data".
- Historical Photos (more being added all the time) and the complete photographic index of our postcard collection
- Coming Events, both at the Crook Farm and at the Bakery.
- A general store, where we will have merchandise for sale (currently under construction).

The whole site is a wonderful edition to the services we offer at the Bradford Landmark Society, and we look forward to sharing the history of our great city, not only with our local citizens and historians but also with the world!

What Do You Know?

You probably think that you are well read, speak concisely, and know just about any English word that you come across in the newspapers, in books, or on the Internet. But, what do you know, really? Sometimes modern usage has changed the meaning somewhat, but we challenge you to correct define the following words, all of which were in common usage over a hundred years ago or so. We'll give the answers at the end of this quiz.

Abattoir - In 1915, a man named Harry Graff erected an "up to date" abattoir on Bolivar Run, where he did what?

1. Made French perfume
2. Erected a special chapel for a church
3. Operated a public slaughterhouse
4. Built a type of healthy spa for the wealthy oilmen

Grafonola - J. Kreinson and Sons Store held a grand opening in April 1915 for their new Grafonola department. What did they sell there?

1. Health foods
2. A new fashion design of men's hats
3. An upright 78 rpm record player
4. German made toys like the Graf Zeppelin

Cenotaph - In 1895, the G.A. R. (veterans of the Civil War) were photographed in the Public Square with a cenotaph to honor their fallen and deceased comrades. What is a cenotaph?

1. A descriptive poem about the Civil War
2. A tall stone marker
3. A type of telegraph machine that could send messages in Morse code
4. A large, bound book to write down the names of the dead.

Tonsorial Artists - The Bradford Era often advertised the availability of tonsorial artists on Main Street. What is a tonsorial artist?

1. A fancy name for Ear, Nose and Throat doctors
2. Very abstract artists who could paint your portrait or take your photograph
3. Skilled barbers
4. Entertaining singers, who could hold a high note for a long period of time

Dictionaries - What do You Know?

Did you know that there are basically four types of dictionaries, and they are all categorized based on number of words contained within?

- An *unabridged dictionary* is one that gives "full coverage to the lexicon in general use at a particular time in the history of the language, and substantial coverage to specialized lexicons". An example is Webster's Third New International Dictionary, with 450,000 words.
- A *semi-unabridged, or collegiate dictionary* contains 150,000 to 175,000 entries, and is about 1500 pages long.
- A *desk dictionary* contains 60,000 to 100,000 words, abbreviated definitions, and fewer senses of individual words.
- A *pocket dictionary* contains 40,000 to 60,000 words, and very abbreviated definitions.



Piscatorial Artists - These people were also listed in various editions of The Bradford Era. Who were they?

1. Men who worked in tattoo parlors.
2. Traveling 'snake oil' salesmen.
3. Proprietors of fish markets.
4. Loose women of the evening.

Cognomen - Women who lived on Pig Island (a notorious part of town in the late 1890s) as 'working girls' were often referred to as having one of these. What is a cognomen?

1. A polite way of describing fallen women.
2. A gentlemen friend who paid their expenses.
3. A descriptive nickname.
4. An unmentionable disease.

Liedertafel - a group men joined together in the late 1890s and formed a liedertafel. What kind of group was it?

1. An all male singing group.
2. A secret society of Swedish immigrants.
3. A gambling club comprised of oil men.
4. Pastry chefs from the various restaurants in town.

Cyprian - In 1896, a visitor to Bradford named Lily Swan was called a "Buffalo Cyprian" by the Bradford Era. What was she?

1. An opera singer from New York State.
2. An incredibly beautiful woman.
3. A skilled con artist.
4. An animal trainer who traveled with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

Answers to our "What Do You Know?" Quiz

Abattoir (3). Graff operated a public slaughterhouse for butchering home raised cows, pigs, sheep, or fowl.

Grafnola (3). A grafnola was wound by hand, and played 78 rpm records.

Cenotaph (2). A cenotaph is a monument, dedicated to those who lie buried elsewhere.

Tonsorial Artists (3). A tonsorial artist is a skilled barber whose skills also involved shaving.

Piscatorial Artist (3). A piscatorial artist is a man whose occupation revolves around fish, or fishing.

Cognomen (3). With names like "Dutch Annie" and "Box Car Annie", these women were a interesting part of Bradford history.

Liedertafel (1). With no television, radio, or movies, people often joined clubs and organizations to have fun and meet people. This group of men formed a singing society for enjoyment.

Cyprian (3). Lily Swan was arrested when she was found to be in possession of a large amount of diamonds, which she claimed that a Bradford millionaire, Jame McKeown, had given her as a gift. She was arrested and told to leave town.

Valentino's Casket in Bradford!

(from the Bradford Era, September 27, 1926)

There is on display at the J.A. Still funeral chapel at 141 Main Street, an exact duplicate of the elaborate casket in which Rudolph Valentino, the world's greatest lover, was laid to rest.

Believing that the people of Bradford would be interested in viewing this masterpiece of metallic art, Mr. Still has purchased this casket from the Boyertown Burial Casket company at Boyertown, PA, the same manufacturer who supplied the original casket to Frank E. Campbell of New York, who conducted the Rudolph Valentino funeral. Bringing this casket to Bradford at this time is another illustration of the progressive policy that has characterized the Still service in this city for over 23 years. Mr. Still has recently purchased a substantial interest in one of America's largest casket manufacturing plants, which makes it possible for him to offer Bradford and vicinity the utmost value in articles used in the conduct of funerals. Everybody is invited to the Still showroom to view the Valentino casket. There are also on display other duplicates of caskets used by other celebrities, including William Jennings Bryan, President Harding, the King of China, and others.

But, what about Valentino? When did he die? Did anyone care about his funeral? Read on:

Rudolph Valentino

(Rudolph Alfonso Raffaello Pietro Filiberto Guglielmi Di Valentina D'Antonguolla)

May 6, 1895 --- August 23, 1926

Born in Italy, he arrived in the United States with little more than the clothes on his back. He was first a landscaper but then came to Hollywood to become famous on the silent screen. Rudolph Valentino put his fans into a massive and hysterical state of mourning when he died and more than 100,000 paid



tribute at his open coffin in the window of Campbell's Funeral Home in Manhattan, New York. Actress Pola Negri sent 4,000 roses. Many suicide attempts were also reported. On September 7, 1926, services were held at the Church of the Good Shepherd in Beverly Hills. Afterward, his casket was placed in a waiting hearse and proceeded through the streets of Hollywood. A large crowd behind police lines awaited the funeral party outside the gates of the cemetery. As the casket was taken out of the hearse and into the mausoleum, a plane swooped down from above and dropped flowers on the mourners. A short service took place in front of the crypt in the presence of Valentino's brother Alberto, former love Pola Negri, and a handful of Hollywood notables which included Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, and Harold Lloyd.



From on top of the Emery Towers, a recent look at our streets: upper left, going clockwise: John Williams Bakery on Mechanic Street, South Ave.; and the Seneca Building. A gorgeous fall day in late September.

Pumpkin Facts for Halloween

- Pumpkin seeds can be roasted as a snack.
- Pumpkins are used for feed for animals.
- Pumpkin flowers are edible.
- Pumpkins are used to make soups, pies and breads.
- The largest pumpkin pie ever made was over five feet in diameter and weighed over 350 pounds. It used 80 pounds of cooked pumpkin, 36 pounds of sugar, 12 dozen eggs and took six hours to bake.
- Pumpkins originated in Central America.
- Pumpkins were once recommended for removing freckles and curing snake bites.
- Pumpkins range in size from less than a pound to over 1,000 pounds.
- The largest pumpkin ever grown weighed 1,140 pounds.
- The name pumpkin originated from "pepon" – the Greek word for "large melon."
- The Connecticut field variety is the traditional American pumpkin.
- Pumpkins are 90 percent water.
- Pumpkins are fruit.
- Eighty percent of the pumpkin supply in the United States is available in October.

